

DAYANAND BALKRISHNA BANDODKAR : THE ARCHITECT OF MODERN GOA

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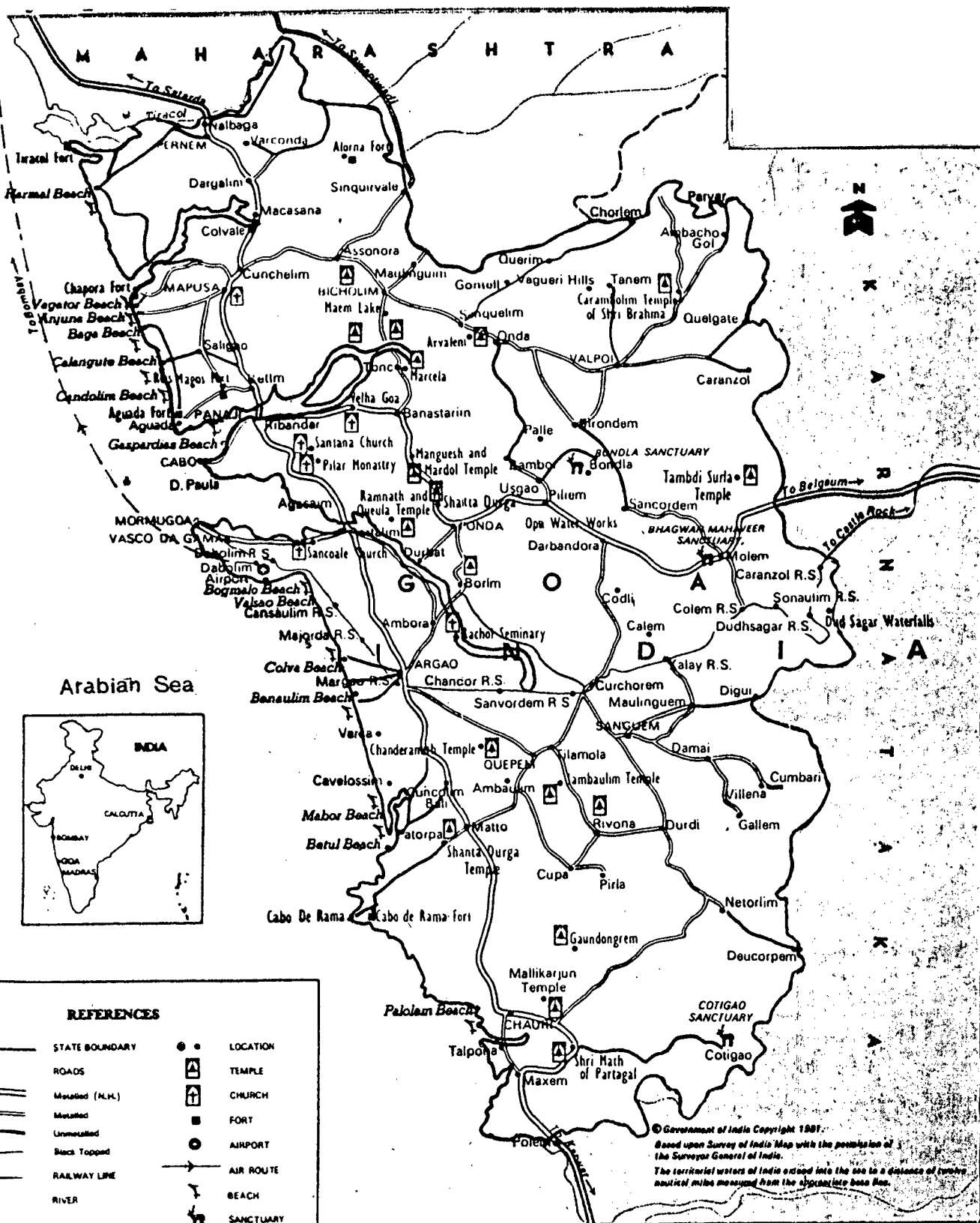


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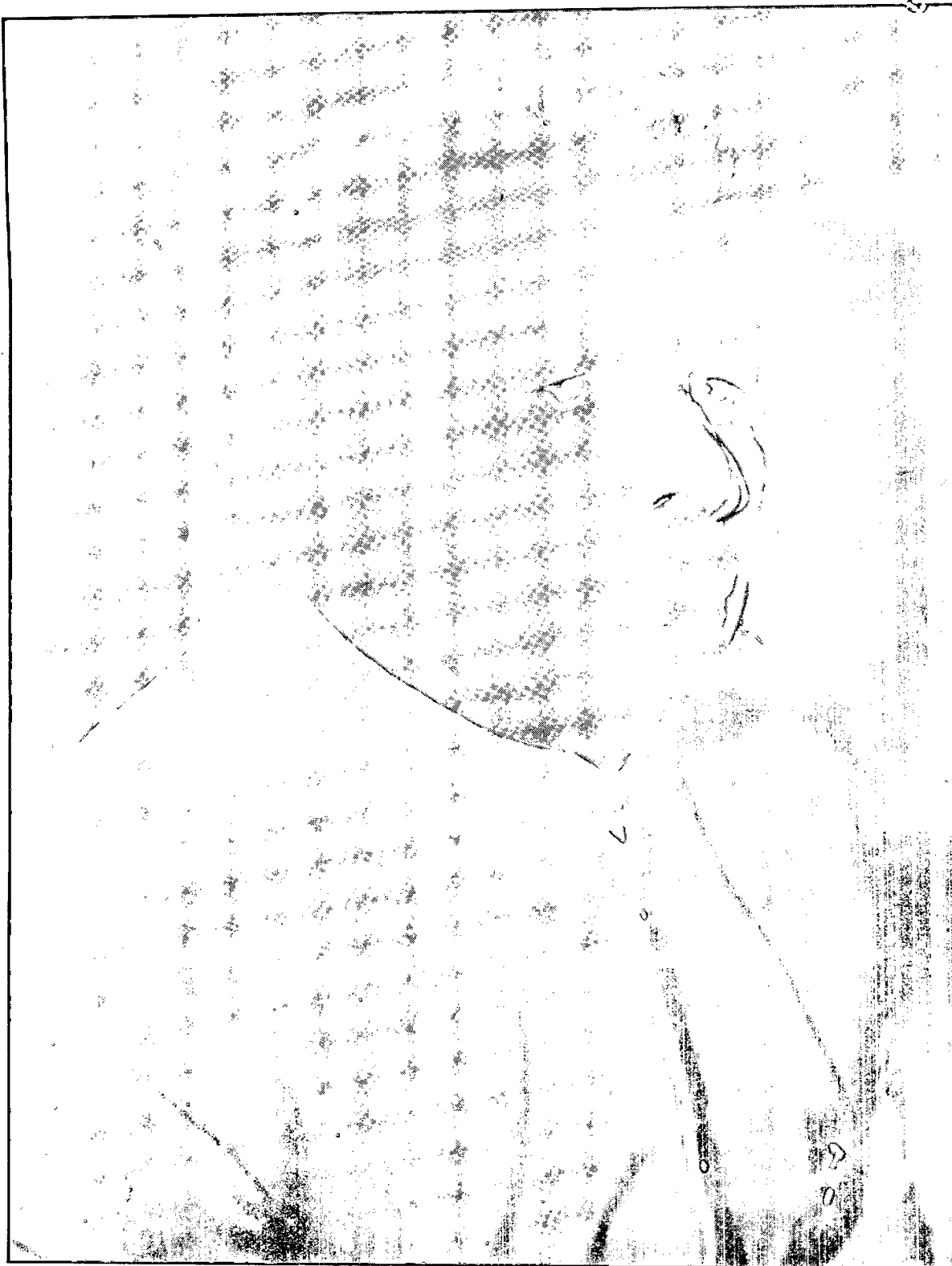
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# Map of Goa



Source: Department of Tourism, Government of Goa.



DAYANAND BALKRISHNA BANDODKAR

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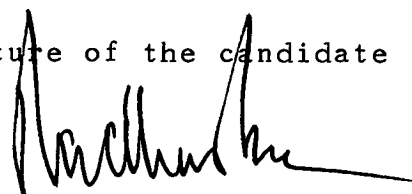
**STATEMENT BY THE CANDIDATE**

I hereby state that this Thesis for the Ph.D. Degree on "DAYANAND BALKRISHNA BANDODKAR : THE ARCHITECT OF MODERN GOA" is my original work and that it has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or any other similar title to the best of my knowledge and information.

Taleigao Plateau

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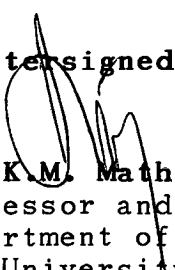
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## PREFACE

This Thesis is my earnest and indepth endeavour to explore and present the hidden facts on the life, work and achievements of Dayanand Balkrishna Bandodkar who was the first Chief Minister of Goa, Daman & Diu for ten years and who made great contribution to the development of Goa and the welfare and upliftment of its people in general, the poor and the downtrodden in particular, socially, economically, emotionally, intellectually, educationally and culturally on par with the rest of India. Bandodkar was acknowledged as a man of the masses. Though born in modest family background he became one of the richest men of Goa and the most popular leader among the people. Bandodkar was a great philanthropist and a real friend of the people. His visionary efforts at the cost of his own wealth and health brought wide appreciation and inspiration in the littoral land of Goa - the land of fish, feasts, festivals, fairs and fun. He was a leader of national standing whose virtues of goodness, philanthropy, compassion and sympathy for his fellowmen are legandary. Sailing against a host

of problems - social and economic - left behind by the outgoing Portuguese rule, Bandedkar made innovative changes in every field of human activity in Goa. He laid the sound foundation for the various amenities and facilities of modern Goa.

So far, no indepth and analytical study has been undertaken on the contribution of Bandedkar for Goa's development after its liberation in 1961 although his tenure as the Chief Minister was the most eventful one in the democratic history of Goa. From the few booklets published on Bandedkar and my personal interviews with his contemporaries and others, it became clear that his life, work and achievements are of great significance and revolutionary in nature. And that has prompted me to choose the topic **"DAYANAND BALKRISHNA BANDODKAR : THE ARCHITECT OF MODERN GOA"**.

In the absence of many published books or documents, I made sincere efforts to go through the original source materials that were available in some Libraries, Govt. offices and other agencies and also interviewed Bandedkar's own daughter, Smt.

Shashikala Kakodkar, who was the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman & Diu after his death, besides several other persons from different walks of life. The few booklets, the Navhind Times newspaper, some publications available with Govt. departments and my personal interviews with various people engaged in business, social work, sports, politics, Govt. service, journalism, etc. were the main sources of information for this work.

The whole Thesis is divided into five chapters as follows, besides a Conclusion:

1. Birth and Childhood
2. A Lover of Nature and Sports
3. A Philanthropist and Man of the Masses
4. Bhandodkar's Contribution as Chief Minister  
- Part I
5. Bhandodkar's Contribution as Chief Minister  
- Part II

Besides these chapters, also included in the Thesis are some Appendices. In addition, map, illustrations and photographs covering the various facets of his life are also included at appropriate places in order to enhance the quality



of the research work. The Thesis ends with a detailed Bibliography.

I take this opportunity to express my sincere gratitude and thanks to all those who helped me in my work. First and foremost is my Guiding Teacher Dr. K.M. Mathew, Professor and Head, Department of History, Goa University but for whose mature, sincere, balanced and systematic guidance and advice I would not have been able to do this work. I remain indebted to him for his contribution in my task. I am also extremely grateful to Dr. P. R. Dúbhashi, the Vice Chancellor of Goa University, who is a man of great administrative capacity and deep academic vision and excellence, for his most valuable encouragement which helped me in undertaking this work. My heartfelt gratitude and thanks are also due to all others whom I was able to interview at odd hours and holidays and who readily and unhesitatingly gave me the information they had on Bandodkar. They include Smt. Shashikala Kakodkar; Shri Prabhakar Angle; Shri Manohar Sardessai; Shri Raghunath Anant Tople; Shri B. D. Satoskar; Shri D. B. Karnik; Shri Lambert Mascarenhas; Shri Baban

Naik; Shri A.K.S. Usgaonkar; Late Shri Vaman Sardessai;  
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Dr. Shrimant Mali; Shri Purushottam Kakodkar;

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information relating to this topic that were available  
with them.

**N. RADHAKRISHNAN**

## Chapter I

### BIRTH AND CHILDHOOD

Dayanand Balkrishna Bandodkar was born on 12th March 1911 in a small house of his maternal uncle at Kotkarwada, now known as Maoswadda, in Pernem taluka of North Goa. He was a charming and graceful child at birth who became the most popular leader in his lifetime in free Goa's history and whom the people affectionately called by many names as 'Gomantakache Suputhr', 'Gomantakache Sinh', 'Danshoor Dayanand', 'Amche Bhau', 'Goa's Man of Destiny', 'Man of the people', 'Bhau Saheb', 'Ajeeb Lokanche Raja', etc. Perhaps no one in this land was fortunate to be called in so many names as Dayanand Bandodkar was, all due to his high humane qualities with which he ruled Goa, Daman & Diu as the first Chief Minister for nine years, seven months and twenty two days continuously till his death.<sup>1</sup>

Dayanand Bandodkar was born in a poor family background.<sup>2</sup> The house in which he was born was of thatched roof, mud walls, mud floor and stood evident of the modest economic background of his maternal family. It is now occupied by his relatives who have made some

additions to it.<sup>3</sup> They feel proud while speaking about Bandodkar who was born in that house and who became the first Chief Minister of Goa, Daman & Diu after its liberation from the colonial rule.<sup>4</sup> It is said that the birth of Dayanand Bandodkar was not an ordinary event as can be observed from his horoscope.<sup>5</sup> The birthtime and the combination of the stars indicated that the person would achieve higher positions in life.

Dayanand Bandodkar's family was a migrated one.<sup>6</sup> Their family Goddess is the famous 'Bhavani' of Tuljapur in Maharashtra.<sup>7</sup> Dayanand Bandodkar once narrated how the family came from Tuljapur and settled down in Bandiwade in Goa where a portion of the land is known as Bokadwag where they lived. Commercial interest of his father Balkrishna Bandodkar prompted them later to shift to Mapusa in North Goa.<sup>8</sup>

Dayanand Bandodkar's parents were Shri Balkrishna Bandodkar and Smt. Gulab who was also called Shreemati. They lived at Vithalwadi, Ansabhat, Mapusa. His father had an impressive personality with fair complexion and robust body. He used to wear a 'dhoti',

a black long coat and a white turban with 'jari' border. Balkrishna Bandodkar never missed to put 'sindoor tilak' on his forehead which was a mark of his religiosity.<sup>9</sup> He was very particular in wearing clean and pressed<sup>10</sup> clothes and always applied perfumes. A piece of cotton soaked in the best smelling perfume always found place in one of his ears. He encouraged his children - Dayanand and Maitreyani - in cleanliness. Dayanand Bandodkar throughout his life was very particular in this aspect.<sup>11</sup> With his modest income, Balkrishna Bandodkar looked after his family with great care and affection. He always thought of bringing up his children with proper care and attention in order to enable them to acquire better positions in the society.<sup>12</sup>

Balkrishna Bandodkar was a cloth merchant by profession and he had a shop at Mapusa.<sup>13</sup> Popularly known as 'Tatha' in the locality where he lived, he commanded respect from others. He dealt with people with due respect, courtesy and decency. Hunting and reading were his favourite hobbies. He was a friendly man, mixed with the people freely and was always willing to help others in need and distress. He was known

as a straightforward and honest person. Dayanand Bandodkar bequeathed all these qualities from his father.<sup>14</sup>

In his cloth business, Balkrishna Bandodkar once had to borrow some debt, which he promised to return on a particular date. He always kept up his promise which was a word of honour for him. However, in this case, he realised that he would not be able to keep up his word of repayment of the money on the particular date he said and that distressed him very much. It is said that Balkrishna Bandodkar had a sleepless night previous to the date he promised to repay the debt, brooding in his mind all the while how to find a way to get out of the impasse and to keep up his image which he considered the most important thing in his life. He finally found only one way—to commit suicide. As he was doing his usual 'pooja' in front of the diety in his house, in an instant urge or determination, he took up a gun and fired two shots and killed himself.<sup>15</sup>

It is also said that Balkrishna Bandodkar asked his friend Shri Anant Raghunath Tople of Mapusa for money to repay the debt which the latter promised. Alternatively, he also tried to get it from his sister staying at Panaji. However, she seems to have refused. Unable

to return the money in time and frustrated by his sister's refusal to help, he ended his life by shooting at himself with the gun which he used for hunting.<sup>16</sup> Dayanand Bandodkar was about 9 years when his father committed suicide.<sup>17</sup>

Dayanand Bandodkar's mother, Shreemati, was the daughter of Shri Lakshman Naik who lived at Pernem.<sup>18</sup> Owing to her sickness, Dayanand Bandodkar was unlucky to suck her milk and had to depend on another woman. Shreemati was a simple, highly religious and absolutely homely woman. She always used to wear 'kumkum' on her forehead, a symbol of a married Hindu woman.<sup>19</sup> Her affection and love towards Dayanand Bandodkar had no bounds. But ill-luck would have it otherwise. When Dayanand Bandodkar was only seven years old, Shreemati bid farewell to her family for ever. It is said that after her death, one Brahmin woman was entrusted with the care of Dayanand Bandodkar and she cooked food for him.<sup>20</sup>

The community in which Dayanand Bandodkar was born, i.e. Gomant Maratha, was looked upon as

a down-trodden and neglected wing of the society by the upper class and caste people for centuries.<sup>21</sup> In this community, traditionally most of the women were the 'unmarried' wives of the landlords or the dancers in the temples and the men mostly engaged in playing musical instruments. They were oppressed and exploited by the upper caste people and as such remained a dependent community on others. It is said that in the 1940s some people of this community in Bombay formed a society which propagated that every girl of the community should marry. But their efforts could not fully succeed although some changes did take place in as much as the girls were able to go for higher education and get married either within or outside their community.<sup>22</sup>

Dayanand Bandodkar had only one sister, Maitreyani, who was elder to him by 5 years. After the death of their parents, Dayanand Bandodkar and his sister were brought to Panaji by their paternal uncle Shri Purushottam Bandodkar and his wife who lived in a house near the Mahalaxmi temple at Panaji. Dayanand Bandodkar and his sister lived with their



uncle and aunt and they were looked after by their relatives with great love and affection.<sup>23</sup> Dayanand Bandodkar spent his remaining childhood in their house. The locality where he lived consisted of decent upper caste people and his association with them enabled him to emulate better qualities of life.<sup>24</sup> Particularly under the strict supervision of his aunt, Dayanand Bandodkar never developed bad habits like smoking or drinking which were told to him as prohibited. He received valuable guidance from the women of neighbourhood, like Smt. Ganga Angle and Smt. Bai Sardesai. Shri Venkatesh Angle and Shri Sitaram Sardesai were his close friends and they lived like triplets.<sup>25</sup>

Dayanand Bandodkar's sister, Maitreyani, was a girl of exceptional calibre and was determined to study at whatever cost and sacrifice. It was the time when there was no school for the Hindu girls and most of the upper class girls took to studies in cities like Bombay and Poona. Those who were in Goa did not go to school. It was, therefore, highly courageous of her to have taken the lead in joining

school, much against the traditions that prevailed in Goa under the Portuguese rule. Maitreyani was the first Goan Hindu girl who passed the 'primeiro grav' and 'segundo grav' examinations and joined the Normal school (Escola Normal). She developed good command over Portuguese language and her ambition was to join the Medical School later. Fate, however, had willed it otherwise. At the age of about 20, she fell seriously ill for three months and finally died on 19th November, 1928. This was another fatal blow to Dayanand Bandodkar after his parents' death. He was then in his teens. The worst was still to come for him. His uncle and his aunt who bestowed their love and affection on him after the death of his parents, also died one after another, leaving him desolate and lonely. He was only 17 years old then.<sup>26</sup>

The lives of Dayanand Bandodkar's father who took to commerce which was then not the profession of his community and of his sister, who, much against the social circumstances and traditions, took to education, were exceptional because they had broken

the barriers which their community had to face for several centuries. Balkrishna Bandodkar started business at a time when it was the exclusive domain of the 'Vaishya' community. Perhaps the centuries' old caste and creed system in the society made him realise that the Naik Maratha Samaj to which he belonged should chalk out new avenues for maintaining itself. It is said that he was the first merchant in the community of Naik Maratha Samaj in Goa. It was considered as a backward and dependent community, poor, illiterate and was mostly exploited by the upper castes who treated them with humiliation as menials if not slaves. A section of the community was persuaded by the upper caste and rich people to dedicate their daughters to the dieties with a view to engage them for immoral purposes in the name of religion.<sup>27</sup>

It is on this dismal social background that Dayanand Bandodkar's family blazed a new trail, firstly with his father choosing the profession of commerce and secondly his sister going for education at a time when Hindu girls never dared to enter the portals of education.<sup>28</sup> It is also said that Balkrishna

Bandodkar's was a legally and religiously arranged marriage and his standard of living was also like that of any upper class people.<sup>29</sup>

Dayanand Bandodkar studied at the Mahalakshmi Vidyalaya of Mustifund Saunsthan at Mapusa where he had his primary education in Marathi.<sup>30</sup> Later, he had his primary education in Portuguese and subsequently he joined the Portuguese Lyceum at Panaji. The conditions in the schools in those days were very poor. Dayanand Bandodkar had to carry a gunny bag to the school to sit on it on the floor, like other students since there were no benches in the schools in those days.<sup>31</sup> As a student Dayanand Bandodkar was never known to be brilliant, but he was well-disciplined and obedient in the school. He had an aptitude for painting and later in his life he became a connoisseur in painting and he was able to make a distinction between a Chimulkar's painting and that of a novice. The finest paintings of renowned artists that he collected and hung on the walls of his bungalow at Altinho, Panaji, stood testimony to his love for painting.<sup>32</sup>

Dayanand Bandodkar was a very popular student in the Lyceum school, mainly due to his boisterous nature. In his student days, he was a good gymnast and his strong muscles came in good stead for him to allay the fears of his colleagues who were being bullied by a section of the students known as 'mesticos' (Luso-Indian boys). For his colleagues, he was a friend, a saviour and protector. The 'mesticos' were afraid of him and they were warning among each other not to meddle with Achuta as he was dangerous.<sup>33</sup> It is said that Dayanand Bandodkar's legal name was Achuta and he was known as such in the Lyceum. The word Achuta etimologically means unconquerable and it came to be true at least in the context of his fight with those 'mesticos'. The 'mesticos' had the habit of troubling the Hindu boys, by removing their caps and physically assaulting them unnecessarily. Dayanand Bandodkar once badly hit one Pingut who was a self-styled leader of the 'mesticos' for having abused him in the Lyceum class room. Pingut received grave fists from Dayanand Bandodkar. When he was lying on bed in his house, Dayanand Bandodkar went there and asked his (Pingut's) sister to give him the cost of his 'dhoti' which was

torn during the fighting. Pingut's sister initially refused, but, when she found that Dayanand Bandodkar was determined to recover it, she gave the amount.<sup>34</sup>

While in school, Dayanand Bandodkar imbibed both the spirit of bravery as well as sportsmanship. He was the last man to tolerate anything wrong or unjust. His courageous action against such injustice and wrong things as was being done by the 'mesticos' who had developed an arrogant spirit of superiority over other boys particularly the Hindu boys and tried to intimidate them in public places, cinema houses, class rooms, temples, bazaars, etc. made him a hero. On one occasion, Dayanand Bandodkar himself had to face the 'mesticos' who tried to do mischief with him in a cinema hall. Some of the 'mesticos' insulted him unnecessarily and he turned around and gave them a sound beating in front of all others. That incident created a stir in the cinema hall and became the talk of the town.<sup>35</sup>

During those days there were few Hindu boys in Panaji and much less at other places and the student-

world was dominated by non-Hindus. The 'mesticos' were in majority and they tried to assert themselves not by their intellectual merits but by physical superiority so much so that they became a nightmare for many students and for them, Dayanand Bandodkar was the only hope. One of the students, M.P. Shinkre, was once threatened with dire consequences by the 'mesticos' in the Lyceum school and it was only after Dayanand Bandodkar had assured him all help that he (Shinkre) felt safe.<sup>36</sup>

After Dayanand Bandodkar personally confronted those 'mesticos' on a few occasions, they never practised any of the pranks in his presence.<sup>37</sup> All this showed that Dayanand Bandodkar was prepared to fight against injustice and unfair behaviour and he was not the boy to be intimidated or insulted for nothing.

Unfortunately Dayanand Bandodkar could not continue and complete his education in Lyceum for many reasons, the main being the sickness of his family members. His sister who loved and cared him so much in the absence of parents was afflicted with T.B. which had no effective medicines then and

was kept in isolation at Altinho. Bandodkar had to make umpteen trips between Panaji and Altinho hill to look after his sick sister.<sup>38</sup> She succumbed to the disease and all his efforts to save her went in vain. Subsequently, his aunt had to undergo a leg amputation and he had to bear the brunt of all physical work. In three consecutive weeks, his uncle and aunt and one of their daughters died of typhoid.<sup>39</sup> He faced all these heavy odds with unique courage and determination and nothing made him detract from the virtues he had. In his endeavours to care and look after his family members, Dayanand Bandodkar's academic education suffered and he could not make up the Lyceum course.<sup>40</sup> He was practically busy with managing the family affairs though during his spare time he used to read.<sup>41</sup>

Dayanand Bandodkar was a very sensitive boy. In the Lyceum school where he last went to study he could not tolerate the worst treatment meted out to him by his teachers. One of his teachers used to openly insult him by telling that Lyceum was not meant for him and he should go to play 'tabla'. It was not an insult to him alone but to his family and the community



that he belonged to. Such treatments had an impact on his mind and created a certain amount of hostility in him.<sup>42</sup> He became determined and developed an instinct that went a long way in achieving such height of popularity and power in Goa.

Dayanand Bandodkar's education did not take place in the normal circumstances. Under the prevailing Portuguese rule, real education was imparted in the Portuguese language which he picked up quite easily. Marathi was not favoured by the Portuguese rulers and it was frowned upon by them. For him, Marathi was the favourite language although it was not encouraged in schools. He learned it with great interest. It is said that later in his life Dayanand Bandodkar mastered many Marathi classics, particularly of Saint poets of Maharashtra and perhaps all his religiosity and piousness developed in him through the study of this literature.<sup>43</sup> He was not good in English and Hindi.

Dayanand Bandodkar's childhood passed off under strenuous economic conditions and with a number of shocks which he had to suffer with the passing away of the dear and near relatives.<sup>44</sup> His education

ended at the 'lisev' examination which is equivalent to Matriculation. In order to earn his own living after the family tragedies, he had to give up further studies.

Dayanand Bandodkar's father was a literate person, who wrote three dramas in Marathi.<sup>45</sup> He wanted his son to have better education. It is said that Dayanand Bandodkar studied under the guidance of Shri Shambarao Sardesai and Shri Shiva Pattu Pai Angle. Dayanand Bandodkar read Mahabharata, Ramayana, Bhagwat Geeta, Shiv Charithra and such other valuable books which enabled him to acquire the basic qualities in his life. He was compared as courageous as Chatrapati Shivaji, as thoughtful as Nehru, as patriotic as Subhash Chandra Bose and as strong by character as Sane Guruji.<sup>46</sup>

Dayanand Bandodkar was initially a covert boy so much so that he would not even be prepared to move from one room to another in the house. But later he became bold. He read the books of Sharad Chandra Chatterji, in Marathi. He never liked to read novels or such books which did not have any values,

religious, spiritual or ethical.<sup>47</sup> He read some of the valuable books again and again, like those on Facism, Nacism, Hitler, Mussolini etc.

Dayanand Bandodkar was handsome and healthy in his young days, despite the fact that he had to face very difficult and hard days.<sup>48</sup> He had an inborn liking for long walks particularly in hilly areas. At leisure times, he could not sit at home but would take a few friends with him and roam about in the hills or visit the jungles for sport or fun. He had a mastery in hunting.

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Neptune-26(v); Harshal-6; Shani-  
11; Guru-22(v); Mangal-6; Shukra  
Vinas-23; Budh-20; Rahu-20;  
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27. Karnik, D.B., Op.cit; p.4;
28. Karnik, D.B., Op.cit; p.5; see also
- Kantak, S.G., Op. cit; p.2; also
- Personal interview with Shri  
Prabhakar Angle on 31.3.1992;  
also
- Personal interview with Shri  
B.D. Satoskar on 14.7.1992;  
also
- Personal interview with Shri  
Narayan Apaji Marathe (Karwarkar)  
on 7.4.1992
29. Kantak, S.G., Ibid; p.2



30. Personal interview with Shri Prabhakar Angle on 31.3.1992; see also
- Personal interview with Shri Narayan Apaji Marathe (Karwarkar) on 7.4.1992
31. Barve, B.S., Op.cit; p.18; see also
- Personal interview with Shri Shantu Bharne on 14.4.1992; also
- Personal interview with Shri Prabhakar Angle on 31.3.1992; also
- Personal interview with Shri Narayan Apaji Marathe (Karwarkar) on 7.4.1992
32. Personal interview with Shri Prabhakar Angle on 31.3.1992
33. Personal interview with Shri P.P. Shirodkar on 4.10.1992; see also
- Personal interview with Shri Prabhakar Angle on 31.3.1992
34. Angle, Bhikoo Pai, Op.cit; pp.5 and 9; see also
- Personal interview with Shri Prabhakar Angle on 31.3.1992

35. Karnik, D.B., 'Goa's Man of Destiny - The Turbulent Childhood'; p.3; see also
- Kantak, S.G., Op. cit; p. 10; also
- Barve, B.S., Op. cit; p.19; also
- Vaidya, V.S., Ajeeb Lokanche Raja  
Shiva Chiklikar, Girgao- Bombay:  
1974; p.9; see also
- Personal interview with Shri  
D.B. Karnik on 9.11.1992
36. Shinkre, M.P., 'Bhau - A Tribute' (Smaranika)  
Sanskrit Pracharini Sabha,  
Margao-Goa: 1974, p.17
37. Vaidya, V.S., Op. cit; p.9
38. Ibid; p.9
39. Barve, B.S., Op. cit; p.20
40. Vaidya, V.S., Op.cit; p.9; see also
- Tople, A.R. Op. cit; p.7; also
- Personal interview with Shri  
Raghunath Anant Tople on 19.4.1992;
41. Personal interview with Shri  
Prabhakar Angle on 31.3.1992;

42. Personal interview with Shri Lambert Mascarenhas on 11.4.1992
43. Personal interview with Shri Baban Naik on 8.10.1992;
44. Karnik, D.B., 'Goa's Man of Destiny - The Turbulent Childhood'; p.3; see also  
  
Personal interview with Shri D.B. Karnik on 9.11.1992
45. Personal interview with Shri Narayan Apaji Marathe (Karwarkar) on 7.4.1992
46. Vaidya, V.S., Op. cit; p.10
47. Sardesai, Manohar, Aabhalanche Man; Koshe, Dadar-Bombay: p.17
48. Angle, Bhikoo Pai, Op. cit; p.6

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## Chapter II

### A LOVER OF NATURE AND SPORTS

Dayanand Bandodkar was a man of the nature, by the nature and for the nature. He can be called so because he loved the nature so abundantly. Inherent in him was a faith and conviction that nature provided everything that man needs to live on the earth. Watching the green fields and rivers from the top of the hills and looking at the endless sea from a tall tree were among his hobbies. Walking across the countryside and thick jungles as far away as possible gave him immense pleasure and he never became tired. He led a life very close to the nature and loved everything that came from the nature. His life and prosperity depended much on nature's blessings and resources which he identified himself and exploited. Whatever business he undertook, it was basically on the natural resources like timber, wood, clay, mines, etc.<sup>1</sup>

Bandodkar's knowledge about the nature was unmatched. He knew all the hills and rivers of Goa and he had trekked through the most difficult hills, terrains and jungles extensively. Even when he was the Chief



DAYANAND BANDODKAR SEEN DRINKING TENDER  
COCONUT WATER IN A VILLAGE IN THE COMPANY  
OF POOR RURAL FOLKS

Minister, he used to go near the sea at Dona Paula or Verem or look at the sea from Altinho or the fields and this he did almost everyday and which he liked immensely. He knew all the species of animals and trees of the Goan jungles. And that helped him in his business activities, the last being mining which made him rich. During his hunting trips to jungles, he never felt tired.<sup>2</sup> He had the rare quality of knowing the various birds and other creatures. He could recognise a bird by hearing its sound from a long distance. Similarly, he could make out the sound of animals and knew almost all trees and plants and their utility. During his hunting trips to jungles where he used to spend days and nights, he ate fruits and drank saps or juice of certain leaves and fruits. He trekked throughout Goa - fields and jungles alike, most of the time alone. They all prove that Bandodkar was a man who had an indepth knowledge about the nature.

From the childhood Bandodkar was determined to develop his physical strength and used to do strenuous exercises in natural surroundings. Basically he had an inner will and courage to fight against injustice

and unfair methods from anyone. To deal firmly with the 'mesticos' in his Lyceum-school days in particular, he was determined to develop his health through hard exercises in gymnasium and open grounds. Despite family troubles and financial hardships, he maintained good health which stood in good stead not only in dealing with the 'mesticos' but in every activity he undertook during his life-time. He realised that physical fitness was essential for anyone to lead a good and wholesome life.<sup>3</sup> Bandodkar imbibed bravery as well as sportsmanship. He was brave in facing all the odds that he came across in his life. But he was braver when he fought against oppression and injustice. In his determined efforts to keep up physical capability, he avoided alcoholic drinks, smoking and other intoxications. His elder family members strongly advised him about the ill-effects of such items and that basically made him to be free from bad habits. Bandodkar had an impressive personality which pleased one and all. So pleasing was his heart and mind which made him a popular hero among the masses during

his life-time.<sup>4</sup> A born hunter, Bandodkar liked to hunt wild animals and during his lifetime he had a few bouts with ferocious tigers and other wild beasts. His was a fearless demeanour. He fought with tigers face to face. He aimed his gun at them not from the tall tree-tops or from self-protecting cages or enclosures but from close range from where the ferocious beast could leap at him at once. It was his physical strength and mental make up that helped him in this. He was confident of overpowering the wild animals. He was a lover of outdoor life and moved around Goa freely and extensively.<sup>5</sup> Once Bandodkar and Shri Vaman S. Sardesai went for hunting. In the jungle, an exceptionally large Cobra faced him. Bandodkar took a stone and threw it on the snake. It hit exactly at the most vital part of the reptile which died instantly. There were instances when he caught Cobras with his hands.

Once Shri Dagi Bhataudekar, a friend of Bandodkar went to see him at his house. He was told that Bandodkar had gone to Bondla area for





DAYANAND BANDODKAR AIMING HIS GUN  
WHILE ON A HUNTING TRIP IN THE JUNGLE

hunting. Shri Dagi alongwith his friend went to Bondla forest but Bandodkar could not be traced. After making a frantic search for hours together, they found him in the thick jungle. When they met him, he showed them some idols of Goddess which he got during his trip in the jungle. Even in nights, he used to remain in the deep jungles and he had no fear. His friends used to get worried, but Bandodkar enjoyed his prolonged stay in jungles. When he became the Chief Minister also, he did not insist for any security while going for any crowded functions, 'jatras' and other festivals.

During his hunting trips, he had a few accidents. In 1943, when he was about 32 years, Bandodkar had accidentally got injured by his own gun and some bullets entered his foot. He himself took them out without even flinching an eye.<sup>6</sup> He was physically and mentally strong enough to get out of any problem that he faced.

Whenever anyone called him for a hunting tour, he was thrilled to go even if he had any other pressing work to do. He was not an ordinary hunter

but had the tact and knowledge which was rare and natural and not just learnt from others. He had sufficient knowledge about the behaviour of various animals in the jungle. He had the idea where and when a particular animal moved and he would accordingly plan the hunting programme.<sup>7</sup> He made long trips to the jungles spending days and nights and returned happily even if he did not get anything from his prolonged stay. Some of his companions for hunting trips were Shri Sito, Shri Pando, Shri Narsulo and Shri Borkar. Bandodkar had a special dress while going for hunting. He used to spend his nights during hunting with Shri Zano, who was staying at Usgao, and with whom Bandodkar kept contacts even after he became the Chief Minister of Goa.<sup>8</sup>

During one of the hunting trips, his friend's gun accidentally went off and bullets hit his leg. He did not take it seriously. Some of the bullets were removed by himself and thereafter, he walked upto his friend Shri Narsula's house at Ganja village in Satari taluka. From there he was taken to Usgao where the remaining bullets were extracted by a

doctor. In that incident, he did not feel angry on his friend. On the contrary, although his friend was very much frightened on his mistake, Bandodkar told him not to worry and said that sometimes even the hunter gets hunted.<sup>9</sup>

Bandodkar loved animals. He had two pet dogs when he was staying at the Altinho residence during his tenure as Chief Minister. Whenever he returned from an outside journey, his car driver was instructed to sound horn at a particular point on the road near his house. Hearing the sound, the two dogs used to run and wait near the gate and calmed down only after their master attended to them affectionately. People were surprised when these two dogs were lying almost dead near the body of Bandodkar when he expired.<sup>10</sup> They did not move until Bandodkar's body was taken away for funeral. Even animals, whom he loved, returned it to him in full measure. He was kind to all alike.

Bandodkar's life was replete with adventures and accidents. Once he was sleeping on a wooden plank covering a deep well when the plank gave way



DAYANAND BANDODKAR CARESSING A LEOPARD

and he fell into the well. It was sheer presence of mind that saved him. He just pushed himself up and caught the fringe of the well. He was all in smiles when he was picked up.<sup>11</sup> In another incident, he was bitten by a dog at Valpoi. He immediately took a sharp knife and deepened the wound and washed it with the blood. He knew the dog and was therefore, quite confident that the bite would have no dangerous consequences. Many of his occasional and simple illnesses were treated by himself with the herbal medicines.<sup>12</sup> He was a typical personality whose adventurous deeds playing freely and friendly with nature used to make others surprised. He was rather reckless in attempting new and innovative ventures and experiments. For some time, he took interest in 'pranayam' as he thought that it would give him mental peace. He used to hold his breath for considerably long time. Once he held it for such a long time that he fell unconscious. But he did not give up that exercise and continued the practice daily for several years and mastered different kinds of 'Asanas'.<sup>13</sup>

Bandodkar's life was full of buoyant enthusiasm

for everything new and innovative, be it in the field of sport, manufacture or business. He had immense physical stamina and was endowed with a nature that inspired him to go out of the way to help the distressed and needy people. Once, in his childhood days, Bandodkar found a small cart of an old woman on the roadside and picked it up on his shoulder and handed it over to the astonished woman in her house who was helplessly waiting for it.<sup>14</sup>

Bandodkar was a lover of sports and recreations. In his childhood, while living at Mapusa, he used to play in front of his house with such spirit and enthusiasm that other children were inspired and they used to follow him. Be it any type of game, he showed immense interest. Whenever he played, there was an amount of determination in him to achieve excellence in it. In childhood he was very popular among the boys of his age due to his abundant will-power and skill in sports. He always told others that one should not play in any game or sport half-heartedly.

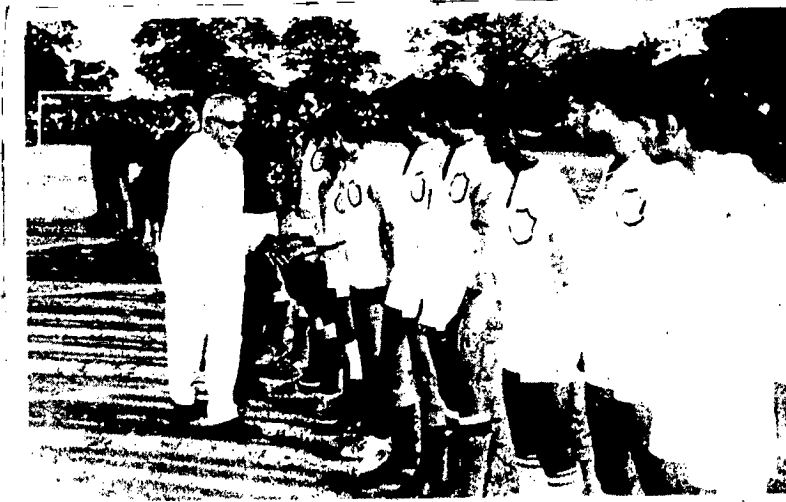
Financial constraints were always a hindrance for Bandodkar even in sports activities during his childhood. He used to play in torn clothes in his childhood at Mapusa. In those days, he was keen not only in participating in sports activities but was also ready to organise sports matches at various places in and outside Goa despite financial problems. He had the organisational capacity and was able to instill confidence among others to undertake sports activities. For organising matches, he used to spend all the money he had with him without caring for his personal needs.<sup>15</sup>

When a game was organised by him, it gave added enthusiasm to Bandodkar if the proceeds were to go for a common cause. He used to arrange sports matches to raise funds for purposes like renovation or construction of temples or some other public causes. He used to go to far away places to participate in sports matches. In those days of inadequate or no proper transport facilities, Bandodkar led his team of players to places like



Sawantwadi and Kolhapur in Maharashtra and Belgaum and Hubli in Karnataka. Winning a match played outside Goa gave him unlimited satisfaction and he always encouraged others with competitive spirit in sports. He wanted Goans to compete players from other parts of the country not only in sports but in every field of activity.<sup>16</sup>

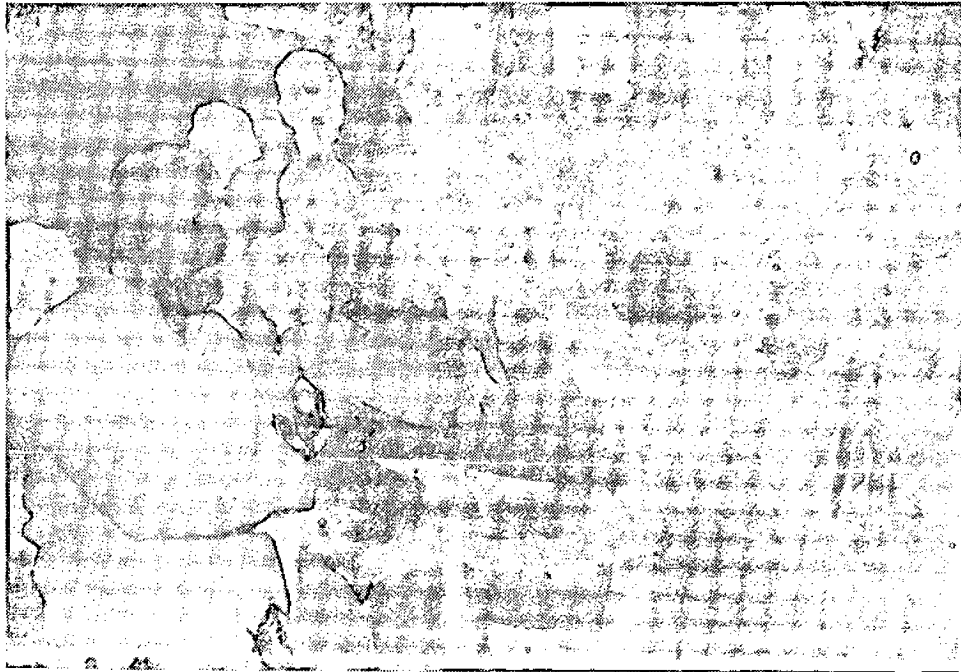
Bandodkar not only maintained his own personal participation in sports but also developed a wide vision that Goan sportsmen must achieve excellence in order to compete national and international levels. For this, he had a missionary zeal to develop sports amenities in Goa and allowed the talented youth to improve their capacity. In his young days while earning meagre income from his small businesses, Bandodkar spared a major portion of it for organising sports matches.<sup>17</sup> His friends may plan a match but when the question of expenses came they approached Bandodkar who assured all help. By such ways of his helping nature, his friends found in him the spirit of



DAYANAND BANDODKAR SEEN ENCOURAGING YOUNG  
SPORTSMEN

sacrifice and mission and he was a source of great encouragement for them. He never made any claim for the proceeds which came from the matches organised under his leadership but allowed the same to go for any public cause or religious purpose.

In 1932, at the age of 21 years, Bhandodkar was associated with the Aryan Gymkhana Scheme and was one of their star batsmen. His love for sports was nurtured from early age. With strong and well-built body, there was hardly anything he did not put his shoulder to. He was proficient in all Indian games like, Kho Kho, Atyapatya, Kabaddi, Cricket, Football, Volley-ball, Carrom, Table-tennis, Weight-lifting, Swimming, Badminton and so on.<sup>18</sup> When Bhandodkar became the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman & Diu in 1963, he was found to be doubly determined to do much more for the promotion of sports in his territory. He found that the village people did not have amenities and facilities for various sports and games under the Portuguese regime. He, therefore, initiated a number of measures to encourage the people in



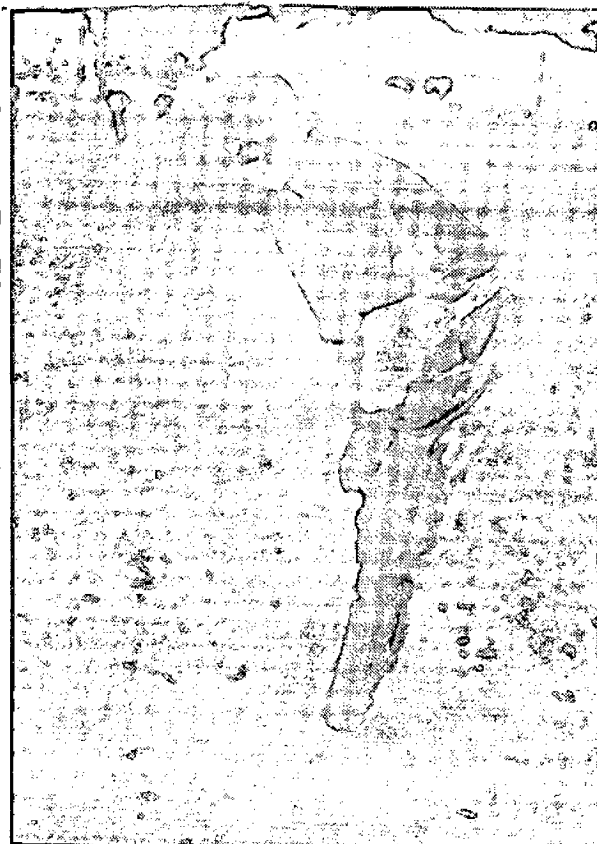
DAYANAND BANDODKAR SEEN CONGRATULATING

THE WINNER OF A MARCH.

holding traditional village-level programmes like bull-fights, etc. and to extend sports facilities through the Government. He himself enjoyed immensely in participating in such village-level sports and made others also to enjoy. His fanatical love for such games made him a sports-hero among the common masses. He arranged 'yoga' classes in Goa by bringing 'Yoga' experts from Maharashtra.<sup>19</sup>

Bandodkar was one of the finest cricketers Goa has produced. He was a prolific run-getter, a valuable stock bowler and a fearless fielder who sometimes converted good shots into catches. He emphasised that cricket should be played with responsibility. Whenever any cricket team was brought to Goa to play, he assumed the responsibility of their arrangements.

Bandodkar's greatest contribution to sports is the development of the Panjim Gymkhana ground which was once a marshy land and which nobody bothered about. It was in 1955, that Bandodkar, on his own,



DAYANAND BANDODKAR SEEN PLAYING  
CRICKET

made a proposal to convert that land into a cricket ground. He came across Maj. Faustino Duarte, the then President of the Conselho de Desportos da India Portuguesa to whom he expressed his willingness to make the area as a cricket ground. However, Maj. Duarte initially did not consider that Bandedkar would be able to do the work but rather hesitatingly agreed to secure the permission though of an informal nature for the proposal. With the necessary permission granted, Bandedkar started the work. To many people, it appeared to be a surprise as the work progressed steadily and Bandedkar was personally supervising it. His men and machinery engaged in his mine at Velgem were put to action. Mud was brought from far away places including Velgem to fill up and level the area. His determination was so strong that he wanted to play and organise good cricket matches on this ground as early as possible. He spent huge amount of money of his own on this project which he undertook without any assistance from others. He thought that by developing this fine cricket ground Goan players would not only be able

to have a suitable place to play but could bring leading players here which would give considerable encouragement and opportunities to them to compete with outside sportsmen.<sup>20</sup> His well-intentioned efforts finally met with success and the area became a fine cricket ground which later came to fill a big lacuna in the realm of sports in Goa. Goa could boast of this decent cricket ground with beautiful environment and on which many a test-cricketer made their appearance on some account or the other. The conversion of the land was done entirely and exclusively at the expenses and toil of Bandodkar who is appropriately considered as the biggest patron of sports in Goa or for that matter in India.<sup>21</sup>

In spite of his onerous responsibilities as the Chief Minister and his busy schedule, Bandodkar used to spend sometime every evening in the Panjim Stadium. Whenever there were files of urgent nature requiring his approval, they had to be taken to the Gymkhana. Initially he used to get annoyed





Dayanand Bandodkar (right) playing table tennis

over disturbing him with files, but he used to sign them when he realised the need and urgency. His physical stamina for sports was incomparable. He used to visit distant areas with officers and this involved walking over undulated terrains. On his return, he went to the Gymkhana for playing while his young officers, tired and exhausted, went home and slept! Bandodkar used to play either table tennis or some other game in his later days and used to invite children to join him. Whenever he gathered children to play with him, he arranged some sweets or eatables for them and they were happy over his affection and friendly nature. When he played with children, he mixed with them as one of them. This made the children more happy and enthused them in participating in sports alongwith him.<sup>22</sup>

The fine and hard work done by Bandodkar to make the Panjim ground which was named after him as Dayanand Bandodkar <sup>Ground</sup> is appreciated by the people in general and noted sports personalities in particular. Vijay Merchant once expressed his wish that he played all the cricket on this ground.



DAYANAND BANDODKAR SEEN KICKING A FOOTBALL  
TO MARK THE INAUGURATION OF A MATCH

He considered the Panjim ground as one of the finest grounds he has ever seen.<sup>23</sup> The development of the ground at such a time when proper grounds were not available in Goa not only symbolised Bandothkar's love for sports but his deep concern and desire to make the sports-loving people of Goa to have such an amenity so that they can develop their talent and bring Goa into the sports world. Bandothkar never felt the financial liability that he had to incur for this project but had the inner satisfaction of having made a contribution to his people and his State in sports field by making this ground.<sup>24</sup>

Bandothkar used to invite cricket teams from outside to play in Goa. ON 17th January 1965, a festival cricket match between the Goa Chief Minister XI and Navy XI was held on the Panjim ground in which Bandothkar played exceptionally well. The large crowd present at the match cheered him heartily as he walked back to the pavilion without any trace of fatigue.<sup>25</sup> Cricket lovers and others from not only Goa but from outside still recollect the historic cricket match between Goa Chief Minister XI and

Maharashtra Chief Minister XI organised by Bandodkar on 25th April, 1965 on this ground. It was a marvellous event in which he exhibited his love and talent in cricket. Bandodkar scored over 50 runs and played exceptionally well. Not only his innings made everyone happy in that match which was keenly watched by the crowd but it gave him also a lot of enjoyment as it was on his ground that the first representative match was played and for which he had laboured so much. It was an exceptionally interesting cricket match where Bandodkar hammered his way to a splendid unbeaten half-century. In that particular match in which two teams captained by the then Chief Minister of Maharashtra, Shri Vasant Rao Naik and Shri Dayanand Bandodkar participated in a friendly fixture, half of Goa was there to see it. The site was lovely, the ground beautifully rolled; there were shamianas all round for the spectators to witness the match and every comfortable amenity was made available to the public.

Cricket was not Goa's national pastime and yet because Bandodkar himself was playing in

this match and because it was the first representative fixture in which so many outstanding Indian cricketers participated that a capacity crowd had turned out to witness it. In the closing stages of the game, Bandodkar in his 50s played an innings which everyone who witnessed shall remember during his lifetime. The bowlers made no special effort to get him out during the first fifteen minutes when Bandodkar was trying to find his feet. Thereafter when he made strokes all round the wicket the bowlers tried hard to get him out but failed to penetrate his defence or stop his many strokes. Of course, they did not bowl bumpers at him. That would neither have been fair to a man who did not regularly play cricket and who was over 50 nor to the spirit in which this festival cricket match was arranged and played. He ultimately remained not out with 50 and as a result of his great effort the match ended in a draw. At the end of the match there was a very informal but well arranged function. Both the Chief Ministers made appropriate speeches and prizes and souvenirs were handed out by Shri Vasantrao Naik. Bandodkar

was appointed the sole judge to decide the best batsman of the match, the best bowler and the best fielder. Shri Naik was told that Bandodkar should not be permitted to judge the best batsman of the match because he would not then consider the claim of a batsman who had played the best innings. The reference was being made to Bandodkar himself. Shri Naik immediately accepted the suggestion and although he allowed Bandodkar to judge the best bowler and the best fielder, he undertook upon himself to select the best batsman. It afforded no surprise to many in the crowd when Shri Naik handed over the best batting prize to Bandodkar for his very gallant innings. But many were in for another surprise and that was that even before the function was over, Bandodkar got up and very generously handed over the batting prize to the man whom he considered the best.<sup>26</sup> It was a most graceful gesture of Bandodkar which pleased the entire crowd and which exhibited his way of encouraging good players. And perhaps, what gave him more inner satisfaction and desire to play so well in that match was that the proceeds of the match were meant for the National Defence

Fund. With the amount collected from that match, Goa's contribution to the National Defence Fund came to over Rupees one lakh, an achievement Bandodkar felt proud of, and for that matter, Goa could feel proud of. <sup>27</sup>

For Bandodkar, cricket was more than most of the things in life. Essentially a sportsman, he loved Goa and wanted to bring to the fore Goa Cricket as much as possible. He spent his own money in order to develop a cricket ground which can be ranked with the best in the world so far as the location and the environment are concerned. The surroundings of the cricket ground at Campal are so very pleasant that one could go on commenting ~~for hours together without getting tired and without~~ feeling that one had little to say. He made many half centuries.

Bandodkar used to visit Bombay and watch all important cricket matches held there. When he went to the Cricket Club of India or to the Hindu Gymkhana to watch matches, he would come unostentatiously



and without any fanfare. Sometimes as much as half an hour would elapse before someone would recognise him and then the officials would come to greet and welcome him. He had such a pleasing and forceful personality that no one ever stopped him at the gate even if he did not possess an invitation to that particular fixture. He would just come and quietly sit on a chair which was not very prominent and enjoy the cricket in the way he wanted. He was seen munching groundnuts with the non-chalance of a school boy at football matches or cricket matches, rising and sitting down in constant excitement. He was also seen pulling out hundred rupee notes with the ease of a conjurer to reward a football player or cricket player who did well for the losing side. During the lunch interval of matches he would keep to his seat and rather reluctantly go and have lunch with the players or the officials when earnestly requested. That was the type of man, Bandodkar. Although he never played Ranji Trophy Cricket or assumed Test status, Bandodkar always remained in the hearts of those who came to know him intimately.

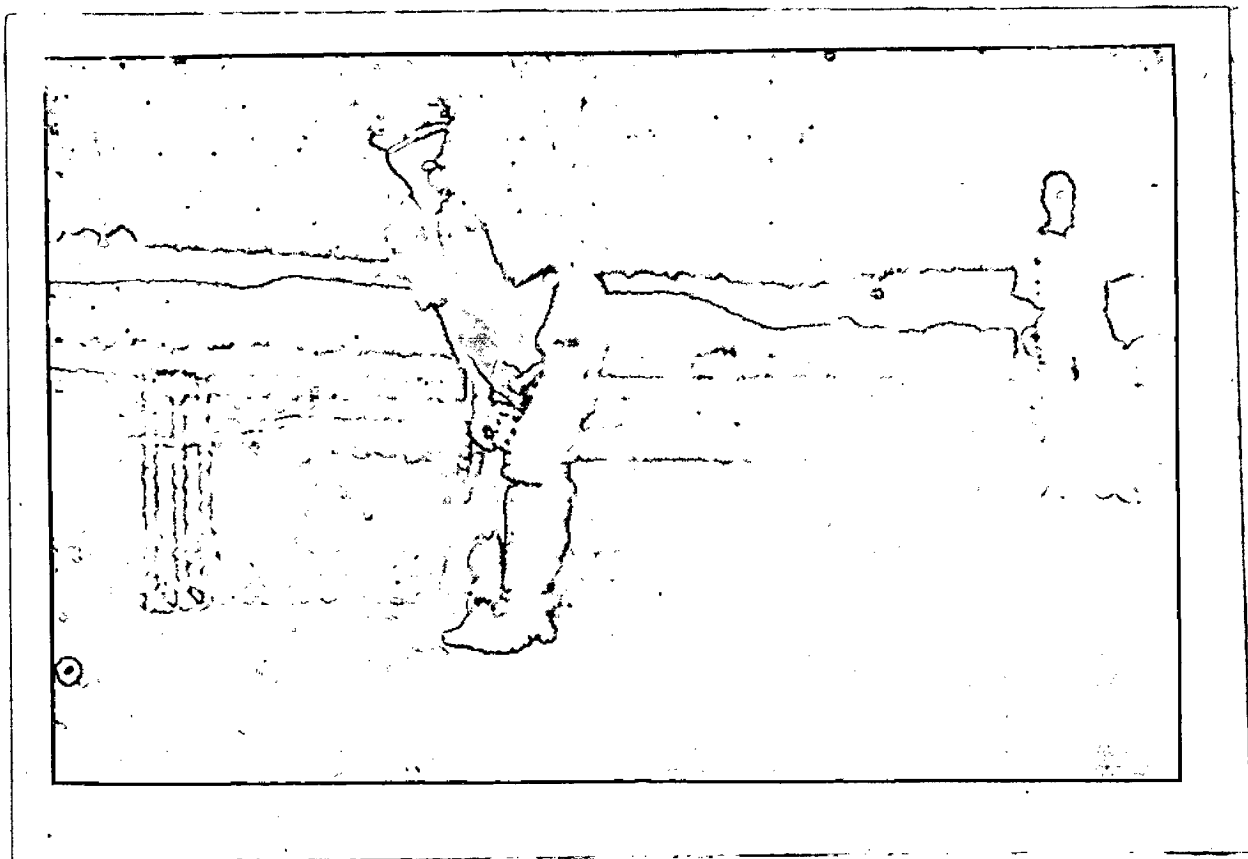
Bandodkar talked most exhaustively on cricket and was most constructive in his approach to the game. He believed in a team going to win a match - not making sure first of not losing it before making an effort to win. Bandodkar used to ask: "when on our perfect wickets how can a team first make sure of not losing and then find sufficient time to force a victory?"<sup>29</sup> That is a negative approach to this great game and it is indeed a pity that most of our teams are more interested in not losing rather than in winning. Such an attitude, Bandodkar said, negates the very concept of cricket because then you bat defensively and also bow defensively. In this, he used to ask, who suffers? The poor spectator who pays a very high price to see a Test match and after five days of dull cricket comes back home not only most frustrated and disappointed but a sadder and wiser man. Bandodkar used to ask: When will our cricketers realise that the paying spectator must have good value for his money? That value, he felt, can only be given to him in terms of bright, interest and entertaining cricket.

Bandodkar's premature demise was not only a tremendous loss to Goa but to cricket. Cricket was his first love, family next, politics last. He took cricket more seriously than anything else so much so that many people felt that cricket, more than politics, was his first love. He never liked to miss any single ball bowled and whenever there was a good match in Bombay he went to watch it at the wrath of his Opposition in the Assembly who shouted and even walked out for his absence! His abundant love for cricket made others wish if there were many more like him at the helm of affairs in each State to enable Cricket to prosper in the country.<sup>30</sup> When Bandodkar was 60 years old, he told his friends and admirers that he would play cricket for some more years. He emphasised that sports are an inseparable part of life. He pleaded with sports organisations to help build up the country's youth through promotion of sports. During his tenure as Chief Minister, he inaugurated several sports organisations, clubs, sports grounds and buildings.

Before he became the Chief Minister, Bandodkar did many things for the promotion of sports in Goa. His desire to promote sports in Goa became more practical after he became the Chief Minister. During his tenure as Chief Minister, he had a vision and put it through. For the first time, a separate fulfilled department of sports was established by him to give undivided attention to the promotion of sports.<sup>31</sup> That was a lasting contribution he made which enabled planned promotion of sports in Goa on the lines of other States. Bandodkar was the first Chief Minister in India to establish a separate Department of Sports at State level, which is a unique achievement, worthy of appreciation from one and all. The department was headed by an enthusiastic officer Dr. Shrimant Mali who himself was a sportsman and on whom Bandodkar had much hope to do what he genuinely wanted for Goa in the sports sector. The department, year after year, expanded its activities and undertook many schemes, thus providing various amenities for the Goan youth to develop their sports personality and identity. In 1973, it became a fulfilled Directorate which made it possible to

carry out physical education and sports programmes in primary, middle and secondary schools in Goa. Physical education became a compulsory subject in schools. It was enjoined upon the Government and non-Government middle and secondary schools to appoint a trained physical education teacher to teach physical education regularly. Various schools could send teams to participate in inter-school sports meets. Selected teams were sent by the Directorate for national-level participation and also many school students went for international participation. The Directorate of Sports implemented schemes for giving grants for purchase of sports equipments and development of playgrounds for Govt. schools, Village panchayats were given financial grants for development of sports grounds. It was Bandodkar who finalised the plans of the Indoor Sports Complex at Campal, Panaji.<sup>32</sup> The various activities undertaken by the Directorate included acquiring huge open spaces in each taluka for infrastructural facilities for every kind of sports and games. Two sports hostels were started in Goa and they cater to the needs of large number of sportsmen. It was due to Bandodkar's





**BANDODKAR SEEN PLAYING CRICKET.**

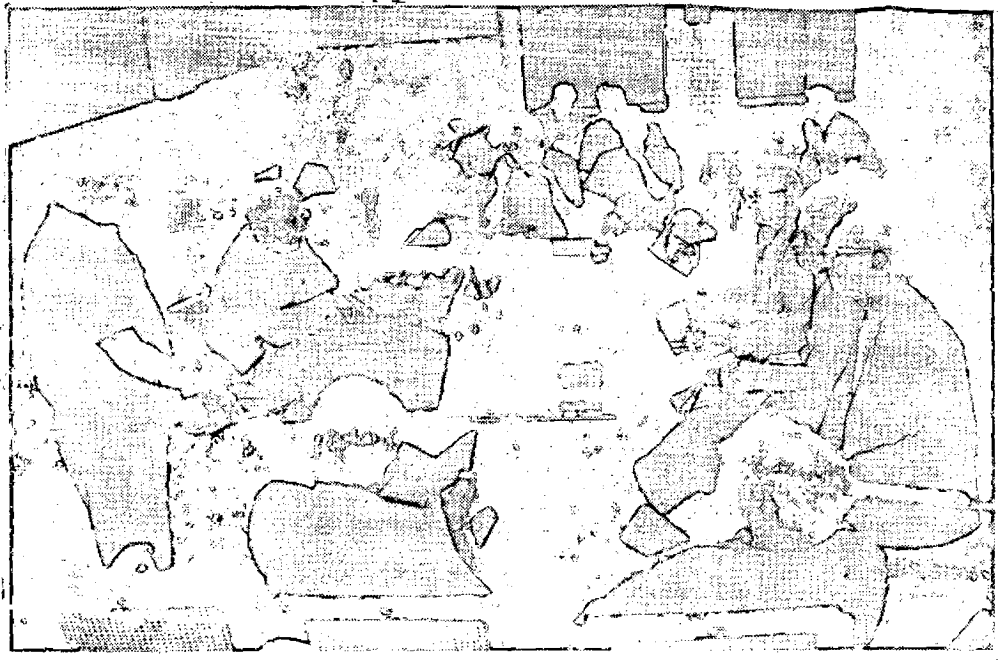
personal efforts that the Peddem Sports complex land was procured.

It is a matter of pride for the people that the first Chief Minister of Goa during his life-time made a lasting contribution to the promotion of sports in his personal capacity and as the Chief Minister. Bandodkar strived hard to bring about a sports-culture among the people of Goa and wished that they should be popular in not only national but international sports events. That he himself was a keen and ardent sportsman in cricket and other games and participated in many major matches went a long way in encouraging the talented Goan youth to come forward and take interest in sports.

After India's independence in 1947, Goa was still under colonial rule for about 14 years. While the rest of the country made significant progress through successive Five Year Plans, Goa's position was far below satisfactory and therefore

Bandodkar gave due priority to sports sector. As Chief Minister, Bandodkar could do much to develop sports facilities in Goa. His was a personal involvement in the work of promoting sports. With a view to encourage sports in all nooks and corners of Goa, Bandodkar was instrumental to establish the Goa, Daman & Diu State Council of Sports in February 1969. It was an autonomous body to encourage establishing sports clubs and single game State-level associations all over Goa. All such sports associations were affiliated to the State Council of Sports and they were given annual maintenance grants to carry out sports activities. Financial grants were given to carry out sports clubs for the development of sports infrastructure.<sup>33</sup> Bandodkar insisted the sports associations to send their teams for national level participation and for holding nationals and exhibition matches in Goa for which the Government gave additional grants. The Sports Council, particularly during Bandodkar's tenure, made every effort to spread sports awareness in Goa. The construction of the multi-purpose stadium at Fatorda (Margao) was





Chief Minister, Dayanand Bandodkar, seen chairing  
the meeting of the Sports Council.

the dream of Bandodkar. In fact, many sections of the people of Goa were of the view that this project could have been named after him.

Bandodkar himself headed the Government's Sports Council as its Chairman. He was a practical man and guided his officers in chalking out what was to be done and how to achieve the targets fixed. At his instructions, the Sports Council used to meet frequently. In the meetings, he gave able and far-sighted guidance to the officers, Funds were liberally allocated for sports department. He reviewed the utilisation of funds allotted and the progress achieved. He was very particular to see that the targets were fully achieved.<sup>34</sup> Whenever he found surplus funds in other sectors at the end of the financial year, he used to allot the same for sports activities - for buying sports items for Panchayats which were distributed to the youths.

Bandodkar was the founder member of the Panjim Gymkhana. He donated a trophy to this Gymkhana known as Dayanand Bandodkar Trophy. The

Dayanand Bandodkar Cricket Tournament is conducted regularly in Goa where about 40 to 50 cricket teams participate. Among other tournaments named after him are (i) the Bandodkar Volleyball Tournament conducted by Goa Volleyball Association; (ii) The Bandodkar Hockey Tournament conducted by the Goa Hockey Association and (iii) Football Tournament for the Bandodkar Gold Trophy (now worth Rs.4 lakhs).<sup>35</sup> Bandodkar invited many leading sportsmen to Goa. They included Sarva/Shri Ajit Wadekar, Dilip Sardessai, Eknath Solkar, Vishwanath, Ashok Mankad and Polly Umrigar. He gave financial help to many Goan and non-Goan cricketers. Among them included Shri Eknath Solkar, Shri Ramnath Keni, Shri Pandurang Salgaonkar. He once asked Shri Madhav Mantri, Cricketer that if there was a fast bowler in Bombay, he wanted to sponsor him for major cricket matches and that all expenditures would be borne by himself. He always appreciated those who played well in any game, be it cricket or football and encouraged them in every manner he could. Good players like Shri Eknath Solkar

were offered all help when Bandodkar knew that they had financial constraints. When he found a boy or girl with sports talent, he instantly encouraged them and gave all help to promote their quality. Bandodkar tried his best to get Ranji status in cricket for Goa which however was given in 1975 only after his death. His efforts made it possible to organise the table tennis test match between India and Japan in 1971.<sup>36</sup>

Among the other notable achievements made in the fields of sports at the initiative of Bandodkar was the establishment of the Bakshibudder Jiwabadada Kerkar Sports Award which is given every year. Bandodkar initiated the move for organising the Santosh Trophy Football Tournament in Goa after liberation for the first time in 1972. This gave a great boost to the promotion of football in Goa. Bandodkar was running a Football Team Jovence De Panjim. He was the Vice-President of Goa Football Association from 1962 to 1964 and donated a Gold Cup for All India Football Tournament.

He helped through Goa, Daman & Diu State Council of Sports for construction of the football stadium at Campal, Panaji, Tilak Maidan Vasco and Rajendra Prasad stadium at Margao. He patronised some football clubs like Panvel, Vasco, etc. A lover of football, he never missed to watch football matches played with the teams like Dempo, Salgaonkar, Vasco, Panjim, etc. <sup>37</sup> He was the founder President of the Goa Hockey Association in 1964. He incurred expenditure for the Goa teams to visit Bombay and also for those visiting Goa.

Bandodkar laid the sound and scientific foundation for promotion of sports in Goa. It is due to his dedicated and sincere personal efforts that there is sports culture in Goa now. His love for sports was undescrivable. <sup>38</sup> That his end came while playing at the Panjim Gymkhana ground makes it amply clear that sports and games were Bandodkar's first and most loved aspects of life.

Sportsmen of Goa and Maharashtra found a serious vaccum when Bandodkar breathed his last

on 12th August 1973. As a tribute to that great sports enthusiast, they placed a set of three wicket, a cricket stick and a hockey stick to the sandalwood used for the pyre. 39

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### Chapter III

#### A PHILANTHROPIST AND MAN OF THE MASSES

Dayanand Balkrishna Bandodkar was known as a man of exceptional generosity and compassion. He liberally donated money to individuals and institutions during his life-time. He was a kind-hearted human who always went out of his way to help the impecunious, the distressed and the hapless brethren. His generous nature was unique and it received the stamp of acknowledgement from the entire Goan community and people from neighbouring States. He always tried to alleviate the sufferings of the poor. Bandodkar never hesitated to extend help even to his enemies if they sought for it, or had an occasion arose for him to do it. 'Bhau', as he was popularly known, was a giver of 'rare generosity. It is believed that, to his parents who christened him 'Dayanand' in his cradle, went the ultimate credit of uncanny discernment of a prophecy divinely realised.<sup>1</sup> To list down the names of individuals and institutions that have been blessed by his munificence can be surely an exercise in futility; so innumerable were they. Bandodkar, who was called as the 'Bestower of Benevolence' never believed in keeping

accounts and records of his charitable activities or gifts.

Bandodkar was also called 'Danshoor Dayanand Bandodkar' on account of his magnanimous charity. To him, vanity, self-interest or egoism were foreign. Duty to God and duties to the suffering brethren were the basis of his morality. To feed the hungry, to clothe the naked and ill-dressed and to educate the un-educated - these acts gave him more joy and inner satisfaction than winning an election or scoring a point over his political adversary. When he found anyone requiring help, he forgot everything and went straight upto them to mitigate their suffering even if he had to face problems.<sup>2</sup>

Due to his philanthropic, generous and charitable nature and his abundant love and affection towards others, Bandodkar became a very popular person and was called by many names - 'Bhau' (elder brother), 'Amche Bhau' (our elder brother), 'Danshoor Dayanand', 'Ajeeb Lokanche Raja', 'Gomantakanche Sinh', 'Gomantakanche

Suputhr', 'Daan Samrat', and so on. No one in Goa gained such affectionate names so far. These clearly showed how his people respected and loved him and, how popular he was among them. Even today, in Goa, if anyone utters the word 'Bhau', it instantly reminds them of Dayanand Bandodkar. His generosity knew no bounds. His friends often blamed him for liberally giving money to even those who did not deserve and who misused it. But, in Bandodkar's view, as he told others, money was meant for spending and sharing with those who did not have it. And, for his generous outlook, Bandodkar was compared to 'Karna' (of Mahabharat).<sup>3</sup>

During his life-time, Bandodkar tried his best for the benefit of the people of Goa, the poor and the downtrodden. Benevolent nature was inherent in him from childhood itself. He was never selfish. Because of his charitable nature, his family had to face considerable difficulties in his early days. In helping others, Bandodkar would never care what problems he was to face. Even as a small boy Bandodkar exhibited his kind-heartedness and benevolent

nature. Bandodkar alongwith his maternal uncle was waiting at Mapusa to catch a bus for Panaji, when he saw an old man in torn clothes, asking people for something; but no one was giving any attention to him. As the hapless man passed by, Bandodkar asked him to stop, but the former believing that the boy was playing mischief, did not stop. However, on Bandodkar's repeated plea, he looked back and stood at a little distance. Bandodkar approached him and asked as to why he was going to the people. When the old man narrated his problem that he lost his money which he carried under his turban for buying medicine for his ailing son, who was lying in hospital, Bandodkar breathed a sigh and took out whatever money he had and gave it to him. The amazed old man could not believe for a while what happened really and went greatly relieved.<sup>4</sup> And, Bandodkar, having parted with the money, which he had for his bus journey, walked alongwith his uncle all the way to Panjim on his tender feet, feeling highly satisfied and happy.

In another incident in 1940, Bandodkar



alongwith his friend, Shri Shamrao Madkaikar went to *Navelim* where a beggar approached him for some money. Bandodkar gave him a one rupee coin, the only amount he had. Shri Madkaikar had to then give him money for his bus fare.<sup>5</sup>

In his younger days, Bandodkar did a lot of charitable activities. He used to organise sports matches and their proceeds were normally spent for common causes like renovation and building of temples and so on.<sup>6</sup> As he grew up in life and in wealth, his philanthropy also spread. It was primarily because of this nature to help others that he was unsuccessful in some business activities in wood, timber, clothes, clay-paints etc, which he undertook in his early days. He used to give to the needy people most liberally whatever profit he earned from his business and even the capital amount he invested in the business was parted with others.<sup>7</sup> He sold some portion of his house and land at Panaji and later began selling even his wife's ornaments to redeem his debts which he borrowed from others partly for donating to the

needy people. He used to send people to Shri Prabhakar Angle, a contemporary of Bandodkar, with chits asking him (Angle) to give money to them. Bandodkar could have become a rich man even before he started mining activity and his family could have lived in a far better condition in his early days, had he not been spending so liberally for others' welfare. He never bothered to go hungry or make his family hungry, but he spent for others whatever he had. Once his wife had borrowed ten rupees from the neighbour and gave it to him for buying certain items for the evening meal. Bandodkar, on his way to the shop, was approached by a person who asked him some money for buying medicine for his ailing family member. Bandodkar instantly gave away that money to him and returned home empty-handed. When asked by his wife, Bandodkar replied that they can have some light food ('kanji'), as he gave the money to a person who was badly in need of it for buying medicine for his sick relative.<sup>8</sup> That was the nature of Bandodkar in helping others even at his and his family's sufferings.

Bandodkar tried different business ventures in early days but they were not very successful. He finally came to mining activity, which made him one of the richest men in Goa. During his tenure as Chief Minister, it was once said in Parliament during question hour that Bandodkar was the richest Chief Minister in India, who had a very poor beginning. He had a rich mine at Velgem which became his own after a legal battle with a leading mine-owner of Goa. The Velgem mine was rich indeed, one of the best in Goa from where Bandodkar's income began to increase. However, he was not the man to store that wealth for him and his family alone. He went on donating to the needy people for various purposes, ranging from hut repairs to marriage ceremonies and for educating the under-privileged people.<sup>9</sup> His donations were widespread and he became so popular that he was described as 'Daan Samrat' which clearly speaks volumes for his philanthropic nature.<sup>10</sup>

It is said that one cannot imagine a man greater than 'Bhau' as a philanthropist, at

least in Goa. He once said, what God gave us must be shared with others who did not have. <sup>11</sup> Bandodkar was a great philanthropist and a social reformer. In his early family days, Bandodkar was not so religious-minded. He once said that he would become devoted to God if he had got a son. His wishes were fulfilled. Bandodkar became the father of a son and his religiosity and piousness began to increase, which even today, the people of Goa recall with great admiration. He used to have 'pooja' everyday for at least two hours. When he came out of the 'pooja' room, people used to wait outside for help. He was truthful to God and to the people. He donated money to renovate several temples in Goa and Maharashtra. He took up the re-installation ceremony of the diety of Mahalasa temple at Mardol and initiated the Kojagiri Poornima Fund. He made a silver door for his temple. <sup>12</sup> He is also reported to have spent Rs. 40,000 for a single festival in this temple at a time when his financial position was not very sound owing to a litigation relating to his mine. Bandodkar was involved in a legal battle with an iron ore magnet of Goa over the possession of a mine at a time when he had no money with him



DAYANAND BANDODKAR SEEN IN 'POOJA'

and was in debts. On knowing his extremely bad financial position, the Court ordered that an amount of Rs.20,000 be given to him. This amount was taken to him by Shri R. D'Costa who was helping him in the case. Bandodkar happily received the money and immediately left for Mahalsa temple where he put it in the collection box as donation for the activities of the temple. Shri D'Costa asked him as to why he donated it to the temple when he had no money even for his meals. Bandodkar said that all that he gets is due to the blessings of God and he believed in the diety of Mahalsa temple. Since that amount of 20,000 was the first sign of his winning the case, he thought that it should go to the temple. Such was Bandodkar's way of donations to temples and his religious sentiments. The people of Goa believed that Bandodkar had unfathomed faith in the diety of this temple. They quote the instance when the temple lights went off on the day Bandodkar died i.e. 12th August, 1973.<sup>13</sup> It was Bandodkar who built the Gopal Ganpathi temple at Farmagudi which was constructed at the request of some cow-

herds. Bandodkar is said to have seen some boys worshipping a stone at Farmagudi as he was passing through that place. He told them that he would construct a temple there for them to worship and which he did in 1966. The temple stands today as a testimony to his generosity and concern for public cause. The idol of Gopal Ganapathi made of metal alloy was consecrated on 24th April, 1966. The ancient image of Ganesh is worshipped at the back of this temple which is a specimen of Indian art and architecture both ancient and modern.<sup>14</sup> He also spent money to renovate the Bhagwati temple at Pednem and made two elephant statues for which Artist Shri Shambu Shet was engaged.

Owing to his liberal donations, Bandodkar became very popular even in Bombay long before he became the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman & Diu. He alongwith some prominent social workers formed the Gomantak Maratha Samaj in Goa. This institution was mainly meant to help the community from which Bandodkar belonged to, as well as others who did not have the means to go in for higher education.

The Gomantak Maratha Samaj had a hostel at Mala, Panaji, which was successfully running with the financial help given mainly by Bandodkar and where students of any caste or community could stay. Bandodkar had great desire to give better education and better standard of life to the people of the above community which was a suppressed community for centuries. It was in 1940's that people of this community began to progress in a systematic manner.<sup>15</sup> The Gomantak Maratha Samaj of which Bandodkar was the main pillar of help both moral and financial, did a great work in emancipating the poor and the hapless particularly for higher educational purposes. It is said that Bandodkar gave about Rs. three lakhs to this institution for assisting the people for higher education.<sup>16</sup> Many people who received assistance from this Samaj secured higher education. They included Dr. Dattakumar Sawant, an internationally famous doctor settled in USA. Bandodkar's patronage and help for this institution is well known. He found that in Goa the upper class people were better off and had the necessary means to go in for higher education but not the other communities. He saw to



it that people of all faiths and castes who were poor were put up in the Gomantak Maratha Samaj hostel. The entire expenditure towards their stay in the hostel was borne by him till his death. Although he was the main pillar of help for that institution, he never interfered in its day-today administration.<sup>17</sup>

He was a stalwart among the leaders who helped the Gomantak Maratha Samaj to strive all along for the emancipation of a section of the people in the face of insurmountable social odds and prejudices. He made a lasting contribution to build up the Samaj on sound foundation and turn it into a progressive social force in Goa. His life's mission was to uplift those who suffered socially and economically. The Gomantak Maratha Samaj had a special place in his heart.

Nobody in Goa is said to have given so much money as donation for educational purposes for the deprived sections as Bhandodkar did during his life-time. His most liberal way of shelling out money to the poor and needy people and for educational

institutions raised the eyebrows of big businessmen in Goa. During the Portuguese regime, Hindu children had little or no option but to study in Marathi schools run privately. Marathi was the only cultural link with the rest of India. There were no proper houses for the schools. Classes were conducted in private homes, open verandahs or the dingiest rooms. Students sat on jute gunny sacks or on plain wooden planks. The Lyceum at Panaji where trained teachers dispensed the knowledge of the empire in the language of the rulers free of cost. Bandodkar was very much perturbed over the then existing kind of educational pattern and wanted to make a breakthrough. Thus he began donating money to educational institutions. No one who approached him for a donation for educational purpose, for that matter any other purpose, went back empty-handed. On the contrary, they returned with his share more than what they expected. For example, for the setting up of the Dhempe College at Miramar, Bandodkar donated Rs. 1 lakh in 1962 with the condition not to publicise his name for that. Many educational institutions in

Goa and elsewhere in the country benefited from his generosity. He was one of the founders of Goa Education Society which runs the Dhempe College of Arts and Science and the Srinivas Sinai Dempo College of Commerce and Economics.<sup>18</sup> In 1959 he donated bundles of books to schools. Shri Sharada Vidyalay Curtorim received 80 books with which its library was started. The then Principal of that school, Shri Balkrishna Sadashiv Barve saw a list of schools with Bandodkar's driver when he went to deliver the books. He found that there were about 80 schools in the list who were already given large number of books. Bandodkar knew that Marathi schools under the Portuguese Govt. were neglected and were in bad conditions and therefore, he tried to help their improvement by donating money and books, etc.<sup>19</sup> In one instance, a boy from Canacona met Shri Venkatesh Naik for buying some costly books. Shri Naik seeing the list of books wondered as to how the boy could afford to buy such costly books in large number. The boy told him that a particular person had given him the money to buy as much books as he wanted

and that he was told not to disclose his name to anyone. When Shri Naik insisted, the boy disclosed that it was Dayanand Bandodkar!

Bandodkar's donations to institutions outside Goa are well-known. The various Institutions which received donations from him included (i) The Vigyan Mahavidyalay, Thane (Maharashtra) (Rs.3,20,000) on a request received by him from the Vidya Prasarak Mandal in 1969 with which the Balkrishna Naik Bandodkar Vigyan Mahavidyalay (in his father's name) was started at Thane; (ii) The Gyan Prabodhini of Pune (Rs.25,000) in 1963 of which he was the Vice Chairman (iii) The Anaath Hindu Mahilashram, Pune (Rs.50,000) with which a school - Shrimati Balkrishna Bandodkar Pradhamik Shala (in his mother's name) is run; (iv) for the construction of Aadhar Building on Lakshmi Road, Pune; (v) The Swatantraveer Savarkar Smarak Nidhi, Pune (Rs.1,000); (vi) The Shri Ramkhosh Karya, Pune (Rs.5,000); (vii) The Shrimati High School at Velgem which was started entirely with Bandodkar's money for the children of workers engaged by him in the

mines at Velgem; (viii) The Sane Guruji Vidya Mandir at St. Cruz, Goa; (ix) The Shri Damodar Vidyalay in 1960 (Rs.15,000); (x) for renovations of Shri Bhagwati Mandir of Pednem; (xi) for Shri Sapta Koteswar Temple at Narve; (xii) for providing the wooden, carved elephant and 'Ambari' and silver door costing Rs.50,000 at Mardol Mahalasa Narayani temple; (xiii) a Stadium at Campal; (xiv) Rs.1,00,000 towards Bangladesh Refugees Fund in 1971; (xv) Swami Vivekananda Hall, Panaji; (xvi) Rs.17,000 for the holding of the Marathi Sahitya Sammelan in 1964; (xvii) Rs.40,000 to Gomantak Maratha Samaj, Bombay and so on. Bandodkar never cared to keep any account of how much and to whom he donated nor anyone in Goa can give a complete list of his donations.<sup>20</sup>

Bandodkar's donations for education and health reached many far and distant places of Thane district in Maharashtra. It is said that there are no places in that district where he did not donate for opening a school or helping an institution engaged in educational or health activities.<sup>21</sup> Bandodkar's

angle of looking at education was similar to that of Lokmanya Tilak. He realised that the country and Goa needed good scholars, loyal and patriotic people and that education was the most important means to make any great achievement. Shri V.V. Pendse of Pune once met Bandodkar and told him about his intention to start an institution by name 'Dhyana Prabodhini' with the motto of assisting about 100 bright students to complete their higher education upto Ph.D. so that they can render useful service to the nation. Bandodkar was very happy and extended a sizeable donation for that institution. His vision was very wide; his intention being the welfare of not only Goa but the country as a whole.<sup>22</sup>

In 1965, Bandodkar gave Rs.80,000 to the National Defence Fund. This was his weekly income. This gesture was appreciated by the then Lt. Governor of Goa, Daman & Diu Shri Shivshankar. No one else gave that much amount for that national cause.

Bandodkar had a great vision about Goa's progress and the people's welfare. He foresaw that education alone can be the effective means for the development of the people and Goa. And that is said to be the reason why he was liberally donating for educational causes. He gave financial help to students to go abroad for higher studies. The first student who went abroad with his donation is said to be from the Kshatriya Bhandari Samaj. An amount of Rs.12,000 is spent annually in Bandodkar's name by the Gomantak Maratha Samaj for educational cause. Bandodkar is said to be the first donor in Goa with such large-heartedness for educational causes.

Although he was very liberal in his donations, which spread not only in Goa but other States, he never liked any publicity about it.<sup>23</sup>

Bandodkar never had any narrow religious consideration in so far as his donations were concerned. He gave money to temples, churches and mosques. He used to visit religious shrines if people told that they were not in good condition and used to give money instantly for repairs and renovations.

One such example was that he visited Siridao Church on 13th January, 1965 when it suffered damage due to fire and he gave Rs.5000/- for repair work. Whenever he found any temples or other religious places in dilapidated state, he gave donations for repairs. His donations for religious institutions went even to parts of Karnataka like Belgaum. He once gave money for the repairs of a mosque in Belgaum.<sup>24</sup>

Some people told him that since he made enough wealth, why was he still struggling for others' causes and why not he be idle and enjoy? But Bhandodkar's philosophy, as he often narrated to others, was that the wealth that God gives to the people should be shared with others, the needy and the poor. He said that God was generous in his bounty to him and he liked to share it with others, the less fortunate. He was very religious-minded. He vowed to spare 10% of what he had for the temples for repairs and construction, etc. He was not a communal minded person. Priests of Churches who approached him for help instantly received it from him. A well-wisher of Bhandodkar once told him that he was not popular among



Christians. Bandodkar took him in his car from Panaji to Dona Paula and, as usual, on the way, he collected sweets and biscuits. As he reached his bungalow at Dona Paula a large number of children of the Christian fishermen living there approached him saying - 'Bhau has come' ... 'Bhau has come'. Bandodkar gave away the items to them. A priest who also came to the scene said that Bandodkar can be called a Christian because of his popularity among Christians. The amazed well-wisher had no further say.<sup>25</sup> However, Bandodkar never commented on it.

Whenever anyone approached him with a grievance or for some financial help, food, cloth, etc. Bandodkar instantly took out money from his pocket and gave them. He never used to count the money that he took out from his pocket and gave to others. That was his nature. The people of Goa admire him for such generosity even after 20 years of his death.<sup>26</sup> People used to come to his house for help in large numbers from 4.00 a.m. onwards. They were certain that once 'Bhau' saw them personally and heard their grievances, there would be an end to their suffering. So they would not care

for the time and were coming to see him at any time suitable to them. Bandodkar did not mind if people came to him at a time which was inconvenient to him. On the contrary, he would welcome them anytime. When he gave money to old people or women, he would ensure that they are safely dropped at their home in his car so that they did not face any difficulty.<sup>27</sup>

Bandodkar's philanthropic work went to the freedom fighters also. Whenever freedom fighters like Shri Prabhakar Sinari, approached him for shelter at his Velgem mine, he kept them there and gave money for their activities. Bandodkar extended generous financial help to the families of freedom fighters who were jailed by the Portuguese rulers. He was arrested by the Portuguese Government and was in jail for three months on account of his helping the freedom fighters. When noted freedom fighter Shri Mohan Ranade was imprisoned by the Portuguese Government in Lisbon, Bandodkar visited his mother at Sangli in Maharashtra and gave her financial help.<sup>28</sup>

Before he became the Chief Minister of

Goa, Daman and Diu, Bandodkar was known for his social work. It was at his behest that the 'Goa Sahayak Nidhi' was set up for raising funds for social activities. He organised a musical programme once for raising funds for this Nidhi and in which famous singer Lata Mangeshkar and music directors Lakshikant Pyarelal participated. He was actively associated with the growth of various other institutions also. He was the President of Vivekananda Society, Panaji Gymkhana, Marathi Prathamik Shikshan Sangh, Chief Patron of the Akhil Bharatiya Vidyarthi Parishad, Member of the Executive Committee of the Marathi Sahitya Parishad, Life Member of the Ananta Palikashrama, Poona, Daya Prabhodhini, Poona, and Patron of various cultural and educational societies.<sup>29</sup> He never told his family what he gave to others. His wife came to know about his donations only through newspapers. Bandodkar never liked publicity but the institutions which received money from him used to put up the news.

The people of Goa do not forget one quality of Bandodkar and that was whenever he talked to the

common people, or for that matter anyone else, he was free and frank and listened to them with deep concern and understood the magnitude of the problem and thereafter acted with sympathy and feeling to find a solution instantly. And, more importantly, he would see to it that the problem was solved. He would not rest until it is done. He was not a man who helped others for bringing popularity to himself or for getting votes in the elections. He was not a politician in the real sense of the term, as people say, but he was chosen to be one because of the need for a strong and able leader at a time when Goa was liberated after centuries of foreign domination.<sup>30</sup> And because of his friendly humane and generous nature, he was surrounded by common people and social workers everytime. He moved in the ethereal and rare plane of non-committed humanity and compassion. That was why the people he ruled were his friends and not masters or slaves. His picture of Goa was simple - a prosperous land with a happy and carefree people. And he toiled for this ideal with a rare devotion.

People believed in Bandodkar because of

his helping nature. They preferred Bandodkar to Police and Court for solving their problems, be it a dispute over land, or a marriage break-up or family feud, because they knew that he could solve it as amicably and satisfactorily as no one else could. And what was special in him was that he took no credit in what he was doing for others.<sup>31</sup> Perhaps, there were hardly any other leader who could be compared with Bandodkar in sharing the joy as well as sorrow of others. He never kept anything in his mind but always spoke very frankly before any person. He was affectionate to others and that is why people adorned him as a great leader. Bandodkar died on the day of 'Rakhi Poornima'. It is said that many sisters missed their beloved brother for tieing 'Rakhi' which they were doing for several years.<sup>32</sup>

Bandodkar was a man of the masses who carved a niche among the poor and the underprivileged. Even people began worshipping that kind-hearted human being whose name and fame still reverberate in the ears of one and all in Goa.<sup>33</sup> Photographs

of Bandodkar are hung on the walls of the houses. He never had the ambition of doing social work to the people for publicity. People held him in high esteem for his humane qualities. His was a name to conjure with the distressed and hapless masses.

Bandodkar never forgot his hard days from childhood and the financial and family problems owing to the untimely death of his parents and relatives. He had also suffered in social status due to his being from a community which was suppressed for centuries and ill-treated by the Portuguese rulers. He understood the intensity of the sufferings of others as he himself was a man who had suffered socially and economically. He therefore tried his best to help others. In 1956, Bandodkar along with Shri S. G. Kantak were travelling in his car when it was heavily raining. Due to poor visibility, they stopped the car at Talaulim and entered a nearby house. The house was dilapidated; water was falling from the broken roof and the inhabitants looked helpless. On hearing the grievances of the house owner, Bandodkar took him in his car to Panaji.<sup>34</sup> He bought

a truck-load of items required for the repairs of the house, including tiles, nails, wooden planks, etc. and sent him back in that truck. Bandodkar also gave him some cash for the labour charges. Such was his concern for the people who had genuine grievances and difficulties.

Bandodkar never took back or asked what he gave as donation to others. Once a respected person approached him for Rs. 10,000 to redeem the debt his father had borrowed from someone by mortgaging the house and the land. Later, when Bandodkar himself was in a financial crisis owing to a set back in his business, his advocate suggested recovery of the amounts he gave to some people including the person who took Rs.10,000 by asking him to mortgage his house and land.<sup>35</sup> Bandodkar, however felt that since that person was given the amount to redeem his property from the mortgage, it was inappropriate to force him to mortgage the property again.

In another instance, a noted businessman approached Bandodkar to stand as a surety for a sizeable

amount of loan and he readily agreed. The businessman did not repay the loan in time and, as a result, Bandodkar received court notice to make good the loan. He insisted the businessman to clear the dues but without success. Finally, Bandodkar himself arranged money and repaid the whole loan and did not ask for it from the businessman. Bandodkar helped others even at the displeasure and sufferings of his own family. He once forced his wife to give her four marriage bangles to a neighbour who needed some money for urgent purposes. She very hesitantly gave the gold ornaments. The neighbourer did not return them. On his wife's insistence, Bandodkar, for the first time in his life, filed a case against that person to get back the bangles. However, he later on withdrew the case.<sup>36</sup> He never even took revenge against those who tried to belittle him. Once a Devasthan employee sought some money from Bandodkar for making good the fraud that happened in the temple fund. Bandodkar helped him by giving him his wife's ear-rings for mortgaging. He returned them after much insistence. Later, that person campaigned against Bandodkar in the elections! But he did not do anything against him and only ignored him.



Bandodkar was not the man to forget those who helped him in his hard days. A classical example in this regard was that on the day he took over as the Chief Minister, Bandodkar drove straight to Usgaon and reached the small hut of Shri Zanu Gauda with whom he used to go for hunting, eat food and sleep with him. When the old man heard the sound of Bandodkar, he asked "who, Bhau; someone told me that you have become the king of Goa". Bandodkar instantly clarified in humble tone that "if I became the Chief Minister, it is all because of you". Much to Shri Zanu's displeasure, the Chief Minister Bandodkar who was in impeccable formal white dress, sat on a mat on the floor and ate with great pleasure and satisfaction alongwith the old companion the same type of home-made food which they used to eat in their days of hunting.<sup>37</sup> Before he left, Bandodkar gave some money to him and invited him to Panaji to stay with him. Such was his affectionate way of caring those who helped him in his difficult days.

There are many such instances of Bandodkar's

concern towards his old friends who extended help to him in his early days. When he was the Chief Minister, his another old hunter-companion Shri Laxman Guro fell sick. On getting the information, Bandodkar brought him to Panjim and looked after him with great affection. In yet another instance, an old man who came to the Secretariat to deliver a letter of his grievances was mishandled by a policeman. He was dashed against the pillar in the verandah of the Secretariat and was injured. Bandodkar, on knowing the incident, rushed to the old man and took him in his car to the hospital and waited there for three hours, leaving behind all his official engagements until the old man received proper treatment.

There were instances when Bandodkar, due to misunderstanding, acted strictly against those whom he believed to be guilty. But when he knew the truth, he never hesitated to express apology to them and undo the wrong that he might have done. In one such instance, he found two Peons of the Secretariat sitting on the staircase when Bandodkar was proceeding

to his office. As the Peons did not stand up, Bandodkar thought that they were indisciplined and he was very angry. At his instructions, dismissal orders were issued for indisciplined behaviour. But, soon he was informed about the facts that the Peons were sitting on the staircase because one of them was trying to remove a rusted nail that entered the foot of another and in that serious moment, they could not see the Chief Minister passing by. Bandodkar immediately rushed to the injured Peon and took him to the hospital in his own car and arranged his treatment. And, he even apologised to the Peons and got the dismissal orders withdrawn.<sup>38</sup>

Bandodkar was helpful to all including his staff. But he could not compromise discipline. He himself was kind, gentle, decent and disciplined and expected the same from others. Whenever he found his Peon, Shri Toraskar with his shirt open by two buttons, thereby showing his chest, the Chief Minister got angry and shouted at him. But soon Bandodkar would call him and give him a few currency notes to buy 'Bhajiyas' for his children. His another Peon, Shri

Sheikh was hauled up by Bandodkar whenever he grew his hair beyond the limit told by the Chief Minister! But Sheikh was always happy and beholden to Bandodkar for his generosity and affection.<sup>39</sup>

It was because of his humane and helping nature that Bandodkar became a popular leader in Goa. Whenever he went to the villages, people leaving aside all their work lined up in hundreds to see their 'Bhau'. His visit brought joy and satisfaction to them, as they knew that he was the one who would care them, talk to them freely and do something to alleviate their problems. Once Bandodkar, as Chief Minister, went to Valpoi for a function connected with sports. On knowing his programme, hundreds of people, men and women, old and young, lined up to see their popular hero. Bandodkar met everyone and talked to them freely and affectionately and gave them money. He warned them not to misuse it but to use for good food.<sup>40</sup> Whenever the people knew that 'Bhau' was visiting their place, they invariably waited for him much in advance. Shri Nath Pai, who had close relation

with Bandodkar in his political days while going to a village in the night for an election meeting, saw large number of people standing on the roadsides with lantern lamps for hours together to see Bandodkar. He said that Bandodkar was the only Goan leader who would rule the territory in his entire lifetime.<sup>41</sup> That was the opinion of others about Bandodkar's popularity.

Bandodkar spoke to the people very frankly. At the time of elections, he used to tell them that he came to them not just to ask for votes but because he loved them and really wanted to solve their problems. That was not just a statement of election propaganda, but an utterance of the true humane nature of him towards his people.<sup>42</sup> Once Bandodkar alongwith noted writer Shri B.D. Satoskar, was travelling in his car, he asked the driver to stop. He came out and put his right hand on the shoulder of an old man wearing a loin (Kastikar) and asked him what he did with the money (about 1000/-) which he gave him an year ago for repairing his hut. The old man amazed by his affection, told him that the money had to

be spent for some other pressing needs. Bandodkar knew that the money was mostly spent for food. He took out some currency notes and gave him and warned him not to misuse it for drinking liquor but utilise it for repairing his hut and to report compliance to him. But, Bandodkar was such a human being that he himself would not mind giving to the same person again even if he mispent it because he realised that there was nothing wrong in giving to those who were really poor and who did not have the mental, physical and intellectual capacity to uplift themselves.<sup>43</sup>

And Bandodkar's friends often accused him of donating money to those who were misusing it and who did not really deserve.

During the Portuguese regime, the common people of Goa hardly had any opportunity to develop themselves. There was a gap between the lower castes and the higher castes as well as the poor and rich, which existed since long, and by his determined efforts, Bandodkar was able to <sup>bridge</sup> the same to a great extent. It was about two decades before liberation

of Goa i.e. in 1940s, that Bandodkar as a social worker began to do a lot of work for the people. When he became the Chief Minister, the people felt free from the clutches of the alien rulers and began to integrate themselves on the road of progress. The leadership of Bandodkar with his human approach and deep concern and will to help the people, gave him encouragement to march ahead. He was so popular among the masses and they were so confident on him that the poor 'kastikars' from the remote villages who never before knew about, nor had an opportunity to even see properly the Adilshahi palace housing the Secretariat, before liberation could during his tenure freely walk into it and reach their 'Bhau's office with their problems.<sup>44</sup> And whoever met him with a grievance returned relieved. There were no occasions when his orders and directions were flouted or ignored by his subordinate officers. There were occasions when people, may be due to misunderstandings, had developed differences with him and tried to question him. But the personality and disposition of Bandodkar was such that when they reached his office, looked at him and found that he was not perturbed at their anger, soon fell silent and forgot the purpose

for which they went to him! His was a magnanimous personality who had the capacity to absorb anyone's anger. His popularity was so great that even his arch-rival and the opposition leader, Dr. Jack de Sequeira, on hearing Bandodkar's sudden death, said that Goa would take 500 years to produce a man like Bandodkar, as tears rolled down over his cheeks.

Bandodkar was an undisputed leader of the masses and his personality was incomparable. One of the reasons for his exceptional popularity was his being a secular-minded man. He never had any religious prejudice. He was not anti-Brahmin although some people object to that view. If he propagated merger of Goa with Maharashtra, it was in the interest of the people of Goa, as it would give more opportunities to their future development. <sup>45</sup> Bandodkar rose from the level of an ordinary citizen to what one could not normally aim. Despite his riches and high position he attained in life, he championed the causes of the poor at every opportunity. He was even called the 'uncrowned king of Goa'. He was a riddle to many. Even the rulers of Delhi failed to assess the secret of the success



of that near-anonymous man of Goa's political field prior to liberation. Bandodkar's foes called him uneducated. But everybody agreed that he was a man of immense common-sense and could overpower the most 'learned' in any discussion. Foreign dignitaries and popular leaders who met him unanimously expressed the view that Bandodkar was the most straightforward and realistic person fit to hold the high post of Chief Minister.<sup>46</sup> His curtness with political enemies, his courtesy to visitors, craftiness in negotiations, uncaring ability to feel the pulse of the people and above all his insatiable love for the good things of life, his intense and passionate love for God are well known among the people.

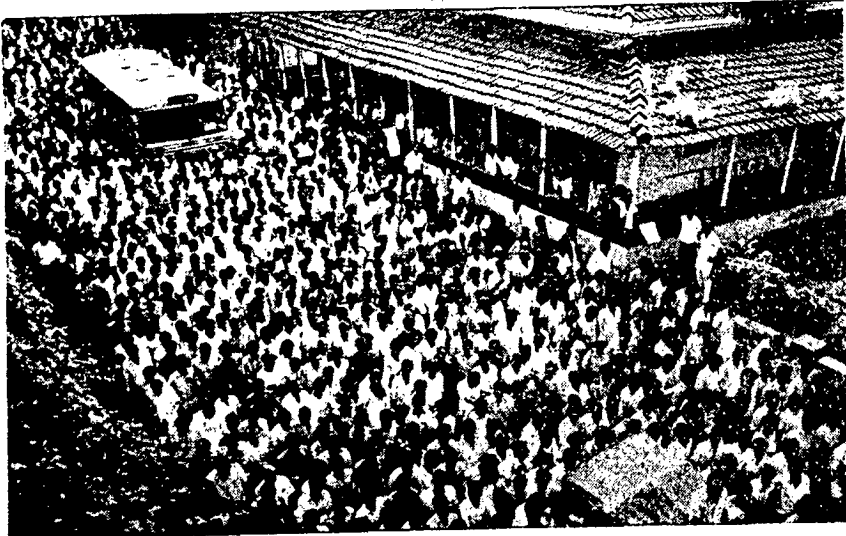
Bandodkar felt the pulse of the people specially the poor and weaker sections. He was a popular leader years before Goa was liberated and had already carved out a niche for himself in the social life by being a philanthropist par excellence. His fame reached the remotest villages as the benefactor of the poor. He walked into schools with bundles of books for the needy students unaccounted and

without any fanfare, years before Goa was liberated. The innumerable people and institutions belonging to different faiths and fields who have benefited from his munificence are living examples of how he was popular and great among the people of Goa. <sup>47</sup> What made him great were, among others, his extreme informality with the people, accessibility to all and sundry and a down-to-earth to all problems. Bandodkar's was a useful life - a life for a greater part of dedication to the uplift of the poor, the down-trodden and the afflicted humanity crying aloud for succour. He was known for his modernity of outlook, commitment to the cause of his State and his people's upbringing after the centuries old suppression and to the ending of exploiting of the underdog and amelioration of the poverty-stricken populace. <sup>48</sup>

The extent of grief and sorrow that gripped the people of Goa on his sudden death on 12th August, 1973, speaks volumes about his popularity. Goa plunged into deep grief on the news of his death. An estimated one and a half lakh people coming from far and near

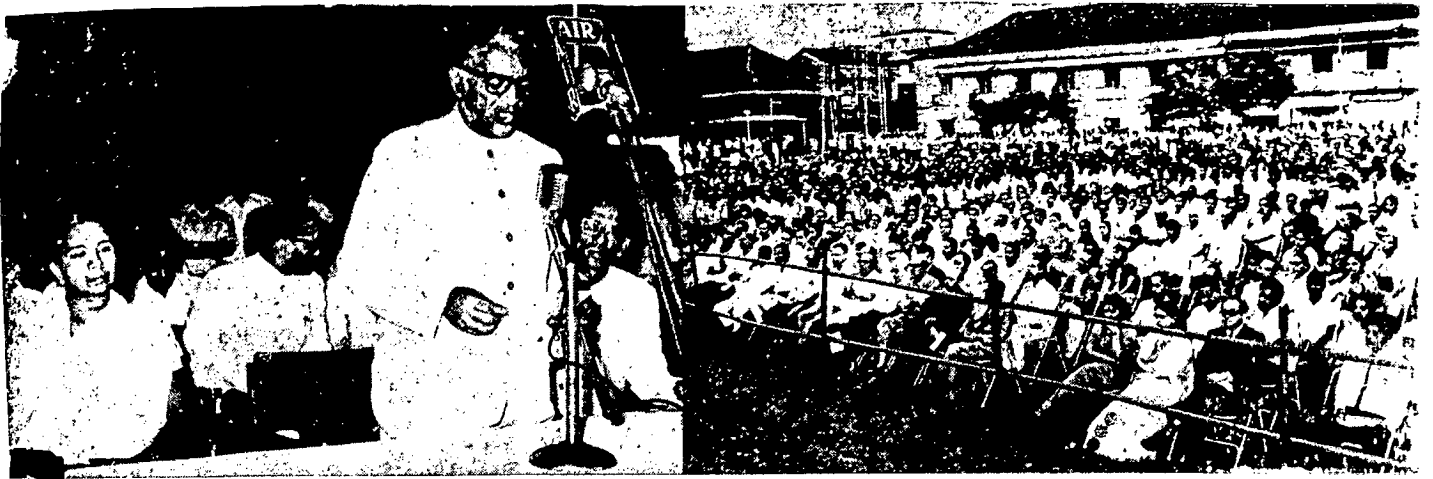
came to pay their last respects to the departed leader. Thousands of men and women assembled on the sands of Miramar beach on the date of cremation, bowed in grief and reverence watching the sorrowful end of a brilliant era in the annals of free Goa. The tear-streaked mourners marched from his Altinho residence to Miramar to pay their last homage to their most beloved hero and leader known to the masses as 'Bhau' and to the classes as 'Bhausahab'. It is said that never before in the living memory and history of this tiny land of Goa had people witnessed such a mammoth gathering (about a lakh people) to participate in the last rites offered to a human being. The entire Goa was motionless on that day of his death.<sup>49</sup> Unforgettable scenes of sorrow were witnessed all along the way from Altinho to Miramar as the body of Bandodkar was carried in the cortage placed in a military vehicle. There were people - people everywhere - drawn from all castes and communities, their heads bowed in silent prayers and tears rolling down their cheeks.

Late Chief Minister Bandodkar was given



Funeral procession of Dayanand Bandodkar, attended by about one lakh people - described as " A Human Sea " .

a State funeral with full honours. As the pyre was lit, three volleys of gun were fired and the buglar sounded the last post. A huge mountain of wreaths and flowers had to be removed from his body as it was taken out of the carriage. As two priests including Bandodkar's family priest chanted Vedic hymns, a group of pall bearers assisted by Army officers carried the body shoulder high to the platform near a pile of sandalwood incense and ghee.<sup>50</sup> The crowds surrounding all sides of the crematorium site surged forward to have a last glimpse of their leader who seemed asleep on his forehead. Emotional feelings ran high among the impatient and grieved people and the Police had to resort to a mild cane-charge to restore peace and order. Wreaths were placed on the body on behalf of President of India, Vice President of India and the Prime Minister of India. Among the vast multitude of mourners present at the site were the then Lt. Governor Shri S.K. Banerji, his wife, who rushed to Goa from Dadra & Nagar Haveli on hearing the sad news, Maharashtra Chief Minister Shri V.P. Naik, his wife, Maharashtra Irrigation Minister Shri Vasantdada Patil,



Paying the tributes Lt. Governor Shri S. K. Bannerji said, «Shri Bandodkar was the Architect of Modern Goa»



Shri Dhangar paying tributes to Late Chief Minister for all he did for the upliftment of common man during his rule, i

Bishop Raul Gonsalves, Members of the Goa Cabinet, Opposition leader Dr. Jack de Sequeira, Heads of Naval and Army units, Goa's prominent political leaders, industrialists and businessmen, people from Ratnagiri, Pune, Kolhapur, Thane and Bombay in Maharashtra and Belgaum, Hubli, etc. in Karnataka, besides unprecedented crowds of common people from all over Goa.

As a mark of respect to the departed soul, all Govt. offices, schools, colleges, cinema houses and banks remained closed for the day. Commercial establishments were also closed throughout the Territory, many of them declaring it as a paid holiday. Seven days State mourning was observed during which flags were flown half mast.

Bandodkar's sudden death brought immeasurable sorrow to the people of Goa. On the day when the urn containing his ashes were taken in procession on August 18, 1973, thousands of people paid their last respects to him. Anguished people assembled throughout the entire length of the jetty from the Secretariat building to ferry wharf watched with

tears in the queues. Despite sharp showers, people thronged the procession route in large numbers in a touching farewell to the departed leader. All shops and commercial establishments in the city were closed for half day in response to a directive issued by the Goa Chamber of Commerce and Industry, with which Bandodkar was very much connected, to enable people participate in the procession and to attend a public meeting. Hundreds of people participated in the day-long prayers held at Altinho. About 30 autorikshas and more than 100 motor cycles joined the procession at the head as a solemn tribute to their respected leader.<sup>51</sup> Invisible tears continued to flow for several days after his death. The hosannas of homage and plethora of tributes that continued to pour into newspaper offices were truly amazing.

Bandodkar was a great leader of the people of Goa. It was an enigma to many as to how this man born in a family of modest means could in later years of his life achieve such a coveted position. Many national leaders and prominent dignitaries said highly about him. According to late Shri V.V. Giri, former



President of India, Bandodkar was a dedicated servant of the people. Late Smt. Indira Gandhi, former Prime Minister said that Bandodkar served the people's causes with devotion for many decades and won wide respect from the people. He was a warm-hearted human being who supported many good causes. Late Shri Yaswantrao B. Chavan, Union Finance Minister considered him as a great patriot, philanthropist and real friend of the common man, while Goa's former Lt. Governor, Shri S.K. Banerji said, Bandodkar commanded trust and admiration so widely from the people.<sup>52</sup> He was generous and accessible to all people whom he loved so dearly.

The greatness and popularity of Bandodkar in Goa is clear from yet another factor. His Samadhi at Miramar where his mortal remains rest, is a well-maintained and elegant one, perhaps, incomparable with any other Samadhi in Goa. Bandodkar's birth and death anniversaries are celebrated every year with great affection and reverence and many programmes are organised on these occasions. Such was the popularity of Bandodkar that even he was compared as 'Nehru of Goa' and 'Kamaraj of Goa'<sup>53</sup>. And, Dayanand Balkrishna Bandodkar has become a legend in Goa.



A VIEW OF THE SAMADHI OF DAYANAND BANDODKAR

AT MIRAMAR, NEAR PANAJI (Photo : 1993)



The Power Minister, Mr. Shankar Saigankar, the Panchayat Minister, Mr. Vasu Palk Gaonkar, the opposition leader, Mr. Ramakant Khalap, the former Speaker, Prof. Surendra Sirsat and MLAs are seen after garlanding the statue at the former Chief Minister, Mr. Dayanand Bandodkar, on his birth anniversary day at the Secretariat, in Panjim on Friday,

12th March, 1993

Source : Herald Newspaper of  
13-3-1993.

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26. Personal interview with Shri Suresh Narvekar on 4.4.1992; see also
- Personal interview with Shri Prabhakar Angle on 31.3.1992
27. Savordekar, Rajnikant, 'Manche Param Mithr' in Amche Bhau; op.cit; p.189; see also
- Personal interview with Shri K.J. Pathak on 25.3.1994
28. Department of Information, Goa. Op.cit: p.28; see also
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- Personal interview with Shri P.V. Sinari on 26.3.1992
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- Department of Information,Goa. op. cit; pp.28-29; also
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32. Vaidya, Vasant S., op.cit; p.22
33. Personal interview with Shri A.K.S. Usgaonkar on 3.2.1993

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35. Sardesai, op.cit; pp.26-27; see also  
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36. Angle, Bhikoo op.cit; pp. 41-42  
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37. Ibid
38. Personal interview with Shri R.A.  
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52. Department of Information,Goa. op.cit; p.30
53. Personal interview with Shri Kiran Thakur on 2.11.1993; see also  
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**DAYANAND BALKRISHNA BANDODKAR**

## Chapter IV

### BANDODKAR'S CONTRIBUTION AS CHIEF MINISTER

#### Part I

Dayanand Bandodkar's work as Chief Minister of Goa, Daman and Diu can be considered as revolutionary in nature. His far-sighted vision for Goa's development, deep concern for the people and his undisputed leadership, made him to be compared as 'Nehru of Goa' and 'Kamaraj of Goa'.<sup>1</sup> He was the first leader to rule Goa in a democratic setup after centuries. The social, economic and administrative conditions during the Portuguese regime in Goa gave the people no avenues for development. During the colonial rule the Hindu population, in particular, had no chance to participate in any social and economic activities. However, by 1910, with the change of the Governmental system in Portugal, some changes occurred in Goa also and a section of the Hindus - Brahmins - were able to come forward to take up jobs in Government Departments. But people from the lower strata, the Bahujan Samaj were still not able to make any improvement in their living conditions. Gomantak Maratha Samaj



to which Bandodkar belonged, continued to remain as an oppressed and exploited community with the men and women engaged in their traditional occupations, which gave them no social or economic status.<sup>2</sup> In the 1940s, however, some changes took place so much so that the people from this community made some improvements in their life-style. Bandodkar was one of the stalwarts who did commendable work in awakening the people of the lower strata, including the Gomantak Maratha Samaj. Much before Goa was liberated, Bandodkar became very popular in the society.<sup>3</sup>

After the liberation in 1961 when Goa joined the national mainstream there began a democratic setup. Goa alongwith Daman & Diu became a Union Territory. By then, political parties, like the United Goans Party and Goa Pradesh Congress Party were formed in Goa.<sup>4</sup> Bandodkar initially joined the Congress Party. The party then consisted of mainly the upper class Hindus. Bandodkar, though popular due to his sincere social work and philanthropy

was not able to elicit the respect he deserved from the Congress Party. He made efforts to meet the Congress leaders in Delhi but without success. He was not the one who could tolerate anything unreasonable done to him by anyone. He was disillusioned by the way the Congress party considered him. Accordingly he left the party. He held discussions with close friends including Shri Nath Rai, M.P. and subsequently the Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party (M.G.) was formed.<sup>5</sup> Bandodkar was unanimously selected as its President. From the above, it is clear that why Bandodkar first joined the Congress and later left it and formed a local party. It had psychological reasons rather than political reasons.

The first ever democratic elections based on adult suffrage were held in Goa on 9th December, 1963 in a peaceful atmosphere. The elections witnessed tremendous enthusiasm and expectations in which the major political parties - M.G. Party, United Goans Party and Congress Party - actively participated. Seventyfive percent of the total population of 3,28,071

exercised their franchise with intense interest for the first time in their life. The counting of votes was held on 10th December, 1963.<sup>6</sup> The M.G. Party won majority of seats and became eligible to form the Government. Bhandodkar who was the party President, was accordingly invited by the Lt. Governor, Shri M. R. Sachdev to form the Government. He was then on a tour to Mahabaleshwar (Maharashtra). On reaching Goa, he called a meeting at his residence at Altinho, Panaji, in which Shri Nath Pai, M.P. suggested the name of Bhandodkar to become the Chief Minister and the party leaders unanimously agreed to it.<sup>7</sup> It was all unexpected for Bhandodkar. He did not even imagine that he would be asked to become the Chief Minister. Initially he declined to accept it but on the insistence by party leaders and on the sincere advice of Shri Nath Pai, who was his close confidant, he agreed to assume the responsibility. At that time he was not an elected member of the Assembly, and was elected later.

It was the unanimous opinion that only



Dayanand Bandodkar is seen with common people, who had easy access to him.

Bandodkar could give a proper and effective leadership to the party as well as the Government and work for the fulfilment of the needs and aspirations of the people, who just breathed the air of freedom from foreign regime. Bandodkar was appointed as Chief Minister and was sworn in on 20th December, 1963, at a function held at Raj Niwas, where the Vice President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain and some prominent people from Goa were present.<sup>8</sup>

The people of Goa were in full joy and enthusiasm when their beloved 'Bhau', as he was called by the masses, was appointed as Chief Minister. Bandodkar wanted to have only two Ministers with him, and accordingly he recommended Shri Vithal S. Karmali and Shri Tony Fernandes who were appointed as Ministers.<sup>9</sup>

By then Bandodkar had already chalked out a programme (i) to give relief to the tenants and 'Mundkars' by introducing as soon as possible the tenancy and similar agrarian legislations; (ii) to provide as many amenities and facilities as possible to the people particularly in rural areas; (iii)

to provide better road communications as far as possible, particularly in rural areas; (iv) to ensure that Gram Panchayats function effectively and efficiently; (v) to remove all obstructions in the way of Gram Panchayats; and (vi) to rehabilitate the political sufferers as far as possible.<sup>10</sup> These were then the main items of work needed to be undertaken for the people.

The first and foremost task of Bandodkar after assuming the charge was to streamline the administrative machinery in the Territory in order to make it efficient and result-oriented because the existing system was far from satisfactory to work for the fulfilment of his vision and mission. This was a challenging task which required proper planning and sincere efforts. He declared that his administration would discharge the duties towards all the people on the principles of justice, impartiality and equality. He took several measures to gear up the existing outmoded administrative machinery and made it conscious of the problems and needs of the people.<sup>11</sup> He brought efficient and experienced officers from other States

and Central Government as there were not enough number of local officers who could run the administration in the way Bandodkar wanted. He outlined extensive welfare measures for increasing industrial and agricultural production, all of which required proper direction of administration. He assured the people that his administration will introduce land reforms to ensure security of tenure of the tenants and to put a ceiling on the rent the tenants had to pay to the landlords. Reorganising the administrative machinery was of paramount importance and Bandodkar gave top priority to that.<sup>12</sup> He promised the people that red-tapism, delay, corruption and such other evils will be absent in his administration and they should bring to his notice any such things if they come across. He declared that his administration would improve the law and order, introduce jail reforms, improve communication facilities, promote primary education, supply electricity at reduced rates, and support industrialisation in a big way and set up small scale industries and some efforts to exploit Goa's mineral wealth.<sup>13</sup> He saw

in every sector of the economy the necessity to bring about drastic changes to make Goa on par with the rest of the country.

The fulfilment of these assurances depended mainly on the effective functioning of the administration. The people felt that under Bandodkar's leadership, a new era has begun in so far as socio-economic development was concerned. He gave the common people the knowledge and confidence that they were the people who were ruling the Territory. He saw to it that even the poorest and ignorant 'Kastikars' (wearing loin) could reach the Secretariat to get their problems solved. He practised democratisation and made the administration responsive and responsible so that he could achieve his goals.

When he took over the charge as Chief Minister, it was not a smooth sailing. He had to face innumerable problems. First of all, he belonged to a regional political party while the Congress was in power at the Centre and in the neighbouring States from where he needed help. The Union Territory



setup was such that financial sanctions were to be obtained from the Central Government for major developmental activities and administrative changes. Inadequate infrastructure for quick communication, the long distance between Goa and Delhi, the long process and delay in getting sanctions and clearance from the Central Ministries, and a host of such problems had to be faced and overcome in getting things done. And it was only due to his determined efforts and cordial relations with national leaders including Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that he was able to get the speedy sanctions and clearances for his projects and schemes for the Territory.

Bandodkar's personality and approach were such that he was never considered as a Chief Minister from opposition party by the Central leaders. In fact, he was considered by them as a good friend and a man of the masses who was deeply concerned for the welfare of the people.<sup>14</sup> Pandit Nehru was appreciative of Bandodkar's popularity and his mission to improve the living conditions of the people. Similarly, Bandodkar had abundant respect and regard for Pandit Nehru.<sup>15</sup>

He said in 1963, that Pandit Nehru represented to the people of Goa as the symbol of their cherished ideals of national unity and freedom. He declared in 1963 that in his past years of social work, he always drew inspiration from Panditji and his vision. In an incident in 1963, he said he was pained to read the remarks of Pandit Nehru that elections were fought in Goa on communal grounds. He clarified that those remarks seemed to be based on second-hand and biased reports. By that way, he made it clear that Pandit Nehru cannot put such remarks on his own. He clarified that elections were not held in Goa on communal lines which was proved by the fact that Shri Mukund Shinkre was elected as M.P. from a Christian dominated constituency and Shri Peter Alvares from a Hindu-dominated constituency. He assured that his Government would preserve harmony among all communities and that this was a solemn assurance he gave to Pandit Nehru.<sup>16</sup> He never criticised Pandit Nehru over this or any other issue and showed high respect to him always. His close relation with Pandit Nehru and other leaders enabled him to get Government of

India's help and assistance speedily which in turn benefited the people.

Bandodkar was a tactful administrator. He realised that he needed the help and support of the Central Government in his mission to bring development in the Territory. He called on Pandit Nehru in Bombay a week after assuming charge when the latter was on a tour to Bombay. Several points were discussed in the meeting and Bandodkar sought the help from the Prime Minister for Goa's future development, which the latter assured. Bandodkar in turn assured the Prime Minister that his party will not force a decision on Goa's merger with Maharashtra immediately and explained that he was keen to concentrate on developmental activities. And throughout the period until Pandit Nehru's death, Bandodkar was able to get the help for whatever plans he initiated for Goa's progress.<sup>17</sup> As a mark of love to Pandit Nehru, Bandodkar used to send mangoes every year to him. On Pandit Nehru's death, Bandodkar visited Delhi to pay his last respects to the departed leader. During his journey by plane, he found many people who were going to attend the funeral, having

drinks and eatables. But Bandodkar did not take anything until he paid his homage to the departed soul. His cordial relations with national leaders certainly helped him in his work as Chief Minister.

An important issue which Bandodkar's party pursued during elections and even after that, was the merger of Goa with Maharashtra. It was the contention of Bandodkar that merger would help Goa's speedy progress and create abundant job opportunities to its people. However, immediately after taking over charge as Chief Minister, Bandodkar made a statement on 31.1.1964 that he would go slow on the merger issue because he wanted to give first priority to Goa's development. For this, he had to face bitterness from his own party leaders. However, at the same time, there was appreciation from people about his go-slow attitude on this issue. It was said that no less wise and sensible was the approach of the Chief Minister to this vexed issue who refrained from forcing the pace of merger. His policy of going slow on this issue had all the marks of a mature statesman.<sup>18</sup> All this showed that

Bandodkar wanted his administration to work for the welfare of the people by keeping aside all other issues including the merger issue. Bandodkar was described as a 'benevolent dictator' who wanted to bring about changes in the society for the betterment of the people. His mind and heart were focussed on how to bring about socio-economic advancement which he considered as his own responsibility.

Bandodkar wanted that his administration should work for the development of the people, irrespective of caste, creed, community and religion. He was a secular-minded man and his first Ministry had one Minister from the Hindu community and another from the Christian. Although the size of the Ministry was small, he was able to run the affairs of the Territory efficiently. He laid down policies and got them implemented by his administration. He had full control of the administration. His leadership was dominating and all his officers readily and unhesitatingly obeyed him, for they knew that he was straightforward, unselfish and his work was based on the

larger interest of the people.<sup>19</sup>

Bandodkar ran the administration smoothly with no chances of corruption because he himself was a down-to-earth honest and non-corrupt leader. He was compared to Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel for his administrative capability despite the fact that he had no higher education.<sup>20</sup> When he took decisions, he was never afraid of any consequence because his decisions were in the larger interest of the people. He was the creator of the major amenities of life and development in Goa for which his administrative ability was all the more relevant.

It was his peculiar characteristics in administration that he never changed a decision once taken. He believed more in action than thoughts. He always thought of good for the people. Whenever the officers expressed inability to implement his orders, he felt that they were not cooperating with him in the way he wanted to do things for the people. He, therefore, used to insist on them to change the rules if they were not favourable, when it was for

the good of the people.

Bandodkar did not take anything from the Government. He was only giving to the Government and the people from his own personal income.<sup>21</sup> He had a limited staff in his office. He had an officer of the Indian Administrative Service as Secretary who belonged to the Maharashtra cadre. He chose capable Secretaries who could guide him as well as get his orders implemented. He had a Private Secretary and one Personal Assistant and two Clerks and two Peons. He dealt with his staff very affectionately but when he found any laxity or delay on their part, he was found very angry and he admonished them.<sup>22</sup>

Bandodkar donated his salaries as Chief Minister to various individuals and institutions. At his orders, his Personal Assistant prepared a list showing the names of parties to whom his monthly salaries should be sent. All his salaries went as donations. He never used a Government car for his official tours and it was his own personal vehicle in which he was travelling. Whenever he had meetings of officers and others, he

gave money for bringing tea and snacks. During his tours to Delhi and other places, he stayed in private hotels at his own expenses. He never used an official residence and stayed in his own house.<sup>23</sup>

Bandodkar was able to maintain absolute discipline in his administration. Because of his forthright leadership, there was fear among the officials against doing anything wrong or injustice to anyone. Even the MLAs did not go beyond what he said. His Ministers and officers respected him and he in turn, dealt with them most affectionately. In Cabinet meetings, Bandodkar dominated the audience. He took instant decisions and allowed no one to flout them. He used his Secretary to monitor the progress of the policy-decisions he took and never allowed them to go unimplemented unless he himself asked to do so.<sup>24</sup> He used to get very annoyed and shouted at officers if they did not show positive attitude of working. But he was also a kind-hearted Chief Minister who helped them in whatever way he could.

It is a matter of surprise that despite



lack of higher education and previous practical experience, Bandodkar proved himself to be an able administrator who did a marvellous job in streamlining his administration and getting the work done to his satisfaction. He had a genuine vision to bring about progress in the Territory.

At the time of liberation, Goa gave a dismal look in various fields compared to the rest of the country which became independent about 14 years ago and where planned development had already begun. Many problems facing the people needed immediate attention in order to bring the Territory on par with the other parts of the country. Low agricultural productivity, poor cattle health, inefficient exploitation of natural resources, absence of adequate industrial structure, absence of trained manpower, etc. were some of them which received Bandodkar's personal attention because he knew that they were critically important for the people's survival and development.<sup>25</sup>

Bandodkar had a vision to improve the agricultural scene in Goa because it was the main source of livelihood

to the majority of population. At the time of liberation, about sixty-four percent of the work-force was engaged in agricultural and allied activities but their income was not upto the mark. Repeated outbreak of pests and diseases considerably reduced agricultural output. All other sectors except mining and related industries were sadly neglected. The trade embargo imposed in 1955 by Indian Union severely hit the Goan producers of coconuts, arecanuts and other horticultural crops. About 11,000 hectares of land were reduced to swamps. Heavy silting of 'nalas' and rivulets damaged the sown area. Silting of tanks reduced the irrigation facilities all of which resulted in decreasing farm output.

Bandodkar took several steps within an year of his assumption to intensify agricultural activities also. He was determined to improve the conditions of farmers. As a result of his personal efforts, the pre-liberation food deficit of 30,000 tonnes of rice was reduced to 10,000 tonnes and Bandodkar assured to further reduce it by another 10,000 by 1965-66. Groundnut cultivation was started for the first time in Goa and by end of 1965 measures were initiated for the plant protection

Japanese method of cultivation, construction of minor irrigation works, reclamation of 'khajan' lands and mechanical cultivation, etc. were some of the programmes initiated. An Investigation Division of the Central Water Commission was set up and explorations began, in 1964-65. By March, 1966, 30,000 acres of land were brought under cashew, 3000 acres under coconut, 1000 acres under arecanut, 500 acres under pineapples, 1000 acres under mango, banana, jackfruit and chickoo. The Agricultural Tenancy Act which was brought out on his personal initiative gave security of tenure to cultivators and also ensured efficient management of land, leading to increase in output.<sup>26</sup> The situation in the live-stock, forestry and fisheries and other sectors of the economy was not far different. Animals were weak and prone to diseases and veterinary services were absent. Fish catch was declining as no progress was achieved on the modern lines unlike other parts of the country.<sup>27</sup> Forest resources were wantonly being exploited and illegal felling reduced the forest wealth.

Bandodkar who himself was a rich mine-owner when he became the Chief Minister wanted to open up more vistas for industrialisation as he felt it would

boost economic progress. Bandodkar made systematic efforts in the initial years of his tenure for industrial growth also. Industrial estates were developed at different places. Foundation stones were laid for a pellatisation plant in Goa. A major headway was made in getting power from Maharashtra and Mysore for promotion of industry for which Bandodkar himself talked to the State leaders on a number of occasions. A Bill for Development and Regulation of Industries was introduced in the budget session of 1965-66 which was intended to regulate and help systematic industrial development in the Territory. An Industrial Development Corporation was set up to boost industrial progress. Bandodkar was a visionary in Goa's industrial growth and he knew that industrialisation would help improve the economy of the Territory. <sup>28</sup>

At the time of liberation, lack of limited markets, absence of cheap source of power and technical know-how and institutional credit facilities were among the reasons for weak industrial structure. Only six and a half percent of the work-force was engaged in processing industries such as rice-milling, oil extraction, cashewnut decortication, fish and fruit processing and

canning, etc. Excepting the match factory at Ponda and four cashewnut processing factories at Bicholim, Ponda and Satari, all the establishments were small scale employing less than 40 persons.<sup>29</sup> Similarly, the pattern of power consumption in the Territory was characteristic of a backward economy. Obviously, the key to future industrial development depended on availability of cheap power, either through development of hydro-resources or establishment of one or two large thermal power stations based on coal or through borrowing from neighbouring States. Bandodkar took up these matters with Pandit Nehru, Prime Minister, who assured all help in improving the situation.<sup>30</sup>

Bandodkar emphasised the necessity to improve the educational infrastructure in a large scale in order to allow wider participation of the people in the process of administration and to have adequate number of trained personnel for industrial and other sectors. There existed no facilities for collegiate education till 1962.<sup>31</sup> There was only one Government-controlled medical school imparting education in medicine and pharmacy. The Union Territory's status in health

sector was also not satisfactory at the time when Bandodkar took over the Chief Ministership. According to a report published in October, 1964, the general health standard in the Territory was poor and was slightly worse than the national average. The birth and death rates in particular were higher than the national average.<sup>32</sup> There were no primary health centres in large-size villages.

As a matter of fact the liberation of Goa, Daman & Diu created a host of economic and administrative problems and therefore, basic structural changes had to be made in every field. And, Bandodkar undertook the Herculean task with steadfastness of purpose and speed which resulted in significant changes during his tenure.<sup>33</sup>

Within a year after he took over, Bandodkar initiated several steps to improve the socio-economic situation in the Territory and catch up the lag due to the colonial rule. Under his leadership, the administrative setup was reorganised at district and taluka levels on par with the rest of the country. Land revenue

administration was placed on war-footing. Cadastral survey was initiated. Efforts were made to update Records of Rights to make them accurate to facilitate land tenancy reforms. A scheme for legal aid to the poor litigants was started and necessary provision of fund for that purpose was made in the budget on the lines of those obtaining in Maharashtra, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan.<sup>34</sup> For the first time, a Planning Board was set up to draw up the Fourth Five Year Plan with the Lt. Governor as Chairman and Chief Minister as Vice-Chairman. This was a major step towards planned progress.

Notable achievements were made in the sphere of education which was an area where Bhandarkar paid top priority. The scheme of free and compulsory education was introduced at primary level. As against 17,000 pupils in 176 Government schools before liberation, there were 66,642 pupils in 719 Government primary schools by 1964-65. The enrolment in primary level including non-Government schools went upto 91,000. In the field of secondary education, the grant-in-aid code was introduced as per the pattern existing

in Maharashtra. By end of the financial year 1964-65, there were 159 secondary schools with an enrolment of 22,562 as against 78 schools with 8000 students at the time of liberation.<sup>35</sup> Four colleges including one for girls came into existence by the end of 1964-65. Schemes for adult literacy classes and development of libraries were introduced, Mid-day-meal was started as a pilot project in 1964-65. Very liberal schemes for scholarships were introduced at primary level; 250 at secondary stage and 100 at college level, besides 10 scholarships for engineering for Goan students in other parts of India. Free education to lower income groups was started. An Arts and Science College was approved by Planning Commission for Daman by 1964-65. In the field of technical education, an engineering college was planned to be set up in two years besides an I.T.I. with a capacity of 220 students for which Bandodkar struggled a lot. Plans for development of Government Technical High School, Mapusa, Government Multi-Purpose High School, Margao and Central Training Centre at Daman were started.<sup>36</sup> All these projects and schemes were initiated and carried on mainly on the stress and encouragement from Bandodkar.

Bandodkar knew that a sizeable percentage of



Goa's population was engaged in fishing and related activities and that fish was a staple commodity for people's daily life. Therefore he laid greater emphasis on fisheries development. He spoke to the fisherfolk directly and ascertained their problems and needs. A cold storage facility was commissioned at Mormugao and Panjim and a deep freezer installed at Panaji. 25 fishing boats were mechanised by March, 1964. Action was taken by Bandodkar Government to survey the ponds and brackish water areas for better utilisation. Loans and subsidies were started for fishermen cooperative societies for purchase of engines, construction and repairs of boats, etc. By March, 1964, an amount of Rs.5,50,000 as loan and Rs. 1,80,000 as subsidy were disbursed in this sector. Subsidy for buying nylon twine, sail cloth, hooks, diesel, etc. were introduced. Eight fisheries cooperative societies were established within an year. A training centre for fishermen was started at Dona Paula before March, 1965.<sup>37</sup>

Efforts were made to improve the status of health. The Goa Medical College was upgraded into a fullfledged Medical College affiliated to Bombay

University. The existing Pharmacy school was also upgraded into a Pharmacy College. A school for Auxiliary Nurses was started.<sup>38</sup> Mid-wifery course was started at Margao and a basic Nursing School opened at Panaji. Six cottage hospitals were opened and a maternity ward with 12 beds were added to the Ponda Cottage Hospital. Family Planning Programme which received the serious attention of Bandodkar was introduced in the Territory.

Poultry farming was encouraged since this was an area where the common people could benefit. The Government poultry farm at Caranzalem was expanded with 1000 hens. Superior breeds of pigs were developed. Ten Milk Producers Cooperative Societies were organised. Eight Veterinary Dispensaries were established in the Territory by March 1964.

The Public Works Department was made responsible and result-oriented, to build roads, bridges and buildings in the Territory on modern lines. Bandodkar asked for construction of jetties at various places for ferry services. The Indian Steam Vessels Act

was made applicable in Goa by 1964-65.<sup>39</sup>

Bandodkar gave priority in improving the forest wealth in Goa. By 1964-65, forest nurseries were established in all ranges for raising different seedlings including eucaliptus, teak, cashew, rubber, casuarina, gulmuhar, rain-tree, etc. His indepth knowledge about Goa's forest areas helped him in planning better things for forest development. Over one lakh seedlings were supplied to public in 1964 itself and 2400 acres of land was covered by plantations thereby also giving employment to the rural poor. In the field of tourism, steps were taken for construction of tourist cottages at various places, promotion of water sports, etc.

All these measures were taken up as a result of Bandodkar's vision to make Goa on par with other States. These measures were a clear indication of the trend he set in for all-round progress. The well-intentioned vision of Bandodkar and his dynamic leadership, administrative control and ability gave thorough instinct to the entire administration in pursuing the developmental

activities. The first year of Bandodkar's tenure showed a significant trend of all-round activities taken up to bring about major changes in the Territory in various fields.<sup>40</sup>

The bringing into force the various legislations during his tenure is a work of revolutionary nature, which has enabled Goa to be on par with other parts. Over 130 legislations were introduced and passed.<sup>41</sup> A list of the legislations which were introduced and passed during his tenure is at Appendix A. Some of these laws, like the Agricultural Tenancy Act and the Mundkars Act have had a radical effect on a long-term basis on the welfare of the poor and the suppressed people who had no security of their dwelling lands and houses and who were entirely at the mercy of the landlords for centuries. These progressive and beneficial legislations implemented for the common people were a product of Bandodkar's far-sighted vision and passion for the emancipation and prosperity of the common people of Goa which is considered as an everlasting and memorable event in the history of Goa.

Bandodkar galvanised the administration and

made it committed to the causes of the people. He was able to utilise the experience and capability of his officers for implementing the various legislations and schemes for the benefit of the people. When he wanted to implement something for the common people, he did not allow the officers to sit on it on flimsy reasons or allow them to put hurdles by quoting the unfavourable laws. He told his officers that the laws were intended for the welfare of the people and not vice versa. He insisted on them to understand the essence of the laws rather than giving too wooden an interpretation which would not give any positive results.<sup>42</sup> This was the kind of outlook that Bandodkar inculcated in his officers. His observance of principles of justice and fairplay, ability to work for long hours, the imperatives of compassion, kindness, generosity, courage and steadfastness in adversity made him a successful Chief Minister. He had the political magnanimity. His words were respected and obeyed by his team of Ministers and officers. He never spoke for selfish interest, but for the good of the people. And that is why nobody could disobey his orders. When Bandodkar

never neglected people and met them with love and regard, none of his officers could do so as they had no moral strength to be indifferent from their Chief Minister. Bandothkar in many respects was a remarkable Chief Minister. His humanity strikes us the most. He was kind and gentle, friendly and affectionate, generous and brave, truthful and helpful to everyone. Though he was born poor, he became one of the richest men in Goa and was the Chief Minister for ten years until he died. It was all because of his hard work, personal qualities and deep concern for the people that he could acquire such a high position. He realised that true wealth for a man was the good he does to others particularly the needy and the hapless and not what he hoards for himself or his family. To him, service to humanity was the highest act of devotion.<sup>43</sup> He was moderate in everything - in his food, in his way of living, etc. Generosity, justice, patience and truthfulness seemed to find a high place in his character, which made him a unique head of the Government.

Bandothkar ruled Goa for ten years by his word and not by the laws, as is felt by the people. He carried the M.G. Party and the whole Government on his back.

He was an undisputed leader for the masses. His was the last word. He was very conscious about equity and justice. He was open in his speeches and actions. He always recognised the needs and the rights of the people, even his opponents. He spent his wealth and health for the people. The common people had the satisfaction that Bhau was there to help them in any problem. He was the protector of the masses who had faith in him. His Government broke the feeling that Government is separate from them as was prevailing for centuries and instilled confidence among the poor and illiterate people. He insisted on the people to settle their disputes between them in his presence and discouraged them from going to Police or Courts. Bandodkar knew each village and the people in Goa as perhaps nobody else could and travelled extensively to meet his people living in the nook and corner. He was a visionary and a friend of the people. He never refused help to anyone, even his political opponents. Whenever people came in large number, he gave preference to women and made them sit and then heard their grievances.<sup>44</sup> He proved that a man without much formal education could do great things for the common people. This was recognised by even

his political opponents. Bandodkar had only political opponents but no personal enemies. When he breathed the last, the opposition leader Dr. Jack de Sequeira shed tears and said that Goa will require five hundred years to produce a man like Bandodkar.<sup>45</sup>

Whenever Bandodkar was seen by the common people, they rushed to him either to greet him, or to explain their grievances or to seek help from him. When Bandodkar saw common people approaching him, he forgot everything else and attended to them. Even in front of high dignitaries, he would receive a common man with equal regard. For him the Chief Secretary and a farmer were same in so far as his respect and regard were concerned. Once he got a complaint that a Sarpanch was not received by the Chief Secretary. Bandodkar called the officer and instructed him to show full respect to those who approached him with their grievances.<sup>46</sup> A circular was then issued to all officers in this regard. He told his officers that if common people approached them, they should consider them as if they were sent by him.

Bandodkar was able to undertake the Herculean



task of transforming the moribund economy of the Territory into a progressive one. The task was all the more difficult due to the then existing outmoded administrative machinery, under utilisation of manpower and natural resources, lack of industry and age-old methods of agriculture. He and his Cabinet colleagues bravely took up the challenge in their stride and introduced several reforms to ensure speedy economic development of the Territory. The administrative machinery was streamlined and its functions widened to include every aspect of people's life.<sup>47</sup> During his first term as Chief Minister, progressive schemes and programmes were introduced and implemented at the grassroot level in various sectors of the economy. Among the various major and long term projects that he initiated on his own vision which are greatly contributing in modern Goa, included the Salaulim and Anjuna irrigation projects, the Kala Academy, which is one of the best in Asia, the Engineering College at Farmagudi, the Tourist Cottages at Farmagudi, the Sanjivani Sugar Factory, Industrial Training Institutes, the Medical College at Bambolim, Goa University, Bondla and Mahavir World Life Sanctuaries, Mandovi bridge, Zuari bridge, etc.<sup>48</sup>

Bandodkar used to travel the entire Goa - jungles and fields - alike and knew the geographical and human set up which helped him in planning developmental projects. These major projects have brought great wealth and human resource to Goa, which is proudly one of the promising and progressive States in the Indian Union, although it was freed from the foreign yoke about 14 years after the rest of the country.

Bandodkar ruled Goa with absolute democratic sense. When the Central Government decided to hold the Opinion Poll to decide the Territory's future political status, his Ministry readily resigned on December 3, 1966.<sup>49</sup> Bandodkar's party which pursued the merger-issue lost in the poll, but in the general elections that followed the people voted him back to power and thus gave full faith in his leadership. This was quite surprising for the people of the country.

Bandodkar was sincere and honest in his approach to help people. If he was satisfied with the sincerity and honesty of others, he would help them in any manner or to any extent he can. He respected others who

were sincere in their work. Once his Government gave Rs.40,000 at his behest to the Goa Konkani Bhasha Mandal as loan for bringing out text books.<sup>50</sup> The Mandal could not repay the amount in time and Bandodkar was informed about it by the department. In a public function held at Margao, Bandodkar criticised the Mandal for not returning the money to Government and blamed the authorities. He threatened that the defaulters would be legally dealt with and the money recovered. However, later the Chairman of the Mandal met him and apprised him of the fact that the amount was utilised for a genuine purpose and it was not misused or pocketed by anyone. When Bandodkar knew the truth and found that the amount was spent for a genuine cause in the larger interest of the people, he called the Chief Secretary and gave orders that the money need not be recovered and that the Mandal be given another one lakh rupees for its activities. When the Chief Secretary insisted that the loan had to be repaid, Bandodkar summoned the file and gave written orders to the above effect. His orders were soon implemented.<sup>51</sup>

As Chief Minister, Bandodkar mixed with

the common people in the most informal and ordinary manner which awakened their inner confidence. Wherever he went, people gathered in large numbers to meet him with their grievances. He listened to them with patience and found solutions to their problems instantly. If it was a dispute between two persons, Bandodkar called both parties together and asked them to settle it amicably. His words were respected by the people.<sup>52</sup> Hardly any dispute which was brought to him was unresolved by him.

In one instance, his informal manner of meeting people and settling their problems was outlined by Shri M.L. Deshpande, journalist.<sup>53</sup> He came to Bandodkar who offered him a meal and took him to a sea-shore restaurant. As he arrived the beach, news spread in the vicinity that 'Bhau' had come there. In a few minutes, a large number of poor people, including fisher-folk surrounded him. Bandodkar started talking to them. They never felt that they were talking to the Chief Minister but a person of their like whom they could tell everything.<sup>54</sup> As Shri Deshpande curiously observed, he found Bandodkar asking about the practical difficulties of life with the fisher-folks, about the availability of different



fishes like Sardin, 'Bangda', Prawns and their prices which they were able to get, etc. One of the fishermen instantly brought some fresh fish for Bandodkar.

Bandodkar's proximity to the common people, his concern for their welfare and his absolute simplicity with them was proved by the fact that the common people called him as 'Tu Bhau' when they talked to him. The term 'Tu' is used only to younger people by elders, otherwise it is of provocative and offensive nature. But for Bandodkar, any ordinary person could use it and he did not mind. He knew that it only showed their love for him. When someone called him so, he felt more elevated.<sup>55</sup> He was intrinsically a good man; a man who sincerely attended to the needs of the common people.

For Bandodkar, the common people were the basic source of information and facts which helped him in his work. He listened to the people and got the facts and figures directly instead of laying much emphasis on the Government departments.<sup>56</sup> He collected information directly from the people and evolved ways and means to solve their grievances and initiate welfare programmes. He was able to read the minds of the people.

Bandodkar was not a selfish man. He came through hard days and knew the gravity of the sufferings of those who did not have the necessary means of livelihood. So he spent his energy and a major part of his wealth for the poor who deserved sympathy and help. His success was due to his indepth knowledge about the problems of the people and the geographical and ethnic factors. He knew Goa like the palm of his hand. He knew people intimately well. There were hardly any person in Goa who mattered in any way, whom he did not know.<sup>57</sup> To him, the position of Chief Minister was nothing. The people of Goa knew him and respected him as 'Bhau' or 'Bhau Saheb'. He was simple, unassuming and had a humanistic approach on any issue. He loved Goa and thought good of his Territory and the people.

Bandodkar always thought about the common people and their welfare. Due to his busy schedule and his advancing age, his close friends advised him to keep at least one day in a week free when he should not meet people and visit far away places. Bandodkar himself knew that the idea would not work. Hesitantly, he agreed and a board was put up in his office and

residence indicating that on Mondays he will not meet visitors. But it had a negative impact.<sup>58</sup> The common people got a good chance. They found that Bhandodkar will be free on Mondays so that they can meet him easily. Those from far away places chose only Monday to meet him because they found that he was available at residence or office on that day. Mondays then became his busiest days!

In the Opinion Poll which was held in January 1967 to decide the future status of Goa, Daman & Diu, Bhandodkar's party was defeated, in as much as the majority of the people opted for status quo, not merger with Maharashtra. But Bhandodkar was not perturbed. His concern was for the welfare of Goa. He advocated merger not out of his love for Maharashtra or his dislike to his own land, but out of his vision that Goans will join a wider current of the national mainstream. It was his love for the younger generation to create wider avenues for jobs, etc. which would be easy if merger was adopted. He once asked as to where will the employment avenues come for Goans. He wanted avenues for the people for their progress. After the Opinion

Poll, he felt that if larger avenues cannot be achieved through merger, then they should come without merger. He did not lose faith in his people.<sup>59</sup> And the people also did not forget him. Bandodkar prepared for the next Assembly elections. It was a great challenge, but he was able to convince the masses that his primary concern was their welfare, irrespective of caste or religion. The general elections were held on 28th March, 1967. 2,85,138 people cast their votes out of the 4,18,394 registered voters.<sup>60</sup> The counting was held on 29th March, 1967. In Goa the fight was between M.G. Party and the U.G. Party. The M.G. Party led by Bandodkar won 16 seats and acquired majority. The two Parliamentary seats were shared by both M.G. and U.G. parties. Bandodkar was re-elected and was chosen as the leader for the second time. He met the Lt. Governor Shri K.R. Damle on 1st April, 1967 and claimed his right to form the Government. He was appointed as Chief Minister and was sworn in on 5th April, 1967, with two Cabinet Ministers and one Dy. Minister.<sup>61</sup> People wondered as to how the people of Goa who just three months ago rejected Bandodkar on the merger issue, chose him to be their Chief Minister! There



were all sorts of talks. But it was clear that Bandodkar was the most popular leader; the people wanted him to be their Chief Minister.

Bandodkar was held in high esteem by his people. It was basically due to his human qualities and his understanding of his fellowmen at the grass-root level and his contribution to help them. He was compared with other prominent personalities. He was like an ocean which collected love and affection from all, whose depth of wisdom and kindheartedness could not be fathomed. He was described as strong as the 'Sahyadris', bold to face any calamity. His mind was as high as the coconut tree, as if touching the sky. He looked hard and cruel, but there was abundant sweetness inside his heart. He was a man who conquered himself and who loved art, God, sports and beauty equally. He was God-fearing and used to pray before taking food everyday.

Bandodkar was mild-spoken and while talking to his fellowmen he was mild and his way of talk was touching the hearts of others. He was a born leader who came to sow the seeds of love and confidence among the masses and create developmental base in

Goa. He carried a torch on one hand and advice to the people to work for development on the other.<sup>63</sup> The people followed him on the way he walked, because they knew that he will never lead them to the ditch.

Bandodkar used to get very annoyed if somebody insulted him or tried to belittle his position. In 1967, he visited some earthquake affected places in Koyna (Maharashtra).<sup>64</sup> A Minister from Maharashtra accompanied him. He found that he was not given proper respect wherever he went while the Minister received all comforts and better amenities. Bandodkar had donated several items like tiles, wood, etc. for building houses for rehabilitation of the people in the Koyna area, but during his visit he did not find any house named after Goa which he told them to do as an appreciation of the donation from Goa. In another instance, Bandodkar who used to go to Bombay on his way to New Delhi on official tour was not given a proper room in Bombay. He therefore decided to stay in a hotel or his own house.<sup>65</sup>

In 1972, Bandodkar was invited by the Congress

party to join them. Bandodkar met the Prime Minister when Shri R. K. Khadilkar, Minister from Maharashtra was the mediator. Offers were made by the Congress leaders to Bandodkar either for total merger of his party with Congress or a coalition. When the conditions which Bandodkar insisted on could not be agreed to, he showed his disinterest in any alliance with the Congress. The Prime Minister, disappointed by Bandodkar's outright decision not to join the Congress in any manner, threatened to defeat the M.G. Party by gathering all the strength the party had at that time. It was at this moment that Bandodkar could not tolerate the threat and said to have challenged the Prime Minister in a language that no other leader in the country ever used in front of a Prime Minister.<sup>66</sup> Bandodkar was a courageous leader; he knew what he was; he knew that his people were for him and with him and that he could easily win any election in Goa even if any number of political parties challenged him.

Bandodkar never tolerated unreasonable things. He was once called by Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi to Delhi for a dialogue on the merger of his party with

Congress. He stayed on for two days, but the appointment was not fixed. Although he was given time, it was postponed three times. Annoyed by the postponement of the appointment, he left Delhi without meeting the Prime Minister. Shri Khadilkar was amazed over this incident and told the Prime Minister about it.<sup>67</sup> But nothing further happened on this account. Bandodkar felt that when he gave due respect to someone he should also receive it in return.

Lack of higher education did pose hurdles in his dealings with the Central Government. He was not proficient enough in Hindi as well as English. Sometimes when he used Hindi, he was misunderstood by others. In one instance, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister made a suggestion to him to which he replied in Hindi 'Dekha Jayega'. Truly, what Bandodkar meant was that "He will see that it is done". Mrs. Gandhi, not knowing the truth, felt bad. She was however later told about the truth by Shri Khadilkar.<sup>68</sup> In another instance, some junior doctors of the Goa Medical College approached him with a request to raise their stipend. They told

Bandodkar that they were 'Housemen', and Bandodkar did not know that they were really doctors. He initially told that their stipend of Rs.150/- per month was adequate. However, when he knew that they were doctors, he agreed to raise the stipend to Rs.300 per month.<sup>69</sup>

Bandodkar wanted that Goa should be calm and gracious. He always insisted on perfect harmony among the people and law and order. He used to get very angry if he knew any incident of outraging the modesty of women. Once a tourist couple went and complained to him that some anti-social elements caused trouble to them at Miramar and attempted to molest the woman. Bandodkar was very furious and instantly summoned the I.G.P. and ordered an inquiry.<sup>70</sup> He said he would never tolerate any instance in which women were insulted or ill-treated.

Bandodkar recognised his people their grievances their genuine demands their needs their religious sentiments their artistic and cultural talents and above all their dignity.<sup>71</sup> He was not the one who would underestimate or belittle them, be it a fisherman, farmer or landlord. He had high regard for each and every

person. And that is how he became the popular Chief Minister.

Bandodkar was a patriotic Chief Minister, who supported national causes. In the 1st session of the Goa Legislative Assembly held on 9th January, 1964, at 10.30 a.m. Bandodkar moved two resolutions<sup>72</sup> (i) expressing gratitude to the Government of India and the people of India for their efforts to liberate Goa from the Portuguese domination and also expressing loyalty to the Prime Minister; and (ii) paying homage to martyrs of Goa freedom and expressing deep concern over continued incarceration of Shri Mohan Ranade and Dr. Telo Mascarenhas, freedom fighters by Portuguese Government.

Bandodkar tried his best to uplift the Bahujan Samaj people. He gave them moral strength and showed them the way in which they could avail opportunities for economic development. And his sincere backing helped them in a great way. In one instance Bandodkar gave Rs.21,000 to a boy from his community who got a scholarship for study abroad when he approached him and told him that he was in need for finance to go abroad.<sup>73</sup>

Bandodkar sometimes acted hurriedly which may

have affected or hurt others. Whenever anybody told him a particular person was doing wrong or injustice which may not be actually true, he acted instantly against the alleged wrong-doer without verifying the facts. But if Bandodkar was told about the truth later, he would stop the action.<sup>74</sup> There must have been mistakes on his part while deciding important matters, but he never felt guilty because he always thought that what he did was for the good of the people and not for his or his family's interests.

In his budget speech in the Assembly in January 1964, he said that as much money as possible would be spent on Plan expenditure and economy will be effected on Non-Plan expenditure. His budget speech for 1964-65 on 17th March, 1964, highlighted improving milk production, priority to agriculture, health, water supply, transport, power, roads and bridges, cottage and small industries, rural medical facilities, fisheries development and primary education.<sup>75</sup> He paid attention and priority to those areas which were vital for improving the conditions of the poor and weaker sections and for greater economic strength of the Territory. He knew the farmers'

grievances and made all efforts to redress them. The first Agricultural Exhibition was held in Goa in the third week of March, 1964 where Bandodkar urged the farmers to take maximum benefit from modern agricultural technics.<sup>76</sup> He knew every nook and corner of Goa and nourished some ideas in his mind about Goa's economic and material development after he became the Chief Minister. He wanted the poor and lower class people to enjoy better days of life. His attention was directed more to the poor and the needy. He was inspired by the ideals of Prime Minister Pandit Nehru to work for and win the goodwill of as many people as possible by concentrating on productive work.<sup>77</sup>



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A LIFESIZE STATUE OF DAYANAND BALAKRISHNA  
BANDODKAR ERECTED AT A VERY PROMINENT PLACE  
IN THE PANAJI CITY, ADJACENT TO THE STATE  
SECRETARIAT.

## Chapter V

### BANDODKAR'S CONTRIBUTION AS CHIEF MINISTER

#### Part II

The foregoing chapter broadly dealt with the progress achieved in various fields in the initial years of Bandodkar's tenure. This chapter highlights the achievements made towards the end of his tenure as Chief Minister.

Dayanand Bandodkar undertook the formidable and challenging task of all-round progress of Goa during his tenure. Every sector of the economy registered phenomenal growth as a result of the various steps taken by him. With his consciousness and knowledge about the natural beauty of Goa, he made systematic efforts to promote tourism. He realised that tourist inflow both domestic and foreign would increase in the following years and it would bring additional income to his Government which will help further progress. His Government, therefore, undertook several plans for beautification of the beaches and simultaneously making available more and more accommodation facilities.<sup>1</sup> One of the most laudable contributions of Bandodkar towards

the promotion of tourism in Goa is the development of the Bondla Wild-life Sanctuary. He was a frequent visitor to that area during his life-time and knew well its abundant potential. It was way back in 1971 that he conceived the idea of developing it into a tourist attraction. He asked the Forest Department to make a detailed study and prepare the plan. Once the plan was made, he had to seek funds from the Central Government for its implementation. However, as was the usual practice and experience the Central Government was not very keen to allot funds, but Bandodkar pursued the project with the Centre. He took a team of journalists to Bondla one day. They were impressed by the place and its tourist potential. They brought out impressive writeups and photographs in newspapers which Bandodkar personally presented to the Central Government. Impressed by the facts presented by Bandodkar, it sanctioned necessary funds.<sup>2</sup> The place is today one of the most attractive spots for tourists, the original concept of which was of Bandodkar.

The Mayem lake near Bicholim is yet

another tourist attraction in Goa which was also the concept of Bandodkar. Under his instructions the place was developed and necessary infrastructure built there. Today, it is a place visited by thousands of domestic and foreign tourists.<sup>3</sup> Modern Goa can be proud of this ideal place which gives a peaceful and tranquil atmosphere to the tourists.

It is said that the idea of allowing the Tatas to build the Fort Aguada Hotel at Sinquerim came from Bandodkar. He personally took the entrepreneurs and showed them the place. He insisted that the Fort Aguada area would be best place for the hotel. He felt that once Tatas put up a hotel in Goa, other hoteliers would also come to Goa to set up hotels. That is what exactly happened and Goa today has a number of star hotels and other categories of hotels which bring sizeable income to the Government.<sup>4</sup>

During the tenure of Bandodkar, tourism took the shape of an industry. Tourist hostels and other accommodation facilities were planned by him.

The Farmagudi cottages which are attractive places of stay for the tourists are also said to be the idea of Bandothkar. As a result of the various tourist infrastructure created during his tenure, there was a steady increase in tourist inflow. The number of tourists visited Goa went upto 1,25,000 (Indian tourists) and 15,000 (foreign tourists) as in 1972.<sup>5</sup>

Bandothkar knew what kind of programmes and schemes would suit the progress of Goa. Goa was placed firmly on the way to planned progress after he assumed charge. The most important issue that faced the Bandothkar Government was how and how much to make best use of the natural resources and exploit the same for industrial development. It was a Herculean task for him to create the climate for industrialisation and he stressed the need for providing infrastructural facilities to attract entrepreneurs.<sup>6</sup> He knew that Goa had great potentialities of becoming an industrially grown centre in view of its assets in the shape of the Mormugao Port, a well-developed extensive inland waterway system, a net work of internal roads, a coastal belt offering scope for progressive expansion in the fields of fisheries



and marine products, minerals, like iron, manganese, ferro-manganese, clay, bauxite, sand, salt and commercial crops and fruits like mangoes, cashew nuts, pine-apples, betelnuts, sugarcane, etc. Bandodkar had a passion to bring up Goa industrially.<sup>7</sup> It is due to his efforts that some major industries like the Zuari Agro Chemicals, Ciba Giegy, etc. have been put up in Goa which are major assets to modern Goa. There was a spurt in the growth and number of industries during his tenure. From a trader's economy prevailing during pre-liberation period, Goa switched over to industrial economy. This is evident from the fact that many small, medium and large industrial units were set up.

Bandodkar visualised the need for broadening and diversification of the industrial base for which he initiated measures. Besides Panaji Margao and Vasco da Gama, new industrial growth centres were set up at Bicholim, Ponda, Corlim, San Jose de Areal, Daman, Curcho-rem, etc. The ultimate credit for the industrial growth goes to the well-intentioned efforts of Bandodkar. At his behest, private entrepreneurs came forward to take benefit of the facilities, extended by his Government.

The simultaneous development of infrastructure in other sectors like communication, power, water, etc. helped the progress of industrialisation during his tenure. Incentives in the shape of financial assistance, supply of machinery on hire-purchase basis, subsidy on fixed-capital investment, supply of power on concessional power-tariff, price preference, exemption from sales tax, etc. were also made available during his tenure which all helped the industrial growth.<sup>8</sup> With the ground-work done during his tenure, Goa came to occupy a prominent place in the industrial map of India as it earned the much-needed foreign exchange from export of iron-ore. The Goa Daman & Diu Industrial Development Corporation was set up on Feb. 1, 1966 to give a boost to industrial progress, the idea of which was his own.<sup>9</sup>

Not only industry, but all other sectors of the economy began to occupy a prominent place in keeping with national priorities during Bandodkar's Chief Ministership. His efforts were directed towards bringing Goa on par with the rest of the country in every way. Bandodkar made sincere efforts to improve

the position of agriculture. Prior to liberation, agriculture sector presented a dismal look of a stagnating economy which failed to keep pace with the increasing population and was maintained on subsistence level by large imports of foodgrains. With the Portuguese rule ended, the deficit of rice was estimated at 30,000 tonnes for a population of about 6,35,000.<sup>10</sup> Several schemes to make good this deficit and to increase productivity were launched and a systematic attempt to increase agricultural production was undertaken since 1963 under Bandodkar's leadership. As a result, the rice deficit was reduced to 20,000 tonnes inspite of increase in population and the resultant increase in consumption in 1973.

Modern Goa owes much to Bandodkar for his contribution for the long-term irrigation projects which he planned. Prior to liberation, practically no efforts were made to exploit the irrigation potential of the rivers of Goa which bring plenty of water from the monsoon flow through Sahyadri Ghats, except the construction of two weirs across Paroda and Khandepar rivers. Thus, to bring Goa on par with other parts

of the country in the sphere of irrigation, Bandodkar made efforts to harness the irrigation potential available in Goa. At his initiative, an office of the Central Water Commission was opened in Goa, which started investigating the available irrigation potential. He personally visited Sanguem on a few occasions alongwith his Officers to see the possibility of a major irrigation project.

The Salaulim project was studied and it was finally accepted. Implementation of this major project in Goa marked a vigorous step of his Govt. in its post-liberation efforts to enhance irrigation potential to make Goa self-sufficient in food-grains and to boost agricultural production. This was a major break-through in the field of irrigation for which the ultimate credit goes to Bandodkar.<sup>11</sup> The foundation-stone of this prestigious project was laid by Shri V.V. Giri, former President of India at the request of Bandodkar. It was his vision that when completed the project would help to raise the output of foodgrains by about 40,000 tonnes. By August 1973, Goa produced over 90,000 tonnes of foodgrains leaving a deficit of about 20,000 tonnes per annum to be brought from outside.<sup>12</sup> The project

has brought under irrigation 8200 hectares of land. Wiping out Goa's shortage of foodgrains and also to increase production of sugarcane were some of his expectations from this project, besides drinking-water supply, to the tune of 35 million gallons per day. The project was mainly to benefit the areas in Sanguem, Quepem and Salcete talukas. During Bandodkar's tenure, some more projects, namely Damanganga project (for Daman), Tillari project, the Multi-purpose Dudhsagar project and Anjunem projects were also planned. It was only due to Bandodkar's personal efforts that the Tillari project could get through. Despite the fact that the site of this project is in Maharashtra, the Govt. of Maharashtra agreed to set up this project which will give 75% benefit to Goa. It was due to his influence and good relation with Maharashtra leaders that he could get their approval. This project when completed would bring thousands of acres of land under irrigation in Goa.<sup>13</sup>

Bandodkar showed keen interest on the Anjuna project which was planned during his tenure. This project has brought large areas of land under

irrigation and helped the people of that area in improving their socio-economic conditions to a great extent.

Bandodkar used to visit far-flung villages to find out problems of minor irrigation and made a laudable contribution in that field. He tirelessly walked through difficult terrains along with his engineers to find out the irrigation potential. In one such instance, he took Shri U. Pissurlekar and Shri Prakash Khandeparkar, engineers of the Irrigation Department for inspecting the areas. The engineers travelled by jeep up and down for some distance, but had to abandon the vehicle as the area was most difficult for a jeep to move. They walked for hours together and reached the place and found that Bandodkar had already arrived there by walking through a shortcut. He told them that he knew the area so well and trekked there many times and therefore he could take a short route and reach there early. On their arrival, Bandodkar asked them to have food which, to their surprise, he carried with him. They stayed there overnight and returned next day after the inspection. The plan was to have a hydro-electric project but it could

not be taken up. This incident shows the great vision of Bandodkar and his determination and practical approach for Goa's future progress particularly in the field of irrigation.<sup>14</sup>

Bandodkar thought of Goa's future and worked in that direction. He was a practical man. He knew exactly what was the condition of the common people and their needs. His vision to ameliorate the pitiable conditions of the poor people is all the more praise-worthy. He did as much as he could during his tenure for the people. One of the notable efforts he made was introduction of land reform.<sup>15</sup> He realised that a factor of crucial importance for increasing agricultural production and to ameliorate the problems of the common people was to ensure security of tenure. Since liberation, Bandodkar Govt. introduced several measures in this direction. On the recommendation of the Land Reforms Commission, the Goa, Daman & Diu Agricultural Tenancy Act was brought into force which made provisions for conferring security of tenure on tenants cultivating lands belonging to others.<sup>16</sup> This is considered to be a historical

and revolutionary legislation in the life of the Goan masses for which the ultimate credit goes to Bandodkar. According to this law, the rent payable by the tenant to the landlord was fixed at one sixth of the produce. Further amendments to the Act brought agricultural labourers and artisans under its purview providing them security against eviction from their dwelling houses.<sup>17</sup> Tenants have also been given the right of pre-emption in respect of the land cultivated by them.

The Mundkar law is yet another important legislation which brought the relationship between the Bhatkars and Mundkars on a more rational and permanent basis which also had a radical effect in the life of the common people. This is considered as an important contribution of Bandodkar which has gone a long way in transforming the living conditions of the masses.

Bandodkar made every effort to enrich the flora and fauna during his tenure. For centuries forests were neglected. A separate department of Forests was set up late in 1963.<sup>18</sup> Several schemes were undertaken for the enrichment of forests and wildlife. To cite



an example, under the programme of plantation of economic species, teak trees were planted in more than 25,000 ha., eucalyptus covered about 4800 ha. and cashew about 2900 ha. as in 1973.<sup>19</sup>

Bandodkar attached considerable importance to the cooperative sector. The idea of setting up the Sanjivani Sugar Factory was of Bandodkar. He thought that with the irrigation facilities that would be available in Goa, the factory would run well with the sugarcane to be grown here. Bandodkar also gave due importance to the development of fisheries. A Federation of Fishing Cooperative Societies was set up during his tenure and basic infrastructure was created for increasing fish catch.<sup>20</sup>

The performance of Goa in the field of health and medical care, today, is one of the best in the country and it is popularly believed that Bandodkar had made systematic and concerted efforts in this field also. He is considered to be instrumental in laying the strong foundations for the development of the basic health care services to the people particularly

those living in rural areas. Prior to liberation, Goa had a very low profile of socio-economic development and only limited medical facilities such as hospitals, health centres, etc. were available in Goa, most of which were located in the urban areas and the rural areas were totally neglected.<sup>21</sup> Goa witnessed a conscious health development policy only after liberation under the aegis of Bandodkar. The decade from 1963 to 1973 when Bandodkar was the Chief Minister, witnessed large scale expansion of health services particularly in the rural areas thus bringing health services to the very door steps of the people.

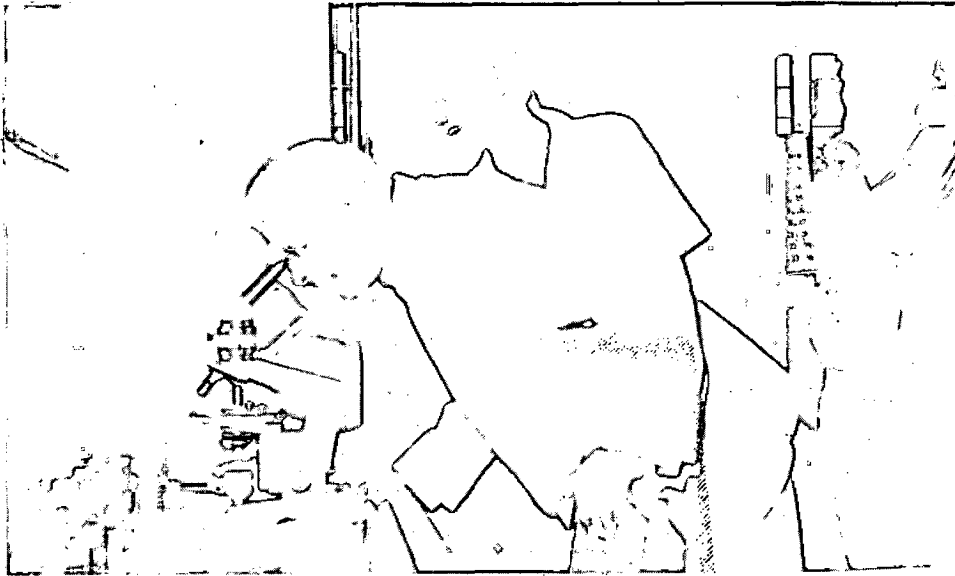
When Bandodkar took over the reins, there were no rural medical dispensaries but during his tenure, 29 such dispensaries were set up. Similarly the number of sub-centres, which was 19 in 1963, went upto 51 in 1973.<sup>22</sup> The number of beds also increased from 1098 to 2209. The death rate which was 11.94 in 1963 came down to 8.76 in 1973. During his regime, 40 family welfare centres were set up. A number of schemes, like Control programmes for Malaria, Filariasis, Leprosy, S.T.D., Dental and Family Welfare, etc.

were introduced during the period from 1963 to 1973 i.e. the tenure of Bandodkar as Chief Minister.<sup>23</sup> The effective implementation of the various programmes resulted in control of major communicable diseases, either absolutely or to large extent; there was also decrease in the total morbidity from communicable diseases. Goa has recorded an outstanding performance in population development, better quality of life, higher life-expectancy at birth and one of the lowest net reproduction rate, infant mortality rate, maternal death-rate, etc.<sup>24</sup> All this would not have been possible but for the planned and systematic efforts by the Govt. under the leadership of Bandodkar in the initial years of Goa's freedom.

Bandodkar is recognised by the people as having made the great contribution to promote education in Goa. During his tenure the educational scene made rapid advancement. During pre-liberation period, literacy rate was less than 31%. With the encouragement of educational avenues the rate went upto 45% by the end of his tenure.<sup>25</sup> Bandodkar gave utmost importance to education. He visualised that unless the people

acquired proper education, they cannot achieve any progress and Goa's socio-economic position would depend much on this important area. His idea was that education must reach the door-step of the people in the remotest rural areas. He personally went to see places to start schools. Classes were started in whatever space that was available. Cowsheds were cleaned up for children to sit and study.<sup>26</sup> Verendahs were used for classes. He had no intention to spread education only in particular language. He asked the people as to in what language they wanted education and agreed to start whatever they desired, be it in Konkani, Marathi or even Kannada. He made serious efforts to start more and more educational institutions in Goa. He himself made significant contribution by donations of cash and kind like books, etc. to schools and poor children. For that matter, his contribution reached even other parts of Maharashtra and Karnataka.

During his tenure, several primary and secondary schools were opened not only in urban areas but in rural areas as well in order to spread education among the rural masses. He realised that the rural



Shri D.B. Bhandarkar,  
Chief Minister of Goa,  
Daman & Diu visited  
NIO on 14 September,  
1972.

people must receive education as the basic need for their progress and he worked accordingly. The enrolment in schools during his tenure increased by nearly 100% which is a great achievement. During 1962, there were only 49 secondary schools. This number increased to 209, and the enrolment went up from 4,976 to nearly 34,000 students by 1973.<sup>27</sup> Similarly the number of primary schools which was 565 in 1962-63 went upto 1,074 by 1973. The enrolment also went up from 53,950 to 1,21,519.

Under the scheme of eradication of illiteracy, 86 adult education centres were started and it was planned to raise it to 200 by July 1973. Mid-day meal programme which was started as a pilot scheme during Bandodkar's tenure went a long way to encourage primary school education particularly among the rural areas. The introduction of this scheme enabled increase in the enrolment at primary stage. Bandodkar wanted each village with a primary school and road for which he worked with missionary zeal.<sup>28</sup>

At the time of liberation, there were no

higher educational institutions in Goa. Students from Goa had to go to Dharwar, Pune and Bombay for higher education. Due to the hardships they had to face and the expenditure involved, only students from rich families could go outside for the higher studies. During his tenure as Chief Minister, he encouraged setting up of higher educational institutions in Goa which he felt would help the people of Goa in their future development.

The higher educational institutions set up in Goa during his tenure included Goa Medical College at Bambolim (1963), Goa College of Pharmacy, at Panaji, (1963), Carmel College for Women at Nuvem (1964), S.S. Dempo College of Commerce at Panaji, (1966), College of Engineering at Farmagudi (1967), M.E.S. College of Arts and Commerce at Zuarinagar (1972), V.V.M's Shree Damodar College of Commerce and Economics at Margao (1973) and M.S. College of Law, at Panaji (1973). A Post-Graduate Centre affiliated to Bombay University was set up during Bandodkar's tenure. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, the University

Grants Commission gave Rs. 20 lakhs to develop this Centre.<sup>29</sup> It was during Bandodkar's tenure that a plan to have Goa University was moved. The Planning Commission, Government of India and the U.G.C. agreed to help establish the University. Under the Chairmanship of Shri T.K. Tope, Vice Chancellor of Bombay University, a Committee was <sup>formed</sup> to finalise the draft of the Goa University Bill.<sup>30</sup> The Goa University today is one of the best institutions of higher learning in the country and is a pride for the people of Goa. It has fulfilled the long-standing aspirations of the people. He selected the Kundaim plateau for this institution, as he felt that it was the centrally located place which would be away from any noise or atmospheric pollution. He wanted to have the University complex on the pattern of the Pune University where students would have a peaceful and tranquil atmosphere which he considered essential for students to study. It is said that the dream of Goa University was fulfilled after Bandodkar's death but his initiative towards this end is remembered. Besides the



University, the various other institutions of higher education planned and started during his tenure produced large number of educated people who secured jobs not only in Goa but in other parts of the country and outside. Modern Goa has a high place in the educational and intellectual world and the contribution of Bandodkar towards this achievement is considered as a lasting one to be remembered.<sup>31</sup>

Kala Academy of Goa is a living symbol of Bandodkar's contribution to art and culture. It was in 1969 that he conceived the idea of converting the then existing Natya Academy into Kala Academy. He wanted that the different forms of art and culture - like music, dance, drama, literature, fine art, traditional and folk art, etc. - must be brought under one roof for facility of their speedy and better promotion. Towards this end he first appointed Shri Gopal Mayenkar as Secretary of Kala Academy, but he could not join. Bandodkar then appointed Shri Gangadhar Mahambre who was originally from Goa but settled in Pune, but he too did not join because

he thought there was no scope for the Kala Academy's future progress. Thereafter he appointed Shri Vinayak Khedekar. A large area of land in Panaji near the present Mandovi bridge was inspected by Bandodkar alongwith the Chief Secretary and Khedekar, but owing to the plan for construction of a bridge, the site had to be changed. He then inspected the site at Campal where the Kala Academy now stands and it was selected. The land belonged to Govt. and Bandodkar instantly agreed at the site itself to acquire it for the project. Lack of funds came in the way to speed up the project. But Bandodkar wrote to the Govt. of India requesting for early allotment of funds for this vital project. He was able to convince the Govt. of India about the need and consequently a sizeable amount was allotted. A model of the project was got made by world-famous architect Mr. Charles Correa which was seen by Bandodkar. It was a wonder for many that when he saw the model he instantly observed that enough space was not earmarked for parking place. He insisted that since the city of

Panaji was expanding day-by-day, it was essential that provision should be made for sufficient space for parking of at least 400 vehicles. This showed his vision for future. <sup>32</sup>

The faculty of Indian Music was started by the Kala Academy at his initiative. One-act play competition at school and college level, short-term training courses for dramatists, converting the 'Academia de Musica' which was started by the Portuguese Govt. in 1952 into a faculty of Western Music, devotional hymns competition, State Art Exhibition, etc. were among the schemes implemented at his initiative. <sup>33</sup>

Bandodkar insisted in bringing eminent artists from Bombay to encourage the local artists. Among those who came to Goa included Shri Ram Marathe, Pandit Jitendra Abhisheki and Dr. (Smt.) Mohan Tara Ajinkya, besides many others. His idea was that artists who belonged to Goa originally but settled in other parts of the country like Bombay, Pune, etc. should be brought to Goa for programmes. For

this he took personal interest. Bandodkar in his capacity as Chief Minister was the Chairman of Kala Academy. He was liberal in extending as much help as possible to its various activities. He used to call meetings at his residence at Altinho where tea, snacks, and meals were arranged at his own expenses. Whenever people came from outside Goa for meetings or programmes, Bandodkar used to take them to different places. In one instance, he took a delegation to Bondla and looked after them with great hospitality and affection. He spent the entire expenditure for their arrangements.<sup>34</sup> And, he personally ensured that everyone was attended to and given whatever they wanted. In that trip to Bondla, Shri Vinayak V. Khedekar, Secretary of the Kala Academy, too accompanied. Bandodkar served food to the guests and told Khedekar that he specially brought some vegetarian food for him which was kept separately and that he could take it. Khedekar himself did not think about his food, but Bandodkar knowing that he (Khedekar) was a vegetarian, arranged it well in advance. Tears rolled

down from the eyes of Khedekar as he received the food brought for him by his Chairman and Chief Minister.<sup>35</sup> Such was the nature of Bandodkar when he dealt with people.

As Chairman of Kala Academy Bandodkar readily agreed to any scheme that was brought before him by his officers. He only insisted that he should be convinced as to how and how much their schemes will benefit the common people. Once he was convinced about that, approval was instantly given. At no time Bandodkar discouraged the officers. If they went to him with an idea, he encouraged them to implement it if proved useful for the people. On one occasion, Khedekar put up a proposal to buy a new vehicle.<sup>36</sup> Due to paucity of funds, Bandodkar initially did not sign it. One day Bandodkar was sitting outside the Assembly hall in the Secretariat when he saw Khedekar passing by with some files. Bandodkar called him and asked as to what happened to the proposal for new vehicle. Khedekar showed the file to him. Bandodkar wrote on it that the vehicle should be

purchased. Necessary funds were made available and the vehicle was bought soon.<sup>37</sup> He used to sign files of urgent nature even while on his way from his office to the waiting car, if he was satisfied that it was for a genuine cause. Bandodkar's view was that there should be no geographical limitations for the development of art and culture. He insisted on the exchange <sup>of</sup> cultural programme with other States in the country.

The Goa College of Art was set up in June 1972. It was on Bandodkar's personal relations with Shri T.K. Tope, Vice Chancellor of Bombay University that the college was sanctioned for Goa, when even Maharashtra did not have such an institution. For getting this college, he gave a personal assurance to Shri Tope that he would himself take up the responsibility of the college. Goa has gone a long way in the field of art and culture.<sup>38</sup> And Bandodkar's contribution in this field is of great significance.

Bandodkar showed abundant interest in the ancient culture and literature. To him, 'Sanskrit was essential for peace and tranquility of mind'.

श्री भाऊसाहेबांचा शेवटचा सार्वजनिक कार्यक्रम



Dayanand Bandodkar speaking at the function organised by the Sanskrit Pracharini Sabha, Goa, at Margao - the last public function attended by him in his life - on 12th August, 1973 in which he said " Study of Sanscrit is essential for mental peace and tranquillity",

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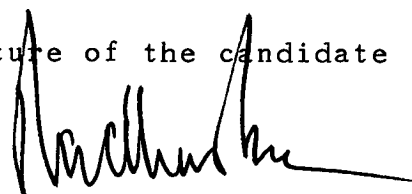
**STATEMENT BY THE CANDIDATE**

I hereby state that this Thesis for the Ph.D. Degree on "DAYANAND BALKRISHNA BANDODKAR : THE ARCHITECT OF MODERN GOA" is my original work and that it has not previously formed the basis for the award of any degree, diploma, associateship, fellowship or any other similar title to the best of my knowledge and information.

Taleigao Plateau

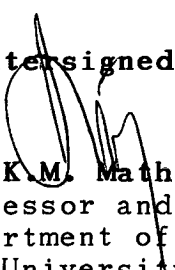
Date: 3.11.1994

Signature of the candidate



( N. Radhakrishnan )

Countersigned



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At a function of the Sanskrit Pracharini Sabha, Margao on 12th August, 1973, which was his last public function - he said that the young generation was neglecting the old traditions owing to overwhelming domination of western civilisation.<sup>39</sup> He said that they would return to Indian traditions when they realise the importance of Bharatiya culture through the medium of Sanskrit. He regretted the indiscriminate imitation of westerners in all walks of life. He extended all help for spread of Sanskrit in Goa and opened a Sanskrit Patasala.<sup>40</sup>

The most laudable aspect of the life and work of Bandodkar was his conscious efforts to free the people from social barriers and to make Goa culturally a part and parcel of the country. Prior to liberation, Goa was a separate identity under the Portuguese rule although it was within India. While the rest of the country was enjoying the fruits of freedom, Goa continued to suffer from the alien rule for about 14 years.<sup>41</sup> The people of Goa unlike their counterparts in the rest of the country were not able to avail opportunities of the democratic system and

“ कर्तव्य करीत रहाणे हाच गीतेचा संदेश ”



Dayanand Bandodkar speaking at a function of the Sanskrit Pracharini Sabha, Goa, in which he said: " The Message of Bhagwad Geeta is that -- Do your duty faithfully without waiting for its result, which will come on its own".

were eagerly waiting for freedom. Once freedom was attained, it was important for them to choose an appropriate leader who could guide them. And they found none other than Bandodkar.

Bandodkar was a multi-faceted personality with noble qualities whose decade-long tenure as the 1st Chief Minister of free Goa was most successful despite heavy odds. He was a rare politician who occupied the chair to serve his people. Despite being rich, he cared for the poor and the distressed and distributed his own wealth for the benefit of the common people. The secret of his success was the close bond of affection and mutual respect between him and the masses. He was deeply religious and derived moral force. Courage, deep religious faith, magnanimous charity and enormous vision made him stand out as the undisputed leader in Goa during his political career.<sup>42</sup> He was a great humanist and his creed of humanitarianism is marked by many achievements. In his death Goa lost an illustrious son who became a legendary figure in his own life time. He may not be with the people of Goa now, but

the greatness and the spirit of that path-finder will continue to live in the memory of the people.

It is in this background that Goa affectionately remembers and pays rich tributes and homage to his memory every year. On his first death anniversary on 12th August, 1974, Shri S.K. Banerji, then Lt. Governor, Smt. Shashikala Kakodkar, daughter of Bandodkar and Chief Minister, Shri Narayan S. Fugro, Speaker, Shri Chandrakant Chodanakar, Dy. Speaker and other dignitaries placed wreaths at 'Dayanand-vana' - the Samadhi of Bandodkar - at Miramar. The commemoration parade of the Goa Reserve Police at the Samadhi was one of the most moving ever witnessed in Goa. As the parade played the 'last post' and when the Lt. Governor and Chief Minister were carrying wreaths to the Samadhi, there was hardly a single pair of dry eyes. A wreath was placed at the Samadhi by the staff of the Secretariat. On 12th August, 1974, at 9.30 a.m. the Lt. Governor unveiled a portrait of Bandodkar in the Central Hall of the Secretariat.<sup>43</sup> At 10.00 a.m., a 40 minute film 'Amche Bhau' made by Shri K. Vaikunth on the life of Bandodkar was shown

at the National Theatre at Panaji. At 11.30 a.m., a bust of Bandodkar was unveiled in the compound of Shri Ganapathi Temple at Farmagudi which was erected by Bandodkar Smarak Samiti, Bandora, Ponda in his memory. A bust was unveiled at the Panjim Gymkhana pavilion which was donated by Shri M.S. Talaulikar. A public meeting was held at 4.15 p.m. at Menezes Braganza Hall, Panaji where Shri Jaiwantrao Tilak, MP and Editor of Kesari newspaper and Shri Balasaheb Bharade, ex-Speaker of Maharashtra Assembly spoke. This was preceded by a 15 minute Bhajan by Padma Bhushan Mogubai Kurdikar, Goa's noted classical vocalist. A film on Bandodkar was shown at the Menezes Braganza Hall followed by Bhajans.

A three-day lecture series was arranged by the Maharashtra Information Centre, Panaji. Two lectures were given at Margao and Mapusa by Shri Bharade on Bandodkar. Another lecture series was held at Swami Vivekanand Hall, Panaji, which was inaugurated by Shri Bharade. On 13th August 1974, while delivering a lecture on 'how to make

Goa an ideal State', Shri Khushwant Singh, eminent journalist and Editor of Illustrated Weekly praised the role played by Bandodkar of Goa's development. An exhibition on 'Glimpses of Dayand Bandodkar' was inaugurated by Shri A.K.S. Usgaonkar, Minister for Planning on this occasion. The Department of Education organised a function participated by principals, teachers and staff who recalled the work done by Bandodkar for Goa's educational sector. All this were clear indications of the affectionate and intimate love of the people towards Bandodkar because of the great work he did for his people and State. Touching scenes were witnessed at all places in Goa where programmes were organised on Bandodkar's first death anniversary. The dignitaries who spoke on the occasion highlighted Bandodkar's qualities and the work he did for Goa for the emancipation of the people.<sup>44</sup> The Lt. Governor Shri S.K. Banerji recalled the many changes that Bandodkar brought about in various fields during his tenure and described him as the "Architect of Modern Goa."<sup>45</sup>

Throughout his tenure as Chief Minister Bandodkar kept himself busy pursuing his mission to educate his people and to bring about progress in Goa. When he took over as Chief Minister, Goa was in the form of an empty canvas with no infrastructure. Bandodkar as a creative artist painted that with several colours and brought the picture of Goa which matches with the rest of the country in every way. During his tenure Bandodkar as a matured and popular leader who knew the practical side of life of the people, participated in different kinds of functions and activities. A chronology of events from 1963 to 1973 is at Appendix B.

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9. Ibid
10. Ibid See also
- Personal interview with  
Shri R.D. Khalap on 5.7.1994;  
see also
- Personal interview with  
Dr. Shrimant Mali on 20.3.1992
11. Directorate of Information, Goa. op.cit pp25-26; see also
- Personal interview with  
Shri R.G. Jatkar on 26.1.1992;  
also
- Personal interview with  
Shri R. C. Dharwad on 4.7.1994;  
also
- Personal interview with  
Shri Prakash Khandeparkar  
on 4.7.1994; also
- Personal interview with  
Shri G.N. Kapadi on 4.7.1994;  
also

Personal interview with  
Shri S.M. Nadkarni on 4.7.1994

12. Ibid P.26
13. Ibid
14. Ibid
15. Directorate of Information, Goa op.cit p.27; see also  
Personal interview with  
Shri R.A. Tople on 19.4.1992
16. Ibid
17. Ibid
18. Ibid
19. Ibid
20. Ibid
21. Directorate of Health Services, Goa. Note dated 11.3.1994
22. Ibid
23. Ibid
24. Ibid See also

- Personal interview with  
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25. Directorate of  
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- Note of March 1994; see also
- Personal interview with Shri E.  
Balan on 12.6.1994; also
- Personal interview with Shri R.D.  
Khalap on 5.7.1994
26. Ibid
- See also
- Personal interview with Shri Jagdish  
Wagh on 6.7.1994
27. Ibid
28. Ibid
29. Ibid
30. Directorate of  
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- op.cit p.27
31. Ibid
- See also
- Personal interview with Shri Vinayak  
V. Khedekar on 4.7.1994
32. Ibid
33. Ibid

34. Ibid
35. Ibid
36. Ibid
37. Ibid
38. Ibid See also  
 Personal interview with Shri A.K.S.  
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39. Directorate of op.cit; see also  
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40. Navhind Times of 12.8.1974 and 13.8.1974
41. Personal interview with Shri A.K.S.  
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42. Navhind Times dated 12.8.1974 and  
 13.8.1974
43. Ibid

44. **Directorate of  
Information, Goa** op.cit September, 1973; p.25
- Personal interview with  
P.V. Sinari on 26.3.1992; also
- Personal interview with  
Shri B.D. Satoskar on 15.3.1992;
- Personal interview with  
Shri E. Balan on 12.6.1994
45. Navhind Times dated 12.8.1974  
and 13.8.1974

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## CONCLUSION

The life work and achievements of Dayanand Balkrishna Bandodkar are of great significance and relevance in the social educational economic and developmental history of Goa. Goa was ruled from beyond its borders for centuries and Bandodkar was the first leader of Goa to rule Goa in a democratic setup. He shouldered the arduous responsibility to run the affairs and proved himself successful as the Chief Minister for ten years from 1963 to 1973, a period so crucial for building up the democratic setup of life in Goa after its liberation from the Portuguese in 1961.

Bandodkar came from poor and humble family background. He lost his parents and near relatives in his childhood itself. Hence he struggled through very hard days but rose to great wealth and politically highest position in Goa. But he always retained his humbleness throughout life. His forthright approach, his determined efforts and high human qualities made him the most popular leader in Goa during his lifetime. Details about his family background and childhood are explained in Chapter I.

Bandodkar was a lover of the nature. He was also a great lover of sports who has made a remarkable contribution to promotion of sports and creation of sports infrastructure in Goa. He encouraged the people to cultivate the spirit of sports in them for their physical and intellectual development. Details about his contribution to sports are explained in Chapter II.

Bandodkar was a man of the masses. He was a charismatic leader whose name evoked respect and reverence from the people due to his selfless social work and unbelievable charity. He lived a life of service and sacrifice for the betterment of the common people. He was a philanthropist incomparable with anyone in Goa. His poignant sympathy for the poor and the suffering humanity set the tone of his life-work. Through his liberal donations to individuals and institutions working for the cause of the people, Bandodkar carved out a niche for himself among the common people. His is a name to conjure with the poor and the weaker sections in Goa. He donated money to individuals and organisations in various fields. Even when he was not so rich and not the Chief Minister, he was independent and

generous; this characteristics he retained to his very end. He had his weakness but his moral strength was superior. A man of the people, the underprivileged masses of Goa, Bandodkar always thought in terms of the common man. He loved them and they loved him. To them he was dearer than anyone else. His patriotic fervour enriched by the spirit of sacrifice and dynamism set a new trend in motion towards human service. He was an articulate man to fight for a good cause and that was one of the reasons for his success in politics and administration which he used as an instrument to serve the people. A needy person, be he of any age, community or caste, never went away from Bandodkar without being given whatever he needed. His generosity was legendary. Details about his philanthropic work and his popularity form the subject of Chapter III.

Despite his lack of higher education, Bandodkar proved himself to be a capable administrator who ran his Government very competently for a decade. His administration was based on moral principles human compassion and justice and fairplay. His portraits erected at different places in Goa remind the people



of gentleness, patriotism, humanism, charity and passionate devotion to human service. He had a clear vision of what was right and what was wrong in public affairs. He never deviated from the principles of justice as far as people's interests were concerned. Compassion in personal relations and justice in public affairs were his principles. He initiated and implemented successfully several schemes and projects which have had a far-reaching impact on the upliftment of the common people of Goa. His wide vision and dynamic approach in making Goa an ideal State brought tremendous infrastructural amenities in various fields, let it be education or art and culture, and made Goa comparable with other parts of the country. His tenure as Chief Minister for a decade was the most eventful period when he laid the sound and solid foundations for the all-round and long-term progress. Chapter IV and V deal with his multifarious contributions as Chief Minister.

Bandodkar was a great leader of the masses who cared and loved them abundantly. He endeared himself to the weaker sections of society and, never for a moment, even at the height of his great triumph, felt that he

was above the masses. His love and concern for the less fortunate brethren could never be fathomed. Common people in Goa worshipped him! He was popularly known as "Bhau" among the masses and "Bhau Saheb" among the classes. A man who belonged to an oppressed community, Bandodkar was chosen as Chief Minister at a time when Goa needed the basic infrastructure for development. His tenure of ten years was a brilliant era in the annals of free Goa, until he breathed his last. He left behind a rich legacy which is well-known in Goa and even outside. The sorrowful end of Bandodkar on 12th August, 1973 made Goa motionless. His funeral was attended by over a lakh people from far and wide which was the largest crowd ever seen in the land of Goa to pay their homage to a human being. His greatest sanction was the love and affection in which the people of Goa held him. He was a lively force behind every individual in Goa and was described as 'Kamaraj of Goa' and 'Nehru of Goa'.

This research work has amply proved that Bandodkar's life work and achievements towards the progress of Goa and the welfare of its people are of great significance and he can truly be called the 'Architect of Modern Goa'.

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Appendix A

Sr. No.	Title of legislation	Minister incharge	Introduced on	Passed on
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Bill No.1 of 1964 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (No.1) Bill).	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	17.3.1964	17.3.1964
2.	Bill No.II of 1964 (The Goa Daman & Diu Entertainment Tax Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	17.3.1964	20.3.1964
3.	Bill No. III of 1964 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (No.2) Bill).	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	30.3.1964	30.3.1964
4.	Bill No. IV of 1964 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Sales Tax Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	30.3.1964	22.7.1964
5.	Bill No. 5 of 1964 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Excise Duty Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	17.7.1964	02.9.1964
6.	Bill No.6 of 1964 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Administration of Evacuee Property Bill).	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	22.7.1964	02.9.1964
7.	Bill No. 7 of 1964 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Agricultural Tenancy Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	28.7.1964	10.11.1964

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
8.	Bill No. 8 of 1964 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Contingency Fund Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	24.8.1964	27.8.1964
9.	Bill No. 9 of 1964 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (No.3) Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	27.8.1964	27.8.1964
10.	Bill No. 10 of 1964 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	06.11.1964	12.11.1964
11.	Bill No. 11 of 1964 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	06.11.1964	12.11.1964
12.	Bill No. 12 of 1964 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries and Allowances of Speaker and Dy. Speaker Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	06.11.1964	12.11.1964
13.	Bill No. 1 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Khadi and Village Industries Board Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Industries	20.1.1965	08.2.1965
14.	Bill No. 2 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill).	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	25.1.1965	09.2.1965
15.	Bill No.3 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	10.3.1965	22.3.1965

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
16.	Bill No. 4 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Administrative Tribunal Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Industries	25.1.1965	10.2.1965
17.	Bill No. 5 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Supplementary Appropriation (No. 1) Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	18.2.1965	18.2.1965
18.	Bill No. 6 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu General Clauses Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Industries	08.3.1965	22.3.1965
19.	Bill No. 7 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	08.3.1965	23.3.1965
20.	Bill No. 8 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	19.3.1965	19.3.1965
21.	Bill No. 9 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Judicial Officers' Protection Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Industries	26.7.1965	27.7.1965
22.	Bill No. 10 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu State-aid to Industries Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes, Minister for Law, Industries & Agriculture	27.7.1965	28.7.1965
23.	Bill No. 11 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Suits Valuation Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Law	26.7.1965	27.7.1965

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
24.	Bill No. 12 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	27.7.1965	28.7.1965
25.	Bill No. 13 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries & Allowances of Members of the Legislative (Amendment) Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	26.7.1965	27.7.1965
26.	Bill No. 14 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries & Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	26.7.1965	27.7.1965
27.	Bill No. 15 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries & Allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Amendment) Bill)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	26.7.1965	27.7.1965
28.	Bill No. 16 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Civil Courts Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes	28.7.1965	12.8.1965
29.	Bill No. 17 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Khadi and Village Industries Board (Amendment) Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Industries	26.7.1965	02.8.1965
30.	Bill No. 19 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Industrial Development Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Industries	02.8.1965	10.8.1965

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
31.	Bill No. 20 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Mamlatdars' Courts Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Industries	04.8.1965	27.7.1966
32.	Bill No. 21 of 1965 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Usury Laws (Amendment) Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Industries	09.8.1965	12.8.1965
33.	Bill No. 1 of 1966 (The Court Fees (Goa, Daman & Diu Amendment) Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Law	28.2.1966	10.3.1966
34.	Bill No. 2 of 1966 (The Goa, Daman & Diu (Extension of the Indian Majority Act) Bill, 1966)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Law	08.3.1966	01.4.1966
35.	Bill No. 3 of 1966 (Indian Partnership (Goa, Daman & Diu Amendment) Bill 1966)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Law	08.3.1965	10.4.1966
36.	Bill No. 4 of 1966 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Supplementary Apapropriation Bill, 1966)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	04.3.1966	04.3.1966
37.	Bill No. 5 of 1966 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1966)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	14.3.1966	14.3.1966

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
38.	Bill No. 6 of 1966 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation Bill 1966)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	31.3.1966	31.3.1966
39.	Bill No. 8 of 1966 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill.	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	18.7.1966	29.7.1966
40.	Bill No. 10 of 1966 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1966)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	19.7.1966	05.8.1966
41.	Bill No. 11 of 1966 (The Goa Daman & Diu (Judicial Commissioner's Court) Regulation (Amendment) Bill)	Shri Tony Fernandes Minister for Law	21.7.1966	29.7.1966
42.	Bill No. 12 of 1966 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1966)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	29.7.1966	29.7.1966
43.	Bill No. 1 of 1967 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1967)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	18.7.1967	18.7.1967
44.	Bill No. 2 of 1967 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation Bill, 1967)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	08.8.1967	08.8.1967



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
45.	Bill No. 3 of 1967 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Housing Board Bill, 1967)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	08.8.1967	29.12.1967
46.	Bill No. 4 of 1967 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill 1967)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	12.12.1967	6.3.1968
47.	Bill No. 5 of 1967 (The Goa, Daman & Diu (Extension of the Provincial Insolvency Act) Bill, 1967)	Shri Anthony D'Souza Minister for Law, Industries, Labour and Agriculture	12.12.1967	18.12.1967
48.	Bill No. 6 of 1967 (The Indian Registration (Goa, Daman & Diu Amendment) Bill, 1967)	Shri Anthony D'Souza, Minister for Law, Industries, Labour and Agriculture	12.12.1967	21.12.1967
49.	Bill No. 7 of 1967 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Amendment) Bill, 1967)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	12.12.1967	13.12.1967
50.	Bill No. 8 of 1967 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Prisons (Amendment) Bill, 1967)	Shri Anthony D'Souza Minister for Law, Industries, Labour & Agriculture	12.12.1967	13.12.1967

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
51.	Bill No. 9 of 1967 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Bill, 1967)	Shri Anthony D'Souza Minister for Law, Industries, Labour and Agriculture.	12.12.1967	21.12.1967
52.	Bill No. 10 of 1967 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Motor Vehicles Taxation (Amendment) Bill, 1967)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	12.12.1967	18.12.1967
53.	Bill No. 11 of 1967 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Bill, 1967)	Shri Anthony J. D'Souza Minister for Law, Industries, Labour and Agriculture.	18.12.1967	27.12.1967
54.	Bill No. 12 of 1967 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Village Panchayats Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1967)	Minister for State	12.12.1967	20.12.1967
55.	Bill No. 1 of 1968 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1968)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	08.3.1968	08.3.1968
56.	Bill No. 2 of 1968 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1968)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	14.3.1968	14.3.1968

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
57.	Bill No. 3 of 1968 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation Bill 1968)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	03.4.1968	03.4.1968
58.	Bill No. 5 of 1968 (The Daman (Abolition of Proprietorship of Villages) Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1968)	Shri Anthony D'Souza Minister for Law	28.3.1968	05.4.1968
59.	Bill No. 6 of 1968 (The Indian Stamp (Goa, Daman & Diu (Amendment) Bill, 1968)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	25.7.1968	06.8.1968
60.	Bill No. 7 of 1968 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Municipalities) Bill, 1968)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	05.4.1968	05.8.1968
61.	Bill No. 8 of 1968 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1968)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	25.7.1968	14.8.1968
62.	Bill No. 9 of 1968 (The Goa, Daman & Diu Buildings (Lease, Rent and Eviction) Control Bill, 1968)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	25.7.1968	21.8.1968
63.	Bill No. 10 of 1968 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1968	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	25.7.1968	02.8.1968
64.	Bill No. 11 of 1968 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Land Revenue Code, 1968	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	09.8.1968	21.9.1968

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
65.	Bill No. 1 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) 64-65 Bill 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	27.2.1969	27.2.1969
66.	Bill No. 2 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	27.2.1969	27.2.1969
67.	Bill No. 3 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Supplementary Appropriation Bill 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	28.2.1969	28.2.1969
68.	Bill No. 4 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Vote on Accounts) Bill 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	06.3.1969	06.3.1969
69.	Bill No. 5 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation Bill, 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	26.3.1969	26.3.1969
70.	Bill No. 6 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill, 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	27.3.1969	19.9.1969
71.	Bill No. 7 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Administration of Evacuee Property (Amendment) Bill 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	18.9.1969	09.10.1969

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
72.	Bill No. 8 of 1969 - Hospicio do Sagrado Coracao de Maria Hospital (Margao) Bill, 1969	Minister for Public Health	18.9.1969	3.10.1969
73.	Bill No. 9 of 1969 - The Asilo de Nossa Senhora dos Milagres Hospital (Mapusa) Bill 1969	Minister for Public Health	18.9.1969	3.10.1969
74.	Bill No. 10 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Khar Lands Bill 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	18.9.1969	
75.	Bill No. 11 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	18.9.1969	6.10.1969
76.	Bill No. 12 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu (Judicial Commissioner's Court) Regulation (Amendment) Bill 1969	Shri Anthony J. D'Souza Minister for Law	18.9.1969	3.10.1969
77.	Bill No. 13 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Dramatic Performances Bill, 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	18.9.1969	03.10.1969
78.	Bill No. 14 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Village Panchayats Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1969	State Minister	30.9.1969	13.10.1969

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
79.	Bill No. 17 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	07.10.1969	07.10.1969
80.	Bill No. 18 of 1969 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1969	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	07.10.1969	07.10.1969
81.	Bill No. 1 of 1970 - The Goa, Daman & Diu (Abolition of Proprietorship of Lands in Diu) Bill, 1970	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	02.3.1970	20.3.1970
82.	Bill No. 6 of 1970 - The Maharashtra Cooperative Societies (First Goa, Daman & Diu Amendment) Bill, 1970	Shri A.K.S. Usgaonkar Minister of State (Dev.'A')	02.3.1970	11.3.1970
83.	Bill No. 7 of 1970 - The Indian Fisheries (Goa, Daman & Diu Amendment No. 1) Bill 1970	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	02.3.1970	18.3.1970
84.	Bill No. 8 of 1970 - The Court Fees (First Goa, Daman & Diu Amendment) Bill 1970	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	09.3.1970	11.3.1970
85.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Supplementary Appropriation Bill 1970	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	09.3.1970	09.3.1970

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
86.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill 1970	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister		
87.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries & Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Third Amendment) Bill 70 (Bill No. 11 of 1970)	Shri Anthony D'Souza Minister for Law	17.3.1970	20.3.1970
88.	Bill No. 12 of 1970 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries & Allowances of Ministers (2nd Amendment) Bill, 1970	Shri Anthony D'Souza Minister for Law.	17.3.1970	20.3.1970
89.	Bill No. 13 of 1970 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries & Allowances of the Speaker and Dy. Speaker (2nd Amendment) Bill 1970	Shri Anthony D'Souza Minister for Law	17.3.1970	20.3.1970
90.	Bill No. 14 of 1970 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1970	Shri Dayanand Banodkar Chief Minister	20.3.1970	20.3.1970
91.	Bill No. 15 of 1970 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Agricultural Tenancy (Amendment) Bill 1970	Shri D.K. Chopdekar Minister for Revenue	10.4.1970	-
92.	Bill No. 16 of 1970 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation Bill 1970	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	15.4.1970	15.4.1970

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
93.	Bill No. 1 of 1971 - The Goa, Daman & Diu (Protection from Eviction of Mundkars, Agricultural Labourers and Village Artisans) Bill 1971	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	15.2.1971	20.4.1971
94.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Protection of Mundkars Bill,1971	1) Shri K.B. Naik, 2) Shri D.K. Chopdekar and 3) Shri J.B. Gaonkar.	-	-
95.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Protection of Rights of Tenants (Cashewnut and Arecanut Gardens) Bill, 1971	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	15.2.1971	20.4.1971
96.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1971	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	17.2.1971	17.2.1971
97.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Administration of Evacuee Property (Third Amendment) Bill, 1971	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	19.3.1971	20.4.1971
98.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries & Allowances of Ministers (Third Amendment) Bill 1971	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	19 .3.1971	20.4.1971
99.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Vote on Accounts) Bill 1971 (Bill No. 7 of 1971)	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	23.3.1971	23.3.1971



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
100.	(Bill No. 8 of 1971) The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill, 1971	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	29.3.1971	29.3.1971
101.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Excise Duty (Fourth Amendment) Bill, 1971	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	12.4.1971	20.4.1971
102.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Civil Courts (Amendment) Bill 1971	Shri O.S. Lobo, MLA	23.4.1971	-
103.	The Goa, Daman & Diu (Judicial Commissioner's Court) Regulation (Third Amendment) Bill, 1971	Shri O.S. Lobo, MLA	-	-
104.	Bill No. 12 of 1971 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries and Allowances of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker (Third Amendment) Bill, 1971	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	12.4.1971	20.4.1971
105.	Bill No. 13 of 1971 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation Bill, 1971	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	19.4.1971	19.4.1971
106.	Bill No. 14 of 1971 - The Maharashtra Co-operative Societies (Second Goa, Daman & Diu Amendment) Bill 1971	Shri A.K.S. Usgaonkar Minister of State	20.9.1971	22.9.1971

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
107.	Bill No. 15 of 1971 - The Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Regulation) (First Goa, Daman and Diu Amendment) Bill 1971	Shri A.K.S. Usgaonkar Minister of State	20.9.1971	22.9.1971
108.	Bill No. 19 of 1971 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Salaries and Allowances of Members of the Legislative Assembly (Fourth Amendment) Bill 1971	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	20.9.1971	22.9.1971
109.	Bill No. 23 of 1971 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Village Panchayats Regulation (Second Amendment) Bill 1971	Shri A.K.S. Usgaonkar Minister of State.	20.9.1971	22.9.1971
110.	Bill No. 28 of 1971 - The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill 1971	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	23.9.1971	23.9.1971
111.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1972	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	27.3.1972	27.3.1972
112.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Vote on Account) Bill, 1972	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	29.3.1972	29.3.1972
113.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill 1972	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	03.7.1972	26.7.1972

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
114.	The Goa, Daman & Diu (Protection from Eviction of Mundkars Agricultural Labourers and Village Artisans) (First Amendment) Bill 1972	Shri Pratapsingh Rane Minister for Law	05.7.1972	26.7.1972
115.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Mamlatdar's Court (First Amendment) Bill, 1972	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	04.7.1972	22.7.1972
116.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Mamlatdar's Court (First Amendment) Bill, 1972	Shri Pratapsingh Rane Minister for Law	18.7.1972	23.11.1972
117.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1972	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	18.7.1992	27.7.1972
118.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation Bill, 1972	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	21.7.1972	24.7.1972
119.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Prevention of Begging Bill, 1972	Minister of State	27.7.1972	23.11.1972
120.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Livestock Improvement Bill 1972	Shri A.K.S. Usgaonkar Minister for Planning Dev. etc.	27.7.1972	23.11.1972

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
121.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation (Excess Expenditure) Bill 1972	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	27.11.1972	28.11.1972
122.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 1972	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	27.11.1972	28.11.1972
123.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Contingency Fund (First Amendment) Bill 1972	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	23.11.1972	30.11.1972
124.	Legislative Diploma No. 1984 dated 14.4.1960 (First Amendment) Bill 1972	Smt. Shashikala Kakodkar Minister of State	24.11.1972	30.11.1972
125.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Barge Tax Bill, 1972	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	24.11.1972	15.3.1973
126.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Chit Fund Bill, 1972	Shri Pratapsingh Rane Minister for Law	30.11.1972	5.10.1973
127.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Supplementary Appropriation Bill 1973	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	01.3.1973	02.3.1973
128.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Sales Tax (Amendment) Bill 1973	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	09.3.1973	12.4.1973

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
129.	The Goa, Daman & Diu (Legislative Diploma No. 1761) Amendment Bill, 1973	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	06.3.1973	15.3.1973
130.	(Vote on Account) The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation Bill, 1973	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	20.3.1973	20.3.1973
131.	(Appropriation Bill) The Goa, Daman & Diu Appropriation Bill 1973	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	12.4.1973	12.4.1973
132.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Excise Duty (Amendment) Bill 1973	Shri Dayanand Bandodkar Chief Minister	09.3.1973	12.4.1973
133.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Shops and Establishments Bill, 1973	Shri Pratapsingh Rane Minister for Law	12.3.1973	05.10.1973
134.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Mundkar's (Protection from Eviction) Bill, 1973	Shri Pratapsingh Rane Minister for Law	11.4.1973	29.4.1973
135.	The Goa, Daman & Diu (Protection from Eviction of Mundkars, Agricultural Labourers and Village Artisans) (Amendment) Bill 1973	Shri Pratapsingh Rane Minister for Law	11.4.1973	26.9.1973
136.	The Goa, Daman & Diu Protection of Rights of Tenants (Cashewnuts and Arecanut Gardens) (Amendment) Bill 1973	Shri Pratapsingh Rane Minister for Law	11.4.1973	26.9.1973

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**Source:** Information gathered from the Legislature Department, Govt. of Goa (1993)

## APPENDIX-B

### Chronology of main events

<u>Date</u>	<u>Particulars</u>
20.12.1963	Bandodkar was sworn in as the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman & Diu.
9.1.1964	Spoke in the Legislative Assembly in Marathi; but when opposed he switched over to Konkani language and said that he considered Marathi as his mother-tongue and Konkani as its dialect. This statement of Bandodkar watered down the anger of the opposition who were shouting for conducting the proceedings in Konkani only.
15.1.1964	Bandodkar said that although his party would bring in a motion in the Assembly for merger of Goa with Maharashtra at the appropriate time, the final decision would rest with the Indian Parliament. He also announced that the various Indian laws would be extended to the Union Territory for establishing uniformity with the rest of the country and for rapid development. He promised that an Engineering College would start in Goa from June 1965.
17.1.1964	Bandodkar paid his homage to the Martyrs of Goa's freedom at the Aguada Jail. That showed his patriotic sense.

15.1.1964

Bandodkar attended a function organised by twenty cultural and social associations in Bombay where he was felicitated. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra Shri V.P. Naik was present at the function. Bandodkar said that he headed a care-taker Govt. and played the role of 'Bharata' in the kingdom of Rama. Although the function witnessed two Chief Ministers of different political parties, but they had a common feeling and brotherly relation mainly because Bandodkar was a friendly man who respected others for their good qualities. Commenting on Bandodkar's role in the changed political scenario in Goa, Shri V.P. Naik said that Goa had a bright future under Bandodkar's able and mature leadership. At that function, Bandodkar was presented with two bust-size statues of Shivaji Maharaj.

20.1.1964

Bandodkar attended a public reception given to him at Poona by Mr. R.K. Khadilkar, Mayor of Poona and M.P. which was also attended by other dignitaries. Bandodkar was felicitated by the 'Dhyana Prabhodinee' Institute of Poona on that occasion. He attended another public reception given to him by the Goan people at Poona. The various receptions given to him at Bombay and Poona were an indication about his popularity in these places.

24.1.1964

Met the Chief Minister of Maharashtra and talked on various issues. He pleaded for power supply to Goa from Maharashtra at an economical rate.

30.1.1964

Bandodkar visited Pernem in North Goa and had discussions with officers on developmental issues. He asked the Block Development Officers to submit suitable schemes on agriculture road repairs and health to Govt. within eight days for further action. During his visit he also laid the foundation-stone for a primary school there. He was given a public reception at Purafkade, Uguem, Torxem and Tambashil.

31.1.1964

Bandodkar inaugurated the Workers Teachers' Training Course at Panaji where he advised the workers not to fall prey to vices like drinking, etc. He urged them to work for their families' happiness. He said that the work-force should not only be conscious of their rights but should equally be conscious of their duties in order to increase the output in the interest of the nation.

2.2.1964

Bandodkar visited Belgaum and attended a reception given to him by the 'Vangu-maya Charcha Mandal'. He visited the Rani Parvathi Devi College and distributed sports prizes. He attended a Citizens Reception at Belgaum where he said he did not come there as the Chief Minister of Goa, Daman & Diu but as President of M.G. Party and that people of Belgaum and Karwar were in the same boat as those of Goa and hoped that their struggle for merger in Maharashtra would end simultaneously and perhaps unitedly.



- 19.2.1964 Bandodkar visited Bali-Cuncolim and conducted a preliminary survey in connection with construction of an 18-20 metre high dam at Codozolem. He hoped that the dam would supply water for 2500 acres of land. He also inspected another dam at Bali and ordered its repairs to bring additional 500 acres of land under paddy cultivation.
- 23.2.1964 Bandodkar inspected various places in Pernem and checked up the possibility of erecting a dam at Tambosem to bring additional 100 acres of land under irrigation. He also visited Patradevi a famous place on Goa's freedom struggle and ordered construction of a Martyrs' Memorial - where two freedom fighters - Sahu and Kannugo - were shot dead by Portuguese army. He also visited Kerim and acquainted himself with the difficulties of villagers due to breach in a bund.
- 3.3.1964 Bandodkar made an extensive visit to Sanguem taluka to find out the possibility of constructing dams and bunds with a view to bring the fallow lands under cultivation.
- 5.3.1964 Bandodkar presented the Budget Estimates for the period 20.12.1963 to 31.3.1964 in the Legislative Assembly. In his budget speech he said that his Government will ensure that maximum funds are spent on Plan programmes and economy will be effected on Non-Plan side.

He also laid on the table of the House the 67-page report of the Goa Land Reforms Commission which was appointed to make recommendations for land reform measures in the Territory.

- 8.3.1964                      Bandodkar extensively toured Ponda taluka and explored the possibilities of constructing a bund at Adcolna with a view to irrigate 500 additional acres of land and constructing a tank in Betaki village for irrigation of 1000 more acres of land. Later he toured alongwith the local MLAs a few interior villages of Ponda taluka and acquainted himself with the people's problems. He also went to Sanguem taluka and saw the site for the proposed irrigation dam at Savali over Sanguem river.
- 9.3.1964                      Bandodkar gave a donation of Rs.2500 to the Goa Bharat Scouts and Guides.
- 10.3.1964                     Bandodkar assured in the Legislative Assembly that his Govt. did not make any discrimination between Marathi and Konkani primary schools. When criticised he assured that if there were even twenty students desiring a Konkani school, his Govt. would see that the demand was fulfilled.
- 11.3.1964                     Bandodkar made it clear in the Legislative Assembly that the matter regarding repatriation of deputationists would be handled tactfully and with understanding

as any rash action might prove detrimental to the officers of Goan origin occupying top Govt. posts outside the Territory. Bandothkar announced in the Legislative Assembly that a new Committee will be set up in twenty days to consider de novo the rehabilitation of Goan political sufferers. He said that he himself has donated Rs.26,000 to Shri V.N. Lawande who was entrusted with the task of collecting funds for rehabilitation of the political sufferers.

14.3.1964

Visited Vetaleshwar temple at Dado-Sanvordem and enquired about people's problems in that area.

15.3.1964

Bandothkar inspected the bunds at Verna-Cavorim near Chandor village and Sarzora tanks which he wanted to repair at a cost of Rs.60,000 and Rs.35,000 respectively which would benefit 300 to 400 acres of land for cultivation.

17.3.1964

Presented the 1964-65 budget in the Legislative Assembly which, on the whole, highlighted improving the overall development with particular attention to increase milk production, priority to agriculture, health, water, transport and power, construction of new roads and bridges, cottage and small scale industries, rural medical set up, fisheries and primary education.

- 22.3.1964 Bandodkar called upon farmers to take maximum benefits from the first All Goa Agricultural Show which was held at Mapusa.
- 23.3.1964 Visited Canacona and explored the possibility of constructing a hydro-electric project at Nadke a few miles from Canacona. He also visited Palolem beach to see the possibility of developing it as a tourist centre.
- 26.3.1964 Bandodkar presented a cheque of Rs.2875 to Mrs. A. Couto, Vice Chairman Indian Red Cross Society Goa Branch. He also inaugurated a mechanised fishing boat of the Fisheries Department.
- 30.3.1964 He inaugurated a provisional store and vegetable stall in Panjim Municipal Market under the management of Karveer Taluka Agricultural Cooperative Sangh Ltd. Kolhapur and appealed to the people to make use of it.
- 31.3.1964 Bandodkar received H.E. Mr. I.A. Benediktov, Russian Ambassador in India.
- 5.4.1964 Bandodkar visited Bondal-Usgao (Tambadi Matti) in Bicholim taluka to check up the possibility of developing 1000 acres of wasteland for a milk dairy. He visited Zar-Wada near Usgao and saw the possibility of building a bund and laying a pipeline for the purpose of bringing additional area under cultivation.

- 6.4.1964 Bandodkar called upon the people of Curchorem to pay more attention to educate their children to ensure sustained progress and prosperity.
- 15.4.1964 Bandodkar filed his nomination for the election to the Marcaim constituency. He visited Mangueshi, Mardol, Weling and Kumdaim. He inaugurated the Independent Sports Club at Mardol.
- 16.4.1964 Bandodkar inaugurated the 'Pragatichhe Marga' at Ponda where he said that he was of the firm opinion that if the people were determined wholeheartedly to apply their mind and wealth for development of this land, they could not only achieve their progress but of Goa and India. He said every Goan is an inseparable part of India and called for national unity and cohesion. He visited Vagueri to find out the possibility to develop a hill station of tourist attraction. He walked right upto the hill top via. Keri and inspected the site.
- 19.4.1964 Bandodkar said at Kolhapur that there was international pressure on the Centre to keep Goa separate. While attending a reception at Sangli he also said that he was sure that the people of Goa would prosper if the Territory merged with Maharashtra. He donated Rs.5000 to the local Ratilal Gosalia Sarvodaya High School which was mainly run for the backward class students. He also visited the mother of Shri Mohan Ranade a famous freedom fighter of Goa hailing from Sangli and who was still in prison in Lisbon.

- 19.4.1964 Bandodkar attended the passing out parade of the 3rd batch of Policemen at the Valpoi Police Training Centre. He advised the cadets to develop a national outlook and deplored narrow mindedness and regional thinking which were harmful to the society.
- 23.4.1964 Bandodkar attended a reception given to him by the People's Education Society founded by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar. Bandodkar was declared elected from the Madcaim constituency. He secured 7536 votes out of the total 8301 votes, the highest number of votes polled so far in Goa.
- 24.5.1964 Bandodkar attended a reception accorded to him by the Gomantak Vidya Bhavan, Margao. Over 3000 people attended the glittering function where he reiterated his commitment to Goa's prosperity.
- 6.6.1964 Bandodkar brought the ashes of Pandit Nehru by plane. The ashes were immersed at the Mandovi river by him. He was undescribably sad over the passing away of Nehru whom he respected abundantly.
- 12.6.1964 Bandodkar called on President of India, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, and discussed the affairs of Goa.
- 13.6.1964 Bandodkar instituted a scholarship of Rs.29,000 for the meritorious students from poor families for the year 1964-65 in the name of his father Shri Balkrishna Bandodkar. About 194 students were to take benefit by the scholarship irrespective of caste, creed or community.

- 26.6.1964 Bandodkar made an offer to the Congress leaders to bring his party to the Congress if the Union Govt. was committed to the merger of Goa with Maharashtra. He met Central leaders in that connection.
- 30.6.1964 He attended the Chief Ministers' Conference in Delhi. Announced that the Centre would supply 6,000 tonnes of rice for Goa to tide over its shortage. He said that an ambitious scheme for bringing one lakh acres of land under extensive cultivation was being initiated and it would help Goa export rice.
- 2.7.1964 Bandodkar was congratulated by Shri Tarlok Singh, Member, Planning Commission who was on a visit to Goa for the considerable progress achieved by several projects in Goa under the leadership of Bandodkar.
- 3.7.1964 Bandodkar attended the renaming ceremony of Vengurla College as Barrister Balasaheb Khardikar College, at Vengurla.
- 7.7.1964 Re-elected as Vice President of Goa Football Association.
- 13.7.1964 Bandodkar visited the constituencies of Kundaim, Madcaim, Carim and Valvaim to enquire about the people's problems.

- 24.7.1964 He emerged victorious when the Goa Legislative Assembly defeated a motion of no-confidence against his Govt. by 16:12 votes.
- 28.7.1964 Bandodkar gave a donation of Rs.5000 to the Nehru Memorial opened by the Navhind Times.
- 3.8.1964 Bandodkar opened a branch of the Maharashtra State Financial Corporation at Panaji.
- 4.8.1964 Bandodkar stressed the need for decentralisation of ownership of industries from the hands of a few to the masses which would help bring about speedy economic reconstruction of Goa.
- 15.8.1964 Bandodkar called upon the people to strive hard for unity of purpose and unity of action.
- 1.9.1964 Bandodkar attended a function at the Fisheries Training Centre at Dona Paula and advised the trainees to make best use of the practical knowledge they acquired and to play their part in increasing fish catch.
- 19.9.1964 Bandodkar promised to eradicate illiteracy and promote education in Goa.



- 24.9.1964 He visited Amona and acquainted himself with the position of the village in providing the basic amenities. He inspected construction of the bunds.
- 3.10.1964 Bandodkar inaugurated a Sports Club at Cumbuarjua.
- 20.10.1964 Bandodkar assured the Central Govt. that he would not move any merger resolution without prior consultation with Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri and Home Minister Shri Nanda.
- 14.11.1964 Bandodkar inaugurated a Woodcraft Training Centre at Shiroda costing Rs. 32,000. The project was meant to give a boost to the traditional industry. He urged the people to give importance to quality of goods.
- 21.11.1964 Bandodkar made a fervent plea for the introduction of English as a medium of instruction in secondary education in order to overcome the handicap caused due to poor knowledge of English in the path of higher education.
- 27.11.1964 Bandodkar welcomed the Congress Parliamentary Party's decision entrusting the task of studying the problem of Goa's future with the Home Minister Shri Nanda and Defence Minister Shri Y.B. Chavan. He said that there was no question of Goa's merger with Mysore as decided in the Shimoga Resolution of Mysore Congress Party.

- 19.12.1964 Bandodkar addressed the people on the occasion of Goa's Liberation Day. He said that his Govt's first priority was to uplift the poor and the downtrodden.
- 2.1.1965 Bandodkar called for industrialisation of the Konkan region in order to stop migration of people to Bombay.
- 26.1.1965 Bandodkar called upon the people to be cooperative and give their support to fulfil the goals and aspirations.
- 27.1.1965 Bandodkar opened two primary schools, a ladies tailoring class, a drinking water well and the Bharat Sports Club at Cundaim.
- 10.2.1965 While inaugurating a branch of the State Bank of India at Ponda he advised people to take advantage of banking facilities.
- 14.2.1965 Bandodkar opened a lift irrigation scheme at Bicholim, the first of its kind in Goa. He gave prizes to farmers for crop competition.
- 4.3.1965 Bandodkar presented the budget of 1965-66 in the Legislative Assembly.
- 25.3.1965 Bandodkar won another battle with the opposition when a no-confidence motion brought against his Ministry was defeated. This was the second occasion when Bandodkar's leadership was challenged in the Assembly by the opposition without success.

- 7.5.1965 Bandodkar laid the foundation stone of the Demphe College. Shri Vasant<sup>o</sup>rao Dempo paid tributes to Bandodkar for the great interest he has shown in social, cultural and educational activities in Goa.
- 12.5.1965 Bandodkar made a renewed plea for people's cooperation in successfully implementing the various projects undertaken by Government for welfare of the masses.
- 15.5.1965 Bandodkar urged the Union Government to solve the food deficit problem faced by the Union Territory. Due to his personal interest it was possible to get American rice which arrived at Mormugao harbour.
- 20.5.1965 Bandodkar inaugurated an 18-bed ward in Bicholim hospital.
- 22.5.1965 Bandodkar justified the merger of Goa with Maharashtra. He said that the proposal for merger was not motivated by any parochial or narrow-minded purposes. He felt that isolated Goa had little chance for rapid economic development and to depend on Union Govt. for the very existence will be inconsistent with the self-respect of the people.
- 3.7.1965 Bandodkar visited Sholapur in Maharashtra where he declared that merger was vital and it was based on Goa's close relationship with Maharashtra in all respects. He was replying to a civic reception given to him there. He said he did not want Goa to be

another Nagaland full of anti-national activities by foreign interests. During his visit he went to the historic Bhavani Temple at Tuljapur and gave Rs. 5000 for its renovation.

- 5.11.1965 Bandodkar gave Rs.5000 to the Red Cross for welfare of the 'jawans' on a personal request from Dr. Jack de Sequeira, Leader of Opposition and Chairman, Managing Committee of the Goa Red Cross Society.
- 11.11.1965 Bandodkar won the third battle when another no-trust move initiated by opposition in the Assembly was lost by 16 votes to nil.
- 20.11.1965 Bandodkar made a plea to Central Govt. not to delay the merger issue.
- 3.2.1966 Bandodkar advised the Sarpanchas to step up farm production.
- 4.2.1966 Bandodkar criticised the Central Govt. for 'neglecting' Goa's progress. He said the Central Govt. has turned down a proposal to make free education upto secondary stage for children of low-income group. He said the Planning Commission did not agree to the proposal for Medical College at Bambolim.
- 25.2.1966 Bandodkar extensively toured Pernem taluka and inspected the bunds with a view to augment irrigation facilities.

- 2.3.1966 Bandodkar stressed the need for vocational training for new generation for better living conditions and to help the nation to achieve greater prosperity.
- 9.3.1966 Bandodkar presented the annual budget for 1966-67 in the Legislative Assembly.
- 10.3.1966 Bandodkar gave details about the progress achieved in various fields in the Assembly.
- 28.3.1966 He donated Rs.2000 to the management of the High School of the Modern Education Society at Sanguem.
- 3.6.1966 Bandodkar said that he would go on fast if there was any move by Central Govt. to refer the issue of Goa's future to any Commission.
- 24.7.1966 He urged the people to educate their children properly.
- 31.7.1966 Bandodkar offered to the Centre to resign on two conditions that (i) mid-term poll should be held at the earliest with general elections and (ii) the elections should be the deciding factor in determining the Territory's future.
- 22.8.1966 Bandodkar, while in Bombay, complained against the Congress High Command for what he said

'double standard'. He was reacting to the Action Council which was agitating for the ouster of his Ministry. He said that the U.G. party and Congress party tried to unseat him by bringing three no-confidence motions in two years but could not succeed.

- 26.8.1966 At a mass rally in Panjim Bandodkar pleaded for communal harmony. The crowd gave him a thunderous ovation.
- 28.8.1966 Bandodkar said that no agitational approach would bring good for merger but only humility and negotiations can help.
- 5.9.1966 Bandodkar said in Bombay that only the people living in Goa should vote in the Opinion Poll being conducted to decide the merger issue.
- 25.9.1966 Bandodkar was elected President of the M.G. Party at a convention held by party workers at Panaji.
- 3.10.1966 While inaugurating a library of the Cansaulim Youth Club he urged the people to cultivate the habit of reading useful and value-oriented books.
- 7.10.1966 Bandodkar sought the cooperation of the public in implementing the Goa Daman & Diu Wild Life Protection Act. In a message on the occasion of Wild Life Protection Week, he said that some species of animals and birds are on the verge of extinction. He said wild animals formed the national

wealth and birds occupied an important position in our religion. He urged the people to protect and preserve wild life.

- 13.10.1966 Bandodkar undertook an extensive tour of Satari taluka in order to see the possibilities of improving the agricultural situation in that area and to acquaint with the people's problems. He distributed 50 bags of wheat flour as his personal gift to the poor village folks and assured to give more in other villages.
- 19.10.1966 Bandodkar unveiled the Martyrs' Memorial at Panaji.
- 21.10.1966 Visited Paroda in Quepem taluka and assured to the people of all help for agricultural development in that area.
- 23.10.1966 Bandodkar declared that a plateau near Kundaim has been proposed as site for the Goa University.
- 26.10.1966 Bandodkar visited Macazana in Salcete taluka and inspected the bunds there in order to find the possibilities of bringing more area under cultivation. He told the villagers that he and his Govt. were committed to the welfare of the poor and the deprived sections of the society and started many schemes.
- 3.12.1966 Bandodkar resigned from Chief Ministership to enable the opinion poll for deciding merger issue. The Goa Legislative Assembly

was also dissolved. He was felicitated by representatives of political parties in Bombay on 30.12.1966. Noted personalities like Shri S.M. Joshi, Balasaheb Desai, S.A. Dange attended the function. Bandodkar said that merger was Goa's final phase of liberation.

- 28.3.1967 Bandodkar was unanimously elected as Leader of M.G. Legislature party. He declared to work for the welfare of the people and give priority to agriculture education and health.
- 1.4.1967 Bandodkar was invited to form the Ministry after he won majority in the elections.
- 3.4.1967 Bandodkar assured that his prime concern will be to bring about speedy socio economic development in the Territory.
- 5.4.1967 Bandodkar was sworn in as Chief Minister.
- 6.4.1967 Bandodkar left for Delhi to attend the Chief Minister's meeting. He prepared an agenda for this meeting which included immediate supply of rice to meet the Territory's continuously deteriorating food need. He insisted the Centre to include Goa in the South Food Zone as it would speed up supply of foodgrains to Goa.



- 7.4.1967 Bandodkar urged the Govt. of India to persuade Mr. U. Thant, U.N. Secretary General for release of Shri Mohan Ranade and Dr. Telo Mascarenhas, freedom fighters who were undergoing imprisonment in Portugal.
- 11.4.1967 Bandodkar received an assurance from the Central Govt. to allow the Govt. to utilise the funds allotted to it without forcing them to lapse.
- 12.4.1967 Bandodkar declared to wipe out red-tapism and ensure clean administration.
- 25.4.1967 Bandodkar was accorded a civic reception by the Bombay Municipal Corporation where he said his party's aim was to arrest the exodus of Goans to Bombay by creating more jobs in Goa. He said that at least rupees two crores were sent to Goa by Goans from Bombay, and Bombay was a second home for every Goan.
- 2.5.1967 Bandodkar addressed a crowd of farmers at Valpoi, where he told them that land allotted to them by Govt. for cultivation would be their own after five years during which their performance would be watched. He advised the farmers to make optimum use of green manure and compost in place of fertilisers which were costly. He told them to make collective efforts to minimise the cost of production and ensure high yield.
- 6.6.1967 Bandodkar toured several interior villages in Pernem taluka to make an on-the-spot

assessment of farmers' needs. He appealed to the people to make use of the facilities extended by Govt. He also urged the villagers to send as many children as possible to schools.

- 19.6.1967 Bandodkar announced a Master Plan to boost irrigation. He said that nature was endowed with plenty of water resources which could be fruitfully utilised for bringing large tracks of wasteland under cultivation and also to raise more than two crops wherever possible in Goa.
- 21.6.1967 Bandodkar called upon teachers to devote to their profession and perform their duties with responsibility.
- 3.9.1967 Bandodkar gave his salary of August, 1967 towards the Police Welfare Fund. His salaries of April was given to Bihar Relief Fund, of May to Patients' Relief Association Sholapur and of June and July to Akhil Bharatiya Vidya Parishad. Bandodkar gave his previous salaries to Red Cross Society.
- 16.9.1967 Bandodkar said that family planning was a national duty of the people and all should take it as such.
- 5.10.1967 Bandodkar unveiled a marble plaque of Swami Vivekananda at Margao and appealed to the people to follow and practice the ideals of Swami Vivekananda.

- 8.10.1967 Bandodkar urged to protect and preserve the wildlife. He said the people should not look at wild life as enemies. He said that wild life was a national treasure and we must make use of their presence.
- 15.10.1967 While opening the Carmel Sports Club at Navelim-Telaulim he pleaded that the youth should inculcate the spirit of sports to keep a healthy mind and healthy body.
- 19.10.1967 Bandodkar appealed to the industrialists and businessmen of Goa to invest in the construction of lodging houses for the middle and low income group people. While inaugurating the Laxmi Lodging and Boarding building at Margao he said the increasing housing problem in Goa can be tackled only if industrialists and businessmen put up more and more lodges.
- 20.10.1967 Bandodkar represented Goa in the Western Zonal Council meeting held at Panaji in which he presented the various problems of inter-State nature.
- 7.12.1967 Bandodkar left for Delhi for the Plan discussions of 1968-69.
- 9.12.1967 Bandodkar met several Ministers at Delhi and discussed several issues of Goa's development. They assured him to help in the Territory's speedy progress.

- 11.12.1967                      Bandodkar asked to bulk consumers of sugar in Goa including restaurants to furnish details of their requirements as also the quota they were allotted. He proposed to make arrangements with some sugar mill owners of Maharashtra to procure more sugar to meet the local requirement.
- 19.12.1967                      Bandodkar appealed to the people of all faiths to unite and work for ushering in a socialistic pattern of society. He was speaking at the 6th anniversary function of Goa's liberation.
- 29.12.1967                      Bandodkar appealed to the newly-trained Police personnel to work with a sense of duty to the people and provide them relief in times of tension. On the same day, Bandodkar appealed to the students to have right perspective before joining colleges. He said the society should see to it that the education given to children was the right one.
- 1.1.1968                         While inaugurating an Out Patient Ward in the Goa Medical College Hospital at Panaji he assured to enhance the medical facilities in Goa.
- 7.1.1968                         Bandodkar visited 40 earthquake affected villages in Maharashtra and declared to rehabilitate people of two villages i.e. Chiplun and Durgawadi.

- 14.1.1968 Bandodkar stressed the need for arresting the trend of regional feeling among the people in the country and appealed to the people to do away with these artificial barriers in order to promote cordial relations among the people of different regions and religions in the country. While speaking at the Tamil Sangham he stressed the need for greater cordial relations between the people of North and South India.
- 17.1.1968 Bandodkar inaugurated the Natya Sammelan Theatre at Mapusa where he stressed the need for improving the standard of dramas in Goa. He said 600 to 700 dramas were held in rural areas in Goa every year.
- 18.1.1968 Bandodkar expressed his displeasure over the delay being occurred in clearing the schemes and projects of Goa by the centre. After considerable persuasion by him the Centre cleared the project of Goa Engineering College for which the foundation stone was laid by Shri Y.B. Chavan.
- 20.1.1968 Bandodkar pursued all projects initiated by him with the Centre. In his discussions with the Central leaders and Ministers he claimed more funds for the various projects. He was able to get the allocations increased due to his personal efforts and his good relations with the Central leaders.

22.1.1968

Bandodkar met Mr. Morarji Desai, Dy. Prime Minister who assured him to grant more powers to Goa like in other States. The Dy. Prime Minister assured him to solve the problems coming in the way of speedy implementation of developmental programmes.

He reviewed the progress of developmental schemes with senior officers and gave instructions to improve the situation.

Bandodkar held talks with members of the United Nations Special Fund for Pelagic Fisheries Survey Mission to explore Goa's pelagic fisheries potential.

18.2.1968

He said that his Govt. was wedded to the welfare of the people. He said efficient administration depended on the election of sincere and honest representatives who would look after the welfare of the people in their areas. He asked the people to inform the Govt. of any irregularities coming to their notice.

25.2.1968

Bandodkar discussed with the Maharashtra Chief Minister Shri V.P. Naik about the Tillari Irrigation Project. The Chief Minister of Maharashtra agreed to send a team of engineers for further survey. On Bandodkar's request, Shri Naik agreed to supply 18,000 litres of alcohol for Goa for industrial purpose. He also agreed to give quota of nylon thread for repairing fisheries' requisites to Daman. He visited Daman and inaugurated a Balwadi at Dunetha village and gave a personal donation of Rs.1000 to the Balwadi.

- 27.3.1968 Bandodkar and other M.G. Party MLAs went around for mobilisation of money for the Koyna Relief Fund. Tickets worth Rs. 64,000 were sold for collecting money towards this purpose for the cricket match between Wankhede XI and Bandodkar XI.
- 31.3.1968 Bandodkar inaugurated an office of the Small Savings Unit at Benaulim which was jointly sponsored by Village Panchayat of Benaulim, the Village Cooperative Society and Holy Trinity High School.
- 2.4.1968 Bandodkar collected Rs. 1 lakh as proceeds by selling tickets for the festival cricket match held on 12th to 14th April, 1968 in aid of Koyna Earthquake victims.
- 3.4.1968 Bandodkar stressed the need for formation of agriculture cooperative societies. He was addressing a public meeting at Curtorim after inaugurating a godown-cum-warehouse built by the Curtorim Consumers' Service Cooperative Society costing Rs. 20,000. He promised to open a scheme which will give assistance to farmers in raising three crops per year. He emphasised the importance of early completion of irrigation projects. He called upon farmers to remain united. He addressed the students and said that education should have a basis on Indian nationalism. He said that education which was imparted to students before liberation in Goa and before Independence in the rest of

the country was aimed at turning out only clerks to man the Administration. This approach towards education, he felt, must be discarded. He said the objective of teaching the students was to make free citizens capable of shouldering the responsibility to run the affairs of the country.

11.4.1968

Bandodkar received the approval of the Union Finance Minister for the Engineering College at Farmagudi. He announced that crime rates had declined in Goa. Cognizable offences which stood at 1963 in 1965 fell in subsequent year and stood at 1913 and the figure was 1776 in 1967. He also declared that steps were being taken to bring down crimes further.

30.4.1968

Bandodkar laid the foundation stone of the Club Hall of Panjim Gymkhana built at a cost of Rs. 8 lakhs. He was the Chairman of the Gymkhana.

1.5.1968

Bandodkar expressed no objection to the use of Konkani in Devnagri script alongwith Marathi for official purpose in Goa.

17.5.1968

Bandodkar attended the National Development Council meeting and stressed the need for a thermal power unit in Goa with two units to meet the additional demand of 50 MW for industrial development.



He also stressed the need for subsidising electricity rates for heavy and small scale industries and agriculture purposes. He also sought the help of the Central Government on promotion of tourism.

- 30.5.1968 While donating money to the Haturli school, he stressed the importance of job-oriented education. He said that in the present scientific age farming techniques have improved and urged the people to make use of them.
- 31.5.1968 Bandoḍkar made a surprise visit to the various departments in the Secretariat. He expressed displeasure over the absence of employees in the offices for no reason. He inspected the muster roll of some departments and found that about 40 employees who signed it were absent. He gave instructions to the officers to improve the situation.
- 6.6.1968 Bandoḍkar visited Mysore Silk Factory. On 7th and 9th June, 1968, he attended the meeting of the Central Board of Forests. On 10th June, 1968, he attended the Conference of Chief Ministers and State Ministers incharge of Community Development and Panchayati Raj and Cooperation at Madras. He also visited Madurai, Tirupati, Pondicherry, Coimbatore, Kodaikanal and Cochin in order to study various developmental efforts and returned to Goa on 16th June, 1968.
- 26.6.1968 Bandoḍkar stressed the need for vocational guidance to students at a function held at Panaji while giving prizes to those who won in cycle race.

- 30.6.1968 Bandodkar appealed to the people to plant more and more trees and thus increase the forest wealth in the country. Speaking through the Panaji Station of the All India Radio, on the eve of 'Vanamahotsava Week', he said that stress had always been laid on growing trees since time immemorial in our country, but some years ago efforts were made to cut down trees indiscriminately. He gave details about the efforts made by his Govt. to grow different types of trees such as teak, eucalyptus and cashew in Goa and cautioned that to cut trees was not only a breach of law but a moral crime.
- 11.7.1968 Bandodkar reviewed the progress of Plan programmes with his officers.
- 16.7.1968 Bandodkar assured to build self-contained colonies in Parshem, Agarwada, Mandrem, Pernem and Korgaon with all modern facilities like schools, parks, markets, etc. He advised the farmers to take benefits under the Government scheme for allotment of land. He also expressed his intention to introduce 'Nyaya Panchayat' system like in other parts of the country.
- 17.7.1968 Bandodkar announced that a proposal had been sent to Govt. of India for setting up a Sports Council.
- 16.7.1968 Bandodkar called for united efforts to build Goa economically strong. He said that life in Goa after liberation

had undergone a great change. He told the people that freedom and democracy were introduced for the 1st time in Goa and a new progressive chapter opened in the life of the masses and backward communities.

29.8.1968

Bandodkar held a meeting of leading citizens and non-officials to discuss plans for observance of the first death anniversary of Dr. Francisco Luis Gomes.

He left for Delhi to meet the Prime Minister for Home Minister to discuss problems relating to developmental activities especially the Marmugao Port. He tried his best to get foreign assistance for the purpose of turning the large deposits of low-grade iron ore in Goa into high-grade ore of export quality. He met experts at the Indian Investment Centre in that connection. He also urged the Centre to continue the compensatory allowance being paid to the Govt. employees. He met the Union Food Minister Shri Jagjivan Ram and urged him to supply more rice for Goa.

5.9.1968

Bandodkar met the Prime Minister who promised him all help in the 4th Five Year Plan of the Union Territory and also for the development of Mormugao Port. Bandodkar sought an outlay of Rs. 69 crores for the 4th Five Year Plan of the Territory. He said that his main emphasis on the 4th Five Year Plan was on achieving self-sufficiency in food and providing raw material for industries.

17.9.1968

Bandodkar inaugurated the 2nd meeting of the Indian Cashewnut Development Council and urged the delegates to devise ways

and means for better utilisation of cashew apple and cashew shells and to modernise cashew industry.

- 3.11.1968 At the Annual Function of Gomantak Maratha Samaj at Panaji he appealed to the young generation to avail the technical education facilities available in Goa. He also stressed the need for spreading technical education to meet the demand for trained personnel.
- 5.11.1968 Bandodkar attended the All India Congress Committee session held at Panaji as a special invitee.
- 17.11.1968 Bandodkar left Goa for an one-month tour to Belgrade, London, New York, Bangkok, Tokyo, Hongkong and Singapore.
- 20.12.1968 While attending the Goa Liberation Day function on 19th Dec. 1968, he advised the people not to depend upon Govt. to do everything for them but to participate in the task of strengthening the Territory's economic capacity. He said it was wrong to think that in democracy the Govt. had to do everything for the people. He said it was for the people to come forward and work together with the Govt.
- 10.1.1969 Bandodkar inaugurated the 22nd Indian Congress of Radiology at Panjim and appealed to the experts to spend their full strength and intelligence to achieve further progress.

- 11.1.1969 Bandodkar said that the prosperity of the country depended much on its capacity to export.
- 21.1.1969 Bandodkar appealed to the medical staff to work with the same missionary zeal which characterised Fr. Antonio Joao de Miranda who started the Hospicio Hospital, Margao. In the absence of such a spirit of service, he said, the welfare activities provided by the Govt. could not be useful to the extent to which they should normally be.
- 31.1.1969 Felicitated Shri Mohan Ranade, freedom fighter on his arrival in India after release from the Portuguese jail.
- 9.2.1969 Bandodkar addressed a meeting of the M.G. Party and said that his Govt. will go ahead with the sweeping land reforms policy and that whatever steps his Govt. takes would be in the interest of the Territory.
- 12.2.1969 Bandodkar inaugurated a three-day Family Planning Orientation Camp at Mapusa for Sarpanchas, Dy. Sarpanchas and social workers. He observed that family planning could be a proper remedy for many social and economic ills of the country. He appealed to the people to abolish the dowry system.
- 13.2.1969 While inaugurating the Bardez taluka Govt. primary and secondary school students'

sports festival at Mapusa he emphasised the need for sports for the school children.

19.2.1969

Bandodkar met the World Bank team at Goa and discussed about the plan for modernisation of the Mormugao port. At a Vivekananda Society function he said service to humanity was service to God. He said that a man who performed his duty based on right thinking and with dedication was certainly preferable to a person who worshipped God for hours together but did not show his fellowmen the consideration and compassion they deserved.

20.2.1969

Bandodkar inaugurated the Margao Police Sub-Division. He advised the Police personnel to acquire small savings habit to protect the future.

3.3.1969

Bandodkar presented the budget of 1969-70 in the Legislative Assembly. He declared that his Govt. was pledged to bring about all-round development of the Territory and improve the lot of the people.

12.3.1969

Bandodkar said that he was opposed to distinctions on caste, creed and community. He said, real 'dharma' meant that one should perform duties in the spirit of a true Indian.

- 29.3.1969                    Bandodkar appealed to the youth to break new grounds in industries and business in order to bring about economic regeneration in the Territory and to face the challenges of the changing times.
- 31.3.1969                    Bandodkar pleaded for a more realistic approach towards development of small scale industries in Goa. He said, any programme drawn to achieve speedy industrial progress must give predominance to tapping the talents and energies of traditional artisans scattered all over Goa. He was speaking at the function of Small Industries Service Institute at Margao where he distributed certificates to the trainees.
- 8.4.1969                    Bandodkar visited Nuvem and heard the grievances of the people. He said, in democracy it was the responsibility of the Govt. and the citizens to safeguard the rights of the individual whether he be a labourer, farmer, employer or an employee. The people should know what they should expect from Government and what they should do in turn for the upliftment and development of their fellowmen.
- 4.6.1969                    Bandodkar exhorted the workers to keep away from vices and extravagance which were the causes for their isolation and ultimate inferiority complex. He was speaking at the closing ceremony of a three-day camp sponsored by All Goa Municipal Workers' Union and Workers' Education Centre at Panaji. He advised them to educate their children properly.

- 5.6.1969 Bandodkar appealed to the residents of Bandora, Ponda to take active interest in the functions of local institutions and cooperative societies. He inaugurated the Gram Panchayat and asked its representatives to come forward with concrete schemes which would fetch them more Govt. aid.
- 18.6.1969 Bandodkar said it was the moral duty of service institutions to bear the burden of social awakening.
- 1.7.1969 At the inauguration of the Govt. High School at Savoi-Verem he appealed the students to read books pertaining to current events and recent scientific developments so as to be able to cope up with the requirements of modern world.
- 7.7.1969 Bandodkar advised the Lions Clubs and other service organisations to extend their work to rural areas.
- 12.7.1969 While presiding over a meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society, Bandodkar called upon the Red Cross to do their duties conscientiously and with the spirit of service to humanity.
- 14.7.1969 Due to the personal efforts made by Bandodkar a sugar factory was recommended in cooperative sector for Goa.



- 30.7.1969 Bandodkar as Chairman of State National Savings Organisation appealed to salaried income people and Govt. servants to contribute their mite through National Small Savings Scheme.
- 24.8.1969 Bandodkar was presented with the first earhead of the Kharif paddy by the people of Taleigao. He assured them all help to remove their difficulties.
- 26.8.1969 Bandodkar was congratulated by the Municipal employees for his efforts to bring benefits to them in service.
- 24.9.1969 Bandodkar said that the national feeling could best be fostered upon the degree of contentment prevailing among the weaker sections of the society. He stressed the need for national unity.
- 23.10.1969 Bandodkar exhorted parents to study Gandhian teachings - non-violence and truth - and inculcate them in the minds of their children. He was addressing the villagers of Anjuna after unveiling a bust of Gandhiji there.
- 29.10.1969 Bandodkar called upon librarians to keep only those books in their institutions which would inspire revolutionary thinking in tune with the present era of science. He said, books on the lives of reformers of yester years which were outdated should be replaced by books on the

lives of dynamic personalities of contemporary times who made a mark upon the society and brought about changes in the outlook of the average man.

12.11.1969

Bandodkar advised the Police personnel to discharge their duties with a sense of responsibility and integrity. He said Police Department was like a family and the Policemen as members of the family, should regard themselves not only as guardians of the law but also as protectors of the society.

24.11.1969

Bandodkar called upon judges to use common sense while delivering judgements. He said it was imperative that the society, especially the less-privileged sections, should have faith in judicial system. They must be made to realise that true justice was being meted out to them.

27.11.1969

Bandodkar started a Union Territory-wide tour. He visited Palolem-Galjibag and Poigini in Canacona taluka and assessed the progress of implementation of schemes in these villages and heard the public grievances. He addressed largely attended public meetings. He asked officials to look into people's problems most sympathetically. He appealed to Panchayats to make sacrifice and develop their Panchayat areas.

- 30.12.1969 Bandodkar visited Caverem Pirle, including Agricultural Farm at Pirle. He addressed a meeting of Quepem Panchayat and heard public grievances.
- 5.12.1969 Bandodkar said at Sanguem that all bottlenecks of tenancy law would be removed to benefit the farmers. He asked farmers to visit and see the agricultural fair at Panaji and learn the improved methods of cultivation.
- 6.12.1969 Bandodkar pleaded for the unstinted cooperation from Goa's intelligentsia in the task of raising the standard of living of the people in rural areas. He reminded them that democracy would be meaningless if the common man was not allowed to enjoy the rights and status in spirit and substance guaranteed by Constitution. He said, the failure of the intellectuals to understand people's problems and develop a rapport with them would be against the spirit of democracy. He was speaking at Sanguem after visiting Eguem, Vilaapa, Bhati, Jambaulim and Rivona and other small villages as part of his all-Goa visit to study people's grievances. During his visits, Bandodkar advised the people of various villages to help in undertaking construction of village roads by 'sramadhan'. He reminded them that in democracy, people's interests were supreme.
- 17.12.1969 While speaking at the annual function of Karve Institute of Social Services at Poona Bandodkar called upon the social institutions to render useful services to the people.

- 23.12.1969 Bandodkar addressed a meeting of the Citizens Committee at Panaji where he asked farmers to improve agricultural production.
- 26.12.1969 Bandodkar assured to have a Master Plan for development of Vasco. He addressed a meeting to understand people's problems at Vasco.
- 8.1.1970 Bandodkar addressed the students of Goa Medical College and advised them to excel in academic and sports activities and set an example to their counterparts in the country. He was speaking to them at the annual day gathering of the Goa Medical College.
- 15.2.1970 At the annual social gathering of Sakordem Educational Society's middle school at Sakordem, he called upon educationists to give more attention to science. On the same day, he visited Taleigao with a view to acquaint himself with the people's problems. He appealed to people to take advantage of the facilities provided by Govt. for agriculture.
- 7.3.1970 Bandodkar visited Bardez taluka to enquire about the people's problems. He was received by a large crowd.
- 16.3.1970 Bandodkar presented the budget for 1970-71 before the Legislative Assembly.

- 18.3.1970 Bandodkar laid the foundation stone of the Harijan housing colony at Parsem in Pernem taluka.
- 25.3.1970 Bandodkar announced in the Legislative Assembly that his Govt. will launch a comprehensive programme of house building activity for low and medium income group people.
- 31.3.1970 Bandodkar informed the Assembly that a number of schemes were under implementation in the Territory to encourage fishing industry, the important of them being mechanisation of fishing crafts, financial assistance for purchase of fishing requisites, financial assistance to fisheries cooperative societies etc. He said no case of non-utilisation of loan for the purpose for which it was granted had come to notice.
- 4.4.1970 Bandodkar visited Partugali Mutt and assured them for its educational and cultural activities. On the same day he inaugurated the 2nd meeting of National Development Group for educational buildings at Panaji and stressed the need for providing proper accommodation to house classrooms at the school level. He said it was necessary to give airy class rooms and also playgrounds as health of children depended on sports.
- 8.4.1970 Bandodkar assured the Goa Assembly that no leniency will be shown to corrupt or inefficient Police and others in his Govt.

- 9.4.1970  
Bandodkar told in the Legislative Assembly that Municipal elections in Goa will be held during second or third week of May, 1970.
- 10.4.1970  
Bandodkar informed the Legislative Assembly that the Govt. has moved the Centre for increase in allocation from Rs. 19 lakhs to 42 lakhs on schemes for development of tourism in the Territory. He listed various tourism development activities envisaged by the Govt. which included development of Sidhanath and Chandranath as hill stations, construction of 100 cottages at Farmagudi and a 24-bed tourist hostel at Calangute, four cottages at Colva and dormitories at Vagator, Palolem and Baga.
- 13.4.1970  
Bandodkar informed the Assembly that steps for completing the Brakish Water Fisheries Farm which was being built at Old Goa would be taken as soon as the Centre's help was available.
- 23.4.1970  
Bandodkar left on a tour for about one month to United States and Japan to study fisheries development, international tourism, etc.
- 25.5.1970  
Bandodkar said that any move to merge the disputed areas between Maharashtra and Mysore with Goa to form Vishal Gomantak State would not be in the interest of Goa.

- 30.5.1970 Bandodkar said promoting national integration was the highest need of the hour and asked people to strengthen the bonds of unity. He was speaking at the 15- Day Inter-State National Integration Camp at Siolim, Mapusa.
- 31.5.1970 Bandodkar addressed a public meeting at Panaji and asked young people to take up agriculture on scientific lines.
- 15.8.1970 Bandodkar unfurled the national flag and addressed the people on the eve of Independence Day. On the same day, he asked the Panchayats to provide opportunities of development equally to all areas while formulating their plans. He was addressing a large gathering at Curchorem.
- 11.9.1970 Bandodkar paid tributes to the work and the dedicated spirit of Acharya Vinobha Bhave in interpreting the message of 'Bhagwat-Dharma' to the common people in the simplest language. He inaugurated an exhibition of literary works of the Boodan leader at Margao.
- 13.9.1970 Bandodkar while addressing a public meeting at Aldona said that the important task before the people was to plan for the development of Goa and to make it self-reliant and not merger.

- 3.10.1970 Bandodkar read out the National Integration pledge to Secretariat staff. He stressed the need for discharging duties conscientiously and observing discipline.
- 10.10.1970 Bandodkar inaugurated a 5-storey Dempo House at Panaji. He complimented private sector and said that but for their efforts, Indian economy could not have been what it was.
- 12.10.1970 Bandodkar inaugurated the Intensive Investment Campaign under the joint auspices of the Goa Industries Dept. and Maharashtra State Financial Corporation at Panaji, where he said, lands brought under commercial crops in Goa would be exempted from proposed ceilings on lands.
- 14.10.1970 Bandodkar visited Mulgaon, Srigaon and Adolpur and heard grievances of the public.
- 19.12.1970 Bandodkar attended the Liberation Day function, and asked the Goan youth to take maximum advantage of the technical education facilities.
- 2.1.1971 Bandodkar gave away the trophy to Annie Memorial Volleyball finals at Saipem (Candolim) to Mala Sports Club. He said, sporting spirit was a must in all spheres of sports and



that a defeat could be taken without disgrace.

- 18.1.1971 Bandodkar distributed sweets at Pernem on his party's victory with massive majority in the Pernem bye-elections.
- 15.2.1971 Bandodkar inaugurated a three-month training course for unemployed engineers organised by Small Industries Service Institute. He also addressed a public meeting at Curchorem and appealed to the people to maintain unity and dedicate themselves to work for the progress of Goa.
- 16.2.1971 Bandodkar said that his Govt's ultimate aim was to create circumstances for Statehood for Goa.
- 27.2.1971 Bandodkar addressed a public meeting and said that he and his party would work for the welfare of the people.
- 7.3.1971 Bandodkar emphasised the need for providing new directions to education in the already initiated proposals to make suitable changes in education. He was speaking at the annual gathering of New Education High School Curchorem.
- 22.3.1971 Bandodkar presented the budget for 1971-72 in the Legislative Assembly.

- 31.3.1971 Bandodkar said in the Assembly that developmental plans of the Govt. had been prepared with maximum emphasis on creating more and more employment opportunities for social and economic betterment of all the people. He said that he was not in the Assembly to play to the galleries and believed in action and not loud talks.
- 8.4.1971 Bandodkar left for Delhi to meet the Prime Minister on pending cases of Goa's development.
- 18.4.1971 Bandodkar inaugurated Goa's first industrial exhibition at Campal. He urged the need for greater industrialisation.
- 21.4.1971 Bandodkar left for Delhi to pursue Goa's developmental projects and administrative matters pending with the Centre.
- 9.5.1971 While inaugurating the 10th Anniversary of United News of India at Panaji he stressed the role of press in the progress of Goa.
- 3.6.1971 Bandodkar heard the grievances of Freedom Fighters' Association.
- 1.7.1971 Bandodkar urged the Central Govt. to give more financial powers to the Union Territory.

- 16.7.1971 While inaugurating the function of Association of Engineers, Goa he called upon the youth to go in for technical education.
- 1.8.1971 Bandodkar led the 'charity walk' by 400 people from Margao in aid of the Bangla Desh Refugees. Because of his taking the lead, it was possible to collect Rs. 13,000 in 13 kms. from Margao to Verna. Bandodkar himself donated Rs. 1 lakh for the Relief Fund for Bangla Desh Refugees.
- 6.8.1971 Bandodkar presided over a five-day workshop for teachers on education for international understanding. He asked the people to promote the spirit of international understanding as such thoughts would create an enduring effect in their life and help mould their character.
- 22.9.1971 Bandodkar said in the Assembly that his demand for granting a 'Working Statehood' for Goa was to ensure that funds allotted are fully utilised for development. He also informed the Legislative Assembly about the various important laws and developmental projects initiated by him but waiting for approval of Central Government.
- 20.10.1971 Bandodkar advised the people of Vaishya Community of Karnataka to do their best to help encourage the social, cultural and political

integration that is gradually taking place between the Ankola region and Gomantak ever since Goa's liberation. He was replying to a welcome address given to him in Hindi at Shri Vithal Sadashiv Temple by the Kannada Vaishya Sangh at Ankola.

- 3.11.1971 Bandodkar attended the closing ceremony held at Panaji of the NCC cadets in the shooting practice. He stressed the need for discipline for success and progress in life.
- 11.11.1971 Bandodkar held discussions with Shri C. Subramaniam, Union Minister for Planning on administrative and developmental matters of Goa.
- 12.11.1971 While addressing a function at Mapusa Bandodkar said that consumers and producers were the two vital links in cooperative sector and their cordial relations were important.
- 15.11.1971 Bandodkar left for Delhi for discussions with Central Ministers on pending matters including extending the Central Health Services Rules.
- 29.11.1971 He visited Kirlapal village to assess the problems faced by people.

- 4.12.1971 Bandodkar expressed full support to the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi in India's defence efforts. He said Pakistani Air Force's wanton and ruthless attack against India needed universal condemnation.
- 5.12.1971 Bandodkar said that adequate civil defence arrangements have been made for Goa and steps taken to protect the strategic places. He called upon people to help India's defence by sacrificing personal interests to national cause.
- 11.12.1971 While inaugurating a market-cum-Panchayat Ghar at Assonora, costing Rs.81,000, he called for cooperation of the people and social institutions for developmental programmes.
- 12.12.1971 Bandodkar addressed a public meeting at Panaji and called upon the people to stand united and be prepared to undergo any sacrifice to protect the country's borders and respect the age-old values the nation had stood for.
- 16.12.1971 Bandodkar declared that his Govt. was alive to the problem of rehabilitation of jawans wounded or disabled in the action in defending the freedom of the country.

- 19.12.1971 Bandodkar unfurled the national flag on Goa Liberation Day and addressed the people.
- 23.12.1971 Bandodkar made an extensive tour to Canacona taluka and met the village panchayat members and discussed their problems.
- 13.1.1972 Bandodkar called upon the youth to avail of the facilities of technical education in the coming years to make available technically trained people in Goa.
- 14.1.1972 While addressing the audience of the Konkani drama held at St. Cruz, he advised the people not to mix politics with religion.
- 16.1.1972 Bandodkar handed over a cheque for Rs. 5000 to Maj. J.J.S. Rane, father of 2nd Lt. J.S. Rane, recipient of Vir Chakra at Sankheli who was killed in action during the war with Pakistan.
- 8.2.1972 While addressing as Chief Guest at the Union High School Annual Day celebrations at Sadashivagad he addressed the people of Karwar and appealed to them to strengthen relations with Goan people.
- 12.2.1972 Bandodkar stressed the need for more attention to sports activities

in educational institutions to achieve better standards so as to enable the sportsmen to represent various national events.

- 23.2.1972            Bandodkar held a largely attended public meeting at Panaji and said that during his tenure of 9 years, tremendous socio-economic changes have been brought about in Goa.
- 26.2.1972            Bandodkar appealed to the people of Goa to support his party so that it will again come to power and he can complete the developmental projects initiated by him.
- 28.2.1972            Bandodkar assured at an election meeting at Curchorem that peasants and workers would enjoy all the rights and necessary laws will be passed for their benefits.
- 13.3.1972            Bandodkar's party received renewed and reinforced mandate from the people of Goa by bagging 18 seats out of 30. He was again made the party leader to take over as Chief Minister. Bandodkar said that his first demand with the Centre will be for 'Working Statehood'.
- 18.3.1972            Bandodkar assured the people that the verdict given by them by returning his party to power with such massive mandate would be used to make Goa a 'model State'. He was replying to a public reception given to him at Azad Maidan, Panaji which was one of the largest ever held in recent years. He reiterated that he would endeavour to attain 'Working Statehood' for Goa.

- 21.3.1972 Bandodkar promised to implement the programmes of the Congress of socialism and removal of poverty in Goa.
- 23.3.1972 Bandodkar was sworn in as Chief Minister on the occasion of Ram Navami. On his recommendation, three more Ministers were also appointed, namely Shri A.K.S. Usgaonkar, Shri Pratapsingh Rane and Smt. Shashikala Kakodkar.
- 27.3.1972 Bandodkar moved the Goa Daman & Diu Supplementary Appropriation Bill 1972 in the Assembly which was passed by the House.
- 28.3.1972 Bandodkar presented the budget of 1972-73 in the Legislative Assembly.
- 9.4.1972 Bandodkar said that his party never indulged in communalism. He was replying to a public reception given to him at Margao.
- 21.4.1972 Bandodkar said that he did not like the idea of 'Vishal Gomantak' i.e. to merge the Konkani speaking areas of Maharashtra and Karnataka with Goa.



- 9.5.1972 Bandodkar ruled out any possibility of introducing land ceiling in Goa as the problem of large land holding was not acute. He assured to increase food production.
- 31.12.1972 Bandodkar inaugurated the Panchayat building of Usgao-Ganga Panchayat and urged the newly elected Panchayat members to work for progress.
- 5.I.1973 Bandodkar attended the meeting of Indian Historical Records Commission at Panaji. He also inaugurated the fertilizer festival at Kavalem where he urged the farmers to learn improved methods of agriculture for higher productivity.
- 15.2.1973 Bandodkar attended the function to inaugurate the Goaplast factory at Corlim where he said more industrial estates will be set up in Goa.
- 21.2.1973 While laying the foundation-stone for extension of the Panjim Municipal building he called for better relations between the Govt. and the Municipalities and Gram Panchayats. He also attended the Tenth Annual School Gathering of Janata High School, Mapusa. He advised the students not to enter in politics as it provoked discipline.
- 26.2.1973 Bandodkar asked authors and publishers to present the country's heritage, religious teachings and spiritual role which appeal to younger generation

- 28.2.1973                      Bandodkar said in Goa Legislative Assembly that he did not see any justification to reduce excise duty on Indian Made Foreign Liquor. He also said that the Dudhsagar multi-purpose scheme will be included in the Fifth Five Year Plan.
- 2.3.1973                        Bandodkar attended the 62nd anniversary celebration of the Saraswat Vidyalaya High School, Mapusa, where he urged the teachers to take up teaching in a spirit of national duty.
- 6.3.1973                        Bandodkar inaugurated the Panchayat building and market at Panchawadi where he stressed the need for greater communal harmony.
- 7.3.1973                        Bandodkar said in the Legislative Assembly that as long as mining industry is working well the question of its nationalisation does not arise.
- 8.3.1973                        He said in the Assembly that the Govt. was in two minds about setting up an oil refinery in Goa. He said that fresh increase in the rate of land tax proposed under Goa, Daman & Diu Legislative Diploma Amendment Bill, 1973 will not affect agricultural lands of the Comunidades.
- 9.3.1973                        Bandodkar announced that a Bill to ban 'matka' is being brought

before the Assembly and that another Bill to levy excise duty on manufacture, import and export of intoxicating drugs as well as to increase the rates of licence was introduced on 9th March, 1973.

- 12.3.1973            Bandodkar solicited the cooperation of the people to realise the dream of making the Territory an ideal State in the country. He was speaking at the felicitation function in his honour by the people at Panaji on his 62nd birthday.
- 16.3.1973            Bandodkar presented the 1973-74 budget in the Legislative Assembly. He also attended the informal get-together of teaching staff and management of the Damodar Vidyalaya, Margao, where he urged the Headmasters to realise their responsibility to create responsible citizens.
- 26.3.1973            Bandodkar said in the Assembly that the Centre had been very considerate to Goa in the matter of granting funds. He said no other Union Territory received such fair treatment in Goa.
- 1.4.1973             Bandodkar urged the people to work shoulder to shoulder to make Goa prosperous.
- 3.4.1973             As the Chief Guest at the school of Music, Margao, he urged the people to promote music and other forms of art.

- 7.4.1973 Bandodkar attended the function to lay corner-stone of the National Institute of Oceanography building complex by President of India Dr. V.V. Giri.
- 23.4.1973 Bandodkar witnessed the programme of Zagar presented by fisherfolk of Tivai-Vaddo, Calangute. He addressed the fisherfolk and asked them to make use of the Govt. techno-economic assistance for fisheries development.
- 7.5.1973 Bandodkar inaugurated the National Integration Campaign at Panaji. He said that emotional integration was the basis of national integration in a multi-lingual and multi-racial country like India.
- 11.5.1973 Bandodkar visited Cochin to study the pollution aspect of the oil refinery there. The visit was in relation to the proposal regarding setting up of oil refinery in Goa.
- 14.6.1973 Bandodkar held talks with Central Congress leaders and Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi about merger of M.G. Party with Congress.
- 15.6.1973 Bandodkar informed the Centre that there would be no compulsory paddy procurement in the Territory unless farmers were given a remunerative price.

- 26.6.1973 Bandodkar attended as Chief Guest the Belgaum Lions Club and advised service institutions to work for the cause of common people.
- 29.6.1973 Bandodkar held the meeting of M.G. Party on the issue of M.G. Party-Congress merger.
- 17.7.1973 Bandodkar felicitated Mrs. Mogubai Kurdikar, top-most exponent of Hindustani music at Panaji.
- 19.7.1973 Bandodkar declared that politics cannot be divorced from social philosophy because the ultimate aim of politics was the betterment of the people. He was addressing the meeting of Chamber of Commerce, Service Clubs and Banks.
- 21.7.1973 Bandodkar visited the Duler football ground to assess the feasibility of constructing a stadium.
- 27.7.1973 Bandodkar ruled out the M.G. Party-Congress merger.
- 28.7.1973 Bandodkar attended as Chief Guest the concluding function of a three-day lecture series on different aspects of newspaper work at Panaji. He said that newspapers should devote their columns more and more to focus public issues and grievances of people.

12.8.1973

Dayanand Bandothkar passes away at the age of 62 years due to a severe heart-attack.

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**Source:** Navhind Times, Newspapers from Panaji, from December 1963 to August 1973.

## APPENDIX 'C'

### Glossary of Non-English Words

1. Aabhalanche Man : Broadminded
2. Agle : Unique
3. Ajeeb Lokanche : Of strange people
4. Amche Bhau : Our elder brother
5. Ani : And
6. Bhau : Elder brother
7. Danshoor : Generous
8. Gomantakache Merumani : Goa's brightest gem
9. Janaseva Hich Iswarseva : Service to humanity is service to God
10. Kahi Atawni : Some past events
11. Kastikars : Those wearing loin cloth
12. Kiladuvrtya : Sportsmanship
13. Manche Param Mithr : My very close friend
14. Mesticos : Luso-Indian boys
15. Mundkars : Tenants
16. Nave Parva : New Era

17. Nuste : Just not
18. Prabhodinicha Aadhar : One who helps the common man
19. Primeiro grav : First Standard in Portuguese
20. Sahakariancha  
Drishtikonatu : From the view of his friends
21. Samanyasa Samaras  
Honare Bhau : The elder brother who mixes  
with common man
22. Satath Vahanari : Ever-flowing
23. Spurthistham : Pillar of inspiration
24. Yanchi : His

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