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LOK SABHA

The following Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha on 2nd May, 1955:—

Bill No. 23 of 1955

A Bill to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixth year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Citizenship Act, 1955.

Short title.

2. (1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

Interpretation.

(a) “a Government in India” means the Central Government or a State Government;

(b) “citizen”, in relation to a country specified in the First Schedule, means a person who, under the citizenship or nationality law for the time being in force in that country, is a citizen or national of that country;

(c) “citizenship or nationality law”, in relation to a country specified in the First Schedule, means an enactment of the legislature of that country which, at the request of the Government of that country, the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, have declared to be an enactment making provision for the citizenship or nationality of that country;

(d) “Indian consulate” means the office of any consular officer of the Government of India where a register of births is kept, or where there is no such office, such office as may be prescribed;

(e) “minor” means a person who has not attained the age of eighteen years;

(f) "person" does not include a body of individuals;

(g) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(h) "undivided India" means India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935, as originally enacted.

(2) For the purposes of this Act, a person born aboard a registered ship or aircraft, or aboard an unregistered ship or aircraft of the Government of any country, shall be deemed to have been born in the place in which the ship or aircraft was registered or, as the case may be, in that country.

(3) Any reference in this Act to the status or description of the father of a person at the time of that person's birth shall, in relation to a person born after the death of his father, be construed as a reference to the status or description of the father at the time of the father's death; and where that death occurred before, and the birth occurs after, the commencement of this Act, the status or description which would have been applicable to the father had he died after the commencement of this Act shall be deemed to be the status or description applicable to him at the time of his death.

(4) For the purposes of this Act, a person shall be deemed to be of full age if he is not a minor, and of full capacity if he is not of unsound mind.

ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP

Citizenship
by birth.

3. Except as provided in sub-section (2) of this section, every person born in India on or after the 26th January, 1950, shall be a citizen of India by birth.

(2) A person shall not be such a citizen by virtue of this section if at the time of his birth—

(a) his father possesses such immunity from suits and legal process as is accorded to an envoy of a foreign sovereign power accredited to the President of India and is not a citizen of India; or

(b) his father is an enemy alien and the birth occurs in a place then under occupation by the enemy.

Citizenship
by descent.

4. (1) A person born outside India on or after the 26th January, 1950, shall be a citizen of India by descent if his father is a citizen of India at the time of his birth:

Provided that if the father of such a person was a citizen of India by descent only, that person shall not be a citizen of India by virtue of this section unless—

(a) his birth is registered at an Indian consulate within one year of its occurrence or the commencement of this Act, whichever is later, or, with the permission of the Central Government, after the expiry of the said period; or

(b) his father is, at the time of his birth, in service under a Government in India.

(2) If the Central Government so directs, a birth shall be deemed for the purposes of this section to have been registered with its permission notwithstanding that its permission was not obtained before the registration.

(3) For the purposes of the proviso to sub-section (1), any male person born out of undivided India who was, or was deemed to be, a citizen of India at the commencement of the Constitution shall be deemed to be a citizen of India by descent only.

5. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed, the prescribed authority may, on application made in this behalf, register as a citizen of India any person who is not already such citizen by virtue of the Constitution or by virtue of any of the other provisions of this Act and belongs to any of the following categories:—

Citizenship
by registra-
tion.

(a) persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily resident in India and have been so resident for one year immediately before making an application for registration;

(b) persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily resident in any country or place outside undivided India;

(c) women who are, or have been, married to citizens of India;

(d) minor children of persons who are citizens of India; and

(e) persons who, being citizens of a country specified in the First Schedule and of full age and capacity, either are ordinarily resident in India and have been so resident for one year immediately before making an application for registration, or are in service under a Government in India.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section, a person shall be deemed to be of Indian origin if he, or either of his parents, or any of his grand-parents, was born in undivided India.

(2) No person being of full age shall be registered as a citizen of India under sub-section (1) until he has taken the oath of allegiance in the form specified in the Second Schedule.

(3) No person who has renounced, or has been deprived of, his Indian citizenship, or whose Indian citizenship has terminated,

under this Act shall be registered as a citizen of India under sub-section (1) except by order of the Central Government.

(4) The Central Government may, if satisfied that there are special circumstances justifying such registration, cause any minor to be registered as a citizen of India.

(5) A person registered under this section shall be a citizen of India by registration as from the date on which he is so registered; and a person registered under the provisions of article 6 or article 8 of the Constitution shall be deemed to be a citizen of India by registration as from the commencement of the Constitution or the date on which he was so registered, whichever may be later.

Citizenship
by naturalisation.

6. (1) Where an application is made in the prescribed manner by any person of full age and capacity who is not a citizen of a country specified in the First Schedule for the grant of a certificate of naturalisation to him, the Central Government may, if satisfied that the applicant is qualified for naturalisation under the provisions of the Third Schedule, grant to him a certificate of naturalisation:

Provided that, if in the opinion of the Central Government, the applicant is a person who has rendered distinguished service to the cause of science, philosophy, art, literature or human progress generally, it may waive all or any of the conditions specified in the Third Schedule.

(2) The person to whom a certificate of naturalisation is granted under sub-section (1) shall, on taking the oath of allegiance in the form specified in the Second Schedule, be a citizen of India by naturalisation as from the date on which that certificate is granted.

Citizenship
by incorporation
of territory.

7. If any territory becomes a part of India, the Central Government may, by order notified in the Official Gazette, specify the persons who shall be citizens of India by reason of their connection with that territory; and those persons shall be citizens of India as from the date to be specified in the order.

TERMINATION OF CITIZENSHIP

Renunciation
of citizenship.

8. (1) If any citizen of India of full age and capacity, who is also a citizen or national of another country makes in the prescribed manner a declaration renouncing his Indian citizenship, the declaration shall be registered by the prescribed authority; and, upon such registration, that person shall cease to be a citizen of India:

Provided that if any such declaration is made during any war in which India may be engaged, registration thereof shall be withheld until the Central Government otherwise directs.

(2) Where a person ceases to be a citizen of India under subsection (1), every minor child of that person shall thereupon cease to be a citizen of India:

Provided that any such child may, within one year after attaining full age, make a declaration that he wishes to resume Indian citizenship and shall thereupon again become a citizen of India.

(3) For the purposes of this section, any woman who is or has been married shall be deemed to be of full age.

9. (1) Any citizen of India who by naturalisation, registration or otherwise voluntarily acquires, or has before the commencement of this Act voluntarily acquired, the citizenship of another country shall, upon such acquisition or, as the case may be, such commencement, cease to be a citizen of India. Termination
of citizen-
ship.

(2) If any question arises as to whether, when or how any person has acquired the citizenship of another country, it shall be determined by such authority, in such manner, and having regard to such rules of evidence, as may be prescribed in this behalf.

10. (1) A citizen of India who is such by registration or by naturalisation or by virtue only of clause (c) of article 5 of the Constitution shall cease to be a citizen of India if he is deprived of that citizenship by an order of the Central Government under this section. Deprivation
of citizen-
ship.

(2) Subject to the provisions of this section, the Central Government may, by order, deprive any such citizen of Indian citizenship if it is satisfied that—

(a) the registration or certificate of naturalisation was obtained by means of fraud, false representation or the concealment of any material fact; or

(b) that citizen has shown himself by act or speech to be disloyal or disaffected towards the Government established by law in India; or

(c) that citizen has, during any war in which India was engaged, unlawfully traded or communicated with an enemy or been engaged in, or associated with, any business that was to his knowledge carried on in such manner as to assist an enemy in that war; or

(d) that citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been sentenced in any country to imprisonment for a term of not less than twelve months; or

(e) that citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for a continuous period of seven years, and during that period has neither been at any time in the service of a Government in India or of an international organization of which India is a member, nor registered annually in the prescribed manner at an Indian consulate his intention to retain his citizenship of India.

(3) The Central Government shall not deprive a person of citizenship under this section unless it is satisfied that it is not conducive to the public good that that person should continue to be a citizen of India.

(4) Before making an order under this section, the Central Government shall give the person against whom the order is proposed to be made notice in writing informing him of the ground on which it is proposed to be made and, if the order is proposed to be made on any of the grounds specified in sub-section (2) other than clause (e) thereof, of his right, upon making application therefor in the prescribed manner, to have his case referred to a committee of inquiry under this section.

(5) If the order is proposed to be made against a person on any of the grounds specified in sub-section (2) other than clause (e) thereof and that person so applies in the prescribed manner, the Central Government shall, and in any other case it may, refer the case to a Committee of inquiry consisting of a chairman (being a person who has for at least ten years held a judicial office) and two other members appointed by the Central Government in this behalf.

SUPPLEMENTAL

Common-
wealth Citi-
zenship.

11. Every person who is a citizen of a Commonwealth country specified in the First Schedule shall, by virtue of that citizenship, have the status of a Commonwealth citizen in India.

Power to
confer rights
of Indian
citizen on
citizens of a
certain coun-
try.

12. (1) The Central Government may, by order notified in the Official Gazette, make provisions on a basis of reciprocity for the conferment of all or any of the rights of a citizen of India on the citizens of any country specified in the First Schedule.

(2) Any order made under sub-section (1) shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any law other than the Constitution of India or this Act.

Certificate of
citizenship
in case of
doubt.

13. The Central Government may, in such cases as it thinks fit, certify that a person, with respect to whose citizenship of India a doubt exists, is a citizen of India; and a certificate issued under this section shall, unless it is proved that it was obtained by means

of fraud, false representation or concealment of any material fact, be conclusive evidence that that person was such a citizen on the date thereof, but without prejudice to any evidence that he was such a citizen at an earlier date.

14. (1) The prescribed authority or the Central Government may, in its discretion, grant or refuse an application under section 5 or section 6 and shall not be required to assign any reasons for such grant or refusal. Disposal of applications under sections 5 and 6.

(2) The decision of the prescribed authority or the Central Government on any such application as aforesaid shall be final and shall not be called in question in any court.

15. The Central Government may, by order, direct that any power which is conferred on it by this Act shall, in such circumstances and under such conditions, if any, as may be specified in the order, be exercisable also by such officer or authority as may be so specified. Delegation of powers.

16. Any person who, for the purpose of procuring anything to be done or not to be done under this Act, knowingly or recklessly make any representation which is false in a material particular shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both. Offences.

17. (1) The Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act. Power to make rules.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

(a) the registration of anything required or authorised under this Act to be registered, and the conditions and restrictions in regard to such registration;

(b) the forms to be used and the registers to be maintained under this Act;

(c) the administration and taking of oaths of allegiance under this Act and the time within which and the manner in which, such oaths shall be taken and recorded;

(d) the giving of any notice required or authorized to be given by any person under this Act;

(e) the cancellation of the registration of, and the cancellation and amendment of certificates of naturalisation relating to, persons deprived of citizenship under this Act, and the delivering up of such certificates for those purposes;

(f) the registration at Indian consulates of the births and deaths of persons of any class or description born or dying out of India;

(g) the levy and collection of fees in respect of applications, registrations, declarations and certificates under this Act, in respect of the taking of an oath of allegiance, and in respect of the supply of certified or other copies of documents;

(h) the authority to determine the question of acquisition of citizenship of another country, the procedure to be followed by such authority and rules of evidence relating to such cases;

(i) the procedure to be followed by the committees of inquiry appointed under section 10 and the conferment on such committees of any of the powers, rights and privileges of civil courts; and

(j) any other matter which is to be, or may be, prescribed under this Act.

(3) In making any rule under this section, the Central Government may provide that a breach thereof shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

(4) All rules made under this section shall, as soon as may be after they are made, be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

Repeals.

18. (1) The British Nationality and Status of Aliens Acts, 1914 to 1943, are hereby repealed in their application to India.

(2) All laws relating to naturalisation which are in force in any part of India are hereby repealed.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE

[See sections 2(1)(b) and 5(1)(e)]

A. The following Commonwealth countries:—

1. United Kingdom.
2. Australia.
3. Canada.
4. Ceylon.
5. New Zealand.
6. Pakistan.
7. Southern Rhodesia.
8. Union of South Africa.

B. The Republic of Ireland.

Explanation.—In this Schedule, “United Kingdom” means the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and includes the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and all Colonies; and “Australia” includes the territories of Papua and the territory of Norfolk Island.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE

[See sections 5(2) and 6(2)]

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

I, A. B.....do solemnly affirm (or swear) that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, and that I will faithfully observe the laws of India and fulfil my duties as a citizen of India.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE

[See section 6(1)]

QUALIFICATIONS FOR NATURALISATION

The qualifications for naturalization of a person who is not a citizen of a country specified in the First Schedule are :—

(a) that he is not a subject or citizen of any country where citizens of India are prevented by law or practice of that country from becoming subjects or citizens of that country by naturalisation;

(b) that he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India or partly the one and partly the other, throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of the application;

(c) that during the seven years immediately preceding the said period of twelve months, he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India, or partly the one and partly the other, for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than four years;

(d) that he is of good character;

(e) that he has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution; and

(f) that in the event of a certificate of naturalisation being granted to him, he intends to reside in India, or to enter into,

or continue in, service under a Government in India or under an International Organisation of which India is a member or under a society, company or body of persons established in India :

Provided that the Central Government may, if in the special circumstances of any particular case it thinks fit,—

(i) allow a continuous period of twelve months ending not more than six months before the date of the application to be reckoned, for the purposes of clause (b) above, as if it had immediately preceded that date;

(ii) allow periods of residence or service earlier than eight years before the date of the application to be reckoned in computing the aggregate mentioned in clause (c) above.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

Articles 5 to 9 of the Constitution determine who are Indian citizens at the commencement of the Constitution and article 10 provides for their continuance as such citizens subject to the provisions of any law that may be made by Parliament. The Constitution does not, however, make any provision with respect to the acquisition of citizenship after its commencement or the termination of citizenship or other matters relating to citizenship. Under article 11, the Constitution expressly saves the power of Parliament to make a law to provide for such matters. It is obviously necessary to make such a law to supplement the provisions of the Constitution and this Bill seeks to achieve this object.

This Bill provides for the acquisition of citizenship, after the commencement of the Constitution, by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory. It also makes necessary provisions for the termination and deprivation of citizenship under certain circumstances. The Bill also seeks to formally recognise Commonwealth citizenship and permit the Central Government to extend on a reciprocal basis such rights of an Indian citizen as may be agreed upon to the citizens of other Commonwealth countries and the Republic of Ireland.

The notes on clauses appended to the Bill explain some of the important provisions thereof.

G. B. PANT.

NEW DELHI;

The 20th April, 1955.

Notes on clauses

Clauses 3 and 4.—Clause 3 provides that subject to the exception contained in sub-clause (2) thereof, every person born in India shall acquire citizenship by birth. Clause 4 provides for the acquisition of citizenship by descent, in the male line, if a person is born outside India. The clauses have been made retrospective to the date of the commencement of the Constitution in order to cover those who have been born on or after such commencement.

Clause 5.—This clause provides for acquisition of Indian citizenship by registration. Persons who are already citizens by virtue of the Constitution or any other provision of the Bill will not, of course, apply for registration, and they are, therefore, expressly excluded from this clause. If any doubt arises as to whether a person has or has not become a citizen by virtue of the Constitution, a certificate of citizenship granted under clause 13 will decide the point.

Sub-clause (1) lists five categories of persons who may acquire Indian citizenship by the simple process of registration.

Category (a) comprises all persons of Indian origin (that is, persons who, or either of whose parents, or any of whose grand-parents, were born in undivided India) who are ordinarily resident in India and have been so resident for one year immediately before applying for registration. This category will cover the large body of displaced persons from Pakistan who have not become citizens by or under the provisions of articles 6 and 7 of the Constitution. In common with the other categories listed in this sub-clause, the registration of these persons will be regulated by rules to be made under clause 17.

Category (b) comprises persons of Indian origin who are ordinarily resident in any country or place outside undivided India. This provision corresponds to article 8 of the Constitution, and it is intended that after this Bill is passed, registration of persons belonging to this category should be done at the appropriate Indian consulate (as defined in clause 2 of the Bill) under this clause instead of article 8.

Categories (c) and (d) cover wives and minor children who are not themselves such citizens by virtue of the Constitution or of any other provision of this Bill.

Category (e) is intended to enable citizens of Commonwealth countries and of the Republic of Ireland to register themselves as Indian citizens if they so desire, provided they have the requisite residence or service qualification. A special definition of 'citizenship or nationality Law' is provided in clause 2(c) of the Bill. Under

this provision, it will be possible for the Central Government to ensure that this privilege of obtaining Indian citizenship by registration is made available to the citizens of any of these countries on a purely reciprocal basis.

Sub-clause (2) of clause 5 provides that no person of full age shall be registered as an Indian citizen under this clause until he has taken the prescribed oath of allegiance.

Clause 6.—This provides for the acquisition of citizenship by naturalisation. Detailed rules are given in the Third Schedule.

Clause 7.—This clause makes provision for conferment of Indian citizenship on persons of a territory which may, at a future date, be incorporated as a part of India.

Clause 8.—This clause and clause 9 are designed to avoid dual citizenship to a certain extent. Clause 8 provides for renunciation of Indian citizenship by voluntary act in cases where the person is also a citizen or national of another country. It is possible for a person to acquire dual citizenship by birth or later and in clauses 3 to 7 which provide for the acquisition of Indian citizenship in various ways, it is not proposed that the person should renounce his foreign citizenship as a condition for retaining his Indian citizenship.

Clause 9.—This clause provides for the automatic termination of Indian citizenship in the case of any person who subsequently and voluntarily acquires citizenship of another country. This clause is similar to article 9 of the Constitution, but somewhat wider in scope. This provision is likely to raise difficult and complicated questions as to whether, how or when a person acquires citizenship of another country. Evidence in regard to such matters would not be readily available and would, in many cases, have to be obtained through diplomatic representatives abroad. It is, therefore, proposed that there should be a power to make rules prescribing the authority by which and the manner in which such questions would be finally settled. Rules of evidence would also have to be prescribed in order to facilitate determination of these questions.

Clause 10.—This clause provides for the deprivation of citizenship in the case of persons who have acquired it either by registration or by naturalisation or only by Indian domicile coupled with five years residence under article 5(c) of the Constitution. The clause provides for a regular inquiry by an *ad hoc* committee of three members appointed for the purpose by the Central Government. Provision has been made that the Chairman of any such committee shall be a person who has held a judicial office for at least ten years.

Other clauses are self-explanatory.

MEMORANDUM REGARDING DELEGATED LEGISLATION

Clause 17 of the Bill empowers the Central Government to make rules by notification in the Official Gazette to carry out the purposes of the Act. The matters in respect of which such rules may be made are specified therein.

Most of the matters specified therein are of a routine character. They relate to the forms and registers to be used, the form of notices and the manner in which they are to be served, the manner of taking oath of allegiance, the cancellation of certificates of naturalisation, the procedure to be followed by committees of inquiry set up under clause 10 and many other matters which are merely of an administrative character.

Clause 17(2)(a) empowers the Central Government to impose by rules such conditions and restrictions as it considers desirable for the registration of persons under clause 5. Under clause 5, displaced persons and various other classes of persons may be registered as citizens. Different considerations would apply to different classes of persons and it may be necessary to impose different conditions and restrictions for different classes of persons. It is not possible to lay down those conditions and restrictions in the Bill itself. Clause 9 provides for the automatic termination of Indian citizenship in the case of any person who subsequently and voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country. The question whether, how or when a person voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country is a difficult and complicated one. Evidence in regard to this matter is not readily available and different methods of proof may have to be laid down in the rules for different countries. It is not possible to specify those matters in the Bill itself. The Central Government has therefore been vested with power to make rules in respect of these matters.

Under clause 12 power has to be exercised on a reciprocal basis and it is therefore necessary to empower the Central Government to exercise the power by means of an executive order. It is apprehended that there may be some cases where there would be some doubt whether a person has or has not acquired Indian citizenship. It is necessary to vest the Central Government with power to remove such doubts by orders.

Under the rule-making clause, the Central Government has been empowered to levy fees in respect of applications, registrations, declarations etc. It has also been empowered to provide that the breach of any rule may be punishable with fine which may extend

to one thousand rupees. Experience can only show what provisions should be made in respect of these matters and it is not possible to lay down such provisions in the Bill at this stage.

Having regard to the circumstances under which, and the classes of persons in relation to which, powers have to be exercised by the Central Government, the powers delegated to it are of a normal character. Provision has also been made that the rules made under clause 17 shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

BILL* No. 24 OF 1955

A Bill further to amend the Indian Tariff Act, 1934.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Indian Tariff (Amendment) Act, 1955.

Amendment of the First Schedule to Act XXXII of 1934.

2. In the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934,—

(i) for Item No. 28(1) the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

" 28(1)	Bleaching paste and bleaching Powder.	Protective	15 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	December 31st, 1958."
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(ii) for Item No. 28(20), the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

"28(20)	(a) Acid Oleic or any product containing 70 per cent or more of free liquid fatty acids.	Protective	31½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 8 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	December 31st, 1957.
	(b) Any product manufactured from (a) and containing 70 per cent or more of combined liquid fatty acids.	Protective	31½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 8 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	December 31st, 1957.

*The President has, in pursuance of clause 1 of article 117 of the Constitution of India, recommended to Lok Sabha the introduction of the Bill

(c) Acid Stearic or any product containing 70 per cent or more of free solid fatty acids.	Protective	31½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 8 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	December 31st, 1957.
(d) Any product manufactured from (c) and containing 70 per cent or more of combined solid fatty acids.	Protective	31½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 8 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	December, 31st, 1957.
(e) Mixture of (a) and (c) above containing 70 per cent or more of free fatty acids.	Protective	31½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i> or 8 annas per lb., whichever is higher.	..	..	December, 31st, 1957.

(iii) after Item No. 28(33), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

28(34)	Caustic soda—					
	(a) of British manufacture.	Protective	27.3 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	December 31st, 1958.
	(b) not of British manufacture.	Protective	Preferential rate of duty actually charged for the time being for such products of British manufacture plus ten per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	December 31st, 1958.
Note :—	Caustic soda manufactured in a British Colony shall be deemed to be of British manufacture.					

(iv) in Item No. 30(1), in the entry in the second column, for the words and figures "other than Alizarine moist exceeding 20 per cent, Alizarine red, Azo dyes, Sulphur black, Sulphur dyes of other colours, Ultrazols and vats, powder" the words "not otherwise specified" shall be substituted;

(v) in Item No. 30(13), in the entry in the second column,—

(a) after the words “Azo dyes”, the words “not otherwise specified” shall be inserted; and

(b) the words “Sulphur black” shall be omitted;

(vi) after Item No. 30(14), the following Items shall be inserted, namely:—

“30(15)	Dyes derived from coal-tar, and coal-tar derivatives used in any dyeing process, the following, namely:—					
	Dyes belonging to the class of Rapid Fast colours, Rapidogens and Rapidazols.	Protective	12 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	December 31st, 1964.
	Fast colour Salts.	Protective	12 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	..	..	December 31st, 1964.
	Solubilised Vats.	Protective	12 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	December 31st, 1964.
30(16)	Dyes, derived from coal-tar, the following, namely:—					
	Acid Azo Dyes (including Acid Fast Red A).	Protective	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	December 31st, 1964.
	Direct Azo Dyes (including Congo Red)	Protective	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	December 31st, 1964.
	Sulphur Black.	Protective	20 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	December 31st, 1964”;

(vii) for Item No. 71(11), the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

“71(11)	Oil pressure lamps, hurricane and hanging types, irrespective of candle power.	Protective	31½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	December 31st, 1957.
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(viii) in Item No. 72(1), in the entry in the second column, the words "and looms", "tape looms" and "silk looms" shall be omitted;

(ix) for Item No. 72(34), the following Item shall be substituted, namely:—

"72(34)	The following cotton textile machinery and apparatus and parts thereof (other than tin rollers and fluted rollers) by whatever power operated, namely, spinning ring frames, spinning ring spindles and spinning rings.	Protective	10½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>	December 31st, 1957.
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(x) after Item No. 72(39), the following Item shall be inserted, namely:—

"72(40)	The following textile machinery and parts thereof, by whatever power operated, namely,—					
	(a) Fluted rollers of all kinds.	Protective	10½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	December 31st, 1957.
	(b) Looms of all kinds.	Protective	10½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	December 31st, 1957."

(xi) in the Note below Item No. 75(3), for the word, figures and brackets "or 75(11)", the words, figures and brackets "75(11), 75(12), 75(14), 75(15) or 75(16)", shall be substituted;

(xii) in Item No. 75(5), in the entry in the second column, for the words and brackets "Cycles (other than motor cycles) imported entire or in sections", the words and brackets "Cycles (other than motor cycles) imported in sections or otherwise, but excluding saddles, rubber tyres and tubes and accessories, such

as, carriers and stands, bells, lamps, pumps, gear cases, chain guards and tool kits" shall be substituted;

(xiii) in Item No. 75(11)(ii), in the entry in the second column, after the words "sparking plugs" the words "not otherwise specified" shall be inserted;

(xiv) after Item No. 75(15), the following Items shall be inserted, namely:—

"75(16)	<p>The following articles and parts thereof, adapted for use as parts and accessories of motor vehicles other than motor cycles and motor scooters, namely:—</p> <p>Sparking plugs of 14 mm. and 18 mm. sizes, including the resistor types but excluding integrally screened types.</p>	Protective	92½ per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	December 31st, 1955.
75(17)	Hand operated tyre inflators and connections and parts thereof, adapted for use as accessories of motor vehicles.	Protective	45 per cent <i>ad valorem</i>.	..	..	December 31st, 1957.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS

The object of the present Bill is to amend the First Schedule to the Indian Tariff Act, 1934 (XXXII of 1934) in order to grant, continue or discontinue protection to certain industries on the advice of the Tariff Commission.

2. The industries which will be protected are:—

Serial No.	Name of the industry
1.	Caustic soda, bleaching paste and bleaching powder.
2.	Dyestuff.
3.	Automobile sparking plug and parts thereof.
4.	Automobile hand tyre inflators and connections and parts thereof.

3. The industries which will continue to be protected are:—

S. No.	Item No. of Tariff	Name of the industry
1.	28(20)	Stearic and oleic acids.
2.	71(11)	Oil pressure lamps.
3.	72(34)	Cotton textile machinery.

4. The Bill extends the period of protective rates of duty on stearic and oleic acids, oil pressure lamps and cotton textile machinery, the duties having been continued during the interim period from the 1st January, 1955 to the commencement of this Act by notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry under section 3A of the Principal Act.

5. Tin rollers will be excluded from the protected categories of cotton textile machinery.

6. Opportunity has also been taken to carry out minor and consequential amendments of a formal character.

T. T. KRISHNAMACHARI.

NEW DELHI:

The 21st April, 1955.

M. N. KAUL,
Secretary.

