

Police to take forcible occupation of Indian territory. There was one case of kidnapping and murder, one of attempted kidnapping and two of cattle lifting, one of which involved the murder of an Indian national.

(c) The attempts of the Pakistan Border Police to occupy Indian territory were generally foiled. In two cases, territorial claims were referred to the revenue authorities of the two sides for settlement. Neither of these two disputes has been settled so far.]

REPORTS OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON THE CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1955, LAID ON THE TABLE.

12 NOON

SHRI R. S. DOOGAR (West Bengal):
Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Bill further to amend the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

THE CITIZENSHIP BILL, 1955

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI B. N. DATAR):
Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship, as passed by the Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

Sir, when this Bill had come before this House for consideration at the time of reference to the Joint Select Committee, a number of points had been raised by hon. Members. Most of these points have been considered by the Joint Select Committee and to a large extent, as I would go on explaining, a number of suggestions made by the hon. Members in this House and the other have been accepted either wholly or in a modified form. Then when the matter came before the Lok Sabha after the report was received from the Joint Select Committee, one or two changes of a

fairly major nature have been made and the Bill has now come before this House for its approval. At this stage it may not be necessary for me to point out the broad features of this Bill but I would like to mention one important circumstance in this connection because that is likely to have considerable bearing on the purport of this particular Bill. Often in this House, as in the other, a number of points were raised relating to the rights as also the obligations of Indian citizens. But I would like to point out in this connection that so far as the purport of this Bill is concerned, it deals only with two questions, viz., with the acquisition of Indian citizenship and termination of Indian citizenship. There are a number of matters which are dealt with so far either as acquisition or as termination is concerned but beyond these two important points, we are not dealing in this Bill with the rights that an Indian citizen has or with the obligations that have been placed upon Indian citizens either by the Constitution or by various laws in the country. If this limited object of this Bill is understood, then a considerable saving would be there so far as the consideration of this Bill is concerned. As I pointed out just now, this Bill deals with the acquisition of Indian citizenship. Such an acquisition of Indian citizenship may be either voluntary in the sense of acquiring the Indian citizenship by registration or by naturalisation so far as nationals of other countries are concerned. Now there might be also an involuntary acquisition of citizenship by birth in this country or by descent, i.e., by being born of Indian parents wherever they are and therefore these are the methods so far as the acquisition of Indian citizenship is concerned. There is also another matter to which a clause has been devoted which says that it would be open to the Central Government to decide or to lay down the circumstances under which there would be an acquisition of citizenship in respect of territories that are incorporated into the Indian Union like, for example,