

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : He has cautioned me, that is why I am telling him.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Do not divulge your strategy.

(v) **Need to develop electronics industries in the more backward areas of Jammu and Kashmir.**

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla) : It is a known fact that Jammu and Kashmir state is a backward state so far as Industrial development is concerned. There is hardly any public sector industry worth the name. Even the cottage and small scale industrial sector has received a jolt due to the worst slump that the tourism industry suffered during the past three years. Apart from making sizable allocations for harnessing hydraulic potential in the state of Jammu and Kashmir, there is need to set up electronic industries there. Electronics industries are capital light and can be widespread without causing any harm to environment as these industries do not cause pollution. The Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, some time ago, stressed the need for setting up electronics industries in hilly states

I would make a strong plea that electronics industries be established in comparatively more backward areas in the state, such as Baramulla, Kupwara, Leh, Kargil, Doda, Rajouri, Poonch and Reasi. This measure will go a long way to ameliorate the lot of the people of the state.

(vi) **Need to impose ceiling on urban property and maintain parity in value of properties of urban and rural dwellers.**

SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY (Hindupur) : Ceiling on lands in rural area has been imposed in 1971 and the land holders were left with land ranging between 10 to 54 acres depending upon the type of land. Thus all the property of land holders, other than a few lakhs worth of lands has been taken away by imposing ceiling on lands in the rural areas since 1971.

Unfortunately urban property has not been subjected to any ceiling whatsoever. Urban dwellers are owning property worth crores of rupees deriving huge income from them. It is high time that Government should impose ceiling on urban property to

achieve a socialistic pattern of society. Imposing ceiling on rural property and not touching the urban property speaks of discrimination between rural and urban sector. It is highly unjustifiable to reduce the economic power of the villages and allow the urban dweller to retain his power of purse strings.

Hence the Central Government may bring forth suitable legislation to impose ceiling on urban property and maintain parity in value of properties of the urban and rural dwellers.

[*Translation*]

(vii) **Need to provide subsidies for setting up industries in undeveloped hilly areas of U. P. particularly in Almora, Pithoragarh districts, etc.**

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government are providing many kinds of subsidies to the entrepreneurs for the industrial development of the hill areas. In spite of this, these areas have not at all been industrially developed. The glaring examples of this, fact are the Almora, Pithoragarh, Uttarakashi Chamoli, Tehri and Pauri districts of Uttar Pradesh. The entrepreneurs in these districts and the districts of Nainital and Dehradun get facilities such as 75 per cent transport subsidy, 25 per cent investment subsidy, exemption from power cut, etc. In the 6 districts, which really form the hill area, not even a single big or medium size industry has been set up since 1982. On the contrary, certain existing industries have been closed down. I, therefore, suggest that the present rate of investment subsidy should be increased to 40 per cent in the case of the industries set up at places situated at more than 2000 ft. height.

In each district at this height, a growth centre should be identified and infra-structure should be developed for setting up industries there.

For transportation of the raw material from the identified rail head to the factory, 90 per cent subsidy and 50 per cent subsidy on freight from the Centres, which supply the raw materials, to the identified railhead, should be provided.

From the date of the setting up of an industry, for ten years the power should be

[Shri Harish Rawat]

supplied at concessional rates and industrial products should be exempted from local taxes.

To create an industrial atmosphere in these areas, one big industry should be set up in every district.

For the electronics based industries these region should be declared as electronics zone.

14.15 hrs.

CITIZENSHIP (AMENDMENT) BILL

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) :** I beg to move*

“That the Bill further to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955 be taken into consideration”.

As the House is aware, on 15th August, 1985 Memorandum of settlement was signed between the representatives of the Government and the leaders of the All Assam Students Union and the All Assam Gana Sangram Parishad, which I had the occasion to lay on the floor of the House on 16.8.1985. The core of this Memorandum of Settlement are the clauses relating to the foreigners issue Assam Accord being a political settlement, legislation is required to give effect to the following clauses amongst them :

“5.1. For purposes of detection and deletion of foreigners, 1.1.1966 shall be the base date and year.

5.2. All persons who came to Assam prior to 1.1.66, including those amongst them whose names appeared on the electoral rolls used in 1967 elections, shall be regularised.

5.3. Foreigners who came to Assam after 1.1.1966 (inclusive) and upto 24th March, 1971 shall be detected in accordance with the provisions of the Foreigners Act

1946 and the Foreigners (Tribunals) Order, 1964.

5.4. Names of foreigners so detected will be deleted from the electoral rolls in force. Such persons will be required to register themselves before the Registration Officers of the respective districts in accordance with the provisions of the Registration of Foreigners Act, 1939 and the Registration of Foreigners Rules, 1939.

5.6. On the expiry of a period of ten years following the date of detection, the names of all such persons which have been deleted from the electoral rolls shall be restored.

5.7. All persons who were expelled earlier, but have since re-entered illegally into Assam, shall be expelled.”

Accordingly, it is proposed to enact the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 1985. The proposed legislation which is by way of amendment to the Citizenship Act, 1955 and seeks mainly to insert a new section 6-A in the Principal Act deals with the following two categories of persons of Indian origin who came from east while East Pakistan, now Bangladesh, to Assam :

- (i) Those who came prior to 1.1.1966 and
- (ii) those who came between 1.1.1966 to 24.3.1971 (both day inclusive).

3. The salient features of the proposed legislation are as under :

3.1. The Act shall come into force with effect from such date as Central Government may notify.

3.2 For persons who came before 1.1.1966 to Assam from Bangladesh, it has been provided that all persons of Indian origin (including those whose names were in the 1967 electoral rolls) and who have been ordinarily resident in Assam, since the dates of their entry into Assam shall be

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.