

**STATEMENT RE INDUS WATERS
TREATY**

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (HAFIZ MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM) : Sir,
may I place the statement on the Table?

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many pages?

HAFIZ MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM: It is two
and a half pages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right. You may lay
it on the Table.

HAFIZ MOHAMMAD IBRAHIM: Sir, I
beg to lay on the Table a statement [See
Appendix XXXI, Annexure No. 1] in regard
to the Indus Waters Treaty recently
concluded between India and Pakistan and
also to lay on the Table a copy of that treaty.

**THE REPEALING AND AMENDING
BILL, 1960**

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI A. K. SEN)
: Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a
Bill to repeal certain enactments and to
amend certain other enactments.

*The question was put and the motion was
adopted.*

SHRI A. K. SEN: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

**THE BRITISH STATUTES (APPLI-
CATION TO INDIA) REPEAL BILL,
1960**

THE MINISTER OF LAW (SHRI A. K.
SEN): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to repeal certain British
statutes in their application to India, be
taken into consideration."

Sir, this is a rather non-controversial
measure arising out of the Fifth Report of
the Law Commission by

which they have recommended the formal
repeal of certain British statutes which by
reason of the continuance of their laws
enforced in India before the Constitution are
still the laws formally in this country. Most of
them are antiquated and should therefore be
repealed. Others are unnecessary. We have
therefore given in the Schedule the British
statutes which should be repealed if this Bill
is passed into law.

The only explanation that is necessary is in
regard to clause 3 of the Bill. Clause 3 is a
provision which clarifies that in regard to
certain British statutes which still would be in
force outside India in relation to persons and
things, which confer certain privileges to
India, this measure will not in any way affect
their operation outside India. For instance, the
Fugitive Offenders Act of England can still be
taken advantage of by India, as has been
recently decided by the British Courts, in
order to obtain repatriation of persons who are
wanted for trial in this country. There are
similar measures which should really remain
in operation outside India though they apply
in relation to persons and things to India, as I
gave the illustration a moment ago relating to
the Fugitive Offenders Act. Therefore, the
Law Commission itself on page 6 of this
Report and also in paragraph 15
recommended that the Bill, though it was not
necessary to do it, had to clear all doubts and
should mention that these statutes should
nevertheless be in operation outside India.

Sir, with these words I commend the
motion for the acceptance of the House.

The question was proposed.

SHRI J. S. BISHT (Uttar Pradesh): Mr.
Chairman, Sir, I rise to support this Bill
moved by the hon. the Law Minister. In doing
so, a little history of the old law will not be
out of place. The East India Company was a
mercantile company which had at