PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (i)

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Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.
2. THE GAZETTE OF INDIA : EXTRAORDINARY
[PART II—Sec. 3(i)]

25. खुले समूह में किसी ग्राम के दक्षिण पर दो या हो से अभिक आयुक्तों द्वारा मास्टर के अधिकार

26. शहर-वांछ और राष्ट्र-वांछ के लिए प्रेम;

27. सममत की विशेषुणि क्षति करना, यदि अपराध

28. वातावरण शारीरिक आहार पहुँच बढ़ाता हुआ विशेषुणि क्षति पहुँचाना या अधिकार

29. दोनों राजधानी के विविध द्वीपाधार द्वारा जल्दी.

30. अभावितवा अपराधियों का अवधार वापस, जिसके

परन्तु ऐसा अग्रांत तभी किया जा सकता है, किसी

अभावित अभिक की दशा में, अपराध का किसी जाना है इस प्रकार हेतु कर दिया जाता है कि उस देश की विविध बहुत प्राप्त होती है अथापुंड़ अभिक्ष भागा जाना, उसके पक्षों जाने को विवरण के लिए उनके सुधारों को यथार्थता दर्शाया यदि अपराध वही किया गया था और किसी भी अभिक की दशा में जिसके बारे में यह अभावित किया जाता है कि वह ऐसे साध्य पर नियुक्त दर्शाया गया है जिसके, ऐसे देश की विविध अनुसरण जाना बाय कहा जाता है, यह साबित हो जाता है कि वह देशवर्ती दर्शाया गया था।

किसी भी मामलों में तब तक अग्रांत नहीं किया जा सकता है जब तक ऐसा अपराध प्राप्त के संबंध में दोनों देशों में विविध विविध से अनुसार देखा जाता है।

किसी भी मामले में या किसी भी बात के आधार पर, उन्हें किसी भी प्रबंधक या विविधी कारकों का संबंध

II. हिन्दी विभिन्न विभाषाओं में जो हिन्दी मजेटेड की कारकों या विविधी कारकों के संबंध

की विनिमयीति की रीति निधित्व किए हैं:

1. हिन्दी अभिक अभिक की दशा में:—

अपराध के लिए आयुक्तों हिंदी विभिन्न विभाषाओं में प्रसिद्ध संस्थानों का अंतर्गत अपराध का हिंदी

विभाषा हिंदी अपराध विभिन्न विभाषाओं का अंतर्गत करने के लिए समान रूप से अभिव्यक्तियों को आयुक्तों के अनुसार विभिन्न से संबंध

2. अन्तर्दस्ती के अधिकार;

23. मूल में किसी जवाब को उत्तर या नहीं करना,

अपराध ऐसे करने का प्रयास या पदार्पण करना;

24. खुले समूह में किसी पंडने के दक्षिण पर दो या हो से अभिक आयुक्तों महाराज के अधिकार द्वारा होता है।

21. अवांछित करते आयुक्त के आयुक्त से, यह द्वारा या अभिक व्यक्ति;

22. अवांछित विविध के अधिकार जजवाता;

20. इससे सहित सब (जिसके अवांछित अभिक्ष है) के

19. आयुक्त करते आयुक्त से, यह द्वारा या अभिक व्यक्ति;

18. संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक की कृति संघर्षार्थक के आयुक्त से होता है।
व्याख्या करने के लिए इस प्रकार के व्यक्तियों की कसमों यौगिक, उद्योग, ज्ञान का उपयोग करते हुए, ऐसे कार्यक्रमों के लिए अधिकार करने का अधिकार होगा।

यदि इस प्रकार आवेदन करने तो उसका अभ्यास रिट संबंधी दिनें डार्लिंग हो रहे तक अभिव्यक्ति किया जा जाएगा, और वह तभी प्रभावी होगा जब विकल्प के अन्तर्गत है।

III. हिंद मजरूहों की हिंद मजरूहों की त्रस्कारी की गोरी-गोरी में जो हिंद मजरूहों को कार्यक्रमों में मिलते हैं, कार्यक्रमों को रैटिव निम्नलिखित होगी।

1. किसी अंशभूत व्यक्ति के दशा में—

अभ्यास के लिए अवलोकन हिंद मजरूह कि किमा आफ विविध बच्चों का मिनिफर, जो फारार अंडरवर्त आफ किंड मजरूह के मिनिफर का प्राकृतिक अभ्यास करती है, उसके साथ सीट जल्द में अभ्यस्तता के बिना अभिव्यक्ति काम का संयोजन करने के लिए समय रूप से अभ्यासित किसी व्यक्ति या मजरूह द्वारा आजी किया।

ग्रामिण, विविध ग्रामिण की वर्तमान अवस्था व अपने समय की बात करने के लिए ऐसे संबंध हो जिसमें उक्त कल वर्तमान रूप से उल्लिखित नहीं हो तथा जिसमें बायद अवस्था का वर्तन और ऐसे विविधियों अवघ्तिन हो जिसमें उसकी पहचान की जा सके।

मिनिफर फार अपेक्षा मिनि, मिनिफर आफ जोड़ता को ग्रामिण, जो विविध ग्रामिण का घटना करता, उसके उपरान्त बच्चों से सही पारित करने जो उस समय का मिनिफर की गोरी-गोरी के लिए किमा किमा-स्मृति के या ऐसे स्मृति के वाह्य पहले जाए, बच्चा बच्चा के ग्रामिण के चैमे आफ द काउंसिल, (चैमे द कोरियल) द्वारा निर्धारित किया जा जाए।

मिनिफर, किसी ऐसी दशा में जिसमें कोई सरल मिनिफर ऐसे अधिकार का उपयोग करता है, और ऐसे अधिकार के अतिरिक्त रूप से मुक्त मिनि किया जा सकता है।

अबेदन चैमे आफ द काउंसिल (चैमे द कोरियल) के समय प्रदुषित किया जाए।

सरकार, ऐसे अधिक ग्रामिण के जिसकी अधिकारिता के बीच बेदी ग्रामिण किया जाए, चैमे आफ रिट सेंटर एवं इंस्टीट्यूशन (चैमे देस बाइजन एन एक्स्पोज) का रूप प्राप्त करती है।

मामले की मुख्य साम्यात्मिक रूप से की जाएगी, जब तक कि विवेकी वह मान न करे कि वह बंद करे में की जा सके।

लोक ग्रामिणानियों और बिचरी की मुख्ये की जाएगी।

परामर्श समेत कार्यक्रम के समय के संकेत —
I have been asked to present in the 1960s to the Committee on Environmental Protection and Ecosystems, which was established in 1961. I have been asked to present to the Committee on Environmental Protection and Ecosystems, which was established in 1961.

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MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
(Legal and Treaties Division)

ORDER

New Delhi, the 25th July, 1983

G.S.R. 585(E).—Whereas the treaty between Great Britain and Belgium for the Mutual Extradition of Fugitive Criminals of 29 October, 1901 as amended by the Conventions dated 5 March, 1907 and 3 March, 1911 and by Exchange of Letters dated 30th May, 1958 and 30th December, 1958 on the subject between the two countries are considered to be in force between India and Belgium by the Exchange of Letters dated 3 August, 1954 and 6 November, 1954 and the said treaty provides as follows:—

"ART. I. It is agreed that His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of the Belgians shall, on requisition made in their name by their respective Diplomatic Agents, deliver on to each other reciprocally, under the circumstances and conditions stated in the present Treaty, any persons who, being accused or convicted, as principals or accessories, of any of the crimes hereinafter specified, committed within the territories of the requiring Party, shall be found within the territories of the other Party:

1. Murder (including assassination, patricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt, or conspiracy to murder, in cases jointly provided for by the laws of the two countries;
2. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women;
3. Manslaughter;
4. Bigamy;
5.—(a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money;
(b) Knowingly making, without lawful authority, any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of the coin of the realm;
6. Abandoning children, exposing or unlawfully detaining them;
7. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering or uttering what is forged, or counterfeited, or altered;
8. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger persons in a railway train;
9. Embezzlement or larceny;
10. Receiving any chattel, money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been embezzled, stolen, or feloniously obtained;
11. Obtaining money, goods, or valuable securities by false pretences;
12. Crimes by bankrupts against bankruptcy law;
13. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any law for the time being in force;
14. Rape;

Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 16 years of age so far as such acts are punishable by the law of the State upon which the demand is made;

Indecent assault. Indecent assault without violence upon children of either sex under 13 years of age;
15. Abduction;
16. Child stealing;
17. Kidnapping and false imprisonment;
18. Burglary or housebreaking;
19. Arson;
20. Robbery with violence (including intimidation);
21. Threats by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort;
22. Piracy by law of nations;
23. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so;
24. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm;
25. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt, by two or more persons, on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the master;
26. Perjury and subornation of perjury;
27. Malicious injury to property, if the offence be indictable;
28. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm. Malicious wounding, or inflicting grievous bodily harm;
29. Offences in connection with the Slave Trade punishable by the laws of both States;
30. Illicit traffic in harmful drugs, such as is provided for in Article 2 of the International Convention for the repression of illicit traffic in harmful drugs, signed at Geneva on the 26th of June, 1936:

Provided that the surrender shall be made only when, in the case of a person accused, the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where the fugitive or
person accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed, and in the case of a person alleged to have been convicted, on such evidence as, according to the laws of the country where he is found, would prove that he had been convicted.

In no case can the surrender be made unless the crime shall be punishable according to the laws in force in both countries with regard to extradition.

In no case, nor on any consideration whatever, shall the High Contracting Parties be bound to surrender their own subjects, whether by birth or naturalization.

II. In the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, other than the Colonies or foreign possessions of His Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:

In the case of a person accused—

The requisition for the surrender shall be made to His Britannic Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, accompanied by a warrant of arrest or other equivalent judicial document issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorised to take cognizance of the acts charged against the accused in Belgium, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath or upon solemn affirmation before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and containing a description of the person claimed, and any particulars which may serve to identify him.

The said Secretary of State shall transmit such documents to His Britannic Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall then by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate in London that such requisition has been made, and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive.

On the receipt of such order from the Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in the United Kingdom, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

When the fugitive shall have been apprehended, he shall be brought before a competent Magistrate. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of England, the committal for trial of the prisoner, if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in England, the Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender, sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorised to receive him on the part of the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians.

2. In the case of a person convicted—

The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of person accused, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent in support of his requisition shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced before the Magistrate shall be such as would, according to the law of England, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

After the Magistrate shall have committed the accused or convicted person to await the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, such person shall have the right to apply for a writ of habeas corpus; if he should so apply his surrender must be deferred until after the decision of the Court upon the return to the writ, and even then can only take place if the decision is adverse to the applicant.

III. In the dominions of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, other than the Colonies or foreign possessions of His said Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:

1. In the case of a person accused—

The requisition for the surrender shall be made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of His Majesty the King of the Belgians by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of His Britannic Majesty, accompanied by a warrant of arrest or other equivalent judicial document issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorised to take cognizance of the acts charged against the accused in Great Britain, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath or upon solemn affirmation before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and containing a description of the person claimed, and any other particulars which may serve to identify him.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs shall transmit the warrant of arrest, with the documents thereto annexed, to the Minister of Justice, who shall forward the same to the proper judicial authority, in order that the warrant of arrest may be put in course of execution by the Chamber of the Council (Chambre du Conseil) of the Court of First Instance of the place of residence of the accused, or of the place where he may be found.
The foreigner may claim to be provisionally set at liberty in any case in which a Belgian enjoys that right, and under the same conditions.

The application shall be submitted to the Chamber of the Council (Chambre du conseil).

The Government will take the opinion of the Chamber of Indictments or Investigation (Chambre des Mises en Accusation) of the Court of Appeal within whose jurisdiction the foreigner shall have been arrested.

The hearing of the case shall be public, unless the foreigner should demand that it should be with closed doors.

The public authorities and the foreigner shall be heard. The latter may obtain the assistance of counsel.

Within a fortnight from the receipt of the documents they shall be returned, with a reasoned opinion, to the Minister of Justice, who shall decide and may order that the accused be delivered to the person duly authorized on the part of the Government of His Britannic Majesty.

2. In case of a person convicted—

The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of a person accused, except that the conviction or sentence of condemnation issued in original or in an authenticated copy, to be transmitted by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent in support of his requisition, shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced shall be such as would, according to the Belgian laws, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

IV. A fugitive criminal may, however, be apprehended under a warrant signed by any Police Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, or other competent authority, in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the person issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed, or the prisoner convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which he exercises jurisdiction: Provided, however, that, in the United Kingdom, the accused shall in such case be sent as speedily as possible before a competent Magistrate. He shall be discharged, as well in the United Kingdom as in Belgium, if within fourteen days a requisition shall not have been made for his surrender by the Diplomatic Agent of the requiring State in the manner directed by Articles II and III of this Treaty.

The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes specified in this Treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either country which may come into a port of the other.

V. If within two months, counting from the date of arrest, sufficient evidence for the extradition shall not have been presented, the person arrested shall be set at liberty. He shall likewise be sent at liberty if, within two months of the day on which he was placed at the disposal of the Diplomatic Agent, he shall not have been sent off to the re-claiming country.

VI. When a person shall have been extradited by one of the High Contracting Parties, that person, until he has returned to the country from which he had been extradited, or until he has had an opportunity of returning to it, shall not be detained or brought to justice in the State to which he has been handed over for any crime or on any other charge whatever prior to the extradition, except those in respect of which the extradition has been accorded.

Neither shall that person, until he has had an opportunity of returning to the country from which he has been extradited, be handed over to a third State.

VII. No accused or convicted person shall be surrendered if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded shall be deemed by the party upon which it is made to be a political offence, or to be an act connected with ("connexe a") such an offence, or if he proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate, or of the Court before which he is brought on habeas corpus, or to the Secretary of State, that the requisition for his surrender has in fact been made with a view to try or to punish him for an offence of a political character.

VIII. Warrants, depositions, or statements on oath, issued or taken in the dominions of either of the two High Contracting Parties, and copies thereof, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction, shall be received in evidence in proceedings in the dominions of the other, if purporting to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the country, where they were issued or taken:

Provided such warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates, and judicial documents are authenticated by the oath or solemn affirmation of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Ministry of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

IX. The surrender shall not take place if, since the commission of the acts charged, the accusation, or the conviction, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time according to the laws of the country where the accused shall have taken refuge.

X. If the individual claimed by one of the two High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present Treaty should be also claimed by one or several
Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the respective Governors or chief authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to their Government.

His Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of Belgian criminals who may there take refuge, on the basis, as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

XV. The present Treaty shall come into operation ten days after its publication, in conformity with the laws of the respective countries.

From the day when the present Treaty shall come into force, the Treaty of Extradition between the two countries of the 20th May, 1876; the Declaration between the British and Belgian Government dated 23rd July, 1877, extending the Treaty of the 20th May, 1876, to certain additional crimes; the further Declaration of the 21st April, 1887, amending Article 1 of the Treaty of the 20th May, 1876; and the Convention of the 27th August, 1896, further amending the Treaty of the 20th May, 1876, shall all cease to have effect; but the present Treaty shall apply to all crimes within the Treaty, whether committed before or after the day when it comes into force.

Either Party may at any time terminate the Treaty on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention.

XVI. The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Brussels as soon as may be within six weeks from the date of signature.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Brussels, the 29th day of October in the year of our Lord 1901.

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Dr. R. K. DIXIT, Director
(L&T)