

**THE PRISONS ACT, 1894**

(Act No. 9 of 1894)

[22nd March 1894]

[In its application to the State of Maharashtra]

An Act to amend the law relating to Prisons

Whereas it is expedient to amend the law relating to prisons in \*(India except the territories which immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part-B states) †(other than any such territories forming part of the State of Bombay by Section 8 of the States Reorganisation Act, 1956) and to provide rules for the regulation of such prison; it is hereby enacted as follows :—

## CHAPTER I

## PRELIMINARY

1. This Act may be called the Prisons Act, 1894.

Title extent and application.

‡(2) It extends to the whole of India except §(the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in part-B states); †(other than any such territories forming part of the State of Bombay by Section 8 of the State Reorganisation Act, 1956).

(3) ¶ X X X

(4) Nothing in this Act shall apply to civil jails in the ††(State) of ‡‡ [Maharashtra] §§(out-side Greater Bombay and those jails shall be administered) under the provisions of Sections 9 and 16 (both inclusive) of Bombay Act 2 of 1874, as amended by subsequent enactments.

2. *[Repeals—Rep, by the Repealing Act, 1938 (I of 1938), s. 2 and Sch.*

\* Subs. by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 2) Order, 1956, or "Part A States and Part C States".

† Inserted by *ibid.*

‡ Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for the former sub-Section.

§ Subs. by the Adaptation of Laws (N-2) Order, 1956, for "Parts B States."

¶ Deleted by Bombay Act XXIII of 1959. (S.2) (2b).

\*\* The word "application" Subs. for the word "commencement," by *ibid* S.2 (2).

†† Subs. by the A. O. 1950 for "Province" which was subs by the A. O. 1948 for " Presidency."

§§ Subs. for the words "State of Bombay " by the Central Acts on State and Concurrent subjects ( Maharashtra Adaptation ) (Amendment) order 1961.

S§ Subs. for the words "as it existed to be administered" by Bombay Act XXIII of 1954.

Definitions.

## 3. In this Act—

(1) “prison” means any jail or place used permanently or temporarily under the general or special orders of a State Government for the detention of prisoners, and includes all lands and buildings appurtenant thereto, but does not include—

(a) any place for the confinement of prisoners who are exclusively in the custody of the police;

(b) any place specially appointed by the State Government under Section 541 of the “Code of Criminal Procedure 1882 (X of 1882); or

(c) any place which has been declared by the State Government by general or special order, to be a subsidiary jail;

(2) “criminal prisoner” means any prisoner duly committed to custody under the writ, warrant or order of any Court or authority exercising criminal jurisdiction, or by order of a Court-martial;

(3) “convicted criminal prisoner” means any criminal prisoner under sentence of a Court or Court-martial, and includes a person detained in prison under the provisions of Chapter VIII of the \*Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (X of 1882) or under the †Prisoners Act, 1871 (V of 1871);

(4) “civil prisoner” means any prisoner who is not a criminal prisoner;

(4-A) ‡ X X X

§[(5) ‘remission system’ means the system of regulating the award of marks to, and the consequent shortening of sentences of, prisoners in jail in accordance with the rules for the time being in force :]

(5A) ‘furlough system’ means the system of releasing prisoners in jail on furlough in accordance with the rules for the time being in force ¶[(5B), parole system’ means the system of releasing prisoners in Jail on parole, by suspension of their sentences in accordance with the rules for the time being in force.]

(6) “history-ticket” means the ticket exhibiting such information as is required in respect of each prisoner by this Act or the rules thereunder;

\* The relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898) to be referred to.

† See now the Prisoner Act, 1900 (III of 1900).

‡ Clause (4 A) inserted by Bombay Act, XXIII of 1959, deleted by-Maharashtra Act, XVI of 1960.

§ Substituted for clause 5 by Bombay Act, XXVII of 1953 (S.2).

¶ Inserted by Bombay Act, XXIII of 1959 (S.3)

- (7) “Inspector General” means the Inspector General of Prisons;  
 (8) \*X X X;  
 (9) “prohibited article” means an article the introduction or removal of which into or out of a prison is prohibited by any rule under this Act.

## CHAPTER II

### *Maintenance and Officers of Prisons*

4. The State Government shall provide, for the prisoners in the territories under such Government, accommodation in prisons constructed and regulated in such manner as to comply with the requisitions of this Act in respect of the separation of prisoners.

Accommodation  
for prisoners.

5. †(1) An Inspector General shall be appointed for the territories subject to each State Government and shall exercise, subject to the orders of the State Government the general control and Superintendence of all Prisons situated in territories under such Government.

Inspector  
General.

¶(2) The State Government may also appoint one or more Deputy Inspectors General of Prisons for the whole of such territories or any part thereof, and they shall exercise, carry out or discharge all or any of the powers, duties and functions of the Inspector General under this Act, or under any law for the time being in force, as the Inspector General may delegate to them, with the prior approval of the State Government.”

6. (1) Officers of Prisons.—For every prison there shall be a Superintendent, †† (who may be a Deputy Inspector General of Prisons) a Medical Officer (who may also be the Superintendent), \*\* X X X a jailor and such other officers as the State Government thinks necessary; provided that ‘(the State Government of Maharashtra‡:] may § x x x declare by order in writing that in any prison specified in the order the office of jailor shall be held by the person appointed to be Superintendent.

‡‡ (2) Where one or more deputy Superintendents are appointed for a prison, they shall, subject to the general or special orders of the

\* Deleted by Bombay Act XLV of 1952 (5.2).

† Renumbered as sub-sec. (1) by Bombay Act XXIII of 1959 (S. 3).

‡ Subs. by the A. O. 1937 and A. O. 1950 for the words “Governor of Bombay in Council “Farther subs. by the words’ State Government of Maharashtra “ by the Central Acts on State and concurrent subject (Maharashtra Adaptation) (Amendment) Order, 1961.

§ The words “ with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council “ omitted *ibid.*

¶ Added by *ibid.*

\*\*The words “ a Medical Subordinate “ deleted by *ibid.*

†† Inserted by *ibid.*

‡‡ Section 6 renumbered as sub-sec. (1) of that section and sub. sec. (2) inserted by *ibid.*

Inspector General, exercise, carry out or discharge all or any of the powers, duties and functions of a Superintendent under this Act, or any law for the time being in force, as the Superintendent may delegate to the††

Temporary accommodation for prisoners.

7. Whenever it appears to the Inspector General that the number of prisoners in any prison is greater than can conveniently or safely be kept therein, and it is not convenient to transfer the excess number to some other prison,

or whenever from the outbreak of epidemic disease within any prison, or for any other reason, it is desirable to provide for the temporary shelter and safe custody of any prisoners ;

provision shall be made, by such officer and in such manner as the State Government may direct, for the shelter and safe custody in temporary prisons of so many of the prisoners as cannot be conveniently or safely kept in the prison.

CHAPTER III

*Duties of Officers*

*Generally*

Control, and duties of officers of prisons.

8. All officers of a prison shall obey the directions of the Superintendent; all officers subordinate to the Jailor shall perform such duties as may be imposed on them by the Jailor with the sanction of the Superintendent or be prescribed by rules under section \* [59].

Officers not to have business dealings with prisoners.

9. No officer of a prison shall sell or let, nor shall any person in trust for or employed by him sell or let, or derive any benefit from selling or letting, any article to any prisoner or have any money or other business dealings directly or indirectly with any prisoner.

Officers not to be interested in prison-contracts,

10. No officer of a prison shall, nor shall any person in trust for or employed by him, have any interest, direct or indirect, in any contract for the supply of the prison ; nor shall be derive any benefit, directly or indirectly, from the sale or purchase of any article on behalf of the prison or belonging to a prisoner.

*Superintendent*

Superintendent

11. (1) Subject to the orders of the Inspector General, the Superintendent shall manage the prison in all matters relating to discipline, labour, expenditure, punishment and control.

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\* Subs. *ibid.*, for "60".

(2) Subject to such general or special directions as may be given by the State Government, the Superintendent of a prison other than \*XXX a prison situated in a presidency-town shall obey all orders not inconsistent with this Act or any rule thereunder which may be given respecting the prison by the District Magistrate, and shall report to the Inspector General all such orders and the action taken thereon.

12. The Superintendent shall keep, or cause to be kept, the following records :—

Records to be kept by Superintendent.

- (1) a register of prisoners admitted ;
- (2) a book showing when each prisoner is to be released;
- (3) a punishment-book for the entry of the punishments inflicted on prisoners for prison offences ;
- (4) a visitors' book for the entry of any observations made by the visitors touching any matters connected with the administration of the prison ;
- (5) a record of the money and other articles taken from prisoners; and all such other records as may be prescribed by rules under section 59 †X X X

#### *Medical Officer*

13. Subject to the control of the Superintendent, the Medical Officer shall have charge of the sanitary administration of the prison, and shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by rules made by the State Government under section ‡[59].

Duties of Medical Officer.

14. Whenever the Medical Officer has reason to believe that the mind of a prisoner is, or is likely to be, injuriously affected by the discipline or treatment to which he is subjected, the Medical Officer shall report the case in writing to the Superintendent, together with such observations as he may think proper.

Medical Officer to report in certain cases.

This report, with the orders of the Superintendent, thereon, shall forthwith be sent to the Inspector General for information.

15. On the death of any prisoner, the Medical Officer shall forthwith record in a register the following particulars, so far as they can be ascertained, namely :—

Report on death of prisoner.

(1) the day on which the deceased first complained of illness or was observed to be ill,

\* The words and figures " or section 60 " omitted by the A. O, 1937.

† The words " a central prison or " omitted by Bombay Act, XLV of 1959 (S,4)

‡ Subs. *ibid* for "60".

- (2) the labour, if any, on which he was engaged on that day,
- (3) the scale of his diet on that day,
- (4) the day on which he was admitted to hospital,
- (5) the day on which the Medical Officer was first informed of the illness,
- (6) the nature of the disease,
- (7) when the deceased was last seen before his death by the Medical Officer \* XXX,
- (8) when the prisoner died, and
- (9) (in cases where a post-mortem examination is made) an account of the appearances after death, together with any special remarks that appear to the Medical Officer to be required.

#### *Jailor*

- Jailor. 16. (1) The Jailor shall reside in the prison, unless the Superintendent permits him in writing to reside elsewhere.
- (2) The Jailor shall not, without the Inspector General's sanction in writing be concerned in any other employment.
- Jailor to give notice of death of prisoner. 17. Upon the death of a prisoner, the Jailor shall give immediate notice thereof to the Superintendent and the † [Medical Officer]
- Responsibility of Jailor. 18. The Jailor shall be responsible for the safe custody at the records to be kept under Section 12, for the commitment warrants and all other documents confided to his care, and for the money and other articles taken from prisoners.
- Jailor to be present at night. 19. The Jailor shall not be absent from the prison for a night without permission in writing from the Superintendent; but, if absent without leave for a night from unavoidable necessity, he shall immediately report the fact and the cause of it to the Superintendent.
- Powers of Deputy and Assistant Jailors. 20. Where a Deputy Jailor or Assistant Jailor is appointed to a prison, he shall, subject to the orders of the Superintendent, be competent to perform any of the duties, and be subject to all the responsibilities, of a Jailor under this Act or any rule thereunder.

#### *Subordinate Officers*

- Duties of gate-keeper. 21. The officer acting as gate-keeper, or any other officer of the prison, may examine anything carried in or out of the prison, and may stop

\* The words "Medical Subordinate" omitted by Bombay Act, XLV of 1959 (S. 5).

† Subs, for the words " Medical Subordinate " by Bombay Act, XLV of 1959 (S. 6).

and search or cause to be searched any person suspected of bringing any prohibited article into or out of the prison, or of carrying out any property belonging to the prison, and, if any such 'article or property be found, shall give immediate notice thereof to the Jailor.

22. Officers subordinate to the Jailor shall not be absent from the prison without leave, from the Superintendent or from the Jailor.

Subordinate officers not to be absent without leave.

23. Prisoners who have been appointed as officers of prisons shall be deemed to be public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

Convict officers.

#### CHAPTER IV

##### *Admission, Removal and Discharge of Prisoners*

24. (1) Whenever a prisoner is admitted into prison, he shall be searched, and all weapons and prohibited articles shall be taken from him.

Prisoners to be examined on admission.

(2) Every criminal prisoner shall also, as soon as possible after admission be examined under the general or special orders of the Medical Officer, who shall enter or cause to be entered in a book, to be kept by the Jailor, a record of the state of the prisoner's health, and of any wounds or marks on his person, the class of labour he is fit for if sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and any observations which the Medical Officer thinks fit to add.

(3) In the case of female prisoners the search and examination shall be carried out by the matron under the general or special orders of the Medical Officer.

25. All money or other articles in respect whereof no order of a competent Court has been made, and which may with proper authority be brought into the prison by any criminal prisoner or sent to the prison for his use, shall be placed in the custody of the Jailor.

Effects of prisoners.

26. (1) All prisoners, previously to being removed to any other prison, shall be examined by the Medical Officer.

Removal and discharge of prisoners.

(2) No prisoner shall be removed from one prison to another unless the Medical Officer certifies that the prisoner is free from any illness rendering him unfit for removal.

(3) No prisoner shall be discharged against his will from prison, if labouring under any acute or dangerous distemper, nor until, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, such discharge is safe.

## CHAPTER V

*Discipline of Prisoners*

Separation of  
prisoners.

27. The requisitions of this Act with respect to the separation of prisoners are as follows:—

(1) in a prison containing female as well as male prisoners, the females shall be imprisoned in separate buildings, or separate parts of the same building, in such manner as to prevent their seeing, or conversing or holding any intercourse with the male prisoners;

(2) in a prison where male prisoners under the age of \*[twenty-one] are confined, means shall be provided for separating them altogether from the other prisoners and for separating those of them who have arrived at the age of puberty from those who have not;

(3) unconvicted criminal prisoners shall be kept apart from convicted criminal prisoners; and

(4) civil prisoners shall be kept apart from criminal prisoners.

Association and  
segregation of  
prisoners.

28. Subject to the requirements of the last foregoing section, convicted criminal prisoners may be confined either in association or individually in cells or partly in one way and partly in the other.

Solitary  
confinement.

29. No cell shall be used for solitary confinement unless it is furnished with the means of enabling the prisoner to communicate at any time with an officer of the prison, and every prisoner so confined in a cell for more than twenty-four hours, whether as a punishment or otherwise, shall be visited at least once a day by the Medical Officer †[or any officer authorised by the Medical Officer in this behalf].

Prisoners under  
sentence of  
death.

30. (1) Every prisoner under sentence of death shall, immediately on his arrival in the prison after sentence, be searched by, or by order of, the Jailor and all articles shall be taken from him which the Jailor deems it dangerous or inexpedient to leave in his possession.

(2) Every such prisoner shall be confined in a cell apart from all other prisoners, and shall be placed by day and by night under the charge of a guard.

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\* Subs. by Act VI of 1930, s. 2, for “ eighteen “.

†Subs, for the words “ or Medical Subordinate “ by Bombay Act XLV of 1959 (S.7).



## CHAPTER VI

*Food, Clothing and Bedding of Civil and Unconvicted Criminal Prisoners*

31. A civil prisoner or an unconvicted criminal prisoner shall be permitted to maintain himself, and to purchase, or receive from private sources at proper hours, food, clothing, bedding or other necessaries, but subject to examination and to such rules as may be approved by the Inspector General.

Maintenance of certain prisoners from private sources.

32. No part of any food, clothing, bedding or other necessaries belonging to any civil or unconvicted criminal prisoner shall be given, hired or sold to any other prisoner; and any prisoner transgressing the provisions of this section shall lose the privilege of purchasing food or receiving it from private sources, for such time as the Superintendent thinks proper.

Restriction on transfer of food and clothing between certain prisoners.

33. (1) Every civil prisoner and unconvicted criminal prisoner unable to provide himself with sufficient clothing and bedding shall be supplied by the Superintendent with such clothing and bedding as may be necessary.

Supply of clothing and bedding to civil and unconvicted criminal prisoners.

(2) When any civil prisoner has been committed to prison in execution of a decree in favour of a private person, such person, or his representative, shall, within forty-eight hours after the receipt by him of a demand in writing, pay to the Superintendent the cost of the clothing and bedding so supplied to the prisoner; and in default of such payment the prisoner may be released.

## CHAPTER VII

*Employment of Prisoners*

34. (1) Civil prisoners may, with the Superintendent's permission, work and follow any trade or profession.

Employments of civil prisoners.

(2) Civil prisoners finding their own implements, and not maintained at the expense of the prison, shall be allowed to receive the whole of their earnings; but the earnings of such as are furnished with implements or are maintained at the expense of the prison shall be subject to a deduction, to be determined by the Superintendent, for the use of implements and the cost of maintenance.

35. (1) No criminal prisoner sentenced to labour or employed on labour at his own desire shall, except on an emergency with the sanction in writing of the Superintendent, be kept to labour for more than nine hours in any one day.

Employment of criminal prisoners.

(2) The Medical Officer shall from time to time examine the labouring prisoners while they are employed, and shall at least once in every

fortnight cause to be recorded upon the history-ticket of each prisoner employed on labour the weight of such prisoner at the time.

(3) When the Medical Officer is of opinion that the health of any prisoner suffers from employment on any kind or class of labour, such prisoner shall not be employed on that labour but shall be placed on such other kind or class of labour as the Medical Officer may consider suited for him.

Employment of  
criminal  
prisoners  
sentenced to  
simple  
imprisonment.

36. Provision shall be made by the Superintendent for the employment (as long as they so desire) of all criminal prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment; but no prisoner not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment shall be punished for neglect of work excepting by such alteration in the scale of diet as may be established by the rules of the prison in the case of neglect of work by such a prisoner.

## CHAPTER VIII

### *Health of Prisoners*

Sick prisoners.

37. (1) The names of prisoners desiring to see the \* [Medical Officer] or appearing out of health in mind or body shall, without delay, be reported by the officer in immediate charge of such prisoners to the Jailor.

(2) The Jailor shall, without delay, call the attention of the \* [Medical Officer] to any prisoner desiring to see him, or who is ill, or whose state of mind or body appears to require attention, and shall carry into effect all written directions given by the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate respecting alterations of the discipline or treatment of any such prisoner.

Record of  
directions of  
Medical Officer.

38. All directions given by the Medical Officer [†X X X X] in relation to any prisoner, with the exception of orders for the supply of medicines or directions relating to such matters as are carried into effect by the Medical Officer himself or under his superintendence, shall be entered day by day in the prisoner's history-ticket or in such other record as the State Government may by rule direct, and the Jailor shall make an entry in its proper place stating in respect of each direction the fact of its having been or not having been complied with, accompanied by such observations, if any, as the Jailor thinks fit to make, and the date of the entry.

Hospital.

39. In every prison a hospital or proper place for the reception of sick prisoners shall be provided.

\* Subs. for the words "Medical Subordinate" by Bombay Act, XLV of 1959 (s. 8)

† The words "or Medical Subordinate" deleted by *ibid* (s. 8+9).

## CHAPTER IX

*Visits to Prisoners*

40. Due provision shall be made for the admission, at proper times and under proper restrictions, into every prison of persons with whom civil or unconvicted criminal prisoners may desire to communicate, care being taken that, so far as may be consistent with the interests of justice, prisoners under trial may see their duly qualified legal advisers without the presence of any other person.

Visits to civil and unconvicted criminal prisoners.

41. (1) The Jailor may demand the name and address of any visitor to a prisoner, and, when the Jailor has any ground for suspicion, may search any visitor, or cause him to be searched, but the search shall not be made in the presence of any prisoner or of another visitor.

Search of visitors.

(2) In case of any such visitor refusing to permit himself to be searched the Jailor may deny him admission; and the grounds of such proceeding, with the particulars thereof, shall be entered in such record as the State Government may direct.

## CHAPTER X

*Offences in Relations to Prisons*

42. Whoever, contrary to any rule under Section \*[59,] introduces or removes, or attempts by any means whatever to introduce or remove, into or from any prison, or supplies or attempts to supply to any prisoner outside the limits of a prison, any prohibited article,

Penalty for Introduction or removal of prohibited articles into or from prison and communication with prisoners.

and every officer of a prison who, contrary to any such rule, knowingly suffers any such article to be introduced into or removed from any prison, to be possessed by any prisoner, or to be supplied to any prisoner outside the limits of a prison,

and whoever, contrary to any such rule, communicates or attempts to communicate with any prisoner,

and whoever abets any offence made punishable by this section, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, or to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to both.

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\* Subs. by the A. O. 1937, for "60".

Power to arrest  
for offence under  
Section 42.

43. When any person, in the presence of any officer of a prison, commits any offence specified in the last foregoing section, and refuses on demand of such officer to state his name and residence, or gives a name or residence which such officer knows or has reason to believe, to be false, such officer may arrest him, and shall without unnecessary delay make him over to a Police Officer, and thereupon such police officer shall proceed as if the offence had been committed in his presence.

Publication of  
penalties.

44. The Superintendent shall cause to be affixed, in a conspicuous place outside the prison, a notice in English and the \* [regional language] setting forth the acts prohibited under Section 42 and the penalties incurred by their commission.

## CHAPTER XI

### *Prison-Offences*

Prison-offences.

45. The following acts are declared to be prison offences when committed by a prisoner :—

- (1) such wilful dis-obedience to any regulation of the prison as shall have been declared by rules made under Section 59 to be a prison-offence;
- (2) any assault or use of criminal force ;
- (3) the use of insulting or threatening language;
- (4) immoral or indecent or disorderly behaviour;
- (5) wilful disabling himself from labour;
- (6) continuously refusing to work ;
- (7) filing, cutting, altering or removing handcuffs, fetters or bars without due authority;
- (8) wilful idleness or negligence at work by any prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment;
- (9) wilful mismanagement of work by any prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment;
- (10) wilful damage to prison-property ;
- (11) tampering with or defacing history-tickets, records or documents ;
- (12) receiving, possessing or transferring any prohibited article;
- (13) feigning illness;
- (14) wilfully bringing a false accusation against any officer or prisoner;

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\*Subs. for the words "Vernacular" by Bombay Act, XXUI of 1959 (S. 3).

(15) omitting or refusing to report, as soon as it comes to his knowledge, the occurrence of any fire, any plot or conspiracy, any escape, attempt or preparation to escape, and any attack or preparation for attack upon any prisoner or prison-official; and

(16) conspiring to escape, or to assist in escaping, or to commit any other of the offences aforesaid.

46. The Superintendent may examine any person touching' any such offence, and determine thereupon, and punish such offence by—

Punishment of such offences.

(1) a formal warning:

*Explanation.*—A formal warning shall mean a warning personally addressed to a prisoner by the Superintendent and recorded in the punishment-book and on the prisoner's history-ticket;

(2) change of labour to some more irksome or severe form \*[for such period] as may be prescribed by rules made by the † [State Government] ;

(3) hard labour for a period not exceeding seven days in the case of convicted criminal prisoners not sentenced to rigorous imprisonment ;

(4) such loss of privileges admissible under the ‡[ remission or furlough or parole system] for the time being in force as may be prescribed by rules made by the †[State Government] ;

§[(5) exclusion from the privilege of earning wages for a specified period ;

(5A) temporary or permanent reduction from a higher to lower grade or class, or forfeiture of the grade or class, or of all or specified prison privileges] ;

(6) imposition of handcuffs of such pattern and weight, in such manner and for such period, as may be prescribed by rules made by the † [State Government] ;

(7) imposition of fetters of such pattern and weight, in such manner and for such period, as may be prescribed by rules made by the ‡ [State Government] ;

\* Ins. by Act, XVII of 1925, s. 2.

† Subs. successively by the A. O. 1937 and A. O. 1950 for "Governor-General-in-Council".

‡ Subs. for the words " remission system " by Bombay Act, XXVII of 1953 (s. 3).

§ Subs. for clause 5 by Bombay Act, XXIII of 1959 (s. 3).

(8) separate confinement for any period not exceeding \* [three] months :

*Explanation.*—Separate confinement means such confinement with or without labour as secludes a prisoner from communication with, but not from sight of, other prisoners, and allows him not less than one hour's exercise per diem and to have his meals in association with one or more other prisoners;

(9) † X X X;

(10) cellular confinement for any period not exceeding fourteen days:

Provided that after each period of cellular confinement an interval of not less duration than such period must elapse before the prisoner is again sentenced to cellular or solitary confinement:

*Explanation.*—Cellular confinement means such confinement with or without labour as entirely secludes a prisoner from communication with, but not from sight of, other prisoners;

‡ X X X X X X

(11) § X X X;

(12) ¶ X X X.

Provided that nothing in this section shall render any female or civil prisoner liable to the imposition of any form of handcuffs or fetters \*\* X X X,

Plurality of  
punishments  
under Section 46.

47. ††(1) Any two of the punishments enumerated in the last foregoing section may be awarded for any such offence in combination, subject to the following exceptions, namely :—

(1) formal warning shall not be combined with any other punishment except loss of privileges under clause (4) of that section ;

(2) ‡‡ X X X X ;

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\* Subs. by Act XVII of 1925, s. 2, for "six".

† Deleted by Bombay Act XXIII of 1959 (s. 3).

‡ Original clause (11) rep. and clause (12) and (13) renumbered as (11) and (12) respectively by Act XVII of 1925 (s. 2) and clause (11) further deleted by Bombay Act XXIII of 1959 (s.3).

§ Deleted by *ibid.*

¶ Deleted by Bombay Act XXXIX of 1957 (s. 4).

\*\* Deleted by *ibid.*

†† The original s. 47 renumbered as sub-Section (1) of that section by Act XVII of 1925 (s. 3).

‡‡ Deleted by Bombay Act XXIII of 1959 (s. 3).

\*[(3) cellular confinement shall not be combined with separate confinement so as to prolong the total period of seclusion to which the prisoner shall be liable;]

(4) †X X X† ,

[(5) no punishment shall be combined with any other punishment in contravention of rules made by the § [State] Government].

[(2) No punishment shall be awarded for any such offence so as to combine with the punishment awarded for any other such offence, two of the punishments which may not be awarded in combination for any such offence.]

48. (1) The Superintendent shall have power to award any of the punishments enumerated in the two last foregoing sections, subject, in the case of separate confinement for a period exceeding one month, to the previous confirmation of the Inspector General.

A ward of punishments under sections 46 and 47.

(2) No officer subordinate to the Superintendent shall have power to award any punishment whatever.

¶ [“48A. If any prisoner fails without sufficient cause to observe any of the conditions on which his sentence was suspended or remitted or furlough \*\*[or release on parole] was granted to him, he shall be deemed to have committed a prison offence and the Superintendent may, after obtaining his explanation, punish such offence by

Punishment for breach of conditions of suspension of sentence, etc.

(1) a formal warning as provided in clause (1) of Section 46 ;

(2) reduction in grade if such prisoner has been appointed an officer of prison;

(3) loss of privileges admissible under the remission or furlough

\*\*[or parole] system; or

(4) loss of such other privileges as the State Government may by a general or special order directed”.

49. Except by order of a Court of Justice, no punishment other than the punishments specified in the foregoing sections shall be inflicted on any prisoner, and no punishment shall be inflicted on any prisoner otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of those sections.

Punishments to be in accordance with foregoing sections.

\*Subs. by Act XVII of 1925, s. 3, for the original exception (3).

† Deleted by Bombay Act XXXIX of 1957 (s. 4).

‡ Ins. by Ac’ XVII of 1925, s. 3.

§ Subs. successively by the A. O. 1937 and A. O. 1950 for “Governor-General-in-Council.

¶ Inserted by Bombay Act XXVII of 1953 (s. 5).

\*\* Inserted by Bombay Act XXIII of 1959 (s. 3).

Medical Officer  
to certify to  
fitness of  
prisoner for  
punishment.

50. (1) No punishment \*[x x x] or †(x x x) of change of labour under section 46, clause (2), shall be executed until the prisoner to whom such punishment has been awarded has been examined by the Medical Officer, who, if he considers the prisoner fit to undergo the punishment, shall certify accordingly in the appropriate column of the punishment-book prescribed in Section 12.

(2) If he considers the prisoner unfit to undergo the punishment, he shall in like manner record his opinion in writing and shall state whether the prisoner is absolutely unfit for punishment of the kind awarded, or whether he considers any modification necessary.

(3) In the latter case he shall state what extent of punishment he thinks the prisoner can undergo without injury to his health.

Entries in  
punishment-  
book.

51. (1) In the punishment-book prescribed in Section 12 there shall be recorded, in respect of every punishment inflicted, the prisoner's name, register number and the class (whether habitual or not) to which he belongs, the prison offence of which he was guilty, the date on which such prison offence was committed, the number of previous prison-offences recorded against the prisoner, and the date of his last prison offence, the punishment awarded, and the date of infliction.

(2) In the case of every serious prison-offence, the names of the witnesses proving the offence shall be recorded ‡

(3) Against the entries relating to each punishment the Jailor and Superintendent shall affix their initials as evidence of the correctness of the entries.

Power to arrest  
without warrant  
person  
committing  
breach of  
conditions of  
suspension of  
sentence, etc.

§51A. If any condition on or subject to which a sentence has been suspended or remitted or release on parole or furlough is granted is in the opinion of the authority exercising such power, not fulfilled, such authority may cancel its order granting such suspension, remission or release on parole or furlough, and thereupon the person in whose favour such order was made may, if at large, be arrested by any Police Officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of his sentence.

\* Deleted by Bombay Act XXIII of 1959 (s.3).

† Deleted by Bombay Act XXXIX of 1957 (s.4).

‡ The words beginning with the words "and in the case and ending with the words" "reasons therefor" deleted by Bombay Act, XXXIX of 1957 (s. 4).

§ Inserted by Bombay Act. XXIII of 1959 (s. 3).



\*51B. (1) If any prisoner fails without sufficient cause to observe any of the conditions on or subject to which his sentence was suspended or remitted, or release on parole or furlough was granted to him, he shall, on conviction, be punished (such punishment being in addition to any punishment which such prisoner was undergoing when he committed such offence) with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Criminal liability for breach of conditions of suspensions of sentence etc.

(2) No court shall take cognizance of an offence under this section except with the previous sanction of the State Government or the authority which granted suspension or remission of the sentence].

52. If any prisoner is guilty of any offence against prison discipline which, by reason of his having frequently committed such offences or otherwise, in the opinion of the Superintendent, is not adequately punishable by the infliction of any punishment which he has power under this Act to award, the Superintendent may forward such prisoner to the Court† [x x x] of any Magistrate of the first class ‡[or Presidency Magistrate] having jurisdiction, together with a statement of the circumstances, and such Magistrate shall thereupon inquire into and try the charge so brought against the prisoner, and, upon conviction, may sentence him to imprisonment which may extend to one year, such term to be in addition to any term for which such prisoner was undergoing imprisonment when he committed such offence, or may sentence him to any of the punishments enumerated in section 46 :

Procedure on committed of heinous offence.

§ [Provided that any such case may be transferred for inquiry and trial ¶[X X X by a Chief Presidency Magistrate to any other Presidency Magistrate : and]

Provided also that no person shall be punished twice for the same offence.

\*\*53. X X X X.

54. (1) Every Jailor or officer of a prison subordinate to him who shall be guilty of any violation of duty or wilful breach or neglect of any rule or regulation or lawful order made by competent authority, or who shall withdraw from the duties of his office without permission, or without having given previous notice in writing of his intention for the period of two months, or who shall wilfully overstay any leave granted to him, or who shall

Offences by prison-subordinates.

\* Inserted by *ibid*

†The words “ of the District Magistrate or “ deleted by Bombay Act, XXIII of 1951.

‡Ins by Act, XIII of 1910 s. 2.

§Subs. by s. 2 *ibid* for the original proviso.

¶The words “ by the District Magistrate to any Magistrate of the first class and “deleted by *ibid*.

\*\* Deleted by Bombay Act, XXXIX of 1957 (s. 4.)

engage without authority in any employment other than his prison duty, or who shall be guilty of cowardice, shall be liable, on conviction, before a Magistrate, to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, or to imprisonment for a period not exceeding three months, or to both.

(2) No person shall under this section be punished twice for the same offence.

## CHAPTER XII

### *Miscellaneous*

Extramural custody, control and employment of prisoners.

55. A prisoner, when being taken to or from any prison in which he may be lawfully confined, or whenever he is working outside or is otherwise beyond the limits of any such prison in or under the lawful custody or control of a prison officer belonging to such prison, shall be deemed to be in prison and shall be subject to all the same incidents as if he were actually in prison.

Confinement in irons

56. Whenever the Superintendent considers it necessary (with reference either to the State of the prison or the character of the prisoners) for the safe custody of any prisoners that they should be confined in irons, he may, subject to such rules and instructions as may be laid down by the Inspector General with the sanction of the State Government, so confine them.

Confinement of prisoners under sentence of transportation in irons.

57. (1) Prisoners under sentence of transportation may, subject to any rules made under section\* [59], be confined in fetters for the first three months after admission to prison.

(2) Should the Superintendent consider it necessary, either for the safe custody of the prisoner himself or for any other reason, that fetters should be retained on any such prisoner for more than three months, he shall apply to the Inspector General for sanction to their retention for the period for which he considers their retention necessary, and the Inspector General may sanction such retention accordingly.

Prisoners not be ironed by Jailer except under necessity.

58. No prisoner shall be put in irons or under mechanical restraint by the Jailer of his own authority, except in case of urgent necessity, in which case notice thereof shall be forthwith given to the Superintendent.

Power to make rules.

59. †[The State Government may] make rules consistent with this Act—  
(1) defining the acts which shall constitute prison offences ;

\* Subs. by the A. O. 1937, for "60".

† Subs., *ibid.*, for "The Governor-General-in-Council may for any part of British India and each Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council may for the territories under its administration,"

(2) determining the classification of prison offences into serious and minor offences ;

(3) fixing the punishments admissible under this Act which shall be awardable for commission of prison offences or classes thereof;

(4) declaring the circumstances in which acts constituting both a prison offence and an offence under the Indian Penal Code (Act 45 of 1860) may or may not be dealt with as a prison offence;

\* (5) for the award of marks, the suspension, or remission and consequent shortening of sentences, and the grant of release on parole or furlough and determining the conditions on which and the authority by which the sentences may be suspended or remitted and the prisoners may be released on parole or furlough.

(6) regulating the use of arms against any prisoner or body of prisoners in the case of an outbreak or attempt to escape ;

(7) defining the circumstances and regulating the conditions under which prisoners in danger of death may be released;

† (8) for the classification of prisons, and description and construction of wards, cells and other places of detention;

(9) for the regulation by numbers, length or character of sentences, or otherwise, of the prisoners to be confined in each class of prisons :

(10) for the Government of prisons and for the appointment of all officers appointed under this Act;

(11) as to the food, bedding and clothing of criminal prisoners and of civil prisoners maintained otherwise than at their own cost;

(12) for the employment, instruction and control of convicts within or without prisons ;

(13) for defining articles the introduction or removal of which into or out of prisons without due authority is prohibited ;

(14) for classifying and prescribing the forms of labour and regulating the periods of rest from labour;

(15) for regulating the disposal of the proceeds of the employment of prisoners ;

(16) for regulating the confinement in fetters of prisoners sentenced to transportation ;

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\* Subs. for clause 5 by Bombay Act XXIII of 1959 (s. 3).

† Subs. by the A. O.1937, for original clauses (8) and (9).

- (17) for the classification and the separation of prisoners;  
 (18) for regulating the confinement of convicted criminal prisoners under Section 28 ;  
 (19) for the preparation and maintenance of history tickets;  
 (20) for the selection and appointment of prisoners as officers of prisoners ;  
 (21) for rewards for good conduct;  
 (22) for regulating the transfer of prisoners whose term of transportation or imprisonment is about to expire; subject, however, to the consent of the State Government of any other State to which a prisoner is to be transferred ;  
 (23) for the treatment, transfer and disposal of criminal lunatics of recovered criminal lunatics confined in prisons;  
 (24) for regulating the transmission of appeals and petitions from prisoners and their communications with their friends;  
 (25) for the appointment and guidance of visitors of prisons;  
 (26) for extending any or all of the provisions of this Act and of the rules thereunder to subsidiary jails or special places of confinement appointed under Section 541 of the \*Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882 (10 of 1882), and to the officers employed, and the prisoners confined, therein ;  
 (27) in regard to the admission, custody, employment, dieting, treatment and release of prisoners; and  
 (28) generally for carrying into effect the purposes of this Act.

†60. [Power of Local Government to make rules.] Omitted by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.

Exhibition of copies of rules.

61. Copies of rules, under ‡[Section 59] so far as they affect the Government of prisons, shall be exhibited, both in English and in the § [regional language] in some place to which all persons employed within a prison have access.

Exercise of powers of Superintendent and Medical Officer.

62. All or any of the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act on a Superintendent or Medical Officer may in his absence be exercised and performed by such other officer as the State Government may appoint in this behalf either by name or by his official designation.

*THE SCHEDULE.—[Enactments Repealed.] Rep. by the Repealing Act, 1938 (I of 1938), s. 2 and Sch.*

\* The relevant provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898) to be referred to.

† The provision of this section have been incorporated with slight modifications in clauses (8) to (27) of s. 59.

‡ Subs. by the A. O. 1937, for “ Sections 59 and 60.”

§ Subs. for the words “ Vernacular “ by Bombay Act XXIII of 1959 (s. 3).