Superintendent, subject to the directions (if any) in that behalf, of the Inspector-General.

633. The Inspector-General shall fix the scale of clothing and bedding and other necessaries of equipment to be provided in respect of each class of prisoners, and may, from time to time—

(a) vary the scale of clothing and bedding generally, or that prescribed in respect of prisoners of any class;

(b) prescribe a special scale in respect of the prisoners confined in any jail, or in the jails situate within any specified local area;

(c) prescribe a special scale in respect of any period or periods of time or during any season of the year; and vary the shape, size, material or quality of any article prescribed in any scale of clothing or bedding.

634. (1) The scales of clothing and bedding and other necessaries of equipment, from time to time prescribed, shall contain provision in respect of prisoners of each of the following classes, namely:

(A) "A" and "B" class

(B) "C" class

(1) Males

   (a) Summer wear.

   (b) Winter wear.

(2) Females

   (a) Summer wear.

   (b) Winter wear.

(3) Convict officers, in respect of each class of such officers.

   (a) Summer wear.

   (b) Winter wear.

(C) "A" and "B" class

   Civil prisoners who do not provide their own clothing and bedding, etc.

   (1) Males—winter and summer wear, respectively.

   (2) Females—winter and summer wear, respectively.

(D) "C" class

(2) Provision shall also be made in the scales prescribed under class (1) for the clothing, bedding and other necessaries to be allowed in respect of any infant permitted to reside in jail with its mother (who is a prisoner) or after the death of its mother.
(3) Copies of the scales of clothing, bedding and other necessaries of equipment for the time being in force in the jail, shall be exhibited in the manner provided in regard to the exhibition of copies of rules, in section 61 of the Prisons Act, 1894.

635. Nothing in the foregoing rules contained shall be deemed in any way to limit or restrict the power of the Medical Officer, in his discretion, at any time, to direct, on medical grounds and for the benefit of the health of any prisoner or class of prisoners, the issue of extra clothing to any such prisoner or class of prisoners for any specified period or during any season of the year.

636. It shall be the duty of the Superintendent, the Medical Officer and the Jailer at all times to satisfy themselves, respectively, that—

(a) every prisoner is provided with sufficient clothing and bedding to secure his health;

(b) every prisoner entitled to prison clothing and bedding is duly supplied therewith according to the prescribed scale applicable to the class to which such prisoner belongs;

(c) all clothing and bedding supplied is of the prescribed description and quality, clean, in good condition and in all respects suitable for use by prisoners;

(d) all articles of clothing or bedding at any time obtained and stored in the jail are frequently inspected, and that all articles which are in any respect unsuitable or inferior to the prescribed description and quality are forthwith rejected and are not issued for the use of the prisoners.

637. It shall be the duty of the Inspector-General from time to time to take all such measures as may be necessary to ensure that every prisoner is at all times so supplied with clothing and bedding as to preserve him in reasonable comfort and good health.

638. (1) No prisoner shall destroy, damage or in any way make away with any article of clothing, bedding or other equipment at any time supplied to him or in his possession, and every prisoner shall take reasonable and proper care of every such article.

(2) The manner in which articles of clothing, bedding and other equipment as the case may be, supplied to prisoners, are to be kept or used by such prisoners, shall be prescribed by the Superintendent subject to the directions (if any) in that behalf of the Inspector-General.

SECTION III.—CLOTHING AND JAIL EQUIPMENT

639. All prisoners’ clothing shall be of one uniform pattern which has been prescribed for all jails. Clothing will be supplied by the jails appointed for the purpose from time to time.
640. Every male convict shall on admission into the jail be supplied with one pair of coats, two pairs of shorts, one cap, one pair of loin cloth and one blanket; every female convict with two series, two chudders, two bodices and one blanket. All prisoners will also be provided with an iron plate and cup of uniform pattern to be made up in some jail. one brass tumbler for drinking water and a sleeping mat 2 by 6 feet.

641. Articles of clothing shall be given out as they are required and not on any fixed date. They shall be issued on indents received from the Octagon Officers and Matrons in the Nagpur and Jubulpore Jails. In the case of the other jails, the issue shall be authorized by the Superintendent by an order written in the order book.

In the case of all prisoners, sentenced to more than one month’s imprisonment the jail register number of the prisoners shall be carefully affixed to each article of his clothing.

642. Coats and caps for summer wear shall be made of dosuti; for the colt weather woollen coats shall be issued. It shall be within the discretion of the Medical Officer to direct the issue of the extra blanket or the substitution of one kind of clothing for the other at any time, but ordinarily the winter season shall be considered as lasting from the 15th October to the 15th March.

643. The distinctive marking and colouring of the clothing must be strictly adhered to. The summer clothing shall be white, the class being indicated by stripes of dark blue colour woven into the material—a narrow blue stripe for non-habitual prisoners and two such stripes for habitual prisoners; the blanket clothing will be similarly distinguished by stripes.

644. The labour according to which the prisoners are classed will be distinguished by the colour of the caps worn by them, so that it will not be necessary for the Superintendent or an Inspecting Officer to refer to the labour-ticket of a prisoner in order to ascertain the class of labour to which he belongs. It will also be possible to see at a glance that prisoners are only employed on the labour for which they are classed. The distinctive colouring of the caps shall therefore be as follows:

1. Prisoners on 1st class labour—white caps.
2. Prisoners on 2nd class labour—blue caps.
3. Prisoners on 3rd class labour—yellow (Multani matti colour) caps.
4. Prisoners in the infirm gang—yellow caps with blue tops.
5. Prisoners who have escaped—red caps.

At all inspection parades the prisoners should parade as classed for labour.

645. When prisoners are engaged in any occupation which inevitably soils the clothes, arrangements should be made to allow them to wear some partially worn-out clothing to be put off after work hours.
646. Once a month all articles of clothing considered unserviceable shall be brought before the Superintendent by the jailer, and if declared useless, shall then be marked off by the Superintendent with his initials in the stock book. At the same time, the articles shall be divided into cotton and woollen stuffs and there and then be counted in the Superintendent’s presence, the number being recorded in a note in the stock book.

All clothing condemned as unserviceable shall be utilized for the mending of torn clothing.

647. The yearly indent for clothing shall be submitted in the prescribed form to the Inspector-General by the 10th March, so that the annual supplies may be ready for issue immediately after the close of the rains. Before submitting this indent the Superintendent should parade the prisoners, and carefully examine all articles of clothing in use and in store. The stock account should be verified, all repairable clothing should be thoroughly mended, and unserviceable articles condemned.

648. The clothing godown shall be placed in special charge of one of the jail officials subject to the general responsibility of the Jailer. Every care must be taken to protect the clothing from damp and from the ravages of rats and whiteants.

649. All clothing sent with prisoners transferred will be sent back by the receiving jail. A convict appearing in court, either as a witness or an accused person, should appear in his ordinary private clothes in case he has such clothes in the jail godown, otherwise he must appear in his usual prison clothing.

650. The prisoners shall wash their own clothes at least once a week, a little sajji matti or soap-nuts (reeta), if cheaper, being issued for that purpose. The strictest attention must be paid to having all clothing of released prisoners thoroughly washed, boiled and repaired before being placed in the store room.

As directed above the prisoners shall wash their own clothes at least once a week, a solution of sajji matti or soap-nuts (reeta), if cheaper, being provided so that each prisoner may clean them thoroughly. Where proper bathing-platforms are supplied and a liberal supply of water allowed, the washing of clothes should not take more than 20 minutes or half an hour, and should be carried out immediately after the prisoners have bathed and before the midday meal. A prisoner washerman may be employed in washing the clothes and bedding of those sick in hospital. Each jail should be provided with a boiler for boiling and washing blankets and blanket kurtas and infected clothing, as directed above, this shall be, if possible, outside the jail walls, and clothing of newly admitted prisoners and hospital patients shall be washed and boiled there. Hospital clothing and bedding should be washed and boiled at frequent intervals. The boiling must be done thoroughly: there ought to be no vermin in the clothing.
651. Specially marked cotton clothing, blankets, bed sheets, and mat bedding should be supplied for hospital use. On admission to hospital each prisoner should place his ordinary jail clothing and bedding in the store-room, and should receive in exchange a suit of hospital clothing. When a prisoner dies in hospital the Medical Officer shall direct whether his clothes are to be destroyed or whether they shall be cleansed and returned into store.

652. The measurements of the standard sizes according to which prison clothing should be made up are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Standard size in inches</th>
<th>Measurement of prison clothing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Breadth Length from seam to seam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convict officers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yellow dosuti convict warders' long coat (<em>Claphane</em>)</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Chest 54 circumference</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue and white dosuti convict overseas' coat</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overcoats for convict warders—Pattern same as for paid warders—To be made of prison blanket cloth with the stripes denoting year of manufacture down centre of back.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White turban</td>
<td>4½ yards</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Male convicts |                           |                               |
| White dosuti coats (dark blue lines square 6") | 28 | 26 |
| Dosuti shorts (dark blue lines square 6") | 24 | 25 |
| Dosuti loin cloths (angochas) dark blue lines square 6". | 60 | 27 |
| Dosuti caps, 1st size | 6 flap | 22 circumference |
| Dosuti caps, 2nd size | 6 flap | 21 circumference |
| Blanket, 1st size | 8 flap | 24 circumference |
| Blanket, 2nd size | 7 flap | 22 circumference |

| Female convicts |                           |                               |
| Dosuti bodices (kurties blue lines square 6") | 24 | 26 |
| *Sari* (blue lines square 6") | 5 yards | 36 |
| *Sari* (blue lines square 6"), second size | 7 yards | 48 |

| General |                           |                               |
| Blanket coats |                        |                               |
| Blanket trousers |                      |                               |
| Blankets |                        |                               |
| 25 | | |
### Description of Items

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Standard size in inches</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Length</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhoti coats</td>
<td>As for ordinary prisoners but with red lines.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhoti shorts</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhoti loincloth (angochas)</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhoti pillow cases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dhoti sheets</td>
<td>7 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattress cases</td>
<td>7 feet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skirts for females</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** Non-habitual male and female convicts' clothing will be with one thick dark blue line. Habitual male and female convicts' clothing will be with two dark blue lines. Hospital, both classes, with red lines.

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**Clothing of "B" class prisoners.**

653. Criminal prisoners classified as "B" class shall each be supplied with the following clothing and necessaries:

- 2 cotton shirts.
- 1 coat (cotton in summer and woollen in winter).
- 1 pair shorts.
- 1 pair trousers or pyjamas.
- 2 pairs socks (cotton in summer and woollen in winter).
- 1 cap or hat.
- 1 jersey (in winter).
- 1 pair shoes or chappals.
- 1 bath towel, 1 face towel.
- 2 handkerchiefs.
- 1 comb.
- 1 to 3 blankets, according to season.
- 2 bed sheets 7′ x 4′.
- 1 durrie 6′ x 3′.
- 1 tatpatti 6′ x 3′.
- 1 pillow with cover.
- 1 brass mug.
- 1 aluminium plate.
- 1 spoon.
- 1 fork.

**Notes:**

1. Dhoties are not absolutely prohibited, but should be given with discrimination at the discretion of the Superintendent of the jail in place of shorts, trousers or pyjamas.

2. Sikh and Mohammadan prisoners should be given respectively the kachhi and special type of pants as provided in rules 734 (4) and 736 (d).
The following shall be supplied to female prisoners classified as "B" class instead of the first six items in the above list:—

2 cotton skirts or saris.
2 cotton blouses or cholis.
2 shirts or kurtas (cotton in summer and woollen in winter).
2 pairs cotton drawers or two lenghas.
2 pairs cotton stockings and one pair of garters.

Convict officers classified as "B" class prisoners shall wear a brass badge indicating their rank on the left arm.

Articles of clothing solely for the use of "B" class female prisoners need not be kept in stock, but may be ordered as necessity arises. Pending this issue, they shall wear their own private clothing.

654. The Medical Officer is empowered to order the issue of extra cotton or warm clothing or bedding to any prisoner who needs them on medical grounds. A pair of woollen shorts, a blanket cap and an extra blanket shall be issued to all prisoners of 50 years of age and upwards, and to all prisoners of the "convalescent" and "special" gangs (see paragraph 1140), and shall remain with them at all seasons. Where there is any tendency to bowel-disease a woollen cholera belt shall also be issued to such prisoners and to any others whom the Medical Officer may declare to require them. At the discretion of the Medical Officer an extra blanket may be given to prisoners in the cold season. Care must be exercised to secure that this extra clothing and bedding is taken from every prisoner when discharged from these gangs, or when the Medical Officer declares it is no longer necessary.

655. Prisoners who work in the open shall in the rainy season be supplied with an extra blanket coat (old), which they shall take with them to their work leaving their own blanket coats behind in charge of a head warder. On return from work they shall resume their own blanket coats, which will be dry, and give up the others to a head warder to be dried if necessary. If their cotton clothing becomes wet, it shall be taken from them to be dried and other clothing shall be given to them to wear in their wards, until their own clothes are returned to them dry, when the extra clothing shall be given up. All extra cotton and woollen clothing reserved for this purpose shall have a distinctive mark, and shall be kept together when not in use and entirely separate from the prisoners' ordinary clothing. Such prisoners shall also in the hot weather and rainy season each be supplied with a toke or sun-hat. The Jailer shall at all times have in store stock of extra clothing sufficient to meet all demands under this and the preceding paragraph.

656. Prisoners who work at stone-breaking or at aloe pounding shall be supplied with eye-protectors, gaiters and sleeves of coarse canvas to protect their limbs. Those who are employed on work which specially soils their clothes may be supplied with an extra pair of shorts or a gunny apron.
657. Any prisoner who through want of care, or willfully, renders any articles of clothing or of his equipment unserviceable before he is entitled to a new issue, shall be liable to punishment. The possession of extra clothing or portions of clothing not authorized by these rules, or other articles of jail equipment, or loss of any of those things, or exchanging them, the making of pockets, langotti or extra sleeves, and altering or erasing the numbers on clothing should be punished in accordance with the rules in Chapter III, Part II. On the other hand, any prisoner who makes his clothing last in serviceable condition for one, two or three months beyond the prescribed period shall be rewarded by the Superintendent by the grant of any extra remission he thinks proper within the limit allowed by the remission rules.

658. Each prisoner's clothing and equipment shall be renewed from time to time as necessity arises; no date for the general or periodical issue of clothing, etc., is fixed; prisoners should not be allowed to remain in tattered and unserviceable clothing. The Superintendent should pay attention to this matter at his weekly parades and see that repairs are effected when damage or signs of wear appear.

659. At least once a week, when the weather is fine, the bedding and blankets shall be aired in the sun for full three hours. This shall ordinarily be done after the midday meal, and the bedding shall be left out until the prisoners return from work in the evening.

660. One of the head warders shall be placed in special charge of the clothing godown, and shall be made responsible for the state of the clothes. The godown itself should be dry and well ventilated, and shall be fitted with proper shelves. The blankets and clothing shall be arranged in these shelves either separately or in complete kits ready for issue.

661. The godown head warder, on taking over the kit of a released prisoner, shall see that all the articles have been carefully washed and dried and shall on no account store blankets and clothes in a dirty or damp state; all clothing taken back from prisoners shall be carefully examined, and any that may be fit for further use shall be mended and kept in store for reissue to newly-admitted prisoners. The blankets and clothing in store shall be aired in the sun at least once a month, and, if possible, on Sundays.

662. A careful daily record of all clothing received and issued shall be kept by the Assistant Jailer under the Jailer's supervision. Clothing shall not be declared to be or written off the accounts as unserviceable until examined by the Superintendent and condemned by him as unfit for further use. All clothing considered unserviceable shall be brought before the Superintendent once a month, and after being condemned by him, any portion of it which may then be fit for the repair of other clothing shall be made over to the tailors, and the rest shall be torn up into small pieces not larger than six inches square. All entries in the account of unserviceable clothing written off shall be initialed by the Superintendent.
663. If a civil prisoner is unable to provide himself with clothing to sufficient clothing and bedding or if his own are insufficient for civil health or decency, the Superintendent shall supply such clothing prisoners. and bedding as may be necessary from the jail stores, the amount recovered for clothing and bedding being credited as factory receipts.

664. In case the private clothing of prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment is insufficient for decency or warmth, the Superintendent shall order the supply of whatever jail clothing is necessary to make up the deficiency.

Military prisoners who by their classification or by the nature of their imprisonment are entitled to wear their own clothes should on no account be allowed to wear military uniform while in jail.

If they have no other private clothing they should be provided with jail clothing appropriate to their class.

665. Blankets and bedding, cup and plate and brass tumbler shall be supplied to simple imprisonment prisoners as to certain arti-labouring convicts, and when not in use, the former shall be kept neatly folded, and the latter, clean and arranged in an orderly manner, as required by paragraph 716.

666. Before a condemned prisoner is placed in a cell he shall be given a suit of jail clothing, three blankets (one blanket condemned being instead of the usual tat-bedding), an iron cup and plate and a brass tumbler. Similar action to be taken in the case of a female prisoner.

667. Prisoners admitted to hospital must be supplied with an iron cot for every patient. Each cot shall be covered with a "tat-bed" or mattress and each patient shall be provided with a pillow, two bed sheets and as many blankets as the Medical Officer may consider necessary.

668. Convict overseers will be supplied with a special uniform consisting of blue and white cotton coat (anga), white convict cotton shorts or trousers and white turban made of angocha cloth.

Note.—Female convict overseers shall wear blue saries.

669. Convict watchman shall wear ordinary prison cloth—Distinguishing; but shall have a band of red cloth on the upper part of both sleeves.

670. Convict warders shall wear a uniform which shall consist of a yellow cotton chapkan, white cotton shorts or trousers and white turban made of angocha cloth, a pair of chap-warders and pals. When on patrol duty at night or when posted, in lonely female con-places, where assistance could not readily be obtained they shall carry the ordinary Warder's haton.

Note.—Female convict warders shall be supplied with yellow saries instead of the longs of the jail pattern.
CHAPTER XI

EMPLOYMENT, INSTRUCTION AND
CONTROL OF CONVICTS

Rules under section 59 (12) and (14) of the Prisons Act regulating the employment, instruction and control of convicts within or without prisons and classifying and prescribing the forms of labour and regulating the periods of rest from labour.

SECTION I.—LABOUR AND JAIL INDUSTRIES

671. No work except menial and necessary work shall be done on the following days:—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weekly Days</th>
<th>Public Holidays</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sundays</td>
<td>Muharram (2 days, 8th and 10th).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Year’s Day</td>
<td>Janamastami.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Til Sankrant.</td>
<td>Dassehra.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holi.</td>
<td>Divali (2 days, 1st and 3rd).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramnaumi.</td>
<td>Christmas day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Friday.</td>
<td>Birthday of the King Emperor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id-ul-Fitr.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Id-uz-Zohra.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Prisoners who are not Christians should not, however, be made to spend Sundays in idleness; they shall wash and repair their clothes, attend to the general cleanliness of the jail and put everything in order against the Superintendent’s inspection on Monday. The Jailer and the Assistant Medical Officer shall select prisoners at the Sunday parade whose state of health renders a change in the class of labour desirable, and they shall lay their suggestions before the Superintendent at the Monday parade.

672. All prisoners shall be allowed two hours’ rest from 11:30 a.m. to 1:30 p.m., between the 16th March and 15th October. During the same period prisoners in the “convalescent and infirm” gangs and in the “special” gangs shall have three hours’ rest from 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m., and in other months of the year they shall have two hours’ rest from 12 noon to 2 p.m. During rest-time prisoners shall be locked in their sleeping wards, except in the case of infirm and special gangs in the cold season, who may be allowed to take their rest outside the barracks. Prisoners employed on outdoor work shall not be sent out to work during rain.

From the beginning of November to the 15th March the daily routine will be similar to that described in Chapter XI, Section III, except that the prisoners will be roused an hour later, and will be locked up an hour earlier; during this period of the year, no midday rest is necessary.

At both the midday and evening lock-ups, the prisoners shall be counted carefully into their barracks by the Jailer or octagon officer, assisted by the Head Warder.
673. All labour exacted from prisoners shall be classified as “hard”, “medium” or “light” labour according to the amount of physical exertion required for the performance of a fixed task, and the maximum tasks which shall be exacted from any prisoner shall be fixed. No general reduction of the tasks fixed shall be allowed in any jail without the sanction of the Inspector-General. Every Superintendent shall be acquainted with the tasks to be exacted from his prisoners. In the following table an attempt is made to show standard tasks for each class of labour on the most important of the various kinds of taskable work practised in the jails of the Central Provinces and Berar.

### TASKS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of work</th>
<th>Classification and task</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hard</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yds. ft. in.</td>
<td>Yds. ft. in.</td>
<td>Yds. ft. in.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### L. — Cotton Industry.

- **Weaving 27" pugree cloth**
  - Hard: 12 0 0 10 0 0 8 0 0
  - Medium: 10 0 0 8 0 0 6 0 0
  - Light: 16 0 0 14 0 0 10 0 0
  - Remarks: Do.

- **Weaving 33" pugree cloth**
  - Hard: 14 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 0
  - Medium: 16 0 0 14 0 0 10 0 0
  - Light: 16 0 0 14 0 0 10 0 0
  - Remarks: Do.

- **Weaving 28" bhagri cloth**
  - Hard: 16 0 0 14 0 0 10 0 0
  - Medium: 16 0 0 14 0 0 10 0 0
  - Light: 16 0 0 14 0 0 10 0 0
  - Remarks: Do.

- **Weaving 36" bhagri cloth**
  - Hard: 14 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 0
  - Medium: 14 0 0 12 0 0 8 0 0
  - Light: 18 0 0 15 0 0 12 0 0
  - Remarks: Do.

- **Weaving hand towels 42" x 24" each.**
  - Hard: 6 in. number.
  - Medium: 5 in. number.
  - Light: 4 in. number.
  - Remarks: Do.

- **Weaving bath towels 54" x 36" each.**
  - Hard: 4 in. number.
  - Medium: 5 in. number.
  - Light: 2 in. number.
  - Remarks: Do.

- **Weaving plain or striped 2" durries on handloom.**
  - Hard: 0 12 0 0 10 0 0 0 8 0
  - Medium: 0 10 0 0 8 0 0 0 6 0
  - Light: 0 5 0 0 4 0 0 3 0
  - Remarks: Do.

- **Weaving plain or striped 3" durries on handloom.**
  - Hard: 0 3 6 0 3 6 0 3 6
  - Medium: 0 3 6 0 3 6 0 3 6
  - Light: 0 2 6 0 2 6 0 2 6
  - Remarks: Do.
### Tasks—cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of work</th>
<th>Hard</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weaving plain or striped 8' durries on handloom.</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
<td>Two men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving plain or striped 9' durries on handloom.</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving purdas, handloom 6'</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
<td>0 2 0</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving fancy purdas, handloom 6'</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving Scotch carpets and Kidderminster carpet durries on handlooms.</td>
<td>0 8 0</td>
<td>0 7 0</td>
<td>0 6 0</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving plain or striped punja durries on handlooms.</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
<td>0 1 6</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving plain or striped punja durries with key border on handlooms.</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
<td>0 1 0</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving fancy durries with close pattern on handlooms.</td>
<td>0 0 4</td>
<td>0 0 4</td>
<td>0 0 4</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving fancy durries with Median pattern on handlooms.</td>
<td>0 0 5</td>
<td>0 0 5</td>
<td>0 0 5</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving fancy durries with open pattern on handlooms.</td>
<td>0 0 6</td>
<td>0 0 6</td>
<td>0 0 6</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving plain or striped pile rug on handlooms.</td>
<td>0 0 4</td>
<td>0 0 4</td>
<td>0 0 4</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving fancy pile rugs on handlooms.</td>
<td>0 0 3</td>
<td>0 0 3</td>
<td>0 0 3</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### II. — Woollen Industry.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of work</th>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>Lb.</th>
<th>Lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weaving blanket material</td>
<td>10 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving blanket coat and sleeves.</td>
<td>14 0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving old wool blanket</td>
<td>4 0 0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cops of woollen yarn</td>
<td>22 18</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tasks—cont.

#### Classification and task

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of work</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>II.—Woollen Industry—cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milling blankets material</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening old blanket wool</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teasing old blanket wool</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinning yarn of old blanket wool</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

#### III.—Aloe Industry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of work</th>
<th>Cha.</th>
<th>Cha.</th>
<th>Cha.</th>
<th>Per man</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pounding aloe leaves</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Generally four seers of scraped or pounded unwashed aloe fibre in wet condition produces one seer of good quality dried aloe fibre.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Seers**

| Making aloe twine on charkha         | 4    | (On charkha) | 7 men. |
| Making aloe rope on charkha          | 7½   |              |       |
| Making thick twine on dhera          | 16   | 12           | 8     | Do.    |
| Making thin twine on dhera           | 8    | 6            | 4     | Do.    |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Yds. ft. in. Feet Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weaving 2&quot; to 3&quot; aloe niwar 0 12 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving 8&quot; to 9&quot; aloe salita on loom 0 18 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving 3&quot; tat patties on 0 6 0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tasks: cont.

**Classification and task**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of work</th>
<th>Hard</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yds. ft. in.</td>
<td>Inches</td>
<td>Inches</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III.—Aloe Industry—cont.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving 2' plain pile rug on punja loom.</td>
<td>0 0 9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving 2' fancy pile rug on punja loom.</td>
<td>0 0 7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>S. ft</td>
<td>S. ft.</td>
<td>S. ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving 1” coir pile rug (thin).</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving 1½” coir pile rug (thick).</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV.—Dyeing Industry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing cloth thans</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Per man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reels</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washing yarn reels</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dyeing cloth thans</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reels</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V.—Tailoring Industry.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tackling by hand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Per man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mattress cases</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pillow case or cover</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hemming dusters, fine or coarse.</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>180</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners' (male) kurtas</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbering dusters, 3 letters</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners' (female) kurtis</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>45</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
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</table>
### Tasks—cont.

#### Classification and task

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of work</th>
<th>Hrd</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>V.—Tailoring Industry—cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tacking by hand</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners' caps</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>200</td>
<td></td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners' C. O. coats</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners' C. W. chaplains</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners' jail blankets</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners' jail blanket coats</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail Paid Warders, Forest, Excise and Settlement Department costs.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jail Paid Warders, Forest, Excise and Settlement Department shorts.</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police coats, ordinary</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police coats, railway</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police shorts</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police knickers</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police pugree hemming</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making gaiters, white, blue, or khaki.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VI.—Carpenters' Work</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOS.</td>
<td>NOS.</td>
<td>NOS.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making tent wooden pegs</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making tent wooden rings</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making tent wooden mallets</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making tent wooden poles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making tent bamboo poles</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prisoners' wooden tickets</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>VII.—Blacksmith's Work</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making tent iron pegs</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making tent rings and bands</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making tent spikes</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making tent sockets</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making tent hingess</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making conservancy drums</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making dall drums</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tasks—cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of work</th>
<th>Hard Noa.</th>
<th>Medium Nos.</th>
<th>Light N.os.</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>VII.—Blacksmith’s Work—cont.</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making dall hands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td>Two men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making tassels or thalies</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making ankle rings</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making bar fitters</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making chain fitters</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **VIII.—Bamboo Industry**    |           |             |             |              |
| Making large size bamboo baskets | 1       | 1           | 1           | Per man.     |
| Making small size bamboo baskets | 3       | 3           | 2           | Do.          |
| Making bamboo *rupas*        | 2         | 2           | 1           | Do.          |
| Making bamboo brooms         | 20        | 15          | 10          | Do.          |
| Making sindi brooms          | 5         | 4           | 3           | Do.          |
| Making chick kanchies        | 150       | 100         | 75          | Do.          |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Feet</th>
<th>Feet</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Making plain chicks 4' wide</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making fancy chicks 4' wide</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| IX.—Cane Industry for Nagpur Jail only. |           |             |             |              |
| Soda water bottle cane carrier for 6 bottles | 4 days   | Per man.     |
| Soda water bottle cane carrier for 12 bottles | 5 do.    | do.          |
| Cane tiffin basket—first size | 14 do.  | do.          |
| Cane tiffin basket—second size | 11 do.  | do.          |
| Government House pattern cane chair | 9 do.    | do.          |
| Club pattern chair            | 3 do.    | do.          |
| Round cane chair              | 9 do.    | do.          |
| Fancy square cane chair       | 14 do.   | do.          |
| Fancy round cane chair        | 12 do.   | do.          |
| Fancy sofa cane chair         | 15 do.   | Two men.     |
| Cane-tray for papers          | 2 do.    | Per man.     |
| Canning chair seat            | 2 do.    | do.          |
| Canning chair back            | 3 do.    | do.          |
| Canning easy-chair            | 5 do.    | do.          |
| Waste-paper basket            | 2 do.    | do.          |
| Splitting cane                | 4 chh.   | do.          |

(per day).
### Tasks—cont.

#### Classification and Task

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of work</th>
<th>Hard</th>
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<th>Remarks</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>X.—Oil Mill Industry</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressing seed on Buxar oil</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Per man. <em>Pressing seed.</em> This is done on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mill.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Buxar oil mills. Three prisoners are</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>employed on one mill doing 18 seers of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>seed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressing seed on power</td>
<td>18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>machine.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pressing seed on country</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oil mill.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XI.—Grinding and Cleaning</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grain.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Per man. <em>Cleaning grain.</em> The reduction in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the task means cleaning of grain thoroughly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>and in a better way, completely removing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>the dirt and picking out small particles of</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>clay and stones, if any.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cleaning grain</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Grind grain</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. ft.</td>
<td>C. ft.</td>
<td>C. ft.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>XII.—Stone-breaking.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gitti-breaking—ordinary size</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yds.</td>
<td>Yds.</td>
<td>Yds.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>XIII.—Cotton Industry.</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving plain tape or niwar</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1/4&quot; to 3/4&quot;.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving white or khaki gaitors</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4&quot; material.</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</table>
**Tasks—cont.**

**Classification and task**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of work</th>
<th>Hard</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Light</th>
<th>Remarks</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weaving blue gaitors 4&quot; material</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weaving fringes 4½&quot; material</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cops 1/18's or 1/20's for pugtees</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cops 1/8's for bhagree</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cops 2/10's for dousti or prison cloth.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cops 3/12's twisted for gaitors or 5&quot; tape.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cops 3/8's twisted for niwar 2&quot; to 3&quot;.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cops 4/6's untwisted for durrie looms.</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening 4/6's untwisted twine for punja durries.</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening 4's for rope or twine</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opening waste-cotton yarn</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winding yarn bobbins for tana</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warping yarn tandas for beam</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Two men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beaming yarn tandas on beam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Separating yarn ends of a cloth beam</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1½</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing yarn ends through heels and reed of a cloth beam.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Two men.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drawing yarn ends through heels of a durrie beam.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cotton rope (On charka)</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>(On charka)</td>
<td>By seven men.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cotton twine</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cotton ropol soles</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>.</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Nos.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Two men.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Per man.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Tasks—cont.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of work</th>
<th>Classification and task</th>
<th>Per man.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hard</td>
<td>Medium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cotton money bags</td>
<td>3,000</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cotton money bags</td>
<td>2,000</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cotton money bags</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cotton money bags</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making cotton money bags</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tasks—Tent-Making

#### Time allowed for

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of tent</th>
<th>Tacking folds</th>
<th>Stitching and fixing canvas and rope</th>
<th>Number of men</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>By hand</td>
<td>By machine</td>
<td>Gang of 4 convict.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single Pole Tent 16' x 16'</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Cottage Tent 13' x 13'</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miniature Swiss Cottage Tent</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light Field Service Tent 10' x 8'</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Servants' Tent 12' x 12'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bath Room 6' x 6'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessary Tent 4' x 4'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Necessary Tent 6' x 6'</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Tasks—Quinine Factory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Task</th>
<th>Lb.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Working the machine with two juveniles</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Filling tablets and directions into tubes</td>
<td>400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasting labels on tubes</td>
<td>1,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sealing tubes</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Making 10 gr. powder</td>
<td>600</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Task fixed for the Prisoners in the Central Jail Press, Nagpur**

**COMPOSING DEPARTMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Ensh.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Piece Compositors (For beginners)</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. do.</td>
<td>6,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. do.</td>
<td>9,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Distributors</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**PRESS DEPARTMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hand-Presses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine Presses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pin-adjuster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damping paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From 1,400 to 4,000 impressions according to size of presses and physique of prisoners employed. Foolscap folio 16 stereo or 16 pages, 20,000 sheets.

**BINDING DEPARTMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Leather binding</td>
<td>10 books (400 pages).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cloth do.</td>
<td>12 Do. do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. do. (smal')</td>
<td>25 Do. do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sewing (large books)</td>
<td>20 Do. do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. (small books)</td>
<td>30 Do. do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nathi</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wire-stitching</td>
<td>4,600 stitches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pasting (large forms)</td>
<td>2,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. (small forms)</td>
<td>3,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Envelopes (cutting and pasting)</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruling</td>
<td>7,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perforating</td>
<td>10,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbering by machine</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do. by hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Examining books</td>
<td>20,000 pages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hot press</td>
<td>20,000 forms.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper counting</td>
<td>20,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wrapping forms (per 100)</td>
<td>30,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stitching parcels</td>
<td>20 (stock office).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing forms</td>
<td>40 bundles (stock office).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**STEREO DEPARTMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Large</th>
<th>Medium</th>
<th>Small</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Matrix</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stereo trimming</td>
<td>12 plates (foolscap).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casting plates</td>
<td>40</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Casting rollers</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Entries with regard to labour in the history-ticket.

674. On inspection of every newly-admitted prisoner sentenced to labour the Medical Officer shall determine and enter, or cause to be entered, in the prisoner's history-ticket and in the admission register the class of labour, whether "hard", "medium", or "light," the prisoner is physically fit to perform and the prisoner shall not be put to any harder labour until the Medical Officer has passed him as fit for it. The Medical Officer shall from time to time examine all labouring prisoners at their work, and any recommendation that he may in respect of changing the labour of any prisoner shall be complied with, unless contrary to these rules, in which case the Superintendent shall refer the matter to the Inspector-General for orders.

Time to be given to acquire skill.

675. Every convict on being first put to do any kind of work shall be allowed a reasonable time in which to acquire the skill necessary for the performance of the prescribed task, and if during this time he shows due diligence and makes satisfactory progress he shall be allowed the remission for industry. The time necessary for working up to a full task will depend upon the nature of the work. At such work as oil-pressing, grinding, breaking metal, yarn reeling or twisting, etc., a few days' experience will be sufficient, and a full task shall then be exacted. In industries needing greater skill, such as weaving, carpet or durrie-making, it may be three months before a prisoner can give a full task, according to his intelligence; and care must be taken to make due allowance in estimating a convict's progress for differences of mental and physical capacity. In every case when allotting to a prisoner new work (whether on admission or subsequently) the Superintendent, or, subject to his control, the Deputy Superintendent or Jailer or octagon officer, shall note on the prisoner's history ticket the exact task he is to begin with, and subsequently every increase required, up to the full task. Frequent change of work except on medical grounds should be avoided, but the harder forms of labour, oil-pressing, etc., should not be continued indefinitely without variation, and sedentary work should occasionally be changed for work involving more general movement.

Tasks to be measured or weighed.

676. Whenever the material given to a prisoner to work upon admits of weighment or measurement, the task he is to perform in the course of the day shall be measured or weighed out to him before he commences the work, in order that both the prisoner and the warden in charge of him may see how the work progresses as the day advances. Prisoners on such work as digging, road repairing, weeding, etc., shall have the plot they are to complete measured out for them before they begin work so far as possible.

Work done to be measured and entered daily.

677. Before the prisoners leave their worksheds or places of work on stoppage of work in the afternoon, the Jailer or octagon officer shall go round and measure the work done, at the same time carefully noting it in the work-sheets opposite the name of each prisoner. Every prisoner who has done less than the task allotted to him shall be brought before the Superintendent.
678. Jail labour shall be employed in supplying, firstly, jail requirements, and, secondly, the needs of other consuming departments of Government. With a view to encouraging jail industries all departments of Government should purchase the articles manufactured in the local jails, viz., Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Raipur. No purchases should be made from outside firms without obtaining previous sanction of the Provincial Government through the head of the department. Any complaints regarding either price or the quality of articles manufactured by the local jails should be brought to the notice of the Inspector-General of Prisons by the consuming departments of Government.

679. The number of industries in a jail must be limited as much as possible, and must be deterrent in their character, specially in District Jails. Large industries shall be concentrated in Central Jails. The main object of prison-labour should be the reformation of the criminal; non-productive labour should be avoided; short-term prisoners must necessarily be employed on unskilled labour while the principal mode of employment for long-term prisoners should be intra-mural. Greater benefit to the prisoner is conferred by giving him the best available instruction in up-to-date methods of labour and so fitting him for free living under modern conditions.

680. Jail labour may be utilized—

(1) for the preparation of building materials within the jail premises;

(2) for the construction of large works under the Public Works Department, such works being either within the jail premises or so close to them as to render the provision of separate accommodation for the prisoners unnecessary.

681. The employment of prisoners otherwise beyond the jail premises must be strictly limited to supplying the material for special industries sanctioned by the Inspector-General, except on rare occasions when, with the previous sanction of Government, it is deemed expedient to employ convicts on large works under the Public Works Department, at such a distance from the jails that accommodation on the spot must be provided. No prisoners are to be employed extra-murally on station roads and municipal works, nor shall any prisoner be hired to private individuals for employment outside the jail premises.

682. Jail labour shall be utilized to the fullest possible extent in the erection and repair of all buildings connected with jails. It shall also be used, as far as possible, in the preparation of materials within the jail premises for the Public Works Department, Municipalities, District Boards and private individuals, and on the construction of buildings under the Public Works Department at such a distance from the jail as will admit of the prisoners taking their food at, or receiving it from the jail, and of being similarly supplied with water. When they
are so employed, care should be taken that they are properly protected from the sun and rain, and that they do not use other than boiled water for drinking purposes.

683. For each gang of twenty men employed outside the jail walls on works other than jail works under the Public Works Department or Local Board, the Superintendent may, if the permanent warder staff is not sufficient, employ an extra warder of the lowest grade, without the previous sanction of the Inspector-General. The Public Works Department, or Local Board, as the case may be, shall pay in cash for extra establishment entertained under this rule, but the Superintendent shall pay the warders employed.

684. Every prisoner who has not more than six months of sentence remaining may be employed on extra-mural labour irrespective of the portion of sentence already passed in jail. No prisoner who has more than two years of sentence to run shall be so employed without the sanction of the Inspector-General. No prisoner sentenced to more than six months' imprisonment shall be selected for extra-mural work until he has served at least one-third of his sentence. But no convict shall be employed extra-murally whose previous history or conduct while in jail shows him to be unfit for such employment; whose place of residence is doubtful, or whose home is in an Indian State. Prisoners sentenced under section 224, Indian Penal Code, should on no account be employed extra-murally. This rule applies both to "habitual" and "non-habitual" prisoners, although prisoners of these categories should not be allowed to work together. It also applies to work either on jail land or beyond the jail precincts. No prisoner shall be passed out of the jail for extra-mural work without the sanction of the Superintendent recorded on his history-ticket; and every prisoner so passed, who is not a convict-officer, shall wear an iron ankle ring.

685. Prisoners employed in the garden shall ordinarily be of the non-habitual class with short unexpired sentences, and shall be specially passed for such work by the Superintendent's order recorded on the history-ticket; and no prisoner passed for hard or medium labour shall be put to the lighter form of gardening or agricultural work, which shall be reserved for those passed for light labour or for those specially ordered for such work by the Medical Officer on medical grounds.

No habitual prisoner shall be put to such work except by the Medical Officer's order.

686. The total number of menial servants employed regularly (i.e., cooks, barbers, water-carriers, sweepers, etc.), shall not exceed 10 per cent of the whole number of prisoners in Central and first or second class District Jails, 12 per cent in

*The principles enunciated by the Indian Jails Committee in Chapter IX of their Report (1919-20) on the subject of extra-mural labour should be observed as far as possible.
third class District Jails and 15 per cent in fourth class District Jails and Subsidiary Jails. When the population is below 50, menial servants up to a maximum of 20 per cent may be employed. The Inspector-General is authorised in special cases to sanction the employment of menial servants in excess of the prescribed scale. The barber shall be a non-habitual prisoner. Sweepers shall be chosen from the nehtar or other low castes, if by the custom of the district they perform similar work when free, or from any caste if the prisoner volunteers to do the work; but prisoners of other than low castes who do not perform such work when free shall not be compelled to do it without the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner who, if he withholds such sanction, may authorize the employment of paid sweepers to the number absolutely necessary for the work of the jail. Hospital attendants shall be selected from prisoners passed for light work or those who have completed at least half their sentences. Prisoners in the "convalescent and infirm" gang may be put to this duty under the Medical Officers orders. If there is a large number of serious cases in hospital, the proportion of one attendant to 10 patients may be temporarily exceeded; with this exception Superintendents must see that no more than the authorized percentage of prisoners is employed as jail servants or as convict-officers. If any convict employed as a menial servant has not enough work to occupy his whole time, he shall be placed upon some other work for the remainder of his time.

687. Small detachment of the sweeper gang, shall, under the charge of paid warders, visit all the quarters occupied by jail officials, except the Superintendent's house, twice a day; each house shall in turn be cleaned by the gang, which shall then be marched to the next house. No prisoner of these gangs shall be left about a house.

688. Otherwise than as specified in paragraph 680, the employment of prisoners by, or on behalf of any private person, or any jail official, on private work, except such as is done inside the jail as an ordinary jail industry, and with the knowledge and permission of the Superintendent is strictly prohibited; and any work done inside the jail shall be charged for at full market value. All officials are prohibited from employing prisoners to take care of animals which do not belong to Government.

689. The employment of prisoners as clerks in jail offices is strictly forbidden. But the Inspector-General may, when there is special necessity for it, sanction the employment of an educated prisoner in the copying of letters, preparing of rolls, writing of registers, which have no connection with warrants, remissions, or money transactions. The jailer will be held responsible for seeing that a prisoner so employed is provided with a place for writing quite apart from the rest of the jail officials and where he cannot have access to any jail books or records. Prisoners employed on clerical work will receive no extra remission, unless they are watchmen, convict-overseers or convict-warders when they will only receive the extra remission laid down for services in those grades—vide paragraph 150.
690. The practice of allowing prisoners to go to the bazar on any pretext whatever with or without warders, is strictly prohibited.

691. Convicts who have been conditionally released at the Andamans, or who are at the time of transfer acting as petty officers and holders of responsible posts, shall, if it be found necessary to detain them in jail for two months after their arrival in the Central Provinces and Berar, be usually employed as convict-overseers in the jails to which they are sent, and shall be exempted from hard labour, or, if they choose to labour, shall receive pecuniary remuneration according to the value of the work done.

692. Labouring prisoners in separate, cellular or judicial solitary confinement shall be supplied with suitable work according to their capacity. Grain grinding, oakum-picking and bag-sewing are appropriate forms of labour for cells. Pounding aloe fibre and breaking stones are unsuitable. The grindstones should be so placed as to make the prisoner stand upright at his work. The lower stones of the grindstones shall be fixed to masonry pillars or wooden blocks or tables in the cells, the upper stones being removed after the day's work is done.

693. Simple imprisonment prisoners shall keep their clothing clean and in good order, and their wards and yards clean, provided they belong to a class of society the members of which would in their own houses perform such duties. They shall not be compelled to do any other work, or to perform any menial duties for others, or to do any work of a degrading character, such as scavenger's work.

694. Any simple imprisonment prisoner who volunteers to work shall be allowed to choose such work as is available in the jail, and shall be put to such work, provided he is physically fit to perform it, of which the certificate of the Medical Officer shall be obtained on his history-ticket. If he does a reasonable amount of work he shall be supplied with jail diet according to the labouring scale in paragraphs 593 and 609. Should he fail to do so, the Superintendent may punish him by the alteration of his diet from the labouring to the non-labouring scale but in no other way. In case the prisoner wishes to cease working, and to return to his original position, he shall be allowed to do so.

695. Non-labouring prisoners undergoing simple imprison-ment shall be compelled to take walking exercise for not more than an hour in the morning and an hour in the evening, if the Superintendent and Medical Officer consider it advisable.

696. Convicted prisoners of the "A" and "B" classes shall be given the kind of labour referred to in paragraph 793. They shall be allowed soap for washing their persons and clothes.
697. Every such prisoner shall take such exercise daily in the open air as the Medical Officer considers necessary and under such regulations as the Superintendent shall prescribe.

698. Every prisoner placed in the "A" and "B" classes shall, if he so desires and if he is able to read it, he allowed a religious book like the Bible, Koran or Ramayan and if it is possible and if he so desires he may be allowed a copy of the prayer book, if any, commonly used by members of the religious body to which he professes adherence.

699. The Superintendent shall cause an extract of the rule relating to discipline and conduct, rewards and punishments affecting prisoners to be placed in such cell or ward.

700. One or more light labour prisoners, according to the size of the jail, shall be kept constantly employed in repairing clothing which should be taken up gang by gang under the supervision of a Head Warder.

701. The rules regarding labour shall be applicable to female convicted prisoners, the labour exacted being apportioned according to their strength and ability.

702. Female prisoners shall not be allowed to cook for themselves. Cooked food shall be brought to them by a convict-cook, accompanied by the warder in charge, and shall be placed outside the enclosure gate. The menial duties connected with the female wards shall, if possible, be carried out by the female prisoners themselves and all refuse matter, etc., shall be placed at stated times outside the enclosure to be carried away by male convicts. If there are no female prisoners of suitable estate for conservancy work, two or three specially selected male convict nekters may be taken into the enclosure by a paid warder under the conditions prescribed in paragraph 1088, but shall be kept together and shall not be allowed to go out of the warder’s sight or to hold any communication with the females.

703. Under-trial prisoners shall be subjected to as little interference as possible, but cleanliness of person and clothing shall be rigidly insisted on, and proper provision shall be made for ablation. They shall not be compelled to work except that they shall keep their wards, yards and bedding clean, if accustomed to so in their own houses, but shall not be required to perform duties of a degrading character. Should any under-trial prisoner desire to work, the Superintendent should give him such light labour as he has available but there should be no task and no obligation for the prisoner to do any portion of it nor should the prisoner expect payment for such work. He shall however not be employed on making articles for jail consumption. In no case should under-trials be employed outside their yard.
SECTION II.—INSTRUCTION

704. Jail Superintendent shall see that convicts are instructed in some suitable handicraft in order to help them to earn their livelihood after release.

All adolescent prisoners confined in the Narsinghpur Borstal Institution shall go through the course of instructions laid down for such convicts in that institution.

Prisoners coming into jail with a knowledge of certain handicrafts shall be kept at those handicrafts as far as possible.

The Inspector-General of Prisons may from time to time prescribe the courses of instruction which prisoners shall be required to undergo.

705. On the application of a prisoner, a known minister of his own persuasion as declared by the prisoner at the time of his admission to the jail, may be admitted to the jail for religious ministration to such prisoner, on special festivals and any Sunday, or any one appointed day of the week, provided that—

1. The Superintendent may refuse to admit any minister whose admission he considers inconsistent with the maintenance of discipline in the jail.

2. The religious ministration shall be subject to such conditions as to time, place, duration, etc., as the Superintendent considers necessary, but a separate room or place not accessible to other prisoners shall, if possible, be provided.

On other days than those specified above, a minister shall have access to a prisoner of his persuasion only if he is dangerously ill or under sentence of death, and desires to see a minister. On such desire being expressed, the Superintendent shall, if possible, arrange for a minister of the prisoner’s persuasion to visit him.

No minister should be allowed to have access to any prisoner who does not belong to his own denomination unless the prisoner voluntarily and spontaneously expresses a wish to see such a minister, in which case the matter should be reported to the Inspector-General of Prisons for orders.

SECTION III.—GENERAL CONTROL

706. (1) Prisoners, other than those who may at any time be lawfully confined in cells by way of punishment, shall be removed from their sleeping wards, cells and other compartments, as soon after daybreak as possible. They shall be replaced in their proper sleeping wards and locked up for the night before sunset.

(2) Prisoners shall be kept and shall remain under strict order, discipline and control both by day and night.

707. All movements of prisoners shall be conducted in an orderly and regular manner under strict control.
708. The Inspector-General may, in his discretion, from time to time, issue detailed directions as to the manner in which the order, discipline and control, prescribed in the preceding rules, are to be maintained.

709. Every prisoner shall obey every lawful order issued to him by any officer of the jail or convict-officer of superior rank.

710. The barracks and cells shall ordinarily be unlocked at dawn throughout the year, as soon as it is possible to see the movements of the prisoners distinctly outside the barracks. But the Medical Officer is allowed discretion in delaying the opening of the barracks in the cold weather for all prisoners or for infirm and special gangs. Twenty minutes before the opening of the barracks the rising bell or gong shall be sounded, and the convict-overseers and watchmen shall then rouse the prisoners and make them shake out and fold up the blanket or blankets (according to the season) and gunny bedding neatly, so as to show the blanket or blankets in even folds to the front, surrounded by the gunny bedding folded longitudinally. The overseer shall be responsible that the bedding is properly folded and arranged in line on the beds. Having done this the prisoners shall sit in pairs in file down the centre of the barrack, the leading pair at the gate, until the Jailer or Head Warder comes to open the barrack. At the same time the overseers will ascertain if any prisoners are sick or require medical treatment and wish to see the medical subordinate or have used the night latrine. All these shall be placed at the rear of the file.

711. Whenever prisoners are marched from one part of the jail to another, or are sitting or standing in gangs, except when actually taking meals or at work, or when paraded for inspection, they shall be arranged in files of pairs, and shall rise, move forward, stop or sit down at the word of command or signal. This method shall be followed in carrying out the parades prescribed in the following paragraphs. At these parades the signal shall usually be the stroke of a bell or gong. At Central Jails the parades can be carried out simultaneously in all divisions by signal from the central tower or some central place. Whenever the Jailer or any officer of superior rank to him visits or passes a gang of prisoners, the prisoners shall obey the word of command as follows:

"Eh".—To stop work or marching, if so engaged, and stand at attention.

"Do".—To resume work, continue marching, or sit.

The command will be given by the officer in charge of the gang.

For "A" and "B" class prisoners and special class under-trials the corresponding words of command shall be "Attention" and "As you were".

See para. 439 (a).

Prisoners to be moved in files and to salute on word of command.
712. After the barracks have been opened and the prisoners counted out they shall be marched to the latrine and be made to sit in file at a short distance therefrom, whilst those who wish to do so are allowed to visit the latrine in turn. During this parade those prisoners who wish to see the Medical Subordinate, or need outdoor treatment shall be made to sit a little apart from the rest, and shall be inspected by the Medical Subordinate, who shall see that they get such treatment as is necessary, but if any prisoner appears to be seriously ill he shall be sent to the Medical Subordinate at once.

713. At all latrine parades every prisoner shall be allowed to remain at least five minutes in the latrine, and longer if absolutely necessary. Each latrine parade ought not to occupy more than half an hour; every latrine should therefore contain compartments in the proportion of 1 to 6 of the number of prisoners to use it, and the washing place contiguous to each latrine should have one compartment to every four latrine seats. The latrine parades should be carefully regulated by the warden in charge, who should allow only so many prisoners to go at a time as there are vacant compartments.

714. On completion of the latrine parade the prisoners shall be marched to the bathing-platform and there wash their faces and hands. From the bathing-platform the prisoners shall be marched to the spot where their distribution into working gangs is to take place, they shall then sit down, and the early morning meal shall be distributed to them. At this time the Jailer or octagon officer shall arrange any alterations of the gangs that may be necessary, noting any change of work he may order in the prisoners' history-tickets or causing such entries to be made under his initials, and having the alterations entered in the gang books.

715. On completion of the early morning meal the prisoners shall be arranged in their working gangs according to the gang rolls. Each gang shall be made over to its responsible officer, the rolls shall be called, and the gangs shall be marched to their working places.

716. Every prisoner shall at all times carry his complete kit (except bedding and blankets not in use) with him. At the working places each prisoner's clothing not in use shall be carefully folded and arranged in line with that of others, blanket coat below, the other articles above. If the prisoners are allowed to use a blanket to protect them from the cold during morning parades or at their work, they shall likewise each carry this blanket with them. In front of each pile of clothing shall be placed the prisoner's iron plate, cup and brass tumber which must at all times be clean and bright. The Head Warder or paid warders or convict-officers under him, as may be directed by the Superintendent, shall be held responsible for any articles, except the bedding and blankets not in use, found in the wards after the prisoners have left them.
717. Where a workshed is enclosed and provided with a gate, the gate shall be kept locked after prisoners have entered and the key of the gate shall be kept by the officer in charge of the yard.

718. A urinal shall be placed in each workshed or other place where prisoners work, and prisoners shall only be allowed to use the latrine out of hours when there is actual necessity for it. Every prisoner who uses the latrine out of hours shall be reported to the Medical Subordinate. A prisoner going frequently to the latrine out of hours may either be placed under medical observation in a segregation ward or cell, subject to such diet as the Medical Officer may direct for such cases, or, if there is good cause to believe that the prisoner has visited the latrine unnecessarily, the irregularity may be treated as a jail offence. In the case of newly-convicted prisoners some latitude should be allowed in the enforcement of this rule.

719. At 10-30 a.m., work shall be stopped and the prisoners shall be marched to the latrines and bathing-platforms, the midday parades being conducted in precisely the same manner as the early morning parades, except that the prisoners should at this parade bathe the whole person. After the midday parade the prisoners' rations shall be distributed, and the warder on duty will enquire whether there are any complaints regarding the food; should any complaints be made, they will at once be brought to the notice of the Jailer. From the feeding parade the prisoners shall be marched to the bathing-platforms to wash their hands and clean their plates and brass tumblers. At the end of the platforms a tub should be placed in which all the uneaten food is thrown as the prisoners march past it. The convicts shall then either return to their work or be locked up in their barracks for the midday rest according to the season of the year (see paragraph 672, clause 2).

720. When the bell or gong is sounded for resuming work in the afternoon the gangs shall be marched to their work-places, shall deposit their clothes, plates, cups and brass tumblers as described above, shall resume work, and continue working until the evening bell rings for the cessation of work. The gangs shall then stop work, take up their clothing, etc., and march to their respective wards or appointed place where they shall be counted and the number compared with the gang books. They shall then perform the feeding, washing, and latrine parades under the same regulations as prescribed for the mid-day parades, except that unless specially ordered to do so, the prisoners shall only wash their faces and hands instead of bathing entirely, but in cases where prisoners are put to exceptionally dirty work, such as carrying earth, in the hot weather, cleaning wool, etc., certain gangs may be allowed to bathe entirely at the evening parade by a written order from the Superintendent. If necessary, the gangs shall then be broken up and the prisoners shall be arranged according to their location in the sleeping barracks, but as far
as possible, prisoners who work together shall sleep together. They shall then be marched to their barrack gates and sit in file there until counted in and locked-up.

721. All prisoners working in gangs outside the jail shall be brought inside and be made to take part in the different parades. The bathing and feeding of prisoners outside the jail is prohibited except under the written order of the Superintendent.

722. A night latrine shall be provided for each ward, and shall be screened off for purposes of decency. Prisoners shall use the night latrine for defecation only when actually necessary, and, as a rule, it should only be used in cases of sickness. Any prisoner who uses the latrine at night shall be reported by the watchman and dealt with as ordered in paragraph 718. If he is found to be sick, he shall immediately be placed under medical observation separate from other patients.

723. Strict silence shall be maintained at all times except when any enquiry or instructions relating to work are necessary. All talking, singing, or quarrelling in the wards at night is prohibited. No prisoner shall be allowed to leave his bed for any purpose without first obtaining the permission of the watchman. No prisoner shall sit or lie on any other prisoner’s bed.

Exception.—Prisoners undergoing simple imprisonment will be allowed to converse together in their ward or place in a quiet and orderly manner except at parades, at exercise time and at night.

724. The Superintendent shall hold a parade of all the prisoners on one morning in the week, Monday morning if possible being selected, when all prisoners will have the opportunity of making any complaint to him. The jailer, at a parade to be held on Sunday, shall inspect the clothing of all the prisoners and see that it is properly washed, etc. In the winter months, this parade may be held in the open air in the sun, but in the hot weather and rainy season, the prisoners shall be paraded under shelter. At the Superintendent’s parade the prisoners shall be arranged in line, each class in its own division. Before each prisoner shall be spread in neat order his hat bed, blankets, blanket coat and spare clothing, brass tumbler, cup, plate and history-ticket. All prisoners losing weight shall be paraded separately for the inspection of the Superintendent and Medical Officer. On arrival of the Superintendent at the word of command all prisoners shall stand up and take up the history-ticket which shall be held in the left hand by convict-officers and in the right hand by other prisoners. The Superintendent shall then pass down in line, listen to complaints and requests of every description and pass orders thereon; satisfy himself that remissions have been duly awarded and communicated to the prisoners, and that the prisoners know what remission they have earned; see that the classification rules are carried out; note that history-tickets are supplied to all prisoners and written up; that weighments have been duly made and recorded on the tickets; that the weighments are carefully considered by his subordinates in the distribution of labour, and that prisoners losing weight are
duly set apart for medical inspection; see that prisoners’ clothing, bedding and kit are provided in full and are clean and in good order, properly marked with prisoners numbers, and that the prisoners are cleanly in person; and pick out any sickly-looking prisoners who he thinks should be brought to the Medical Officer’s notice (or if he is a Medical Officer, that he thinks should be placed under observation). In Central Jails where the numbers are large, and where it is not possible to hold this parade of all the prisoners at one time, half of the prisoners shall be paraded one week, and the other half the following week. Convict-officers shall be paraded separately from ordinary prisoners. Petitions regarding the removal of fetters, letter-writing, etc., should as a rule be made at the Superintendent’s parade.

725. At the weekly parade held by the Superintendent under paragraph 724, female prisoners shall be paraded with bare head and hair flowing.

726. No prisoner shall leave his work or his line to make any representation to the Superintendent or Jailer. The Jailer or octagon officer shall at least once in the day visit all the prisoners and give them the opportunity of making representa-
tions and complaints on any urgent matter, such as appealing, assault or ill-treatment. Any prisoner wishing to appeal or making such a complaint shall be brought by the Jailer or octa-
gon officer before the Superintendent, but minor complaints and petitions should as a rule await the Superintendent’s general parade. In District Jails, Superintendents shall see each prisoner every day, and in Central Jails once every two days.

727. If a prisoner desires to file a criminal complaint against a person outside the jail, his statement or petition shall be received by the Superintendent and forwarded to the District Magistrate concerned for necessary action. The prisoner shall be allowed facilities for the purpose in accordance with the rules contained in paragraphs 888 to 932 in so far as they may be applicable. He cannot, however, be permitted to attend the court unless an order for his attendance has been received by the Superintendent.

728. Prisoners are bound—
(a) to obey the orders of all jail officers;
(b) to remain strictly with their gangs and within the part of the jail in which they are confined, unless ordered by proper authority to leave it; to keep in file when not at work, and to strictly carry out the regular parades;
(c) to abstain from talking when at file or at unlocking or at latrine, bathing or other parades, or at any time when ordered by an officer of the prison to desist; also to abstain from abuse, singing, quarrelling, loud laughing, loud talking and indecent behaviour at any time;
(d) to hold no communication with outsiders, female, civil, or under-trial prisoners or prisoners of a different class from their own; and to hold no communication with the guards beyond what is absolutely necessary;

(e) not to smoke or receive or possess implements for smoking, or tobacco (except when authorised); not to receive or possess ganja or other drugs or money or jewellery, any article of food or clothing prohibited by the jail rules; or books, papers, or writing materials of any description unless specially authorised by the Superintendent or Jailer, or rope or any knife, or other implement (except in working hours, and when the implement is required for their work), and, when they find any of these articles or know of any other prisoner having any such article, to report the matter to the Jailer or warder;

(f) to report any plot or conspiracy, and any attempt to escape or preparation for an escape, or for an attack upon any prisoner or jail official;

(g) to help the jail officers in case of any attack upon them;

(h) to keep their clothes, blankets, bedding, history-tickets, fetters, brass tumblers and iron cups, clean and in proper order;

(i) to keep their persons clean;

(j) to perform their allotted tasks willingly and carefully and to take proper care of any property of Government entrusted to them for the purpose;

(k) to be orderly in their behaviour; to march two and two when they move about the jail, and when addressing or addressed by a jail officer or visitor to stand at attention with their hands down, to salute when ordered;

(l) not to remove provisions from the cook-room or feeding platforms without authority, or conceal any article of food in the wards or cells;

(m) not to remove any un consumed food from the place where the meal is taken;

(n) to keep to the bed, the ward, the yard, and the seat at meals or at work which have been assigned to them;

(o) not to loiter about the yards or in the wards after the doors have been opened, or bathe or visit the latrine out of hours;

(p) not to commit any nuisance or make water in any part of the jail which has not been assigned for that purpose, or to dirty or injure any part of the jail or any article in the jail in any way;
(q) to show respect to all officers; not to strike, assault, or threaten any officer or prisoner;

(r) not to gamble or barter or play any game (unless specially permitted by Superintendent of Jail) within the jail; nor keep animals, birds, or other pets;

(s) to wear the clothing given to them, and not to exchange it or any part of their jail kit for that of any other prisoner.

Disobedience to the above or any jail rules or of any lawful order will subject the offender to punishment.

Note.—All privileges such as interviews, letters, facilities for reading, etc., are contingent on good behaviour in jail and the Superintendent of Jail is empowered to withdraw or postpone individual privileges for unsatisfactory conduct on the part of any prisoner.

729. Civil prisoners must be properly dressed when leaving their rooms or wards during the day; they must stand up when any inspecting officer or authorized visitor visits the civil ward, must answer any questions put to them by such officers or visitors in the discharge of their duty and otherwise treat them with respect and they must comply with the regulations of the jail and the Superintendent's order.

730. All prisoners shall wash their own clothing at the bathing parade on the day preceding the Superintendent's weekly parade. For this purpose in each division of the jail at the bathing platform a tub shall be placed filled with a solution of alkaline earth (saji matti) of sufficient strength. Into this solution each prisoner as he passes in file shall dip his clothes so as to saturate them. Dry saji matti shall not be given to the prisoner. The blankets, coats and bedding shall be boiled and washed once in three months, and the hospital clothing and bedding at short intervals by a gang of sweepers specially set apart for this work and when possible in the outer grounds of the jail, where a boiler may be erected and platform made for the purpose.

731. The daily routine prescribed in the foregoing rules shall be observed also on Sundays, New Year's Day, Tihar, Sankrant, Holi, Ramnavmi, Good Friday, Id-ul-Fitr, Id-ul-zuha, Moharrum (2 days, 8th and 10th), Janmashtami, Dasehra, Devali (2 days, 1st and 3rd day), Christmas Day and Birthday of the Emperor, except that no prisoner shall be required to work on those days otherwise than in performing menial offices and other necessary work, including cleaning up and tidying the jail premises. The prisoners shall on Sunday be allowed to take exercise in the yards in gangs till 10 a.m. and again for an hour before the evening parades. In the intermediate time they shall sit down in file either in their wards, or, if the weather be cool enough, in the yards. Jews shall not be compelled to work on Saturdays.
732. A jail garden or permanent brickfield shall always be enclosed either by a thick hedge, preferably of aloes or cactus, planted on several rows on a bank with a ditch on either side, or a mud wall protected by tiles, so that the prisoners may not be able to see outsiders or be seen by them. No gaps should be allowed, and the hedge or wall should be impassable to thieves or cattle. The number of openings should be strictly limited to those absolutely necessary for purposes of ingress and egress, and should be provided with efficient gates or doors.

SECTION IV.—HAIR-CUTTING

733. (i) All male criminals (other than convict-officers) sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for any period exceeding one month shall, on the final confirmation of the sentence, or on the expiration of the period of appeal without an appeal being preferred, have their hair cropped short, and the operation shall be repeated on alternate Sundays by prisoners set apart for the duty, who shall not however be excused from other labour on week days, if under sentence of rigorous imprisonment. The Hindus will retain the chutiah of a reasonable length. The beards and moustaches of all prisoners shall be trimmed, the beard of Muhammadans being left an inch in length. All prisoners to whom this proceeding would be unjustly offensive or degrading shall, at the discretion of the Superintendent, be exempt from it.

Note.—The short cropping of hair referred to in this rule shall be optional except on medical ground.

(ii) "A" and "B" class prisoners will have their hair cropped and moustaches trimmed like "C" class prisoners and when they do not wear beards and whiskers, they shall be shaved by a selected "C" class prisoner, or, if a suitable "C" class prisoner is not available, they may be shaved at suitable intervals by an outside barber selected by the Superintendent of the Jail, provided that, at the discretion of the Superintendent, any such prisoner may be permitted to keep a safety razor and other shaving materials at his own expense.

(iii) The hair of female prisoners shall not be cut.

Note.—A small quantity of oil (1 chhatak) may be issued every Sunday to each female prisoner for the hair or for unction, and a comb shall form part of every female prisoner’s outfit. The matron or jailer will see that the oil is not used for other purposes. Looking glasses (size 1' x 8") shall be supplied one to each occupied female barrack (not cells) in every jail.

(iv) Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment shall be exempt from having their hair or beard cut or shaved.

(v) Under-trial prisoners shall not be allowed to cut their hair or in any way to alter their personal appearance so as to make it difficult to recognize them provided that prisoners who have been more than a month in Jail may, if they desire it have them cut to the length it was when they were admitted.

(vi) Convict watchmen and convict overseers are exempt from having their heads shaved and beards trimmed.
The hair, beard, whiskers, and moustaches of all prisoners shall, if they desire it, be allowed to remain uncut during the last month of imprisonment.

Proviso.—If on account of vermin, dirt or any disease the Medical Officer deems it necessary to cut the hair or shave the head of any prisoner, this shall be done on his written order entered in the prisoner’s history-ticket.

SECTION V.—CONTROL IN MATTERS AFFECTING CASTE OR RELIGION

734. Sikh prisoners will be allowed the following concessions:

1. To keep the hair long (kes).
2. To keep the comb (kanga).
3. To retain the iron bangle (hara).
4. To wear short draws (kachhi) instead of jangias; the kachhi, if possible, to reach to the knees.
5. A miniature dagger (kirpan) made of steel, one inch in length, may be supplied by the jail authorities to every Sikh prisoner who wishes to wear a kirpan.
6. They may be allowed to wear a pagri instead of the kan-topi (length of pagri to be decided by the Jail Superintendent).
7. Every Sikh prisoner should be supplied once a week with oil and soap or soap-nut, whichever he prefers for his hair.
8. Jhatka meat should, whenever possible, be provided for Sikh prisoners requiring meat.

735. Interference with the religion or caste prejudices of prisoners is prohibited and in case of complaints of interference the Superintendent will take means to ascertain whether the complaints are well founded or not. No relaxation of the working rules shall be allowed, but prisoners shall be permitted to perform their devotions at suitable times and in suitable places as may be authorized by the Superintendent.

736. Following are the rules on the subject of religious observances by prisoners in jails:

a) All Muhammadan prisoners shall be allowed to retain their hair and beards as laid down in paragraph 733 above.

b) All Muhammadan prisoners shall be allowed to say their prayers five times a day and at special times on Fridays and on important festivals. They shall also be permitted to keep the fast of Ramzan if the Medical Officer considers they are physically fit to do so. Those prisoners who keep the fast shall be given their full day’s supply of rations at sundown which they shall be permitted to take into their sleeping barracks with them.
(c) Any Muhammadan prisoner shall be allowed to retain in his possession the Koran or any other religious book he desires.

(d) Every Muhammadan shall be provided with the special type of pants sanctioned for such prisoners.

(e) The hair and moustaches of all Hindu prisoners shall be dealt with as laid down in paragraph 727 above, more especially with reference to the retention of the chutiah.

(f) All Hindu prisoners, whose custom it is to wear the sacred thread, shall be allowed to retain it. In cases in which the thread has been removed before arrival in jail, a new one should be provided at Government expense if the prisoner is unable to purchase one for himself. A Hindu Head Warder or Warder shall be detailed to make the necessary purchases.

(g) All Hindu prisoners shall be permitted to say their prayers as often as is necessary and may observe important fast days.

(h) Every Hindu prisoner shall be permitted to retain in his possession the Ramayana or any other religious books he requires.

(i) All Sikh prisoners shall be dealt with according to paragraph 734 above, and will be given the same religious facilities as are allowed to the other classes of prisoners.

(j) Superintendents of Jails will make the most convenient arrangements they can for Christian prisoners to follow their religious observances.

(k) It must be thoroughly understood that the observance of religious customs is not to interfere in any way with the carrying on of the jail work or the completion of the task allotted to the prisoners.
CHAPTER XII
PROHIBITED ARTICLES

Rules under section 59 (13) of the Prisons Act for defining articles the introduction or removal of which into or out of prisons without due authority is prohibited

737. Under section 59 (13) and (27) of the Act the following are declared to be prohibited articles, within the meaning of section 42 and clause (12) of section 45 of the Prisons Act, the introduction or removal, or attempted introduction or removal, of which into or out of any prison, and the supply, or attempted supply of which, to any prisoner outside the limits of a prison, without due authority, are prohibited:

1. Alcohol or spirituous liquors of any kind.
2. Materials for smoking, chewing or snuffing, such as tobacco, pipes, chillums, etc.
3. Ganja, opium, or any other drug or poisonous article.
4. Poisonous materials, materials for making fire, or materials which would cause disfiguration.
5. Money, currency notes, valuable securities, jewellery or ornaments of any kind.
6. Books, printed matter, letters or writing materials of any kind not authorized by the Superintendent.
7. Knives, arms, ropes, strings, bamboos, ladders, sticks, any article likely to facilitate escape or implements of any kind, except those issued for use in the performance of work, and those excepted only during work hours, and at such places as they are required for jail work.
8. Any article which has not been issued for the use of prisoners from the jail stores and supplies.

Note.—The above list of prohibited articles applies to undertrials and civil prisoners.

Exceptions.—(a) Undertrial prisoners may, at their own expense, be permitted the use of a reasonable quantity of cigarettes or tobacco under the strict condition that they do not give any away.

(b) Civil prisoners may be allowed to smoke.

(c) Prisoners who have behaved well may, out of their earnings in jail, be permitted to smoke or chew tobacco, subject to such rules as may be made by the Inspector-General. ‘A’ and ‘B’ class prisoners may, at their own expense, be allowed to smoke or chew tobacco.

(d) Female prisoners may be allowed to have supari (betelnuts) out of their jail earnings if they so desire.

738. The Superintendent shall affix outside the jail in a conspicuous place a notice setting forth the acts prohibited under section 42 of Act IX of 1894 and the penalties incurred by their commission.
739. Every article, of whatever description, shall be deemed to be a prohibited article within the meaning of section 42 and clause (12) of section 45 of the Prisons Act, in the case of—

(1) A prisoner—if introduced into or removed from any jail, or received, possessed or transferred by such prisoner, and such article has—

(a) not been issued for his personal use from jail stores or supplies, under proper authority;

(b) been so issued, is possessed or used at a time or place other than such as is authorized; or

(c) not been placed in his possession for introduction, removal or use, as the case may be, by proper authority.

(2) A jail official—if introduced into or removed from any jail, or supplied to any prisoner, and such article—

(a) has not been issued or sanctioned, for his personal use by proper authority;

(b) is not an article of clothing necessary for his personal wear; or

(c) has not been placed in his possession by proper authority for introduction into or removal from the jail or for the purpose of being supplied to any prisoner.

(3) A visitor—if introduced into or removed from any jail, or supplied to any prisoner, and such article—

(a) is not required for his personal use while within the jail and has not been declared by him before entering the jail, and the introduction into or removal from the jail, or possession of which while in the jail, has not been permitted by proper authority;

(b) is introduced, with or without authority, and is not retained in his possession until he has left the jail premises; or

(c) comes into his possession while within the jail, and is subsequently removed by him from the jail.

(4) Any other person—if introduced into or removed from the jail, or supplied to any prisoner, whether within or without the jail.
CHAPTER XIII

CONFINEMENT IN FETTERS OF TRANSPORTATION PRISONERS

Rules under section 59 (16) of the Prisons Act for regulating the confinement in fetters of prisoners sentenced to transportation

740. Under section 57 (1) of the Prisons Act, IX of 1894, transportation prisoners may be confined in fetters for three months from the date of admission to jail; ordinarily after admission to a Central Jail safe custody fetters will be removed. They will not in any case be imposed in a Central Jail for a longer period than one month without the special sanction of the Inspector-General. As such prisoners will be detained in District and Subsidiary Jails for only short periods, it will not usually be necessary to keep them in fetters for so long as three months. Fetters intended for the security of these prisoners must be of the sanctioned weights mentioned in paragraph 118.

NOTES.—The Raipur District Jail shall be considered as a Central Jail for the purpose of this rule.
CHAPTER XIV
CLASSIFICATION AND SEPARATION
OF PRISONERS

Rules under section 59 (17) of the Prisons Act for the
classification and separation of prisoners

SECTION 1.—CLASSIFICATION AND SEPARATION
OF PRISONERS

741. Under-trial prisoners shall be divided into two
classes: (1) special class, and (2) ordinary class.

742. Convicted criminal prisoners shall be divided into
three classes: (1) class “A”, (2) class “B” and (3) class “C”.

743. The trying Court, subject to the approval of the Dis-
trict Magistrate, may admit to the special class an under-trial
prisoner who, in his opinion, has by social status, education
or habit of life been accustomed to a superior mode of living.

744. (a) The High Court of Judicature, Sessions Judges,
Additional Sessions Judges and District Magistrates may, in
accordance with rules 746 and 747, make a recommendation to
the Provincial Government for the admission either to class
“A” or class “B” of a convicted criminal prisoner, including a
prisoner who has been required to execute a bond to keep the
peace or to be of good behaviour who is an accused either in
an original case or in an appeal or in a revision before them.

(b) Other Magistrates may make such a recommendation
through the District Magistrate, who shall forward it to the
Provincial Government with his opinion.

(c) The District Magistrate may make a recommendation in
any case when a Magistrate subordinate to him has not done so,
if he considers that a recommendation should be made.

745. Trying Courts will, in the jail warrant, describe pris-
soners under the classification which they have recommended.
This classification shall be observed by the jail authorities unless
altered by the Provincial Government: provided that in the
case of prisoners convicted by a Court subordinate to the Dis-
trict Magistrate, the District Magistrate shall have authority to
instruct the jail authorities to observe the classification recom-
manded by him pending the decision of the Provincial Gov-
ernment.

746. A convicted criminal prisoner may be recommended
for class “A” if—

(a) he is non-habitual prisoner of good character; and

(b) he, by social status, education and habit of life, has been
accustomed to a superior mode of living; and

(c) he has not been convicted of—

(1) an offence involving elements of cruelty, moral degra-
dation or personal greed;

(2) serious or premeditated violence;

(3) a serious offence against property;
(4) an offence relating to the possession of explosives, firearms or other dangerous weapons with the object of committing an offence or of enabling an offence to be committed;
(5) abetment or incitement of offences falling within the above sub-clauses.

747. A convicted criminal prisoner may be recommended for class “B” if by social status, education or habit of life he has been accustomed to a superior mode of living, irrespective of the offence committed. The classifying Court may recommend for class “B” a habitual prisoner also, if, in its opinion, the character and antecedents of the prisoner justify it.

748. Class “C” will consist of prisoners who are not classified in classes “A” and “B”.

749. In every jail, prisoners of each of the following categories shall be kept separate from those of the other categories:—
(1) Civil prisoners.
(2) Under-trial prisoners.
(3) Female prisoners.
(4) Male prisoners under 18 years of age who have arrived at the age of puberty.
(5) Male prisoners who have not arrived at the age of puberty.
(6) Other male “habitual” prisoners.
(7) Other male “non-habitual” prisoners.
(8) “Star” class prisoners.
(9) “A” and “B” class prisoners.

750. Prisoners of the “A” or “B” class who are accustomed to the western mode of living shall have separate accommodation from prisoners accustomed to the eastern mode of living.

751. Prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment shall remain during the day time in the part of the jail assigned to them, and shall not enter the labour yards or communicate with the labouring prisoners unless they elect to work, in which case they must remain with the gang to which allotted.

752. Female prisoners shall be rigidly secluded from the male prisoners, and the under-trial women shall be kept apart from the convicts. (See paragraphs 741 and 758.) As far as possible, female adolescents must be kept away from older prisoners, habituals from non-habituals, and prostitutes and procures from women who have hitherto lived a respectable life. The female ward shall be so situated as not to be overlooked by any part of the male jail; and there shall be a separate hospital for sick female prisoners within or directly adjoining the female enclosure.

753. Female prisoners under sentence of death shall be kept in the female yard and guarded by female warders.
754. Youthful offenders shall be divided into two classes, namely, juveniles, or boys below 15 years of age, and juvenile adults, or youths of 15 to 21 years of age.

755. Juvenile and juvenile adults, when confined either as under-trials or after conviction, shall at all times be kept apart from adult prisoners and juveniles shall invariably sleep apart from juvenile adult prisoners.

756. Every prisoner sentenced to death shall from the date of his sentence, and without waiting for the sentence to be confirmed by the High Court, be confined in some place, a cell if possible within the jail, apart from all other prisoners.

757. Under clause (4) of section 3, Act IX of 1894, any prisoner who is not a "criminal prisoner" is a "civil prisoner". Every civil prisoner shall be confined in the civil ward or jail and shall not be allowed to hold communication or be associated with criminal prisoners. The law provides that civil prisoners shall be kept separate from criminal prisoners. Any part of a jail may be set apart for civil prisoners, provided that it admits of the complete isolation of civil from criminal prisoners.

758. There shall be separate accommodation for prisoners under-trial, both male and female (see paragraph 741), and arrangements shall be made, where male under-trial prisoners under the age of 18 are confined, for separating them altogether from other prisoners, and for separating those of them who have arrived at the age of puberty from those who have not. The under-trial wards shall be strictly segregated from the rest of the jail.

NOTE.—Under the provisions of section 541 (1) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Provincial Government has directed that all male unconvicted criminal prisoners under the age of 15 years on trial in any criminal court situated at Jubbulpore shall be confined during the period of their trial in the Jubbulpore Reformatory School:

Provided that the magistrate conducting the trial shall have discretion to commit to jail custody any such unconvicted criminal prisoner who is charged with an offence connecting gross moral turpitude.

759. If possible under-trial prisoners who are known to be habitual criminals shall be kept separate from those who are not.

760. When practicable, under-trial prisoners who are accused of heinous offences should not be confined with those who are accused of offences less heinous. Any under-trial prisoner who is accused of committing a crime in concert shall be kept separate from others concerned in the same case. When there are separate compartments in the under-trial ward these should be utilized for the purpose. If there is no separate compartment, such prisoners may be kept in separate cells by day and in separate wards by night, but care must be taken that they...
are not kept in solitary confinement. As far as practicable, a confessing under-trial prisoner shall be separated from all other prisoners. If a cell is used for segregating a confessing under-trial prisoner he shall be allowed the free use of the yard in front of the cell.

NOTE.—A confessing under-trial prisoner is one who is certified as such by a magistrate.

761. All convicted criminal prisoners shall be classified and placed in one or other of the following categories:—

(a) Habitual criminals.
(b) Non-habitual criminals.

Note.—For convenience of reference, prisoners falling in the first of the above categories are referred to as “habituals” and those falling in the second category are described as “non-habituals” or “casuals”.

The following persons shall be liable to be classed as habitual criminals:—

(i) Any person convicted of an offence whose previous conviction or convictions under Chapters XII, XVI, XVII or XVIII of the Indian Penal Code taken by themselves or with the facts of the present case show that he habitually commits an offence or offences punishable under any or all of those Chapters;
(ii) any person committed to or detained in prison under section 123 (read with section 109 or section 110) of the Code of Criminal Procedure;
(iii) any person convicted of any of the offences specified in (i) above when it appears from the facts of the case, even although no previous conviction has been proved that he is by habit a member of a gang of dacoits, or of thieves or a dealer in slaves or in stolen property;
(iv) any member of a criminal tribe* subject to the discretion of the Provincial Government concerned;
(v) any person convicted of an offence and sentenced to imprisonment under the corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure as applied by order under the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1902, or by the authority of any Prince or State in India.

* The following are declared as criminal tribes by the Provincial Government:—


25. Trikarkar.

† Members of the Banjara tribe who have settled down to cultivation should not, as a matter of course, be classed as habitual criminals.
(vi) any person convicted by a court or tribunal acting outside India under the general or special authority of His Majesty of an offence which should have rendered him liable to be classified as a habitual criminal if he had been convicted in a court established in British India.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this definition the word “conviction” shall include an order made under section 118, read with section 110, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

762. (i) The classification of a convicted person as a habitual or non-habitual shall ordinarily be made by the convicting court, but if the convicting court omits to do so, such classification may be made by the District Magistrate of the district in which the criminal was convicted, or, in the absence of an order by the convicting court or District Magistrate, and pending the result of a reference to the District Magistrate, by the officer in charge of the jail, where such convicted person is confined:

Provided that any person classed as a habitual criminal may apply for a revision of the order.

(ii) The convicting court or the District Magistrate may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that any convicted person shall not be classed as a habitual criminal and may revise such direction.

(iii) Convicting courts or District Magistrates, as the case may be, may revise their own classifications, and the District Magistrate may alter any classification of a prisoner made by a convicting court or any other authority provided that the alteration is made on the basis of facts which were not before such court or authority.

(iv) Every habitual criminal shall as far as possible be confined in a special jail in which no prisoner other than habitual criminals shall be kept:

Provided that the Inspector-General of Prisons may transfer to this special jail any prisoner, not being a habitual criminal, whom, for reasons to be recorded in writing, he believes to be of so vicious or depraved a character and to exercise, or to be likely to exercise, so evil an influence on his fellow prisoners that he ought not to be confined with other non-habitual prisoners but a prisoner so transferred shall not otherwise be subject to the special rules affecting habitual criminals.

(v) Prisoners of the habitual and non-habitual categories shall have, wherever possible, a separate sleeping ward or wards, and during the day shall be kept separate as much as possible. If there are not separate feeding platforms, latrines and bathing platforms for each class, suitable arrangements shall be made to prevent the mixture of the two classes at the different parades. No squad of prisoners working together or employed upon any one machine shall on any account include prisoners of the two classes.
### 763. Habitual prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment shall be kept separate from prisoners sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, unless they elect to work, in which case they may work with the latter during the prescribed hours.

Non-habitual prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment shall also be kept separate from other non-habituals, if possible, but if there is no separate accommodation available for them, they may be located with the latter.

### 764. In ascertaining a prisoner's character, the Superintendent shall be guided by any particulars regarding the nature and circumstances of the crime, or the previous character of the prisoner, furnished to him by the convicting officer. If such particulars be insufficient, he may place himself in communication with the police officers of the district. It is of great importance that the Superintendent should know, as much as possible, about the previous career of his prisoners.

### 765. Previous convictions, if any, will generally appear in the warrant. The Superintendent should not be content with this information, but should endeavour to ascertain from the jail officers, warders and long-term convicts, as well as from the records of his jail, if the prisoner has been previously convicted.

### 766. To afford the police the opportunity of recognizing old offenders, the Superintendent shall permit a police officer deputed by the District Superintendent of Police on the day preceding the weekly parade of prisoners to have access in the jail office to the admission registers and release diary. From these the police officer will prepare lists of prisoners admitted during the preceding week, of prisoners who will be discharged in the following week, and of any unidentified prisoners still under police enquiry, whom the police will have to inspect on parade. The prisoners named in these lists shall be paraded next morning at 8 a.m., separately from others, at the general parade, and the police (not more than 20 in number), who shall be conducted by the Assistant Jailer, shall be permitted to inspect all these prisoners. They shall not be permitted to hold any communication with a prisoner except such as is necessary for the purpose of identification. The Superintendent shall inform the District Superintendent of Police on what day the weekly parade of prisoners will be held, and at what hour the police officer can have access to the jail office. Only prisoners convicted under Chapters XII and XVII of the Indian Penal Code of offences punishable with three years, or attempts at the same under sections 328, 363 to 369, persons bound down under sections 109 and 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and under-trial prisoners, need be paraded for the inspection of the police. Female prisoners shall not be paraded for the inspection by the police.

### 767. The class system shall be explained to all prisoners on admission. They shall be cautioned that they will be liable to punishment if they converse or communicate with any prisoner of a different class, or one confined in a different section.
yard or barrack than that in which they are themselves placed or confined, or if they are found in any part of the jail other than that in which they have been placed for work or sleeping.

768. Classification cannot in its integrity be applied in all jails to female prisoners, but every such prisoner shall be classified, and habitual prisoners shall be kept separate from non-habituat prisoners.

768. Classification cannot in its integrity be applied in placed in the non-habituat category shall, under no circumstances, be transferred to habitual category by the Jail Superintendent, the fact of a prisoner being police-registered shall make no difference in his classification or treatment in a jail.

770. The following rules relate to the classification of “Star” prisoners:

1) While the ultimate responsibility for the selection of prisoners for the “Star” class rests with the Superintendents of Jails (subject to the control of the Inspector-General of Prisons), it is open to Magistrates to make recommendations in the matter; and it is very desirable that they should do so in order to give Superintendents of Jails the benefit of their knowledge, seeing that they are in a better position to learn the circumstances under which the crime was committed.

2) It is difficult to lay down any hard-and-fast definition of the class of prisoners eligible to come within the new classification. The following classes of prisoners, however, are definitely excluded from it, viz.:

(a) prisoners who have been classed as habituats by court;
(b) prisoners who have been placed in the A and B classes by order of the Provincial Government;
(c) prisoners who have been sentenced to simple imprisonment;
(d) juveniles and adolescents (special treatment having already been laid down for these);
(e) prisoners convicted under Chapters VI and VII, Indian Penal Code.

This leaves only the ordinary non-habituat prisoners and it is from these that the “Star” class is to be formed.

3) Among non-habituats a clear distinction can usually be made between the prisoner whose crime is due to impulse or to wrong social custom, and the prisoner whose conduct indicates a cruel or depraved mental and moral state. The former should be protected as far as possible from such contamination as might result from his conviction and confinement in jail. And it is to this end that non-habituats will in future be divided into two classes, the “Star” class and “Ordinary” class.
(4) Prisoners for the "Star" class shall be selected on the ground that their previous conduct and character have been good, that their antecedents are not criminal, and that their crimes do not indicate grave cruelty or gross moral turpitude or depravity of mind. One or more previous convictions need not automatically exclude a prisoner from the "Star" class, provided they were for petty offences only. Even a conviction for serious crime might possibly be not regarded as a bar if the crime was committed several years before and if during the intervening period the prisoner had led generally an honest life. The age of the offender at the date of any previous conviction and at the date of his present offence should, of course, be taken into account: in fact, the entire body of the circumstances of the case should be considered with a view to determining whether the prisoner is already of so corrupt a mind or disposition that he may contaminate others and cannot be much contaminated himself, and the question should be dealt with in a common-sense manner.

(5) In amplification of the general principles laid down in clause (4) the following more detailed instructions are given for the guidance of courts as well as of Superintendents of Jails. References are to the Indian Penal Code:

Chapter V—Abetment.—Deliberate or habitual abetment of a serious crime or crimes should exclude from the "Star" class.

Chapter VII—Offences against the Public Tranquillity.—Offenders normally should be of the "Star" class but professional lathials and the like should be excluded.

Chapter IX—Offences relating to Public Servants.—Normally offenders should be included in "Star" class.

Chapter X—Contempts of the Lawful Authority of Public Servants.—Offenders normally should be in the "Star" class.

Chapter XI—False Evidence and Offences against Public Justice.—In cases triable by magistrates—offenders normally should be in the "Star" class; in other cases—offenders should usually be excluded.

Chapter XII—Offences relating to Coin and Government Stamps.—Persons succumbing to a sudden temptation to pass false coins should be included: persons in any way connected with coining or a gang of coiners excluded.

Chapter XIII—Offences relating to Weights and Measures.—Offenders normally should be excluded.

Chapter XIV—Offences affecting the Public Health, Safety, Convenience, Decency and Morals.—Offenders should normally be included but offenders against decency excluded.

Chapter XV—Offences relating to Religion.—Offenders should normally be excluded.
Chapter XVI—Offences affecting the Human Body.—Homicides whose crime was due to an impulse of passion should be included. Homicides who kill for gain, whether for robbery or for getting rid of rival claimants to property should be excluded. Similarly in cases of hurt, wrongful restraint and the like. Offenders convicted of habitually causing abortion or of an offence relating to sex in any way should be excluded.

Chapter XVII—Offences against Property.—Persons who from poverty or sudden temptation commit theft and kindred offences should be included. Persons who make their living from theft should be excluded.

Chapter XVIII—Offences relating to Documents and to Trade or Property Marks.—Offenders should usually be excluded.

Chapter XIX—Criminal Breach of Contracts of Service.—Offenders should normally be included.

Chapter XX—Offences relating to Marriage.—Offenders should normally be excluded.

Chapter XXI—Defamation.—Offenders should normally be included.

Chapter XXII—Criminal intimidation, Insult and Annoyance.—Offenders should normally be included.

Other Laws.—Offenders should normally be included, but habitual offenders against the Opium and Excise Acts, etc., should be excluded.

(6) On the conviction of any non-habitual prisoner, a copy of the judgment should be sent to the Superintendent, Jail, to enable him to determine whether the prisoner should be classed as “Star” or “Ordinary”.

(7) On the admission of a non-habitual prisoner the Superintendent of the jail shall take steps to obtain a copy of the judgment delivered by the sentencing court. He in addition to examining the judgment received from the court as laid down in clause (6), supra, shall also make enquiries as to the prisoner’s antecedents and previous conduct from the police if the prisoner has been sentenced to one year or more, a form similar to that used in the case of candidates for promotion to the grade of convict-warder being used for this enquiry. Upon receipt of this information he shall decide the classification of the prisoner. When any sentencing court has recommended any particular classification, that classification should at once be acted upon, but this should be subsequently modified in the light of further information received. Where no recommendation as to classification has been made, the Superintendent may use his own discretion as to the class in which the prisoner should be placed pending the receipt of the information he has called for.
Superintendent of a jail has any difficulty in coming to a decision as to how any particular prisoner should be classified, he may refer the case to the next meeting of the Board of Visitors.

(8) "Star" prisoners shall be kept separate from ordinary prisoners. This separation shall extend to sleeping accommodation and parades and as far as possible to labour. Where separate cells can be provided and the prisoner who is placed in the "Star" class prefers thus to be separated, his wishes should, as far as possible, be complied with. Otherwise separate wards should be set apart for the accommodation of "Star" class prisoners only.

(9) "Star" prisoners shall be treated in other respects as ordinary prisoners. They shall wear a star to indicate that they belong to this class.

(10) Night guarding in barracks in which ordinary prisoners are confined shall be carried out by night-watchmen of that class only. Similarly, the night-watchmen required for the barracks in which "Star" prisoners are accommodated shall be appointed from that class only. As promotion to convict official's grade is given to prisoners selected for responsibility and good conduct in jail, it is probable that the majority will be drawn from the "Star" class. In that case it might be difficult to give effect to the order regarding segregation and the danger would arise of these prisoners becoming contaminated in the later stages of their imprisonment. This danger is more apparent than real. Convict-officials are not required for duty inside the barracks at night and it is at night that there is the greatest danger of contamination. Such duties are carried out by night-watchmen and these will be provided by the two classes for their respective barracks. Convict-officials are required to take charge of prisoners in workshops; it is not necessary however that they should be posted in the workshops; they may be posted outside the door. It will of course be necessary for convict-officials to accompany out-gangs, but there is very little risk of contamination in this and the same applies to attendance at parades. Moreover, the fact that the convict-official is placed in a position of some authority, should of itself tend to protect him from contamination through association with ordinary prisoners.

(11) Although it is highly probable that the majority of convict-officials will be drawn from the "Star" class it is not intended that promotion among prisoners of the ordinary class should be limited to the grade of night-watchmen. Those considered fit for promotion shall be promoted according to the rules in force but such convict-officials shall be employed only with prisoners of the ordinary class. Supplying jails, when meeting demands for convict-officials from the two habitual jails, should as far as possible, send such convict-officers as have been promoted from the ordinary class.

(12) The Superintendent, subject to the sanction of the Inspector-General of Prisons, shall have the power to transfer any prisoner from the "Star" class to the ordinary class whose conduct is such that there is danger of his contaminating other prisoners in the class if he continues to remain in it.
SECTION II.—RULES REGARDING THE TREATMENT OF STATE PRISONERS

771. Bengal Regulation III of 1818 for the confinement of State prisoners is reproduced in Appendix III.

772. 1) When any person committed for safe custody under the provisions of the Regulation is received into any jail, an immediate report of the circumstances shall be made to the Inspector-General.

2) The report should give the rank of the prisoner in question with particulars of the order directing his detention and the provision made for his safe custody, dieting and treatment.

773. Every State prisoner shall, subject to the provisions of the Regulation, be treated in such manner as the warrant or order committing him to jail may direct.

774. For the purposes of the Prisons Act, 1894, and unless the warrant of commitment, or other order relating to any prisoner confined under the Regulation otherwise directs, every State prisoner shall be deemed to be a civil prisoner.

775. If the warrant or order relating to any State prisoner directs that he be confined in the criminal jail, he shall, for the purposes of the Prisons Act, 1894, be treated as an unconvicted criminal prisoner.

776. The Inspector-General of Prisons shall issue such orders as he may consider necessary and as are not inconsistent with these instructions, for the health and comfort of every State prisoner.

777. No State prisoner shall be transferred from any one to any other jail otherwise than under the special orders of the Government.

778. In the absence of any direction to the contrary given by the State under the Regulation, every State prisoner who is not permitted to maintain himself shall be subjected to prison diet of the scale for the time being prescribed in respect of convicts who are not subjected to labour.

779. When any State prisoner is not permitted to maintain himself, he shall be provided with such clothing, bedding, and other necessaries as the Superintendent, subject to the control of the Inspector-General, may, from time to time, prescribe in that behalf.

780. (1) On the death of a State prisoner a special report with particulars shall be made to the Inspector-General for submission to Government. The order and warrant shall at the same time be returned through the Inspector-General with an endorsement certifying to the prisoner's death.

2) A report shall be made to the Inspector-General when a State prisoner is transferred to another jail or released under the orders of Government; in the latter case the order of warrant shall accompany the report with an endorsement certifying to the release of the prisoner.
SECTION III.—"A" AND "B" CLASS PRISONERS

Definition.

781. Classes "A" and "B" are reserved for prisoners of superior social status, i.e., for those whose habits or position make confinement in jail under ordinary conditions a very much severer form of punishment than it is for those less educated or of coarser habit. The social status required for admission to class "A" will be considerably higher than that required for class "B".

Rules relating to "A" and "B" class prisoners.

782. The following instructions relate to "B" class prisoners and are also applicable to "A" class prisoners unless otherwise stated:—

1. The prisoners of "B" class shall be kept separate from all other prisoners. They shall ordinarily be confined in any one or more of the five bigger jails, viz., Nagpur, Jubbulpore, Raipur, Akola and Amraoti, and in any other jail or jails which may be specially allocated by the Inspector-General of Prisons for these prisoners from time to time. Except when this is imposed as a jail punishment, the imprisonment shall in no case involve anything of the nature of separate or cellular confinement. Subject to these conditions, there is no objection to these prisoners being accommodated by themselves in a barrack or a cell, as may be available.

2. Berths of masonry or brick work provided in barracks and cells shall be used by "B" class prisoners for sleeping at night. "A" class prisoners shall be allowed to bring their own bedstead and mattress of a size approved by the Superintendent of the jail and not bigger than 6½ ft. in length and 3 ft. in breadth and 2 ft. in height. Mosquito curtains shall only be allowed at the cost of the prisoner, if considered necessary by the medical officer of the jail. A chair or stool for each prisoner, a shelf for books and a cupboard for clothing and necessaries for two prisoners and a table for four prisoners shall be allowed, in each barrack. A chair or stool, a smaller shelf or a smaller cupboard and a small table shall be allowed for each cell when confinement in a cell is not by way of punishment.

3. (a) "A" and "B" class prisoners shall receive their diet in the following scale:—

1. For labouring male convicts:—

   (1) Early morning meal—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Chts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tea</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar</td>
<td>½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wheat flour</td>
<td>1½</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghee</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

   [or milk 4 chts., or bread, loaf 2 chts., butter ½ cht. or gruel.]
(2) Midday and evening meals—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Chts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flour, wheat</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Clean rice</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Flour, wheat</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Wheat flour</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Loaf bread</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Rice</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Root vegetables</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other vegetables</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dal 3 or 1 cht. to those given meat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghee or butter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweet oil</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salt</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sugar or gur</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milk</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Condiments (total \(\frac{1}{2}\) cht.)—

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Chts.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tamarind or dry mango pulp</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turmeric</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chillies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onion and garlic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coriander</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>(\frac{1}{3})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Firewood or coal for the day, 12 chts. (See also paragraph 609.)

(b) “A” class prisoners shall be allowed additional food at their own expense subject to medical advice. The food so imported shall be of simple character and the concession must not be made an excuse for the importation of luxuries. The cooking of imported food will be carried out in the general kitchen, but on a separate stove and by a selected cook of high caste. “A” class prisoners may be permitted to use their own feeding utensils, if they so desire.

(c) The non-labouring male and female prisoners of the “A” and “B” classes shall be given the diet as mentioned in sub-paragraph (a) above, except that the quantities of wheat flour, loaf bread, rice, meat, ghee, butter, gur and sugar shall be two-thirds of the quantities there authorized. (See also paragraph 610.)

(d) Diet for “A” and “B” class prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment shall be the same as that specified for non-labouring prisoners in sub-paragraph (c) above. (See also paragraph 611.)

(e) “A” and “B” class prisoners shall not be permitted to import without due authority alcohol, tobacco, intoxicating drugs, betel leaves nor betel nuts.
4. Spinning, weaving, envelope-making, book-binding, composing, sewing and stitching or other labour of a similar kind shall be given to these prisoners when sentenced to labour. They shall not be asked to perform menial duties. Convict servants of the "C" class shall be employed to cook, sweep and store water for these prisoners. Such prisoners may, however, wash their own clothes. The gang of convict servants shall attend to perform their duties at fixed hours and an officer not lower in rank than an Assistant Jailer shall be present during these hours. (See also paragraph 693.)

5. Prisoners of this class who are not sentenced to labour, shall be permitted to take such exercise as the Superintendent thinks necessary at such time and place as he may direct. The opening of barracks, use of latrines and bathing shall be carried out in accordance with jail routine.

6. "B" class prisoners shall be supplied with following clothing and necessaries:
   Two cotton shirts.
   One coat (cotton in summer and woollen in winter).
   One pair shorts.
   One pair trousers or pyjamas.
   Two pairs socks (cotton in summer and woollen in winter).
   One cap or hat.
   One jersey (in winter).
   One pair shoes or chappals.
   One bath towel, one face towel.
   Two handkerchiefs.
   One comb.
   One to three blankets, according to season.
   Two bed sheets 7' x 4'.
   One durrie 6' x 3'.
   One tapatti 6' x 3'.
   One pillow with cover.
   One brass mug.
   One aluminium plate.
   One spoon.
   One fork.

Note 1.—Dhoties are not absolutely prohibited, but should be given with discrimination at the discretion of the Superintendent of the Jail in place of shorts, trousers or pyjamas.

Note 2.—Sikh and Mohammedan prisoners should be given respectively the kachhi and the special type of pants as provided in rules 734 (4) and 736 (4).

The following shall be supplied to female prisoners classified as "B" class instead of the first six items in the above list:

Two cotton skirts or sarees.
Two cotton blouses or cholis.
Two shirts or kurta (cotton in summer and woollen in winter).
Two pairs cotton drawers or two lengthas.
Two pairs cotton stockings and one pair of garters.

Convict officers classified as "B" class prisoners shall wear a brass badge indicating their rank on the left arm.
Articles of clothing solely for the use of "B" class female prisoners need not be kept in stock, but may be ordered as necessity arises. Pending this issue, they shall wear their own private clothing. (See also paragraph 633.)

"A" class prisoners shall be allowed to wear their own clothing, but if they prefer to wear jail clothing, they shall wear the "B" class clothing. Combinations of jail and private clothing shall on no account be allowed.

7. "A" and "B" class prisoners will have their hair cropped and moustaches trimmed like "C" class prisoners and when they do not wear beards and whiskers, they shall be shaved by a selected "C" class prisoner, or, if a suitable "C" class prisoner is not available, they may be shaved at suitable intervals by an outside barber selected by the Superintendent of the jail, provided that, at the discretion of the Superintendent, any such prisoner may be permitted to keep a safety razor and other shaving materials at his own expense. (See also paragraph 733.)

8. Educated and literate prisoners shall be allowed to read books and periodicals from the jail library. They shall be allowed to get books from outside at their own expense provided the books are of a non-political character and approved by the Superintendent of the Jail. "A" and "B" class prisoners who have behaved well may, at their own expense, be permitted to buy such newspapers, periodicals and magazines as may be approved by Government.

9. "A" class prisoners shall be allowed to have one interview, to write one letter and receive one letter every fortnight, and "B" class prisoners the same number every month. The subject matter of letters and of the conversation at interviews shall be limited to purely private and domestic affairs and there must not be any reference to political matters, to jail administration and discipline or to other prisoners. The publication of matters discussed at interviews and breach of other conditions given above will entail liability to the withdrawal or curtailment of the privileges. Interviews shall be given in the Jailer's office or in such other part of the jail as the Superintendent of the Jail may direct.

10. Prisoners of this class shall not be handcuffed or fettered, except by way of punishment or when, if this is not done, there would be a danger of the prisoner's escape or of an attack being made on the jail staff and then only with the sanction of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

11. The Superintendent shall have the power to inflict any of the punishments detailed in rule 121 of the Jail Manual with the exception of Nos. 5 and 11 of the minor punishments list and Nos. 2 (d), 7, 8 and 10 of the major punishments list. The punishment of whipping cannot be inflicted without the previous sanction of the Provincial Government.

Note.—All privileges such as interviews, letters, facilities for reading, etc., are contingent on good behaviour in jail and the Superintendent of Jail is empowered to withdraw or postpone individual privileges for unsatisfactory conduct on the part of any prisoner.
12. In the event of a prisoner misconducting himself, the Superintendent shall have power to withdraw individual privileges, but the power to remove the prisoner from "A" to "B" class or from "A" or "B" to "C" class shall only be exercised by the Provincial Government.

13. Lights shall be allowed up to 9 p.m.

14. In the case of journeys by rail, "A" class prisoners shall be conveyed in second class, "B" class prisoners and special class under-trials in intermediate class and "C" class prisoners in third class carriages. "A" and "B" class male prisoners and all female prisoners will ordinarily be given a conveyance for the journey between the railway station and the jail. [See also paragraph 1043 (4).]

"A" and "B" class prisoners when in transit from one jail to another or to their homes on release shall receive a subsistence allowance of annas 12 per day. 25 miles is considered as a day's journey by road for these prisoners. (See also paragraph 1027.)

15. The Provincial Government reserves to itself the power to relax any of the above rules for special reasons.

783. Pending receipt of final orders from the Provincial Government regarding the classification of any prisoner as class "A" or class "B", the Superintendent of the Jail shall treat such a prisoner according to the classification ordered by the convicting Court. If any prisoner appeals against his classification as such, his appeal shall be forwarded to the Provincial Government through the District Magistrate of the district in which the prisoner was sentenced.

All rules regarding letters and interviews for "C" class prisoners contained in paragraphs 911 to 927 shall be applicable to "A" and "B" class prisoners, except as regards the frequency of letters and interviews in the case of "A" class prisoners.
CHAPTER XV

CONFINEMENT OF CONVICTED PRISONERS

Rule under section 59 (18) of the Prisons Act regulating the confinement of convicted criminal prisoners under section 28

SECTION I.--JUDICIAL SOLITARY CONFINEMENT

784. When any prisoner is sentenced to solitary confinement under section 13 of the Indian Penal Code, the Jailer shall enter his name and particulars of the sentence in the solitary confinement register and submit the register to the Superintendent for verification of the entry. This register shall be examined by the Jailer on the 1st of every month, and he shall then see that every prisoner who has an uncompleted sentence of solitary confinement is placed in a cell for the period prescribed in section 74 of the Indian Penal Code, or, according to any order on his warrant, if not contrary to that section, provided that he has previously been certified by the Medical Officer to be fit for such confinement. If there is not a sufficient number of cells available for all such prisoners, he may place half of the number in cells on the first of the month, and the other half on the 15th of the month. No period of judicial solitary confinement exceeding 14 days or, if the sentence of imprisonment is for more than 3 months, exceeding 7 days, can be inflicted in each calendar month. If the period of solitary confinement is stated on the warrant in months, one month's solitary confinement shall be counted as 4 weeks, two months as 8 weeks and three months as 12 weeks. The execution of a sentence of solitary confinement need not be postponed on account of an appeal having been lodged.

785. When a prisoner is sentenced to imprisonment, under two separate warrants, of which the second alone awards any period of solitary confinement, the solitary confinement shall not be executed during the first term of imprisonment. Similarly, if solitary confinement is ordered in the first term of imprisonment, it shall be executed during that term, and shall not be postponed to the second term of imprisonment.

786. If prior to any period of judicial solitary confinement a prisoner is declared by the Medical Officer to be unfit to undergo such confinement, or if during any period of judicial solitary confinement it becomes necessary to remove a prisoner on the ground of injury to mind or body under the Medical Officer's orders, the fact shall be reported to the court by which the sentence was passed, and shall be recorded in the solitary confinement register. If subsequently there be time without infringing the conditions of section 74 of the Indian Penal Code, and if the prisoner then be fit, he shall serve in solitary confinement the portion of the period which remained uncompleted. If a prisoner sentenced to judicial solitary confinement be declared by the Medical Officer to be permanently unfit to undergo such confinement, the matter shall be reported to the court which awarded the sentence, and the order of solitary confinement shall not be carried out.
787. No prisoner who has undergone a period of judicial solitary confinement shall be punished with separate or cellular confinement for a jail offence within a period equal to the judicial solitary confinement he has undergone after the expiration of such confinement. Consequently a prisoner who has to undergo 14 days judicial solitary confinement in any month cannot be punished for a jail offence with separate or cellular confinement during the same month.

788. All the rules in section II of this Chapter relating to the treatment of prisoners placed in cells for a jail offence shall apply to prisoners undergoing judicial solitary confinement.

789. On the expiration of the sentence of every prisoner awarded judicial solitary confinement, the endorsement on the warrant by the Superintendent, certifying to the execution of the sentence, shall state in weeks the total period of judicial solitary confinement the prisoner has undergone, and if any portion of such sentence has not been duly executed, the reason shall be explained.

SECTION II.—TREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN CELLS

Note.—The following rules shall not apply to the confinement of female prisoners in cells when at variance with paragraphs 753, 1081, 1087 and 1094 of this Manual.

Use of cells.

790. Cells may be used—
   (a) for carrying out sentences of judicial solitary confinement under sections 73 and 74 of the Penal Code;
   (b) for the separate and cellular confinement of prisoners under section 46 (8) and (10) of Act IX of 1894;
   (c) for the medical observation of lunatics;
   (d) for the medical observation and separation of prisoners supposed to be suffering from bowel complaints or other sickness, or to be causing sickness or sores by the use of deleterious substances, or who are suffering from contagious affections;
   (e) for the confinement of prisoners condemned to death.
   (f) for the confinement of convicted criminal prisoners who are in the opinion of the Superintendent likely to exercise a bad influence over other prisoners if kept in their association;
   (g) for the confinement of convicted criminal prisoners for whom no other suitable accommodation is available.

791. During the day-time a paid warder shall always remain within hearing of the prisoners, and on being called shall ascertain what the requirements of the prisoners are. A strict watch shall be kept over all the prisoners in these cells to prevent them committing suicide or injuring themselves. With regard to the keys of the cells, see paragraph 796.

792. The warder in charge of the cells shall receive no prisoner for separate or cellular confinement without an order from the jailer or octagon officer acting under the orders of the Superintendent.
793. A "solitary confinement register" and a "solitary Solitary con- cell ticket" are prescribed in Vol. II of this Manual in which cell register and the Jailer or octagon officer shall enter details of the admiss- cell ticket.
on, discharge, etc., of prisoners in cells.

794. Before being put in a cell each prisoner shall be very carefully searched, and all implements and appliances likely to facilitate escape or suicide shall be taken away; and every cell and every prisoner therein shall be carefully searched daily at lock-up time, and oftener if necessary.

795. Every prisoner confined in a cell for more than 24 hours shall be visited daily by the Superintendent, and also by the Medical Officer or Medical Subordinate. A prisoner sent to a cell for medical observation shall be frequently visited by the warder on duty, who shall send information to the Assistant Medical Officer of any change which may take place in the prisoner's condition. During the time that the prisoner is under observation, he shall receive such food as the Medical Officer may consider necessary.

796. At night the guards shall be so posted and arranged that all prisoners in cells shall at all times have the means of communicating with a jail officer or sentry; and each prisoner in solitary confinement shall be inspected (ordinarily through the eye-hole in the door) at every change of guards. In case of sickness immediate notice shall be given by the guard to the Head Warder on duty by passing the word sentry to sentry. The Head Warder shall at once report the case to the Assistant Medical Officer who shall visit the cell, and, if necessary, remove the prisoner to hospital, and inform the Superintendent and Medical Officer of the circumstances at their next visit and the Jailer immediately. In order that the keys of the cells shall be always immediately available in case of sickness or attempted suicide the sentry during the day shall keep them in his possession attached to a chain and wristlet and at night in Central Jails and in the District Jails of Raipur, Amrath and Akola they shall be suspended on hooks bearing numbers corresponding with the cell numbers in a special cupboard fixed to the octagon tower, and in other District Jails in a similar special cupboard at the main gate, the keys of which in both cases shall be kept by the patrolling officer, who is authorized to open the door of any cell at night for the purpose of rendering prompt aid to any prisoner whose life he considers is in immediate danger from an attempt to commit suicide or from sudden illness. He shall, however, send information with the least possible delay to the Jailer. Two prisoners shall under no circumstances whatever be confined in one cell. If dangerous lunatics have to be watched by convicts, the watchers must be placed outside the grated door of the cell.

Note.—For orders concerning the custody of the keys of cells in which condemned prisoners are confined, see paragraph 1094.
797. Each cell shall be visited by a Head Warder once every two hours during the day and night. In addition to that visit the relieving and relieved Head Warders of the night watches shall visit the cells together, to see that the correct number is confined in them, and that all is well.

798. The bedding of prisoners in cells, except that of prisoners under observation for sickness or insanity, shall be with drawn from the cell during the day, and exposed to sun and air when the weather permits. The inmate of a cell shall at all times be compelled to keep it scrupulously clean.

799. Convict sweepers, cooks and watermen may enter the cells, when necessary, accompanied by a warder. Food shall be cooked and carried to the cells by prisoner cooks of suitable caste, under the superintendence of a jail officer.

800. Strict silence must be maintained among all prisoners in confinement in cells.
CHAPTER XVI

PRISONERS' HISTORY-TICKETS

Rules under section 59 (19) of the Prisons Act for the preparation and maintenance of history-tickets

801. Every convicted prisoner, whether sentenced to simple or rigorous imprisonment, shall be provided with a "history-ticket" in which, besides the information regarding crime, section of Act under which sentenced, sentence, date thereof, etc., as required by the heading, shall be recorded at the time in chronological sequence, every occurrence of importance in his jail life, and every order specially relating to him. Every entry in the ticket shall be dated.

802. Every under-trial prisoner shall be furnished with a history-ticket showing his name, date when first placed on trial, date of admission to the jail, crime of which accused, previous convictions, if any are known, court in which the case is pending, whether he is a confessing prisoner or not, dates to which his trial has been remanded, weight on admission, and weight subsequently once a fortnight.

803. In the heading of the history-ticket of each prisoner the Medical Officer shall himself enter, or cause to be entered under his instructions, the prisoner's weight on admission and physical equivalent, his state of health, the class of labour for which the prisoner is fit if sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, and whether he has been protected by vaccination, inoculation, or smallpox. He shall also subsequently enter or cause to be entered on the ticket the fact of vaccination having been performed in jail and the result, admission into and discharge from hospital on every occasion, with the disease for which admitted and any special instructions for the treatment of the prisoner, change of work, or food, etc., other than matters for which either he himself or his medical subordinate is solely responsible. On discharge of a prisoner from hospital or the convalescent or special gang, he shall invariably enter whether the prisoner may revert to his original work and task, or whether some other work and task should be allotted to him. He shall also see that the fortnightly weighments are duly recorded on the history-tickets.

804. The following particulars shall be entered in the history-ticket:

(a) The date of admission into the jail.
(b) The issue of clothing and kit on admission and subsequently.
(c) The particular work and task to which the prisoner is put.
(d) Every subsequent change of work or task.
(e) Any complaint made by the prisoners of sickness or report of his sickness.
(f) The action taken to carry out any direction of the Medical Officer or recommendation of the Medical Subordinate relative to the prisoner, or reason why such order cannot be carried out.

(g) Application for copy of judgment if the prisoner wants to appeal.

(h) Receipt of copy of judgment.

(i) Despatch of appeal.

(j) Substance or order of appellate court.

(k) The remission earned monthly.

(l) The total remission earned up to the end of each quarter.

(m) Any offence committed, including omission to perform tasks.

(n) Any interviews allowed and the receipt or despatch of private letters.

(o) Inspector-General’s sanction for employment as convict warden.

(p) Despatch to a court, or transfer, discharge, escape or death.

(q) Action taken on any order entered by the Superintendent.

The above entries shall be made by the Deputy Superintendent or by the Jailer or Octagon Officer or Assistant Jailers, as the rules or the orders issued under them by the Superintendent shall direct; but remission shall only be entered by the 12-Jail officers empowered by the Inspector-General under rule 154 of 500-510, the rules made by the Provincial Government under section 59 d. 31-8-96, of the Prisons Act.

805. The Superintendent shall record on a prisoner’s history-ticket:—

(a) Any special order he may have to give as to the treatment of the prisoner, e.g., location in juvenile ward, separation at night in cells, any particular work or duty, etc., including that of hospital attendant.

(b) The award of any punishment (including formal warning) or an admonition.

(c) Sanction for extramural employment.

(d) Promotion to grade of night watchman, overseer or convict warden.

(e) The award of remission if given by himself.

806. The Medical Subordinate, and Assistant Jailer, or compounder, if deputed to assist him in weighing the prisoners, shall enter the weighments of every prisoner in his history-ticket. The Medical Subordinate shall also enter in a prisoner’s ticket any special recommendation regarding his treatment he may have to make, but unless the matter is urgent, he shall submit it to the Medical Officer for confirmation.
807. The history-ticket of each prisoner shall be kept in a proper receptacle by the convict officer, in whose charge he is placed, to be produced by him whenever required. It shall go with the prisoner whenever he is changed to another gang or work or sent to hospital. At the weekly parades each prisoner shall hold his ticket in his hand for the Superintendent's inspection; and it shall invariably be produced with the prisoner when he is reported for an offence or brought before the Superintendent or Medical Officer for any reason, or when remission is awarded.

808. The history-tickets of prisoners who die in jail or who are released shall be kept for six months after death or release. The history-tickets of escaped convicts shall be permanently preserved.

When a prisoner is transferred to another jail his history-ticket shall be sent with him.
CHAPTER XVII

APPOINTMENT OF PRISONERS AS OFFICERS OF PRISONS

Rules under section 59 (20) of the Prisons Act for the selection and appointment of prisoners as officers of prisons

SECTION I.—CONVICT OFFICERS

809. There shall be three grades of convict officers, i.e., watchmen, overseers and convict warders. Prisoners who have been appointed as convict officers are public servants within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (section 23, Prisons Act).

810. The maximum number of convict officers in a jail shall in no case exceed ten per cent of the daily average population thereof.

811. No convict officer shall on any pretext strike a prisoner except in self-defence or in defence of a jail officer, or in the repression of a disturbance (in which case no more than necessary force shall be used) or use any violence except when absolutely necessary. Any convict officer proved to have infringed this rule shall be permanently degraded to the position of an ordinary convict.

812. Any convict officer detected in introducing or conniving at the introduction of forbidden articles shall be prosecuted before a magistrate under section 42 of Act IX of 1894, and whenever guilty of wilfully or negligently permitting a prisoner to escape, he shall invariably be prosecuted under sections 222 and 223 of the Indian Penal Code. Convict officers are bound to do all in their power to prevent escapes.

813. No convict officer shall have independent charge of any file, gang or other body of prisoners outside the jail walls, nor shall he have independent power to issue orders to prisoners, but there shall always be a paid officer in superior charge under whose control and orders the convict officer shall work:

Provided that within the main walls of the jail a reliable convict officer may temporarily be entrusted with charge of a gang employed on fatigue duty, or of a convalescent gang or a small gang of mehtars or water-carriers or compound-sweepers.

Paid warders only shall be in charge of habitual prisoner-gangs and workshops.

814. Convict officers required for employment in yards or barracks reserved for prisoners sentenced to simple imprisonment shall, as far as possible, be drawn from the ranks of simple imprisonment prisoners. Convict officers should not be employed to guard civil prisoners.

Convict officers are not to be employed to guard prisoners condemned to death, or prisoners in huts outside the jail walls, except in cholera camps.
SECTION II.—CONVICT WATCHMEN

Qualifications for convict watchmen.

815. No prisoner shall be appointed to be a convict watchman who does not possess the following qualifications:

(a) That he has completed one-fourth of his sentence excluding remission, if any.

Note.—For the purpose of this clause a sentence of transportation for life shall be deemed to be one of fourteen years rigorous imprisonment.

(b) That he has been well-behaved.

(c) That he is industrious.

(d) That if under the remission system, he has at the time of appointment earned at least three-fourths of the remission he can obtain.

(e) That he is physically fit to do two hours' night duty in addition to his ordinary day labour.

(f) That he has not been convicted of thagi, drugging, rape, unnatural offence or any other crime which would render it undesirable to appoint him a convict officer, e.g., offences under sections 224, 400 and 401, Indian Penal Code.

Convict watchmen shall be appointed by the Superintendent. Whenever it is possible, these appointments should be reserved for prisoners who are under the remission system. Prisoners sentenced to less than a year's imprisonment should be appointed only if a sufficient number of prisoners with longer terms are not available.

Promotion among prisoners of the ordinary class to be limited to the grade of night-watchmen.

816. Although it is highly probable that the majority of convict officials will be drawn from the Star class it is not intended that promotion among prisoners of the ordinary class should be limited to the grade of night-watchmen. Those considered fit for promotion shall be promoted according to the rules in force, but such convict officials shall be employed only with prisoners of the ordinary class. Supplying jails, when meeting demands for convict officials from the two habitual jails, should, as far as possible, send such convict officers as have been promoted from the ordinary class.

Habitual prisoners as convict night-watchmen.

817. Habitual prisoners with two or one previous convictions may be employed as convict night-watchmen in the barracks for habitual prisoners at the Jubbulpore Central Jail and the Amraoti District Jail, provided they are eligible according to paragraph 815 above. They shall not be employed as night-watchmen over prisoners of the casual class.

Limit of the number of convict watchmen.

818. The number of convict watchmen shall be limited to the number actually required in addition to the convict overseers for furnishing the prescribed night watch in the sleeping wards of the jail.

General duties of convict watchmen.

819. The general duties of a convict watchman are to assist the convict overseer in watch and ward, and in maintaining order and discipline inside the wards at night, to prevent prisoners leaving their beds except with permission and for a necessary purpose, to keep silence in the wards, and to take care that all the prisoners are present; and whenever challenged by the patrol, to count the prisoners and reply.
820. On the prisoners being locked up for the night the Jailer, or in Central Jails, the Octagon Officer, shall, with the assistance of the Head Warder, arrange for the hours of watch for each convict watchman, noting the hours in the lock-up note-book for the information of all patrolling officers during the night; or the turn of watch for each ward may ordinarily be fixed every week, and the names of watchmen to come on duty for each watch may be posted up in a frame in the ward.

821. Convict watchmen are exempted from wearing ankle-rings and fetters. They shall be in the position of ordinary prisoners as regards labour and discipline by day, and shall for any irregularities or short work be punished in accordance with the rules. They shall receive five days' remission per month if they have carried out their duties thoroughly well. For offences committed while on duty as watchmen they shall be liable to the same punishments as convict overseers.

822. All watchmen shall be paraded together, apart from the prisoners, after the regular weekly parade, and the opportunity should be taken to inspect the best men among them to fill any vacancies in the grade of convict overseers, to punish those who have committed faults during the previous week, and to issue any general orders that may be necessary for their guidance.

SECTION III.—CONVICT OVERSEERS

823. Convict overseers shall be appointed by the Superintendent from the grade of convict watchmen, on the following conditions:

(a) When they have served as watchmen for three months, if the sentence is one year or more, for two months, if the sentence is more than six but less than twelve months and for six weeks if the sentence is six months or less.

(b) That they are under the remission system and have earned three-fourths of their possible remission.

(c) That they have served one-third of their sentence excluding remission.

Note.—For the purpose of this clause a sentence of transportation for life shall be deemed to be one of fourteen years rigorous imprisonment.

(d) That their work has given satisfaction.

(e) That they are physically capable of performing such duties as may be required of them.

(f) That if they are habitual prisoners they shall only be employed in connection with the watch and ward of habitual prisoners (in the Jubbulpore Central and Amraoti District Jails).
824. No prisoner shall be appointed an overseer, permanently or temporarily, in contravention of the above rules without the sanction of the Inspector-General. Every order appointing a prisoner a convict overseer shall be written by the Superintendent himself on the prisoner’s history-ticket, and in district and subsidiary jails it shall also be entered in the Superintendent’s order book.

Note.—Ineligible convicts when appointed to act as convict officers shall be allowed the concessions given to qualified prisoners.

825. The Superintendent will fix the special duties of overseers; but the assignment of individual men for the posts may be left to the Jailer. It is the duty of all overseers—

(a) To obey the Superintendent, Deputy Superintendent, Jailer, or any jail official or officer of the Public Works Department under whom they may be placed unless they are ordered to do anything contrary to jail rules, in which case they shall report at the earliest opportunity to the Superintendent or Jailer.

(b) To assist the warders of their gangs in superintending the prisoners at work, conducting them to parades, maintaining discipline and silence and keeping them in safe custody.

(c) To share with the watchmen the duty of guarding the wards by inside patrol at night, and to be responsible for the efficiency of the watch, the safe custody of the prisons, and the maintenance of discipline in the wards at night.

(d) To escort individual prisoners about the jail, and to take them to the hospital when necessary.

(e) To carry the history-tickets of the prisoners of their gangs in a bag specially provided for the purpose.

(f) To count frequently the prisoners made over to them, to see that the number is correct, and to search them and to prevent their receiving or retaining forbidden articles. In the event of forbidden articles being found upon any prisoner, the convict overseer in charge of the gang to which such prisoner belongs shall, unless he has reported the fact, be punished.

(g) To give notice of any breaches of jail rules, plots or conspiracies that may come to their knowledge, whether amongst prisoners of their own or of other gangs.

(h) To see that their prisoners industriously perform their tasks, do not leave their proper places or communicate with each other in an irregular manner, and that they keep in file when moving from place to place.

(i) To report every prisoner who uses the latrine (except for the purpose of urinating) out of regular hours; and to report all cases of diarrhoea and other sickness, especially during the prevalence of epidemics.

(j) To see that every prisoner properly folds up and arranges his bedding in the morning before the wards are opened.
(k) To see that their prisoners wash themselves and their clothes, and keep their leg-irons clean and bright, and that they do not barter, alter or damage their clothing.

(l) To assist in quelling any outbreak, and to defend any jail official in case of assault.

826. All overseers shall be paraded together in order of merit, apart from ordinary prisoners after the weekly inspection of the convicts; and the opportunity should be taken to punish those who have committed faults during the previous week and to praise those who have done well. Any general orders it may be necessary to issue for their guidance shall be carefully explained to them during this parade.

827. The privileges of overseers are freedom from penal labour, the power of earning six days' remission per month; exemption from having their heads shaved and beards trimmed; exemption from wearing ankle-rings and fetters; the possibility of promotion to convict wardership when qualified; and wearing distinctive clothing.

828. Minor offences or negligence committed by overseers may be punished by loss of remission or by permanent or temporary degradation to watchmen, or by both. For serious offences an overseer may be permanently degraded to ordinary convict and may be further punished by such forfeiture of remission or by such other punishment as is allowed by the Prisons Act, and by the Government rules thereunder. But degradation shall invariably precede such other punishment, and the uniform shall be removed and the convict dress substituted before the punishment is carried into effect.

829. Whenever an overseer, received from a Central Jail, is permanently degraded, he must be retransferred to the jail from which he was received.

830. These rules and others relating to a convict overseer's duties shall be translated into Hindi and printed on a separate sheet, a copy of which shall be given to every overseer on appointment and shall, if he is illiterate, be explained to him.

831. The employment of convict overseers as night guards may be allowed in any jail with the special sanction of the Inspector-General, where, owing to the arrangement of the buildings or the number of wards to be guarded, the number of paid and convict warders is insufficient for the secure guarding of the jail.

SECTION IV.—CONVICT WARDERS

832. The number of convict warders in a jail shall not exceed two per cent of the daily average population thereof.
833. Every convict overseer of the casual class who has served four months in that post, shall be eligible for a convict wardenship. Habitual convict overseers shall not be eligible for a convict wardenship. As it is extremely dangerous to appoint as a convict warden a prisoner who has no fixed abode, or whose antecedents cannot be enquired into, it is necessary before his appointment to ascertain from the prisoner particulars as to his place of abode and of his relatives and friends living there; these details should be verified by enquiry through the District Superintendent of Police of the district in which the place of abode is situated. No life prisoner will be eligible for a convict wardenship until he has completed 8 years imprisonment excluding remission. The selection, which shall in all cases be by merit, and not by seniority, shall be made personally by the Superintendent and shall be sanctioned by the Inspector-General. In submitting the selected candidate’s roll for the sanction of the Inspector-General, the Superintendent shall give his reasons for the selection that he has made.

834. Convict warders shall be employed within the jail walls under the same rules and on the same duties by night as well as by day as paid warders of the jail, except that they shall not be entrusted with the keys of locks in use at the main gates, cells, sleeping barracks, hospitals or other places where prisoners are confined for punishment or security. They shall have no arms of any kind except the baton allowed by paragraph 670. They shall on no consideration be allowed to go beyond the precincts of the jail, which should be carefully defined and pointed out to them by the Superintendent, and must not be allowed to mix with the paid warders in their barracks and cookrooms. During all parades they will be given charge of a section of prisoners and will be held responsible that the prisoners do not talk unnecessarily; that they walk in line, and that they promptly obey all orders of command. Any warder preferred by a prisoner in a convict warden’s section during the parade shall be conveyed by him to the officer on duty. At the opening and locking up of the jail the whole convict warden guard shall be mustered in the main enclosure, and no convict warden shall be allowed outside the main gate after lock-up.

835. The Superintendent shall have the power to degrade convict warders to overseer or ordinary convict. In every case the enquiry must be made by the Superintendent in person. The Superintendent may also punish a convict warden for a minor offence with loss of remission or temporary deprivation of the privilege of going outside the jail or of cooking his rations himself or of receiving a gratuity. For serious offences convict warders will be liable to additional punishment after degradation as in the case of overseers.

836. As far as possible these rules shall apply to female convict warders; but they shall not be allowed to go outside the female enclosure. They must be locked in the female ward at night and there perform the duties of night-watch with other female convict officers.
CHAPTER XVIII
REWARDS FOR GOOD CONDUCT

Rules under section 59 (21) of the Prisons Act for rewards of good conduct

837. Educated prisoners who have behaved well may be allowed a book to read on Sunday or during the rest hour; provided that the books shall have been approved by the Superintendent, and that the Superintendent sanctions the indulgence. A book allowed to a prisoner shall not be given to any other prisoner; if this rule is infringed the offender shall not only forfeit the privilege of having a book, but also be liable to punishment.

838. Prisoners who have behaved well may, at their own expense, be permitted to buy such newspapers, periodicals and magazines as may be approved by Government.

839. Casual prisoners who have behaved well may be allowed to play such indoor and outdoor games (except card games) as may be permitted by the Inspector-General in this behalf.

840. (1) A budget grant will be placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General annually for distribution to jails, with a view to industrious convicts being rewarded.

(2) No convict shall receive more than eight annas in any one month from this source.

Note.—Money earned by convicts under this rule shall be dealt with as prescribed in paragraph 837.

841. (1) The Superintendent may, subject to the limits of—

(a) the grant made for the purpose by the Inspector-General, in respect of the jail, and

(b) by the maximum monthly limit in respect of individual prisoners, prescribed by the Inspector-General, grant to any convict a gratuity in money in respect of extra quantity or superior quality of any work done by such convict, or of his being employed to teach any handicraft:

Provided that no convict shall be eligible for any such gratuity, if he is under the remission system, unless he has been awarded three-fourths of the remission which it was possible for him to earn under the remissions rules, during the period of sentence undergone; or if he is not under the remission system unless he has passed at least three consecutive months in jail without having been punished (otherwise than by a warning) for any prison offence.

(2) No gratuity under this rule shall be granted to any convict warder for the time being in receipt of a gratuity under the rules regulating the grant of gratuities to convict warders.
842. (1) A budget grant will be placed at the disposal of the Inspector-General annually for distribution to jails, with a view to enabling indigent prisoners to lead a life of honesty after release and while in quest of work.

(2) No convict shall receive more than two rupees from this fund.

843. The Superintendent may, subject to the limits of—
(a) the grant made for this purpose by the Inspector-General, in respect of the jail, and
(b) the maximum amount which may be granted to any convict, prescribed by the Inspector-General,
grant to any convict upon his release, such sum of money as he may think necessary, for the purpose of enabling the convict to maintain himself until he can secure honest employment. Provided that no such grant shall be made to any prisoner who, at the time of his release, is in possession of a sum of two rupees or more.

Note.—The amount paid to a prisoner under this rule shall be over and above any sum paid to him to cover the expense of the journey to his home and subsistence allowance for the time spent on such journey. If any convict at the time of release has less than two rupees, apart from travelling and subsistence allowance, in his possession, the grant made under this rule shall not exceed an amount equal to the difference between the sum already in possession of the prisoner and the sum of two rupees. The amount granted shall always be dealt with as prescribed in paragraph 844.

844. Convict night-watchmen and convict overseers/convict warders, if their duties have been performed to the entire satisfaction of the Superintendent, shall be granted an allowance of annas 2 and 4 per mensem, respectively/allowed 8 days' remission and a gratuity of annas 8 per mensem, which shall be drawn by the Jailer under the head “Supplies and Services”, money payments as rewards for recapture and service; entered in the cash book and added as part of their property. Any allowance/gratuity thus awarded to them may not be withdrawn by way of punishment, as it is intended to form a fund for their use after their release from jail. The total amount of the allowance/gratuity earned under this rule shall be sent along with them if they are transferred to another jail.
CHAPTER XIX
TRANSFER OF PRISONERS FOR RELEASE

Rules under section 59 (22) of the Prisons Act for regulating the transfer of prisoners whose term of transportation or imprisonment is about to expire.

845. Every convict belonging to any of the classes specified in the table annexed to this rule shall, if confined in a jail other than the jail of the district in which he ordinarily resides, and if fit to travel be transferred, for purposes of release, at the time and to the jail specified in the said table in that behalf.

Table showing the jail to, and the time at which, convicts of each class are to be transferred under this rule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class of prisoner</th>
<th>Purpose of transfer</th>
<th>Jail to which transfer is to be made</th>
<th>Period prior to the expiry of the substantive sentence at which the transfer is to be made</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1) Habituals of the Central Provinces and Berar*</td>
<td>For release</td>
<td>To the jails of the district to which they belong.</td>
<td>Ten days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) Previously convicted prisoners of the Central Provinces and Berar in respect of whom an order has been passed by the sentencing courts under section 551 (1) of Criminal Procedure Code.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(3) Females of the Central Provinces and Berar and other prisoners.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Six weeks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(4) Prisoners of the Central Provinces and Berar.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>One month.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(5) Indian State prisoners</td>
<td>Do.</td>
<td>To the jail nearest the border of the State in which the prisoner wishes to reside.</td>
<td>Do.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(6) European ex-military convicts†</td>
<td>For transfer to the United Kingdom prior to release.</td>
<td>To Arthur Road Prison, Bombay.</td>
<td>Two months before the end of the trooping season or before the expiration of sentence.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Provided that convicts who belong to wandering tribes and have no fixed abode shall be released from the Central Jail in which they are confined.

The intimation of their release, as required by paragraph 980, must be sent to the Superintendents of Police of the districts in which they were convicted.

†All expenditure incurred in connection with the transfer to Great Britain or the Colonies on release from imprisonment of European ex-military convicts, including their maintenance during their stay in the Arthur Road Prison, Bombay, pending deportation and the cost of their outfit and gratuity should be met from military estimates.
Ordinary release of prisoners.

846. All other prisoners shall ordinarily be released from the jail in which they are confined at the time of release, but the Government may give special orders directing that prisoners confined in any jail shall be transferred to the district in which their homes are situated and released there.

Transfer of prisoners unfit to travel for release.

847. Any convict who by reason of illness is not in a fit condition to travel at the time he would ordinarily be transferred for release but who subsequently becomes fit to travel in time to allow him to reach his destination before his sentence expires, shall be transferred when he becomes fit to travel.

Transfer of previously convicted prisoners before release.

848. (1) In the case of previously convicted prisoners referred to in item (2) of the above table, the court passing the order causes a copy of it to be attached to the warrant with which the prisoner is sent to jail. The rules "framed by the Provincial Government under section (3) of the Code above referred to, require the Superintendent of the Jail to enquire of a convict regarding whom such an order has been received in what district he intends to reside, and to transfer the convict to that district for release (if his home is in another district), as in the case of an habitual convict. The order under section 565 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code shall be attached to, and an entry regarding it shall be made in the notice which is given to the police under paragraph 1009 prior to the release of the prisoner. An entry shall be made in red ink in the register of admissions in every case in which such an order is received and also of the date on which it is given or sent to the police prior to the release of the convict.

(2) With the object of avoiding unnecessary expense and trouble to the Police Department, Jail Superintendents should arrange, as far as possible, that such retransfers are made once a fortnight. Care should be taken that transfers under this rule are not effected more than ten days before the date on which the release may be due, and that, on the other hand, sufficient time is allowed to district and subsidiary jails to arrange the preliminaries of release.

Transfer of female prisoners for release.

849. When the home of a female prisoner, about to be released, is at any distance from the jail, a notice will be sent one month before her release to the magistrate of the district in which her home lies, asking him to intimate to the woman's relatives the date of such release, and to urge them to come and receive her at the jail gate. In the event of no relative appearing to receive her she shall be furnished with a railway ticket and subsistence allowance as in the case of male convicts, and cart hire for the journey that will have to be performed by road. But in exceptional cases the Superintendent may use his own discretion as to additional measures considered necessary to protect the woman on her journey.

*C.P. Govt. Notification No. 3107, dated the 27th March 1901, and (for Punjab) No. 13047, dated the 10th December 1905.
850. If a P. R./T. prisoner, other than an habitual, is unfit, by reason of sickness, for transfer one month before his release, the fact should be communicated to the Superintendent of Police of the district to which the prisoner belongs and also to the local District Superintendent of Police. If the prisoner subsequently becomes fit for transfer in time to allow of his reaching the jail of his district before his release is due, he shall then be transferred. If, when ten days of his sentence remain to be served, any P. R./T. prisoner is unfit for transfer, his release notice should be sent to the local police with a note of the fact on it, and on the day of his release he should be discharged at the jail gate without further action being taken. Leper prisoners marked P. R./T. located in jails, set apart for persons so diseased, shall not be transferred to their native districts until only sufficient time is left for them to reach the jail from which they are to be released on the morning of their release or the day before release. The release notices of such prisoners shall be sent to the District Superintendent of Police of their district by the Superintendents of the leper jails.

851. Application for orders of Government authorizing the transfer of European ex-military convicts shall be made to the Inspector-General in due time.

The trooping season commences on October 1st and ends on March 31st.

852. Whenever it is intended to transfer an Indian State prisoner before release, whether with or without conditions, to the jail nearest the border of the State in which he wishes to reside, the Superintendent of the transferring jail shall report the fact of the proposed transfer to the Political Agent concerned through the District Magistrate at least six months before the date on which the actual release of the prisoner falls due, submitting at the same time a nominal roll in duplicate. Timely intimation of the anticipated release of an Indian State prisoner not electing to reside in such State should also be given to the Political Agent concerned through the District Magistrate.

853. When a transmarine prisoner convicted in the Central Provinces and Berar and returned to the Central Provinces and Berar for release, wishes to reside after release in another province, he will ordinarily be released in the district in which C. P. and Berar before release. he was convicted, but due notice shall be given to the Provincial Government which has jurisdiction in the district where the prisoner wishes to reside, in order that Government may, if it considers it necessary, arrange for his transfer thither prior to release. This reference shall be made through the Inspector-General and the Central Provinces and Berar Government three months before the date of the prisoner’s release.

854. Care must be taken in regard to all prisoners who have to be transferred to other districts for release, likewise in the submission of release notices to the police under paragraph 1009 that full allowances is made for all remissions of sentence such prisoners are likely to earn under the remission rules.
CHAPTER XX
TRANSFER AND DISPOSAL OF CRIMINAL LUNATICS

Rules under section 59 (23) of the Prisons Act for the treatment, transfer and disposal of criminal lunatics or recovered criminal lunatics confined in prisons.

LUNATICS

855. Persons who are supposed or are known to be of unsound mind may be detained in jails and may be divided into five classes:—

1. Persons who have not committed a crime and who are supposed to be lunatics placed under the observation of the Medical Officer under the provisions of the Indian Lunacy Act, IV of 1912, as subsequently amended.

2. Persons accused of a crime and supposed to be of unsound mind, placed under the observation of the Civil Surgeon under section 464 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

3. Persons accused of a crime and found incapable of making their defence owing to unsoundness of mind and detained under section 466 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

4. Persons acquitted after trial on the ground of insanity who have been found to have committed an act which would but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence (section 471, Criminal Procedure Code).

5. Prisoners who have become insane after their conviction and admission into jail.

Persons of class (1) are denominated non-criminal lunatics, of classes (2) to (4), criminal lunatics, and persons of class (5) lunatic prisoners.

NON-CRIMINAL LUNATICS

856. When under section 16 (1) of the Lunacy Act a magistrate authorizes the temporary detention of an alleged non-criminal lunatic in order to enable the Medical Officer to determine whether he is a person in respect of whom a medical certificate may be properly given he shall, at the time of such authorization, or as soon after as may be practicable, send to the Medical Officer a statement of the particulars prescribed in Form 10 (Central Provinces Government Notifications Nos. 1182-V and 1183-V, dated the 13th June 1925; form also reproduced in Volume II, Central Provinces and Berar Jail Manual) so far as they have been ascertained, together with an abstract of any information which may have been recorded by himself or acquired in the course of investigation.

857. The alleged lunatic will at once be examined by the Magistrate with the assistance of the Medical Officer at the place where such lunatic is detained.
Detention of non-criminal lunatics.

858. Supposed lunatics are not to be detained for observation for more than ten days at a time as required by section 16 of the Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912); and the attention of all jail officers is invited to the undesirability of keeping persons under observation for long periods, if this can be avoided. The Medical Officer in charge shall once every week address the Magistrate or officer under whose authority in writing the person is detained on the condition of each supposed lunatic who may be under observation.

If the maximum period of 30 days prescribed under the proviso to section 16 of the said Act, expires before an order for the transfer of the alleged lunatic to a Mental Hospital or his release is received, the Superintendent shall address the Magistrate or officer under whose warrant the person is detained, pointing out that the authorized period of detention has expired and requesting that an order for the release of the person detained or his transfer to the Mental Hospital be furnished.

859. In every jail where non-criminal lunatics are confined there shall be maintained:
(a) In respect of all lunatics so confined a nominal roll in Form 13.
(b) In respect of each lunatic so confined a medical history sheet in Form 14 wherein the events in the medical history of the lunatic together with recorded opinions as to his mental condition with dates shall be entered.

860. Non-criminal lunatics shall be entirely excluded from all statistical returns relating to jails, and the cost of their maintenance and clothing (if supplied) and transfer to the Mental Hospital shall be recovered from the court under whose authority they were received.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS

861. Criminal lunatics of class (3) may, at the discretion of the Magistrate or the Sessions Judge, be detained in a jail or in the Naspur Mental Hospital; therefore when any such lunatic is detained in a jail the Superintendent should apply to the Magistrate for an order for his transfer to a Mental Hospital and in any case when a lunatic of class (2) or (3) has been detained in a jail for more than a month the case shall be reported to the Inspector-General of Prisons.

862. When under section 466 (2) or section 471 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, a Magistrate or Sessions Judge orders an accused person to be detained in safe custody in a jail, he shall send along with the lunatic to the Superintendent of the jail to which the lunatic is consigned the following papers:
(i) A statement of particulars in Form 10.
(ii) A certificate in Form 11 to be obtained from the Medical Officer referred to in section 464 (1) of the said Code.
(iii) An abstract of evidence in the case, signed by the Magistrate or the Sessions Judge.
(iv) Copy of the finding.
(v) If the case has been investigated or sent up by the police, the more important police papers (or copies thereof) bearing on the mental condition and history of the lunatic.

A Magistrate or Sessions Judge passing the detention order may, if it is deemed necessary, order the lunatic to be isolated.

863. When a criminal lunatic detained under section 466 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code is, under section 473 of the said Code, certified by the Inspector-General of Prisons to be capable of making his defence, a copy of such certificate shall at once be sent to the Magistrate or Court which forwarded the lunatic in order that immediate measures may be taken for the disposal of the case while the period of sanity continues. When such lunatic is taken before such Magistrate or Court there shall be sent with him the said certificate and the following papers:

(a) Statement of particulars (Form 10).
(b) The Medical Officer's certificate (Form 11).
(c) An abstract of evidence prescribed in paragraph 862 together with the copy of finding, police papers, if any, and an abstract in Form 12 of the lunatic's medical history.

864. Any person ordered to be detained in safe custody in a jail under section 471 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), shall be removed to the Mental Hospital, Nagpur, for detention in safe custody at that hospital.

865. When the case of a criminal lunatic detained in jail under the provisions of section 466 or 471 of the Code is reported under section 30 of the Act, by the Inspector-General of Prisons to the authority under whose order such lunatic is detained there shall be sent with the report the following papers, namely:

(a) An abstract of the lunatic's medical history (Form 12).
(b) Medical history sheet (case book, Form 14).

In the case of lunatics detained under the provisions of section 471 of the Code, such authority, that is to say the Court or Magistrate, shall forward the report and these papers to the Provincial Government. These papers will be returned by the Provincial Government to the Superintendent of the Jail unless the discharge of the lunatic is ordered.

LUNATIC PRISONERS

866. If any prisoner becomes insane after his admission to a jail, a report under section 30 (1) of Act III of 1900 regarding his case shall immediately be submitted to the Inspector-General with the view to obtaining the orders of the Government for his removal to the Mental Hospital, Nagpur. With this report shall be forwarded:

(a) A statement of particulars (Form 10).
(b) A medical certificate in Form 3.
(c) A descriptive roll (Form 107, Schedule XII—Jails), with the following particulars carefully entered:
(i) Date of conviction.
(ii) Name of sentencing court.
(iii) Section of offence.
(iv) Term of sentence.

Full details of the prisoner’s antecedents and connections as required by the statement of particulars (Form 10) should be ascertained from the Magistrate of the prisoner’s district and be carefully entered.

867. On receipt of a warrant or order for the removal of a lunatic to the Mental Hospital the Superintendent shall forward him to the Nagpur Mental Hospital with a copy of the warrant or order, a copy of the statement of particulars (Form 10) and a copy of the medical history record, and also, if the lunatic is a convicted prisoner, with his original warrant of imprisonment.

The Superintendent will also communicate the fact of the transfer from his jail to the Nagpur Mental Hospital to the Finger-Print Bureaus of the district where he was convicted and of the district of which he was a native.

868. When a lunatic prisoner cannot be transferred under a Government order so as to reach the Mental Hospital before his sentence expires, he shall be detained until the expiration of his sentence, and then be treated as a non-criminal lunatic for whose transfer the Magistrate’s order shall be obtained.

**CARE OF LUNATICS WHEN TRAVELLING**

869. No lunatic shall be transferred to a Mental Hospital unless the Medical Officer certifies immediately before despatch that he is fit both mentally and physically to travel. The certificate of fitness will be sent to the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital by post. Every precaution shall be taken to secure that the lunatic is properly cared for as regards his food, clothing and bedding as directed in the rules relating to transfers (Chapter XXIII, Section IV), except that two suits of clothing shall be provided instead of one and that if the lunatic is of class (1), the clothing shall be ordinary clothing and not jail clothing.

The jail officer who despatches the lunatic is held responsible that the escort is provided with sufficient means to purchase suitable and necessary articles of diet for the use of the lunatic during his journey to the Mental Hospital and that orders are given that in case the lunatic refuses food or becomes sick he shall be taken to the nearest hospital for advice or treatment. Fetters shall not be used unless absolutely necessary.

870. Every female lunatic sent to or from the Mental Hospital shall be accompanied by a female attendant or relative in addition to the usual escort. The Police Department shall, in the absence of a female relation, make arrangements for the female attendant and shall bear the travelling and other expenses incurred on behalf of the attendant.

871. Criminal lunatics, recovered and unrecovered when sent by rail shall not be allowed to mix with other passengers but shall be placed with their escort or attendants in a separate compartment.
RECOVERED OR UNRECOVERED CRIMINAL LUNATICS

872. Criminal lunatics confined in the Mental Hospital who have been certified to have recovered shall be transferred to the Nagpur Central Jail. They should in no case be employed as convict officers.

Within a month of the expiry of their probationary period in jail and provided there has been no recurrence of symptoms of insanity they should be transferred to the jail nearest their home.

873. Recovered female criminal lunatics will not in any case be transferred to jails.

874. Recovered criminal lunatics whose retransfer to jail is ordered by Government are to be dealt with on the principles contained in Appendix I to this chapter.

875. When a recovered criminal lunatic undergoing probation in a jail has a relapse of insanity, he should be immediately returned to the Mental Hospital in anticipation of the orders of the Provincial Government and the case should be reported to the Inspector-General of Prisons. With every lunatic transferred either from the Mental Hospital to jail or vice versa, full details of his medical history up to date should be forwarded.

GENERAL

876. Whenever a lunatic is received in a jail a certificate of receipt in Form 13 shall be given by the person in charge of such jail to the person handing the lunatic over.

877. When a lunatic has been confined in a jail, if the officer-in-charge entertains any doubt as to the correctness of entry No. 18 in the prescribed statement of particulars regarding him and desires to have his own opinion tested by such facts as further inquiry may elicit, he should ask the Magistrate or Court to make further enquiries into the cause of the insanity or into any other point regarding which the information given in the statement of particulars previously furnished was obscure or obviously incorrect.

878. Whenever a lunatic is found to be dangerous, noisy or filthy in his habits he shall be confined in a cell; otherwise lunatics of classes (1) to (4) inclusive may be detained either in the jail hospital or in the undertrial prisoners’ ward at the discretion of the Medical Officer. Every lunatic confined in a cell shall at all times be under strict watch; a sufficient number of specially selected convict watchmen may be told off for this duty by day and of convict overseers by night.

879. Every lunatic shall receive the ordinary jail dietary unless the Medical Officer otherwise directs, but non-criminal lunatics of class (1) may be supplied with food from outside the jail under the same conditions as are prescribed in the case of under-trial prisoners in paragraphs 1181 and 1182.
880. Every lunatic on discharge shall be furnished with a certificate of discharge in Form 16 signed by the Superintendent of the Jail.

881. Under section 471 (2) of the Criminal Procedure Code the Government has empowered Superintendents of Jails to discharge all the functions imposed on the Inspector-General of Prisons by sections 473 and 474 in respect of persons confined in jails under sections 466 or 471 of that Code. See also section 30 (2) of the Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912).

882. On the 1st January and the 1st July Superintendents shall forward in the prescribed form to the Inspector-General a special report under section 30 (1) of the Indian Lunacy Act (IV of 1912) on all persons confined in the jails under the provisions of Chapter XXXIV of the Criminal Procedure Code whether as unrecovered criminal lunatics or as recovered criminal lunatics on probation before release.

883. Under the provisions of section 28 (2) of the Indian Lunacy Act, IV of 1912, the Inspector-General is ex officio a visitor of all lunatic asylums (now called mental hospitals) under the Government of the Central Provinces and Berar.

884. Section 31 of the Indian Lunacy Act provides that the Inspector-General shall at least once in six months inspect and submit a report upon every person confined in a jail under the provisions of section 466 or section 471 of the Code; and sections 473 and 474 empower the Inspector-General to grant certificates in certain cases.

885. When the transfer of a criminal lunatic to the United Kingdom is deemed necessary, because his life or health would be endangered or permanently injured by further detention in custody in India, a report should be made to the Inspector-General who will report to the Provincial Government with a view to action being taken in accordance with the Colonial Prisoner’s Removal Act, 1884 (47 and 48, Vict., Chap. 31).

886. When the transfer of such unatic to the United Kingdom is desired, a draft “Order of removal” form accompanied by a draft “Warrant of removal” form should be filled in and forwarded to the Provincial Government with a request that the Secretary of State be moved to make the necessary orders (copies of these forms appear in Appendix II to this chapter).

887. The Government of India have authorized Magistrates or Courts in the Central Provinces and District Magistrates in Berar to send European lunatics to the European Mental Hospital at Ranchi in the province of Bihar. No such lunatics should be actually despatched to Ranchi until it has been ascertained from the Superintendent of the European Mental Hospital that accommodation is available in the hospital.
APPENDIX I TO CHAPTER XX

Principles on which the Provincial Government will act in disposing of the cases of criminal lunatics sent up for orders.

1. Final orders should not be issued unless the lunatic’s papers are accompanied by the medical history-sheet.

A.—RECOVERED CRIMINAL LUNATICS

2. If the crime be against the person, the cause ganja or other intoxicant, and the type of insanity acute or chronic mania, a period of three years should be spent in a mental hospital free from all signs of insanity before any action is taken.

(a) At the end of that time if under 40 years of age and (b) Age in good physical health, the lunatic should be transferred to the nearest central or other jail to undergo a period of probation of six years.

(b) If over 40 years of age, or in poor physical health, the period of probation in jail may be shortened according to circumstances of crime and nature of security offered.

In any case security should, if possible, be taken on the expiry of his period of probation in jail.

3. If the crime be an offence against the person and the type of insanity be acute or chronic mania, the alleged cause not being ganja or other intoxicant, a period of at least four years of complete freedom from insanity should be spent in a Mental Hospital before action is taken.

(a) At the end of that time, if the lunatic be under 40 years (a) Age of age and in good physical health, he may be transferred to a under 40 jail to undergo a probation of four years.

(b) If over 40 years of age, the period of probation in jail might be shortened, according to the circumstances of lunatic’s health and surety. Security should, if possible, be taken before his final release from jail supervision.
IV.—Crime. Not offence against person, but mental attitude aggressive. Type Acute or chronic mania.

4. If the crime be not an offence against the person, but the lunatic has at any time exhibited dangerous or violent tendencies, and the type of insanity is acute or chronic mania, he should be treated exactly as above, except that the period of probation in jail may be shortened in accordance with the kind and degree of violence exhibited; provided that in ganja cases the period spent in jail should not be less than three years and in non-ganja cases two years. This period should be spent free from all signs of insanity before any action is taken. In all cases security should, if possible, be taken on final release.

5. If the crime be not an offence against the person, and there be no history that the lunatic was at any time aggressive, he may generally be treated much as if he were a non-criminal lunatic. The Provincial Government will generally be guided in such cases by the recommendations of the visitors and of the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital in which the lunatic has been confined.


(a) Age under 40 years.

(b) Age over 40 years.

If the type of insanity be melancholia, a period of at least six years' complete freedom from insanity should be passed in a Mental Hospital before action is taken. During the last year of this period the recovered criminal may be allowed access to the bazar under proper control.

(a) If at the end of that period he is still under 40 years of age, he should not be released, except on satisfactory security.

(b) If over 40 years of age, security should, if possible, be obtained.

7. If the crime be not murder but an attempt to commit suicide, the type melancholia, and if the lunatic has not exhibited any violent tendencies while under observation, some relaxations of the rules may be permitted according to circumstances of age, period of detention, etc.

VIII.—Crime. Offence against person.

(a) Type—Irritable chronic mania.

(b) Type—Chronic mania.

Cases of melancholia should not be sent to jail to pass a period of probation.

B.—UNRECOVERED CRIMINAL LUNATICS

8. If the crime be an offence against the person, and the type of insanity be chronic mania of the irritable aggressive kind, it will seldom be possible to release the lunatic during the continuance of insanity, except in advanced age and on exceptional security.

If the crime be an offence against the person, and the type of insanity be chronic mania of the amiable kind, the lunatic may be released after passing six to ten years in that condition, but only on security.
If the lunatic be below 40 years of age, detention should generally be for ten years; if over 40 years of age, six years should suffice.

9. If the crime be not an offence against the person, or if it be an offence of a trivial nature against the person and the lunatic has never exhibited aggressive symptoms, he may generally be treated much as if he were a non-criminal lunatic, and the Provincial Government, when dealing with his case under section 474, will be guided chiefly by the recorded opinion of the Superintendent of the Mental Hospital as to the propriety of releasing him, and by the recommendations of the visitors.

(a) If his mental attitude be chronic mania, characterized by good humour, cheerfulness, and amiability, and he be able to earn a livelihood, he may ordinarily be released with or without security.

(b) If it be chronic dementia or imbecility of slight degree, he may be released on similar conditions.

(c) If he be suffering from chronic mania of the irritable mischievous type or chronic dementia of a more pronounced character, he may still be released, but only on satisfactory security that he will be properly cared for and prevented from doing injury to himself or others.

(d) If the chronic mania be of inveterate type, or the dementia or imbecility of the last degree, the lunatic can only be safely and humanely treated in Mental Hospital.

APPENDIX II TO CHAPTER XX

Forms of order and warrant for removal of European lunatics to England

V.—ORDER OF REMOVAL OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884

Whereas A. B. is in custody in the colony [or presidency, or ] of as a criminal lunatic, having been charged with the offence of [and found to have been insane at the time of such offence, or to be unfit on the ground of insanity to be tried for such offence, or having been convicted of the offence of and sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment, or ] for the term of years from the day of 19 [or for life, and afterwards certified (or lawfully proved) to be insane].

And whereas it is likely that the life [or health] of the said A. B. will be endangered [or permanently injured] by further detention in custody in the said colony [or presidency, or ]
[Or the said A. B. belonged at the time of the said offence to the Royal Navy (or to His Majesty's regular military forces).]
[Or the said offence was committed wholly (or partly) beyond the limits of the said colony (or presidency, or...)]
[Or by reason of there being no asylum in the said colony (or presidency, or...)] in which the said A. B. can be properly or conveniently detained and dealt with as a criminal lunatic, his removal to the United Kingdom or to the colony (or presidency, or...)
[Or the said A. B. belongs to a class of persons who, under the law of the said colony or presidency, or are subject to removal under the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884.]

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, with the concurrence of the Government of the said colony (or presidency, or...)
[And I, Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, or officer administering the Government] of the colony (or presidency, or...)
[As witness my hand [our hands] this day of...]

VII.—WARRANT FOR REMOVAL OF A CRIMINAL LUNATIC

Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884

To C. D. keeper of Mental Hospital and to E. F. and G. H.

Whereas an order has been made, under the Colonial Prisoners Removal Act, 1884, by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, with the concurrence of the Government of the colony (or presidency, or...)
[And the Government of the colony (or presidency, or...)] for the removal of A. B., a criminal lunatic
now in the custody of you, the said C. D. to the United Kingdom or the said colony (or presidency, or ) of ], to be there dealt with in the same manner as if he had become a criminal lunatic in the United Kingdom or the said colony (or presidency, or ) of ].

Now I do hereby, in pursuance of the said Act, order you, the said C. D., to deliver the body of the said A. B. into the custody of the said E. F. and G. H., or one of them; and I do hereby, in further pursuance of the said Act, authorize you, the said E. F. and G. H. or either of you to receive the said A. B. into your custody, and to convey him to the United Kingdom or to the colony (or presidency, or ) or ], and to deliver him to such persons as shall be empowered by one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or the Governor of the said colony (or presidency, or ) to receive him for the purpose of giving effect to the said order of removal.

Given under the hand of the undersigned, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State or the Governor of this day of 19.
CHAPTER XXI

TRANSMISSION OF APPEALS AND PETITIONS

Rules under section 59 (24) of the Prisons Act for regulating the transmission of appeals and petitions from prisoners and their communications with their friends

SECTION I.—APPEALS AND PETITIONS

888. Necessary writing materials will be furnished to prisoners desirous of appealing. For prisoners who cannot write, the Jailer will write everything requisite, that is to say, either applications for copy of judgment or order, or letters to friends or counsel concerning the appeal, or the petition of appeal, when assistance in writing it from friends or counsel is not forthcoming. These services are to be gratuitously rendered, but jail officials shall not write petitions for convicts or their friends, without the permission of the Superintendent.

889. Petitions of appeal may be presented either to the Superintendent by the prisoner himself, or to the Court of appeal by the hands of a pleader. The prisoner should be informed that should he desire to be represented by counsel in the appellate Court, the counsel must appear in that Court within seven days of the filing of the petition of appeal. The term “pleader” includes a mukhtiar or other person appointed with permission of the Court to act in any criminal proceedings.

890. The appointment of a pleader must be in writing signed by the prisoner, whose signature must be attested by the Superintendent.

891. Prisoner's friends or counsel will be allowed to communicate with prisoners for the purpose of assisting them to prepare their petitions of appeal.

892. Except under the circumstances noted in paragraph 893 below no petition of appeal will be accepted by the Superintendent unless it is accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against. Only a single copy of the judgment or order need accompany the petition of appeal of several prisoners convicted together at the same trial. An application by a prisoner for a copy of a judgment or order will at once be forwarded either to the District Magistrate of the district in which, or to the Court of Sessions by which, the judgment or order was passed, according as the judgment or order of which a copy is desired is that of a Magistrate or of a Sessions Judge. When, however, one application for a copy of judgment or order has been forwarded to the District Magistrate or Court of Sessions, any application subsequently received from a prisoner who has been convicted at the same trial need not be forwarded unless the applicant wishes for a copy for his personal use.
893. If a prisoner under sentence of death has applied for a copy of judgment and for some reason the delivery to him of the copy is delayed so that he cannot prepare his petition of appeal thereon and present it to the Superintendent within the period of seven days allowed to him by law, the Superintendent should, on the 7th day after sentence, enquire of the prisoner whether he desires to appeal and should forward to the High Court of Judicature a simple statement of the reply given, signed by the prisoner, and should note thereon that copy of the judgment had been applied for but had not been obtained in time. The prisoner's wishes in regard to the appeal should also be noted in his history-ticket.

894. Every appeal from a sentence of death presented to the Superintendent will be forwarded by him direct to the High Court of Judicature. All other appeals received by him from prisoners will be sent at once to the Deputy Commissioner of the district in which the sentence was passed, for transmission to the proper appellate authority. Except as provided in paragraph 893 the Superintendent has not to take account of the barring of appeals by limitation.

895. When forwarding a petition of appeal to the proper appellate authority the Superintendent will note upon it the dates on which the prisoner—

(1) made application (if any) from the jail for a copy of judgment or order accompanying the petition;

(2) obtained the copy;

(3) presented the petition and copy to the Superintendent under section 420, Code of Criminal Procedure;

(4) and will certify thereon that—

(a) the prisoner does or does not desire to be represented at the hearing, as the case may be,

(b) the prisoner, if he desires to be represented, has been informed of the necessity for arranging that appearance may be put in within the prescribed period of seven days.

896. When an appeal is admitted, notice of the date of hearing will be sent to the jail. The prisoner's signature having been taken thereon and attested by the Superintendent, the notice will be returned to the Court.

897. In every case in which a sentence is reversed or modified on appeal the appellate court shall prepare a fresh warrant in accordance with the terms of the order passed and shall send the same to the officer in charge of the jail in which the appellant is confined. It shall at the same time recall and cancel the original warrant and shall forward it to the original court to be attached to the record. The fresh warrant when returned with an endorsement of execution will be similarly dealt with. Provided that if an appellant has been released on bail pending the hearing of his appeal the fresh warrant shall not be sent to
the Superintendent of the Jail until the prisoner has surrendered, and it shall be the duty of the appellate Court either directly or through the Court by which the order of release on bail was actually issued, to take measures to secure his surrender.

Note.—When a sentence is modified or reversed in appeal by the High Court of Judicature, the warrant shall be signed and issued by the Court to which the appellate judgment or order is certified under section 425, Criminal Procedure Code.

provided that if it is shown that delay in the release of a prisoner would otherwise be caused, the warrant may be issued direct by the High Court of Judicature and the fact intimated to the lower Court.

898. When a sentence is suspended, remitted or commuted under section 401, 402 or 402-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (V of 1898), the Court which passed the sentence shall issue a supersession warrant to the Superintendent of the Jail where the prisoner is in confinement.

899. If the result of an appeal is not communicated to the Superintendent within one month, or in the case of the High Court, within six weeks of the date on which the appeal was submitted, the Superintendent shall send a reminder to the Sessions Court or to the Magistrate of the district, as the case may be, enquiring what has been the result of the appeal, and thereafter shall repeat the enquiry at reasonable intervals: Provided that when the appellate Court is the High Court of Judicature the enquiry should be made from the Court from whose order the appeal was preferred.

900. When an appellate Court annuls a sentence and directs that the prisoner shall be retried, and a warrant for the prisoner's release on bail is not received, the prisoner shall be remanded to the under-trial ward (unless he be undergoing some other sentence), and the Superintendent shall apply to the Court for a warrant for his custody, pending trial if such warrant is not at the same time furnished. Such warrant should set forth the Court by which the prisoner is to be tried, and the date on which he is to be produced before the Court.

901. If a prisoner sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment appeals, the sentence of whipping shall not be carried out until the result of the appeal is known.

Note.—When delay occurs in receipt of intimation of the result of appeal, and there is a fear of the prisoner being released without the sentence of whipping being carried out, enquiry should be made as to the result of the appeal, at least a week before the date on which the term of imprisonment expires and instructions are issued to the carrying out of the sentence of whipping.

902. Any petition presented by the prisoner for revision of a sentence from which no appeal lies, or from which an appeal has been made and dismissed by a Court subordinate to the High Court of Judicature, shall be forwarded by the Superintendent.
direct to the High Court of Judicature, the following particulars being noted on it:—

(1) Name of the sentencing authority.
(2) Section under which convicted.
(3) Date of sentence.
(4) Term and nature of sentence.
(5) Whether any appeal was preferred against the order or sentence, and, if so, to whom, and with what result.
(6) Date of decision of appeal (if any).

Such petitions must be drawn up similarly to a petition of appeal, but no copy of any judgment or order need accompany them.

903. When a petition for revision has been rejected by the High Court of Judicature no second petition in respect of the same sentence shall be forwarded.

904. When a sentence is revised by the High Court of Judicature the result of the application for revision shall be notified direct to the Superintendent of the Jail by the Court from whose order the petition for revision was preferred, and that Court when necessary shall prepare a fresh warrant.

905. Every petition for mercy from prisoners other than condemned prisoners shall be forwarded by the Jail Superintendent through the District Magistrate concerned, for the orders of the Government. When once such a petition for mercy has been rejected, a second petition need not be forwarded, provided that prisoners whose sentence is not less than five years shall be allowed a second petition for mercy, after half the sentence in the case of casuals, and three-fourths in the case of habituals, excluding remission, is served. The Jail Superintendent when forwarding such petitions will state the period of remission earned and report on the conduct of the prisoner in jail.

906. The following instructions relate to the duties of Superintendents of Jails in connection with petitions for mercy from or on behalf of convicts under sentence of death:—

I. Immediately on receipt of a warrant for execution consequent on the confirmation by the High Court of Judicature at Nagpur of a sentence of death or of intimation of the dismissal by the Federal Court of his appeal, or of intimation of the dismissal by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of his application for special leave to appeal, or of the breaking down of his application for special leave to appeal at any of the intermediate stages referred to in Instruction VIII (b), VIII (d) or X (c), in case the convict has made no previous petition for mercy the Jail Superintendent shall inform the
convict concerned that if he desires to submit a petition for mercy it should be submitted in writing within seven days after, and exclusive of, the date on which the convict has been so informed.

Note.—Where a certificate has been granted to a convict under section 205 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the execution shall be postponed until the expiry of the period of appeal and if an appeal is filed within that period, or after the expiry of that period and intimation is received of its admission by the Federal Court before the sentence is carried out, until disposal of the appeal by the Federal Court.

II If the convict submits a petition within the period of seven days prescribed by Instruction I, it should be addressed both to the Provincial Government and to the Governor-General, and the Superintendent of the Jail shall forthwith despatch it to the Secretary to Government, Central Provinces and Berar, together with a covering letter reporting the date fixed for the execution, and shall certify that the execution has been stayed pending receipt of the orders of the Government on the petition. If no reply is received within fifteen days from the date of the despatch of the petition, the Superintendent shall telegraph to the Judicial Secretary drawing his attention to the fact, but he shall in no case carry out the execution before the receipt of a reply from the Judicial Secretary.

(C.P. Govt. Jail Dept. letter No. 167-196-V (a), d. 12-4-29.)

NOTES—1) All petitions and all subsequent correspondence relating thereto will be submitted to the Judicial Secretary at Nagpur when he is at headquarters.

(2) When the Judicial Secretary is away from Nagpur all petitions and all subsequent correspondence relating thereto should be addressed to the Judicial Secretary in accordance with the instructions issued by the Judicial Department. The movements of the Judicial Secretary from and to Nagpur will be communicated to the High Court of Judicature at Nagpur and the Superintendents of Jails by the Judicial Department.

(C.P. Govt. Jail Dept. letter No. 503-420-V (a), d. 15-11-28.)

III. If the convict submits a petition after the period prescribed by Instruction I, the Superintendent of the Jail shall at once forward it to the Judicial Secretary and at the same time telegraph the substance of it, requesting orders whether the execution should be postponed and stating that, pending a reply, the execution will not be carried out. If such petition is, however, received by the Superintendent later than noon on the day preceding that fixed for the execution, he shall at once forward it to the Judicial Secretary and at the same time telegraph the substance of it, giving the date of execution and stating that the sentence will be carried out unless orders to the contrary are received.

IV. If the convict submits a petition for mercy addressed to His Majesty the King-Emperor or the Secretary of State, the Superintendent shall at once forward it to the Judicial Secretary
and shall at the same time telegraph to him the substance of the petition and the date of execution.

He shall not further postpone execution unless specially ordered by the Provincial Government.

N. B.—(1) The covers containing petitions or correspondence on the subject of petitions shall have printed or stamped on them in red ink in bold type the words Appeal for mercy and shall also be printed or stamped the word Immediate.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in the above instruction, execution shall not take place on a Sunday or a day which is declared to be a public holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

V. In the event of its coming to the knowledge of the Superintendent at any time before the execution of the sentence that altogether exceptional circumstances have arisen which plainly demanded a reconsideration of the sentence, he is at liberty, notwithstanding anything in the foregoing instructions, to report the circumstances by telegraph to the Judicial Secretary and ask for the Provincial Government's orders and to defer execution till the orders are received.

VI. The Superintendent shall at once repeat back to the Judicial Secretary all telegrams communicating orders to him, regarding petitions for mercy, by way of acknowledgment of their receipt.

VII. The following procedure will be followed in communicating orders on these petitions to, and in sending acknowledgments therefor by, the Superintendent:

(a) Orders in cases in which the petition is rejected will be communicated and acknowledged by registered post.

(b) Orders in cases in which the death sentence is commuted or remitted will be communicated and acknowledged by telegram.

NOTE.—When orders are to be communicated from the Judicial Department C. P. and at Nagpur to the Central Jail, Nagpur, they will be sent and acknowledged either through station dak book or by registered post.

VIII. (a) If intimation is received from, or on behalf of a convict, that it is intended to apply to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council for special leave to appeal, the execution is postponed and a date, three weeks later, is fixed, before which proof must be furnished to the Provincial Government or to an officer specially authorized in this behalf that the necessary instructions and funds have been sent by air mail to a firm of Solicitors in London and the necessary papers by ordinary mail. The instructions must require the Solicitors to inform the Assistant Solicitor at the India Office of the receipt of instructions and to act on certified papers lent by that authority. The convict and his adviser are informed of the date so fixed and the papers and funds which must be sent; and
also where the applicant indicates his intention of applying in forma pauperis of the procedure relating to such applications as set out in Instruction X below. They are informed at the same time that unless the application for special leave is lodged in the Privy Council Office before a further date, fixed by the Secretary of State and communicated to the firm of Solicitors, intimation will be received from the India Office, and the execution will not be further postponed.

**Note (i).**—If sentences of death have been passed on more than one person in the same case, and if intimation is received from, or on behalf of, only one or more but not all of them of an intention to apply for leave to appeal to the Privy Council, the execution of the sentence shall be postponed not only in the case of the person or persons from whom, or on whose behalf, such intimation has been received but also in the case of the other person or persons from whom, or on whose behalf, no such intimation has been received.

**Note (ii).**—The necessary funds will be a minimum of 50 guineas if one Counsel is engaged, but will be 80 to 100 guineas if the record is bulky or more than one Counsel is engaged. The convict and his adviser should, therefore, be advised, on receipt of intimation of intention to apply for special leave, that 50 guineas (say, Rs. 700) must be sent by the date fixed, and that it is not unlikely that 30 to 50 guineas (say, Rs. 420 to Rs. 700) more will be required.

**Note (iii).**—The necessary papers will include two copies of the printed paper book, and two further copies of the judgment, etc., of the High Court on appeal.

**Note (iv).**—Whenever an intimation is received of the intention of a person condemned to death to apply to the Judicial Committee, three copies of the paper book and of the judgment of the High Court are forthwith addressed directly by the Provincial Government to the Legal Adviser at the India Office, one copy of each being a certified copy. One of such sets of papers shall be sent by the first available air mail.

**Note (v).**—During the present war, in order to provide against the possible loss of documents in transit, the convict and his adviser should be instructed to send funds by means of a bank draft only; and the proof required to be furnished regarding the despatch of necessary instructions and funds by air mail shall be deemed to include proof of despatch of a duplicate copy of the instructions and of the bank draft to the Solicitors in London by the air mail next subsequent to the air mail by which the originals were sent.

(b) If proof is not furnished before the date fixed that the necessary papers, instructions and funds have been sent to a firm of Solicitors in London, the execution is not further postponed unless the Provincial Government is satisfied that the delay is due to no fault of the convict or his adviser. If, in any special case the Provincial Government for this reason allows an extension of the date for furnishing of proof, the further date within which proof must be furnished is intimated to the convict or his adviser.

(c) If proof is furnished before the date fixed, the convict or his adviser is required to intimate the name of the firm of Solicitors to whom the papers, instructions and funds have been sent and the registered numbers of the packages containing such papers, instructions and funds, and the name of the firm, the date of the despatch of the papers, etc., and the registered numbers of the packages are communicated to the India Office by telegram directly by the Provincial Government, a copy
being sent to the Secretary to the Governor-General (Public) for information.

Note (i).—In the interests of brevity the telegram should be drafted so as to give the required information under the four headings (a), (b), (c), and (d), these representing (a) Name of Solicitors; (b) Name(s) of condemned prisoner(s) and whether the case is in forma pauperis; (c) Date(s) of despatch of funds and of papers; and (d) Registered number(s) of package(s). A model telegram would run as follows:—

From—Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab,
To—Secretary of State.

Privy Council Death Sentence Petition

(a) H. S. L. Polak & Co.

(b) Indarsingh, son of Nathasingh, and HarditSingh, son of NahalSingh, paupers.

(c) 14th January 1944.

(d) A. 185, A. 186.

Note (ii).—If proof is furnished that the necessary papers and instructions but less than the minimum funds referred to in Instruction VIII (a), Note (ii), have been sent to a firm of Solicitors in London, the Provincial Government shall forthwith telegraph to the India Office the names of the convict and such Solicitors.

(d) After proof is furnished that the necessary papers, instructions and funds have been sent to London, the execution is except in cases under Instruction X (c) postponed until intimation is received by the Provincial Government from the India Office that the application for special leave has not been lodged in the Privy Council Office by the date fixed, or by such date as the Secretary of State may have decided to extend the date to, or that the application has been dismissed by the Judicial Committee.

IX. (a) On receipt of the telegram referred to in the Note to Instruction VIII (c) above enquiries will be made by the India Office of the prisoner's solicitors whether they are prepared to proceed with the case, and, on receipt of a reply, that the firm of Solicitors will proceed the Secretary of State will fix a date by which the application must be lodged at the Privy Council Office. This date will be communicated to the prisoner's Solicitors and telegraphed to the Provincial Government. If the Solicitors do not reply that they will proceed, the Provincial Government will be informed by telegram and execution will not be further delayed.

(b) When a petition has been lodged in the Privy Council the India Office will inform the Provincial Government of the fact by telegram.

(c) The India Office will inform the Provincial Government of developments in the Privy Council in any case which presents unusual features. This information should be communicated on receipt to the Secretary to the Governor-General (Public).
(d) The India Office will communicate to the Provincial Government by telegram the result of an application to the Privy Council for special leave to appeal, and the Provincial Government will immediately forward a copy of the telegram by post to the Secretary to the Governor-General (Public). The India Office will also forward, in due course, a copy of the Order-in-Council to the Provincial Government by ordinary mail.

X. (a) In furnishing proof that he has despatched the necessary papers to a Solicitor in London, a petitioner who intends to make application in forma pauperis under Rule 8 of the Procedure Rules of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, shall also furnish proof of despatch by air mail of an Affidavit or Affirmation made by himself stating that he is not worth £25 in the world except his wearing apparel, accompanied by a certificate of Counsel that the petitioner has reasonable grounds of appeal. Thereupon proof of the despatch of funds as required by Instruction VIII (a) shall not be required.

(b) The Affidavit or Affirmation of means referred to in the preceding clause (a) shall, if made in a language other than English, be accompanied by an English translation verified by Affidavit or Affirmation of the person making the translation.

(c) Such a petitioner and his advisers shall be informed that Solicitors in London are under no obligation to act in a case in forma pauperis. The Solicitor instructed by them must be instructed by air mail and be required to inform the Assistant Solicitor, India Office, in writing, whether he intends to act or not. If the India Office receives no such consent, or receives intimation that the Solicitor instructed is unable to act, the Provincial Government will be informed by telegram and the execution will not be further delayed.

Note—During the present war a petitioner furnishing under Instruction X (a) proof of despatch of the Affidavit or Affirmation accompanied by certificate of counsel, shall, in order to provide against the possible loss of the original in transit, at the same time supply the Provincial Government with a duplicate of such Affidavit or Affirmation and with a duplicate of such certificate and, where the Affidavit or Affirmation is in a language other than English, a duplicate of a translation of that document verified by Affidavit or Affirmation of the person making the translation. The Provincial Government shall despatch by the first available airmail a certified copy of such duplicates to the Legal Adviser at the India Office.

XI. In every case where the India Office has been informed of the postponement of execution of a sentence owing to the convict’s intention to apply to the Privy Council for special leave to appeal, the India Office must also be informed in due course by telegram that the sentence has been carried out or has been commuted, as the case may be.

No. 231-40- G. G. (B), d. 28-3-41, from the Secretariat of the G. G. (Public).

907. The following instructions relate to the procedure to be observed by the Provincial Governments for the submission
of petitions for mercy from or on behalf of convicts under sentence of death, and for dealing with applications for special leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council:—

Instructions regarding the procedure to be observed by Provincial Governments for the submission of petitions for mercy from or on behalf of convicts under sentence of death and for dealing with applications for special leave to appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

I. A convict under sentence of death shall be allowed for the preparation and submission of a petition for mercy, seven days after, and exclusive of, the date on which the Superintendent of the Jail has informed him of the confirmation by the High/Chief/Judicial Commissioner's Court of the sentence passed on him, or of the dismissal by the Federal Court of his appeal, or of the dismissal by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council of his application for special leave to appeal or of the breaking down of his application for special leave to appeal at any of the intermediate stages referred to in Instructions X (b), X (d) or XII (c) in case the convict has made no previous petition for mercy.

Note.—Where a certificate has been granted to a convict under section 205 of the Government of India Act, 1935, the execution shall be postponed until the expiry of the period of appeal and, if an appeal is filed within that period, or after the expiry of that period and intimation is received of its admission by the Federal Court before the sentence is carried out, until the disposal of the appeal by the Federal Court.

II. If the convict submits a petition within the above period it shall be addressed both to the Provincial Government and to the Governor-General and, the execution shall be postponed pending receipt of their orders.

III. The petition shall be sent to the Provincial Government in the first instance and if after consideration the Provincial Government rejects it, it shall be forwarded to the Secretary to the Governor-General (Public). In case, however, the Provincial Government decides to commute the sentence, the petition to the Governor-General shall be withheld and intimation of the fact shall be sent to the petitioner.

IV. If the convict submits a petition after the period prescribed by Instruction I, it will be within the discretion of the Provincial Government to consider the petition and to postpone execution, and also to withhold or not to withhold the petition addressed to the Governor-General, whether the Provincial Government considers the petition addressed to it or not. In the following circumstances, however, the Provincial Government shall forward such a petition to the Secretary to the Governor-General (Public) whether it considers the petition or not, and shall simultaneously postpone execution pending the receipt of the orders of the Governor-General:—

(1) If the sentence of death was passed by an appellate court on an appeal against the convict's acquittal,