

1.4 THE PRISON ACT OF 1894

An imprisonment is the usual punishment for offences. The problem of housing hundred of criminals in one institution requires a code of rules and regulations for the safety and efficiency in running the prison institution. The Prisons Act of 1894 was one such attempt made by the British government prior to independence. The Act contains provision regarding the prison, prisoner, prison staff, medical officers, superintendent of prison, etc. The subsequent paras will be dealing with the details of the provisions contained in the Act.

Chapter one of the Prisons Act deal with the definitions of prison, criminal prisoners, convicted prisoners, civil prisoners, system of remission, etc. The chapter II of the Act deals with the accommodation for the prisoners however, it nowhere lays down the minimum criterion on the basis of which accommodation will be provided. It further specifies that the Director of Prisons who shall have general control and superintendent of the prison and its staff. Other officers provided in the Act are Superintendent, a Medical Officer, a Medical Subordinate and a Jailer. **Instead of providing powers and function for the aforesaid officers it has stated that the State government shall make the rules in that regard.** The accommodation of the prisoners is another area provided by the Act, in the event of necessity i.e., overcrowding and spread of epidemic disease, and the State government is further empowered to make rule to that effect.

6.1 CONCEPT OF NATURAL JUSTICE

Natural Justice implies fairness, reasonableness, equity and equality. Natural Justice is a concept of Common Law and it is the Common Law world counterpart of the American concept of 'procedural due process'. Natural Justice represents higher procedural principles developed by judges which every administrative agency must follow in taking any decision adversely affecting the rights of a private individual.

Vote of Value of MLA

[Electoral College \(India\) - Wikipedia](#)

Check MP has more MLA but lesser value as compared to Kerala

7.1 Why were stupas built

There were other places too that were regarded as sacred. This was because relics of the Buddha such as his bodily remains or objects used by him were buried there. These were mounds known as stupas.

The tradition of erecting stupas may have been pre-Buddhist, but they came to be associated with Buddhism. Since they contained relics regarded as sacred, the entire stupa came to be venerated as an emblem of both the Buddha and Buddhism. According to a Buddhist text known as the *Ashokavadana*, Asoka distributed portions of the Buddha's relics to every important town and ordered the construction of stupas over them. By the second century BCE a number of stupas, including those at Bharhut, Sanchi and Sarnath (Map 1), had been built.

UPSC TREE