

CHAPTER 23

Habitual Offenders

Part A PREVENTIVE MEASURES

The Criminal Procedure Code provides for Preventive measures of two kinds against habitual offenders. Under Section 110 security can be taken for their good behaviour (*vide* Chapter 3, Security Cases), while under Section 565, they can be ordered to be placed under police surveillance for a period extending up to five years in the event of their conviction of certain offences. In the Punjab another important remedy is provided by the “Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act, 1918”. Under this Act an habitual offender can be restricted in his movements to a certain area or required to report himself at times and places in the manner prescribed in the order. An order of restriction may be passed in the same circumstances in which an order for security for good behaviour may be passed. Now in view of the amendments of Sections 7 and 12 of the Act by Punjab Act No. XXI of 1949 an order of restriction can be passed in addition to an order for security for good behaviour. The procedure to be followed in proceedings under this Act is mostly the same as that in proceedings under Section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure; but there are certain differences. For instance, when an order of restriction for a period of more than one year is passed by a Magistrate, the order of restriction does not require any confirmation by the Sessions Judge. Care should be taken to see that the order of restriction is in conformity with the rules framed by the State Government under the Act (*vide* Part F of this Chapter), an order directing a person not to leave his house between 8 P.M. and 5 A.M. was held in I.L.R. 8 Lahore, 267, to be *ultra vires*, not being in conformity with the aforesaid rules. District Magistrates have power to make an order of restriction in addition to an order for security under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, in any case coming to their notice. Sessions Judges can make a similar order in cases submitted to them under Section 123(2), Criminal Procedure Code [Section 122 of new Code].

An order of restriction is especially suitable in the case of habitual offenders who are not in a position to furnish security and in whose case an order for security under Section 110 Criminal Procedure Code would necessitate their commitment of Jail.

COMMENTS

Under section 7 of Punjab Act V of 1918, the petitioner was ordered by a Magistrate to be restricted for three years within the boundaries of his village, not to leave his house at night between 8 P.M. and 5 A.M., and to report himself daily to the Sub-Inspector of Police at Miani Police Station, 2½ miles distant from his village.

Held, that the order directing the petitioner not to leave his house at night was not in conformity with the rules made by the Local Government under section 16 of the Act and must be set aside. *Muhammad vs. The Crown*, (1927) I.L.R. VIII Lah. 267.

Part B ENHANCED SENTENCES

1. Enhanced punishment under Section 75, Indian Penal Code—Under Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, a person convicted a second time of an offence punishable, under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Code [Chapter X-C, D and XIV of new Code], with three years' imprisonment and upward, is liable to a greatly enhanced sentences.

2. Procedure for Magistrates not competent to award enhanced punishment—This of course does not increase the competence of the Court trying the offender. Even though Section 348 of the Code (Section 324 of new Code) seems to provide that the case can be tried by the Magistrate if he is competent to try it or may be sent to a Magistrate invested with powers under Section 30 of the Code, it would be safer, in view of the amendments of Section 30 by Act No. 26 of 1955, to commit such cases to the Court of Sessions as the accused is liable on subsequent conviction to a sentence of imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years. A provision is contained in Section 347 which enables a commitment to be made to the Court of Sessions at any stage before judgment is signed.

3. Enhanced punishment not obligatory—Although Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code makes a previous convict in certain classes of cases liable to enhanced punishment, it is, of course, not obligatory to impose an enhanced sentence in every case of this description.

Ordinarily cases of petty nature should not be made the basis for an enhanced punishment, unless the nature, number and sequence of previous convictions and the sentences previously undergone clearly show the necessity of enhanced punishment. Similarly, very old convictions (*e.g.*, when the offence is committed, say, more than five years after the last release of the offender from Jail) should not ordinarily be made a ground for imposing an enhanced penalty under this section in the absence of special reasons.

Cases of organised crime stand on a different footing, and where the offence under trial and the previous offences are of this description greater weight must be attached to them.

The general principle to be borne in mind is that Section 75 is meant to be used as a deterrent only when the punishment provided for the offence itself is considered to be inadequate in view of the antecedents of the offenders. The Judgments in the previous cases should be referred to freely in order to ascertain the real character of the offender, and the section should not be resorted to unless the previous convictions indicate a criminal habit or instinct which needs to be checked by a punishment higher than that provided for the offence.

It should also be remembered that a moderate sentence coupled with an order under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code [Section 356 of new Code], or an order of restriction under the Restriction of Habitual Offenders Act is generally a better way of dealing with habitual offenders than the imposition of long terms of imprisonment.

4. Previous conviction for attempts to commit an offence not covered by Section 75, Indian Penal Code—It should be noted that previous convictions for attempts to commit offences specified in Section 75, or a security order under Section 110, Criminal Procedure Code, [Section 110 of new Code] do not bring an offender within the scope of Section 75, Indian Penal Code.

5. Imprisonment under Section 75, Indian Penal Code—In awarding sentences of imprisonment under Section 75 of the Indian Penal Code, Courts should bear in mind that the provisions of this section are subject to those of Sections 31, 32 and 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure [Sections 31 and 32 of new Code].

6. Action to be taken by Magistrate of 2nd or 3rd Class when he cannot award adequate punishment—Section 349 [Section 324 of new Code] gives a Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class the means of securing the proper punishment of an accused when he finds, in the course of the trial, the maximum sentence which he is empowered to inflict would be insufficient. At the same time, in resorting to this section, it must be remembered that when the accused appears to be a habitual offender he must ordinarily be dealt with under the provisions of Section 348 [Section 325 of new Code] and be committed to the Court of Sessions.

7. Duty of the Police to prove previous conviction. Discovery of previous conviction after judgment has been pronounced—It is the duty of the police, in conducting the investigation to take proper steps to establish the identity of an accused person and to obtain and produce evidence of previous convictions against him. The attention of Criminal Courts is directed to the decision of the Chief Court in case *Empress v. Sham Singh*, reported as Criminal Judgment No. 36 in the Punjab Record of 1884, and especially to the remarks of Mr. Justice Plowden at page 70 of the Record, with regard to the duties of the Court and of the Police in this matter. It will

be seen that the discovery, subsequent to sentence, that the prisoner has been previously convicted, but that this has escaped notice on account of a change of name, is not in itself a good ground for interference on revision.

When the police make a request that the pronouncement of judgment may be postponed on the ground that the result of the search slip in the case has not been received by them, the Courts should ordinarily adjourn the case for a reasonable time. It results in a miscarriage of justice when, after the sentence has been passed it is discovered that the accused had previous convictions and was liable on that account to an enhanced sentence.

8. Previous convictions to be noted on the warrant of commitment and in a separate Statement. Note on the warrant when the identity of the prisoner has not been proved or he declines to give an account of himself—In Punjab Government Circular No. 43—1077, dated the 19th July, 1870, the Criminal Courts of the State were instructed to enter any previous conviction or convictions of a prisoner upon the warrant committing him to Jail, and the attention of all Courts is directed to these instructions. In the form of warrant of commitment prescribed for use under the Code of Criminal Procedure, provision has been made for mention of the fact that the convict has been previously convicted, when one or more previous convictions have been proved against him at his trial, and for the entry of the particulars of the previous conviction in separate statement, which should be attached to the warrant of commitment in such cases.

It is further directed at the suggestion of the Inspector General of Police, and with the sanction of the State Government that Courts, when committing a prisoner of Jail, will enter a note in red ink on the warrant of commitment, in cases where the identity of the prisoner has not been satisfactorily ascertained, or he declines to give an account of himself.

Part C

DEFINITION AND CLASSIFICATION OF HABITUAL CRIMINALS

Persons liable to be classified as habitual criminals—The Central Government has framed the following rules defining and prescribing the treatment of “habitual criminals” for the purposes of jail discipline :—

I. The following persons shall be liable to be classified as “habitual criminals,” namely:—

(i) Any person convicted of an offence punishable under Chapters XII, XVII and XVIII of the Indian Penal Code, whose previous conviction or convictions, taken in conjunction with the facts of the present case, show that he is by habit a robber, housebreaker,

dacoit, thief or receiver of stolen property, or that he habitually commits extortion, cheating, counterfeiting coin, currency notes or stamps, or forgery.

(ii) Any person convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XVI of the Indian Penal Code, whose previous conviction or convictions, taken in conjunction with the facts of the present case, show that he habitually commits offences against the person.

(iii) Any person committed to or detained in prison under Section 123 (read with Section 109 or Section 110) of the Code of Criminal Procedure [Sections 122, 109, 110 of new Code].

(iv) 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.

(v) Any person registered under the Punjab Habitual Offenders (Control and Reform) Act, 1952, (XII of 1952) as a habitual offender.

(vi) Omitted.¹

(vii) Any person convicted by a Court or Tribunal acting outside India under the general or special authority of the Central Government of an offence which would have rendered him liable to be classified as a habitual criminal if he had been convicted in a Court established in India.

Explanation—For the purposes of this definition the word “conviction” should include an order made under Section 118, read with Section 110, of the Criminal Procedure Code [Sections 117, 110 of the new Code].

II. Classifying authority. Right of prisoner for revision of the order of classification—The classification of a convicted person as a habitual criminal should 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, 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.

III. Power of District Magistrate or convicting Court not to classify certain convicts as habitual criminals—The convicting Court or the District Magistrate may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct that any convicted person or any person committed

to or detained in Section 123 read with Section 109 or Section 110 of the Code of Criminal Procedure [Section 122 of new Code] shall not be classed as a habitual criminal and may revise such direction.

IV. Revision of classification—Convicting Courts or District Magistrate, 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 which were not before such Court or authority.

Note—The expression “District Magistrate” wherever it occurs paragraphs II, III and IV above means the District Magistrate of the districts in which the criminal was convicted, committed or detained. The expression includes a Presidency Magistrate.

V. Habitual criminal to be kept in a special jail—Every habitual criminal shall as far as possible be confined in a special jail in which on prisoner other than habitual criminal shall be kept: provided that the Inspector General of Prisons may transfer to this special Jail 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 (*Government of India Resolution No. F-III Jails, dated 15th September, 1922*).

VI. Member of a criminal tribe defined—With reference to Rule I(v) above, a habitual offender is defined in Section 2(3) on Punjab Act No. XII of 1952 as a person:

(a) who, during any continuous period of five years, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, has been convicted and sentenced to imprisonment more than twice on account of any one or more of the offences mentioned in the Schedule to this Act committed on different occasions and not constituting parts of the same transaction; and

(b) Who has, as a result of such convictions suffered imprisonments at least for a total period of twelve months.

Explanation 1—A conviction which has been set aside in appeal or revision and any imprisonment suffered in connection therewith shall not be taken into account.

Explanation 2—In computing the period of five years, any periods spent in jail either under a sentence of imprisonment or under detention shall not be taken into account.

VII. Convicting officer to decide about classification and should note it on the warrant—Whenever a person is sentenced to imprisonment for an offence, the Magistrate or Judge who passes the sentence should determine whether the prisoner is to be classed as an habitual criminal or otherwise, and should endorse the words “habitual” or “non-habitual” as the case may be, on the warrant of commitment, and sign such endorsement.

VIII. Statement of previous conviction should be warrant—If the prisoner has been previously convicted, statement containing the particulars of the previous convictions should be attached to the warrant of commitment.

Part D
RESIDENCE OF RELEASED CONVICTS

Copy of order under Section 565, Criminal Procedure Code to be sent to Jail—In every case in which an order under Section 565 of the Criminal Procedure Code [Section 356 of new Code] is made, directing that the person sentenced to imprisonment shall notify his residence and any change of residence after release, a copy of such order should be transmitted by the Court passing the sentence and order, with the warrant of commitment issued under Section 384 of the Code [Section 419 of new Code], to the officer-in-charge of the Jail or other place in which the prisoner is, or is to be, confined. Attention is also invited to the following rules:—

Notification

The 6th March, 1931

No. 7335—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 [Section 356 of new Code] Punjab Government is pleased to make the following rules regulating the notification of residence or change of absence from, residence by released convicts in regard to whom an order has been made under sub-section (1) of Section 565 of the said Code [Section 356 of new Code].

Punjab Government Notification No. 395 (Home—Judicial), dated the 13th March, 1901, is hereby cancelled.

Rules

I. *Released convicts to observe rules*—When, at the time of passing sentence of imprisonment on any person Court or Magistrate also orders that his residence and any change of residence after release be notified for the term specified in such order such person shall

comply with and be subject to the rules next following. In these rules a person released subject to an order of the nature herein before described is called a “released convict”.

II. *Released convict to notify, at the time of release intended place of residence to releasing officer*—Every convict in regard to whom an order has been made under Section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 [Section 356 of new Code] shall not less than fourteen days before the date on which he is entitled to released, notify the officer-in-charge of the all, or other place in which he may for the time being be confined, of the place at which he intends to reside after his release.

III. *Released convict to notify intention to change first residence at local Police Station*—Whenever any released convict intends to change his place of residence from the place which he specified at the time of his release as the place at which he intended to reside to any other place, he shall notify the fact of such intention and the place at which he hereafter intends to reside, not less than twenty-four hours before he so changes his residence, to the officer-in-charge of the Police Station within jurisdiction of which he resides at the time when he notifies his intention to change his residence.

IV. *Released convict to similarly notify all subsequent intention to change residence*—Whenever any released convict intends to change his place of residence from any place at which he may, at any time, be residing, under the provisions of Rule III, he shall notify any intended change of residence in the manner in that rule provided.

V. *Period to be appointed for taking up residence; In default the convict to notify his actual residence*—The Officer recording a notification under Rule II, Rule III or Rule IV, shall appoint such period as may be reasonably necessary to enable the convict to take up his residence in the place notified. If the convict does not take up his residence in such place within the period so appointed he shall, not later than the days following the expiry of such period, notify in person his actual place of residence to the officer-in-charge of the Police Station within the limits of which he is residing.

VI. *Released convict to notify the fact of his having actually taken up his residence at the place specified under preceding rules*—Every released convict shall, within twenty-four hours of his arrival at the place of residence notified under Rule I or II, Rule III or Rule IV, notify the fact of such arrival to the officer-in-charge of the Police Station within the jurisdiction of which such place of residence is situate.

VII. *Particulars of place of residence to be supplied*—In notifying places of residence under these rules released convict shall—

(a) If the place of residence is in a rural tract—specify the name of the village, hamlet, or locality of such place, and the jail, thana, tahsil and district within the limits of which such place is situate ;

(b) If the place of residence is in a town or city—specify the name of the town or city and the street, quarter and sub-division of the town or city within the limits of which such place is situate.

VIII. *Manner of notifying changes of residence*—Every notification to be made by a released convict under Rules III, IV and VI, respectively, shall be made by such convict personally at the proper Police Station :

Provided that—

(a) the District Magistrate may, by order in writing exempt any released convict from the operation of this rule and may permit such convict to make such notifications in writing or in such order, prescribe in that behalf;

(b) If from illness or other unavoidable cause, any released convict is prevented from making any notification required by these rules personally at the proper Police Station he may do so by written communication addressed to the officer-in-charge of the proper Police Station. Such Communication shall state the cause of his inability to attend in person at the Police Station, and shall, before it is transmitted to the proper Police Officer, be attested by a village headman or other village officer.

Notes—(1) These rules will also be applicable to special orders of police surveillance issued by the State Government in the cases of prisoners conditionally released before the expiry of the term of their sentence.

(2) Subsidiary Rules issued by the Police Department will be found in Appendix 28—39 (1) to the Punjab Police Rules, Volume II.

(3) Rules made by the Punjab Government in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Restriction of Habitual Offenders (Punjab) Act, 1918 (V of 1918), are published in Punjab Government No. 9853, dated the 29th April, 1918.

Part E IDENTIFICATION OF RE-CONVICTED PRISONERS

1. Introductory—At the request of the State Government the following instructions are issued with a view to insuring the proper recognition of re-convicted prisoners for the purposes of jail discipline.

2. Descriptive roll of the convict—According to the existing practice in this State, the descriptive roll of each person sent up by the police for trial is retained in the office of the Magistrate and filed with the Judicial record of the case. Under instructions of the Central

Government, it is necessary that a descriptive roll of every prisoner arrested by the police should be prepared at the station-house and be sent up with the prisoner to the Magistrate; and that this roll, in the event of the final conviction of the prisoner by the Magistrate, should be copied in a register kept up in the jail for the purpose.

3. Charge sheet to be sent up by Police—As in the Punjab the descriptive roll is embodied in the charge sent up by the police, all that appears to be required is that the charge sheet, instead of being at once filed with the magisterial records of the case, should accompany the warrant of commitment to the jail, that the descriptive roll of the prisoner should be copied into the jail register, and that thereafter the charge sheet should be returned to the Magistrate.

4. Charge to be sent to Jail—Magistrate are, therefore, instructed to forward the charge sheet, with the warrant of commitment, to the Superintendent of the Jail, who will be directed by the Inspector-General of Prisons to cause the descriptive roll to be copied from the charge sheet into the appropriate jail register. The Superintendent will then return the charge sheet to the Magistrate.

Part F
RULES FRAMED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF RESTRICTION
OF HABITUAL OFFENDERS (PUNJAB) ACT, 1918

The 29th April. 1918

No. 9853—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 16 of the Restriction of Habitual Offenders (Punjab) Act, 1918, the State Government is pleased to make the following rules:—

1. Definition—In these rules the expression “Court” includes “Magistrate”.

2. Areas of restriction—The areas to which persons may be restricted by an order under this Act shall ordinarily be—

(a) If the person resides in a village—the area of the villages to which may be added at the discretion of the Court the areas of any contiguous villages in which the said person owns or occupies any immovable property or practises any trade or calling.

(b) If the person resides in a town—the area of the town.

But in special cases the Courts may fix a large area.

(i) *Exceptions*—Unless the person restricted is an owner of land the Court may, if it is of opinion that restriction to the aforesaid areas is inexpedient, select any other village or town, as the case may be, in the district within which the person ordinarily resides.

(ii) If the person restricted has been twice convicted of offences under Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code, and is not an owner of land, the area of restriction may be any settlement established under Section 14 of the Punjab Habitual Offenders (Control and Reform) Act, 1952. (Punjab Act XII of 1952), but the Court must obtain the concurrence of the Deputy Commissioner in-charge of the settlement before restricting any person to such settlement.

3. Absence without leave. Passes—No person restricted by an order of restriction under this Act shall leave or be absent from the area of restriction without having obtained a pass in accordance with these rules and except in accordance with the terms of such pass.

Proviso—Nothing contained in this rule shall be deemed to render it illegal for any restricted person to leave the limits of the area of restriction whenever necessary for the purpose of appearing at the police station or before the nearest Magistrate to complain of an offence affecting himself or his family, or to present an appeal or petition of revision against the order of restriction, or to obtain a pass under these rules, provided that he gives due notice of his intended departure to the headman of his village or town or to the officer-in-charge of the settlement or school proceeds straight to the police station or Court of the Magistrate and returns without unnecessary delay.

4. Times of report—The times at which a person is required by an order of restriction to report himself shall be such times at intervals of not less than 24 hours and not more than 7 days as the Court may fix; but such times shall not be more frequent than the Court thinks strictly necessary in each case.

The place of report shall be the house of the headman or the Jaildar or other officer, who in exceptional cases for reasons to be recorded in writing may be a police officer not below the rank of an officer-in-charge of a police station as the Court may direct: provided that no person shall be required to report himself at a place situated more than three miles from the place where he ordinarily resides,

Every person required to report himself by an order of restriction under this Act shall do so by attending in person and announcing his presence, unless physically incapacitated from doing so.

5. Leave for one day—A person restricted to any area by an order of restriction under this Act may be granted a pass in Form A appended to these rules authorising him to leave the said area for one day, between sunrise and sunset—

(a) If he is restricted to any village or group of contiguous villages or larger area—by any headman of the village in which he ordinarily resides.

(b) If he is restricted to a town—by such officer as may be specified by the District Magistrate.

(c) If he is restricted to a settlement or school by the officer in charge of the settlement or school.

6. Leave not exceeding 15 days—The officer-in-charge of the police station or settlement or school within the limits of which any person is restricted by an order of restriction under this Act may on due cause being shown grant such person leave of absence for a period not exceeding 15 days and may issue a pass to him.

7. Long leave—The District Magistrate of the district in which any person is restricted by an order of restriction under this Act, or any person only authorised by the District Magistrate in writing in this behalf, may on due cause being shown grant such person any leave of absence which he may deem reasonable and may issue a pass to him.

8. Conditions attaching to absence on leave—Any person granted leave or absence under Rule 6 or Rule 7 shall travel to his destination and return to his residence by the route specified in the pass. He shall have the time and date of his arrival endorsed on the pass by the headman of the village of destination and within three days of his arrival he shall report himself at the police station within the limits of which his destination is situated, and shall present his pass for endorsement.

9. Reports while on leave—During such time as any person restricted to any area by an order of restriction under this Act is absent from the area of restriction, he shall report himself once every three days to the headman of the village in which he may happen to be, and once in every 15 days he shall unless exempted by order of the District Magistrate, report himself to, and present his pass for endorsement by the officer-in-charge of the police station.

10. Surrender of passes—On his return to his residence he shall deliver the pass up to the authority from whom he received it. All passes so returned shall be sent for record to the police station within whose limits the person is restricted.

11. Form of passes—Passes issued under Rule 6 or Rule 7 shall be printed and filled in Urdu in Form B appended to these rules. They shall be drawn up in triplicate and each part shall be signed or sealed by the authority granting the pass. One part shall be retained by such authority, the second shall be given to the person granted leave, and the third part shall be sent to the officer-in-charge of the police station within the limits of which the destination of the holder of the pass lies.

12. Person on leave unable to return—If any person who has been granted a pass under these rules is from any unavoidable cause prevented from returning to his residence within the period of his leave, he shall at once give information to the nearest police station. The officer-in-charge of the Police Station shall verify the information and shall send a report to the authority which issued the pass.

13. Withdrawal of passes—Any pass granted under these rules may at any time be withdrawn by the authority which granted it, or by the District Magistrate or any officer duly authorised by him in writing in this behalf.

Form A (Rule 5)

(To be printed in Urdu)

(Foil)						(Counterfoil for person given Leave)							
<i>Days pass for persons restricted under Punjab Act 1 of 1918</i>						<i>Days pass for persons restricted under Punjab Act 1 of 1918</i>							
Serial No.		Date		Place		Serial No.		Date		Place			
Name	Father's Name	Tribe	Residence	Leave		Place to which the person will go	Name	Father's Name	Tribe	Residence	Leave		Place to which the person will go
				Date	Day						Date	Day	
Note—Rule 5 is reproduced on the Form here.						Note—Rule 5 is reproduced on the Form here.							
Seal or Signature of the Headman.						Seal or Signature of the Headman.							
Granting pass						Granting pass							

Form B (Rule 11)

(To be printed in Urdu)

(Foil for Record)						(Counterfoil for the Police Station to which Person is going)						(Counterfoil for person given Leave)					
Pass for leave granted to persons restricted under Punjab Act 1 of 1918						Pass for leave granted to persons restricted under Punjab Act 1 of 1918						Pass for leave granted to persons restricted under Punjab Act 1 of 1918					
Serial No.		Date		Place		Serial No.		Date		Place		Serial No.		Date		Place	
Name	Father's Name	Tribe	Residence	Leave granted	Route prescribed	Name	Father's Name	Tribe	Residence	Leave granted	Route prescribed	Name	Father's Name	Tribe	Residence	Leave granted	Route prescribed
Signature of Officer granting leave.						Signature of Officer granting leave.						Signature of Officer granting leave.					
Note—Rules 8 to 11 are reproduced on the Form here.						Note—Rules 8 to 11 are reproduced on the Form here.						Note—Rules 8 to 11 are reproduced on the Form here.					

Endorsements While on Leave

Date of departure on leave	Signature of headman or officer	Dates of endorsements while on leave	Date of return to residence	Signature of headman or officer	Date of pass reaching police station	Signature of officer in charge

1. Clause (vi) has been omitted in view of paragraph 7 of the Indian (Adaptation of Existing Indian Laws) Order, 1947.