

THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897

ARRANGEMENT OF SECTIONS

SECTIONS

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THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES ACT, 1897

ACT NO. 3 OF 1897¹

[4th February, 1897.]

An Act to provide for the better prevention of the spread of Dangerous Epidemic Diseases.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the better prevention of the spread of dangerous epidemic disease; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. Short title and extent.—(1) This Act may be called the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

²[(2) It extends to the whole of India ^{3***]} ^{4* * *}

^{5*} * * * * *

⁶[**1A. Definitions.**—In this, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “act of violence” includes any of the following acts committed by any person against a healthcare service personnel serving during an epidemic, which causes or may cause—

(i) harassment impacting the living or working conditions of such healthcare service personnel and preventing him from discharging his duties;

(ii) harm, injury, hurt, intimidation or danger to the life of such healthcare service personnel, either within the premises of a clinical establishment or otherwise;

(iii) obstruction or hindrance to such healthcare service personnel in the discharge of his duties, either within the premises of a clinical establishment or otherwise; or

(iv) loss or damage to any property or documents in the custody of, or in relation to, such healthcare service personnel;

(b) “healthcare service personnel” means a person who while carrying out his duties in relation to epidemic related responsibilities, may come in direct contact with affected patients and thereby is at the risk of being impacted by such disease, and includes—

(i) any public and clinical healthcare provider such as doctor, nurse, paramedical worker and community health worker;

(ii) any other person empowered under the Act to take measures to prevent the outbreak of the disease or spread thereof; and

1. This Act has been amended in its application to—

(1) the Punjab by the Epidemic Diseases (Punjab Amendment) Act, 1944 (Punjab Act 3 of 1944); in East Punjab by East Punjab Act 1 of 1947:

(2) the C. P. and Berar by the C. P. and Berar Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Act, 1945 (C. P. and Berar Act 4 of 1945).

The Act has been extended to—

(1) the whole of Madhya Pradesh by M.P. Act 23 of 1958 (when notified).

(2) the transferred territories of Punjab by Punjab Act 8 of 1961.

(3) in Dadra and Nagar Haveli (w.e.f. 1-7-1965) by Reg. 6 of 1963, s. 2 and Sch.

(4) to Lakshadweep (w.e.f. 1-10-1967) : vide Reg. 8 of 1965, s. 3 and Sch.

(5) Union territory of Pondicherry by Act 26 of 1968, s. 3 and Sch.

The Act has been repealed in its application to Bellary District by Mysore Act 14 of 1955.

2. Subs. by the A.O. 1950.

3. The words, figures and letters “except the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States” omitted by Act 34 of 2020, s. 2 (w.e.f. 22-4-2020).

4. The word “and” rep. by Act 10 of 1914, s. 3 and the Second Schedule.

5. Sub-section (3) rep. by s. 3 and the Second Schedule, *ibid.*

6. Ins. by Act 34 of 2020, s. 3 (w.e.f. 22-4-2020).

¹[**2B. Prohibition of violence against healthcare service personnel and damage to property.**—No person shall indulge in any act of violence against a healthcare service personnel or cause any damage or loss to any property during an epidemic.]

3. Penalty.—²[(1)] Any person disobeying any regulation or order made under this Act shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860).

³[(2) Whoever,—

(i) commits or abets the commission of an act of violence against a healthcare service personnel; or

(ii) abets or cause damage or loss to any property,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months, but which may extend to five years, and with fine, which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees, but which may extend to two lakh rupees.

(3) Whoever, while committing an act of violence against a healthcare service personnel, causes grievous hurt as defined in section 320 of the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860) to such person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months, but which may extend to seven years and with fine, which shall not be less than one lakh rupees, but which may extend to five lakh rupees.]

⁴[**3A. Cognizance, investigation and trial of offences.**—Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974),—

(i) an offence punishable under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 3 shall be cognizable and non-bailable;

(ii) any case registered under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 3 shall be investigated by a police officer not below the rank of Inspector;

(iii) investigation of a case under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 3 shall be completed within a period of thirty days from the date of registration of the First Information Report;

(iv) in every inquiry or trial of a case under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 3, the proceedings shall be held as expeditiously as possible, and in particular, when the examination of witnesses has once begun, the same shall be continued from day to day until all the witnessed in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded, and an endeavor shall be made to ensure that the inquiry or trial is concluded within a period of one year:

Provided that where the trial is not concluded within the said period, the Judge shall record the reasons for not having done so:

Provided further that the said period may be extended by such further period, for reasons to be recorded in writing, but not exceeding six months at a time.

3B. Composition of certain offences.—Where a person is prosecuted for committing an offence punishable under sub-section (2) of section 3, such offence may, with the permission of the Court, be compounded by the person against whom such act of violence is committed.

1. Ins. by Act 34 of 2020, s. 5 (w.e.f. 22-4-2020).

2. Section 3 renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof by Act 34 of 2020, s. 6 (w.e.f. 22-4-2020).

3. Ins. by Act 34 of 2020, s. 6 (w.e.f. 22-4-2020).

4. Ins. by s. 7, *ibid.* (w.e.f. 22-4-2020).

3C. Presumption as to certain offences.—Where a person is prosecuted for committing an offence punishable under sub-section (3) of section 3, the Court shall presume that such person has committed such offence, unless the contrary is proved.

3D. Presumption of culpable mental state.—(1) In any prosecution for an offence under sub-section (3) of section 3 which requires a culpable mental state on the part of the accused, the Court shall presume the existence of such mental state, but it shall be a defence for the accused to prove the fact that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged as an offence in that prosecution.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a fact is said to be proved only when the Court believes it to exist beyond reasonable doubt and not merely when its existence is established by a preponderance of probability.

Explanation.—In this section, “culpable mental state” includes intention, motive, knowledge of a fact and the belief in, or reason to believe, a fact.

3E. Compensation for acts of violence.—(1) In addition to the punishment provided for an offence under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 3, the person so convicted shall also be liable to pay, by way of compensation, such amount, as may be determined by the Court for causing hurt or grievous hurt to any healthcare service personnel.

(2) Notwithstanding the composition of an offence under section 3B, in case of damage to any property or loss caused, the compensation payable shall be twice the amount of fair market value of the damaged property or the loss caused, as may be determined by the Court.

(3) Upon failure to pay the compensation awarded under sub-sections (1) and (2), such amount shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue under the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890 (1 of 1890).]

4. Protection to persons acting under Act.—No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person for anything done or in good faith intended to be done under this Act.



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-29092020-222125
CG-DL-E-29092020-222125

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं० 59] नई दिल्ली, मंगलवार, सितम्बर 29, 2020/ आश्विन 7, 1942 (शक)
No. 59] NEW DELHI, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 2020/ASVINA 7, 1942 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके।
Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 29th September, 2020/Asvina 7, 1942 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 28th September, 2020 and is hereby published for general information:—

THE EPIDEMIC DISEASES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 2020

No. 34 OF 2020

[28th September, 2020.]

An Act further to amend the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897.

BE it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

1. (1) This Act may be called the Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Act, 2020.
- (2) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 22nd day of April, 2020.

Short title and commencement.

3 of 1897.

2. In section 1 of the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), in sub-section (2), the words, figures and letters “except the territories which, immediately before the 1st November, 1956, were comprised in Part B States” shall be omitted.

Amendment of section 1.

Insertion of
new section
1A.

3. After section 1 of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Definitions.

‘1A. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

(a) “act of violence” includes any of the following acts committed by any person against a healthcare service personnel serving during an epidemic, which causes or may cause—

(i) harassment impacting the living or working conditions of such healthcare service personnel and preventing him from discharging his duties;

(ii) harm, injury, hurt, intimidation or danger to the life of such healthcare service personnel, either within the premises of a clinical establishment or otherwise;

(iii) obstruction or hindrance to such healthcare service personnel in the discharge of his duties, either within the premises of a clinical establishment or otherwise; or

(iv) loss or damage to any property or documents in the custody of, or in relation to, such healthcare service personnel;

(b) “healthcare service personnel” means a person who while carrying out his duties in relation to epidemic related responsibilities, may come in direct contact with affected patients and thereby is at the risk of being impacted by such disease, and includes—

(i) any public and clinical healthcare provider such as doctor, nurse, paramedical worker and community health worker;

(ii) any other person empowered under the Act to take measures to prevent the outbreak of the disease or spread thereof; and

(iii) any person declared as such by the State Government, by notification in the Official Gazette;

(c) “property” includes—

(i) a clinical establishment as defined in the Clinical Establishments (Registration and Regulation) Act, 2010;

23 of 2010.

(ii) any facility identified for quarantine and isolation of patients during an epidemic;

(iii) a mobile medical unit; and

(iv) any other property in which a healthcare service personnel has direct interest in relation to the epidemic;

(d) the words and expressions used herein and not defined, but defined in the Indian Ports Act, 1908, the Aircraft Act, 1934 or the Land Ports Authority of India Act, 2010, as the case may be, shall have the same meaning as assigned to them in that Act.’.

15 of 1908.

22 of 1934.

31 of 2010.

Amendment
of section 2A.

4. In section 2A of the principal Act, for the portion beginning with the words “the Central Government may take measures” and ending with the words “as may be necessary”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

“the Central Government may take such measures, as it deems fit and prescribe regulations for the inspection of any bus or train or goods vehicle or ship or vessel or aircraft leaving or arriving at any land port or port or aerodrome, as the case may be, in the territories to which this Act extends and for such detention thereof, or of any person intending to travel therein, or arriving thereby, as may be necessary.”.

5. After section 2A of the principal Act, the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new section 2B.

“2B. No person shall indulge in any act of violence against a healthcare service personnel or cause any damage or loss to any property during an epidemic.”

Prohibition of violence against healthcare service personnel and damage to property.

6. Section 3 of the principal Act shall be renumbered as sub-section (1) thereof, and after sub-section (1) as so renumbered, the following sub-sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Amendment of section 3.

“(2) Whoever,—

(i) commits or abets the commission of an act of violence against a healthcare service personnel; or

(ii) abets or causes damage or loss to any property,

shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months, but which may extend to five years, and with fine, which shall not be less than fifty thousand rupees, but which may extend to two lakh rupees.

(3) Whoever, while committing an act of violence against a healthcare service personnel, causes grievous hurt as defined in section 320 of the Indian Penal Code to such person, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months, but which may extend to seven years and with fine, which shall not be less than one lakh rupees, but which may extend to five lakh rupees.”

45 of 1860.

7. After section 3 of the principal Act, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:—

Insertion of new sections 3A, 3B, 3C, 3D and 3E.

‘3A. Notwithstanding anything contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973,—

Cognizance, investigation and trial of offences.

(i) an offence punishable under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 3 shall be cognizable and non-bailable;

(ii) any case registered under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 3 shall be investigated by a police officer not below the rank of Inspector;

(iii) investigation of a case under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 3 shall be completed within a period of thirty days from the date of registration of the First Information Report;

(iv) in every inquiry or trial of a case under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 3, the proceedings shall be held as expeditiously as possible, and in particular, when the examination of witnesses has once begun, the same shall be continued from day to day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, unless the Court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded, and an endeavour shall be made to ensure that the inquiry or trial is concluded within a period of one year:

Provided that where the trial is not concluded within the said period, the Judge shall record the reasons for not having done so:

Provided further that the said period may be extended by such further period, for reasons to be recorded in writing, but not exceeding six months at a time.

2 of 1974.

Composition of certain offences.

3B. Where a person is prosecuted for committing an offence punishable under sub-section (2) of section 3, such offence may, with the permission of the Court, be compounded by the person against whom such act of violence is committed.

Presumption as to certain offences.

3C. Where a person is prosecuted for committing an offence punishable under sub-section (3) of section 3, the Court shall presume that such person has committed such offence, unless the contrary is proved.

Presumption of culpable mental state.

3D. (1) In any prosecution for an offence under sub-section (3) of section 3 which requires a culpable mental state on the part of the accused, the Court shall presume the existence of such mental state, but it shall be a defence for the accused to prove the fact that he had no such mental state with respect to the act charged as an offence in that prosecution.

(2) For the purposes of this section, a fact is said to be proved only when the Court believes it to exist beyond reasonable doubt and not merely when its existence is established by a preponderance of probability.

Explanation.—In this section, “culpable mental state” includes intention, motive, knowledge of a fact and the belief in, or reason to believe, a fact.

Compensation for acts of violence.

3E.(1) In addition to the punishment provided for an offence under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of section 3, the person so convicted shall also be liable to pay, by way of compensation, such amount, as may be determined by the Court for causing hurt or grievous hurt to any healthcare service personnel.

(2) Notwithstanding the composition of an offence under section 3B, in case of damage to any property or loss caused, the compensation payable shall be twice the amount of fair market value of the damaged property or the loss caused, as may be determined by the Court.

(3) Upon failure to pay the compensation awarded under sub-sections (1) and (2), such amount shall be recovered as an arrear of land revenue under the Revenue Recovery Act, 1890.’

1 of 1890.

Repeal and savings.

8. (1) The Epidemic Diseases (Amendment) Ordinance, 2020 is hereby repealed.

Ord. 5 of 2020.

(2) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, as amended by the said Ordinance, shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of the said Act as amended by this Act.

3 of 1897.

DR. G. NARAYANA RAJU,
Secretary to the Govt. of India.