

THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860

ACT NO. 45 OF 1860 1*

[6th October, 1860.]

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

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INTRODUCTION

Preamble.-WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a general Penal Code for 2*[India];

It is enacted as follows:--

1.

Title and extent of operation of the Code.

1. Title and extent of operation of the Code.--This Act shall be called the Indian Penal Code, and shall 3*[extend to the whole of India 4*[except the State of Jammu and Kashmir]].

2.

Punishment of offences committed within India.

2. Punishment of offences committed within India.--Every person shall be liable to punishment under this Code and not otherwise for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof, of which he shall be guilty within 5*[India] 6****.

3.

Punishment of offences committed beyond, but which by law may be tried within, India.

3. Punishment of offences committed beyond, but which by law may be tried within, India.--Any person liable, by any 7*[Indian law], to be tried for an offence committed beyond 5*[India] shall be dealt with according to the provisions of this Code for any act committed beyond 5*[India] in the same manner as if such act had been committed within 5*[India].

4.

Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences.

8*[4. Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences.--The provisions of this Code apply also to any offence committed by--

9*[(1) any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India;

(2) any person on any ship or aircraft registered in India wherever it may be.]

1. The Act has been amended in its application to Madras by Madras Act 25 of 1960, U. P. by U. P. Acts 31 of 1961, 29 of 1970 and 47 of 1975, Andhra Pradesh by Andhra Pradesh Act 16 of 1968, Maharashtra by Maharashtra Act 19 of 1971, Mysore by Mysore Act 8 of 1972, West Bengal by West Bengal Act 42 of 1973.

The Act has been extended to Goa, Daman and Diu with modifications by Reg. 12 of 1962, s. 3 and Sch., extended to and brought into force in Dadra and Nagar Haveli by Reg. 6 of 1963, s. 2 and Sch. I (w.e.f. 1-7-1965) and to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands by Reg. 8 of 1965, s. 3 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1-10-1967).

The Act comes into force in Pondicherry vide Reg. 7 of 1963, s. 3 and Sch. I (w.e.f. 1-10-1963).

2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the whole of India except Part B States".
3. Subs. by the A. O. 1948, for "take effect * * * throughout British India". The words and figures "on and from the first day of May, 1861" occurring between the words "effect" and "throughout" were rep. by Act 12 of 1891.
4. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "except Part B States".
5. Subs. by s. 3 and Sch., *ibid.*, for "the States".
6. The words and figures "on or after the said first day of May, 1861" omitted by Act 12 of 1891.
7. Subs. by the A. O. 1937, for "law passed by the Governor-General

of India in Council".

8. Subs. by Act 4 of 1898, s. 2, for the original s. 4.

9. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for the original cls. (1) to (4).

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Explanation.

Explanation.--In this section the word "offence" includes every act committed outside 1*[India] which, if committed in 1*[India] would be punishable under this Code.

2*[Illustration]

3***A, 4*[who is 5*[a citizen of India]], commits a murder in Uganda. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in 1*[India] in which he may be found.

6* * * * *

5.

Certain laws not to be affected by this Act.

7*[5. Certain laws not to be affected by this Act.--Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any Act for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers, soldiers, sailors or airmen in the service of the Government of India or the provision of any special or local law.]

CHAPTER II

GENERAL EXPLANATIONS

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GENERAL EXPLANATIONS

6.

Definitions in the Code to be understood subject to exceptions.

6. Definitions in the Code to be understood subject to exceptions.--Throughout this Code every definition of an offence, every penal provision and every illustration of every such definition

or penal provision, shall be understood subject to the exceptions contained in the Chapter entitled "General Exceptions", though those exceptions are not repeated in such definition, penal provision, or illustration.

Illustrations

(a) The sections, in this Code, which contain definitions of offences, do not express that a child under seven years of age cannot commit such offences; but the definitions are to be understood subject to the general exception which provides that nothing shall be an offence which done by child under seven years of age.

(b) A, a police-officer, without warrant, apprehends Z who has committed murder. Here A is not guilty of the offence of wrongful confinement; for he was bound by law to apprehend Z, and therefore the case falls within the general exception which provides that "nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is bound by law to do it".

7.

Sense of expression once explained.

7. Sense of expression once explained.--Every expression which is explained in any part of this Code, is used in every part of this Code in conformity with the explanation.

8.

Gender.

8. Gender.--The pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used of any person, whether male or female.

9.

Number.

9. Number.--Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

10.

"Man". "Woman".

10. "Man". "Woman".--The word "man" denotes a male human being of any age; the word "woman" denotes a female human being of any age.

1. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".
2. Subs. by Act 36 of 1957, s.3 and Sch. II, for "Illustrations".
3. The brackets and letter `6(a)' omitted by s. 3 and Sch. II, *ibid.*
4. Subs. by the A. O. 1948, for "a coolie, who is a Native Indian subject".
5. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "a British subject of Indian domicile".
6. Illustrations (b), (c) and (d) were rep. by the A. O. 1950.
7. Subs., *ibid.*, for the former s. 5.

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11.

"Person".

11. "Person".--The word "person" includes any Company or Association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.

12.

"Public".

12. "Public".--The word "public" includes any class of the public or any community.

13.

[Definition of "Queen".] Rep. by the A. O. 1950.

14.

"Servant of Government".

1*[14. "Servant of Government".--The words "servant of Government" denote any officer or servant continued, appointed or

employed in India by or under the authority of Government.]

15.

[Definition of "British India".] Rep. by the A. O. 1937.

16.

Definition of "Government of India".] Rep., ibid.

17.

"Government".

2*[17 "Government".--The word "Government" denotes the Central Government or the Government of a 3****State.]

18.

"India".

4*[18. "India".--"India" means the territory of India excluding the State of Jammu and Kashmir.]

19.

"Judge".

19. "Judge".--The word "Judge" denotes not only every person who is officially designated as a Judge, but also every person.

who is empowered by law to give, in any legal proceeding, civil or criminal, a definitive judgment, or a judgment which, if not appealed against, would be definitive, or a judgment which, if confirmed by some other authority, would be definitive, or

who is one of a body of persons, which body of persons is empowered by law to give such a judgment.

Illustrations

(a) A collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of 1859, is a Judge.

(b) A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to sentence to fine or imprisonment with or without appeal, is a Judge.

(c) A member of a panchayat which has power, under 5*Regulation VII, 1816, of the Madras Code, to try and determine suit, is a Judge.

(d) A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another Court, is not a Judge.

20.

"Court of Justice".

20. "Court of Justice".--The words "Court of Justice" denote a Judge who is empowered by law to act judicially alone, or a body of Judges which is empowered by law to act judicially as a body, when such Judge or body of Judges is acting judicially.

Illustration

A Panchayat acting under 5*Regulation VII, 1816, of the Madras Code, having power to try and determine suits, is a Court of Justice.

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1. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for s. 14.
 2. Subs., *ibid.*, for s. 17.
 3. The words and letter "Part A" omitted by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch.
 4. Subs. by s. 3 and Sch., *ibid.*, for s. 18.
 5. Rep. by the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873 (3 of 1873).

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21.

"Public servant".

21. "Public servant".--The words "public servant" denote a person falling under any of the descriptions hereinafter following, namely:--

1* * * *

Second.--Every Commissioned Officer in the Military, 2*[Naval or Air] Forces 3*[4**** of India];

5*[Third.--Every Judge including any person empowered by

law to discharge, whether by himself or as a member of any body of persons. any adjudicatory functions;]

Fourth.--Every officer of a Court of Justice 6*[(including a liquidator, receiver or commissioner)] whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate, or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court, and every person specially authorized by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties;

Fifth.--Every juryman, assessor, or member of a panchayat assisting a Court of Justice or public servant;

Sixth.--Every arbitrator or other person to whom any cause or matter has been referred for decision or report by any Court of Justice, or by any other competent public authority;

Seventh.--Every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

Eighth.--Every officer of 7*[the Government] whose duty it is, as such officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety or convenience;

Ninth.--Every officer whose duty it is as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of 7*[the Government], or to make any survey, assessment or contract on behalf of 7*[the Government], or to execute any revenue-process, or to investigate, or to report, on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of 7*[the Government], or to make. authenticate or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of 7*[the Government], or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of 7*[the Government] 8****;

Tenth.--Every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property, to make any survey or assessment or to levy any rate or tax for any secular common purpose of any village, town or district, or to make, authenticate or keep any document for the ascertaining of the rights of the people of any village, town or district;

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1. Cl. First omitted by the A. O. 1950.
 2. Subs. by Act 10 of 1927, s. 2 and Sch. I, for "or Naval".
 3. Subs. by the A. O. 1948, for "of the Queen while serving under any Government in British India or the Crown Representative".
 4. The words "of the Dominion" omitted by the A. O. 1950.
 5. Subs. by Act 40 of 1964, s. 2, for cl. Third.
 6. Ins. by s. 2, *ibid.*

- 7. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "the Crown".
- 8. Certain words omitted by Act 40 of 1964, s. 2.

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1*[Eleventh.--Every person who holds any office in virtue of which he is empowered to prepare, publish, maintain or revise an electoral roll or to conduct an election or part of an election;]

2*[Twelfth.--Every person--

(a) in the service or pay of the Government or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty by the Government;

(b) in the service or pay of a local authority, a corporation established by or under a Central, Provincial or State Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956).]

Illustration

A Municipal Commissioner is a public servant.

Explanation 1.--Persons falling under any of the above descriptions are public servants, whether appointed by the Government or not.

Explanation 2.--Wherever the words "public servant" occur, they shall be understood of every person who is in actual possession of the situation of a public servant, whatever legal defect there may be in his right to hold that situation.

3*[Explanation 3.--The word "election" denotes an election for the purpose of selecting members of any legislative, municipal or other public authority, of whatever character, the method of selection to which is by, or under, any law prescribed as by election.]

4* * * * *

22.

"Movable property".

22. "Movable property".--The words "movable property" are intended to include corporeal property of every description, except land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth.

23.

"Wrongful gain".

23. "Wrongful gain".--"Wrongful gain" is gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled.

"Wrongful loss".

"Wrongful loss".--"Wrongful loss" is the loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is legally entitled.

Gaining wrongfully. Losing wrongfully.

Gaining wrongfully. Losing wrongfully.--A person is said to gain wrongfully when such person retains wrongfully, as well as when such person acquires wrongfully. A person is said to lose wrongfully when such person is wrongfully kept out of any property, as well as when such person is wrongfully deprived of property.

24.

"Dishonestly".

24. "Dishonestly".--Whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person, is said to do that thing "dishonestly".

25.

"Fraudulently".

25. "Fraudulently".--A person is said to do a thing fraudulently if he does that thing with intent to defraud but not otherwise.

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1. Ins. by Act 39 of 1920, s. 2.
 2. Subs. by Act 40 of 1964, s. 2, for cl. Twelfth, ins. by Act 2 of 1958, s. 2.
 3. Ins. by Act 39 of 1920, s. 2.
 4. Explanation 4 ins. by Act 2 of 1958, s. 2, omitted by Act 40 of 1964, s. 2.

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26.

"Reason to believe".

26. "Reason to believe".--A person is said to have "reason to believe" a thing, if he has sufficient cause to believe that thing but not otherwise.

27.

Property in possession of wife, clerk or servant.

27. Property in possession of wife, clerk or servant.--When property is in the possession of a person's wife, clerk or servant, on account of that person, it is in that person's possession within the meaning of this Code.

Explanation.--A person employed temporarily or on a particular occasion in the capacity of a clerk, or servant, is a clerk or servant within the meaning of this section.

28.

"Counterfeit".

28. "Counterfeit".--A person is said to "counterfeit" who causes one thing to resemble another thing, intending by means of that resemblance to practise deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practised.

1*[Explanation 1.--It is not essential to counterfeiting that the imitation should be exact.

Explanation 2.--When a person causes one thing to resemble another thing, and the resemblance is such that a person might be deceived thereby, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the person so causing the one thing to resemble the other thing intended by means of that resemblance to practise deception or knew it to be likely that deception would thereby be practised.]

29.

"Document".

29. "Document".--The word "document" denotes any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, as evidence of that matter.

Explanation 1.--It is immaterial by what means or upon what substance the letters, figures or marks are formed, or whether the evidence is intended for, or may be used in, a Court of Justice, or not.

Illustrations

A writing expressing the terms of a contract, which may be used as evidence of the contract, is a document.

A cheque upon a banker is a document.

A power-of-attorney is a document.

A map or plan which is intended to be used or which may be used as evidence, is a document.

A writing containing directions or instructions is a document.

Explanation 2.--Whatever is expressed by means of letters, figures or marks as explained by mercantile or other usage, shall be deemed to be expressed by such letters, figures or marks within the meaning of this section, although the same may not be actually expressed.

Illustration

A writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange payable to his order. The meaning of the endorsement as explained by mercantile usage, is that the bill is to be paid to the holder. The endorsement is a document, and must be construed in the same manner as if the words "pay to the holder" or words to that effect had been written over the signature.

30.

"Valuable security".

30. "Valuable security".--The words "valuable security" denote a document which is, or purports to be, a document whereby any legal right is created, extended, transferred, restricted, extinguished or released, or who hereby any person acknowledges that he lies under legal liability, or has not a certain legal right.

1. Subs. by Act 1 of 1889, s. 9, for the original Explanation.

Illustration

A writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange. As the effect of this endorsement is to transfer the right to the bill to any person who may become the lawful holder of it, the endorsement is a "valuable security".

31.

"A will".

31. "A will".--The words "a will" denote any testamentary document.

32.

Words referring to acts include illegal omissions.

32. Words referring to acts include illegal omissions.--In every part of this Code, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

33.

"Act". "Omission".

33. "Act". "Omission".--The word "act" denotes as well as series of acts as a single act: the word "omission" denotes as well a series of omissions as a single omission.

34.

Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.

1*[34. Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention.--When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.]

35.

When such an act is criminal by reason of its being done with a criminal knowledge or intention.

35. When such an act is criminal by reason of its being done with a criminal knowledge or intention.--Whenever an act, which is criminal only by reason of its being done with a criminal knowledge or intention, is done by several persons, each of such persons who joins in the act with such knowledge or intention is liable for the act in the same manner as if the act were done by him alone with that knowledge or intention.

36.

Effect caused partly by act and partly by omission.

36. Effect caused partly by act and partly by omission.--Wherever the causing of a certain effect, or an attempt to cause that effect, by an act or by an omission, is an offence, it is to be understood that the causing of that effect partly by an act and partly by an omission is the same offence.

Illustration

A intentionally causes Z's death, partly by illegally omitting to give Z food, and partly by beating Z. A has committed murder.

37.

Co-operation by doing one of several acts constituting an offence.

37. Co-operation by doing one of several acts constituting an offence.--When an offence is committed by means of several acts, whoever intentionally co-operates in the commission of that offence by doing any one of those acts, either singly or jointly with any other person, commits that offence.

Illustrations

(a) A and B agree to murder Z by severally and at different times giving him small doses of poison. A and B administer the poison according to the agreement with intent to murder Z. Z dies from the effects the several doses of poison so administered to him. Here A and B intentionally co operate in the commission of murder and as each of them does an act by which the death is caused, they are both guilty of the offence though their acts are separate.

(b) A and B are joint jailors, and as such have the charge of Z, a prisoner, alternatively for six hours at a time. A and B, intending to cause Z's death, knowingly co-operate in causing that effect by

illegally omitting, each during the time of his attendance, to furnish Z with food supplied to them for that purpose. Z dies of hunger. Both A and B are guilty of the murder of Z.

1. Subs. by Act 27 of 1870, s. 1, for the original section.

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(c) A, a jailor, has the charge of Z, a prisoner. A, intending to cause Z's death, illegally omits to supply Z with food; in consequence of which Z is much reduced in strength, but the starvation is not sufficient to cause his death. A is dismissed from his office, and B succeeds him. B, without collusion or co-operation with A, illegally omits to supply Z with food, knowing that he is likely thereby to cause Z's death. Z dies of hunger. B is guilty of murder, but, as A did not co-operate with B. A is guilty only of an attempt to commit murder.

38.

Persons concerned in criminal Act may be guilty of different offences.

38. Persons concerned in criminal Act may be guilty of different offences.--Where several persons are engaged or concerned in the commission of a criminal act, they may be guilty of different offences by means of that act.

Illustration

A attacks Z under such circumstances of grave provocation that his killing of Z would be only culpable homicide not amounting to murder. B, having ill-will towards Z and intending to kill him, and not having been subject to the provocation, assists A in killing Z. Here, though A and B are both engaged in causing Z's death, B is guilty of murder, and A is guilty only of culpable homicide.

39.

"Voluntarily".

39. "Voluntarily".--A person is said to cause an effect "voluntarily" when he causes it by means whereby he intended to cause it, or by means which, at the time of employing those means, he knew or had reason to believe to be likely to cause it.

Illustration

A sets fire, by night, to an inhabited house in a large town, for the purpose of facilitating a robbery and thus causes the death of a

person. Here, A may not have intended to cause death; and may even be sorry that death has been caused by his act; yet, if he knew that he was likely to cause death, he has caused death voluntarily.

40.

"Offence".

1*[40. "Offence".--Except in the 2*[Chapters] and sections mentioned in clauses 2 and 3 of this section, the word "offence" denotes a thing made punishable by this Code.

In Chapter IV, 3*[Chapter VA] and in the following sections, namely, sections 4*[64, 65, 66, 5*[67], 71], 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 187, 194, 195, 203, 211, 213, 214, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 347, 348, 388, 389 and 445, the word "offence" denotes a thing punishable under this Code, or under any special or local law as hereinafter defined.

And in sections 141, 176, 177, 201, 202, 212, 216 and 441, the word "offence" has the same meaning when the thing punishable under the special or local law is punishable under such law with imprisonment for a term of six months or upwards, whether with or without fine.]

41.

"Special law".

41. "Special law".--A "special law" is a law applicable to a particular subject.

42.

"Local law".

42. "Local law".--A "local law" is a law applicable only to a particular part of 6* [7**** 8*[India]].

1. Subs. by Act 27 of 1870, s. 2, for the original s. 40.

2. Subs. by Act 8 of 1930, s. 2 and Sch. I, for "chapter".

3. Ins. by Act 8 of 1913, s. 2.

4. Ins. by Act 8 of 1882, s. 1.

5. Ins. by Act 10 of 1886, s. 21 (1).

6. Subs. by the A.O. 1948, for "British India".
 7. The words "the territories comprised in" were rep. by Act 48 of 1952, s. 3 and Sch. II.
 8. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".
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43.

"Illegal".

"Legally bound to do".

43. "Illegal". "Legally bound to do".--The word "illegal" is applicable to everything which is an offence or which is prohibited by law, or which furnishes ground for a civil action; and a person is said to be "legally bound to do" whatever it is illegal in him to omit.

44.

"Injury".

44. "Injury".--The word "injury" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property.

45.

"Life".

45. "Life".--The word "life" denotes the life of a human being, unless the contrary appears from the context.

46.

"Death".

46. "Death".--The word "death" denotes the death of a human being unless the contrary appears from the context.

47.

"Animal".

47. "Animal".--The word "animal" denotes any living creature, other than a human being.

48.

"Vessel".

48. "Vessel".--The word "vessel" denotes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property.

49.

"Year".

"Month".

49. "Year". "Month".--Wherever the word "year" or the word "month" is used, it is to be understood that the year or the month is to be reckoned according to the British calendar.

50.

"Section".

50. "Section".--The word "section" denotes one of those portions of a Chapter of this Code which are distinguished by prefixed numeral figures.

51.

"Oath".

51. "Oath".--The word "oath" includes a solemn affirmation substituted by law for an oath, and any declaration required or authorized by law to be made before a public servant or to be used for the purpose of proof, whether in a Court of Justice or not.

52.

"Good faith".

52. "Good faith".--Nothing is said to be done or believed in "good faith" which is done or believed without due care and attention.

52A.

"Harbour".

1*[52A. "Harbour".--Except in section 157, and in section 130 in the case in which the harbour is given by the wife or husband of the person harboured, the word "harbour" includes the supplying a person with shelter, food, drink, money, clothes, arms, ammunition or means of conveyance, or the assisting a person by any means, whether of the same kind as those enumerated in this section or not, to evade apprehension.]

CHAPTER III

OF PUNISHMENTS

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53.

Punishments.

53. Punishments.--The punishments to which offenders are liable under the provisions of this Code are--

First.--Death;

2*[Secondly.--Imprisonment for life;]

3* * * * *

Fourthly.--Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, namely:-

(1) Rigorous, that is with hard labour;

(2) Simple;

Fifthly.--Forfeiture of property;

Sixthly.--Fine.

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1. Ins. by Act 8 of 1942. s. 2.
 2. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "Secondly.--Transportation;"(w.e.f. 1-1-1956).
 3. "Thirdly,-Penal seritude;" was rep. by Act 17 of 1949, s. 2 (w.e.f. 6-4-1949).

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53A.

Construction of reference to transportation.

1*[53A. Construction of reference to transportation.--(1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) and sub-section (3), any reference to "transportation for life" in any other law for the time being in force or in any instrument or order having effect by virtue of any such law or of any enactment repealed shall be construed as a reference to "imprisonment for life".

(2) In every case in which a sentence of transportation for a term has been passed before the commencement of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2*[1955], (26 of 1955), the offender shall be dealt with in the same manner as if sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for the same term.

(3) Any reference to transportation for a term or to transportation for any shorter term (by whatever name called) in any other law for the time being in force shall be deemed to have been omitted.

(4) Any reference to "transportation" in any other law for the time being in force shall,-

(a) if the expression means transportation for life, be construed as a reference to imprisonment for life;

(b) if the expression means transportation for any shorter term, be deemed to have been omitted.]

54.

Commutation of sentence of death.

54. Commutation of sentence of death.--In every case in which sentence of death shall have been passed, 3*[the appropriate

Government] may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for any other punishment provided by this Code.

55.

Commutation of sentence of imprisonment for life.

55. Commutation of sentence of imprisonment for life.--In every case in which sentence of 4*[imprisonment] for life shall have been passed, 5[the appropriate Government] may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding fourteen years.

55A.

Definition of "appropriate Government".

6*[55A. Definition of "appropriate Government".--In sections fifty-four and fifty-five the expression "appropriate Government" means,-

(a) in cases where the sentence is a sentence of death or is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends, the Central Government; and

(b) in cases where the sentence (whether of death or not) is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends, the Government of the State within which the offender is sentenced.]

56.

56. [Sentence of Europeans and Americans to penal servitude. Proviso as to sentence for term exceeding ten years but not for life.] Rep. by the Criminal Law (Removal of Racial Discriminations) Act, 1949 (17 of 1949) (w. e. f. 6-4-1949).

57.

Fractions of terms of punishment.

57. Fractions of terms of punishment.--In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, 4[imprisonment] for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to 4[imprisonment] for twenty years.

58.

58. [Offenders sentenced to transportation how dealt with until transported.] Rep. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1955 (26 of 1955), s. 117 and Sch.

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1. Ins. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1-1-1956).
 2. Subs. by Act 36 of 1957, s. 3 and Sch. II, for "1954".
 3. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "the Central Government or the Provincial Government of the Province within which the offender shall have been sentenced".
 4. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation" (w.e.f. 1-1-1956).
 5. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "the provincial Government of the Province within which the offender shall have been sentenced".
 6. Subs., *ibid*, for s. 55A which had been ins. by the A. O. 1937.
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59.

59. [Transportation instead of imprisonment.] Rep. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1955 (26 of 1955) s.117 and Sch., (w.e.f. 1-1-1956).

60.

Sentence may be (in certain cases of imprisonment) wholly or partly rigorous or simple.

60. Sentence may be (in certain cases of imprisonment) wholly or partly rigorous or simple.--In every case in which an offender is punishable with imprisonment which may be of either description, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender to direct in the sentence that such imprisonment shall be wholly rigorous, or that such imprisonment shall be wholly simple or] that any part of such imprisonment shall be rigorous and the rest simple.

61.

61. [Sentence of forfeiture of property.] Rep. by the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1921 (16 of 1921), s. 4.

62.

62. [Forfeiture of property, in respect of offenders punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment.] Rep., by s. 4 ibid.

63.

Amount of fine.

63. Amount of fine.--Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive.

64.

Sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fine.

64. Sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fine.--1*[In every case of an offence punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment,

and in every case of an offence punishable 2*[with imprisonment or fine, or] with fine only, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine.]

it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender to direct by the sentence that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a certain term, which imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced or to which he may be liable under a commutation of a sentence.

65.

Limit to imprisonment for non-payment of fine, when imprisonment and fine awardable.

65. Limit to imprisonment for non-payment of fine, when imprisonment and fine awardable.--The term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of a fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine.

66.

Description of imprisonment for non-payment of fine.

66. Description of imprisonment for non-payment of fine.--The imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of payment of a fine may be of any description to which the offender might have been sentenced for the offence.

67.

Imprisonment for non-payment of fine, when offence punishable with fine only.

67. Imprisonment for non-payment of fine, when offence punishable with fine only.--If the offence be punishable with fine only, 3*[the imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of payment of the fine shall be simple, and] the term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned, in default of payment of fine, shall not exceed the following scale, that is to say, for any term not exceeding two months when the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case.

68.

Imprisonment to terminate on payment of fine.

68. Imprisonment to terminate on payment of fine.--The imprisonment which is imposed in default of payment of a fine shall terminate whenever that fine is either paid or levied by process of law.

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1. Subs. by Act 8 of 1882, s. 2, for "in every case in which an offender is sentenced to a fine".
 2. Ins, by Act 10 of 1886, s. 21(2).
 3. Ins by Act 8 of 1882, s. 3.

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69.

Termination of imprisonment on payment of proportional part of fine.

69. Termination of imprisonment on payment of proportional part of fine.--If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine be paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate.

Illustration

A is sentenced to a fine of one hundred rupees and to four months' imprisonment in default of payment. Here, if seventy-five rupees of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of one month of the imprisonment. A will be discharged as soon as the first month has expired. If seventy-five rupees be paid or levied at the time of the expiration of the first month, or at any later time while A continues in imprisonment. A will be immediately discharged. If fifty rupees of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of two months of the imprisonment. A will be discharged as soon as the two months are completed. If fifty rupees be paid or levied at the time of the expiration of those two months, or at any later time while A continues in imprisonment, A will be immediately discharged.

70.

Fine leviable within six years, or during imprisonment. Death not to discharge property from liability.

70. Fine leviable within six years, or during imprisonment. Death not to discharge property from liability.--The fine, or any part thereof which remains unpaid, may be levied at any time within six years after the passing of the sentence, and if, under the sentence, the offender be liable to imprisonment for a longer period than six years, then at any time previous to the expiration of that period; and the death of the offender does not discharge from the liability any property which would, after his death, be legally liable for his debts.

71.

Limit of punishment of offence made up of several offences.

71. Limit of punishment of offence made up of several offences.--Where anything which is an offence is made up of parts, any of which parts is itself an offence, the offender shall not be punished with the punishment of more than one of such his offences, unless it be so expressly provided.

1*[Where anything is an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, or

where several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute, when combined, a different offence,

the offender shall not be punished with a more severe punishment than the Court which tries him could award for any one of such offences].

Illustrations

(a) A gives Z fifty strokes with a stick. Here A may have committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt to Z by the whole beating, and also by each of the blows which make up the whole beating. If A were liable to punishment for every blow, he might be imprisoned for fifty years, one for each blow. But he is liable only to one punishment for the whole beating.

(b) But, if, while A is beating Z, Y interferes, and A intentionally strikes Y, here, as the blow given to Y is no part of the act whereby A voluntarily causes hurt to Z, A is liable to one punishment for voluntarily causing hurt to Z, and to another for the blow given to Y.

72.

Punishment of person guilty of one of several offences, the judgment stating that it is doubtful of which.

72. Punishment of person guilty of one of several offences, the judgment stating that it is doubtful of which.--In all cases in which judgment is given that a person is guilty of one of several offences specified in the judgment, but that it is doubtful of which of these offences he is guilty, the offender shall be punished for the offence for which the lowest punishment is provided if the same punishment is not provided for all.

1. Ins by Act 8 of 1882, s, 4.

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73.

Solitary confinement.

73. Solitary confinement.--Whenever any person is convicted of an offence for which under this Code the Court has power to sentence him to rigorous imprisonment, the Court may, by its sentence, order that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of the imprisonment to which he is sentenced, not exceeding three months in the whole, according to the following scale, that is

to say--

a time not exceeding one month if the term of imprisonment shall not exceed six months:

a time not exceeding two months if the term of imprisonment shall exceed six months and 1*[shall not exceed one] year:

a time not exceeding three months if the term of imprisonment shall exceed one year.

74.

Limit of solitary confinement.

74. Limit of solitary confinement.--In executing a sentence of solitary confinement, such confinement shall in no case exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods; and when the imprisonment awarded shall exceed three months, the solitary confinement shall not exceed seven days in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods.

75.

Enhanced punishment for certain offence under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII after previous conviction.

2*[75. Enhanced punishment for certain offences under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII after previous conviction.--Whoever, having been convicted,-

(a) by a Court in 3*[India], of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of this Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, 4****

4* * * * *

shall be guilty of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with like imprisonment for the like term, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to 5*[imprisonment for life] or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years.]

CHAPTER IV

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

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GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

76.

Act done by a person bound, or by mistake of fact believing himself bound, by law.--

76. Act done by a person bound, or by mistake of fact believing himself bound, by law.--Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be, bound by law to do it.

Illustrations

(a) A, a soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the commands of the law. A has committed no offence.

(b) A, an officer of a Court of Justice, being ordered by that Court to arrest Y, and after due enquiry, believing Z to be Y, arrests Z. A has committed no offence.

77.

Act of Judge when acting judicially.

77. Act of Judge when acting judicially.--Nothing is an offence which is done by a Judge when acting judicially in the exercise of any power which is, or which in good faith he believes to be, given to him by law.

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1. Subs. by Act 8 of 1882, s. 5, for "be less than a".
 2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1910, s. 2, for the original section.
 3. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".
 4. The word "or" at the end of cl. (a) and cl. (b) were omitted by s. 3 and Sch., *ibid*.
 5. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life" (*w.e.f.* 1-1-1956).
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78.

Act done pursuant to the judgment or order of Court.

78. Act done pursuant to the judgment or order of Court.--Nothing which is done in pursuance of, or which is warranted by the judgment or order of, a Court of Justice, if done whilst such judgment or order remains in force, is an offence, notwithstanding the Court may have had no jurisdiction to pass such judgment or order, provided the person doing the act in good faith believes that the Court had such jurisdiction.

79.

Act done by a person justified, or by mistake of fact believing himself, justified, by law.

79. Act done by a person justified, or by mistake of fact believing himself, justified, by law.--Nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is justified by law, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith, believes himself to be justified by law, in doing it.

Illustration

A sees Z commit what appears to A to be a murder. A, in the exercise, to the best of his judgment exerted in good faith, of the power which the law gives to all persons of apprehending murderers in the fact, seizes Z, in order to bring Z before the proper authorities. A has committed no offence, though it may turn out that Z was acting in self-defence.

80.

Accident in doing a lawful act.

80. Accident in doing a lawful act.--Nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune, and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution.

Illustration

A is at work with a hatchet; the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. Here, if there was no want of proper caution on the part of A, his act is excusable and not an offence.

81.

Act likely to cause harm, but done without criminal intent, and to prevent other harm.

81. Act likely to cause harm, but done without criminal intent, and to prevent other harm.--Nothing is an offence merely by reason of its being done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause harm, if it be done without any criminal intention to cause harm, and in good faith for the purpose of preventing or avoiding other harm to person or property.

Explanation.--It is a question of fact in such a case whether the harm to be prevented or avoided was of such a nature and so imminent as to justify or excuse the risk of doing the act with the knowledge that it was likely to cause harm.

Illustrations

(a) A, the captain of a steam vessel, suddenly and without any fault or negligence on his part, finds himself in such a position that, before he can stop his vessel, he must inevitably run down a boat B, with twenty or thirty passengers on board, unless he changes the course of his vessel, and that, by changing his course, he must incur risk of running down a boat C with only two passengers on board, which he may possibly clear. Here, if A alters his course without any intention to run down the boat C and in good faith for the purpose of avoiding the danger to the passengers in the boat B, he is not guilty of an offence, though he may run down the boat C by doing an act which he knew was likely to cause that effect, if it be found as a matter of fact that the danger which he intended to avoid was such as to excuse him in incurring the risk of running down C.

(b) A, in a great fire, pulls down houses in order to prevent the conflagration from spreading. He does this with the intention in good faith of saving human life or property. Here, if it be found that the harm to be prevented was of such a nature and so imminent as to excuse A's act, A is not guilty of the offence.

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82.

Act of a child under seven years of age.

82. Act of a child under seven years of age.--Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.

83.

Act of a child above seven and under twelve of immature

understanding.

83. Act of a child above seven and under twelve of immature understanding.--Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under twelve, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.

84.

Act of a person of unsound mind.

84. Act of a person of unsound mind.--Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law.

85.

Act of a person incapable of judgment by reason of intoxication caused against his will.

85. Act of a person incapable of judgment by reason of intoxication caused against his will.--Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, is, by reason of intoxication, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong, or contrary to law: provided that the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will.

86.

Offence requiring a particular intent or knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated.

86. Offence requiring a particular intent or knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated.--In cases where an act done is not an offence unless done with a particular knowledge or intent, a person who does the act in a state of intoxication shall be liable to be dealt with as if he had the same knowledge as he would have had if he had not been intoxicated, unless the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will.

87.

Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent.

87. Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent.--Nothing which is not intended to cause death, or grievous hurt, and which is not known by the doer to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, to any person, above eighteen years of age, who has given consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm; or by reason of any harm which it may be known by the doer to be likely to cause to any such person who has consented to take the risk of that harm.

Illustration

A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which, in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play; and if A, while playing fairly, hurts Z, A commits no offence.

88.

Act not intended to cause death, done by consent in good faith for person's benefit.

88. Act not intended to cause death, done by consent in good faith for person's benefit.--Nothing, which is not intended to cause death, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, or be known by the doer to be likely to cause, to any person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, and who has given a consent, whether express or implied to suffer that harm, or to take the risk of that harm.

Illustration

A, a surgeon, knowing that a particular operation is likely to cause the death of Z, who suffers under the painful complaint, but not intending to cause Z's death, and intending, in good faith, Z's benefit, performs that operation on Z, with Z's consent. A has committed no offence.

89.

Act done in good faith for benefit of child or insane person, by or by consent of guardian.

89. Act done in good faith for benefit of child or insane person, by or by consent of guardian.--Nothing which is done in good faith for the benefit of a person under twelve years of age, or of unsound mind, by or by consent, either express or implied, of the guardian or other

person having lawful charge of that person, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause or be known by the doer to be likely to cause to that person: Provided-

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Provisos.

Provisos.-First.-That this exception shall not extend to the intentional causing of death, or to the attempting to cause death;

Secondly.-That this exception shall not extend to the doing of anything which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or grievous hurt, or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity;

Thirdly.-That this exception shall not extend to the voluntary causing of grievous hurt, or to the attempting to cause grievous hurt, unless it be for the purpose of preventing death or grievous hurt, or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity;

Fourthly.-That this exception shall not extend to the abetment of any offence, to the committing of which offence it would not extend.

Illustration

A, in good faith, for his child's benefit without his child's consent, has his child cut for the stone by a surgeon knowing it to be likely that the operation will cause the child's death, but not intending to cause the child's death. A is within the exception, in as much as his object was the cure of the child.

90.

Consent known to be given under fear or misconception.

90. Consent known to be given under fear or misconception.--A consent is not such a consent as is intended by any section of this Code, if the consent is given by a person under fear of injury, or under a misconception of fact, and if the person doing the act knows, or has reason to believe, that the consent was given in consequence of such fear or misconception; or

Consent of insane person.

Consent of insane person.-if the consent is given by a person who, from unsoundness of mind, or intoxication, is unable to

understand the nature and consequence of that to which he gives his consent; or

Consent of child.

Consent of child.-unless the contrary appears from the context, if the consent is given by a person who is under twelve years of age.

91.

Exclusion of acts which are offences independently of harm cause.

91. Exclusion of acts which are offences independently of harm cause.--The exceptions in sections 87, 88 and 89 do not extend to acts which are offences independently of any harm which they may cause, or be intended to cause, or be known to be likely to cause, to the person giving the consent, or on whose behalf the consent is given.

Illustration

Causing miscarriage (unless caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman) is offence inexpediently of any harm which it may cause or be intended to cause to the woman. Therefore, it is not an offence "by reason of such harm"; and the consent of the woman or of her guardian to the causing of such miscarriage does not justify the act.

92.

Act done in good faith for benefit of a person without consent.

92. Act done in good faith for benefit of a person without consent.-Nothing is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause to a person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, even without that person's consent, if the circumstances are such that it is impossible for that person to signify consent, or if that person is incapable of giving consent, and has no guardian or other person in lawful charge of him from whom it is possible to obtain consent in time for the thing to be done with benefit: Provided-

Provisos.

117

Provisos.-First.-That this exception shall not extend to the

intentional causing of death or the attempting to cause death;

Secondly.-That this exception shall not extend to the doing of anything which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or grievous hurt, or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity;

Thirdly.-That this exception shall not extend to the voluntary causing of hurt, or to the attempting to cause hurt, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or hurt;

Fourthly.-That this exception shall not extend to the abetment of any offence, to the committing of which offence it would not extend.

Illustrations

(a) Z is thrown from his horse, and is insensible. A, a surgeon, finds that Z requires to be trepanned. A, not intending Z's death, but in good faith, for Z's benefit, performs the trepan before Z recovers his power of judging for himself. A has committed no offence.

(b) Z is carried off by a tiger. A fires at the tiger knowing it to be likely that the shot may kill Z, but not intending to kill Z, and in good faith intending Z's benefit. A's ball gives Z a mortal wound. A has committed no offence.

(c) A, a surgeon, sees a child suffer an accident which is likely to prove fatal unless an operation be immediately performed. There is not time to apply to the child's guardian. A performs the operation in spite of the entreaties of the child, intending, in good faith, the child's benefit. A has committed no offence.

(d) A is in a house which is on fire, with Z, a child. People below hold out a blanket. A drops the child, from the house-top, knowing it to be likely that the fall may kill the child, but not intending to kill the child, and intending, in good faith, the child's benefit. Here, even if the child is killed by the fall, A has committed no offence.

Explanation.-Mere pecuniary benefit is not benefit within the meaning of sections 88 89 and 92.

93.

Communication made in good faith.

93. Communication made in good faith.--No communication made in good faith is an offence by reason of any harm to the person to whom it is made, if it is made for the benefit of that person.

Illustration

A, a surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. A has committed no offence, though he knew it to be likely that the communication might cause the patient's death.

94.

Act to which a person is compelled by threats.

94. Act to which a person is compelled by threats.--Except murder, and offences against the State punishable with death, nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is compelled to do it by threats, which, at the time of doing it, reasonably cause the apprehension that instant death to that person will otherwise be the consequence: Provided the person doing the act did not of his own accord, or from a reasonable apprehension of harm to himself short of instant death, place himself in the situation by which he became subject to such constraint.

Explanation 1.-A person who, of his own accord, or by reason of a threat of being beaten, joins a gang of dacoits, knowing their character, is not entitled to the benefit of this exception, on the ground of his having been compelled by his associates to do anything that is an offence by law.

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Explanation 2.-A person seized by a gang of dacoits, and forced, by threat of instant death, to do a thing which is an offence by law; for example, a smith compelled to take his tools and to force the door of a house for the dacoits to enter and plunder it, is entitled to the benefit of this exception.

95.

Act causing slight harm.

95. Act causing slight harm.--Nothing is an offence by reason that it causes, or that it is intended to cause, or that it is known to be likely to cause, any harm, if that harm is so slight that no person of ordinary sense and temper would complain of such harm.

Of the Right of Private Defence

96.

Things done in private defence.

96. Things done in private defence.--Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence.

97.

Right of private defence of the body and of property.

97. Right of private defence of the body and of property.--Every person has a right, subject to the restrictions contained in section 99, to defend-

First.--His own body, and the body of any other person, against any offence affecting the human body;

Secondly.--The property, whether movable or immovable, of himself or of any other person, against any act which is an offence falling under the definition of theft, robbery, mischief or criminal trespass, or which is an attempt to commit theft, robbery, mischief or criminal trespass.

98.

Right of private defence against the act of a person of unsound mind, etc.

98. Right of private defence against the act of a person of unsound mind, etc.--When an act which would otherwise be a certain offence, is not that offence, by reason of the youth, the want of maturity of understanding, the unsoundness of mind or the intoxication of the person doing that act, or by reason of any misconception on the part of that person, every person has the same right of private defence against that act which he would have if the act were that offence.

Illustrations

(a) Z, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill A; Z is guilty of no offence. But A has the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were sane.

(b) A enters by night a house which he is legally entitled to enter. Z, in good faith, taking A for a house-breaker, attacks A. Here Z, by attacking A under this misconception, commits no offence. But A has the same right of private defence against Z, which he would have if Z were not acting under that misconception.

99.

Acts against which there is no right of private defence.

99. Acts against which there is no right of private defence.-- There is no right of private defence against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, though that act may not be strictly justifiable by law.

There is no right of private defence against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by the direction of a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office though that direction may not be strictly justifiable by law.

There is no right of private defence in cases in which there is time to have recourse to protection of the public authorities.

Extent to which the right may be exercised.

Extent to which the right may be exercised.--The right of private defence in no case extends to the inflicting of more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence.

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Explanation 1.-A person is not deprived of the right of private defence against an act done, or attempted to be done, by a public servant, as such, unless he knows or has reason to believe, that the person doing the act is such public servant.

Explanation 2.-A person is not deprived of the right of private defence against an act done, or attempted to be done, by the direction of a public servant, unless he knows, or has reason to believe, that the person doing the act is acting by such direction, or unless such person states the authority under which he acts, or if he has authority in writing, unless he produces such authority, if demanded.

100.

When the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death.

100. When the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death.--The right of private defence of the body extends, under the restrictions mentioned in the last preceding section, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the assailant, if the offence which occasions the exercise of the right be of any of the descriptions hereinafter enumerated, namely:-

First.-Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of such assault;

Secondly.-Such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such assault;

Thirdly.-An assault with the intention of committing rape;

Fourthly.-An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust;

Fifthly.-An assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting;

Sixthly.-An assault with the intention of wrongfully confining a person, under circumstances which may reasonably cause him to apprehend that he will be unable to have recourse to the public authorities for his release.

101.

When such right extends to causing any harm other than death.

101. When such right extends to causing any harm other than death.--If the offence be not of any of the descriptions enumerated in the last preceding section, the right of private defence of the body does not extend to the voluntary causing of death to the assailant, but does extend, under the restrictions mentioned in section 99, to the voluntary causing to the assailant of any harm other than death.

102.

Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of the body.

102. Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of the body.--The right of private defence of the body commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises from an attempt or threat to commit the offence though the offence may not have been committed; and it continues as long as such apprehension of danger to the body continues.

103.

When the right of private defence of property extends to causing death.

103. When the right of private defence of property extends to causing death.--The right of private defence of property extends, under the restrictions mentioned in section 99, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the wrong-doer, if the offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which, occasions the exercise of the right, be an offence of any of the descriptions hereinafter enumerated, namely:-

First.-Robbery;

Secondly.-House-breaking by night;

Thirdly.-Mischief by fire committed on any building, tent or vessel, which building, tent or vessel is used as a human dwelling, or as a place for the custody of property;

Fourthly.-Theft, mischief, or house-trespass, under such circumstances as may reasonably cause apprehension that death or grievous hurt will be the consequence, if such right of private defence is not exercised.

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104.

When such right to causing any harm other than death.

104. When such right to causing any harm other than death.--If the offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which occasions the exercise of the right of private defence, be theft, mischief, or criminal trespass, not of any of the descriptions enumerated in the last preceding section, that right does not extend to the voluntary causing of death, but does extend, subject to the restrictions mentioned in section 99, to the voluntary causing to the wrong-doer of any harm other than death.

105.

Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of property.

105. Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of property.--The right of private defence of property commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger to the property commences.

The right of private defence of property against theft continues till the offender has effected his retreat with the property or either the assistance of the public authorities is obtained, or the property has been recovered.

The right of private defence of property against robbery continues as long as the offender causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint or as long as the fear of instant death or of instant hurt or of instant personal restraint continues.

The right of private defence of property against criminal trespass or mischief continues as long as the offender continues in the commission of criminal trespass or mischief.

The right of private defence of property against house-breaking by night continues as long as the house-trespass which has been begun by such house-breaking continues.

106.

Right of private defence against deadly assault when there is risk of harm to innocent person.

106. Right of private defence against deadly assault when there is risk of harm to innocent person.--If in the exercise of the right of private defence against an assault which reasonably causes the apprehension of death, the defender be so situated that he cannot effectually exercise that right without risk of harm to an innocent person, his right of private defence extends to the running of that risk.

Illustration

A is attacked by a mob who attempt to murder him. He cannot effectually exercise his right of private defence without firing on the mob, and he cannot fire without risk of harming young children who are mingled with the mob. A commits no offence if by so firing he harms any of the children.

CHAPTER V

OF ABETMENT

CHAPTER V

OF ABETMENT

107.

Abetment of a thing.

107. Abetment of a thing.--A person abets the doing of a thing,

who-

First.-Instigates any person to do that thing; or

Secondly.-Engages with one or more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that thing; or

Thirdly.-Intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing.

Explanation 1.-A person who, by wilful misrepresentation, or by wilful concealment of a material fact which he is bound to disclose, voluntarily causes or procures, or attempts to cause or procure, a thing to be done, is said to instigate the doing of that thing.

Illustration

A, a public officer, is authorized by a warrant from a Court of Justice to apprehend Z, B, knowing that fact and also that C is not Z, wilfully represents to A that C is Z, and thereby intentionally causes A to apprehend C. Here B abets by instigation the apprehension of C.

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Explanation 2.-Whoever, either prior to or at the time of the commission of an act, does anything in order to facilitate the commission of that act, and thereby facilitates the commission thereof, is said to aid the doing of that act.

108.

Abettor.

108. Abettor.--A person abets an offence, who abets either the commission of an offence, or the commission of an act which would be an offence, if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence with the same intention or knowledge as that of the abettor.

Explanation 1.-The abetment of the illegal omission of an act may amount to an offence although the abettor may not himself be bound to do that act.

Explanation 2.-To constitute the offence of abetment it is not necessary that the act abetted should be committed, or that the effect requisite to constitute the offence should be caused.

Illustrations

(a) A instigates B to murder C. B refuses to do so. A is guilty of abetting B to commit murder.

(b) A instigates B to murder D. B in pursuance of the instigation stabs D. D recovers from the wound. A is guilty of instigating B to commit murder.

Explanation 3.-It is not necessary that the person abetted should be capable by law of committing an offence, or that he should have the same guilty intention or knowledge as that of the abettor, or any guilty intention or knowledge.

Illustrations

(a) A, with a guilty intention, abets a child or a lunatic to commit an act which would be an offence, if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence, and having the same intention as A. Here A, whether the act be committed or not, is guilty of abetting an offence.

(b) A, with the intention of murdering Z, instigates B, a child under seven years of age, to do an act which causes Z's death. B, in consequence of the abetment, does the act in the absence of A and thereby causes Z's death. Here, though B was not capable by law of committing an offence, A is liable to be punished in the same manner as if B had been capable by law of committing an offence, and had committed murder, and he is therefore subject to the punishment of death.

(c) A instigates B to set fire to a dwelling-house. B, in consequence of the unsoundness of his mind, being incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is wrong or contrary to law, sets fire to the house in consequence of A's instigation. B has committed no offence, but A is guilty of abetting the offence of setting fire to a dwelling-house, and is liable to the punishment provided for that offence.

(d) A, intending to cause a theft to be committed, instigates B to take property belonging to Z out of Z's possession. A induces B to believe that the property belongs to A. B takes the property out of Z's possession, in good faith, believing it to be A's property. B, acting under this misconception, does not take dishonestly, and therefore does not commit theft. But A is guilty of abetting theft, and is liable to the same punishment as if B had committed theft.

Explanation 4.-The abetment of an offence being an offence, the abetment of such an abetment is also an offence.

Illustration

A instigates B to instigate C to murder Z. B accordingly instigates C to murder Z, and C commits that offence in consequence of B's instigation. B is liable to be punished for his offence with the punishment for murder; and, as A instigated B to commit the offence, A is also liable to the same punishment.

Explanation 5.-It is not necessary to the commission of the

offence of abetment by conspiracy that the abettor should concert the offence with the person who commits it. It is sufficient if he engages in the conspiracy in pursuance of which the offence is committed.

Illustration

A concert with B a plan for poisoning Z. It is agreed that A shall administer the poison. B then explains the plan to C mentioning that a third person is to administer the poison, but without mentioning A's name. C agrees to procure the poison, and procures and delivers it to B for the purpose of its being used in the manner explained. A administers the poison; Z dies in consequence. Here, though A and C have not conspired together, yet C has been engaged in the conspiracy in pursuance of which Z has been murdered. C has therefore committed the offence defined in this section and is liable to the punishment for murder.

108A.

Abetment in India of offences outside India.

1*[108A. Abetment in India of offences outside India.--A person abets an offence within the meaning of this Code who, in 2*[India], abets the commission of any act without and beyond 2*[India] which would constitute an offence if committed in 2*[India].

Illustration

A, in 2*[India], instigates B, a foreigner in Goa, to commit a murder in Goa, A is guilty of abetting murder.]

109.

Punishment of abetment if the act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment.

109. Punishment of abetment if the act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment.--Whoever abets any offence shall, if the act abetted is committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

Explanation.-An act or offence is said to be committed in consequence of abetment, when it is committed in consequence of the instigation, or in pursuance of the conspiracy, or with the aid which constitutes the abetment.

Illustrations

(a) A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for

showing A some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B accepts the bribe. A has abetted the offence defined in section 161.

(b) A instigates B to give false evidence. B, in consequence of the instigation, commits that offence. A is guilty of abetting that offence, and is liable to the same punishment as B.

(c) A and B conspire to poison Z. A, in pursuance of the conspiracy, procures the poison and delivers it to B in order that he may administer it to Z. B, in pursuance of the conspiracy, administers the poison to Z in A's absence and thereby causes Z's death. Here B is guilty of murder. A is guilty of abetting that offence by conspiracy, and is liable to the punishment for murder.

110.

Punishment of abetment if person abetted does act with different intention from that of abettor.

110. Punishment of abetment if person abetted does act with different intention from that of abettor.--Whoever abets the commission of an offence shall, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention or knowledge from that of the abettor, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence which would have been committed if the act had been done with the intention or knowledge of the abettor and with no other.

1. Added by Act 4 of 1898, s. 3.

2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s, 3 and Sch., for "the States".

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111.

Liability of abettor when one act abetted and different act done.

111. Liability of abettor when one act abetted and different act done.--When an Act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable for the act done, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it:

Proviso.

Proviso.--Provided the act done was a probable consequence of the abetment, and was committed under the influence of the instigation, or with the aid or in pursuance of the conspiracy which constituted the abetment.

Illustrations

(a) A instigates a child to put poison into the food of Z, and gives him poison for that purpose. The child, in consequence of the instigation, by mistake puts the poison into the food of Y, which is by the side of that of Z. Here if the child was acting under the influence of A's instigation, and the act done was under the circumstances a probable consequence of the abetment, A is liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had instigated the child to put the poison into the food of Y.

(b) A instigates B to burn Z's house. B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. A, though guilty of abetting the burning of the house, is not guilty of abetting the theft; for the theft was a distinct act, and not a probable consequence of the burning.

(c) A instigates B and C to break into an inhabited house at midnight for the purpose of robbery, and provides them with arms for that purpose. B and C break into the house, and being resisted by Z, one of the inmates, murder Z. Here, if that murder was the probable consequence of the abetment, A is liable to the punishment provided for murder.

112.

Abettor when liable to cumulative punishment for act abetted and for act done.

112. Abettor when liable to cumulative punishment for act abetted and for act done.--If the act for which the abettor is liable under the last preceding section is committed in addition to the act abetted, and constitute a distinct offence, the abettor is liable to punishment for each of the offences.

Illustration

A instigates B to resist by force a distress made by a public servant. B, in consequence resists that distress. In offering the resistance, B voluntarily causes grievous hurt to the officer executing the distress. As B has committed both the offence of resisting the distress, and the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, B is liable to punishment for both these offences; and, if A knew that B was likely voluntarily to cause grievous hurt in resisting the distress A will also be liable to punishment for each of the offences.

113.

Liability of abettor for an effect caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.

113. Liability of abettor for an effect caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.--When an act is abetted with the intention on the part of the abettor of causing a particular effect, and an act for which the abettor is liable in consequence of the abetment, causes a different effect from that intended by the abettor, the abettor is liable for the effect caused, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had abetted the act with the intention of causing that effect, provided he knew that the act abetted was likely to cause that effect.

Illustration

A instigates B to cause grievous hurt to Z. B, in consequence of the instigation, causes grievous hurt to Z. Z dies in consequence. Here, if A knew that the grievous hurt abetted was likely to cause death, A is liable to be punished with the punishment provided for murder.

114.

Abettor present when offence is committed.

114. Abettor present when offence is committed.--Whenever any person who if absent would be liable to be punished as an abettor, is present when the act or offence for which he would be punishable in consequence of the abetment is committed, he shall be deemed to have committed such act or offence.

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115.

Abetment of offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life-if offence is not committed.

115. Abetment of offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life--if offence not committed.-Whoever abets the commission of an offence punishable with death or 1*[imprisonment for life], shall, if that offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine:

if act causing harm be done in consequence.

if act causing harm be done in consequence.--and if any act for which the abettor is liable in consequence of the abetment, and which

causes hurt to any person, is done, the abettor shall be liable to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustration

A instigates B to murder Z. The offence is not committed. If B had murdered Z, he would have been subject to the punishment of death or 1*[imprisonment for life]. Therefore A is liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and also to a fine; and, if any hurt be done to Z in consequence of the abetment, he will be liable to imprisonment for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and to fine.

116.

Abetment of offence punishable with imprisonment--if offence be not committed.

116. Abetment of offence punishable with imprisonment--if offence be not committed.--Whoever abets an offence punishable with imprisonment shall, if that offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for that offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term provided for that offence; or with such fine as is provided for that offence, or with both;

if abettor or person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent offence.

if abettor or person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent offence.--and if the abettor or the person abetted is a public servant, whose duty it is to prevent the commission of such offence, the abettor shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for that offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term provided for that offence, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

Illustrations

(a) A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing. A some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B refuses to accept the bribe. A is punishable under this section.

(b) A instigates B to give false evidence. Here, if B does not give false evidence, A has nevertheless committed the offence defined in this section, and is punishable accordingly.

(c) A, a police-officer, whose duty it is to prevent robbery, abets the commission of robbery. Here, though the robbery be not committed, A is liable to one-half of the longest term of imprisonment

provided for that offence, and also to fine.

(d) B abets the commission of a robbery by A, a police-officer, whose duty it is to prevent that offence. Here though the robbery be not committed, B is liable to one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence of robbery, and also to fine.

117.

Abetting commission of offence by the public or by more than ten persons.

117. Abetting commission of offence by the public or by more than ten persons.--Whoever abets the commission of an offence by the public generally or by any number or class of persons exceeding ten, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".

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Illustration

A affixes in a public place a placard instigating a sect consisting of more than ten members to meet at a certain time and place, for the purpose of attacking the members of an adverse sect, while engaged in a procession. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

118.

Concealing design to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life.

118. Concealing design to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life.--Whoever intending to facilitate or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby facilitate the commission of an offence punishable with death or 1*[imprisonment for life],

voluntarily conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design,

if offence be committed-if offence be not committed.

if offence be committed--if offence be not committed.--shall, if that offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or, if the offence be not committed, with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to three years; and in either case shall also be liable to fine.

Illustration

A, knowing that dacoity is about to be committed at B, falsely informs the Magistrate that a dacoity is about to be committed at C, a place in an opposite direction, and thereby misleads the Magistrate with intent to facilitate the commission of the offence. The dacoity is committed at B in pursuance of the design. A is punishable under this section.

119.

Public servant concealing design to commit offence which it is his duty to prevent.

119. Public servant concealing design to commit offence which it is his duty to prevent.--Whoever, being a public servant intending to facilitate or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby facilitate the commission of an offence which it is his duty as such public servant to prevent,

voluntarily conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design.

if offence be committed.

if offence be committed.--shall, if the offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for that offence, or with both;

if offence be punishable with death, etc.

if offence be punishable with death, etc.--or, if the offence be punishable with death or 1*[imprisonment for life], with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years;

if offence be not committed.

if offence be not committed.--or, if the offence be not committed, shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of such imprisonment or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

Illustration

A, an officer of police, being legally bound to give information of all designs to commit robbery which may come to his knowledge, and knowing that B designs to commit robbery, omits to give such information, with intent to facilitate the commission of that offence. here A has by an illegal omission concealed the existence of B's design and is liable to punishment according to the provision of this section.

120.

Concealing design to commit offence punishable with imprisonment.

120. Concealing design to commit offence punishable with imprisonment.--Whoever, intending to facilitate or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby facilitate the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment,

voluntarily conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design,

1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".

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if offence be committed-if offence be not committed.

if offence be committed-if offence be not committed--shall, if the offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-fourth, and, if the offence be not committed, to one-eighth, of the longest term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

CHAPTER VA

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

120A.

Definition of criminal conspiracy.

120A. Definition of criminal conspiracy.--When two or more persons agree to do, or cause to be done,-

(1) an illegal act, or

(2) an act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy:

Provided that no agreement except an agreement to commit an offence shall amount to a criminal conspiracy unless some act besides the agreement is done by one or more parties to such agreement in pursuance thereof.

Explanation.-It is immaterial whether the illegal act is the ultimate object of such agreement, or is merely incidental to that object.

120B.

Punishment of criminal conspiracy.

120B. Punishment of criminal conspiracy.--(1) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, 2*[imprisonment for life] or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, shall, where no express provision is made in this Code for the punishment of such a conspiracy, be punished in the same manner as if he had abetted such offence.

(2) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable as aforesaid shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine or with both.]

CHAPTER VI

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE

CHAPTER VI

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE

121.

Waging, or attempting to wage war, or abetting waging of war, against the Government of India.

121. Waging, or attempting to wage war, or abetting waging of war, against the Government of India.--Whoever wages war against the 3*[Government of India], or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with death, or 4*[imprisonment for life] 5*[and shall also be liable to fine].

6*[Illustration.]

7***A joins an insurrection against the 3*[Government of India]. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

8* * * * *

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1. Ins. by Act 8 of 1913, s. 3.
 2. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation".
 3. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "Queen".
 4. Subs. by Act of 1955 s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".
 5. Subs. by Act 16 of 1921, s. 2, for "and shall forfeit all his property".
 6. Subs. by Act 36 of 1957, s. 3 and Sch. II, for "Illustrations".
 7. The brackets and letter "(a)" omitted by s. 3 and Sch. II, ibid.
 8. Illustration (b) rep. by the A. O. 1950.

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121A.

Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by section 121.

1*[121A. Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by section 121.--Whoever within or without 2*[India] conspires to commit any of the offences punishable by section 121, 3*** or conspires to overawe, by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, 4*[the Central Government or any State Government 5***], shall be punished with 6*[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment of either description which may extend to ten years, 7*[and shall also be liable to fine].

Explanation.--To constitute a conspiracy under this section, it is not necessary that any act or illegal omission shall take place in pursuance thereof.]

122.

Collecting arms, etc., with intention of waging war against the Government of India.

122. Collecting arms, etc., with intention of waging war against the Government of India.--Whoever collects men, arms or ammunition or otherwise prepares to wage war with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage war against the 8*[Government of India], shall be punished with 9*[imprisonment for life] or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, 10*[and shall also be liable to fine].

123.

Concealing with intent to facilitate design to wage war.

123. Concealing with intent to facilitate design to wage war.--Whoever, by any act, or by any illegal omission, conceals the existence of a design to wage war against the 8*[Government of India], intending by such concealment to facilitate, or knowing it to be likely that such concealment will facilitate, the waging of such war, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

124.

Assaulting President, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.

124. Assaulting President, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.--Whoever, with the intention of inducing or compelling the 11*[President] of India, or 12*[Governor 13***] of any State, 14*** 15*** 16*** to exercise or refrain from exercising in any manner any of the lawful powers of such 17*[President or 12*[Governor 13*],

assaults or wrongfully restrains, or attempts wrongfully to restrain, or overawes, by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, or attempts so to overawe, such 17*[President or 12*** [Governor 13***],

1. S. 121A ins. by Act 27 of 1870, s. 4.

2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".
 3. The words "or to deprive the Queen of the sovereignty of the Provinces or of any part thereof" omitted by the A. O. 1950.
 4. Subs. by the A. O. 1937, for "the G. of I. or any L. G.".
 5. The words "or the Govt. of Burma" rep. by the A. O. 1948.
 6. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life or any shorter term".
 7. Ins. by Act 16 of 1921, s. 3.
 8. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "Queen".
 9. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".
 10. Subs. by Act 16 of 1921, s. 2, for "and shall forfeit all his property".
 11. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "Governor General".
 12. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "Governor".
 13. The words "or Rajpramukh" omitted by the Adaptation of Laws (No. 2) Order, 1956.
 14. The words "or a Lieutenant-Governor" rep. by the A. O. 1937.
 15. The words "or a Member of the Council of the Governor General of India" rep. by the A. O. 1948.
 16. The words "or of the Council of any Presidency" rep. by the A. O. 1937.
 17. The original words "Governor General, Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Member of Council" have successively been amended by the A.O. 1937, A. O. 1948 and A. O. 1950 to read as above.
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shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

124A.

Sedition.

1*[124A. Sedition.--Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or

attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards, 2***the Government established by law in 3*[India], a 4***shall be punished with 5*[imprisonment for life], to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

Explanation 1.-The expression "disaffection" includes disloyalty and all feelings of enmity.

Explanation 2.-Comments expressing disapprobation of the measures of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means, without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section.

Explanation 3.-Comments expressing disapprobation of the administrative or other action of the Government without exciting or attempting to excite hatred, contempt or disaffection, do not constitute an offence under this section.]

125.

Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance with the Government of India.

125. Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance with the Government of India.--Whoever wages war against the Government of any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the 6*[Government of India] or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with 7*[imprisonment for life], to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

126.

Committing depredation on territories of Power at peace with the Government of India.

126. Committing depredation on territories of Power at peace with the Government of India.--Whoever commits depredation, or makes preparations to commit depredation, on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the 6*[Government of India], shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine and to forfeiture of any property used or intended to be used in committing such depredation, or acquired by such depredation.

127.

Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections

125 and 126.

127. Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 and 126.--Whoever receives any property knowing the same to have been taken in the commission of any of the offences mentioned in sections 125 and 126, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine and to forfeiture of the property so received.

128.

Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of state or war to escape.

128. Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of state or war to escape.--Whoever, being a public servant and having the custody of any State prisoner or prisoner of war, voluntarily allows such prisoner to escape from any place in which such prisoner is confined, shall be punished with 7*[imprisonment for life], or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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1. Subs. by Act 4 of 1898, s. 4, for the original s. 124A which had been ins. by Act 27 of 1870, s. 5.
 2. The words "Her Majesty or" rep. by the A.O. 1950. The words "or the Crown Representative" ins. after the word "Majesty" by the A.O. 1937 were rep. by the A.O. 1948.
 3. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".
 4. The words "or British Burma" ins. by the A.O. 1937 rep. by the A.O. 1948.
 5. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life or any shorter term".
 6. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "Queen".
 7. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".

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129.

Public servant negligently suffering such prisoner to escape.

129. Public servant negligently suffering such prisoner to escape.--Whoever, being a public servant and having the custody of any State prisoner or prisoner of war, negligently suffers such prisoner to escape from any place of confinement in which such prisoner is confined, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

130.

Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring such prisoner.

130. Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring such prisoner.--Whoever knowingly aids or assists any State prisoner or prisoner of war in escaping from lawful custody, or rescues or attempts to rescue any such prisoner, or harbours or conceals any such prisoner who has escaped from lawful custody, or offers or attempts to offer any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner shall be punished with 1*[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.-A State prisoner or prisoner of war, who is permitted to be at large on his parole within certain limits in 2*[India], is said to escape from lawful custody if he goes beyond the limits within which he is allowed to be at large.

CHAPTER VII

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY, [NAVY AND AIR FORCE]

CHAPTER VII

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY, 3*[NAVY AND AIR FORCE]

131.

Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce a soldier, sailor or airman from his duty.

131. Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce a soldier, sailor or airman from his duty.--Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier, 4*[sailor or airman], in the Army, 5*[Navy or Air Force] of the 6*[Government of India] or attempts to seduce any such officer, soldier, 4*[sailor or airman] from his allegiance or his duty, shall be punished with 1*[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

7*[Explanation.-In this section the words "officer", 8* ["soldier", 9*["sailor"] and "airman"] include any person subject to the 10*[Army Act, 11*[the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950)], 9*[the Naval Discipline Act, 12***the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934 (34 of 1934)] 13*[the Air Force Act or 14*[the Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950)]], as the case may be].]

1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".
 2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".
 3. Subs. by Act 10 of 1927, s. 2 and Sch. I, for "and Navy".
 4. Subs. by s. 2 and Sch. I, *ibid.*, for "or sailor".
 5. Subs. by s. 2 and sch. I, *ibid.*, for "or Navy".
 6. Subs. by the A.O. 1950 for "Queen".
 7. Ins. by Act 27 of 1870, s. 6.
 8. Subs. by Act 10 of 1927, s. 2 and Sch. I, for "and soldier".
 9. Ins. by Act 25 of 1934, s. 2 and Sch.
 10. Subs. by Act 10 of 1927, s. 2 and Sch. I, for "Articles of War for the better government of Her Majesty's Army, or to the Articles of War contained in Act No. 5 of 1869".
 11. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the Indian Army Act, 1911".
 12. The words "or that Act as modified by" were rep. by the A.O. 1950.
 13. Subs. by Act 14 of 1932, s. 130 and Sch., for "or the Air Force Act".
 14. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s.3 and Sch., for "the Indian Air Force Act, 1932".
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132.

Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.

132. Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.--Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier, 1*[sailor or airman], in the Army, 2*[Navy or Air Force] of the 3*[Government of India], shall, if mutiny be committed in consequence of that abetment, be punished with death or with 4*[imprisonment for life], or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

133.

Abetment of assault by soldier, sailor or airman on his superior officer, when in execution of his office.

133. Abetment of assault by soldier, sailor or airman on his superior officer, when in execution of his office.--Whoever abets an assault by an officer, soldier, 1*[sailor or airman], in the Army, 2*[Navy or Air Force] of the 3*[Government of India], on any superior officer being in the execution of his office, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

134.

Abetment of such assault, if the assault committed.

134. Abetment of such assault, if the assault committed.--Whoever abets an assault by an officer, soldier, 1*[sailor or airman], in the Army, 2*[Navy or Air Force] of the 3*[Government of India], on any superior officer being in the execution of his office, shall, if such assault be committed in consequence of that abetment be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

135.

Abetment of desertion of soldier, sailor or airman.

135. Abetment of desertion of soldier, sailor or airman.--Whoever, abets the desertion of any officer, soldier, 1*[sailor or airman], in the Army, 2*[Navy or Air Force] of the 3*[Government of India], shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

136.

Harbouring deserter.

136. Harbouring deserter.--Whoever, except as hereinafter excepted, knowing or having reason to believe that an officer, soldier, 1*[sailor or airman], in the Army, 2*[Navy or Air Force] of the 3*[Government of India], has deserted, harbours such officer, soldier, 1*[sailor or airman], shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both.

Exception.--This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour is given by a wife to her husband.

137.

Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel through negligence of master.

137. Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel through negligence of master.--The master or person in charge of a merchant vessel, on board of which any deserter from the Army, 2*[Navy or Air Force] of the 3*[Government of India] is concealed, shall, though

ignorant of such concealment, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, if he might have known of such concealment but for some neglect of his duty as such master or person in charge, or but for some want of discipline on board of the vessel.

138.

Abetment of act of insubordination by soldier, sailor or airman.

138. Abetment of act of insubordination by soldier, sailor or airman.-Whoever abets what he knows to be an act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, 1*[sailor or airman], in the Army, 2*[Navy or air Force], of the 3*[Government of India], shall, if such act of insubordination be committed in consequence of that abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

138A.

[Repealed.]

138A. [Application of foregoing sections to the Indian Marine Service.] Rep. by the Amending Act, 1934 (35 of 1934), s. 2 and Sch.

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1. Subs. by Act 10 of 1927, s. 2 and Sch. I, for "or sailor".
 2. Subs. by s. 2 and Sch. I, *ibid.*, for "or Navy".
 3. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "Queen".
 4. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".

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139.

Persons subject to certain Acts.

139. Persons subject to certain Acts.--No person subject to 1*[the Army Act, 2*[the Army Act, 1950 (46 of 1950)], the Naval Discipline Act, 3*[4***the Indian Navy (Discipline) Act, 1934 (34 of 1934)], 5*[the Air Force Act or 6*[the Air Force Act, 1950 (45 of 1950)]]], is subject to punishment under this Code for any of the offences defined in this Chapter.

140.

Wearing garb or carrying token used by soldier, sailor or airman.

140. Wearing garb or carrying token used by soldier, sailor or airman.--Whoever, not being a soldier, 7*[sailor or airman] in the Military, 8*[Naval or Air] service of the 9*[Government of India], wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by such a soldier, 7*[sailor or airman] with the intention that it may be believed that he is such a soldier, 7*[sailor or airman], shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER VIII

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY

CHAPTER VIII

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY

141.

Unlawful assembly.

141. Unlawful assembly.--An assembly of five or more persons is designated an "unlawful assembly", if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is-

First.-To overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, 10*[the Central or any State Government or Parliament or the Legislature of any State], or any public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant; or

Second.-To resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process; or

Third.-To commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence; or

Fourth.-By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to any person to take or obtain possession of any property, or to deprive any person of the enjoyment of a right of way, or of the use of water or other incorporeal right of which he is in possession or enjoyment, or to enforce any right or supposed right; or

Fifth.-By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to compel any person to do what he is not legally bound to

do, or to omit to do what he is legally entitled to do.

Explanation.-An assembly which was not unlawful when it assembled, may subsequently become an unlawful assembly.

142.

Being member of unlawful assembly.

142. Being member of unlawful assembly.--Whoever, being aware of facts which render any assembly an unlawful assembly, intentionally joins that assembly, or continues in it, is said to be a member of an unlawful assembly.

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1. Subs. by Act 10 of 1927, s. 2 and Sch. I, for "any Articles of War for the Army or Navy of the Queen, or for any part of such Army or Navy".
 2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the Indian Army Act, 1911".
 3. Ins. by Act 35 of 1934, s. 2 and Sch.
 4. The words "or that Act as modified by" rep. by the A.O. 1950.
 5. Subs. by Act 14 of 1932, s. 130 and Sch., for "or the Air Force Act".
 6. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the Indian Air Force Act, 1932".
 7. Ins. by Act 10 of 1927, s. 2 and Sch. I.
 8. Subs. by s. 2 and Sch. I, *ibid.*, for "or Naval".
 9. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "Queen".
 10. Subs., *ibid.*, for "the Central or any Provincial Government or Legislature".
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143.

Punishment.

143. Punishment.--Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

144.

Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon.

144. Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon.--Whoever, being armed with any deadly weapon, or with anything which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

145.

Joining or continuing in unlawful assembly, knowing it has been commanded to disperse.

145. Joining or continuing in unlawful assembly, knowing it has been commanded to disperse.--Whoever joins or continues in an unlawful assembly, knowing that such unlawful assembly has been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

146.

Rioting.

146. Rioting.--Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of rioting.

147.

Punishment for rioting.

147. Punishment for rioting.--Whoever is guilty of rioting, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

148.

Rioting, armed with deadly weapon.

148. Rioting, armed with deadly weapon.--Whoever is guilty of rioting, being armed with a deadly weapon or with anything which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

149.

Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object.

149. Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object.--If an offence is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, or such as the members of that assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object, every person who, at the time of the committing of that offence, is a member of the same assembly, is guilty of that offence.

150.

Hiring, or conniving at hiring, of persons to join unlawful assembly.

150. Hiring, or conniving at hiring, of persons to join unlawful assembly.--Whoever hires or engages, or employes, or promotes, or connives at the hiring, engagement or employment of any person to join or become a member of any unlawful assembly, shall be punishable as a member of such unlawful assembly, and for any offence which may be committed by any such person as a member of such unlawful assembly in pursuance of such hiring, engagement or employment, in the same manner as if he had been a member of such unlawful assembly, or himself had committed such offence.

151.

Knowingly joining or continuing in assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.

151. Knowingly joining or continuing in assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.--Whoever knowingly joins or continues in any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly has been lawfully commanded to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation.-If the assembly is an unlawful assembly within the meaning of section 141, the offender will be punishable under section 145.

152.

Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.

152. Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.--Whoever assaults or threatens to assault, or obstructs or attempts to obstruct, any public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, in endeavouring to disperse an unlawful assembly, or to suppress a riot or affray, or uses, or threatens, or attempts to use criminal force to such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

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153.

Want only giving provocation with intent to cause riot-if rioting be committed:if not committed.

153. Want only giving provocation with intent to cause riot--if rioting be committed: if not committed.-Whoever malignantly, or wantonly by doing anything which is illegal, gives provocation to any person intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause the offence of rioting to be committed, shall, if the offence of rioting be committed in consequence of such provocation, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both, and if the offence of rioting be not committed, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

153A.

Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.

1*[153A. Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.--(1) Whoever-

(a) by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence,

language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racials, language or regional groups or castes or communities, or

(b) commits any act which is prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, and which disturbs or is likely to disturb the public tranquillity, 2*[or]

2*[(c) organizes any exercise, movement, drill or other similar activity intending that the participants in such activity shall use or be trained to use criminal force or violence or knowing it to be likely that the participants in such activity will use or be trained to use criminal force or violence, or participates in such activity intending to use or be trained to use criminal force or violence or knowing it to be likely that the participants in such activity will use or be trained to use criminal force or violence, against any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community and such activity for any reason whatsoever causes or is likely to cause fear or alarm or a feeling of insecurity amongst members of such religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community,]

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Offence committed in place of worship, etc.--Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (1) in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.]

153B.

Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration.

2*[153B. Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration.--(1) Whoever, by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise,-

(a) makes or publishes any imputation that any class of persons cannot, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established or uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, or

(b) asserts, counsels, advises, propagates or publishes that any class of persons by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community be denied, or deprived of their rights as citizens of India, or

1. Subs. by Act 35 of 1969, s. 2, for s. 153A.

2. Ins. by Act 31 of 1972, s. 2.

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(c) makes or publishes and assertion, counsel, plea or appeal concerning the obligation of any class of persons, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, and such assertion, counsel, plea or appeal causes or is likely to cause disharmony or feelings of enmity or hatred or ill-will between such members and other persons,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (1), in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine].

154.

Owner or occupier of land on which an unlawful assembly is held.

154. Owner or occupier of land on which an unlawful assembly is held.--Whenever any unlawful assembly or riot takes place, the owner or occupier of the land upon which such unlawful assembly is held, or such riot is committed, and any person having or claiming an interest in such land, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, if he or his agent or manager, knowing that such offence is being or has been committed, or having reason to believe it is likely to be committed, do not give the earliest notice thereof in his or their power to the principal officer at the nearest police-station, and do not, in the case of his or their having reason to believe that it was about to be committed, use all lawful means in his or their power to prevent it and, in the event of its taking place, do not use all lawful means in his or their power to disperse or suppress the riot or unlawful assembly.

155.

Liability of person for whose benefit riot is committed.

155. Liability of person for whose benefit riot is committed.--Whenever a riot is committed for the benefit or on behalf of any

person who is the owner or occupier of any land respecting which such riot takes place or who claims any interest in such land, or in the subject of any dispute which gave rise to the riot, or who has accepted or derived any benefit therefrom, such person shall be punishable with fine, if he or his agent or manager, having reason to believe that such riot was likely to be committed or that the unlawful assembly by which such riot was committed was likely to be held, shall not respectively use all lawful means in his or their power to prevent such assembly or riot from taking place, and for suppressing and dispersing the same.

156.

Liability of agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit riot is committed.

156. Liability of agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit riot is committed.--Whenever a riot is committed for the benefit or on behalf of any person who is the owner or occupier of any land respecting which such riot takes place, or who claims any interest in such land, or in the subject of any dispute which gave rise to the riot, or who has accepted or derived any benefit therefrom,

the agent or manager of such person shall be punishable with fine, if such agent or manager, having reason to believe that such riot was likely to be committed, or that the unlawful assembly by which such riot was committed was likely to be held, shall not use all lawful means in his power to prevent such riot or assembly from taking place and for suppressing and dispersing the same.

157.

Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.

157. Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.--Whoever harbours, receives or assembles, in any house or premises in his occupation or charge, or under his control any persons knowing that such persons have been hired, engaged or employed, or are about to be hired, engaged or employed, to join or become members of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

158.

Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot;

158. Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot;--

Whoever is engaged, or hired, or offers or attempts to be hired or engaged, to do or assist in doing any of the acts specified in section 141, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

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or to go armed.

or to go armed.--and whoever, being so engaged or hired as aforesaid, goes armed, or engages or offers to go armed, with any deadly weapon or with anything which used as a weapon of offence is likely to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

159.

Affray.

159. Affray.--When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to "commit an affray".

160.

Punishment for committing affray.

160. Punishment for committing affray.--Whoever commits an affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER IX

OF OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS

CHAPTER IX

OF OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS

161 to 165A.

161 to 165A.Rep. by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (49 of 1988), s. 31.

166.

Public servant disobeying law, with intent to cause injury to any person.

166. Public servant disobeying law, with intent to cause injury to any person.--Whoever, being a public servant, knowingly disobeys any direction of the law as to the way in which he is to conduct himself as such public servant, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will, by such disobedience, cause injury to any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

IIIustration

A, being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in Z's favour by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

167.

Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.

167. Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.--Whoever, being a public servant, and being, as such public servant, charged with the preparation or translation of any document, frames or translates that document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

168.

Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.

168. Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.--Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound as such public servant not to engages in trade, engages in trade, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

169.

Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.

169. Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.--Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound as such public servant, not to purchase or bid for certain property, purchases or bids for that property, either in his own name or in the name of another, or jointly, or in shares with others, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; and the property, if purchased, shall be confiscated.

170.

Personating a public servant.

170. Personating a public servant.--Whoever pretends to hold any particular office as public servant, knowing that he does not hold such office or falsely personates any other person holding such office, and in such assumed character does or attempts to do any act under colour of such office, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

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171.

Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.

171. Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.--Whoever, not belonging to a certain class of public servants, wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by that class of public servants, with the intention that it may be believed, or with the knowledge that it is likely to be believed, that he belongs to that class of public servants, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER IXA

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO ELECTIONS

1*[CHAPTER IXA

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO ELECTIONS

171A.

"Candidate", "Electoral right" defined.

171A. "Candidate", "Electoral right" defined.--For the purposes of this Chapter-

2*[(a) "candidate" means a person who has been nominated as a candidate at any election;]

(b) "electoral right" means the right of a person to stand, or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election.

171B.

Bribery.

171B. Bribery.--(1) Whoever-

(i) gives a gratification to any person with the object of inducing him or any other person to exercise any electoral right or of rewarding any person for having exercised any such right; or

(ii) accepts either for himself or for any other person any gratification as a reward for exercising any such right or for inducing or attempting to induce any other person to exercise any such right,

commits the offence of bribery:

Provided that a declaration of public policy or a promise of public action shall not be an offence under this section.

(2) A person who offers, or agrees to give, or offers or attempts to procure, a gratification shall be deemed to give a gratification.

(3) A person who obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain a gratification shall be deemed to accept a gratification, and a person who accepts a gratification as a motive for doing what he does not intend to do, or as a reward for doing what he has not done, shall be deemed to have accepted the gratification as a reward.

171C.

Undue influence at elections.

171C. Undue influence at elections.--(1) Whoever voluntarily interferes or attempts to interfere with the free exercise of any electoral right commits the offence of undue influence at an election.

(2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), whoever-

(a) threatens any candidate or voter, or any person in whom a candidate or voter is interested, with injury of any kind, or

(b) induces or attempts to induce a candidate or voter to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure,

shall be deemed to interfere with the free exercise of the electoral right of such candidate or voter, within the meaning of sub-section (1).

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1. Chapter IXA was ins. by Act 39 of 1920, s. 2.
 2. Subs. by Act 40 of 1975, s. 9. for cl. (a), (w.e.f. 6-8-1975).
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(3) A declaration of public policy or a promise of public action, or the mere exercise or a legal right without intent to interfere with an electoral right, shall not be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this section.

171D.

Personation at elections.

171D. Personation at elections.--Whoever at an election applies for a voting paper on votes in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or who having voted once at such election applies at the same election for a voting paper in his own name, and whoever abets, procures or attempts to procure the voting by any person in any such way, commits the offence of personation at an election.

171E.

Punishment for bribery.

171E. Punishment for bribery.--Whoever commits the offence of

bribery shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both:

Provided that bribery by treating shall be punished with fine only.

Explanation.--"Treating" means that form of bribery where the gratification consists in food, drink, entertainment, or provision.

171F.

Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election.

171F. Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election.--Whoever commits the offence of undue influence or personation at an election shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both.

171G.

False statement in connection with an election.

171G. False statement in connection with an election.--Whoever with intent to affect the result of an election makes or publishes any statement purporting to be a statement of fact which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate shall be punished with fine.

171H.

Illegal payments in connection with an election.

171H. Illegal payments in connection with an election.--Whoever without the general or special authority in writing of a candidate incurs or authorizes expenses on account of the holding of any public meeting, or upon any advertisement, circular or publication, or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of such candidate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees :

Provided that if any person having incurred any such expenses not exceeding the amount of ten rupees without authority obtains within ten days from the date on which such expenses were incurred the approval in writing of the candidate, he shall be deemed to have incurred such expenses with the authority of the candidate.

171-I.

Failure to keep election accounts.

171-I. Failure to keep election accounts.--Whoever being required by any law for the time being in force or any rule having the force of law to keep accounts of expenses incurred at or in connection with an election fails to keep such accounts shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.]

CHAPTER X

OF CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

CHAPTER X

OF CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

172.

Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding.

172. Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding.-Whoever absconds in order to avoid being served with a summons, notice or order proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue such summons, notice or order, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both;

or, if the summons or notice or order is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

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173.

Preventing service of summons or other proceeding, or preventing publication thereof.

173. Preventing service of summons or other proceeding, or preventing publication thereof.--Whoever in any manner intentionally prevents the serving on himself, or on any other person, of any

summons, notice or order proceeding from any public servant legally competent, such public servant, to issue such summons, notice or order,

or intentionally prevents the lawful affixing to any place of any such summons, notice or order,

or intentionally removes any such summons, notice or order from any place to which it is lawfully affixed,

or intentionally prevents the lawful making of any proclamation, under the authority of any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to direct such proclamation to be made,

shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both;

or, if the summons, notice, order or proclamation is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

174.

Non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servant.

174. Non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servant.--Whoever, being legally bound to attend in person or by an agent at a certain place and time in obedience to a summons, notice, order, or proclamation proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue the same,

intentionally omits to attend at that place or time, or departs from the place where he is bound to attend before the time at which it is lawful for him to depart,

shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both;

or, if the summons, notice, order or proclamation is to attend in person or by agent in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Illustrations

(a) A, being legally bound to appear before the 1*[High Court] at Calcutta, in obedience to a subpoena issuing from that Court, intentionally omits to appear. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

(b) A, being legally bound to appear before a 2*[District

Judge], as a witness, in obedience to a summons issued by that 2*[District Judge] intentionally omits to appear. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

175.

Omission to produce document to public servant by person legally bound to produce it.

175. Omission to produce document to public servant by person legally bound to produce it.--Whoever, being legally bound to produce or deliver up any document to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits so to produce or deliver up the same, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both;

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1. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "Supreme Court".
 2. Subs. ibid., for "Zila Judge".

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or, if the document is to be produced or delivered up to a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Illustration

A, being legally bound to produce a document before a 1*[District court], intentionally omits to produce the same. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

176.

Omission to give notice or information to public servant by person legally bound to give it.

176. Omission to give notice or information to public servant by person legally bound to give it.--Whoever, being legally bound to give any notice or to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits to give such notice or to furnish such information in the manner and at the time required by law, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both;

or, if the notice or information required to be given respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the

apprehension of an offender, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

2*[or, if the notice or information required to be given is required by an order passed under sub-section (1) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.]

177.

Furnishing false information.

177. Furnishing false information.--Whoever, being legally bound to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, furnishes, as true, information on the subject which he knows or has reason to believe to be false shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

or, if the information which he is legally bound to give respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the apprehension of an offender, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustrations

(a) A, a landholder, knowing of the commission of a murder within the limits of his estate, wilfully misinforms the Magistrate of the district that the death has occurred by accident in consequence of the bite of a snake. A is guilty of the offence defined in this section.

(b) A, a village watchman, knowing that a considerable body of strangers has passed through his village in order to commit a dacoity in the house of Z, a wealthy merchant residing in a neighbouring place, and being bound under clause 5, section VII, 3*Regulation III, 1821, of the Bengal Code, to give early and punctual information of the above fact to the officer of the nearest police station, wilfully misinforms the police officer that a body of suspicious characters passed through the village with a view to commit dacoity in a certain distant place in a different direction. Here A is guilty of the offence defined in the latter part of this section.

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1. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "Zila Court".
 2. Ins. by Act 22 of 1939, s. 2.
 3. Rep. by Act 17 of 1862.

1*[Explanation.--In section 176 and in this section the word "offence" includes any act committed at any place out of 2*[India], which, if committed in 2*[India], would be punishable under any of the following sections, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460; and the word "offender" includes any person who is alleged to have been guilty of any such act.]

178.

Refusing oath or affirmation when duly required by public servant to make it.

178. Refusing oath or affirmation when duly required by public servant to make it.--Whoever refuses to bind himself by an oath 3*[or affirmation] to state the truth, when required so to bind himself by a public servant legally competent to require that he shall so bind himself, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

179.

Refusing to answer public servant authorized to question.

179. Refusing to answer public servant authorized to question.--Whoever, being legally bound to state the truth on any subject to any public servant, refuses to answer any question demanded of him touching that subject by such public servant in the exercise of the legal powers of such public servant, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

180.

Refusing to sign statement.

180. Refusing to sign statement.--Whoever refuses to sign any statement made by him, when required to sign that statement by a public servant legally competent to require that he shall sign that statement, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

181.

False statement on oath or affirmation to public servant or person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation.

181. False statement on oath or affirmation to public servant or person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation.--Whoever, being legally bound by an oath 3*[or affirmation] to state the truth on any subject to any public servant or other person authorized by law to administer such oath 3*[or affirmation], makes, to such public servant or other person as aforesaid, touching that subject, any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

182.

False information, with intent to cause public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person.

4*[182. False information, with intent to cause public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person.--Whoever gives to any public servant any information which he knows or believes to be false, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause such public servant-

(a) to do or omit anything which such public servant ought not to do or omit if the true state of facts respecting which such information is given were known by him, or

(b) to use the lawful power of such public servant to the injury or annoyance of any person,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

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1. Ins. by Act 3 of 1894, s. 5
 2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and sch. for "the States".
 3. Ins. by Act 10 of 1873, s. 15.
 4. Subs. by Act 3 of 1895, s. 1, for the original s. 182.

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Illustrations

(a) A informs a Magistrate that Z, a police-officer, subordinate to such Magistrate, has been guilty of neglect of duty or misconduct, knowing such information to be false, and knowing it to be likely that the information will cause the Magistrate to dismiss Z. A has

committed the offence defined in this section.

(b) A falsely informs a public servant that Z has contraband salt in a secret place, knowing such information to be false, and knowing that it is likely that the consequence of the information will be a search of Z's premises, attended with annoyance to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

(c) A falsely informs a policeman that he has been assaulted and robbed in the neighbourhood of a particular village. He does not mention the name of any person as one of his assailants, but knows it to be likely that in consequence of this information the police will make enquiries and institute searches in the village to the annoyance of the villagers or some of them. A has committed an offence under this section.]

183.

Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.

183. Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.--Whoever offers any resistance to the taking of any property by the lawful authority of any public servant, knowing or having reason to believe that he is such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

184.

Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of public servant.

184. Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of public servant.--Whoever intentionally obstructs any sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

185.

Illegal purchase or bid for property offered for sale by authority of public servant.

185. Illegal purchase or bid for property offered for sale by authority of public servant.--Whoever, at any sale of property held by

the lawful authority of a public servant, as such, purchases or bids for any property on account of any person, whether himself or any other, whom he knows to be under a legal incapacity to purchase that property at that sale, or bids for such property not intending to perform the obligations under which he lays himself by such bidding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

186.

Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions.

186. Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions.--Whoever voluntarily obstructs any public servant in the discharge of his public functions, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

187.

Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give assistance.

187. Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give assistance.--Whoever, being bound by law to render or furnish assistance to any public servant in the execution of his public duty, intentionally omits to give such assistance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

and if such assistance be demanded of him by a public servant legally competent to make such demand for the purposes of executing any process lawfully issued by a Court of Justice, or of preventing the commission of an offence, or suppressing a riot, or affray, or of apprehending a person charged with or guilty of an offence, or of having escaped from lawful custody, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

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188.

Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.

188. Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.--Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant

lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management. disobeys such direction,

shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both:

and if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Explanation.-It is not necessary that the offender should intend to produce harm, or contemplate his disobedience as likely to produce harm. It is sufficient that he knows of the order which he disobeys, and that his disobedience produces, or is likely to produce, harm.

Illustration

An order is promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgated such order, directing that a religious procession shall not pass down a certain street. A knowingly disobeys the order, and thereby causes danger of riot. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

189.

Threat of injury to public servant.

189. Threat of injury to public servant.--Whoever holds out any threat of injury to any public servant, or to any person in whom he believes that public servant to be interested, for the purpose of inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of the public functions of such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

190.

Threat of injury to induce person to refrain from applying for protection to public servant.

190. Threat of injury to induce person to refrain from applying for protection to public servant.--Whoever holds out any threat of injury to any person for the purpose of inducing that person to refrain or desist from making a legal application for protection

against any injury to any public servant legally empowered as such to give such protection, or to cause such protection to be given, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XI

OF FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE

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OF FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE

191.

Giving false evidence.

191. Giving false evidence.--Whoever, being legally bound by an oath or by an express provision of law to state the truth, or being bound by law to make a declaration upon any subject, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, is said to give false evidence.

Explanation 1.-A statement is within the meaning of this section whether it is made verbally or otherwise.

Explanation 2.-A false statement as to the belief of the person attesting is within the meaning of this section, and a person may be guilty of giving false evidence by stating that he believes a thing which he does not believe, as well as by stating that he knows a thing which he does not know.

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Illustrations

(a) A, in support of a just claim which B has against Z for one thousand rupees, falsely swears on a trial that he heard Z admit the justice of B's claim. A has given false evidence.

(b) A, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of Z, when he does not believe it to be the handwriting of Z. Here A states that which he knows to be false, and therefore gives false evidence.

(c) A, knowing the general character of Z's handwriting, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of Z; A in good faith believing it to be so. Here A's statement is merely as to his belief, and is true as to his belief, and therefore, although the signature may not be the handwriting of Z, A has not given false

evidence.

(d) A, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he knows that Z was at a particular place on a particular day, not knowing anything upon the subject. A gives false evidence whether Z was at that place on the day named or not.

(e) A, an interpreter or translator, gives or certifies as a true interpretation or translation of a statement or document, which he is bound by oath to interpret or translate truly, that which is not and which he does not believe to be a true interpretation or translation. A has given false evidence.

192.

Fabricating false evidence.

192. Fabricating false evidence.--Whoever causes any circumstance to exist or makes any false entry in any book or record, or makes any document containing a false statement, intending that such circumstance, false entry or false statement may appear in evidence in a judicial proceeding, or in a proceeding taken by law before a public servant as such, or before an arbitrator, and that such circumstance, false entry or false statement, so appearing in evidence, may cause any person who in such proceeding is to form an opinion upon the evidence, to entertain an erroneous opinion touching any point material to the result of such proceeding is said "to fabricate false evidence".

Illustrations

(a) A puts jewels into a box belonging to Z, with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause Z to be convicted of theft. A has fabricated false evidence.

(b) A makes a false entry in his shop-book for the purpose of using it as corroborative evidence in a Court of Justice. A has fabricated false evidence.

(c) A, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of Z's handwriting, purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy, and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the police are likely to search. A has fabricated false evidence.

193.

Punishment for false evidence.

193. Punishment for false evidence.--Whoever intentionally gives

false evidence in any of a judicial proceeding, or fabricates false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

and whoever intentionally gives or fabricates false evidence in any other case, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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Explanation 1.-A trial before a Court-martial 1****is a judicial proceeding.

Explanation 2.-An investigation directed by law preliminary to a proceeding before a Court of Justice, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a Court of Justice.

Illustration

A, in an enquiry before a Magistrate for the purpose of ascertaining whether Z ought to be committed for trial, makes on oath a statement which he knows to be false. As this enquiry is a stage of a judicial proceeding, A as given false evidence.

Explanation 3.-An investigation directed by a Court of Justice according to law, and conducted under the authority of a Court of Justice, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a Court of Justice.

Illustration

A, in an enquiry before an officer deputed by a Court of Justice to ascertain on the spot the boundaries of land, makes on oath a statement which he knows to be false. As this enquiry is a stage of a judicial proceeding, A has given false evidence.

194.

Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of capital offence;

194. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of capital offence.--Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any person to be convicted of an offence which is capital 2*[by the laws for the time being in force in 3*[India]] shall be punished with 4*[imprisonment for life], or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine;

If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.

If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed.--and if an innocent person be convicted and executed in consequence of such false evidence, the person who gives such false evidence shall be punished either with death or the punishment hereinbefore described.

195.

Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment.

195. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment.--Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any person to be convicted of an offence which 2*[by the law for the time being in force in 3*[India]] is not capital, but punishable with 4*[imprisonment for life], or imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, shall be punished as a person convicted of that offence would be liable to be punished.

Illustration

A gives false evidence before a Court of Justice, intending thereby to cause Z to be convicted of a dacoity. The punishment of dacoity is 4*[imprisonment for life], or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, with or without fine. A, therefore, is liable to 5*[imprisonment for life] or imprisonment, with or without fine.

196.

Using evidence known to be false.

196. Using evidence known to be false.--Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use as true or genuine evidence any evidence which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave or fabricated false evidence.

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1. The words "or before a Military Court of Request" were omitted by the Cantonments Act, 1889 (13 of 1889).
 2. Subs. by the A.O. 1948, for "by the law of British India or England".
 3. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".

4. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".

5. Subs. by s. 117 and Sch., *ibid.*, for "such transportation".

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197.

Issuing or signing false certificate.

197. Issuing or signing false certificate.--Whoever issues or signs any certificate required by law to be given or signed, or relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence, knowing or believing that such certificate is false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

198.

Using as true a certificate known to be false.

198. Using as true a certificate known to be false.--Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use any such certificate as a true certificate, knowing the same to be false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

199.

False statement made in declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.

199. False statement made in declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.--Whoever, in any declaration made or subscribed by him, which declaration any Court of Justice, or any public servant or other person, is bound or authorized by law to receive as evidence of any fact, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, touching any point material to the object for which the declaration is made or used, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

200.

Using as true such declaration knowing it to be false.

200. Using as true such declaration knowing it to be false.--
Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use as true any such
declaration, knowing the same to be false in any material point, shall
be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

Explanation.-A declaration which is inadmissible merely upon the
ground of some informality, is a declaration within the meaning of
sections 199 and 200.

201.

Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false
information to screen offender.

201. Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving
false information to screen offender.--Whoever, knowing or having
reason to believe that an offence has been committed, causes any
evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear, with the
intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, or with
that intention gives any information respecting the offence which he
knows or believes to be false,

if a capital offence;

if a capital offence.--shall, if the offence which he knows or
believes to have been committed is punishable with death, be punished
with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to
seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

if punishable with imprisonment for life;

if punishable with imprisonment for life.--and if the offence is
punishable with 1*[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment
which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of
either description for a term which may extend to three years, and
shall also be liable to fine;

if punishable with less than ten years' imprisonment.

if punishable with less than ten years' imprisonment.--
and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for any term not
extending to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of the
description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to
one-fourth part of the longest term of the imprisonment provided for
the offence, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration

A, knowing that B has murdered Z, assists B to hide the body with the intention of screening B from punishment. A is liable to imprisonment of either description for seven years, and also to fine.

202.

Intentional omission to give information of offence by person bound to inform.

202. Intentional omission to give information of offence by person bound to inform.--Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, intentionally omits to give any information respecting that offence which he is legally bound to give, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".

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203.

Giving false information respecting an offence committed.

203. Giving false information respecting an offence committed.--Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, gives any information respecting that offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

1*[Explanation.-In sections 201 and 202 and in this section the word "offence" includes any act committed at any place out of 2*[India], which, if committed in 2*[India], would be punishable under any of the following sections, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460.]

204.

Destruction of document to prevent its production as evidence.

204. Destruction of document to prevent its production as evidence.--Whoever secretes or destroys any document which he may be lawfully compelled to produce as evidence in a Court of Justice, or in

any proceeding lawfully held before a public servant, as such, or obliterates or renders illegible the whole or any part of such document with the intention of preventing the same from being produced or used as evidence before such Court or public servant as aforesaid, or after he shall have been lawfully summoned or required to produce the same for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

205.

False personation for purpose of act or proceeding in suit or prosecution.

205. False personation for purpose of act or proceeding in suit or prosecution.--Whoever falsely personates another, and in such assumed character makes any admission or statement, or confesses judgment, or causes any process to be issued or becomes bail or security, or does any other act in any suit or criminal prosecution, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

206.

Fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution.

206. Fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution.--Whoever fraudulently removes, conceals, transfers or delivers to any person any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced, by a Court of Justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court of Justice in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

207.

Fraudulent claim to property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution.

207. Fraudulent claim to property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution.--Whoever fraudulently accepts, receives or claims any property or any interest therein, knowing that he has no

right or rightful claim to such property or interest, or practices any deception touching any right to any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced by a Court of Justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court of Justice in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

1. Ins. by Act 3 of 1894, s. 7.

2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".

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208.

Fraudulently suffering decree for sum not due.

208. Fraudulently suffering decree for sum not due.--Whoever fraudulently causes or suffers a decree or order to be passed against him at the suit of any person for a sum not due or for a larger sum than is due to such person or for any property or interest in property to which such person is not entitled, or fraudulently causes or suffers a decree or order to be executed against him after it has been satisfied, or for anything in respect of which it has been satisfied, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustration

A institutes a suit against Z. Z, knowing that A is likely to obtain a decree against him, fraudulently suffers a judgment to pass against him for a larger amount at the suit of B, who has no just claim against him, in order that B, either on his own account or for the benefit of Z, may share in the proceeds of any sale of Z's property which may be made under A's decree. Z has committed an offence under this section.

209.

Dishonestly making false claim in Court.

209. Dishonesty making false claim in Court.--Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly, or with intent to injure or annoy any person, makes in a Court of Justice any claim which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a

term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

210.

Fraudulently obtaining decree for sum not due.

210. Fraudulently obtaining decree for sum not due.--Whoever fraudulently obtains a decree or order against any person for a sum not due, or for a larger sum than is due or for any property or interest in property to which he is not entitled, or fraudulently causes a decree or order to be executed against any person after it has been satisfied or for anything in respect of which it has been satisfied, or fraudulently suffers or permits any such act to be done in his name, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

211.

False charge of offence made with intent to injure.

211. False charge of offence made with intent to injure.--Whoever, with intent to cause injury to any person, institutes or causes to be instituted any criminal proceeding against that person, or falsely charges any person with having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding or charge against that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both;

and if such criminal proceeding be instituted on a false charge of an offence punishable with death 1*[imprisonment for life], or imprisonment for seven years or upwards, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

212.

Harbouring offender-if a capital offence, if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.

212. Harbouring offender.--Whenever an offence has been committed, whoever harbours or conceals a person whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the offender, with the intention of screening him from legal punishment,

if a capital offence;

if a capital offence;--shall, if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine;

if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.

if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.-- and if the offence is punishable with 1*[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;

and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, and not to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".

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1*["Offence" in this section includes any act committed at any place out of 2*[India], which, if committed in 2*[India], would be punishable under any of the following sections, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460; and every such act shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be punishable as if the accused person had been guilty of it in 2*[India].]

Exception.-This provision shall not extend to any case in which the harbour or concealment is by the husband or wife of the offender.

Illustration

A, knowing that B has committed dacoity, knowingly conceals B in order to screen him from legal punishment. Here, as B is liable to 3*[imprisonment for life], A is liable to imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding three years, and is also liable to fine.

213.

Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment--if a capital offence; if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.

213. Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment--Whoever

accepts or attempts to obtain, or agrees to accept, any gratification for himself or any other person, or any restitution of property to himself or any other person, in consideration of his concealing an offence or of his screening any person from legal punishment for any offence, or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment,

if a capital offence;

if a capital offence;-shall, if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.

if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.--and if the offence is punishable with 3*[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;

and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment not extending to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

214.

Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender-if a capital offence; if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.

214. Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender.--Whoever gives or causes, or offers or agrees to give or cause, any gratification to any person, or 4*[restores or causes the restoration of] any property to any person, in consideration of that person's concealing an offence, or of his screening any person from legal punishment for any offence, or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment,

if a capital offence;

if a capital offence;-shall, if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.

if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.-
and if the offence is punishable with 3*[imprisonment for life] or
with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, shall be punished
with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to
three years, and shall also be liable to fine;

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1. Ins. by Act 3 of 1894, s. 7.
 2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".
 3. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".
 4. Subs. by Act 42 of 1953, s. 4 and the Third Sch., for "to restore or cause the restoration of".
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and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment not extending
to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of the description
provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth
part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or
with fine, or with both.

1*[Exception.-The provisions of sections 213 and 214 do not
extend to any case in which the offence may lawfully be compounded.]

2* * * * *

215.

Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, etc.

215. Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, etc.--
Whoever takes or agrees or consents to take any gratification under
pretence or on account of helping any person to recover any movable
property of which he shall have been deprived by any offence
punishable under this Code, shall, unless he uses all means in his
power to cause the offender to be apprehended and convicted of the
offence, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a
term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

216.

Harbouring offender who has escaped from custody or whose apprehension
has been ordered-if a capital offence; if punishable with
imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.

216. Harboursing offender who has escaped from custody or whose apprehension has been ordered.--Whenever any person convicted of or charged with an offence, being in lawful custody for that offence, escapes from such custody,

or whenever a public servant, in the exercise of the lawful powers of such public servant, orders a certain person to be apprehended for an offence, whoever, knowing of such escape or order for apprehension, harbours or conceals that person with the intention of preventing him from being apprehended, shall be punished in the manner following, that is to say,

if a capital offence;

if a capital offence;--if the offence for which the person was in custody or is ordered to be apprehended is punishable with death, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.

if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment.--if the offence is punishable with 3*[imprisonment for life] or imprisonment for ten years, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, with or without fine;

and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year and not to ten years, he shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of the imprisonment provided for such offence or with fine, or with both.

4*["Offence" in this section includes also any act or omission of which a person is alleged to have been guilty out of 5*[India], which, if he had been guilty of it in 5*[India], would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition, 6*or otherwise liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in 5*[India], and every such act or omission shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be punishable as if the accused person had been guilty of it in 5*[India].]

Exception.--The provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour or concealment is by the husband or wife of the person to be apprehended.

216A.

Penalty for harbouring robbers or dacoits.

7*[216A. Penalty for harbouring robbers or dacoits.--Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that any persons are about to commit or have recently committed robbery or dacoity,

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1. Subs. by Act 8 of 1882, s. 6, for the original Exception.
 2. Illustration rep. by Act 10 of 1882, s. 2 and Sch. I.
 3. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".
 4. Ins. by Act 10 of 1886, s. 23.
 5. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".
 6. The words "or under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881" omitted by s. 3 and Sch., *ibid*.
 7. Ins. by Act 3 of 1894, s. 8.
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harbours them or any of them, with the intention of facilitating the commission of such robbery or dacoity or of screening them or any of them from punishment, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.--For the purposes of this section it is immaterial whether the robbery or dacoity is intended to be committed, or has been committed, within or without 1*[India].

Exception.--This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour is by the husband or wife of the offender.]

216B.

[Repealed.]

2*[216B. Definition of "harbour" in sections 212, 216 and 216A.] Rep. by the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1942 (8 of 1942), s. 3.

217.

Public servant disobeying direction of law with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture.

217. Public servant disobeying direction of law with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture.--Whoever, being a public servant, knowingly disobeys any direction of the law as to the way in which he is to conduct himself as such public servant, intending thereby to save, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby save, any person from legal punishment, or subject him to a

less punishment than that to which he is liable, or with intent to save, or knowing that he is likely thereby to save, any property from forfeiture or any charge to which it is liable by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

218.

Public servant framing incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture.

218. Public servant framing incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture.--Whoever, being a public servant, and being as such public servant, charged with the preparation of any record or other writing, frames that record or writing in a manner which he knows to be incorrect, with intent to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, loss or injury to the public or to any person, or with intent thereby to save, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby save, any person from legal punishment, or with intent to save, or knowing that he is likely thereby to save, any property from forfeiture or other charge to which it is liable by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

219.

Public servant in judicial proceeding corruptly making report, etc., contrary to law.

219. Public servant in judicial proceeding corruptly making report, etc., contrary to law.--Whoever, being a public servant, corruptly or maliciously makes or pronounces in any stage of a judicial proceeding, any report, order, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

220.

Commitment for trial or confinement by person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.

220. Commitment for trial or confinement by person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.--Whoever, being in any office which gives him legal authority to commit persons for trial or to confinement, or to keep persons in confinement, corruptly or maliciously commits any person for trial or to confinement, or

keeps any person in confinement, in the exercise of that authority, knowing that in so doing he is acting contrary to law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

221.

Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of public servant bound to apprehend.

221. Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of public servant bound to apprehend.--Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to apprehend or to keep in confinement any person charged with or liable to be apprehended for an offence, intentionally omits to apprehend such person, or intentionally suffers such person to escape, or intentionally aids such person in escaping or attempting to escape from such confinement, shall be punished as follows, that is to say:-

with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with death; or

1. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".

2. Ins. by Act 3 of 1894, s. 8.

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with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with 1*[imprisonment for life] or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years; or

with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term less than ten years.

222.

Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of public servant bound to apprehend person under sentence or lawfully committed.

222. Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of public servant bound to apprehend person under sentence or lawfully

committed.--Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to apprehend or to keep in confinement any person under sentence of a Court of Justice for any offence 2*[or lawfully committed to custody], intentionally omits to apprehend such person, or intentionally suffers such person to escape or intentionally aids such person in escaping or attempting to escape from such confinement, shall be punished as follows, that is to say:-

with 1*[imprisonment for life] or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is under sentence of death; or

with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who, ought to have been apprehended, is subject, by a sentence of a Court of Justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such sentence, to 1*[imprisonment for life] 3*** 4*** 5*** 6*** or imprisonment for a term of ten years or upwards; or

with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended is subject, by a sentence of a Court of Justice, to imprisonment for a term not extending to ten years 2*[or if the person was lawfully committed to custody].

223.

Escape from confinement or custody negligently suffered by public servant.

223. Escape from confinement or custody negligently suffered by public servant.--Whoever, being a public servant legally bound as such public servant to keep in confinement any person charged with or convicted of any offence 2*[or lawfully committed to custody], negligently suffers such person to escape from confinement, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

224.

Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.

224. Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.--Whoever intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself for any offence with which he is charged or of which he has been convicted, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained for any such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or

with both.

Explanation.-The punishment in this section is in addition to the punishment for which the person to be apprehended or detained in custody was liable for the offence with which he was charged, or of which he was convicted.

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1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".
 2. Ins. by Act 27 of 1870, s. 8.
 3. The words "or penal servitude for life" omitted by Act 17 of 1949, s. 2.
 4. The words "or to" omitted by Act 36 of 1957, s. 3 and Sch. II.
 5. The word "transportation" omitted by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch.
 6. The words "or penal servitude" omitted by Act 17 of 1949, s. 2.
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225.

Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person.

225. Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person.--Whoever intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of any other person for an offence, or rescues or attempts to rescue any other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained for an offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both;

or, if the person to be apprehended, or the person rescued or attempted to be rescued, is charged with or liable to be apprehended for an offence punishable with 1*[imprisonment for life] or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;

or, if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is charged with or liable to be apprehended for an offence punishable with death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

or, if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is liable under the sentence of a Court of Justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such a sentence, to 1*[imprisonment for life], 2*** 3*** 4*** or imprisonment, for a term of ten years or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

or, if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is under sentence of death, shall be punished with 1[imprisonment for life] or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

225A.

Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise, provided for.

5*[225A. Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise, provided for.--Whoever, being a public servant legally bound as such public servant to apprehend, or to keep in confinement, any person in any case not provided for in section 221, section 222 or section 223, or in any other law for the time being in force, omits to apprehend that person or suffers him to escape from confinement, shall be punished-

(a) if he does so intentionally, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both; and

(b) if he does so negligently, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

225B.

Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue in cases not otherwise provided for.

225B. Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue in cases not otherwise provided for.--Whoever, in any case not provided for in section 224 or section 225 or in any other law for the time being in force, intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself or of any other person, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained, or rescues or attempts to rescue any other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.]

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1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".
 2. The words "or to" omitted by Act 36 of 1957, s. 3 and Sch. II.
 3. The word "transportation" omitted by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch.
 4. The words "penal servitude" rep. by Act 17 of 1949, s. 2.
 5. Ss. 225A and 225B were subs. by Act 10 of 1886, s. 24(1), for s. 225A, which had been ins. by Act 27 of 1870, s.9.
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226.

[Repealed.]

226. [Unlawful return from transportation.] Rep. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1955 (26 of 1955), s. 117 and Sch.

227.

Violation of condition of remission of punishment.

227. Violation of condition of remission of punishment.--Whoever, having accepted any conditional remission of punishment, knowingly violates any condition on which such remission was granted, shall be punished with the punishment to which he was originally sentenced, if he has already suffered no part of that punishment, and if he has suffered any part of that punishment, then with so much of that punishment as he has not already suffered.

228.

Intentional insult or interruption to public servant sitting in judicial proceeding.

228. Intentional insult or interruption to public servant sitting in judicial proceeding.--Whoever intentionally offers any insult, or causes any interruption to any public servant, while such public servant is sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

228A.

Disclosure of identity of the victim of certain offences, etc.

1*[228A. Disclosure of identity of the victim of certain offences, etc.--(1) Whoever prints or publishes the name or any matter which may make known the identity of any person against whom an offence under section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C or section 376D is alleged or found to have been committed (hereafter in

this section referred to as the victim) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

(2) Nothing in sub-section (1) extends to any printing or publication of the name or any matter which may make known the identity of the victim if such printing or publication is-

(a) by or under the order in writing of the officer-in-charge of the police station or the police officer making the investigation into such offence acting in good faith for the purposes of such investigation; or

(b) by, or with the authorisation in writing of, the victim; or

(c) where the victim is dead or minor or of unsound mind, by, or with the authorisation in writing of, the next-of-kin of the victim:

Provided that no such authorisation shall be given by the next-of-kin to anybody other than the chairman or the secretary, by whatever name called, of any recognised welfare institution or organisation.

Explanation.-For the purposes of this sub-section, "recognised welfare institution or organisation" means a social welfare institution or organisation recognised in this behalf by the Central or State Government.

(3) Whoever prints or publishes any matter in relation to any proceeding before a court with respect to an offence referred to in sub-section (1) without the previous permission of such court shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.-The printing or publication of the judgment of any High Court or the Supreme Court does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section.]

229.

Personation of a juror or assessor.

229. Personation of a juror or assessor.--Whoever, by personation or otherwise, shall intentionally cause, or knowingly suffer himself to be returned, empanelled or sworn as a jurymen or assessor in any case in which he knows that he is not entitled by law to be so returned, empanelled or sworn, or knowing himself to have been so returned, empanelled or sworn contrary to law, shall voluntarily serve on such jury or as such assessor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

1. Ins. by Act 43 of 1983, s. 2 (w.e.f. 25-12-1983).

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CHAPTER XII

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS

CHAPTER XII

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS

230.

"Coin" defined.

230. "Coin" defined.--1*[Coin is metal used for the time being as money, and stamped and issued by the authority of some State or Sovereign Power in order to be so used.]

Indian coin

Indian coin--2*[Indian coin is metal stamped and issued by the authority of the Government of India in order to be used as money; and metal which has been so stamped and issued shall continue to be Indian coin for the purposes of this Chapter, notwithstanding that it may have ceased to be used as money.]

Illustrations

- (a) Cowries are not coin.
- (b) Lumps of unstamped copper, though used as money, are not coin.
- (c) Medals are not coin, inasmuch as they are not intended to be used as money.
- (d) The coin denominated as the Company's rupee is 3[Indian coin].
- 4*(e)The "Farukhabad rupee", which was formerly used as money under the authority of the Government of India, is 3[Indian coin] although it is no longer so used.]

231.

Counterfeiting coin.

231. Counterfeiting coin.--Whoever counterfeits or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.-A person commits this offence who intending to practise deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practised, causes a genuine coin to appear like a different coin.

232.

Counterfeiting Indian coin.

232. Counterfeiting Indian coin.--Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting 3*[Indian coin], shall be punished with 5*[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

233.

Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.

233. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.--Whoever makes or mends, or performs any part of the process of making or mending, or buys, sells or disposes of, any die or instrument, for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extended to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

234.

Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Indian coin.

234. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Indian coin.--Whoever makes or mends, or performs any part of the process of making or mending or buys, sells or disposes of, any die or instrument, for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting 3[Indian coin], shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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1. Subs. by Act 19 of 1872, s. 1, for the original paragraph.
 2. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for the former paragraph.
 3. Subs., *ibid.*, for "the Queen's coin".
 4. Ins. by Act 6 of 1896, s. 1(2).
 5. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".
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235.

Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.

235. Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.--Whoever is in possession of any instrument or material, for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin, or knowing or having reason to believe that the same is intended to be used for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;

if Indian coin.

if Indian coin.--and if the coin to be counterfeited is 1*[Indian coin], shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

236.

Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of India of coin.

236. Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of India of coin.--Whoever, being within 2*[India] abets the counterfeiting of coin out of 2*[India] shall be punished in the same manner as if he abetted the counterfeiting of such coin within 2*[India].

237.

Import or export of counterfeit coin.

237. Import or export of counterfeit coin.--Whoever imports into

2*[India], or exports therefrom, any counterfeit coin, knowingly or having reason to believe that the same is counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

238.

Import or export of counterfeits of the Indian coin.

238. Import or export of counterfeits of the Indian coin.--Whoever imports into 2*[India], or exports therefrom, any counterfeit coin, which he knows or has reason to believe to be a counterfeit of 1*[Indian coin], shall be punished with 3*[Imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

239.

Delivery of coin possessed with knowledge that it is counterfeit.

239. Delivery of coin possessed with knowledge that it is counterfeit.--Whoever, having any counterfeit coin, which at the time when he became possessed of it, he knew to be counterfeit, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers the same to any persons or attempts to induce any person to receive it, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

240.

Delivery of Indian coin, possessed with knowledge that it is counterfeit.

240. Delivery of Indian coin, possessed with knowledge that it is counterfeit.--Whoever having any counterfeit coin, which is a counterfeit of 1*[Indian coin], and which, at the time when he became possessed of it, he knew to be a counterfeit of 1*[Indian coin], fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers the same to any person, or attempts to induce any person to receive it, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

241.

Delivery of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the

deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.

241. Delivery of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.--Whoever delivers to any other person as genuine, or attempts to induce any other person to receive as genuine, any counterfeit coin which he knows to be counterfeit, but which he did not know to be counterfeit at the time when he took it into his possession, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine to an amount which may extend to ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or with both.

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1. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "the Queen's coin".
 2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951 s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".
 3. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".
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Illustration

A, a coiner, delivers counterfeit Company's rupees to his accomplice B, for the purpose of uttering them. B sells the rupees to C, another utterer, who buys them knowing them to be counterfeit. C pays away the rupees for goods to D, who receives them, not knowing them to be counterfeit. D, after receiving the rupees, discovers that they are counterfeit and pays them away as if they were good. Here D is punishable only under this section, but B and C are punishable under section 239 or 240, as the case may be.

242.

Possession of counterfeit coin by person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

242. Possession of counterfeit coin by person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.--Whoever, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, is in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

243.

Possession of Indian coin by person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

243. Possession of Indian coin by person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.--Whoever, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, is in possession of counterfeit coin, which is a counterfeit of 1*[Indian coin], having known at the time when he became possessed of it that it was counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

244.

Person employed in mint causing coin to be of different weight or composition from that fixed by law.

244. Person employed in mint causing coin to be of different weight or composition from that fixed by law.--Whoever, being employed in any mint lawfully established in 2*[India], does any act, or omits what he is legally bound to do, with the intention of causing any coin issued from that mint to be of a different weight or composition from the weight or composition fixed by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

245.

Unlawfully taking coining instrument from mint.

245. Unlawfully taking coining instrument from mint.--Whoever, without lawful authority, takes out of any mint, lawfully established in 2[India], any coining tool or instrument, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

246.

Fraudulently or dishonestly diminishing weight or altering composition of coin.

246. Fraudulently or dishonestly diminishing weight or altering composition of coin.--Whoever, fraudulently or dishonestly performs on any coin any operation which diminishes the weight or alters the composition of that coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.-A person who scoops out part of the coin and puts

anything else into the cavity alters the composition of the coin.

247.

Fraudulently or dishonestly diminishing weight or altering composition of Indian coin.

247. Fraudulently or dishonestly diminishing weight or altering composition of Indian coin.--Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly performs on 3*[any Indian coin] any operation which diminishes the weight or alters the composition of that coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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1. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "the Queen's coin".
 2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".
 3. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "any of the Queen's coin".
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248.

Altering appearance of coin with intent that it shall pass as coin of different description.

248. Altering appearance of coin with intent that it shall pass as coin of different description.--Whoever performs on any coin any operation which alters the appearance of that coin, with the intention that the said coin shall pass as a coin of a different description, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

249.

Altering appearance of Indian coin with intent that it shall pass as coin of different description.

249. Altering appearance of Indian coin with intent that it shall pass as coin of different description.--Whoever performs on 1*[any Indian coin] any operation which alters the appearance of that coin, with the intention that the said coin shall pass as a coin of a different description, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

250.

Delivery of coin possessed with knowledge that it is altered.

250. Delivery of coin possessed with knowledge that it is altered.--Whoever, having coin in his possession with respect to which the offence defined in section 246 or 248 has been committed, and having known at the time when he became possessed of such coin that such offence had been committed with respect to it, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers such coin to any other person, or attempts to induce any other person to receive the same, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

251.

Delivery of Indian coin, possessed with knowledge that it is altered.

251. Delivery of Indian coin, possessed with knowledge that it is altered.--Whoever, having coin in his possession with respect to which the offence defined in section 247 or 249 has been committed, and having known at the time when he became possessed of such coin that such offence had been committed with respect to it, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers such coin to any other person, or attempts to induce any other person to receive the same, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

252.

Possession of coin by person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.

252. Possession of coin by person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.--Whoever fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, is in possession of coin with respect to which the offence defined in either of the sections 246 or 248 has been committed having known at the time of becoming possessed thereof that such offence had been committed with respect to such coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

253.

Possession of Indian coin by person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.

253. Possession of Indian coin by person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.--Whoever fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, is in possession of coin with respect to which the offence defined in either of the sections 247 or 249 has been committed having known at the time of becoming possessed thereof, that such offence had been committed with respect to such coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

254.

Delivery of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.

254. Delivery of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.--Whoever delivers to any other person as genuine or as a coin of a different description from what it is, or attempts to induce any person to receive as genuine, or as a different coin from what it is, any coin in respect of which he knows that any such operation as that mentioned in sections 246, 247, 248 or 249 has been performed, but in respect of which he did not, at the time when he took it into his possession, know that such operation had been performed, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two

1. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for "any of the Queen's coin".

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years or with fine to an amount which may extend to ten times the value of the coin for which the altered coin is passed, or attempted to be passed.

255.

Counterfeiting Government stamp.

255. Counterfeiting Government stamp.--Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting, any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue shall be punished with 1*[imprisonment for life] or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.-A person commits this offence who counterfeits by causing a genuine stamps of one denomination to appear like a genuine stamp of a different denomination.

256.

Having possession of instrument or material for counterfeiting Government stamp.

256. Having possession of instrument or material for counterfeiting Government stamp.--Whoever has in his possession any instrument or material for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

257.

Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Government stamp.

257. Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Government stamp.--Whoever makes or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

258.

Sale of counterfeit Government stamp.

258. Sale of counterfeit Government stamp.--Whoever sells, or offers for sale, any stamp which he knows or has reason to believe to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

259.

Having possession of counterfeit Government stamp.

259. Having possession of counterfeit Government stamp.--Whoever has in his possession any stamp which he knows to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, intending

to use, or dispose of the same as a genuine stamp, or in order that it may be used as a genuine stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

260.

Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.

260. Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.--Whoever uses as genuine any stamp, knowing it to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

261.

Effacing writing from substance bearing Government stamp, or removing from document a stamp used for it, with intent to cause loss to Government.

261. Effacing writing from substance bearing Government stamp, or removing from document a stamp used for it, with intent to cause loss to Government.--Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to the Government, removes or effaces from any substance, bearing any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, any writing or document for which such stamp has been used, or removes from any writing or document a stamp which has been used for such writing or document, in order that such stamp may be used for a different writing or document, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".

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262.

Using Government stamp known to have been before used.

262. Using Government stamp known to have been before used.--Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to the Government, uses for any purpose a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, which he knows to have been before used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

two years, or with fine, or with both.

263.

Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.

263. Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.--Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to Government, erases or removes from a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, any mark, put or impressed upon such stamp for the purpose of denoting that the same has been used, or knowingly has in his possession or sells or disposes of any such stamp from which such mark has been erased or removed, or sells or disposes of any such stamp which he knows to have been used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

263A.

Prohibition of fictitious stamps.

1*[263A. Prohibition of fictitious stamps.--(1) Whoever-

(a) makes, knowingly utters, deals in or sells any fictitious stamp, or knowingly uses for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp, or

(b) has in his possession, without lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp, or

(c) makes or, without lawful excuse, has in his possession any die, plate, instrument or materials for making any fictitious stamp,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

(2) Any such stamp, die, plate, instrument or materials in the possession of any person for making any fictitious stamp 2*[may be seized and, if seized] shall be forfeited.

(3) In this section "fictitious stamp" means any stamp falsely purporting to be issued by Government for the purpose of denoting a rate of postage, or any facsimile or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp issued by Government for that purpose.

(4) In this section and also in sections 255 to 263, both inclusive, the word "Government", when used in connection with, or in reference to, any stamp issued for the purpose of denoting a rate of postage, shall, notwithstanding anything in section 17, be deemed to include the person or persons authorized by law to administer

executive Government in any part of India, and also in any part of Her Majesty's dominions or in any foreign country.]

CHAPTER XIII

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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OF OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

264.

Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.

264. Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.--Whoever, fraudulently uses any instrument for weighing which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

265.

Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.

265. Fraudulent use of false weight or measure.--Whoever, fraudulently uses any false weight or false measure of length or capacity, or fraudulently uses any weight or any measure of length or capacity as a different weight or measure from what it is, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

1. S. 263A ins. by Act 3 of 1895, s. 2.

2. Subs. by Act 42 of 1953, s. 4 and the Third Sch., for "may be seized and".

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266.

Being in possession of false weight or measure.

266. Being in possession of false weight or measure.--Whoever is in possession of any instrument for weighing, or of any weight, or of

any measure of length or capacity, which he knows to be false, 1**** intending that the same may be fraudulently used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

267.

Making or selling false weight or measure.

267. Making or selling false weight or measure.--Whoever makes, sells or disposes of any instrument for weighing, or any weight, or any measure of length or capacity which he knows to be false, in order that the same may be used as true, or knowing that the same is likely to be used as true, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XIV

OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS

CHAPTER XIV

OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS

268.

Public nuisance.

268. Public nuisance.--A person is guilty of a public nuisance who does any act or is guilty of an illegal omission which causes any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public or to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right.

A common nuisance is not excused on the ground that it causes some convenience or advantage.

269.

Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.

269. Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.--Whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

270.

Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.

270. Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.--Whoever maliciously does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

271.

Disobedience to quarantine rule.

271. Disobedience to quarantine rule.--Whoever knowingly disobeys any rule made and promulgated ^{2*}[by the ^{3*} Government ^{4*}] for putting any vessel into a state of quarantine, or for regulating the intercourse of vessels in a state of quarantine with the shore or with other vessels, for regulating the intercourse between places where an infectious disease prevails and other places, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

272.

Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale.

272. Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale.--Whoever adulterates any article of food or drink, so as to make such article noxious as food or drink, intending to sell such article as food or drink, or knowing it to be likely that the same will be sold as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

273.

Sale of noxious food or drink.

273. Sale of noxious food or drink.--Whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, as food or drink, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious, or is in a state unfit for food

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1. The word "and" omitted by Act 42 of 1953, s. 4 and the third Sch.
 2. Subs. by the A. O. 1937, for "by the G. of I., or by any Govt."
 3. The words "Central or any Provincial" rep. by the A. O. 1950.
 4. The words "or the Crown Representative" were rep. by the A. O. 1948.
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or drink, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is noxious as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

274.

Adulteration of drugs.

274. Adulteration of drugs.--Whoever adulterates any drug or medical preparation in such a manner as to lessen the efficacy or change the operation of such drug or medical preparation, or to make it noxious, intending that it shall be sold or used for, or knowing it to be likely that it will be sold or used for, any medicinal purpose, as it had not undergone such adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

275.

Sale of adulterated drugs.

275. Sale of adulterated drugs.--Whoever, knowing any drug or medical preparation to have been adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, sells the same, or offers or exposes it for sale, or issues it from any dispensary for medicinal purposes as unadulterated, or causes it to be used for medicinal purposes by any person not knowing of the adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine

which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

276.

Sale of drug as a different drug or preparation.

276. Sale of drug as a different drug or preparation.--Whoever knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or issues from a dispensary for medicinal purposes, any drug or medical preparation, as a different drug or medical preparation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

277.

Fouling water of public spring or reservoir.

277. Fouling water of public spring or reservoir.--Whoever voluntarily corrupts or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

278.

Making atmosphere noxious to health.

278. Making atmosphere noxious to health.--Whoever voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place so as to make it noxious to the health of persons in general dwelling or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing along a public way, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

279.

Rash driving or riding on a public way.

279. Rash driving or riding on a public way.--Whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

280.

Rash navigation of vessel.

280. Rash navigation of vessel.--Whoever navigates any vessel in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

281.

Exhibition of false light, mark or buoy.

281. Exhibition of false light, mark or buoy.--Whoever exhibits any false light, mark or buoy, intending or knowing it to be likely that such exhibition will mislead any navigator, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

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282.

Conveying person by water for hire in unsafe or overloaded vessel.

282. Conveying person by water for hire in unsafe or overloaded vessel.--Whoever knowingly or negligently conveys, or causes to be conveyed for hire, any person by water in any vessel, when that vessel is in such a state or so loaded as to endanger the life of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

283.

Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.

283. Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.--Whoever, by doing any act, or by omitting to take order with any property in his possession or under his charge, causes danger, obstruction or injury to any person in any public way or public line of navigation, shall be punished, with fine which may extend to two

hundred rupees.

284.

Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance.

284. Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance.--Whoever does, with any poisonous substance, any act in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any person,

or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any poisonous substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against probable danger to human life from such poisonous substance,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

285.

Negligent conduct with respect to fire or combustible matter.

285. Negligent conduct with respect to fire or combustible matter.--Whoever does, with fire or any combustible matter, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person,

or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any fire or any combustible matter in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such fire or combustible matter,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

286.

Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance.

286. Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance.--Whoever does, with any explosive substance, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person,

or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any explosive substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard

against any probable danger to human life from that substance,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

287.

Negligent conduct with respect to machinery.--

287. Negligent conduct with respect to machinery.--Whoever does, with any machinery, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person,

or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any machinery in his possession or under his care as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such machinery,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

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288.

Negligent conduct with respect to pulling down or repairing buildings.

288. Negligent conduct with respect to pulling down or repairing buildings.--Whoever, in pulling down or repairing any building, knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with that building as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from the fall of that building, or of any part thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

289.

Negligent conduct with respect to animal.

289. Negligent conduct with respect to animal.--Whoever knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any animal in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life, or any probable danger of grievous hurt from such animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term

which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

290.

Punishment for public nuisance in cases not otherwise provided for.

290. Punishment for public nuisance in cases not otherwise provided for.-Whoever commits a public nuisance in any case not otherwise punishable by this Code, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

291.

Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.

291. Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.--Whoever repeats or continues a public nuisance, having been enjoined by any public servant who has lawful authority to issue such injunction not to repeat or continue such nuisance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

292.

Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.

1*[292. Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.--2*[(1) For the purposes of sub-section (2), a book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting representation, figure or any other object, shall be deemed to be obscene if it is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest or if its effect, or (where it comprises two or more distinct items) the effect of any one of its items, is, if taken as a whole, such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all relevant circumstances, to read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied in it.]

3*[(2)] Whoever-

(a) sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or in any manner puts into circulation, or for purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation, makes, reduces or has in his possession any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation or figure or any other obscene object whatsoever, or

(b) imports, exports or conveys any obscene object for any of the purposes aforesaid, or knowing or having reason to believe

that such object will be sold, let to hire, distributed or publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation, or

(c) takes part in or