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DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 2023/PAUSHA 4, 1945 (SA
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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be
filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE

(Legislative Department)

New Delhi, the 25th December, 2023/Pausha 4, 1945 (Saka)

The following Act of Parliament received the assent of the President on the 25th December, 2023 and is hereby published for general information:—

THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023

No. 45 OF 2023

[25th December, 2023.]

An Act to consolidate and amend the provisions relating to offences and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

It is enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

1. (1) This Act may be called the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
of this Sanhita.

Short title,

भारतीय न्याय संहिता, २०२३. — (अ० ४५) ०४/०००७/२००३—२३

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ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ 25, 2023/ਸਾਕਾ 4, 1945 (ਨਵੀਂ) No. 53] NEW
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[Part II—

Illustrations.

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

(b) A cheque upon a banker is a document.

(c) A power-of-attorney is a document.

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

(e) 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 shall 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;

(9) “fraudulently” means doing anything with the intention to defraud but not otherwise;

(10) “gender”.—The pronoun “he” and its derivatives are used of any person, whether male, female or transgender.

Explanation.—“transgender” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (k) 40 of 2019. of section 2 of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019;

(11) “good faith”.—Nothing is said to be done or believed in “good faith” which is done or believed without due care and attention;

(12) “Government” means the Central Government or a State Government;

(13) “harbour” includes 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 clause or not, to evade apprehension;

(14) “injury” means any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property;

(15) “illegal” and “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

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[Part II—

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;

(19) “man” means male human being of any age;

Except in the Chapters and sections mentioned in sub-clauses (a) and (b), the word “offence” means a thing made punishable by this Sanhita, but—

(a) in Chapter III and in the following sections, namely, sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5) of section 8, sections 9, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 119, 120, 123, sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 127, 222, 230, 231, 240, 248, 250, 251, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, sub-sections (6) and (7) of section 308 and sub-section (2) of section 330, the word “offence” means a thing punishable under this Sanhita, or under any special law or local law; and

(b) in sub-section (1) of section 189, sections 211, 212, 238, 239, 249, 253 and sub-section (1) of section 329, the word “offence” shall have the same meaning when the act punishable under the special law or local law is punishable under such law with imprisonment for a term of six months or more, whether with or without fine;

(25) “omission” denotes as well as a series of omissions as a single omission;

(26) “person” includes any company or association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not;

(27) “public” includes any class of the public or any community;

(28)“publicservant”meansapersonfallingundera
nyofthedescriptions, namely:—

(a) every commissioned officer in the Army, Navy or Air Force;

(b) 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;

(c) every officer of a Court 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

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(၄၈) "ရှုမဝ" နေရာချထားမှုအစီအစဉ်အရ၊ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ
အချက်အလက်များအရ အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း

(୨୫) "ଟୋ" ଶବ୍ଦଟି "ଟୋ" ଶବ୍ଦର ସହଜରେ ଗଠିତ ହୋଇଥିବା ଏକ ଶବ୍ଦ।

(੯੬) "ਪ੍ਰਯਾਏ" ਜੇਕਰ ਕਮਿਸ਼ਨਰਿਅਲ ਨਾਮਾਵਾਂ ਪ੍ਰਯਾਏ ਜੇਕਰਦੀ;

(၆၀) "သဲ" ဖြစ်လာသည်။ "သဲ" ဟူသည် မြေအောက်တွင် ရှိသော ရေကို ဖော်ပြသည်။

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(੬੯) "ਜੁਗਤੀ ਚਟਾਏ-

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for decision or report by any Court, or by any other competent public authority;

(f) every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

(g) every officer of 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;

(h) every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of the Government, or to make any survey, assessment or contract on behalf of the Government, or to execute any revenue-process, or to investigate, or to report, on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of the Government, or to make, authenticate or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of the Government, or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of the Government;

(i) 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 ascertainment of the rights of the people of any village, town or district;

(j) every person who holds any office by 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;

(k) every person—

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

(ii) in the service or pay of a local authority as defined in clause (31) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, a corporation established by or under a Central or State Act or a Government company as defined in clause (45) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Explanation.—

(a) persons falling under any of the descriptions made in this clause are public servants, whether appointed by the Government or not;

(b) 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 is a public servant;

(c)“election” means 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 for the time being in force.

Illustration.

A Municipal Commissioner is a public servant;

(d)ನರೇಂದ್ರನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿರಬಹುದಾದರೂ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು;

(e)ನರೇಂದ್ರನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿರಬಹುದಾದರೂ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು;

(f) ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು;

(g)ಯಾರ್ವಿಧವಾದರೂ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು;

(h)ಯಾರ್ವಿಧವಾದರೂ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು;

(i)ಯಾರ್ವಿಧವಾದರೂ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು;

(j)ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು;

(k) ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು;

(i) ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು;

(ii)ನರೇಂದ್ರನಿರ್ದೇಶನಾನುಸಾರವಾಗಿರಬಹುದಾದರೂ, ಸಾರ್ವಜನಿಕ ಸೇವೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು; ನಗರ ಪಂಚಾಯತ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿರುವವನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು;

ಗೌಡನಾಥನು ಹೇಳಿದನು ||-

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[Part II—

(30) “special law” means a law applicable to a particular subject;

(31)“valuable security” means a document which is, or purports to be, a document whereby any legal right is created, extended, transferred, restricted, extinguished or released, or whereby any person acknowledges that he lies under legal liability, or has not a certain legal right.

Illustration.

Awriteshisnameonthebackofabill of exchange. As the effect of this endorsement is to transfer the right to the bill to any person whomaybecomethe lawful holder of it, the endorsement is a “valuable security”;

(32) "vessel" means anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property;

(33) "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 causing 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;

(34) “will” means any testamentary document;

(35) “woman” means a female human being of any age;

General 3. (1) Throughout this Sanhita every definition of an offence, every penal provision, explanations. 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*.

(a) The sections in this Sanhita, 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 is done by a 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”.

සඳහා පැවැත්වූ සාකච්ඡා "දේශපාලනික, ආර්ථික සහ සාහසික" පිළිබඳව සාකච්ඡා කළේය. සාකච්ඡාවේදී, සාමාජිකයන් විසින් සාකච්ඡා කළේය.

(၆၀) "လှူဒါန်းမှု" ဆိုသည်မှာ ဤဥပဒေတွင် အဓိပ္ပာယ်ရသည့် အတိုင်း ဖြစ်သည်။

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နတ်ကုသဏ္ဍိကဇာတ်။

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(၆၆) "ဇာတ်" နှစ်ပတ်လည်အတွက် အသံထွက်မှုများကို စောင့်ကြည့်ရန်။

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(3) When property is in the possession of a person's spouse, clerk or servant, on account of that person, it is in that person's possession within the meaning of this Sanhita.

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 sub-section.

(4) In every Part of this Sanhita, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

(5) 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.

(6) 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.

(7) Wherever the causing of a certain effect, or an attempt to cause that effect, by an actor 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.

(8) When an offence is committed by means of several acts, whoever intentionally cooperates 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 of the several doses of poison so administered to him. Here A and B intentionally cooperate 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 cooperate 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.

(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 cooperation with A, illegally omits to

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[Part II—

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.

CHAPTER II

OF PUNISHMENTS

Punishments. 4. The punishments to which offenders are liable under the provisions of this Sanhita are—

- (a) Death;
- (b) Imprisonment for life;
- (c) Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, namely:—
 - (1) Rigorous, that is, with hard labour;
 - (2) Simple;
- (d) Forfeiture of property;
- (e) Fine;
- (f) Community Service.

Commutation **5.** The appropriate Government may, without the consent of the offender, commute of sentence, any punishment under this Sanhita to any other punishment in accordance with section 474 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

Explanation.—

For the purposes of this section 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.

Fraction of

6. In calculating fraction of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for twenty years unless otherwise provided.

Sentence may

7. In every case in which an offender is punishable with imprisonment which may be (in certain cases of either description, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender to imprisonment)

direct in the sentence that such imprisonment shall be wholly rigorous, or that such wholly or imprisonment shall be wholly simple, or that any part of such imprisonment shall be rigorous partly rigorous or simple. and the rest simple.

Amount of

8. (1) Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to fine, liability which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive.

in default of

payment of

In every case of an

offence—

fine, etc.

(2)

(a) punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment;

(b) punishable 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, in 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.

CHAPTER II

THE BARRISTERS ACT

Section 1.

2. The Bar Council of India shall be constituted by the Government of India.

(a) of;

(b) shall be constituted by the Government of India;

(c) shall be constituted by the Government of India, and shall be constituted by the Government of India;

(d) shall be constituted by the Government of India, and shall be constituted by the Government of India;

(e) shall be constituted by the Government of India;

(3) 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.

(4) The imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of payment of a fine or in default of community service may be of any description to which the offender might have been sentenced for the offence.

(5) If the offence is punishable with fine or community service, the imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of payment of the fine or in default of community service shall be simple, and the term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned, in default of payment of fine or in default of community service, shall not exceed,—

(a) two months when the amount of the fine does not exceed five thousand rupees;

(b) four months when the amount of the fine does not exceed ten thousand rupees; and

(c) one year in any other case.

(6)(a) 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;

(b) 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 thousand rupees and to four months' imprisonment in default of payment. Here, if seven hundred and fifty 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 seven hundred and fifty 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 five hundred 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 five hundred 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.

(7) 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

9. (1) Where anything which is an offence is made up of parts, any of which parts is

(a) 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 created; or

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ਅਫਸਰਾਨੀ,

1. **ආරම්භක ක්‍රියා** : අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා විසින් සභාවේ සාමාජිකයන් සඳහා සාදන ලද ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව ප්‍රශ්න කිරීමට අවස්ථාව සැලසීම.
 2. **ප්‍රකාශන** : අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා විසින් සභාවේ සාමාජිකයන් සඳහා සාදන ලද ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව ප්‍රශ්න කිරීමට අවස්ථාව සැලසීම.
 3. **ප්‍රකාශන** : අධ්‍යක්ෂවරයා විසින් සභාවේ සාමාජිකයන් සඳහා සාදන ලද ප්‍රකාශන පිළිබඳව ප්‍රශ්න කිරීමට අවස්ථාව සැලසීම.

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(੬) ਘੋੜੇ-ਯਾਨ-

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

(b) 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.

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

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Solitary

11. Whenever any person is convicted of an offence for which under this Sanhita the confinement. 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, namely:—

(a) a time not exceeding one month if the term of imprisonment shall not exceed six months;

(b) a time not exceeding two months if the term of imprisonment shall exceed six months and shall not exceed one year;

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

Limit of

12. In executing a sentence of solitary confinement, such confinement shall in no case solitary exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of confinement. 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.

Enhanced

13.

Whoever, having been convicted by a Court in India, of an offence punishable punishment under Chapter X or Chapter XVII of this Sanhita with imprisonment of either description for for certain a term of three years or upwards, shall be guilty of any offence punishable under either of offences after previous those Chapters with like imprisonment for the like term, shall be subject for every such

conviction. subsequent offence to imprisonment for life, or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of and under
twelve years the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.

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Act of a

22. 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.

Act of a person

23. 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

judgment by
reason of

either wrong, or contrary to law; provided that the thing which intoxicated him was

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intoxication administered to him without his knowledge or against his will. caused against his will.

Offence

24. 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

knowledge the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will. committed by his will.

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Actnot 25. Nothing which is not intended to cause death, or grievous hurt, and which is not intended and known by the doer to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, is an offence by reason of any notknown to belikely to harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, to any person, above eighteen caused death or years of age, who has given consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm; or by grievous hurt, reason of any harm which it may be known by the doer to be likely to cause to any such done by person who has consented to take the risk of that harm.

consent.

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.

Actnot 26. Nothing, which is not intended to cause death, is an offence by reason of any harm intended to which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, or be known by the doer to be likely caused death, done by to cause, to any person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, and who has given a consent in consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm, or to take the risk of that harm.

good faith for person's benefit.

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.

Act done in 27. Nothing which is done in good faith for the benefit of a person under twelve years good faith for of age, or person of unsound mind, by, or by consent, either express or implied, of the benefit of child or guardian or other person having lawful charge of that person, is an offence by reason of any person of harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause or be known by the doer to be unsound mind, likely to cause to that person: by, or by consent of guardian.

Provided that this exception shall not extend to—

(a) the intentional causing of death, or to the attempting to cause death;

(b) the doing of anything which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause

ಸರ್ವಜನಿಕರಾದೇಶ

೩೦.

ಸರ್ವಜನಿಕರಾದೇಶವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಆದರೆ || ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವು ||

ಸರ್ವಜನಿಕರಾದೇಶವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೩೧. ಸರ್ವಜನಿಕರಾದೇಶವು ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

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ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ || ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವು ||

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.

30. Nothing is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause to a person for Actdonein whose benefit it is done in good faith, even without that person’s consent, if the circumstances goodfaithfor without is possible to obtain consent in time for the thing to be done with benefit: consent.

Provided that this exception shall not extend to—

(a) the intentional causing of death, or the attempting to cause death;

(b) the doing of anything which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death,foranypurposeotherthanthe preventingofdeatho rgrievoushurt,orthe curing of any grievous disease or infirmity;

(c)thevoluntarycausingofhurt,ortotheattempting tocausehurt,forany purpose other than the preventing of death or hurt;

(d) the abetment of any offence, to the committing of which offence it would not extend.

Illustrations.

(1) Z is thrown from his horse, and is insensible. A, a surgeon, finds that Z requires to

ඔහුගේ අවධානය යොමු කිරීම සඳහා වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බව සොයා ගත් විට;

(c) ශල්‍යකර්මයක් සිදු කිරීමට අවශ්‍ය වන අතර එය ඔහුගේ ජීවිතයට හානි සිදු කිරීමට හෝ ඔහුගේ ශාරීරික සුවසේනාවට හානි සිදු කිරීමට හේතු වන බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට;

(d) ඔහුගේ අපරාධයකට ඔහුගේ සහයෝගය දීමට හේතු වන බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට.

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A, ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බව සොයා ගත් විට, ඔහුගේ අවධානය යොමු කිරීම සඳහා වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට;

ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට, A ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට.

(a) ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට, ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට, ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට;

(b) ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට, ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට, ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට;

(c) ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට;

ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට, ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට;

ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට, ඔහුගේ වෛද්‍ය උපකරණ භාවිතයට ලක් කළ යුතු බවට ඔහු විශ්වාස කළ විට.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ಗೌಡನಾಥನು ಹೇಳಿದನು ||-

၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ် ဇူလိုင်လ ၁ ရက်နေ့မှ ၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ် ဇူလိုင်လ ၁ ရက်နေ့
 အထိ အချိန်ကာလအတွင်း အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အချက်အလက်များ

ਜੇਥੀ-ਜੇਠੇਯਾਗੀ

[illegible][illegible]

၂၁၇၃၆၀၇၉။

[illegible][illegible]

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

੨੮੧॥

ॐ ॥

[illegible]

၂၀၁၆ ခုနှစ် ဇူလိုင်လ ၁ ရက်နေ့တွင် အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
 ၁။ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
 ၂။ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
 ၃။ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
 ၄။ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
 ၅။ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
 ၆။ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
 ၇။ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
 ၈။ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
 ၉။ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။
 ၁၀။ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ਸਾਰਿਦਠਘੜਘਾ ॥

[illegible][illegible]

38. The right of private defence of the body extends, under the restrictions specified in Whenrightof section37,tothevoluntarycausingofdeathorofanyotherharmtotheassailant,if the private offence which occasions the exercise of the right be of any of the descriptions hereinafter defenceof bodyextends enumerated, namely:— tocausing death.

(b) such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such assault;

(e) an assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting;

[illegible][illegible]

(a) 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860

[illegible][illegible]

areasonable and apprehension of danger to the body arises from an attempt or threat to commit the offence continuanceof
 rightofprivate
 thoughtheoffencemaynothavebeencommitted;anditcontinuesaslongassuch
 defenceof
 apprehensionofdangertothebod
 ycontinues.
 body.

Whenrightof 41. The right of private defence of property extends, under the restrictions specified in private section 37, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the wrong-doer, if the defenceof
 property offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which, occasions the exercise
 extendsto of the right, be an offence of any of the descriptions hereinafter enumerated, namely:—
 causingdeat
 h.

(a)
 robbery;

(b) house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise;

(c) mischief by fire or any explosive substance 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;

(d) the 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.

Whensuch 42. If the offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which occasions right extends the exercise of the right of private defence, be theft, mischief, or criminal trespass, not of any
 to causing any
 harm other
 of the description specified in section 41, that right does not extend to the voluntary
 y
 than death. causing of death, but does extend, subject to the restrictions specified in section 37, to the voluntary causing to the wrong-doer of any harm other than death.

Commencement 43. The right of private defence of property,—
 and
 continuance

(a) commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger to the property
 of right of
 private
 defence of

(b) against the theft continues till the offender has effected his retreat with the
 property.
 authorities is obtained, or the property has been recovered;

(c) 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;

(d) against criminal trespass or mischief continues as long as the offender continues in the commission of criminal trespass or mischief;

(e) against house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise continues as long as the house-trespass which has been begun by such house-breaking continues.

Right of private defence against an assault which reasonably causes the apprehension of death, the defender being so situated that he cannot effectually defend himself without using deadly force, when there is a risk of harm to an innocent person.

(f) If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

(g) If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

Right of private defence

37. If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

38. If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

39. If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

Right of private defence

Right of private defence

Right of private defence

Right of private defence

40. If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

Right of private defence

Right of private defence

Right of private defence

Right of private defence

Right of private defence

Right of private defence

(a) If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

(b) If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

(c) If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

(d) If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

(e) If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

(f) If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

Right of private defence

41. If in the exercise of the right of private defence a person causes the death of an offender who is committing an offence against the person, the death shall not be considered a crime.

(a) instigates any person to do that thing; or

(c) intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing.

Illustration.

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.

Explanation 1.—

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.

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

Explanation 3.—It is not necessary that the person 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.

[illegible]

[illegible]

ਸੰਘਟਨਾ IV

[illegible]

ಪಂಚಾಂಗಾರ್ಥವಿವರಣೆ

26. ಸಿಬ್ಬಂದಿ ಸುರಕ್ಷತೆ ಮತ್ತು ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ, ಸಂಯೋಜನೆ

[illegible]

(c) ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ, ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି, ଯେଉଁଥିରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ॥

ମଫଜରୀୟାଲ୍‌ୟାଆ଼1-

[illegible]

၂၃၇၆

[illegible]

നമസ്കാരം ||-

[illegible]

26. $\frac{1}{x^2} = x^{-2}$

ಪಟ್ಟಿಲಾಚಾರ್ಯರೊಡನೆ ಸಂಭಾಷಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಸಂಭಾಷಣೆಯಲ್ಲಿ

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

၂၁၇၃၆၀၈၉၇၅။

(a) $A \cup B \subseteq C$ $\Rightarrow A \subseteq C$ $\wedge B \subseteq C$. $B \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \cup B \subseteq C$. $A \subseteq C \Rightarrow A \cup B \subseteq C$.

(b) $A \cup B \cap D$

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(a) A, with a guilty intention, abets a child or a person of unsound mind 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 his unsoundness of 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 concerts 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. 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.

Abetment in 47. A person abets an offence within the meaning of this Sanhita who, in India, abets the commission of any act without and beyond India which would constitute an offence if committed in India.

Illustration.

A, in India, instigates B, a foreigner in country X, to commit a murder in that country, A is guilty of abetting murder.

Abetment 48. A person abets an offence within the meaning of this Sanhita who, without and outside India beyond India, abets the commission of any act in India which would constitute an offence if committed in India.

ಒದ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ||

(a) A, India, instigates B, a foreigner in country X, to commit a murder in that country, A is guilty of abetting murder. 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.

(b) A, Z, instigates B, a foreigner in country X, to commit a murder in that country, A is guilty of abetting murder. 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.

(c) A, B, instigates C, a foreigner in country X, to commit a murder in that country, A is guilty of abetting murder. 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.

(d) A, B, instigates C, a foreigner in country X, to commit a murder in that country, A is guilty of abetting murder. 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.

ಒದ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ||
ಒದ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ||
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ಒದ್ದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ||

Z, instigates B, a foreigner in country X, to commit a murder in that country, A is guilty of abetting murder. 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.

[illegible]

ယဇ်ဇာတိသက္ကရာဇ် ၁၀၀၀ ခုနှစ်၊ ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၁၀ ရက်နေ့၊ နံနက် ၈ နာရီခန့်တွင် နေပြည်တော်
 အစိုးရတိုင်းရင်းသားအဖွဲ့အစည်းများနှင့် ပူးပေါင်းဆောင်ရွက်သည့် အခမ်းအနားတွင်
 ဦးစီးအဖြစ် တက်ရောက်ခဲ့သည်။ အခမ်းအနားတွင် ဦးစီးအဖြစ် တက်ရောက်ခဲ့သည့်
 အခမ်းအနားတွင် ဦးစီးအဖြစ် တက်ရောက်ခဲ့သည့် အခမ်းအနားတွင် ဦးစီးအဖြစ် တက်ရောက်ခဲ့သည်။

၂၄၇၂၅၁၇၂၅

BAATOKUUKU-

[illegible]

ગેઈઝનાં સ્ત્રોતો
સેવેન્ટેઝઝ

[illegible][illegible]

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[illegible]

ગેઈઝરોનાં વાઈર

[illegible]

Sec. 1] _____

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

19

Illustration.

A, in country X, instigates B, to commit a murder in India, A is guilty of abetting murder.

49. Whoever abets any offence shall, if the act abetted is committed in consequence of Punishment of

the abetment, and no express provision is made by this Sanhita for the punishment of such abetment if act abetted is abetment, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence. committed in

Explanation.—An act or offence is said to be committed in consequence of abetment, consequence

(a) 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.

(b) 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

[illegible]

॥ यक्ष ॥

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

၆၈. အမျိုးသမီးတို့၏ ၁။ အမျိုးသမီးတို့၏ အကျိုးအမြတ်ကို ထိခိုက်စေရန်
 သို့မဟုတ် အကျိုးအမြတ်ကို ဖယ်လွှဲရန် ရည်ရွယ်ချက်ဖြင့် အမျိုးသမီးတို့၏
 အကျိုးအမြတ်ကို ထိခိုက်စေရန် သို့မဟုတ် အကျိုးအမြတ်ကို ဖယ်လွှဲရန်
 ရည်ရွယ်ချက်ဖြင့် အမျိုးသမီးတို့၏ အကျိုးအမြတ်ကို ထိခိုက်စေရန်

20

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

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.

Liability of **53.** 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, effect caused causes a different effect from that intended by the abettor, the abettor is liable for the effect by act abetted

different from
 caused, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had abetted the act with the
 that intended intention of causing that effect, provided he knew that the act
 abetted was likely to cause by abettor. 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.

Abettor **54.** Whenever any person, who is absent would be
 liable to be punished as an abettor, present when is present when the act or
 offence for which he would be punishable in consequence of the offence is
 committed. abetment is committed, he shall be deemed to have committed
 such act or offence.

Abetment of

55. Whoever abets the commission of an offence punishable with
 death or offence imprisonment for life, shall, if that offence be not
 committed in consequence of the abetment, punishable and no express
 provision is made under this Sanhita for the punishment of such abetment,
 be with death or
 imprisonment
 punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to
 seven
 for life. years, and shall also be liable to fine; 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 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.

Abetment of **56.** Whoever abets an offence punishable with
 imprisonment shall, if that offence be offence not committed in
 consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made under this
 punishable with
 Sanhita for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with imprisonment of a
 ny
 imprisonment. 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; 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.

Concealing

60. Whoever, intending to facilitate or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby design to facilitate the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment, voluntarily conceals, commit offence by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any punishable representation which he knows to be false respecting such design shall,—

with

imprisonment.

(a) 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

(b) 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.

Of criminal conspiracy

Criminal

61. (1) When two or more persons agree with the common object to do, or cause to be conspiracy. done—

(a) an illegal act; or

(b) 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.

(2) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy,—

(a) to commit an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, shall, where no express provision is made in this Sanhita for the punishment of such a conspiracy, be punished in the same manner as if he had abetted such offence;

(b) 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.

Of attempt

Punishment for

62. Whoever attempts to commit an offence punishable by this Sanhita with attempting to imprisonment for life or imprisonment, or to cause such an offence to be committed, and in commit offences such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall, where no express punishable with provision is made by this Sanhita for the punishment of such attempt, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to for life or one-half of the imprisonment for life or, as the case may be, one-half of the longest term of other imprisonment. imprisonment provided for that offence, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

Illustrations.

t, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent;

(vi) with or without her consent, when she is under eighteen years of age; (vii) when she is unable to communicate consent.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this section, “vagina” shall also include *labia majora*.

Explanation 2.—Consent means an unequivocal voluntary agreement when the woman by words, gestures or any form of verbal or non-verbal communication, communicates willingness to participate in the specific sexual act:

Provided that a woman who does not physically resist to the act of penetration shall not by the reason only of that fact, be regarded as consenting to the sexual activity.

Exception 1.—A medical procedure or intervention shall not constitute rape.

Exception 2.—Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under eighteen years of age, is not rape.

64. (1) Whoever, except in the cases provided for in sub-section (2), commits rape, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than ten years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(2) Whoever,—

(a) being a police officer, commits rape,—

ಸಂಚಾರಿ

ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ

ಮಾನ್ಯತೆಯು ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ

೬೫. ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಒಂದು "ವಿವಿಧ" ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

(a) ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

(b) ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

(c) ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

(d) ಹೀಗೆಯೇ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ ಒಂದು ಸಂದರ್ಭದಲ್ಲಿ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ, ಒಂದು ಅಂಗವಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

(c) being a member of the armed forces deployed in a
 area by the Central Government or a State
 Government commits rape in such area; or

(d) being on the management or on the staff of
 a jail, remand home or other place of custody
 established by or under any law for the time being in
 force or of a women's or children's institution,
 commits rape on any inmate of such jail, remand
 home, place or institution; or

(e) being on the management or on the staff of
 a hospital, commits rape on a woman in that hospital;
 or

(f) being a relative, guardian or teacher of, or a
 person in a position of trust or authority towards the
 woman, commits rape on such woman; or

(g) commits rape during communal or sectarian violence; or

(h) commits rape on a woman knowing her to be pregnant; or

(i) commits rape, on a woman incapable of giving consent; or

(j) being in a position of control or dominance
 over a woman, commits rape on such woman; or

(k) commits rape on a woman suffering from mental or physical disability; or

(l) while committing rape causes grievous
 bodily harm or maims or disfigures or endangers the
 life of a woman; or

(m) commits rape repeatedly on the same woman,

shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term
 which shall not be less than ten years, but which may
 extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean
 imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural
 life, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section,—

(a) “armed forces” means the naval, army and
 air forces and includes any member of the Armed
 Forces constituted under any law for the time being
 in force, including the paramilitary forces and any
 auxiliary forces that are under the control of the
 Central Government or the State Government;

(b) “hospital” means the precincts of the
 hospital and includes the precincts of any institution
 for the reception and treatment of persons during
 convalescence or of persons requiring medical
 attention or rehabilitation;

(c) “police officer” shall have the same meaning as assigned
 to the expression
 “police” under the Police Act, 1861; 5 of 1861.

(d) “women's or children's institution” means
 an institution, whether called an
 orphanage or a home for neglected women or children or a
 widow's home or an
 institution called by any other name, which is established

[illegible][illegible]

Sec. 1] _____

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

25

65.(1)Whoever commits rape on a woman under sixteen years of age shall be Punishment punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, for rape in certain cases. but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and shall also be liable to fine:

Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:

Provided further that any fine imposed under this subsection shall be paid to the victim.

(2) Whoever, commits rape on a woman under twelve years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine or with death:

Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:

Provided further that any fine imposed under this sub-section shall be paid to the victim.

66. Whoever, commits an offence punishable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 64 and in the course of such commission inflicts an injury which causes the death of the woman or causes the woman to be in a persistent vegetative state, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death.

67. Whoever has sexual intercourse with his own wife, who is living separately, whether Sexual under a decree of separation or otherwise, without her consent, shall be punished with intercourse by imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years but husband upon his wife during which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine. separation.

Explanation.—In this section, “sexual intercourse” shall mean any of the acts mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) of section 63.

68. Whoever, being—
(b) a public servant; or

Sexual
authority.

Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:

Provided further that any fine imposed under this sub-section shall be paid to the victim.

(2) Where a woman under eighteen years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine, or with death:

Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:

Provided further that any fine imposed under this sub-section shall be paid to the victim.

Punishment

71. Whoever has been previously convicted of an offence punishable under for repeat section 64 or section 65 or section 66 or section 70 and is subsequently convicted of an offenders.

offence punishable under any of the said sections shall be punished with imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death.

Disclosure of

72. (1) Whoever prints or publishes the name or any matter which may make known identity of the identity of any person against whom an offence under section 64 or section 65 or victim of certain section 66 or section 67 or section 68 or section 69 or section 70 or section 71 is alleged or offences, etc. 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 a child 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.

ဇာနည်အားလုံးအား-

"ဇာနည်အားလုံး"အဖြစ် "ဇာနည်အားလုံး"အဖြစ် "ဇာနည်အားလုံး"အဖြစ် "ဇာနည်အားလုံး"အဖြစ် "ဇာနည်အားလုံး"အဖြစ်

ဇာနည်အားလုံးအားလုံးအားလုံး (b) အားလုံး (d) အားလုံးအားလုံးအားလုံး

Voyeurism.

1.—

E

5

ਅਨੁਬੰਧਾਨਾਮਾਮਿਦਮਿਤ

ਅਧਿਐਨਾਯਾਤਾਪਿਐਤਿ

ਅਧਿਕਾਰਾਧਿਕਾਰੀ

ਅਧਿਐਨਾਯਾਤਾਪਿਐਤਿ

ਅਨੁਬੰਧਾਨਾਮਾਪਣਿਐ

ਅਧਿਐਨਾਯਾਤਾਪਿਏਤਿ

ਅਧਿਯਾਪਕ

ਅਨੁਬੰਧਾਨਾਮਾਪਣਿਐ

ਅਨੁਬੰਧਾਨਾਮਾਪਣਿਐ

ਅਧਿਐਨਾਯਾਤਾਪਿਐਤਿ

ਅਧਿਕਾਰਵਾਦੀਵਿਤ

ਅਨੁਬੰਧਾਨਾਮਾਪਣਿਐ

ਅਧਿਐਨਾਯਾਤਾਪਿਐਤਿ

ਅਨੁਬੰਧਾਨਾਮਾਪਣਿਐ

ਅਧਿਐਨਾਯਾਤਾਪਿਐਤਿ

ਅੰਤਰਰਾਸ਼ਟਰੀ

ਅਨੁਬੰਧਾਨਾਮਾਪਣਿਐ

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(iii) ဖဏ္ဍာပင်စင်ဂါမလိယနယလိပ္ပနသံလိဘလိကရာမဒေဝမန္တယသုနုပဇာပါ။

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

90.(5) དུས་འཁོར་གྱི་འཕེལ་རྒྱས་ལ་འགྲུབ་སྐྱོར་བྱེད་པའི་འཕེལ་རྒྱས་ཀྱི་སྒོ་ནས་
མེས་པོ་ལྷན་པུ་ལ་འགྲུབ་སྐྱོར་བྱེད་པའི་སྒོ་ནས་འཕེལ་རྒྱས་བྱེད་པའི་སྒོ་ནས་

[illegible][illegible]

ମଫଜୁରୀପୁରୀଆର ॥-୩୪-

[illegible][illegible]

ପ୍ରମାଣପତ୍ର

[illegible]

ಹೆಚ್‌ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯಾಧೀನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯಾಧೀನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
ನಿರ್ದೇಶನದ ಅಧೀನದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಸ್ವಾಮ್ಯಾಧೀನ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ

[illegible]

ಪುಷ್ಪನಾಭ
ಪುಷ್ಪನಾಭಿರೂಪ ||

ප්‍රාදේශීය

[illegible][illegible]

ਘਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਛੁਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਸੁਖੇ ਬਧਈ ਸੁਆਰਾਜੀ ਏਟੀ ਓਲ੍ਹ ਪਰੋਤਾ ਬਾਗੀ ਆਪੀ,
ਘਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਦੇ ਰੋਟੇ ਹੁਆਗੀ ਆਪੀ ॥

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

from such person for the space of seven years, and shall not have been heard of by such person as being alive within that time provided the person contracting such subsequent marriage shall, before such marriage takes place, inform the person with whom such marriage is contracted of the real state of facts so far as the same are within his or her knowledge.

(2) Whoever commits the offence under sub-section (1) having concealed from the person with whom the subsequent marriage is contracted, the fact of the former marriage, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

83. Whoever, dishonestly or with a fraudulent intention, goes through the ceremony Marriage of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married, shall be punished with ceremony withoutlawful

84. Whoever takes or entices away any woman who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of any other man, with intent that she may have illicit intercourse with any person, or conceals or detains with that intent any such woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

85. Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects Husband or such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to relative of

86. For the purposes of section 85, “cruelty” means—Cruelty defined.

(a)any wilful conduct which is of such a nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health (whether mental or physical) of the woman; or

(b) harassment of the woman where such harassment is with a view to coercing her or any person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security or is on account of failure by her or any person related to her to meet such demand.

87. Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or
or seduced to illicit intercourse, shall be punished with imprisonment of
compelher either description for a term which may extend to ten
years, and shall also be liable to fine;
and whoever, by means of criminal intimidation as defined
in this Sanhita or of abuse of authority or any other method of

marriage, etc

88. Whoever voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry, shall, if such miscarriage
imprisonment of either description for a term which may
extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and, if the
woman be quick with child, shall be punished with
imprisonment of either description for a term which may
extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ಹುಡುಕರ ಉಳಿವಿಗಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಶಾಲೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯಲ್ಲಿ
 ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಭಾಷೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪಠ್ಯಪುಸ್ತಕಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿಸುವುದು
 ಅಗತ್ಯವಿದೆ.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

୫୫. ଯାତ୍ରୀମାନଙ୍କ

[illegible]

[illegible]

રેફરન્સ

၆၆. ဣဗါဂ္ဂိဗ္ဗာနကဏ္ဍိယေဝာယကဗ္ဗဏိဂ္ဂိဗ္ဗာနဧဝါနာယကိန္ဒယဗ္ဗာယကောဏ္ဍာရံဗ္ဗာနံ၊ ဣဗါဂ္ဂိဗ္ဗာနကောဏ္ဍက

ਅਸਥਾਨਕਤਾ

ਅਮਰਿੰਦਰ

[illegible]

၂၁၇၂၆၀၇၉။

A, 𐎠𐎼𐎷𐎡𐏁

[illegible]

ಅಯ್ಯಾಪ್ಪನು ಹೇಳುವಂತೆ ೧೯೪೭-೪೮ರಲ್ಲಿ ೪೫೬೦೦೦ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು

ਸਰਨਿਓਏਸੁਯਾਘੀ

[illegible]

શ્રીચંદ્રપ્રભુદાસભંડાર

ਘੁਲਾਈ

ମଢ଼ନୀୟାପୁରୀଆରା||-

[illegible]

11

સેરંબનકમરખીપરચચાલેજામમજા,

[illegible]

ਟੈਂਕੀਐਲਾਤਨਾਮੇ

[illegible]

செய்திய

ॐ
ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय

[illegible]

ಅಮೃತಸೇವಾಶಾಲಾ

ॐ. श्रीगणेशाय नमः

[illegible][illegible]

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

[illegible]

પાલિપામ્પાસાપાલિપામ્પાસાપાલિપામ્પાસા

[illegible][illegible]

ಅಮೃತಸಂಪಾದನ

[illegible]

intercourse between persons not united by marriage or by any union or tie which, though not amounting to a marriage, is recognised by the personal law or custom of the community to which they belong or, where they belong to different communities, of both such communities, as constituting between them a *quasi*-marital relation.

99. Whoever buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of any child with intent that such child shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit purposes of

prostitution,

likely that such child will at any age be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation

1.—

Any prostitute or any person keeping or managing a brothel, who buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of a female under the age of eighteen years shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have obtained possession of such female with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution.

Explanation 2.—“Illicit intercourse” has the same meaning as in section 98.

CHAPTER VI

OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY

Of offences affecting life

100. Whoever causes death by doing an act with the intention of causing death, culpable or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or with the homicide. knowledge that he is likely by such act to cause death, commits the offence of culpable homicide.

Illustrations.

(a) A lays sticks and turf over a pit, with the intention of thereby causing death, or with the knowledge that death is likely to be thereby caused. Z, believing the ground to be firm, treads on it, falls in and is killed. A has committed the offence of culpable homicide.

(b) A knows Z to be behind a bush. B does not know it. A, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely to cause Z's death, induces B to fire at the bush. B fires and kills Z. Here B may be guilty of no offence; but A has committed the offence of culpable homicide.

(c) A, by shooting at a fowl with intent to kill and steal it, kills B, who is behind a bush; A not knowing that he was there. Here, although A was doing an unlawful act, he was not guilty of culpable homicide, as he did not intend to kill B, or to cause death by doing an act that he knew was likely to cause death.

Explanation

1.—

A person who causes bodily injury to another who is labouring under a disorder, disease or bodily infirmity, and thereby accelerates the death of that other, shall be deemed to have caused his death.

೨೨. ಖರ್ಚಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಯಾವ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ
 ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಲಭಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ
 ಸಹಾಯಕವಾಗಿ ಲಭಿಸಿದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯು ಯಾವುದೇ ಸಂಸ್ಥೆಯಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ

२०८४॥

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(၂) ဇနီးမောင်နှံများအားလုံးသည် အချင်းချင်း အတူတူ နေထိုင်ကြရန် အရေးကြီးပါသည်။
 (၃) ဇနီးမောင်နှံများသည် အချင်းချင်း အတူတူ နေထိုင်ရန် အရေးကြီးပါသည်။
 (၄) ဇနီးမောင်နှံများသည် အချင်းချင်း အတူတူ နေထိုင်ရန် အရေးကြီးပါသည်။
 (၅) ဇနီးမောင်နှံများသည် အချင်းချင်း အတူတူ နေထိုင်ရန် အရေးကြီးပါသည်။
 (၆) ဇနီးမောင်နှံများသည် အချင်းချင်း အတူတူ နေထိုင်ရန် အရေးကြီးပါသည်။
 (၇) ဇနီးမောင်နှံများသည် အချင်းချင်း အတူတူ နေထိုင်ရန် အရေးကြီးပါသည်။
 (၈) ဇနီးမောင်နှံများသည် အချင်းချင်း အတူတူ နေထိုင်ရန် အရေးကြီးပါသည်။
 (၉) ဇနီးမောင်နှံများသည် အချင်းချင်း အတူတူ နေထိုင်ရန် အရေးကြီးပါသည်။
 (၁၀) ဇနီးမောင်နှံများသည် အချင်းချင်း အတူတူ နေထိုင်ရန် အရေးကြီးပါသည်။

[illegible]

ಸಂಘಟನಾಪರಿಷತ್ಯುಪಯುಕ್ತ

[illegible]

၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ် ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၁ ရက်နေ့မှ ၂၀၁၈ ခုနှစ် ဇန်နဝါရီလ ၁ ရက်နေ့
 အထိ အချိန်ကာလအတွင်း အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အချက်အလက်များ ဖြစ်ပေါ်ခဲ့ပါသည်။

[illegible]

ကမ္ဘာ့အသံလွှင့်ချက်-“ပေါ်တိုဂေါ့ရှား” နေရာထုတ်ကမ်းခြေ

ಪ್ರಯೋಗ VI

શ્રીપદ્મચાર્યનિવાસેયજ્ઞાનભવાનંતરિષ્ટાનંદચાર્ય

ଆଫ୍ରିକାନ୍ ଲେଫ୍ଟିଷ୍ଟ ଲେବେଲ୍ ଟିଆରୀ ଲେବେଲ୍ ଟିଆରୀ ଲେବେଲ୍ ଟିଆରୀ

[illegible]

සමානාදරණීයත්වයක්, සමානාදරණීයත්වයක් සහිතව සිදු වූයේ නම් ||

නැතහොත් නොවේ ||

(a) අපරාධයකට හේතු වූයේ, සමානාදරණීයත්වයක් සහිතව සිදු වූයේ නම්, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

එසේ නොවන අතර, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ නම්, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

සමානාදරණීයත්වයක් සහිතව සිදු වූයේ නම් || A සිදු වූයේ නම්, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

(b) අපරාධයකට හේතු වූයේ, සමානාදරණීයත්වයක් සහිතව සිදු වූයේ නම්, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

එසේ නොවන අතර, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ නම්, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

එසේ නොවන අතර, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ නම්, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

(c) අපරාධයකට හේතු වූයේ, සමානාදරණීයත්වයක් සහිතව සිදු වූයේ නම්, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

එසේ නොවන අතර, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ නම්, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

එසේ නොවන අතර, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ නම්, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

එසේ නොවන අතර, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

එසේ නොවන අතර, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

එසේ නොවන අතර, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ නම්, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

එසේ නොවන අතර, එවිට එය අපරාධයක් ලෙස සලකනු ලැබේ.

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[Part II—

Explanation 2.—Where death is caused by bodily injury, the person who causes such bodily injury shall be deemed to have caused the death, although by resorting to proper remedies and skilful treatment the death might have been prevented.

Explanation 3.—The causing of the death of a child in the mother's womb is not homicide. But it may amount to culpable homicide to cause the death of a living child, if any part of that child has been brought forth, though the child may not have breathed or been completely born.

Murder.

101. Except in the cases hereinafter excepted, culpable homicide is murder,—

(a) if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death; or

(b) if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause the death of the person to whom the harm is caused; or

(c) if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing bodily injury to any person and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death; or

(d) if the person committing the act by which the death is caused, knows that it is so imminently dangerous that it must, in all probability, cause death, or such bodily injury as is likely to cause

ກ່ອນທີ່ພວກເຂົາເຈົ້າຈະສ້າງສາມາດຮັບຜິດຊອບໄດ້, ພວກເຂົາເຈົ້າ
 ຈະຕ້ອງສ້າງສາມາດຮັບຜິດຊອບໄດ້, ພວກເຂົາເຈົ້າ
 ຈະຕ້ອງສ້າງສາມາດຮັບຜິດຊອບໄດ້, ພວກເຂົາເຈົ້າ

॥ १०४ ॥

SOS. ಹಲಗಿರಿಹಳ್ಳಿಯವರೇ ಇವರನ್ನು ಲಗನಿಬಿಟ್ಟುಕೊಟ್ಟು, ಹಲವರೇ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದೇ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ,--

(a) ကိစ္စအကျဉ်းချုပ်၊ အကျဉ်းချုပ်အရပ်များကို ကိစ္စအကျဉ်းချုပ်အရပ်များနှင့် ပတ်သက်၍ အကျဉ်းချုပ်

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

(a) A ପଞ୍ଚାଙ୍ଗରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ କରାଯାଇଥିବା ପର୍ବପର୍ବାଣିର ତାରିଖ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଉପରେ ଆଧାର କରି ନିମ୍ନଲିଖିତ ଗୁଣାବଳୀ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ଗଣନା କରାଯାଇଛି ।

(b) A.C. ZUPKOWSKI, a person who is a resident of the State of New York, and who is a member of the New York State Bar Association, has been appointed as the legal representative of the estate of the deceased, and has been authorized to execute the will of the deceased, and to take any and all action necessary to carry out the provisions of the will, and to defend the estate in any and all proceedings in any court of law or equity, and to do all such other acts and things as may be required in connection with the administration of the estate of the deceased.

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ଅନ୍ତର୍ଜାତୀୟ ଶାନ୍ତି ଦିବସ ପୂର୍ବକ ଶାନ୍ତି ସନ୍ଧି,

(a) နယ်စပ်ဒေသများတွင် အထူးသတိပြုရန် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါ အချက်များကို ထည့်သွင်းစဉ်းစားရန် အကြံပြုပါသည်။

[illegible][illegible]

ಗೌಡನಾಥನು ||-

သက်သာငြိမ်းချမ်းရေးအတွက် အရေးကြီးသော အချက်အလက်များကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

Illustrations.

(a) A, under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by Z, intentionally kills Y, Z's child. This is murder, in as much as the provocation was not given by the child, and the death of the child was not caused by accident or misfortune in doing an act caused by the provocation.

(b) Y gives grave and sudden provocation to A. A, on this provocation, fires a pistol at Y, neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill Z, who is near him, but out of sight. A kills Z. Here A has not committed murder, but merely culpable homicide.

(c) A is lawfully arrested by Z, a bailiff. A is excited to sudden and violent passion by the arrest, and kills Z. This is murder, in as much as the provocation was given by a thing done by a public servant in the exercise of his powers.

(d) A appears as a witness before Z, a Magistrate. Z says that he does not believe a word of A's deposition, and that A has perjured himself. A is moved to sudden passion by these words, and kills Z. This is murder.

(e) A attempts to pull Z's nose. Z, in the exercise of the right of private defence, lays hold of A to prevent him from doing so. A is moved to sudden and violent passion in consequence, and kills Z. This is murder, in as much as the provocation was given by a thing done in the exercise of the right of private defence.

(f) Z strikes B. B is by this provocation excited to violent rage. A, a bystander, intending to take advantage of B's rage, and to cause him to kill Z, puts a knife into B's hand for that purpose. B kills Z with the knife. Here B may have committed only culpable homicide, but A is guilty of murder.

Exception 2.—Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender in the exercise in good faith of the right of private defence of person or property, exceeds the power given to him by law and causes the death of the person against whom he is exercising such right of defence without premeditation, and without any intention of doing more harm than is necessary for the purpose of such defence.

Illustration.

Z attempts to horsewhip A, not in such a manner as to cause grievous hurt to A. A draws out a pistol. Z persists in the assault. A believing in good faith that he can by no other means prevent himself from being horsewhipped, shoots Z dead. A has not committed murder, but only culpable homicide.

Exception 3.—Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, being a public servant or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice, exceeds the powers given to him by law, and causes death

Punishment **104.** Whoever, being under sentence of imprisonment for life, commits murder, shall be ~~formurderby~~ punished with death or with imprisonment for life, which shall mean the remainder of that ~~life-convict.~~ person's natural life.

Punishment **105.** Whoever commits culpable homicide not amounting to murder, shall be punished ~~for~~culpable with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be ~~homicidenot~~ amounting to less than five years but which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine, if the ~~murder.~~ act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death, or of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death; or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and with fine, if the act is done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, or to cause such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.

Causing death **106. (1)** Whoever causes death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not ~~by~~negligence. amounting to culpable homicide, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if such act is done by a registered medical practitioner while performing medical procedure, he 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.— For the purposes of this sub-section, “registered medical practitioner” means a medical practitioner who possesses any medical qualification recognised under the National Medical Commission Act, 2019 and whose name has been entered in the National ~~30 of~~2019. Medical Register or a State Medical Register under that Act.

(2) Whoever causes death of any person by rash and negligent ~~driving~~ of vehicle not amounting to culpable homicide, and escapes without reporting it to a police officer or a Magistrate soon after the incident, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description of a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Abetment of **107.** If any child, any person of unsound mind, any delirious person or any person in ~~suicide of~~child a state of intoxication, commits suicide, whoever abets the commission of such suicide, shall ~~or person of unsound mind.~~ be punished with death or imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Abetment of **108.** If any person commits suicide, whoever abets the commission of such suicide, ~~suicide.~~ shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Attempt to **109. (1)** Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge, and under such ~~murder.~~ circumstances that, if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of murder, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if hurt is caused to any person by such act, the offender shall be liable ~~either to imprisonment for life, or to such punishment as is hereinbefore~~ mentioned.

શ્રીજીવંશીકાવિશ્રવ

ਸ਼ਾਹਮੁਖਿਯਾਨਾਮਾਪੀ

ਸਤਿਨਾਮੁ ਕਰਤਾ ਹਰਿ

ਸੰਘਰਸ਼

ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು

೨೦೫. ಖಣಿಗುಪ್ಪಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅದರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯು ಅಪರಾಧದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ

ಯಾವುದೇ

ಹಿತವಿಲ್ಲದಂತಹದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ -

ಏಕದೇವತೆಯನ್ನು ಉಪಾಸಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು,

ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಗಾಂವ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು

ನಿರ್ದೋಷವಾಗಿರುವವರನ್ನು ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು

೨೦೬. ಖಣಿಗುಪ್ಪಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅದರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯು ಅಪರಾಧದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ

ಗಾಂವ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಗಾಂವ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಹಿತವಿಲ್ಲದಂತಹದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ -

೨೦೭. (೧) ಖಣಿಗುಪ್ಪಣಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದರೆ, ಅದರ ಶಿಕ್ಷೆಯು ಅಪರಾಧದ ಮಟ್ಟದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ದುಷ್ಪರಿಣಾಮದ ಮೇರೆಗೆ

ಗಾಂವ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಗಾಂವ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪರಾಧವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಅಡಚಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು

ಹಿತವಿಲ್ಲದಂತಹದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ -

Sec. 1] _____

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(2) When any person offending under sub-section (1) is under sentence of imprisonment for life, he may, if hurt is caused, be punished with death or with imprisonment for life, which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life.

Illustrations.

(a) A shoots at Z with intention to kill him, under such circumstances that, if death ensued, A would be guilty of murder. A is liable to punishment under this section.

(b) A, with the intention of causing the death of a child of tender years, exposes it in a desert place. A has committed the offence defined by this section, though the death of the child does not ensue.

(c) A, intending to murder Z, buys a gun and loads it. A has not yet committed the offence. A fires the gun at Z. He has committed the offence defined in this section, and, if by such firing he wounds Z, he is liable to the punishment provided by the latter part of sub-section (1).

(d) A, intending to murder Z by poison, purchases poison and mixes the same with food which remains in A's keeping; A has not yet committed the offence defined in this section. A places the food on Z's table or delivers it to Z's servants to place it on Z's table. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

110. Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that, if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of culpable homicide

term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and, if hurt is caused to any

culpable no

institution or any other institution or organisation for obtaining monetary benefits in any form.

(2) Whoever commits organised crime shall,—

(a) if such offence has resulted in the death of any person, be punished with death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees;

(b) in any other case, be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees.

(3) Whoever abets, attempts, conspires or knowingly facilitates the commission of an organised crime, or otherwise engages in any act preparatory to an organised crime, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees.

(4) Any person who is a member of an organised crime syndicate shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees.

(5) Whoever, intentionally, harbours or conceals any person who has committed the offence of an organised crime shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to any case in which the harbour or concealment is by the spouse of the offender.

(6) Whoever possesses any property derived or obtained from the commission of an organised crime or proceeds of any organised crime or which has been acquired through the organised crime, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than two lakh rupees.

(7) If any person on behalf of a member of an organised crime syndicate is, or at any time has been in possession of movable or immovable property which he cannot satisfactorily account for, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to imprisonment for ten years and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than one lakh rupees.

Petty

112. (1) Whoever, being a member of a group or gang, either singly or jointly, commits organised any act of theft, snatching, cheating, unauthorised selling of tickets, unauthorised betting crime.

or gambling, selling of public examination question papers or any other similar criminal act, is said to commit petty organised crime.

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(2) ମଫିଆ-
ମଫିଆ

(୫) ମାପିଆଁ-
 ଶୁଣିବା ଶକ୍ତିର ସମସ୍ତ ଲକ୍ଷଣ ସ୍ପଷ୍ଟ ଭାବରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପିତ ହୋଇଛି ।

ગાંધીજીએ૬૪ઠિસુભાષિભાષિભાષ-

(ඉ) ආර්ථිකය - ආර්ථිකයේ ස්ථාවරත්වය සහ සාර්වජිකත්වය.

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ມີເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບໄຊຊະນະເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບ
 ນາຍກອນກຳປູເຈຍ, ປະທັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບ
 ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລກຳປູເຈຍ, ປະທັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບ
 ມະຫາວິທະຍາໄລກຳປູເຈຍ, ປະທັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບເປຣໄຊ້ຮັບ

(a)“publicfunctionary”meanstheconstitutionalauthoritiesoranyotherfunctionarynotifiedintheOfficialGazettebytheCentralGovernmentaspublic functionary;

(b)“counterfeit Indian currency” means the counterfeit currency as may be declared after examination by an authorised or notified forensic authority that such currency imitates or compromises with the key security features of Indian currency.

(a) if such offence has resulted in the death of any person, be punished with death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine;

(b) in any other case, be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(3) Whoever conspires or attempts to commit, or advocates, abets, advises or incites, directly or knowingly facilitates the commission of a terrorist act or any act preparatory to the commission of a terrorist act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

- (i) സ്കീം അനുസരിച്ച് പദ്ധതി പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് താൽക്കാലികമായി വാടകയ്ക്കായി ഉപയോഗിക്കാവുന്ന ഭവനങ്ങൾ നിർമ്മിക്കുക; പദ്ധതി

- [illegible]

- [illegible]

imprisonment for a term which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(6) Whoever voluntarily harbours or conceals, or attempts to harbour or conceal any person knowing that such person has committed a terrorist act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply to any case in which the harbour or concealment is by the spouse of the offender.

(7) Whoever knowingly possesses any property derived or obtained from commission of any terrorist act or acquired through the commission of any terrorist act shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.—For the removal of doubts, it is hereby declared that the officer not below the rank of Superintendent of Police shall decide whether to register the case under this section or under the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967. 37 of 1967.

Of hurt

Hurt. **114.** Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause hurt.

Voluntarily

115. (1) Whoever does any act with the intention of thereby causing hurt to any person, or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause hurt to any person, and does thereby cause hurt to any person, is said “voluntarily to cause hurt”.

(2) Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (1) of section 122 voluntarily causes hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

Grievous hurt.

116. The following kinds of hurt only are designated as “grievous”, namely:—

- (a) Emasculation;
- (b) Permanent privation of the sight of either eye;
- (c) Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear;
- (d) Privation of any member or joint;
- (e) Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint;
- (f) Permanent disfiguration of the head or face;
- (g) Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth;

(h) Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of fifteen days in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

Voluntarily

117. (1) Whoever voluntarily causes hurt, if the hurt which he intends

119. (1) Whoever voluntarily causes hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer, or voluntarily from any person interested in the sufferer, any property or valuable security, or of causing hurt or constraining the sufferer or any person interested in such sufferer to do anything which is grievous hurt to extort illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence, shall be punished with property, or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be constrained to be liable to fine. illegal act.

120. (1) Whoever voluntarily causes hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer or from any person interested in the sufferer, any confession or any information which may lead to the detection of an offence or misconduct, or for the purpose of constraining the sufferer or any person interested in the sufferer to restore or to cause the restoration of any property or valuable security or to satisfy any claim or demand, or to give information which may lead to the restoration of any property or valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

[illegible][illegible]

(a) A, a police officer, tortures Z in order to induce Z to confess that he committed a crime. A is guilty of an offence under this section.

(b) A, a police officer, tortures B to induce him to point out where certain stolen property is deposited. A is guilty of an offence under this section.

(c) A, a revenue officer, tortures Z in order to compel him to pay certain arrears of revenue due from Z. A is guilty of an offence under this section.

(2) Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt for any purpose referred to in sub-section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Voluntarily **121.(1)** Whoever voluntarily causes hurt to any person being a public servant in the causing hurt or discharge of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person or grievous hurt any other public servant from discharging his duty as such public servant or in consequence to deter public servant from of anything done or attempted to be done by that person in the lawful discharge of his duty his duty. as such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt to any person being a public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person or any other public servant from discharging his duty as such public servant or in consequence of anything done or attempted to be done by that person in the lawful discharge of his duty as such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Voluntarily **122.(1)** Whoever voluntarily causes hurt on grave and sudden provocation, if he causing hurt or neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause hurt to any person other than the grievous hurt person who gave the provocation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description on provocation. for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, if he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt to any person other than the person who gave the provocation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

Explanation.—

This section is subject to the same proviso as *Exception 1* of section 101.

Causing hurt

123. Whoever administers to or causes to be taken by any person any poison or any by means of stupefying, intoxicating or unwholesome drug, or other thing with intent to cause hurt to poison, etc., with intent to such person, or with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of an offence or knowing committal it to be likely that he will thereby cause hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Voluntarily

124. (1) Whoever causes permanent or partial damage or deformity to, or burns or causes maims or disfigures or disables, any part or parts of the body of a person or causes grievous hurt by use of acid, hurt by throwing acid on or by administering acid to that person, or by using any other etc. means with the intention of causing or with the knowledge that he is likely to cause such injury or hurt or causes a person to be in a permanent vegetative state shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and with fine:

Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses of the treatment of the victim:

නදුග්‍රහණයට ලක් වීම

(A)

ග්‍රාහකයාගේ ශරීරයේ කිසිදු කොටසකට හානි සිදු වීම හෝ ඔහුගේ ශරීරයේ කිසිදු කොටසකට හානි සිදු වීම හෝ ඔහුගේ ශරීරයේ කිසිදු කොටසකට හානි සිදු වීම හෝ ඔහුගේ ශරීරයේ කිසිදු කොටසකට හානි සිදු වීම

(b) ග්‍රාහකයාගේ ශරීරයේ කිසිදු කොටසකට හානි සිදු වීම හෝ ඔහුගේ ශරීරයේ කිසිදු කොටසකට හානි සිදු වීම හෝ ඔහුගේ ශරීරයේ කිසිදු කොටසකට හානි සිදු වීම හෝ ඔහුගේ ශරීරයේ කිසිදු කොටසකට හානි සිදු වීම

(c) භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම

(8) උප-

උප- (8) යටතේ සඳහන් කර ඇති පරිදි, භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම

සාක්ෂි සාධකයක්

333. (8) යටතේ සඳහන් කර ඇති පරිදි, භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම

භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම

භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම

භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම

(8) යටතේ සඳහන් කර ඇති පරිදි, භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම හෝ භෞතික හානි සිදු වීම

grievous hurt to that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation

1.—

For the purposes of this section, “acid” includes any substance which has acidic or corrosive character or burning nature, that is capable of causing bodily injury leading to scars or disfigurement or temporary or permanent disability.

Explanation 2.—

For the purposes of this section, permanent or partial damage or deformity or permanent vegetative state shall not be required to be irreversible.

125. Whoever does any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a

Act

endangering

(a) where hurt is caused, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both;

(b) where grievous hurt is caused, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

Of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement

126. (1) Whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent that person from restraining that person.

Wrongful p

Exception.—The obstruction of a private way over land or water which a person in good faith believes himself to have a lawful right to obstruct, is not an offence within the meaning of this section.

Illustration.

A obstructs a path along which Z has a right to pass, A not believing in good faith that he has a right to stop the path. Z is thereby prevented from passing. A wrongfully restrains Z.

(2) Whoever wrongfully restrains any person shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

127. (1) Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said “wrongfully to confine” that person.

Illustrations.

(a) A causes Z to go within a walled space, and locks Z in. Z is thus prevented from proceeding in any direction beyond the circumscribing line of wall. A wrongfully confines Z.

१६३. (१) ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ
 ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಧದಿಂದ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು
 ಅಥವಾ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ
 ಯಾವುದೇ ವಿಧದಿಂದ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ

ದೇಶೀಯರಾದರೆ

ನಡೆಸುವಂತಹ

(a) ಆದಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು
 ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ
 ಅಥವಾ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು
 ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ

(b) ಆದಾಯದ ಮೇಲೆ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು
 ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ
 ಅಥವಾ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು
 ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅಡ್ಡಿಯನ್ನು ಹೇರಲು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ

(8) ಯಾವುದೇ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ
 ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ
 ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ
 ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ, ಅಥವಾ ಅನಿರೋಧಿಸುವಂತಹ

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

(3) Whoever wrongfully confines any person for three days, or more, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

(4) Whoever wrongfully confines any person for ten days or more, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees.

(5) Whoever keeps any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ for the liberation of that person has been duly issued, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he may be liable under any other section of this Chapter and shall also be liable to fine.

(6) Whoever wrongfully confines any person in such manner as to indicate an intention that the confinement of such person may not be known to any person interested in the person so confined, or to any public servant, or that the place of such confinement may not be known to or discovered by any such person or public servant as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable for such wrongful confinement and shall also be liable to fine.

(7) Whoever wrongfully confines any person for the purpose of extorting from the person confined, or from any person interested in the person confined, any property or valuable security or of constraining the person confined or any person interested in such person to do anything illegal or to give any information which may facilitate the commission of an offence, shall be punished

with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(8)Whoeverwrongfullyconfinesanypersonforthepurposeofextortingfromthepersonconfinedoranypersoninterestedinthepersonconfinedanyconfessionoranyinformationwhichmayleadtothedetectionofanoffenceormisconduct,orforthepurposeofconstrainingthepersonconfinedoranypersoninterestedinthepersonconfinedto restore or to cause the restoration of any property or valuable security or to satisfy any claim ordemand,ortogiveinformationwhichmayleadtotherestorationofanypropertyorvaluablesecurity,shallbepunishedwithimprisonmentofeitherdescriptionforatermwhichmayextendtothreeyears,andshallalso beliable to fine.

Of criminal force and assault

Force. **128.** A person is said to use force to another if he causes motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion to that other, or if he causes to any substance such motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion as brings that substance into contact with any part of that other's body, or with anything which that other is wearing or carrying, or with anything so situated that such contact affects that other's sense of feeling:

Provided that the person causing the motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion, causes that motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion in one of the following three ways, namely:—

- (a) by his own bodily power;
- (b) by disposing any substance in such a manner that the motion or change or cessation of motion takes place without any further act on his part, or on the part of any other person;
- (c) by inducing any animal to move, to change its motion, or to cease to move.

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(၄) ဤဥပဒေကြမ်းကော်မတီ၏ အကြံပြုချက်များကို အခြေခံ၍ အောက်ပါအတိုင်း ပြင်ဆင်ရေးရာများကို ဆောင်ရွက်ရန် အမတ်တော်များက အတည်ပြုကြောင်း ဆိုလိုပါသည်။

(၈)ဤဥပဒေသည် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဖြစ်ပေါ်စေရန် ရည်ရွယ်ချက်ဖြင့် ပြုစုထားသည်။

the stream. Here A intentionally causes motion to Z, and he does this by disposing substances in such a manner that the motion is produced without any other action on any person's part. A has therefore intentionally used force to Z;

and if he has done so without Z's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending or knowing it to be likely that this use of force will cause injury, fear or annoyance to Z, A has used criminal force to Z.

(b) Z is riding in a chariot. A lashes Z's horses, and thereby causes them to quicken their pace. Here A has caused change of motion to Z by inducing the animals to change their motion. A has therefore used force to Z; and if A has done this without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten or annoy Z, A has used criminal force to Z.

(c) Z is riding in a palanquin.

A, intending to rob Z, seizes the pole and stops the palanquin. Here

A has caused cessation of motion to Z, and he has done this by his own bodily power. A has therefore used force to Z; and as A has acted thus intentionally, without Z's consent, in order to the commission of an offence. A has used criminal force to Z.

(d) A intentionally pushes against Z in the street. Here A has by his own bodily power moved his own person so as to bring it into contact with Z. He has therefore intentionally used force to Z; and if he has done so without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten or annoy Z, he has used criminal force to Z.

(e) A throws a stone, intending or knowing it to be likely that the stone will be thus brought into contact with Z, or with Z's clothes, or with something carried by Z, or that it will strike water and dash up the water against Z's clothes or something carried by Z. Here, if the throwing of the stone produce the effect of causing any substance to come into contact with Z, or Z's clothes, A has used force to Z, and if he did so without Z's consent, intending thereby to injure, frighten or annoy Z, he has used criminal force to Z.

(f) A intentionally pulls up a woman's veil. Here A intentionally uses force to her, and if he does so without her consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten or annoy her, he has used criminal force to her.

(g) Z is bathing. A pours into the bath water which he knows to be boiling. Here A intentionally by his own bodily power causes such motion in the boiling water as brings that water into contact with Z, or with other water so situated that such contact must affect Z's sense of feeling; A has therefore intentionally used force to Z; and if he has done this without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury, fear or annoyance to Z, A has used criminal force.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

Explanation.—

Merewordsdonotamounttoanassault.Butthewordswhicha personusesmaygiveto hisgesturesorpreparations suchameaning asmaymakethose gestures or preparations amount to an assault.

Illustrations.

(a) Ashakes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that A is about to strike Z. A has committed an assault.

(b) A begins to unloose the muzzle of a ferocious dog, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that he is about to cause the dog to attack Z. A has committed an assault upon Z.

(c) A takes up a stick, saying to Z, “I will give you a beating”. Here, though the words used by A could in no case amount to an assault, and though the mere gesture, unaccompanied by any other circumstances, might not amount to an assault, the gesture explained by the words may amount to an assault.

Punishment

Punishment **131.** Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person otherwise than on grave for assaultor and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either criminal force otherwise than description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to on grave one thousand rupees, or with both. provocation.

Explanation 1.—Grave and sudden provocation will not mitigate the punishment for an offence under this section.—

(a) if the provocation is sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for the offence; or

(b) if the provocation is given by anything done in obedience to the law, or by a public servant, in the lawful exercise of the powers of such public servant; or

(c) if the provocation is given by anything done in the lawful exercise of the right of private defence.

Explanation 2.—Whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to mitigate the offence, is a question of fact.

Assaultor **132.** Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person being a public servant in criminal force the execution of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person from discharging his duty as such public servant, or in consequence of anything done or attempted to be done by such person in the lawful discharge of his duty as 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.

Assaultor **133.** Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, intending thereby to criminal force with intent to dishonour that person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by 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.

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Assaultor **134.** Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, in attempting to commit criminal force in attempt to theft on any property which that person is then wearing or carrying, shall be punished with commit theft imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or

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Assaultor **135.** Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, in attempting wrongfully criminal force to confine that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term in attempt to wrongfully which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with

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ພາກສ່ວນໜຶ່ງພາກນິເທສະພາພະນັດຂໍ້ ພາກສ່ວນໜຶ່ງພາກປົກປິດ
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ਸੇਰੰਬਯਾਟਿੰ੪॥

ਟੇਏਯੇ੪

ಯವನು ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

೧೭. ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

೧೮. ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

೧೯. ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

೨೦. ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

೨೧. ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

೨೨. ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

೨೩. ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

(೨) ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

(i) ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

(ii) ಒಬ್ಬರನ್ನು ಕೊಲ್ಲುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಇತರರನ್ನು ಕೂಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಥವಾ ಅದರ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನವನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದರೆ ಅದು ಅಪರಾಧವೆಸಗಿದವನಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುತ್ತದೆ.

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(iii) exposing or exhibiting, with the object of obtaining or extorting alms, any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease, whether of himself or of any other person or of an animal;

(iv) using such child as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms.

Kidnappingor 140.(1) Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be abductingin murderedormaybesodisposedofastobeputin dangerofbeingmurdered,shallbe orderto punished with imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to murderorfor ransom,etc. ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Illustrations.

(a) Akidnaps Z from India, intending or knowing it to be likely that Z may be sacrificed to an idol. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

(b) A forcibly carries or entices B away from his home in order that B may be murdered. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

(2) Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person or keeps a person in detention after such kidnapping or abduction, and threatens to cause death or hurt to such person, or by his conduct gives rise to a reasonable apprehension that such person may be put to death or hurt, or causes hurt or death to such person in order to compel the Government or any foreign State or international inter-governmental organisation or any other person to do or abstain from doing any act or to pay a ransom, shall be punishable with death, or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(3) Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person with intent to cause that person to be secretly and wrongfully confined, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(4) Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be subjected, or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being subjected to grievous hurt, or slavery, or to the unnatural lust of any person, or knowing it to be likely that such person will be so subjected or disposed of, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

141. Whoever imports into India from any country outside India any girl under the age of girl or boy of twenty-one years or any boy under the age of eighteen years with intent that girl or boy from foreign country may be, or knowing it to be likely that girl or boy will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.

142. Whoever, knowing that any person has been kidnapped or has been abducted, conceals or wrongfully conceals or confines such person, shall be punished in the same manner as if he keeping in confinement, had kidnapped or abducted such person with the same intention or knowledge, or for the kidnapping or same purpose as that with or for which he conceals or detains such person in confinement. abducted person.

143. (1) Whoever, for the purpose of exploitation recruits, transports, harbours, transfers, person. or receives a person or persons, by—

- (a) using threats; or
- (b) using force, or any other form of coercion; or
- (c) by abduction; or
- (d) by practising fraud, or deception; or

දේශිකාපදානුකූලව පරිවර්තනය කළ පිටුවකි.

පරිවර්තනය කළ පිටුවකි.

සටහන.

328. (3) ස්ත්‍රී පරිවර්තනය කළ පිටුවකි. (3) ස්ත්‍රී පරිවර්තනය කළ පිටුවකි.

ස්ත්‍රී පරිවර්තනය කළ පිටුවකි.

(a) ස්ත්‍රී පරිවර්තනය කළ පිටුවකි.

(b) ස්ත්‍රී පරිවර්තනය කළ පිටුවකි.

(c) ස්ත්‍රී පරිවර්තනය කළ පිටුවකි.

(d) ස්ත්‍රී පරිවර්තනය කළ පිටුවකි.

(e) ස්ත්‍රී පරිවර්තනය කළ පිටුවකි.

Sec. 1]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

47

(f) by inducement, including the giving or receiving of payments or benefits, in order to achieve the consent of any person having control over the person recruited, transported, harboured, transferred or received,

commits the offence of trafficking.

Explanation

1.—

The expression “exploitation” shall include any act of physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, beggary or forced removal of organs.

Explanation 2.—The consent of the victim is immaterial in determination of the offence of trafficking.

(2) Whoever commits the offence of trafficking shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years, but which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(3) Where the offence involves the trafficking of more than one person, it shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(4) Where the offence involves the trafficking of a child, it shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(5) Where the offence involves the trafficking of more than one child, it shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than fourteen years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(6) If a person is convicted of the offence of trafficking of a child on more than one occasion, then such person shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person’s natural life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(7) When a public servant or a police officer is involved in the trafficking of any person then, such public servant or police officer shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for

the remainder of that person's natural life, and shall also be liable to fine.

144. (I)Whoever, knowingly or having reason to believe that a child has been trafficked,

Exploitation

imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years, but which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(2) Whoever, knowingly or having reason to believe that a person has been trafficked, engages such person for sexual exploitation in any manner, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years, but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

145. Whoever habitually imports, exports, removes, buys, sells, traffics or deals in Habitual slaves, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description dealing in for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

slaves.

146. Whoever unlawfully compels any person to labour against the will of that person, Unlawful

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

[illegible]

ମଫଜରୀୟାଲ୍‌ସ୍‌ଆଲ୍‌ସ୍‌.-

[illegible]

നാലാമത്ത് പാലായനം.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(2) ऋषिपूज-

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ඒකාබද්ධව ප්‍රතිරෝධය පෙන්වීමට හෝ ප්‍රතිරෝධය පෙන්වීමට ඉඩ ඇති අයට මරණ දඬුවම් හෝ දිගු කාලීන සිර දඬුවම් යෙදවිය හැකි වේ.

(ආ) ආරම්භක අරමුණ අනුව ප්‍රතිරෝධය පෙන්වීමට හෝ ප්‍රතිරෝධය පෙන්වීමට ඉඩ ඇති අයට මරණ දඬුවම් හෝ දිගු කාලීන සිර දඬුවම් යෙදවිය හැකි වේ.

322. (3) යම් අයෙකු විසින් ප්‍රතිරෝධය පෙන්වීමට හෝ ප්‍රතිරෝධය පෙන්වීමට ඉඩ ඇති අයට මරණ දඬුවම් හෝ දිගු කාලීන සිර දඬුවම් යෙදවිය හැකි වේ.

(ඈ) යම් අයෙකු විසින් ප්‍රතිරෝධය පෙන්වීමට හෝ ප්‍රතිරෝධය පෙන්වීමට ඉඩ ඇති අයට මරණ දඬුවම් හෝ දිගු කාලීන සිර දඬුවම් යෙදවිය හැකි වේ.

326. රජයට ප්‍රතිරෝධය පෙන්වීමට හෝ ප්‍රතිරෝධය පෙන්වීමට ඉඩ ඇති අයට මරණ දඬුවම් හෝ දිගු කාලීන සිර දඬුවම් යෙදවිය හැකි වේ.

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

CHAPTER VII

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE

Waging, or
India, or attempts to wage such attempting to war, or abets the waging of
such war, shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life waging war, or
abetting and shall also be liable to fine.

waging of war,
against
Government
of India.

Illustration.

A joins an insurrection against the Government of
India. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

Conspiracy to

148. Whoever within or without and beyond India conspires to com-
mit any of the offences punishable by section 147, or conspires to
overawe, by means of criminal force or offences punishable by the
show of criminal force, the Central Government or any State Government,
shall be punished
section 147. with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either
description which may extend to ten years, 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.

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

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Concealing

150. Whoever by any act, or by any illegal omission, conceal the existence of a ^{with intent to} design to wage war against the Government of India, intending by such concealment to facilitate design to wage 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.

Assaulting

151. Whoever, with the intention of inducing or compelling the President of India, or President, Governor of any State, to exercise or refrain from exercising in any manner any of the lawful powers of such President or Governor, assaults or wrongfully restrains, or attempts wrongfully to compel or to restrain, or overawes, by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, or attempts to restrain so to overawe, such President or Governor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either ^{exercise of any} description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine. ^{lawful power.}

Act

152. Whoever, purposely or knowingly, by words, either spoken or written, or by ^{endangering} signs, or by visible representation, or by electronic communication or by use of financial ^{sovereignty}, mean, or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite, secession or armed rebellion or subversive unity and integrity of activities, or encourages feelings of separatist activities or endangers sovereignty or unity of India. and integrity of India; or indulges in or commits any such act shall be punished with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation.—Comments expressing disapprobation of the measures, or administrative or other action of the Government with a view to obtain their alteration by lawful means without exciting or attempting to excite the activities referred to in this section do not constitute an offence under this section.

Waging war

153. Whoever wages war against the Government of any foreign State at peace with ^{against Government} the Government of India or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall ^{of any foreign} be punished with imprisonment for life, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment of ^{State at peace} either description for a term which may extend to seven years, to which fine may be added, or with ^{Government with} fine. of India.

ଶେଷରେ ମାମୁଁଙ୍କୁ କହି ଦିଅନ୍ତୁ ଯେ ଶ୍ରୀମତୀଙ୍କୁ ଏହି ସମସ୍ତ କଥା କହି ଦିଆଯାଇଛି ଏବଂ ସେମାନେ ଏହାକୁ ଗ୍ରହଣ କରିଛନ୍ତି।

ગેઈઝનાં ઘોળાણી

[illegible][illegible]

ጥፋጥፎናጆሮ

[illegible][illegible]

ମଫଜରୀୟା ପ୍ରତିଷ୍ଠାପନା ॥-

[illegible]

ਗੇਅਰਟੈਂਪਾਯਾਯੀ

[illegible][illegible]

ਟੇਏਨੋਏ੪ਘਘਘਘ

[illegible]

ආගමික සංස්කෘතික අරමුදල
ප්‍රධාන කාර්යාලය

[illegible]

ਘੋਰਾਘੋਰਾ

[illegible]

ພົນເຂົາໄດ້ຮັບການສອນຮຽນຈາກການສຶກສາທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບສູງ
 ທີ່ມີການສຶກສາທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບສູງ ແລະ ການສຶກສາທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບສູງ
 ທີ່ມີການສຶກສາທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບສູງ ແລະ ການສຶກສາທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບສູງ

[illegible][illegible]

॥४०॥

॥ॐ नमः ॥
॥ॐ नमः ॥

ਗੇਭਾਘਾਟਿਐਘਾਘਾਟਿ

[illegible]

[illegible]

§ 88.2(a)(6) **ಅಧೀನಗೊಂಡ** ಉಪರೇಷನ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್‌ವಾಷಿಂಗ್‌ಮಾಷಿನ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು
 ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಸಲ 45 **ದಿನ**ಗಳಲ್ಲಿ
 ಡಿಜಿಟಲ್‌ವಾಷಿಂಗ್‌ಮಾಷಿನ್‌

ພາກສ່ວນທີ່ໄດ້ຮັບການສອນຢ່າງເປັນລະບົບ
 ທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບສູງ ແມ່ນການສອນທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບສູງ
 ແມ່ນການສອນທີ່ມີຄຸນນະພາບສູງ

[illegible]

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154. Whoever commits depredation, or makes preparations to commit depredation, on the territories of any foreign State at peace with the Government of India, shall be punished depredation.

155. Whoever receives any property knowing the same to have been taken in the commission of any of the offences mentioned in sections 153 and 154, 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.

156. Whoever, being a public servant and having the custody of any State prisoner or Publicservant
prisoner of war, voluntarily allows such prisoner to escape from any place in which such voluntarily allowing prisoner is confined, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either prisonerof description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.
Stateorwarto escape.

157. 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

158.Whoever knowingly aids or assists any State prisoner or prisoner of war in Aiding escape escaping from lawful custody, or rescues or attempts to rescue any such prisoner, or harbours of, rescuing or or conceals any such prisoner who has escaped from lawful custody, or offers or attempts to harbouring such prisoner. offer any resistance to the

ආචාර්ය VIII

වෙරෙහි, උග්‍රායුක්තයාගේ අභිමතයක් අනුගමනය කිරීමේදී උපරිමයක් ලෙස

59. ශ්‍රී ලංකාවේ වෙරෙහි, උග්‍රායුක්තයාගේ අභිමතයක් අනුගමනය කිරීමේදී උපරිමයක් ලෙස
 අභිමතයක් අනුගමනය කිරීමේදී උපරිමයක් ලෙස
 උග්‍රායුක්තයාගේ අභිමතයක් අනුගමනය කිරීමේදී උපරිමයක් ලෙස
 අභිමතයක් අනුගමනය කිරීමේදී උපරිමයක් ලෙස

උග්‍රායුක්තයාගේ අභිමතයක් අනුගමනය කිරීමේදී උපරිමයක් ලෙස
 අභිමතයක් අනුගමනය කිරීමේදී උපරිමයක් ලෙස
 අභිමතයක් අනුගමනය කිරීමේදී උපරිමයක් ලෙස

උග්‍රායුක්තයාගේ අභිමතයක් අනුගමනය කිරීමේදී උපරිමයක් ලෙස
 අභිමතයක් අනුගමනය කිරීමේදී උපරිමයක් ලෙස

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

Abetment of

162.

Whoever abets an assault by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, such an assault, if Navy or Air Force of the Government of India, on any superior officer being in the execution assault committed. 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.

Abetment of

163. Whoever abets the desertion of any officer,

soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, desertion of Navy or Air Force of the Government of India, shall be punished with imprisonment of either soldier, sailor or airman. description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Harbouring

164. Whoever, except as hereinafter excepted, knowing or having reason to believe

deserter. that an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India, has deserted, harbours such officer, soldier, 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 the spouse of the deserter.

Deserter

165. The master or person in charge of a merchant vessel, on board of which any

concealed deserter from the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India is concealed, shall, board though ignorant of such concealment, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three thousand merchant vessel through rupees, if he might have known of such concealment but for some neglect of his duty as such negligence of master or person in charge, or but for some want of discipline on board of the vessel. master.

Abetment of

166. Whoever abets what he knows to be an act of insubordination

by an officer, act of soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force, of the Government of India, shall, if insubordination by soldier,

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

51

(ii) accept 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.

171. (1) Whoever voluntarily interferes or attempts to interfere with the free exercise of Undue

any electoral right commits the offence of undue influence at an election. influence at elections.

(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).

(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.

172. Whoever at an election applies for a voting paper on votes in the name of any Person or at other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or who having voted once at elections.

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:

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a person who has been authorised to vote as proxy for an

CoinageAct, 2011 and includes metal used for the time being as money and is stamped 11of2011.
and issued by or under the authority of any State or Sovereign Power intended to be soused;

(4) a person commits the offence of counterfeiting coin 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; and

Using as
to, or buys or receives from, any genuine, forged or other person, or otherwise
traffics or uses as genuine, any forged or counterfeit coin, stamp,
or counterfeit
coin,
currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to
believe the same to be forged or Government
counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with
imprisonment of either stamp,
currency-notes description for a term which may extend to ten years, and
shall also be liable to fine.
or bank-notes.
Possession of

orbank-notes. *Explanation.*—

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၄၁၆. နှိုင်းနာဖိုဏ်ဇာနည် ဟောပြောကြားသောအခါက နှိုင်းနာဖိုဏ်ဇာနည်၊ ငွေငွေငွေငွေငွေ
 နှိုင်းနာဖိုဏ်ဇာနည်၊ ငွေငွေငွေငွေငွေ နှိုင်းနာဖိုဏ်ဇာနည်၊ ငွေငွေငွေငွေငွေ
 နှိုင်းနာဖိုဏ်ဇာနည်။

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

fictitious stamp 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 178 to 181 (both inclusive), and sections 183 to 185 (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 clause (12) of section 2, be deemed to include the person or persons authorised by law to administer executive Government in any part of India or in any foreign country.

Person **187.** Whoever, being employed in any mint lawfully established in India, does any act, employed in mint causing or omits what he is legally bound to do, with the intention of causing any coin issued from coin to be of that mint to be of a different weight or composition from the weight or composition fixed by different weight or law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to composition seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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Unlawfully **188.** Whoever, without lawful authority, takes out of any mint, lawfully established in taking coining instrument India, any coining tool or instrument, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description from mint. for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

CHAPTER XI

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY

Unlawful **189. (1)** An assembly of five or more persons is designated an “unlawful assembly”, if assembly. the common object of the persons composing that assembly is—

(a) to overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, the Central Government or any State Government or Parliament or the Legislature of any

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ମୃତ୍ୟୁ

[illegible]

ਸਰੋਤ: ਸਾਹਿਤ ਅਕਾਦਮੀ, ਭਾਰਤ

૧૭૭. (૬) નીચેનામાંથી કયો જીવજનકારી જીવજનકારી નથી? (૧) કાચી પાણી (૨) કાચી પાણી (૩) કાચી પાણી (૪) કાચી પાણી

ਅੰਮ੍ਰਿਤਸਰ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਫਤਿਹਗੜ੍ਹ ਜਲੰਧਰ ਲੁਧਿਆਣਾ ਫਰੀਦਕੋਟ ਫਤਿਹਗੜ੍ਹ

- [illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Sec. 1] _____

description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

(5) 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 sub-section (1), the offender shall be punishable under sub-section (3).

(6) Whoever hires or engages, or employs, 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.

(7) 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.

(8) 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 sub-section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

(9) Whoever, being so engaged or hired as referred to in sub-section (8), 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.

190. 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 of an unlawful assembly, every person who, at the time of the offence committing of that offence, is a member of the same assembly, is guilty of that offence.

191. (1) Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any

taking place, and for suppressing and dispersing the same.

(3) 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.

Affray.
public

194. (1) When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the peace, they are said to commit an affray.

(2) 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 thousand rupees, or with both.

Assaulting or
on

195. (1) Whoever assaults or obstructs any public servant or uses criminal force

on obstructing any public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant in endeavouring to public servant when

disperse an unlawful assembly, or to suppress a riot or affray, shall be punished with

h suppressing imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine riot, etc. which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees, or with both.

(2) Whoever threatens to assault or attempts to obstruct any public servant or threatens

or attempts to use criminal force to 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, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Promoting
enmity

196. (1) Whoever—

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(a) by words, either spoken or written, or by

signs or by visible representations different or through electronic communication or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote, group on grounds of on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or religion, race,

any other ground whatsoever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will place of birth, residence,

between different religious, racial, language or regional

groups or castes or

language

communities; or

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හ, උද්වේගාත්මකයන්ගේ ස්වභාවික අයිතිවාසිකම් පිළිබඳව ප්‍රතික්ෂේපයක් කිරීමට හෝ
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999. (5) ක්‍රියාකාරීත්වයක් සහතිකයක් ලෙස-

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Sec. 1] _____

(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; or

(c) organises 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) 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.

197.(1) Whoever, by word or sign, spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or through electronic communication or otherwise,—

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 shall, 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

(c) makes or publishes any 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; or

(d) makes or publishes false or misleading information, jeopardising the sovereignty, unity and integrity or security of India,

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.

CHAPTER XII

OF OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS

198. Whoever, being a public servant, knowingly disobeys any direction of the law as Public servant to the way in which he is to conduct himself as such public servant, intending to cause, or disobeying law,

Imputations
assertions

with intent to

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 අධිකාරියකට එරෙහිව ක්‍රියාකළහොත්,

අංශය XII

සේවයේ යෙදී සිටින අයෙකු විසින් නීතිගතව පවතින අධිකාරියකට එරෙහිව ක්‍රියාකළහොත්

199. යම් අයෙකු විසින් නීතිගතව පවතින අධිකාරියකට එරෙහිව ක්‍රියාකළහොත්,

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

Illustration.

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, 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.

Public servant
disobeying
direction under

199. Whoever, being a public servant,—

(a) knowingly disobeys any direction of the law which prohibits him from requiring law.

the attendance at any place of any person for the purpose of investigation into an offence or any other matter; or

(b) knowingly disobeys, to the prejudice of any person, any other direction of the law regulating the manner in which he shall conduct such investigation; or

(c) fails to record any information given to him under sub-section (1) of section 173 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 in relation to cognizable offence punishable under section 64, section 65, section 66, section 67, section 68, section 70, section 71, section 74, section 76, section 77, section 79, section 124, section 143 or section 144,

shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment

200.

Whoever, being in charge of a hospital, public or private, whether run by the Government, the State Government, local bodies or any other person, contravenes treatment of

victim.

the provision of section 397 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Public servant

201. Whoever, being a public servant, and being, as

such public servant, charged with framing an incorrect

the preparation or translation of any document or electronic record, frames, prepares or

document which translates that document or electronic record in a manner

which he knows or believes to be intended to cause incorrect, intending thereby to cause or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury.

151 / 266

ਯੋਧਾਟੋਕੜ,
ਟੋਕੜਾੜ

ਸਾਹਿਤਕਾਰਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਭਰੋਸਾ

456 ආ

શ્રીરેખાજીઘઠયા

ਸਾਹਿਤਪਿਆਰਭਾਸ਼ਾ

ਘੋਰਾਏਦਰੇਕ੪

យកសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះមកអនុវត្តតាមការណែនាំរបស់គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត
 ដើម្បីធានាបាននូវភាពត្រឹមត្រូវ និងសុវត្ថិភាពនៃការបោះឆ្នោត។ យកសេចក្តីសម្រេចនេះ
 អនុវត្តតាមការណែនាំរបស់គណៈកម្មាធិការជាតិរៀបចំការបោះឆ្នោត។

શ્રીરેખાજીઠયાંઈ

ਸ੍ਰੀਯੋਨਾਮ

[illegible]

શ્રીરેભાળીઠા

[illegible]

ප්‍රධානාමාත්‍යවරයාගේ නිවෙස, 10, ප්‍රධාන මාර්ගය, කොළඹ 03.

[illegible]

Sec. 1]

CHAPTER XIII

OF CONTEMPT OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

206. 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

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

(b) where such summons or notice or order is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document or an electronic record in a Court shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

207. Whoever in any manner intentionally prevents the serving on himself, or on any of any such summons, notice or order or intentionally proceeding, or

public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to direct such proclamation to be made,—

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

(b) where the summons, notice, order or proclamation is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document or electronic record in a Court, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

208. Whoever, being legally bound to attend in person or by an agent at a certain place Non- and time in obedience to a summons, notice, order, or proclamation proceeding from any attendance in obedience to 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 public servant. before the time at which it is lawful for him to depart,—

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

(b) where the summons, notice, order or proclamation is to attend in person or by agent in a Court with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

Illustrations.

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

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

210. Whoever, being legally bound to produce or deliver up any document or electronic produce document or record to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits so to produce or deliver up the electronic same,—

record to public servant by person (a) shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both; to produce it.

(b) and where the document or electronic record is to be produced or delivered up to a Court with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

Illustration.

A, being legally bound to produce a document before a District Court, intentionally omits to produce the same. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

Omissionto **211.** Whoever, being legally bound to give any notice or to furnish information on any givenoticeor subject to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits to give such notice or to furnish informationto publicservant such information in the manner and at the time required by law.—

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

(b) where 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 ten thousand rupees, or with both;

(c) where the notice or information required to be given is required by an order passed under section 394 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraks

haSanhita,2023with 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.

Furnishing

212. 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 information. reason to believe to be false,—

(a) shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both;

(b) where 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 legally bound to give early and punctual information of the above fact to the officer of the nearest police station, wilfully misinform 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 this section.

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212. කවරෙක් නීතිමය වශයෙන් තමාගේ දුරකථන මගින්

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ප්‍රකාශනයක්

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(a) කවරෙක් නීතිමය වශයෙන් තමාගේ දුරකථන මගින් තමාගේ දුරකථන මගින්

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(b) කවරෙක් නීතිමය වශයෙන් තමාගේ දුරකථන මගින් තමාගේ දුරකථන මගින්

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ନିଉକ୍ଷିତ୍ତଂ ଚ ଚାଗେତ୍ତଂ ନିଉକ୍ଷିତ୍ତଂ ନିଉକ୍ଷିତ୍ତଂ ନିଉକ୍ଷିତ୍ତଂ ନିଉକ୍ଷିତ୍ତଂ ନିଉକ୍ଷିତ୍ତଂ
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Sec. 1]

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Explanation.—In section 211 and in this section the word “offence” include any act committed at any place out of India, which, if committed in India, would be punishable under any of the following sections, namely, 103, 105, 307, sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 309, sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5) of section 310, 311, 312, clauses (f) and (g) of section 326, sub-sections (4), (6), (7) and (8) of section 331, clauses (a) and (b) of section 332 and the word “offender” includes any person who is alleged to have been guilty of any such act.

213. Whoever refuses to bind himself by an oath or affirmation to state the truth, Refusing to
 extend to five thousand rupees, or with both. to make it.

214. Whoever, being legally bound to state the truth on any subject to any public Refusing to
 with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

215. 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 three thousand rupees, or with both.

216. Whoever, being legally bound by an oath or affirmation to state the truth on False
 that subject, any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be or person
 false or does not believe to be true, shall be punished with imprisonment of either

217. Whoever gives to any public servant any information which he knows or False
 believes to be false, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will
 information,
 by power to him; or injury of
 of any person,

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

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.

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ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
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 ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

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ਸੇਰੰਬਯਾਟੀਆਟੀ ॥

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[illegible][illegible]

either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

by authority of
 extend to five hundred rupees, or
 with both.
 public servant.
 Illegal purchase

220. Whoever, at any sale of property held by the lawful authority of a public servant, or bid for property offered for sale, 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 public servant. under which he lays himself by such bidding, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Obstructing

221. Whoever voluntarily obstructs any public servant in the discharge of his public functions, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand and five hundred rupees, or with both.

Omission to

222. 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,—

bound by law

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

(b) and where 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 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 thousand rupees, or with both.

223. 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,—

Disobedience

(a) shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, be punished with simple

[illegible][illegible]

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

It is not necessary that the offenders 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.

An order is promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate 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.

publicservanttodoanyact,ortoformbearordelaytodoanyact,connectedwiththe 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.

publicservan

to compel or
lawful power

OFFALSEEVIDENCEANDOFFENCESAGAINSTPUBLICJUSTICE

state the truth, or being bound by law to make a declaration upon any subject, makes any evidence.
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.

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

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.

(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) පාලන පාලන ක්‍රියාත්මක කිරීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති

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[illegible][illegible][illegible]

೩೩೭. ಖಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರವೆಂಬುದು ಒಂದು ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಖಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಖಗೋಳದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನ, ಚಲನೆ, ಗುಣ, ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಖಗೋಳಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಖಗೋಳದ ವಸ್ತುಗಳ ಸ್ಥಾನ, ಚಲನೆ, ಗುಣ, ಮೊದಲಾದವುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಧ್ಯಯನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ.

truly, that which is not and which he does not believe to be a true interpretation or translation. A has given false evidence.

Fabricating

228.Whoever causes any circumstance to exist or makes any false entry in any false evidence, book or record, or electronic record or makes any document or electronic record 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 jewelry into a box belonging to Z, with the intent on 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. 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.

Punishment

229. (1) Whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any stage of a judicial proceeding, or fabricates false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a evidence.

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 which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

(2) Whoever intentionally gives or fabricates false evidence in any case other than that referred to in sub-section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

170 / 266

240. 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.

Explanation.—

In sections 238 and 239 and in this section the word “offence” includes any act committed at any place out of India, which, if committed in India, would be punishable under any of the following sections, namely, 103, 105, 307, sub-sections (2), (3) and (4) of section 309, sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5) of section 310, 311, 312, clauses (f) and (g) of section 326, sub-sections (4), (6), (7) and (8) of section 331, clauses (a) and (b) of section 332.

241. Whoever secretes or destroys any document or electronic record which he is lawfully compelled to produce as evidence in a Court or in any proceeding or 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 three years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

242. 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 personation years, or with fine, or with both.

243. Whoever fraudulently removes, conceals, transfers or delivers to any person any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest 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 in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

244. 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 is not satisfied of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced by a Court 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 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.

Illustration.

A institutes a suit against 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.

Dishonestly

246. Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly, or with intent to injure or annoy any person, makes in a Court 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.

Fraudulently

247. Whoever fraudulently obtains a decree or order against any person for a sum obtaining not due, or for a larger sum than is due or for any property or interest in property to which decree or order is not due, 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.

False charge

248. 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 injury, proceeding or charge against that person,—

(a) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine which may extend to two lakh rupees, or with both;

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

Harbouring

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

[illegible][illegible]

anoffender 1

(a) 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;

(b) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;

(c) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment not extending to ten years, 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.

251. Whoever gives or causes, or offers or agrees to give or cause, any gratification ^{Offering gift} to any person, or restores or causes the restoration of any property to any person, in ^{or restoration} consideration of that person's concealing an offence, or of his screening any person from ^{of property in consideration} legal punishment for any offence, or of his not proceeding against any person for the ^{of screening} purpose of bringing him to legal punishment shall, —offender.

(a) 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;

(b) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;

(c) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment not extending to ten years, 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.

Exception. —

The provisions of this section and section 250 do not extend to any case in which the offence may lawfully be compounded.

252. Whoever takes or agrees or consents to take any gratification under pretence ^{Taking gift to}

or on account of helping any person to recover any movable property of which he shall ^{help to recover stolen} have been deprived by any offence punishable under this Sanhita, shall, unless he ^{uses property, etc.}

all means in his power to cause the offender to be apprehended and convicted of the

ಯೌಗ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ ||

ಹಾಗೆಯೇ ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ವಿಧವೆ ಇದೆ. ಅದು ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮರಳಿಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಮರಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಮರಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಮರಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ||

ಒಂದು ವಿಧವೆ ಇದೆ ||

ಬರಹವು-

ಒಂದು ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿಗೆ ಸೇರಿದ ಸ್ವತ್ತು ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವತ್ತುಗಳನ್ನು ಮರಳಿಸುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಮರಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಮರಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಮರಳಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಒಪ್ಪಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ||

ಯೇನುಂಟಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಒಳಗಿನ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ, ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೩೯೦. ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ

ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

(b) ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

(c) ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

(a) ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

(b) ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

(c) ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

೩೯೩.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಉದಾಹರಣೆಗೆ, ಒಬ್ಬ ವ್ಯಕ್ತಿ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಅನ್ವಯಿಸುವುದಿಲ್ಲ, ಮತ್ತು ಅದರ ವಿರುದ್ಧವಾಗಿ ಯಾವುದೇ ಅಧಿಕಾರವೂ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

70

offence, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Harbouring **253.** Whenever any person convicted of or charged with an offence, being in lawful offenderwho custody for that offence, escapes from such custody, or whenever a public servant, in the hasescaped fromcustody exerciseofthelawfulpowersofsuchpublicservant, ordersacertainpersontobe orwhose apprehended for an offence, whoever, knowing of such escape or order for apprehension, apprehension harboursorconcealsthatpersonwiththeintentionofpreventinghimfrombeing hasbeen ordered. apprehended, shall be punished in the manner following, namely:—

(a) if the offence for which the person was in custody is ordered to be apprehended or 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;

(b) if the offence is punishable with 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;

(c) 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.

Explanation.—“Offence” in this section includes also any act or omission of which a person is alleged to have been guilty out of India, which, if he had been guilty of in India, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition, or otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in 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 India.

Exception.—The provisions of this section do not extend to the case in which the harbour or concealment is by the spouse of the person to be apprehended.

Penalty for

254. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that any persons are about to harbour or commit or have recently committed robbery or dacoity, harbours them or any of them, with robbers or dacoits, 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 India.

Exception.—The provisions of this section do not extend to the case in which the harbour is by the spouse of the offender.

Public servant

255. Whoever, being a public servant, knowingly disobeys any direction of the law disobeying 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 intent to save punishment, or subject him to a less punishment than that to which he is liable, or wi

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

(c) ~~ඔප්පු~~ ~~සාධක~~ ~~විස්තරය~~

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ମଫିକ୍ସାପାଲିକା--

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ພ້ອມທັງເພີ່ມການເຂົ້າມາຮຽນຢູ່ໜ້າທີ່ປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ປະຕິບັດ
 ມາດຕະການຕໍ່ສູ້ການປະຕິບັດໜ້າທີ່ປະຕິບັດ.

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ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

ಗೌಡನಾಥನು ||-

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ඇංආර්ග්‍යාලික ||-

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શ્રીરેખાળીમંટેટબુદ

၆၆၆. ဂာဇတီယာဂဏ္ဍဝိသုဒ္ဓိသုတ္တံ, နတ္ထိယသင်္ဂဟိတဂဏ္ဍဝိသုဒ္ဓိသုတ္တံ

ယောဇနာတို့၏အမည်များကိုလည်းကောင်း၊ နောက်ဆုံးသတ်မှတ်ထားသည့်
စာရင်းများကိုလည်းကောင်း၊ အထူးသဖြင့် ပုံနှိပ်ထုတ်ဝေမှုများကိုလည်းကောင်း
အခြားသော စာရင်းများကိုလည်းကောင်း၊ အချက်အလက်များကိုလည်းကောင်း

ಹೃದಯದಿಂದ ಹೃದಯಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿದಂತೆ ಸಮಗ್ರವಾಗಿ ಬಿಡುಗಡೆ ಮಾಡುವುದು
 ಸೆಪ್ಟೆಂಬರ್ ೨೦೧೭ರಲ್ಲಿ

ചിയാപാലം

[illegible]

ਘੋਟਣਾ ਘਟਨਾ ਦਾ ਸਮੇਂ ਸਿਰ ਪਹੁੰਚਣ ਲਈ ਸੜਕ ਦੇ ਦੋਵੇਂ ਪਾਸਿਆਂ ਵਿੱਚ ਰੋਕੂ ਥਰੋਲੋਕਾਂ ਦੀ ਸਹੂਲਤ ਹੋਵੇ।

ຕຳນິໄສ-ຕຳນິໄສ ກໍ່ເປັນໄປຕາມຄຳສັ່ງຂອງພະພຸດທະບາເຈົ້າ, ຕາມຄຳສັ່ງຂອງ
 ຕາມຄຳສັ່ງຂອງພະພຸດທະບາເຈົ້າ ມີ

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

Sec. 1]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

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256. Whoever, being a public servant, and being as such public servant, charged

Publicservant

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

or with both.

257. Whoever, being a public servant, corruptly or maliciously makes or pronounces Publicservant

in any stage of a judicial proceeding, any report, order, verdict, or decision which he in judicial proceeding knows to be contrary to law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for corruptly a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both. making report, etc., contrary to law.

258. Whoever, being in any office which gives him legal authority to commit persons

fortrialortoconfinement,ortokeeppersonsinconfinement,corruptlyormaliciously
punishedwithimprisonmentofeitherdescriptionforatermwhichmayextendtoseven

259. Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to Intentional

apprehend or to keep in confinement any person charged with or liable to be apprehended or to keep in confinement 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, shall be punished, — to apprehend.

(a)with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

(c) 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.

person

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

(b)withimprisonmento feitherdescriptionforater
mwhichmayextendto 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, or by virtue of a commutation of such
sentence, to imprisonment for life or imprisonment
for a term of ten years, or upwards;or

(c) with imprisonment for 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 to imprisonment for a term not extending to ten years or if the person was lawfully committed to custody.

261.

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

Resistanceor

262. 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

apprehension. detained for any such offence, shall

bepunishedwithimprisonment ofeitherdescription 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.

Resistanceor

263. 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 lawful apprehension other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained for an offence.—

of another

person.

person. (a) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; or

(b)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

(c) 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

(d) if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is liable under the sentence of a Court or by virtue of a commutation of such a sentence, to imprisonment for life, 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

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

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

ກົມພັດທະນາແຮງມະນຸດ ແລະ ການສຶກສາ
 ກົມພັດທະນາແຮງມະນຸດ ແລະ ການສຶກສາ
 ກົມພັດທະນາແຮງມະນຸດ ແລະ ການສຶກສາ

[illegible]

8.48. සැළකිල්ලට ගත් විට 2016 වසරේ සැළකිල්ලට ගත් විට 2016 වසරේ සැළකිල්ලට ගත් විට
සැළකිල්ලට ගත් විට 2016 වසරේ සැළකිල්ලට ගත් විට 2016 වසරේ සැළකිල්ලට ගත් විට

සුද්ධාප්තවිධිවිධානවලට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කළ යුතු බවට සඳහන් කර ඇති අතර, සුද්ධාප්ත
පනිවිලයකට පැමිණීමේදී, සුද්ධාප්තවලට අනුකූලව කටයුතු කළ යුතු බවට සඳහන් කර ඇති අතර, සුද්ධාප්ත

උද්‍යෝගාංගිකව

ආර්ථිකයේ ස්ථාවරත්වය සහතික කර ගැනීම සඳහා

ආර්ථිකයේ ස්ථාවරත්වය සහතික කර ගැනීම සඳහා

[illegible]

ಗೃಹಪಾಲಕನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು-
ಗೃಹಪಾಲಕನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು,
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು
ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕು

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

೨೨೨. ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

(a) ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

(b) ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

(c) ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

(d) ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

(e) ಪ್ರಾಚಾರ್ಯನಾಗಿರಬೇಕಾದುದರಿಂದಲೇ ಇವನು

Sec. 1]

THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

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264. Whoever, being a public servant legally bound as such public servant

o Omission to apprehend, or to keep in confinement, any person in any case not provided for in section 259,

part of public

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

265. Whoever, in any case not provided for in section 262 or section 263 or in any

which he is lawfully detained, or rescues or attempts to rescue

or escape or

any other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained, shall

be rescuee in cases

266. Whoever, having accepted any conditional remission of punishment, knowingly Violation of

violates any condition on which such remission was granted, shall be punished

with the condition of

apprehend, o

Resistance or

nototh

remission of

to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be infected of disease dangerous punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, to life, or with fine, or with both.

Disobedience **273.** Whoever knowingly disobeys any rule made by the Government for putting any to quarantine mode of transport into a state of quarantine, or for regulating the intercourse of any such rule.

transport in a state of quarantine or 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.

Adulteration

274. Whoever adulterates any article of food or drink, so as to make such article of food or drink intended noxious as food or drink, intending to sell such article as food or drink, or knowing it to be for sale, 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 five thousand rupees, or with both.

Sale of noxious

275. Whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, as food or drink, any article which food or drink, has been rendered or has become noxious, or is in a state unfit for food 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 five thousand rupees, or with both.

Adulteration

276. Whoever adulterates any drug or medical preparation in such a manner as to of drugs, 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 if it had not undergone such adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Sale of

277. Whoever, knowing any drug or medical preparation to have been adulterated in adulterated such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, sells drugs, 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 five thousand rupees, or with both.

Sale of drug as

278. Whoever knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or issues from a dispensary a different for medicinal purposes, any drug or medical preparation, as a different drug or medicinal drug or 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 five thousand rupees, or with both.

Fouling water

279. Whoever voluntarily corrupts or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, of public spring or so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used, shall be punished with

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.

282. Whoever navigates any vessel in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

Rash navigation

283. 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, and with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees.

Exhibition of

false light,

284. Whoever knowingly or negligently conveys, or causes to be conveyed for hire, Conveying 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 five thousand rupees, or with both. vessel.

285. 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 obstruction in public way or public line of navigation, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees. navigation.

286. 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 conduct with respect to knowingly or negligently omit to take such order with any poisonous substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such substance. 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 five thousand rupees, or with both.

287. 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 conduct with respect to fire 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 matter. 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 two thousand rupees, or with both.

288. 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 conduct with respect to knowingly or negligently omit to take such order with any explosive substance

nhis explosive
possessionasissufficienttoguardagainstanyprobabledangertohumanlifefro
mthat substance.
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 five thousand rupees, or with
both.

289.Whoever does, with any machinery, any act so rashly or negligently as to
endanger Negligent
humanlifeortobelikelytocausehurtorinjurytoanyotherpersonorknowinglyor
conductwith respectto negligently omits to take such order with any
machinery in his possession or under his care machinery.
asissufficienttoguard against any
probabledangertohumanlifefromsuchmachinery, shall be
punished with imprisonment of either description for a
term which may extend to six months, or with fine which
may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

290. Whoever, in pulling down, repairing or constructing any
building, knowingly or Negligent negligently omits to take such measures
with that building as is sufficient to guard against conductwith
repairingor months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees,
or with both. constructing

೨೮೯. ಒಬ್ಬರೇ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಅಥವಾ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ

ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ

೨೯೦. ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ

ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ

೨೯೧.
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ

ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ

೨೯೨. ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ

೨೯೩. ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ
ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ಯಾವುದೇ ಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ

සහායකයෙකු, ප්‍රාදේශීය මට්ටමේ සහ ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ
 ප්‍රාදේශීය සහ ස්වදේශීය සහායකයෙකුගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට
 සූදානම් විය යුතුය.

899. නිවැරදිව නොකළ සහායකයෙකු, ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ සහ ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ
 සහායකයෙකුගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.
 නිවැරදිව නොකළ සහායකයෙකුගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.
 නිවැරදිව නොකළ සහායකයෙකුගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.
 ප්‍රාදේශීය මට්ටමේ සහ ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ
 සහායකයෙකුගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.

900. ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ සහ ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ
 සහායකයෙකුගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.
 ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ සහ ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ
 සහායකයෙකුගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.
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 සහායකයෙකුගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.

901. ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ සහ ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ
 සහායකයෙකුගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.
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 සහායකයෙකුගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.
 ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ සහ ස්වදේශීය මට්ටමේ
 සහායකයෙකුගේ සේවයේ යෙදවීමට සූදානම් විය යුතුය.

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THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY

[Part II—

Negligent **291.** Whoever knowingly or negligently omits to take
 such measures with any animal conductwith in his possession as is sufficient
 to guard against any probable danger to human life, or any respectto
 animal. 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 five thousand
 rupees, or with both.

Punishmentfor **292.** Whoever commits a public nuisance in any case not
 otherwise punishable by this publicnuisance Sanhita shall be punished with
 fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

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Continuance of

293. Whoever repeats or continues a public nuisance, having been enjoined by any nuisance after public servant who has lawful authority to issue such injunction not to repeat or continue injunction discontinues to such nuisance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Sale, etc., of

294. (1) For the purposes of sub-section (2), a book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, obscene books, etc. painting, representation, figure or any other object, including display of any content in electronic form 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.

(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, produces or has in his possession any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation or figure or any other obscene object whatsoever in whatever manner; 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 receives profits from any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such obscene objects are, for any of the purposes aforesaid, made produced, purchased, kept, imported, exported, conveyed, publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation; or

(d) advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever that any person is engaged or is ready to engage in any act which is an offence under this section, or that any such obscene object can be procured from or through any person; or

(e) offers or attempts to do any act which is an offence under this section,

shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, and, in the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and also with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.

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

Uttering words, **302.** Whoever, with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any etc., with person, utters any word or makes any sound in the hearing of that person or makes any deliberate intent to gesture in the sight of that person or places any object in the sight of that person, shall be wound religious punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or feelings of any with fine, or with both. person.

CHAPTER XVII

OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

Of theft

Theft.

303. (1) Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.

Explanation

1.—

A thing so long as it is attached to the earth, not being movable property, is not the subject of theft; but it becomes capable of being the subject of theft as soon as it is severed from the earth.

Explanation 2.—A moving effected by the same act which affects the severance may be a theft.

Explanation 3.—A person is said to cause a thing to move by removing an obstacle which prevented it from moving or by separating it from any other thing, as well as by actually moving it.

Explanation 4.—A person, who by any means causes an animal to move, is said to move that animal, and to move everything which, in consequence of the motion so caused, is moved by that animal.

Explanation 5.—The consent mentioned in this section may be express or implied, and may be given either by the person in possession, or by any person having for that purpose authority either express or implied.

Illustrations.

(a) A cuts down a tree on Z's ground, with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of Z's possession without Z's consent. Here, as soon as A has severed the tree in order to such taking, he has committed theft.

(b) A puts a bait for dogs in his pocket, and thus induces Z's dog to follow it. Here, if A's intention be dishonestly to take the dog out of Z's possession

without Z's consent. A has committed theft as soon as Z's dog has begun to follow A.

(c)

A

meets a bullock carrying a box of treasure. He drives the bullock in a certain direction, in order that he may dishonestly take the treasure. As soon as the bullock begins to move, A has committed theft of the treasure.

(d) A being Z's servant, and entrusted by Z with the care of Z's plate, dishonestly runs away with the plate, without Z's consent. A has committed theft.

(e) Z, going on a journey, entrusts his plate to A, the keeper of a warehouse, till Z shall return. A carries the plate to a goldsmith and sells it. Here the plate was not in Z's possession. It could not therefore be taken out of Z's possession, and A has not committed theft, though he may have committed criminal breach of trust.

ଟିଏବିମଧ୍ୟେ

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

ਸ੍ਰੀਯੋਗੇਸ਼ਵਰਾਯਤਮਾਯ

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[illegible][illegible]

ਘਰੀਏਸ੍ਰੀ॥

ᠰᠤᠩᠭᠡᠨ XVII

ટાલ-ઢાળાળીભેરેપાડાંટુંઠાભાવેવળી

ନିଷାଦିକ୍ଷୟଃ

[illegible]

ਧ੍ਰੇਲ੍ਹਾਟੀ ਆਠਜੀਘਰੀਆਘਰਾਠਾਟੀਘਰੀਠਾਠਾਟੀਠਾਠਾਟੀਘਰੀ॥

[illegible][illegible]

ಗೌರವಾನ್ವಿತರೇ:-

[illegible]

ಗೃಹಸ್ಥವರ್ತನಾಧಿಕಾರ-
 ಹೇಗೆಯಾದರೂ ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು
 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ

ಗೃಹಸ್ಥವರ್ತನಾಧಿಕಾರ-
 ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು
 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ

ಗೃಹಸ್ಥವರ್ತನಾಧಿಕಾರ-
 ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು
 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ

ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು
 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ

ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು

(a) ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು
 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ

(b) ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು
 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ

(c) ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು

ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು
 ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
 ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಥವಾ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ
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(d) ಒಂದು ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದರಲ್ಲಿ ಇರುವುದು
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(f) A finds a ring belonging to Z on a table in the house which Z occupies. Here the ring is in Z's possession, and if A dishonestly removes it, A commits theft.

(g) A finds a ring lying on the highroad, not in the possession of any person. A, by taking it, commits no theft, though he may commit criminal misappropriation of property.

(h) A sees a ring belonging to Z lying on a table in Z's house. Not venturing to misappropriate the ring immediately for fear of search and detection, A hides the ring in a place where it is highly improbable that it will ever be found by Z, with the intention of taking the ring from the hiding place and selling it when the loss is forgotten. Here A, at the time of first moving the ring, commits theft.

(i) A delivers his watch to Z, a jeweler, to be regulated. Z carries it to his shop. A, not owing to the jeweler any debt for which the jeweler might lawfully detain the watch as a security, enters the shop openly,

(k) Again, if A, having pawned his watch to Z, takes it out of Z's possession without Z's consent, not having paid what he borrowed on the watch, he commits theft, though the watch is his own property in as much as he takes it dishonestly.

(m) A, being on friendly terms with Z, goes into Z's library in Z's absence, and takes away a book without Z's express consent for the purpose merely of reading it, and with the intention of returning it. Here, it is probable that A may have conceived that he had Z's implied consent to use Z's book. If this was A's impression, A has not committed theft.

(o) A is the paramour of Z's wife. She gives a valuable property, which A knows to belong to her husband Z, and to be such property as she has no authority from Z to give. If A takes the property dishonestly, he commits theft.

(p) A, in good faith, believing property belonging to Z to be A's own property, takes that property out of Z's possession. Here, as A does not take dishonestly, he does not commit theft.

(2) Whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both and in case of second or subsequent conviction of any person under this section, he shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to five years and with fine:

Provided that in cases of theft where the value of the stolen property is less than five thousand rupees, and a person is convicted for the first time, shall upon return of the value of property or restoration of the stolen property, shall be punished with community service.

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to put any person in fear, of any injury, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

(4) Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts or attempts to put any person in fear of death or of grievous hurt to that person or to any other, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(5) Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear of death or of grievous hurt to that person or to any other, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(6) Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts or attempts to put any person in fear of an accusation, against that person or any other, of having committed, or attempted to commit, an offence punishable with death or with imprisonment for life, or with 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 ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(7) Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear of an accusation against that person or any other, of having committed or attempted to commit any offence punishable with death, or with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, or of having attempted to induce any other person to commit such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Of robbery and dacoity

309. (1) In all robbery there is either theft or extortion.

Robbery.

(2) Theft is robbery if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by the theft, the offender, for that end voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint.

(3) Extortion is robbery if the offender, at the time of committing the extortion, is in the presence of the person put in fear, and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint to that person or to some other person, and, by so putting in fear, induces the person so put in fear then and there to deliver up the thing extorted.

Explanation.—The offender is said to be present if he is sufficiently near to put the other person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint.

Illustrations.

(a) A holds Z down, and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes, without Z's consent.

(2) Whoever commits dacoity shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(3) If any one of five or more persons, who are conjointly committing dacoity, commits murder in so committing dacoity, every one of those persons shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(4) Whoever makes any preparation for committing dacoity, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(5) Whoever is one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(6) Whoever belongs to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Robbery, or

311. If, at the time of committing robbery or dacoity, the offender uses any deadly dacoity, with weapon, or causes grievous hurt to any person, or attempts to cause death or grievous hurt attempt to caused death or to any person, the imprisonment with which such offender shall be punished shall not be grievous hurt. less than seven years.

312. If, at the time of attempting to commit robbery or dacoity, the offender is armed commit with any deadly weapon, the imprisonment with which such offender shall be punished shall robbery or not be less than seven years.

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knows that this person can direct him to the person in whose favour the cheque was drawn. A appropriate the cheque without attempting to discover the owner. He is guilty of an offence under this section.

(d) A sees Z drop his purse with money in it. Apicks up the purse with the intention of restoring it to Z, but afterwards appropriates it to his own use. A has committed an offence under this section.

(e) A finds a purse with money, not knowing to whom it belongs; he afterwards discovers that it belongs to Z, and appropriates it to his own use. A is guilty of an offence under this section.

(f) A finds a valuable ring, not knowing to whom it belongs. A sells it immediately without attempting to discover the owner. A is guilty of an offence under this section.

Dishonest

315. Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any property, misappropriation knowing that such property was in the possession of a deceased person at the time of that person's death, and has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to possess such property, 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 offender at the time of his death was employed by him as a clerk or servant, the imprisonment may extend to seven years.

Illustration.

Z dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant A, before the money comes into the possession of any person entitled to such possession, dishonestly misappropriates it. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

Of criminal breach of trust

Criminal

Criminal **316.** (I) Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion breachof overproperty,dishonestlymisappropriatesorconvertstohisownusethatproper ty,OR trust.

(b) A is a warehouse-keeper Z going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to A, under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. A dishonestly sells the goods. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

(c) A, residing in Kolkata, is agent for Z, residing at Delhi. There is an express or implied contract between A and Z, that all sums remitted by Z to A shall be invested by A, according to Z's direction. Z remits one lakh of rupees to A, with directions to A to invest the same in Company's paper. A dishonestly disobeys the directions and employs the money in his own business. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

(d) But if A, in illustration (c), not dishonestly but in good faith, believing that it will be more for Z's advantage to hold shares in the Bank of Bengal, disobeys Z's directions, and buys shares in the Bank of Bengal, for Z, instead of buying Company's paper, here, though Z should suffer loss, and should be entitled to bring a civil action against A, on account of that loss, yet A, not having acted dishonestly, has not committed criminal breach of trust.

(e) A, a revenue-officer, is entrusted with public money and is either directed by law, or bound by a contract, express or implied, with the Government, to pay into a certain treasury all the public money which he holds. A dishonestly appropriates the money. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

(f) A, a carrier, is entrusted by Z with property to be carried by land or by water. A dishonestly misappropriates the property. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

(2) Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

(3) Whoever, being entrusted with property as a carrier, wharfinger or warehouse-keeper,

(4) Whoever, being a clerk or servant or employed as a clerk or servant, and being in any manner entrusted in such capacity with property, or with any dominion over property, commits criminal breach of trust in respect of that property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(5) Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property in his capacity of a public servant or in the way of his business as a banker, merchant, factor, broker, attorney or agent commits criminal breach of trust in respect of that property, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with

(5) Whoever voluntarily assists in concealing or disposing of or making away with property which he knows or has reason to believe to be stolen property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Of cheating

Cheating.

318. (1) Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property, is said to cheat.

Explanation.—A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

(a) A, by falsely pretending to be in the Civil Service, intentionally deceives Z, and thus dishonestly induces Z to let him have on credit goods for which he does not mean to pay. A cheats.

(b) A, by putting a counterfeit mark on an article, intentionally deceives Z into a belief that this article was made by a certain celebrated manufacturer, and thus dishonestly induces Z to buy and pay for the article. A cheats.

(c) A, by exhibiting to Z a false sample of an article intentionally deceives Z into believing that the article corresponds with the sample, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to buy and pay for the article. A cheats.

(d) A, by tendering in payment for an article a bill on a house with which A keeps no money, and by which A expects that the bill will be dishonoured, intentionally deceives Z, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to deliver the article, intending not to pay for it. A cheats.

(e) A, by pledging as diamonds articles which he knows are not diamonds, intentionally deceives Z, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to lend money. A cheats.

(f) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A means to repay any money that Z may lend to him and thereby dishonestly induces Z to lend him money, A not intending to repay it. A cheats.

(g) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A means to deliver to Z a certain quantity of indigo plant which he does not intend to deliver, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to advance money upon the faith of such delivery. A cheats; but if A, at the time of obtaining the money, intends to deliver the indigo plant, and afterwards breaks his contract and does not deliver it, he does not cheat, but is liable only to a civil action for breach of contract.

either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

325. Whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless Mischief by any animal shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may killing or

maiming EX
injury,

326. Whoever commits mischief, —Mischief by

diminution of the supply of water for agricultural purposes, or for food or drink for orexplosive substance, etc.

human beings or for animals which are property, or for cleanliness or for carrying on any manufacture, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both;

(b) doing any act which renders or which he knows to be likely to render any public road, bridge, navigable river or navigable channel, natural or artificial, impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both;

(c) doing any act which causes or which he knows to be likely to cause an inundation or an obstruction to any public drainage attended with injury or damage, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both;

(d) destroying or moving any sign or signal used for navigation of rail, aircraft or ship or other thing placed as a guide for navigators, or by any act which renders any such sign or signal less useful as a guide for navigators, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both;

(e) destroying or moving any land-mark fixed by the authority of a public servant, or by any act which renders such land-mark less useful as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both;

(f) fire or any explosive substance intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, damage to any property including agricultural produce, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

(g) fire or any explosive substance, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, the destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship or as a human dwelling or as a place for the custody of property, shall be punished with 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.

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Criminal

(2) Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place for worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit house-trespass.

Explanation.—The introduction of any part of the criminal trespasser's body is entering sufficient to constitute house-trespass.

(3) Whoever commits criminal trespass 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 thousand rupees, or with both.

(4) Whoever commits house-trespass shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

House-trespass **330.** (1) Whoever commits house-trespass having taken precautions to conceal such ~~and~~house-house-trespass from some person who has a right to exclude or eject the trespasser from the ~~breaking~~ building, ~~tent or vessel which is the subject of the trespass~~, is said to ~~commit~~ lurking house-trespass.

(2) A person is said to commit house-breaking who commits house-trespass if he effect his entrance into the house or any part of it in any of the six ways herein after described; or if, being in the house or any part of it for the purpose of committing an offence, or having committed an offence therein, he quits the house or any part of it in any of the following ways, namely:—

(a) if he enters or quits through a passage made by himself, or by any abettor of the house-trespass, in order to the committing of the house-trespass;

(b) if he enters or quits through any passage not intended by any person, other than himself or an abettor of the offence, for human entrance; or through any passage to which he has obtained access by scaling or climbing over any wall or building;

(c) if the entry is through any passage which he or any abettor of the house-trespass has opened, in order to the committing of the house-trespass by any means by which that passage was not intended by the occupier of the house to be opened;

(d) if he enters or quits by opening any lock in order to the committing of the house-trespass, or in order to the quitting of the house after a house-trespass;

(e) if he effects his entrance or departure by using criminal force or committing an assault, or by threatening any person with assault;

(f) if he enters or quits by any passage which he knows to have been fastened against such entrance or departure, and to have been unfastened by himself or by an abettor of the house-trespass.

પ્રશ્ન-૮-સાંખ્યિક

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shall be punished with 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.

House-trespass **332.** Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence—in order to

commit (a) punishable with death, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with offence. rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine;

(b) punishable with imprisonment for life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine;

(c) punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine:

Provided that if the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to seven years.

House-trespass **333.** Whoever commits house-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt to after any person or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for preparation for

hurt, assault or putting any person in fear of hurt, or of assault, or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished

wrongful with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Dishonestly

334. (1) Whoever dishonestly or with intent to commit mischief, breaks open or breaking open unfastens any closed receptacle which contains or which he believes to contain property, receptacle shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two containing property. years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Whoever, being entrusted with any closed receptacle which contains or which he believes to contain property, without having authority to open the same, dishonestly, or with intent to commit mischief, breaks open or unfastens that receptacle, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

CHAPTER XVIII

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO PROPERTY MARKS

Making a false **335.** A person is said to make a false document or false electronic record—document.

(A) Who dishonestly or fraudulently—

(i) makes, signs, seals or executes a document or part of a document;

(ii) makes or transmits any electronic record or part of any electronic record;

(iii) affixes any electronic signature on any electronic record;

(iv) makes any mark denoting the execution of a document or the authenticity of the electronic signature,

CHAPTER XVIII

CHAPTER XVIII OF THE OFFENCES RELATIVE TO THE PUBLIC TRUSTS

ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳವನು
ಜನಪ್ರತೀಕವಾದ ಅಧಿಕಾರವುಳ್ಳವನು

Sec. 9. Who without lawful authority

(A) Who without lawful authority

(i) Who without lawful authority, dishonestly or fraudulently, by cancellation or otherwise, alters a document or an electronic record in any material part thereof, after it has been made, executed or affixed with electronic signature either by himself or by any other person, whether such person be living or dead at the time of such alteration;

(ii) Who without lawful authority, dishonestly or fraudulently, causes any person to sign, seal, execute or alter a document or an electronic record knowing that such person by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication cannot, or that by reason of deception practised upon him, he does not know the contents of the document or electronic record or the nature of the alteration.

(iii) Who without lawful authority, dishonestly or fraudulently, causes any person to sign, seal, execute or alter a document or an electronic record knowing that such person by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication cannot, or that by reason of deception practised upon him, he does not know the contents of the document or electronic record or the nature of the alteration.

(iv) Who without lawful authority, dishonestly or fraudulently, causes any person to sign, seal, execute or alter a document or an electronic record knowing that such person by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication cannot, or that by reason of deception practised upon him, he does not know the contents of the document or electronic record or the nature of the alteration.

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by whose authority he knows that it was not made, signed, sealed, executed or affixed; or

(B) Who without lawful authority, dishonestly or fraudulently, by cancellation or otherwise, alters a document or an electronic record in any material part thereof, after it has been made, executed or affixed with electronic signature either by himself or by any other person, whether such person be living or dead at the time of such alteration; or

(C) Who dishonestly or fraudulently causes any person to sign, seal, execute or alter a document or an electronic record knowing that such person by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication cannot, or that by reason of deception practised upon him, he does not know the contents of the document or electronic record or the nature of the alteration.

Illustrations.

(a) A has a letter of credit upon B for rupees 10,000, written by Z. A, in order to defraud B, adds cipher to the 10,000, and makes the sum 1,00,000 intending that it may be believed by B that Z so wrote the letter. A has committed forgery.

(b) A, without Z's authority, affixes Z's seal to a document purporting to be a conveyance of an estate from Z to A, with the intention of selling the estate to B and thereby of obtaining from B the purchase-money. A has committed forgery.

(c) A picks up a cheque on a banker signed by B, payable to bearer, but without any sum having been inserted in the cheque. A fraudulently fills up the cheque by inserting the sum of ten thousand rupees. A commits forgery.

(d) A leaves with B, his agent, a cheque on a banker, signed by A, without inserting the sum payable and authorises B to fill up the cheque by inserting a sum not exceeding ten thousand rupees for the purpose of making certain payments. B fraudulently fills up the cheque by inserting the sum of twenty thousand rupees. B commits forgery.

(e) A draws a bill of exchange on himself in the name of B without B's authority, intending to discount it as a genuine bill with a banker and intending to take up the bill on its maturity. Here, as A draws the bill with intent to deceive the banker by leading him to suppose that he had the security of B, and thereby to discount the bill, A is guilty of forgery.

(f) Z's will contains these words—"I direct that all my remaining property be equally divided between A, B and C". A dishonestly scratches out B's name, intending that it may be believed that the whole was left to himself and C. A has committed forgery.

(g) A endorses a Government promissory note and makes it payable to Z or his order by writing on the bill the words "Pay to Z or his order" and signing it as endorsement. B dishonestly erases the words "Pay to Z or his order", and thereby converts the special endorsement into a blank endorsement. B commits forgery.

(h) A sells and conveys an estate to Z. Afterwards, in order to defraud Z of his estate, executes a conveyance of the same estate to B, dated six months earlier than the date of the conveyance to Z, intending it to be believed that he had conveyed the estate to B before he conveyed it to Z. A has committed forgery.

(i) Z dictates his will to A. A intentionally writes down a different legatee from the legatee named by Z, and by representing to Z that he has prepared the will according to his instructions, induces Z to sign the will. A has committed forgery.

(j) A writes a letter and signs it with B's name without B's authority, certifying that A is a man of good character and in distressed circumstances from unforeseen misfortune, intending by means of such letter to obtain alms from Z and other persons. Here, as A made a false document in order to induce Z to part with property, A has committed forgery.

ಗಾರ್ವಿಒಬ್ಬನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರ್‌ನಿಂದ ಒಂದು ಚೆಕ್‌ನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಹದಿನಾರು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸ್ಕಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಅದು ಒಂದು ದೋಷದ ಚೆಕ್‌ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

(B) ಯಾವುದೇ ಒಬ್ಬನು ಒಬ್ಬ ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರ್‌ನಿಗೆ, ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ಯಾವುದೇ ಮೊತ್ತವನ್ನು ಹಾಕದೆ, ಅದನ್ನು ಹದಿನಾರು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡಿ, ಅದನ್ನು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕರ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಡಿಸ್ಕಂಟ್ ಮಾಡಲು ಸಲ್ಲಿಸಿದಾಗ, ಅದು ಒಂದು ದೋಷದ ಚೆಕ್‌ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

(e) A CBAP shall not be used to provide any other services to the client, including but not limited to, the following:

- (i) The CBAP shall not be used to provide any other services to the client, including but not limited to, the following:

[illegible]

(f) Zambian law of succession shall apply -

"Where a person dies intestate leaving a widow, the widow shall have the right to occupy the house in which she was residing at the time of the death of the deceased for a period of six months from the date of the death of the deceased." B

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transaction, writes a promissory note binding himself to pay to Basum for value received, and antedates the note, intending that it may be believed to have been made before A was on the point of insolvency. A has committed forgery under the first head of the definition.

Explanation 2.—The making of a false document in the name of a fictitious person, intending it to be believed that the document was made by a real person, or in the name of a deceased person, intending it to be believed that the document was made by the person in his lifetime, may amount to forgery.

Illustration.

A draws a bill of exchange upon a fictitious person, and fraudulently accepts the bill in the name of such fictitious person with intent to negotiate it. A commits forgery.

Explanation 3.—For the purposes of this section, the expression “affixing electronic signature” shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (d) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

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Forgery.

336.(1)Whoever makes any falsified document or false electronic record or part of a document or electronic record, with intent to cause damage or injury, to the public or to any person, or to support any claim or title, or to cause any person to part with property, or to enter into any express or implied contract, or with intent to commit fraud or that fraud may be committed, commits forgery.

(2) Whoever commits forgery shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

(3) Whoever commits forgery, intending that the document or electronic record forged shall be used for the purpose of cheating, 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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(4) Whoever commits forgery, intending that the document or electronic record forged shall harm the reputation of any party, or knowing that it is likely 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.

337. Whoever forges a document or an electronic record, purporting to be a record or Forgery of proceeding of or in a Court or an identity document issued by Government including voter record of servant in his official capacity, or an authority to institute or defend a suit, or to take any proceedings therein, or to confess judgment, or a power of attorney, 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.—For the purposes of this section, “register” includes any list, data or record of any entries maintained in the electronic form as defined in clause (r) of sub-section (1)

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of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

338. Whoever forges a document which purports to be a valuable security or a will, or Forgery of an authority to adopt a son, or which purports to give authority to any person to make or valuable receive or deliver any money, movable property, or valuable security, or any document purporting to be an acquittance or receipt acknowledging the payment of money, or an acquittance or receipt for the delivery of any movable property or valuable security, shall be punished with 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.

339. Whoever has in his possession any document or electronic record, knowing the Having

same to be forged and intending that the same shall fraudulently or dishonestly be used as possession of document genuine, shall, if the document or electronic record is one of the description mentioned in described in section 337 of this Sanhita, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term section 337 or which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the document is one section 338, of the description mentioned in section 338, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or knowing it to be forged and with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to seven years, and intending to shall also be liable to fine. use it as genuine.

340. (1) A false document or electronic record made wholly or in part by forgery is Forged designated a forged document or electronic record. document or shall be punished in the same manner as if he had forged such document or electronic record. genuine.

341. (1) Whoever makes or counterfeits any seal, plate or other instrument for making Making or an impression, intending that the same shall be used for the purpose of committing any possessing forgery which would be punishable under section 338 of this Sanhita, or, with such intent, counterfeit forgery

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[Part II—

(4) Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine a
 ny seal, plate or other instrument knowing or having reason
 to believe the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished in
 the same manner as if he had made or counterfeited such
 seal, plate or other instrument.

342. (I) Whoever counterfeits upon, or in the substance of, any material, any device device or mark used for the purpose of authenticating any document described in section 338, mark used for intending that such device or mark shall be used for the purpose of giving the appearance of authenticating documents authenticity to any document then forged or thereafter to be forged on such material, or who, described in with such intent, has in his possession any material upon or in the substance of which any section 338, such device or mark has been counterfeited, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or or possessing with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall counterfeit marked also be liable to fine. material.

(2) Whoever counterfeits upon, or in the substance of, any material, any device or mark used for the purpose of authenticating any document or electronic record other than the documents described in section 338, intending that such device or mark shall be used for the purpose of giving the appearance of authenticity to any document then forged or thereafter to be forged on such material, or who with such intent, has in his possession any material upon or in the substance of which any such device or mark has been counterfeited, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Fraudulent

343. Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly, or with intent to cause damage or injury to cancellation, the public or to any person, cancels, destroys or defaces, or attempts to cancel, destroy or destruction, deface, or secretes or attempts to secrete any document which is or purports to be a will, or etc., of will, authority to an authority to adopt a son, or any valuable security, or commits mischief in respect of such adopt, or document, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of

(8) ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮಾರ್ಕನ್ನು ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನು
 ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು-
 ಯಾವುದೇ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಮಾರ್ಕನ್ನು ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನು
 ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು, ಅಥವಾ
 ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು,
 ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು,
 ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ಅಥವಾ ಅದನ್ನು ಹಾನಿ ಮಾಡುವುದು ||

Sec. 1] _____

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346. Whoever removes, destroys, defaces or adds to any property mark, intending or Tampering

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 one year, or with fine, or intent to cause with both. injury.

347. (1) Whoever counterfeits any property mark used by any other person shall be Counterfeiting punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, a property mark. or with fine, or with both.

(2) Whoever counterfeits any property mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by a public servant to denote that any property has been manufactured by a particular person or at a particular time or place, or that the property is of a particular quality or has passed through a particular office, or that it is entitled to any exemption, or uses as genuine any such mark knowing the same to be 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.

348. Whoever makes or has in his possession any die, plate or other instrument for the Making or p of either description for a term which may extend to three counterfeit years, or with fine, or with both. a property mark.

349. Whoever sells, or exposes, or has in possession for sale, any goods or things Selling goods

with a counterfeit property mark affixed to or impressed upon the same or to or upon any marked with a counterfeit case, package or other receptacle in which such goods are contained, shall, unless he proves—property

(a) that, having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence mark.

against this section, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the mark; and

(b) that, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things; or

(c) that otherwise he had acted innocently,

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

350. (1) Whoever makes any false mark upon any case, package or other receptacle Making a false

containing goods, in a manner reasonably calculated to cause any public servant or any mark upon any receptacle other person to believe that such receptacle contains goods which it does not contain or that containing it does not contain goods which it does contain, or that the goods contained in such goods.

receptacle are of a nature or quality different from the real nature or quality thereof, shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(2) Whoever makes use of any false mark in any manner prohibited under sub-section (1) shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished as if he had committed the offence under sub-section (1).

CHAPTER XIX

OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, ANNOYANCE, DEFAMATION, ETC.

351. (1) Whoever threatens another by any means, with any injury to his person, Criminal reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of anyone in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

352. Whoever threatens another by any means, with any injury to his person, Criminal reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of anyone in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

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353. (2) Whoever threatens another by any means, with any injury to his person, Criminal reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of anyone in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

Whoever threatens another by any means, with any injury to his person, Criminal reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of anyone in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

(3) Whoever threatens another by any means, with any injury to his person, Criminal reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of anyone in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

Whoever threatens another by any means, with any injury to his person, Criminal reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of anyone in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

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(a) Whoever threatens another by any means, with any injury to his person, Criminal reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of anyone in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

which
may extend to seven years, or to impute unchastity to a woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

(4) Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication, or having taken precaution to conceal the name or abode of the person from whom the threat comes, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, in addition to the punishment provided for the offence under sub-section (1).

Intentional **352.** Whoever intentionally insults in any manner, and thereby gives provocation to insult with any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause him to break intent to provoke the public peace, or to commit any other offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of breach of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both. peace.

Statements

353.(1) Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, false information, conducting to rumour, or report, including through electronic means—

public

mischief.

(a) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier, sailor or airman in the Army, Navy or Air Force of India to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or

(b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity; or

(c) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community,

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

(2) Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement or report containing false information, rumour or alarming news, including through electronic means, with intent to create or promote, or which is likely to create or promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, feelings of enmity, hatred or ill will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

(3) Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (2) 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.

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It does not amount to an offence, within the meaning of this section, when the person making, publishing or circulating any such statement, false information, rumour or report, has reasonable grounds for believing that such statement, false information, rumour or report is true and makes, publishes or circulates it in good faith and without any such intent as aforesaid.

displeasure.

(a) A sits dharna at Z's door with the intention of causing it to be believed that, by so sitting, he renders Z an object of Divine displeasure. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

355. Whoever, in a state of intoxication, appears in any public place, or in any place where it is a trespass in him to enter, and there conducts himself in such a manner as to cause annoyance to any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both or with community service.

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Explanation 2.—It may amount to defamation to make an imputation concerning a company or an association or collection of persons as such.

Explanation 3.—An imputation in the form of an alternative or expressed ironically, may amount to defamation.

Explanation 4.—

No imputation is said to harm a person's reputation, unless that imputation directly or indirectly, in the estimation of others, lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person, or lowers the character of that person in respect of his caste or of his calling, or lowers the credit of that person, or causes it to be believed that the body of that person is in a loathsome state, or in a state generally considered as disgraceful.

(a) A says— “Z is an honest man; he never stole B’s watch”; intending to cause it to be believed that Z did steal B’s watch. This is defamation, unless it falls within one of the exceptions.

(b) A is asked who stole B's watch. A points to Z, intending to cause it to be believed that Z stole B's watch. This is defamation, unless it falls within one of the exceptions.

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published. Whether or not it is for the public good is a question of fact.

Exception 2.—

It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, or respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

Exception 3.—

It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of any person touching any public question, and respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

Illustration.

It is not defamation in A to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting Z's conduct in petitioning Government on a public question, in signing a requisition for a meeting on a public question, in presiding or attending at such meeting, in forming or joining any society which invites the public support, in voting or canvassing for a particular candidate for any situation in the efficient discharge of the duties of which the public is interested.

Exception 4.—

It is not defamation to publish substantially true report of the proceedings of a Court, or of the result of any such proceedings.

Explanation.—

A Magistrate or other officer holding an inquiry in open Court preliminary to a trial in a Court, is a Court within the meaning of the above section.

Exception 5.—

It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the merits of any case, civil or criminal, which has been decided by a Court, or respecting the conduct of any person as a party, witness or agent, in any such case, or respecting the character of such person, as far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

Illustrations.

(a) A says—“I think Z's evidence on that trial is so contradictory that he must be stupid or dishonest”. A is within this exception if he says this in good faith, in as much as the opinion which he expresses respects Z's character as it appears in Z's conduct as a witness, and no further.

(b) But if A says—“I do not believe what Z asserted at that trial because I know him to be a man without veracity”; A is not within this exception, in as much as the opinion which expresses of Z's character, is an opinion not founded on Z's conduct as a witness.

Exception 6.—It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion respecting the merits of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgment of the public, or respecting the character of the

(a) **ඇපෙක්සි-**

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පරිපාලන ප්‍රතිපාදන කමිටුවේ සාමාජිකයෙක් ලෙස සේවය කළේ 1995-1997 අතර කාලයේය. එම කාලයේදී ප්‍රධාන ලේකම් ලෙස සේවය කළේය. එම කාලයේදී ප්‍රධාන ලේකම් ලෙස සේවය කළේය. එම කාලයේදී ප්‍රධාන ලේකම් ලෙස සේවය කළේය.

(a) ਟੈਨਰੀਆਘਰਾਣੇਘਰਾਣੇਘਰਾਣੇ, ਟੈਨਰੀਆਘਰਾਣੇਘਰਾਣੇਘਰਾਣੇ॥

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(d) A says of a book published by Z—"Z's book is foolish; Z must be a weak man. Z's book is indecent; Z must be a man of impure mind". A is within the exception, if he says this in good faith, in as much as the opinion which he expresses of Z respects Z's character only so far as it appears in Z's book, and no further.

(e) But if A says “I am not surprised that Z’s book is foolish and indecent, for he is a weak man and a libertine”. A is not within this exception, in as much as the opinion which he expresses of Z’s character is an opinion not founded on Z’s book.

7.—

It is not defamation in a person having over another any authority, either conferred by law or arising out of a lawful contract made with that other, to pass in good faith any censure on the conduct of that other in matters to which such lawful authority relates.

A Judge censuring in good faith the conduct of a witness, or of an officer of the Court;

ahead of a department censuring in good faith those who are under his orders, a parent censuring in good faith a child in the presence of other children; a schoolmaster, whose authority is derived from a parent, censuring in good faith a pupil in the presence of other pupils; a master censuring a servant in good faith for remissness in service; a banker censuring in good faith the cashier of his bank for the conduct of such cashier as such cashier are within this exception.

Exception 8.—It is not defamation to prefer in good faith an accusation against any person to any of those who have lawful authority over that person with respect to the subject-matter of accusation.

Illustration.

If A in good faith accuses Z before a Magistrate; if A in good faith complains of the conduct of Z, a servant, to Z's master; if A in good faith complains of the conduct of Z, a child, to Z's father, A is within this exception.

Exception 9.— It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good.

Illustrations.

(a) A, a shopkeeper, says to B, who manages his business—"Sell nothing to Z unless he pays you ready money, for I have no opinion of his honesty". A is within the exception, if he has made this imputation on Z in good faith for the protection of his own interests.

(b) A, a Magistrate, in making a report to his own superior officer, casts an imputation on the character of Z. Here, if the imputation is made in good faith, and for the public good, A is within the exception.

Exception 10.— It is not defamation to convey a caution, in good faith, to one person against another, provided that such caution be intended for the good of the person to whom it is conveyed, or of some person in whom that person is interested, or for the public good.

(2) Whoever defames another shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both, or with community service.

(3) Whoever prints or engraves any matter, knowing or having good reason to believe that such matter is defamatory of any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

(4) Whoever sells or offers for sale any printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing that it contains such matter, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

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(8) අනෙකුත් අයගේ සේවයට යොමු වීමට හැකි වීමට
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(9) අනෙකුත් අයගේ සේවයට යොමු වීමට හැකි වීමට
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(10) අනෙකුත් අයගේ සේවයට යොමු වීමට හැකි වීමට
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102 THE GAZETTE OF INDIA EXTRAORDINARY [PART II—SEC. 1]

Of breach of contract to attend on and supply wants of helpless person

Breach of 357. Whoever, being bound by a lawful contract to attend
on or to supply the wants contractto of any person who, by reason of
youth, or of unsoundness of mind, or of a disease or bodily attend on and
weakness, is helpless or incapable of providing for his own
safety or of supplying his own supply wants
of helpless wants, voluntarily omits so to do, shall be punished with
imprisonment of either description
person. for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine
which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER XXX

REPEAL AND SAVINGS

Repeal and 358. (1) The Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed.

45 of 186

(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Code referred to in
sub-section (1), it shall not affect,—

(a) the previous operation of the Code so
repealed or anything duly done or suffered
thereunder; or

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability
acquired, accrued or incurred under the Code so
repealed; or

(c) any penalty, or punishment incurred in
respect of any offences committed against the Code
so repealed; or

(d) any investigation or remedy in respect of any such penalty, or punishment; or

(e) any proceeding, investigation or remedy
in respect of any such penalty or
punishment as aforesaid, and any such proceeding or rem-
edy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any
such penalty may be imposed as if that Code had not
been repealed.

(4) The mention of particular matters in sub-section (2) shall not be held to prejudice or affect the general application of section 6 of the General Clauses Act, 1897 with regard to the

IWAKARSINGH,
*Joint Secretary & Legislative
Counsel to the Govt. of India.*

AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF

Kshitiz

[illegible]

ਸੰਯੁਕਤ ਆਰ.ਐੱਸ.ਐੱਸ.

တံဆိပ်ကပ်ရန်အတွက်

[illegible][illegible]

(3) ဂဇ-
 ဂံသာဗလ(2)ရွာအထွေထွေအကျဉ်းချုပ်ဖော်ပြချက်ကို အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဖော်ပြထားပါသည်။

ਜ਼ਿੰਦਗੀਆਂ,

၂၀၁၄ ခုနှစ်တွင် အောက်ဖော်ပြပါအတိုင်း ဆောင်ရွက်ခဲ့ကြောင်း တွေ့ရသည်။

ਘਾਟੇਯਾਓਏਘਾਟਾ: ਫੁੰਦਰ,

ආරම්භක ප්‍රභූත උපකරණ, සම්ප්‍රදායික,

පරික්ෂිත-SS0008අක්ෂරවලින් පිටවිය යුතුය:

ਘੋਟਪੁਰਾ ਬੰਸਾਵਲੀਆਂ ਦੇ ਘੋਟਪੁਰਾ, ਜੰਮੀ-੧੧੦੦੬੪

MGIPMRND—531GI(S3)—25-12-2023.

ကုန်ပုံစံ

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