

Indian Penal Code (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2014

CHANDIGARH

India

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Rule INDIAN-PENAL-CODE-HARYANA-AMENDMENT-ACT-2014 of 2014

- Published on 29 May 2019
- Commenced on 29 May 2019
- [This is the version of this document from 29 May 2019.]
- [Note: The original publication document is not available and this content could not be verified.]

Indian Penal Code (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2014Published vide Notification No. G.S.R. 383(E), dated 29.5.2019Last Updated 31th May, 2019Ministry of Home AffairsG.S.R. 383(E). - In exercise of the powers conferred by section 87 of the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966 (31 of 1966), the Central Government hereby extends to the Union Territory of Chandigarh, the Indian Penal Code (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2014 (Haryana Act No. 18 of 2015), as in force in the State of Haryana on the date of publication of this notification, subject to the following modifications, namely: -ModificationsIn the Indian Penal Code (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2014, -(a) in section 1, after figures "2014", the words "as extended to the Union Territory of Chandigarh", shall be inserted;(b) in section 2, for the words "State of Haryana", the words "Union Territory of Chandigarh" shall be substituted.AnnexureHaryana GovernmentLegislative DepartmentNotificationThe 9 th October, 2015No. Leg. 25/2015. - The following Act of the Legislature of the State of Haryana received the assent of the President of India on the dated 3rd September, 2015, and hereby publish for general information: -(Haryana Act No. 18 of 2015)The Indian Penal Code (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2014An Act further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860, in its application to the State of Haryana.Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Haryana in the Sixty-fifth Year of the Republic of India as follows: -

1. Short title.

- This Act may be called the Indian Penal Code (Haryana Amendment) Act, 2014.

2. Insertion of Section 379-A and 379-B in Central Act 45 of 1860.

- In the Indian Penal Code, 1860 in its application to the State of Haryana, after Section 379, the following sections shall be inserted, namely:-"379A. Snatching. - (1) Whoever, with the intention to commit theft, suddenly or quickly or forcibly seizes or secures or grabs or takes away from any person or from his possession any moveable property, and makes or attempts to make escape with

such property, is said to commit snatching.(2)Whoever, commits snatching, shall be punished with rigorous 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 of rupees twenty five thousand.

379B. Snatching with hurt, wrongful restraint or fear of hurt. Whoever, in order to commit snatching, or in committing the snatching, causes hurt or wrongful restraint or fear of hurt; or after committing the offence of snatching, causes hurt or wrongful restraint or fear of hurt in order to effect his escape, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine of rupees twenty five thousand".