

## **Section 299: Culpable Homicide**

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

## **Section 300: Murder**

Culpable homicide is murder if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death, or:

1. If it 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
2. If it 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
3. If the person committing the act knows that it is so imminently dangerous that it must, in all probability, cause death or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, and commits such act without any excuse for incurring the risk of causing death or such injury as aforesaid.

This section also includes exceptions where the act does not constitute murder but is classified as culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

## **Section 319: Hurt**

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

## **Section 320: Grievous Hurt**

The following kinds of hurt only are designated as "grievous":

1. Emasculation.
2. Permanent privation of the sight of either eye.
3. Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear.
4. Privation of any member or joint.
5. Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint.
6. Permanent disfiguration of the head or face.
7. Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth.
8. Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of twenty days in severe bodily pain or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

## **Section 321: Voluntarily Causing Hurt**

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."

## **Section 322: Voluntarily Causing Grievous Hurt**

Whoever voluntarily causes hurt, if the hurt which he intends to cause or knows himself to be likely to cause is grievous hurt, and if he causes grievous hurt, is said "voluntarily to cause grievous hurt."

## **Section 323: Punishment for Voluntarily Causing Hurt**

Whoever, except in the case provided for by section 334, voluntarily causes hurt shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with a fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.

## **Section 324: Voluntarily Causing Hurt by Dangerous Weapons or Means**

Whoever, except in the case provided for by section 334, voluntarily causes hurt by means of any instrument for shooting, stabbing, or cutting, or any instrument which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, or by means of fire or any heated substance, or by means of any poison or any corrosive substance, or by means of any explosive substance, or by means of any substance which it is deleterious to the human body to inhale, to swallow, or to receive into the blood, or by means of any animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with a fine, or with both.

## **Section 325: Punishment for Voluntarily Causing Grievous Hurt**

Whoever, except in the case provided for by section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

## **Section 326: Voluntarily Causing Grievous Hurt by Dangerous Weapons or Means**

Whoever, except in the case provided for by section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt by means of any instrument for shooting, stabbing, or cutting, or any instrument which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, or by means of fire or any heated substance, or by means of any poison or any corrosive substance, or by means of any explosive substance, or by means of any substance which it is deleterious to the human body to inhale, to swallow, or to receive into the blood, or by means of any animal, 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.

## **Section 307: Attempt to Murder**

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 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.

### **Section 308: Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide**

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 not amounting to murder, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and if hurt is caused to any person by such act, the offender shall be liable either to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or to such punishment as is hereinbefore mentioned.

### **Section 309: Attempt to Commit Suicide**

Whoever attempts to commit suicide and does any act towards the commission of such offence shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

### **Section 393: Attempt to Commit Robbery**

Whoever attempts to commit robbery shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### **Section 398: Attempt to Commit Robbery or Dacoity when Armed with Deadly Weapon**

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

### **Section 511: Punishment for Attempting to Commit Offences**

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

### **Section 142: Being a member of an unlawful assembly**

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

## **Section 149: Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object**

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

## **Section 141: Unlawful Assembly**

An assembly of five or more persons is designated as "unlawful assembly" if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is:

1. To overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, the Government or the Parliament or any public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant; or
2. To resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process; or
3. To commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence; or
4. By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to compel any person to do what he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do what he is legally entitled to do; or
5. By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to deprive any person of the enjoyment of a right of way, or of the use of water or other incorporeal right of which he is in possession or enjoyment, or to enforce any right or supposed right.

## **Section 146: Rioting**

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

## **Section 147: Punishment for Rioting**

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

These sections define and penalize the acts related to unlawful assembly and rioting under the Penal Code of Bangladesh.

## **Easy language and short**

## **Section 299: Culpable Homicide**

If someone causes death by doing something with the intention of causing death, or knowing it could likely cause death, they commit culpable homicide.

## **Section 300: Murder**

Culpable homicide becomes murder if:

1. The act is done with the intention of causing death.
2. The intention is to cause serious injury that is likely to cause death.
3. The act is so dangerous that it is likely to cause death, and is done without a valid reason.

## **Section 319: Hurt**

Causing bodily pain, disease, or weakness to someone is called hurt.

## **Section 320: Grievous Hurt**

Certain serious injuries, like permanent loss of sight, hearing, or a body part, and injuries that endanger life or cause long-term pain, are called grievous hurt.

## **Section 321: Voluntarily Causing Hurt**

Intentionally or knowingly causing hurt to someone is known as voluntarily causing hurt.

## **Section 322: Voluntarily Causing Grievous Hurt**

Intentionally causing grievous hurt, or knowing it is likely to cause grievous hurt, is voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

## **Section 323: Punishment for Voluntarily Causing Hurt**

Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt can be imprisonment for up to one year, a fine, or both.

## **Section 324: Voluntarily Causing Hurt by Dangerous Weapons or Means**

Using dangerous weapons or means to cause hurt can result in imprisonment for up to ten years, a fine, or both.

## **Section 325: Punishment for Voluntarily Causing Grievous Hurt**

Voluntarily causing grievous hurt can lead to imprisonment for up to seven years, along with a fine.

## **Section 326: Voluntarily Causing Grievous Hurt by Dangerous Weapons or Means**

Causing grievous hurt using dangerous weapons can lead to life imprisonment or up to ten years in prison, along with a fine.

### **Section 307: Attempt to Murder**

Attempting to murder someone can result in imprisonment for up to ten years or life, along with a fine.

### **Section 308: Attempt to Commit Culpable Homicide**

Attempting to commit culpable homicide (not murder) can result in up to three years in prison, a fine, or both. If hurt is caused, the term may extend to seven years.

### **Section 309: Attempt to Commit Suicide**

Attempting to commit suicide is punishable by up to one year of imprisonment, a fine, or both.

### **Section 393: Attempt to Commit Robbery**

Attempting to commit robbery can result in up to seven years of rigorous imprisonment and a fine.

### **Section 398: Attempt to Commit Robbery or Dacoity when Armed with Deadly Weapon**

If armed with a deadly weapon while attempting robbery or dacoity, the offender faces a minimum of seven years in prison.

### **Section 511: Punishment for Attempting to Commit Offences**

Attempting to commit a crime can lead to up to half of the maximum punishment for the full crime or the associated fine.

### **Section 142: Being a Member of an Unlawful Assembly**

If you knowingly join or stay in an unlawful assembly, you are a member of that assembly.

### **Section 149: Guilt of Every Member of Unlawful Assembly**

If any member of an unlawful assembly commits an offence in line with the group's common objective, every member is guilty of that offence.

### **Section 141: Unlawful Assembly**

If five or more people gather with a common goal to do something illegal, like threatening the government, resisting the law, committing crimes, or forcing someone to do something against their will, it's called an unlawful assembly.

## Section 146: Rioting

If any member of an unlawful assembly uses force or violence to achieve their group's goal, everyone in that group is guilty of rioting.

## Section 147: Punishment for Rioting

Anyone found guilty of rioting can be punished with up to two years in prison, a fine, or both.

## OTHER

The differences between **abduction** and **kidnapping** under the Penal Code of Bangladesh:

Aspect	Kidnapping (Section 359)	Abduction (Section 362)
<b>Definition</b>	Taking a person away from lawful guardianship against their will.	Forcing or inducing a person to go from one place to another.
<b>Purpose</b>	Removing a person from the custody of their lawful guardian.	Various purposes, such as forced marriage, committing a crime, or trafficking.
<b>Involvement of a Minor</b>	Always involves a minor (under 16 for boys and under 18 for girls) or a person of unsound mind.	Can involve anyone, regardless of age.
<b>Method</b>	The person is simply taken away.	The person is moved by force, deceit, or inducement.
<b>Consent</b>	Consent of the person is irrelevant; it's the guardian's consent that matters.	Consent of the person is considered, but it must be obtained by force or deceit.
<b>Legal Guardian's Role</b>	The victim is taken from their legal guardian's custody.	The victim may not necessarily be taken from their guardian.
<b>Movement</b>	The victim is moved out of Bangladesh or out of the custody of their guardian.	The victim is moved from one place to another, possibly within the same area.
<b>Nature of Offence</b>	More serious, as it directly relates to the safety of minors or those under guardianship.	Serious, but depends on the purpose of the abduction.
<b>Punishment (Severity)</b>	Generally more severe due to the involvement of minors.	Punishment varies depending on the intent and consequences of the abduction.
<b>Examples</b>	Taking a child away from school without the guardian's permission.	Forcing someone to go to another place to commit a crime.

the differences between **criminal force** and **assault** under the Penal Code of Bangladesh:

Aspect	Criminal Force (Section 350)	Assault (Section 351)
<b>Definition</b>	Intentionally using force against someone without their consent to cause injury, fear, or annoyance.	Making any gesture or preparation with the intent to cause someone to fear that force is about to be used against them.
<b>Nature of Act</b>	Involves physical contact or force used on the body of the person.	Involves gestures, threats, or preparations, but no physical contact is necessary.
<b>Physical Contact</b>	Requires physical contact or force.	No physical contact is required; the act is based on the fear of force.
<b>Intent</b>	The intent is to cause harm, fear, or annoyance through physical force.	The intent is to make the person believe that they are about to be harmed.
<b>Example</b>	Pushing someone without their consent to annoy or injure them.	Shaking a fist at someone as if you are about to strike them.
<b>Consent</b>	Lack of the victim's consent is essential.	The victim's perception of an imminent threat is key.
<b>Punishment</b>	Punishment varies depending on the severity of the force used.	Punishment is generally less severe than for criminal force, focusing on the threat of force.
<b>Use of Force</b>	Direct physical force is used against the person.	Only the threat of force is used, without actual physical force.
<b>Severity</b>	Generally considered more severe due to actual physical impact.	Considered less severe as it involves only the threat of force.
<b>Legal Focus</b>	Focuses on the actual act of using force.	Focuses on the fear or apprehension caused by the threat of force.

The key differences between **culpable homicide** and **murder** under the Penal Code of Bangladesh:

Aspect	Culpable Homicide	Murder
<b>1. Definition</b>	Causing death with the intention of causing death or harm that could lead to death.	Causing death with a clear intention to cause death or lethal injury.
<b>2. Severity of Intent</b>	Intent or knowledge of harm, but not always as severe as in murder.	Intent to cause death or injuries that are almost certain to cause death.
<b>3. Degree of Criminality</b>	Considered less severe than murder.	Considered more severe and grave.
<b>4. Punishment</b>	Lesser punishment than murder; can	Harsher punishment, including the



Aspect	Culpable Homicide	Murder
	vary based on circumstances.	death penalty or life imprisonment.
<b>5. Illustrations (Examples)</b>	Killing someone in a fight without premeditation.	Killing someone with pre-planned intent.
<b>6. Premeditation</b>	Generally lacks premeditation or is done in sudden provocation.	Involves premeditation or clear intent to kill.
<b>7. Exceptions (Mitigating Factors)</b>	Mitigating factors such as grave and sudden provocation can reduce culpable homicide to a lesser offense.	Exceptions like grave and sudden provocation can reduce murder to culpable homicide.
<b>8. Knowledge vs. Intention</b>	The offender might only have knowledge that their act could result in death.	The offender has a definite intention to cause death or severe injury.
<b>9. Section in Penal Code</b>	Defined under Section 299.	Defined under Section 300.
<b>10. Example of Legal Distinction</b>	A person causing death by accident during a physical altercation.	A person poisoning someone with the clear intention of killing them.

## Section 96: Acts Done in Private Defense

Nothing is a crime if it is done to defend oneself or others.

## Section 97: Right of Private Defense of the Body and Property

Every person has the right to defend:

1. Their own body and the body of another person against any act that threatens physical harm.
2. Their own property or someone else's property, whether it's movable or immovable, against theft, robbery, or other similar crimes.

## Section 98: Right of Private Defense Against Acts of Unsound Mind

Even if a person is of unsound mind, intoxicated, or under some other incapacity and commits an act that would typically be a crime, you still have the right to defend yourself against that act.

## Section 99: Limits of the Right of Private Defense

There are some limits to the right of private defense:

1. You cannot defend yourself against an act done by a public servant in good faith under their duty.
2. You cannot exercise this right when there is time to get help from public authorities.
3. The defense should not cause more harm than necessary.

## **Section 100: When the Right of Private Defense Extends to Causing Death**

You have the right to cause death in defense of yourself or others if:

1. The attack could cause death.
2. The attack could cause serious injury.
3. The attacker intends to rape.
4. The attacker intends to kidnap.
5. The attacker intends to unlawfully confine someone.
6. The attacker throws acid with the intent to harm.

## **Section 101: Extending to Any Harm Short of Death**

If the situation doesn't justify causing death, you can still cause any other harm to defend yourself.

## **Section 102: When the Right of Private Defense Begins**

The right to defend yourself starts as soon as you feel threatened by an attack and lasts as long as the threat persists.

## **Section 103: When the Right of Private Defense of Property Extends to Causing Death**

You have the right to cause death to protect your property in the following situations:

1. Robbery.
2. Housebreaking at night.
3. Mischief by fire or explosives that endangers human life.
4. Theft, mischief, or house-trespass under circumstances that could lead to death or serious harm.

## **Section 104: Extending to Any Harm Short of Death**

If the situation doesn't justify causing death while defending property, you can still cause any other harm.

## **Section 105: When the Right of Private Defense of Property Begins and Ends**

The right to defend property starts when there's a threat and continues until the danger is over.

## **Section 106: Defense Against Deadly Attack When There is Risk of Harm to Innocent Persons**

If you are defending yourself from a deadly attack, and there is no safe way to do so without harming others, you can still take necessary action, even if it risks harm to innocent people.

These sections explain the rights and limits of self-defense in Bangladesh law.

## **Section 109: Abetment with Punishment for the Act Abetted**

If a person helps or encourages someone to commit a crime, and that crime is carried out, the helper will be punished in the same way as the person who committed the crime.

## **Section 110: Punishment for Abetment if the Act Is Not Committed**

If someone helps or encourages another person to commit a crime, but the crime is not actually committed, the helper can still be punished, but the punishment may be less severe.

## **Section 111: Liability of Abettor When One Act Is Abetted and a Different Act Is Done**

If someone encourages a person to do something illegal, but the person ends up doing a different illegal act, the encourager (abettor) can still be held responsible if the new act is a probable consequence of the original encouragement.

## **Section 112: Liability of Abettor for Different Effects of an Act Abetted**

If an abettor encourages a crime, they are responsible for all the consequences of that crime, even if some of those consequences were not intended or expected.

## **Section 113: Liability of Abettor for an Offense Resulting from the Act Abetted and Which Was Likely to Occur**

If a crime occurs as a result of the abetted act, and the crime was a likely outcome, the abettor is responsible for that crime as well.

## **Section 114: Abettor Present When Crime Is Committed**

If an abettor is present when the crime is committed, they are treated as if they directly committed the crime and will be punished accordingly.

These sections deal with the concept of "abetment" in criminal law, which refers to the act of helping or encouraging someone to commit a crime. The law holds abettors responsible for the crimes they encourage, whether or not the crime is actually carried out, and regardless of the specific consequences.

### **Section 143: Punishment for Being a Member of an Unlawful Assembly**

If you are part of an unlawful assembly, you can be punished with up to six months in jail, a fine, or both.

### **Section 144: Joining an Unlawful Assembly with a Deadly Weapon**

If you join an unlawful assembly carrying a deadly weapon or something that could be used as a weapon, you can be punished with up to two years in jail, a fine, or both.

### **Section 145: Joining or Continuing in an Unlawful Assembly Despite Being Ordered to Disperse**

If you stay in an unlawful assembly after being ordered to leave by a public servant (like the police), you can be punished with up to two years in jail, a fine, or both.

These sections explain the consequences of being involved in unlawful assemblies, particularly when weapons are involved or when ignoring orders to disperse.