

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS)

(Handbook)

Delhi Police



Team

Delhi Police Academy

FOREWORD



After having served as the fulcrum of criminal justice administration for over 150 years, with several amendments and upgrades, the erstwhile three Criminal Major Laws have recently been replaced by Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam through Acts of Parliament. The enactment of the three new Criminal Major Acts marks a significant post-colonial shift in the criminal justice administration of our country; the distinguishing feature being focus on 'justice' from conventionally being purely 'penal'.

The new laws aim at structural overhaul of criminal justice administration by acknowledging the changes that have taken roots in a developing country and society over the past century and, are futuristic in-as-much as they aim at providing a cohesive definition and prescribing the consequences of new age delinquencies in a rational, just and nationalistic framework.

The new laws are expected to be notified for implementation in the coming days. It is going to be a multi-stakeholder endeavour wherein central organizations like NCRB, BPR&D etc. will play an important role along with State Police forces. For on-ground



understanding and implementation of the new laws, Delhi Police has already taken the first step with the preparation of this comprehensive Handbook, which shows the commitment and perseverance of our Training Division, under the able leadership of Ms. Chhaya Sharma, Spl.CP/Training.

The challenge with adoption and implementation of the new laws is primarily 'attitudinal'. For a police force accustomed to learning, practicing and internalizing laws that have been the 'daily bread' of policing for generations of police officers, the first challenge is to acknowledge that development is de-envelopment i.e., the old yolk is to be done away with. The process of unlearning and re-learning can indeed be very difficult in absence of experienced mentors, quality study material and structured, practical tutoring. The Handbook at hand aims to fill the critical second paradigm mentioned above, while we scout and prepare professional trainers and lay down a calendar for training over seventy thousand personnel of Delhi Police on this journey of excitement and discoveries.

I once again extend my heartfelt compliments to the entire team of Training Division of Delhi Police, who worked assiduously, ably assisted by experts drawn from various professions into drafting the Handbook and I am sure that this will serve as the beacon light for not just Delhi Police but several other State Police forces, who are moving along with us into the future of national service through our policing efforts.

Sanjay Arora

Commissioner of Police, Delhi



PREFACE

In the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita – 2023, there are total 358 Sections in 20 Chapters whereas there was modification of total 511 sections in 23 Chapters in the I.P.C. wherein 10 fresh sections have been added in BNS and 20 provisions of I.P.C have been deleted. A committee was constituted for preparation of course material for Investigating Officers of Delhi Police and after much deliberation, this guide has been made to help the Investigating Officers and simplify the understanding of the new ‘Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita – 2023’ for the police officers of Delhi Police.

In this guide, you will find the newly updated section of BNS with seven annexures which depict different types of offences and their fines/punishments. The newly added sections and sections deleted have also been made part of this edition for the ease of the readers.

Our goal is to make the shift smooth, offering practical insights that empower you on the ground. As you navigate this legal update, consider this booklet your go-to resource for understanding and implementing these changes effectively. Together, let us ensure a seamless transition, enhancing our collective commitment to justice and community safety as well as making Delhi Police one of the best organizations to serve the society.



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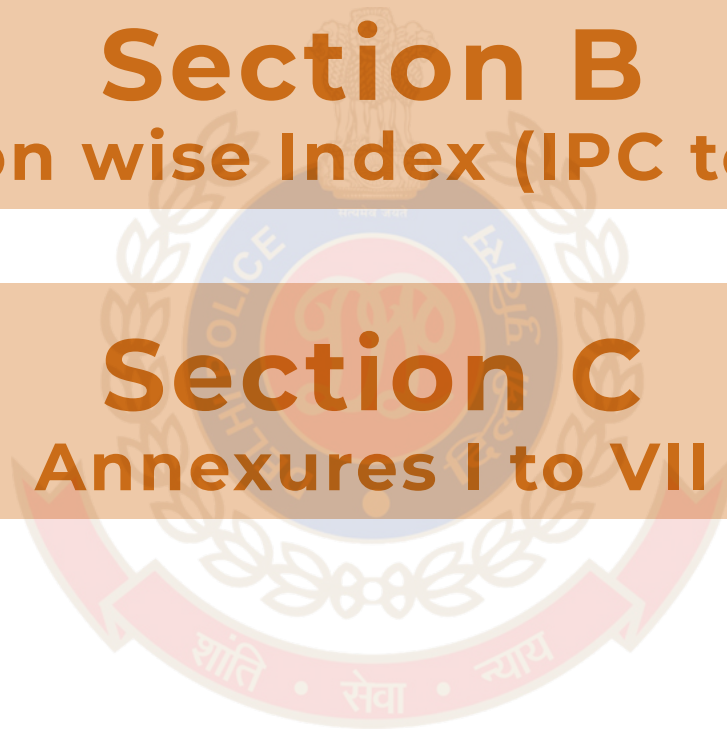


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SECTION A

GENERAL OVERVIEW ABOUT BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023

- A. The new Act is called as “Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023”, which has replaced the Indian Penal Code, 1860. The word code has been replaced with Sanhita.
- B. In BNS, total 358 Sections in 20 Chapters whereas there were 511 sections in 23 + 3 Chapters in IPC. Scattered provisions have been consolidated in single Chapter. Also, definitions and punishment have been provided in same section in many sections/chapters, which resulted in change in numbering of sections/chapters in BNS.
- C. The Chapters/sections for offences against women & children, and offences affecting the human body (murder) have been given precedence. Further, the offences against women and children which were scattered throughout in the erstwhile IPC have been brought together and have been consolidated under Chapter-V. In the same manner, the offences affecting the human body are also brought up in the order and placed thereafter in Chapter VI.
- D. All 3 incomplete categories of offences i.e. Attempt, Abetment & Conspiracy are brought together in one Chapter (i.e. Chapter IV) which were earlier in different chapters.
- E. 10 New sections have been added. Moreover, there are 8 more such sections that have newly added provisions. List of new sections and partly added is at (Annexure-I). For example, Abetment of an offence committed in India by a person outside India has now been made an offence u/s 48 of BNS. Offence of Snatching has also been introduced u/s 304 of BNS. Also, Mob Lynching, Organized Crime and Petty Organized Crime have been made separate offences in BNS. A new Section 226 has been added in the BNS to punish those who attempt to commit suicide with the intent to compel or restrain the exercise of

any lawful power by a public servant.

- F. To tackle 'organized crime' and 'terrorist acts', offence of organized crime and terrorist act have been added in the Sanhita with deterrent punishments. Sections 111 and 113 of the BNS 2023 punish the commission, attempt, abetment, conspiracy of organized crimes and terrorist acts respectively. Both the Sections also punish the act of being a member of any organized crime syndicate or terrorist organisation, harboring or concealing any person who committed any organised crime or terrorist act and the act of possessing any property derived or obtained from the commission of organised crime or terrorist act. Section 111 on organized crime takes care of various state laws enacted in this domain. Section 113 on terrorist act has been drafted on the lines of UAPA. It has also been provided that in case of the offence of terrorist act officer not below the rank of SP will decide whether to register a case under the provisions of BNS, 2023 or UAPA.
- G. A new offence that has been introduced in section 69 of BNS which is based on having sexual intercourse on false promise of marriage, employment, promotion or by suppressing identity of offender etc. This provision is aimed to deter people who employ deceitful means like false promise of marriage, concealment of identity etc. to take consent of the woman to engage in sexual intercourse. Under this specific category of women, rights of women are protected.
- H. Corresponding sections of IPC to BNS and BNS to IPC with punishment and nature of offence have been mentioned, for ease of understanding, in Section B and Annexure – II respectively.
- I. 20 Provisions of IPC have been deleted. (Annexure-III). Offences like Attempt to Commit Suicide u/s 309, Adultery u/s 497, Sedition u/s 124-A etc have been deleted as offence by BNS.
- J. In this book, the penal sections of the BNS have been divided into sections based on the severity of punishment. Annexure – V and Annexure – VI list
 - a. 103 sections with punishment of 3 years or more but less than 7 years and
 - b. 86 sections with punishment of 7 years or more respectively.
- K. A new provision 117(3) has been introduced in the BNS to provide stringent

punishment for such acts of grievous hurt which result in victim having persistent vegetative state or in permanent disability. If grievous hurt results in persistent vegetative state or in permanent disability, it will attract higher punishment of rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life (remainder of that person's natural life) as against up to 7 years imprisonment for grievous hurt earlier in IPC. This provision seeks to enhance punishment corresponding to the nature of grievous hurt.

- L. Punishment of Fine has been enhanced in 83 offences. Fine of Rs. 10/-, 100/- 500/- have been enhanced to Rs. 1000, 5000, 10,000/- to make the fine meaningful.
- M. Mandatory minimum punishment has been introduced in 23 offences viz. buying child for the purpose of prostitution, organised crime, terrorist act, hurt to deter public servant from his duty, personating a public servant, theft, etc.
- N. For the 1sttime "Community Service" has been introduced as one of the punishments specifically provided for 6 petty offences mentioned below. It introduces the reformatory approach in the punishment scheme which is aimed towards achieving 'NYAYA' in the society.
 - a. Public Servant unlawfully engaging in trade U/s 202 BNS.
 - b. Non-appearance in response to a proclamation published under sub section (i) of Section 84 of BNSS is punishable U/s 209 BNS.
 - c. Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restrain exercise of lawful power of public servant U/s 226 BNS,
 - d. Petty theft on return of theft money and a person is convicted for the first-time u/s 302 BNS,
 - e. Misconduct in public by a drunken person U/s 355 BNS,
 - f. Defamation U/s 356 BNS.
- O. Some of the offences have been made gender-neutral. They are:
 - a. 76 BNS: Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman or abets such act with the intention of disrobing or compelling her to be naked, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description 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.

- b. 77 BNS(Voyeurism):Whoever watches, or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed either by the perpetrator or by any other person at the behest of the perpetrator or disseminates such image shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year, but which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine, and be punished on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description 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.
 - c. 141 BNS: Whoever imports into India from any country outside India any girl under the age of twenty-one years or any boy under the age of eighteen years with intent that girl or boy 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. This section is aimed to protect minor boys (less than 18 years of age) and young women (women upto 21 years of age) from sexual exploitation.
- P. In case of gang rape of a woman, punishment under section 70(1) has been prescribed as not less than twenty years or life imprisonment which means till the remainder of that person's natural life.
- Q. In case of gang rape of a woman under the age of eighteen years, punishment prescribed as per Section 70 (2) is imprisonment for life which means imprisonment till the remainder of that person's natural life and fine or death.
- R. Definition of Child is added in Sec. 2(3)and transgender has been included in the definition of 'Gender' Sec. 2 (10) as any person including transgender with male and female. Uniformity has been introduced in the use of expression 'child' throughout the BNS, 2023 which is achieved by replacing the expression 'minor' and 'child under the age of eighteen years' with the word 'child'.
- S. Replacing night with after sun set and before sunrise.

- T. Movable property includes tangible as well as intangible property. [Sec 2 (21)]
- U. Section 303 (2) of the BNS, 2023 presents a fine example of deterrence and reformatory approach of punishment. On the one hand, for a second conviction of any person 'for theft', the section prescribes a higher punishment up to 5 years with a mandatory minimum of 1 year, on the other hand where the value of stolen property is less than 5,000 rupees and the first-time offender restores the stolen property, the punishment of community service has only been prescribed.





Corresponding sections of IPC to BNS with punishment and nature of offence:

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|-----------------|--|------------|
| 1 | 1(1) | Short title, commencement and application | --- |
| | 1(2) | Short title, commencement and application | --- |
| 2 | 1(3) | Short title, commencement and application | --- |
| 3 | 1(4) | Short title, commencement and application | --- |
| 4 | 1(5) | Short title, commencement and application | --- |
| 5 | 1(6) | Short title, commencement and application | --- |
| 6 | 3(1) | General Explanations | --- |
| 7 | 3(2) | General Explanations | --- |
| 8 | 2(10) | "Gender" | --- |
| 9 | 2(22) | "Number" | --- |
| 10 | 2(19) and 2(35) | "Man" "Woman" | --- |
| 11 | 2(26) | "Person" | --- |
| 12 | 2(27) | "Public" | --- |
| 13 | NA | --- | --- |
| 14 | NA | --- | --- |
| 15 | NA | --- | --- |
| 16 | NA | --- | --- |
| 17 | 2(12) | "Government" | --- |
| 18 | NA | --- | --- |
| 19 | 2(16) | "Judge" | --- |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|------|----------------------|---|------------|
| 20 | 2(5) | “Court” | --- |
| 21 | | | --- |
| | 2(28) | “Public servant” | --- |
| 22 | | | --- |
| | 2(21) | “Movable property” | --- |
| 23 | | | --- |
| | 2(36) to 2(38) | “Wrongful gain” “Gaining wrongfully”, “Losing wrongfully” | --- |
| 24 | 2(7) | “Dishonestly” | --- |
| 25 | 2(9) | “Fraudulently” | --- |
| 26 | 2(29) | “Reason to believe” | --- |
| 27 | 3(3) | General Explanations | --- |
| 28 | 2(4) | “Counterfeit” | --- |
| 29 | 2(8) | “Document” | --- |
| 29-A | 2(39) | Not defined words | --- |
| 30 | 2(31) | “Valuable security” | --- |
| 31 | 2(34) | “Will” | --- |
| 32 | 3(4) | General Explanations | --- |
| 33 | 2(1) and 2(25) | “Act” “Omission” | --- |
| 34 | 3(5) | General Explanations | --- |
| 35 | 3(6) | General Explanations | --- |
| 36 | 3(7) | General Explanations | --- |
| 37 | 3(8) | General Explanations | --- |
| 38 | 3(9) | General Explanations | --- |
| 39 | 2(33) | “Voluntarily” | --- |
| 40 | 2(24) | “Offence” | --- |
| 41 | 2(30) | “Special law” | --- |
| 42 | 22(18) | “Local Law” | --- |
| 43 | 2(15) | “Illegal” – “legally bound to do” | --- |
| 44 | 2(14) | “Injury” | --- |
| 45 | 2(17) | “Life” | --- |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|---------------|---------|---|------------|
| 46 | 2(6) | “Death” | --- |
| 47 | 2(2) | “Animal” | --- |
| 48 | 2(32) | “Vessel” | --- |
| 49 | 2(20) | “Month” and “Year” | --- |
| 50 | NA | --- | --- |
| 51 | 2(23) | “Oath” | --- |
| 52 | 2(11) | “Good Faith” | --- |
| 52-A | 2(13) | “Harbour” | --- |
| 53 | 4 | Punishments | --- |
| 53-A | NA | --- | --- |
| 54, 55 & 55-A | 5 | Commutation of sentence of death or imprisonment for life | --- |
| 56 | NA | --- | --- |
| 57 | 6 | Fractions of terms of punishment | --- |
| 58 | NA | --- | --- |
| 59 | NA | --- | --- |
| 60 | 7 | Sentence may be (in certain cases of imprisonment) wholly or partly rigorous or simple | --- |
| 61 | NA | --- | --- |
| 62 | NA | --- | --- |
| 63 | 8(1) | Amount of fine, liability in default of payment of fine, etc. | --- |
| 64 | 8(2) | | --- |
| 65 | 8(3) | | --- |
| 66 | 8(4) | | --- |
| 67 | 8(5) | | --- |
| 68 | 8(6)(a) | | --- |
| 69 | 8(6)(b) | | --- |
| 70 | 8(7) | | --- |
| 71 | 9 | Limit of punishment of offence made up of several offences | --- |
| 72 | 10 | Punishment of person guilty of one of several offences, judgment stating that it is doubtful of which | --- |
| 73 | 11 | Solitary confinement | --- |
| 74 | 12 | Limit of solitary confinement | --- |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|-----|---|------------|
| 75 | 13 | Enhanced punishment for certain offences after previous conviction | --- |
| 76 | 14 | Act done by a person bound or by mistake of fact believing himself bound by law | --- |
| 77 | 15 | Act of judge when acting judicially | --- |
| 78 | 16 | Act done pursuant to judgement or order of court | --- |
| 79 | 17 | Act done by a person justified, or by mistake of fact believing himself justified by law | --- |
| 80 | 18 | Accident in doing a lawful act | --- |
| 81 | 19 | Act likely to cause harm but done without criminal intent and to prevent other harm | --- |
| 82 | 20 | Act of a child under seven years of age | --- |
| 83 | 21 | Act of a child above seven and under twelve years of age of immature understanding | --- |
| 84 | 22 | Act of a person of unsound mind | --- |
| 85 | 23 | Act of person incapable of judgement by reason of intoxication caused against his will | --- |
| 86 | 24 | Offence requiring intent or knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated | --- |
| 87 | 25 | Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent | --- |
| 88 | 26 | Act not intended to cause death, done by consent in good faith for persons benefit | --- |
| 89 | 27 | Act done in good faith for benefit of child or person of unsound mind by, or by consent of guardian | --- |
| 90 | 28 | Consent known to be given under fear or misconception | --- |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|-----|---|------------|
| 91 | 29 | Exclusion of acts which are offences independently of harm caused | --- |
| 92 | 30 | Act done in good faith for benefit of a person without consent | --- |
| 93 | 31 | Communication made in good faith | --- |
| 94 | 32 | Act to which a person is compelled by threats | --- |
| 95 | 33 | Act causing slight harm | --- |
| 96 | 34 | Things done in private defence | --- |
| 97 | 35 | Right of private defence of body and of property | --- |
| 98 | 36 | Right of private defence against act of a person of unsound mind, etc. | --- |
| 99 | 37 | Acts against which there is no right of private defence | --- |
| 100 | 38 | When right of private defence of the body extends to causing death | --- |
| 101 | 39 | When such right extends to causing any harm other than death | --- |
| 102 | 40 | Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of the body | --- |
| 103 | 41 | When right of private defence of property extends to causing death | --- |
| 104 | 42 | When such right extends to causing any harm other than death | --- |
| 105 | 43 | Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of property | --- |
| 106 | 44 | Right of private defence against deadly assault when there is risk of harm to innocent person | --- |
| 107 | 45 | Abetment of a thing | --- |
| 108 | 46 | Abettor | --- |
| 108-A | 47 | Abetment in India of offences outside India | --- |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|-----|---|--|
| 109 | 49 | Punishment of abetment if act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable | Same as for offence abetted |
| 110 | 50 | Punishment of abetment if person abetted does act with different intention from that of abettor According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable. According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable | Same as for offence abetted |
| 111 | 51 | Liability of abettor when one act abetted and different act done According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable | Same as for offence intended to be abetted |
| 112 | 52 | Abettor when liable to cumulative punishment for act abetted and for act done According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable | Same as for offence abetted |
| 113 | 53 | Liability of abettor for an effect caused by the act abetted different from that intended by abettor According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable. According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable | Same as for offence committed |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|-----|---|---|
| 114 | 54 | Abettor present when offence is committed According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable | Same as for offence committed |
| 115 | 55 | Abetment of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, If the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| | | If an act which causes harm to be done in consequence of the abetment According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 14 years and fine |
| 116 | 56 | Abetment of an offence, punishable with imprisonment, If the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable | Imprisonment extending to one-fourth of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both |
| | | If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the offence According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable | Imprisonment extending to one-half of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both, |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|---|---|
| 117 | 57 | Abetting commission of offence by public or by more than ten persons According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable | Imprisonment which may extend to 7 years and fine. |
| 118 | 58 (a) | Concealing design to commit Offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life (a) If the offence be committed:- According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 07 years and fine. |
| | 58(b) | If the offence be not committed:- According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 03 years and fine |
| 119 | 59(a) | A public servant concealing a design to commit offence which it is his duty to prevent (a) If the offence be committed:- According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable | Imprisonment extending to one-half of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both |
| | 59(b) | If the offence be punishable with death or imprisonment for life:- According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years |
| | 59(c) | If the offence be not committed:- According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment extending to one-fourth of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|--------------|---|--|
| 120 | 60(a) | Concealing design to commit offence punishable with imprisonment If the offence be committed:- According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable. According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable. | Imprisonment extending to one-fourth of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both |
| | 60(b) | If the offence be not committed:- According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable. Bailable | Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both |
| 120-A | 61(1) | Criminal Conspiracy | |
| 120-B | 61(2) (a) | Criminal Conspiracy (a) Criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of 2 years or upwards. According as the offence which is the object of conspiracy is cognizable or non-cognizable. According as offence which is the object of conspiracy is bailable or non-bailable. | Same as for abetment of the offence which is the object of the conspiracy. |
| | 61(2) (b) | Any other criminal conspiracy Non-cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both |
| 121 | 147 | Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting waging of war against Government of India Cognizable Non-bailable | Death, or imprisonment for life and fine |
| 121-A | 148 | Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by u/s 147 Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|-----|---|--|
| 122 | 149 | Collecting arms, etc ,with intension of waging war against government of India Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 123 | 150 | Concealing with intent to facilitate design to wage war Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 124 | 151 | Assaulting President, Governor , etc, with intent to compel or restrain exercise of any lawful power Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7years and fine |
| 124-A | NA | | |
| 125 | 153 | Waging war against foreign state at peace with government of India Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life and fine or imprisonment for 7 years and fine, or fine |
| 126 | 154 | Depredation on territories of foreign state at peace with government of India Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property |
| 127 | 155 | Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 153 and 154 Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property |
| 128 | 156 | Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of state or war to escape Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 129 | 157 | Public servant negligently suffering prisoner to escape Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| 130 | 158 | Aiding escape of, rescuing or harboring such prisoner. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 131 | 159 | Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce a soldier, sailor or airman from his duty. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|------------|--------|---|---|
| 132 | 160 | Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence there of Cognizable Non-bailable | Death, or imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 133 | 161 | Abetment of assault by soldier, sailor or airman on his superior officer, when in execution of his office. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| 134 | 162 | Abetment of such assault, if the assault committed. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 135 | 163 | Abetment of desertion of soldier, sailor or airman. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 136 | 164 | Harboring deserter. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 137 | 165 | Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel through negligence of master. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine of 3,000 rupees |
| 138 | 166 | Abetment of act of insubordination by soldier, sailor or airman. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 139 | 167 | Persons subject to certain Acts. | --- |
| 140 | 168 | Wearing garb or carrying token used by soldier, sailor or airman. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both |
| 141 | 189(1) | Unlawful assembly | --- |
| 142 to 143 | 189(2) | Being member of an unlawful assembly Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both |
| 144 | 189(4) | Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|---|---|
| 145 | 189(3) | Joining or continuing in an Unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 146 | 191(1) | Rioting | --- |
| 147 | 191(2) | Rioting Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 148 | 191(3) | Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both |
| 149 | 190 | Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. According as offence is cognizable or non-cognizable According as offence is bailable or non-bailable. | The same as for the offence |
| 150 | 189(6) | Hiring, engaging or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly Cognizable According as offence is bailable or non-bailable. | The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly |
| 151 | 189(5) | Knowing joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both |
| 152 | 195(1) | Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot etc. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years or fine not less than 25,000 rupees, or both |
| | 195(2) | Threatening to assault or attempting to obstruct public servant when suppressing riot, etc. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|--------|--------|---|---|
| 153 | 192 | Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot if rioting be committed Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 years, or fine, or both |
| | | if not committed Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both |
| 153-A | 196(1) | Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion ,race , place of birth, residence , language etc. and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| | 196(2) | Promoting enmity between classes in place of worship, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years and fine |
| 153-AA | NA | | |
| 153-B | 197(1) | Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| | 197(2) | If committed in a place of public worship, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years and fine |
| 154 | 193(1) | Liability of owner, occupier,etc. of land on which an unlawful assembly or riot takes place (1) If information is not given Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine of 1,000 rupees |
| 155 | 193(2) | (2) If for some person benefit Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine |
| 156 | 193(3) | (3) If for agent of owner or occupier benefit Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine |
| 157 | 189(7) | Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|--------------|---------|---|--|
| 158 | 189(8) | Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both |
| | 189 (9) | Or to go armed Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 159 | 194(1) | Affray | |
| 160 | 194(2) | Committing Affray Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both |
| 161 to 165-A | NA | | |
| 166 | 198 | Public servant disobeying law, with intent to cause injury to any person Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 166-A | 199 | Public servant disobeying direction under law. Cognizable Bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 6 months which may extend to 2 years and fine |
| 166-B | 200 | Punishment for non-treatment of victim. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 167 | 201 | Public servant framing incorrect document with intent to cause injury. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 year, or fine, or both |
| 168 | 202 | Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both, or community service |
| 169 | 203 | Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both and confiscation of property, if purchased |
| 170 | 204 | Personating public servant. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 6 months but which may extend to 3 years and fine. |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|--------|--|--|
| 171 | 205 | Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 171-A | 169 | Candidate, electoral right defined | --- |
| 171-B | 170 | Bribery | |
| 171-C | 171 | Undue influence at elections | |
| 171-D | 172 | Personation at elections | |
| 171-E | 173 | Punishment for bribery Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both or if treating only, fine only |
| 171-F | 174 | Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 171-G | 175 | False statement in connection with an election. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine |
| 171-H | 176 | Illegal payments in connection with an election. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine of 10,000 rupees |
| 171-I | 177 | Failure to keep election accounts. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine of 5,000 rupees |
| 172 | 206(a) | Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 1 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| | 206(b) | If summons or notice required attendance in person, etc., in a Court Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both |
| 173 | 207(a) | Preventing service of summons or other proceeding, or preventing publication thereof. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 1 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|--------|---|---|
| | 207(b) | If summons, etc., required attendance in person, etc., in a Court Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both |
| 174 | 208(a) | Non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servant. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 1 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| | 208(b) | If the order requires personal attendance, etc., in a Court Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both |
| 174-A | 209 | Non-appearance in response to a proclamation under section 84 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both or community service |
| | | In a case where declaration has been made under sub-section (4) of section 84 of this Sanhita pronouncing a person as proclaimed offender. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 175 | 210(a) | Omission to produce document or electronic record to public servant by person legally bound to produce it. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 1 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| | 210(b) | If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to Court. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both |
| 176 | 211(a) | Intentional omission to give notice or information to public servant by person legally bound to give it. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 1 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|--|---|
| | 211(b) | If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, etc. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both |
| | 211(c) | If the notice or information is required by an order passed under sub-section (a) of section 394 of this Sanhita Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both |
| 177 | 212(a) | Knowingly furnishing false information to public servant Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| | 212(b) | If the information required respects the commission of an offence, etc. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 178 | 213 | Refusing oath or affirmation when duly required by public servant to make it. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 179 | 214 | Refusing to answer public servant authorised to question. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 180 | 215 | Refusing to sign statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 3,000 rupees, or both |
| 181 | 216 | False statement on oath or affirmation to public servant or person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| 182 | 217 | False information, with intent to cause public servant to use his lawful power to injury of another person. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or with fine of 10,000 rupees, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|--|--|
| 183 | 218 | Resistance to taking of property by lawful authority of a public servant. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both |
| 184 | 219 | Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of public servant. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 185 | 220 | Illegal purchase or bid for property offered for sale by authority of public servant. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both |
| 186 | 221 | Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 2,500 rupees, or both |
| 187 | 222(a) | Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give assistance. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 2,500 rupees, or both |
| | 222(b) | Willfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demand aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, etc. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 188 | 223(a) | Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant. Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 2,500 rupees, or both |
| | 223(b) | If such disobedience caused danger to human life, health or safety, or causes or tend to cause a riot or affray. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 189 | 224 | Threat of injury to public servant. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 190 | 225 | Threat of injury to induce person to refrain from applying for protection to public servant. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|--------|--|---|
| 191 | 227 | Giving false evidence | |
| 192 | 228 | Fabricating false evidence | |
| 193 | 229(1) | Punishment for false evidence (1) Intentionally giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and 10,000 rupees |
| | 229(2) | (2) Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and 5,000 rupees |
| 194 | 230(1) | Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of capital offence. Non-Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and 50,000 rupees |
| | 230(2) | If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed Non-Cognizable Non-bailable | Death, or as above |
| 195 | 231 | Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of offence punishable with imprisonment of life or imprisonment. Non-Cognizable Non-bailable | The same as for the offence |
| 195-A | 232(1) | Threatening any person to give false evidence. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both |
| | 232(2) | If innocent person is convicted and sentenced in consequence of false evidence with death, or imprisonment for more than 7 years. Cognizable Non-bailable | The same as for the offence |
| 196 | 233 | Using evidence known to be false. Non-cognizable According as offence of giving such evidence is bailable or non-bailable | The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|---|--|
| 197 | 234 | Knowingly Issuing or signing false certificate. Non-Cognizable Bailable | The same as for giving false evidence |
| 198 | 235 | Using as true a certificate known to be false. Non-Cognizable Bailable | The same as for giving false evidence |
| 199 | 236 | False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence. Non-Cognizable Bailable | The same as for giving false evidence |
| 200 | 237 | Using as true such declaration knowing it to be false. Non-Cognizable Bailable | The same as for giving false evidence |
| 201 | 238(a) | Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender. According as the offence in relation to which disappearance of evidence is caused is cognizable or non-cognizable. Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| | 238(b) | If punishable with imprisonment for life or 10 years Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| | 238(c) | If punishable with less than 10 years imprisonment Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for one-fourth of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both |
| 202 | 239 | Intentional omission to give information of offence by person bound to inform. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 203 | 240 | Giving false information respecting an offence committed. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|---|---|
| 204 | 241 | Destruction of document or electronic record to prevent its production as evidence. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 205 | 242 | False personation for purpose of act or proceeding in suit or prosecution. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 206 | 243 | Fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 207 | 244 | Fraudulent claim to property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 208 | 245 | Fraudulently suffering decree for sum not due. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 209 | 246 | Dishonestly making false claim in Court. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years and fine |
| 210 | 247 | Fraudulently obtaining decree for sum not due. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 211 | 248(a) | False charge of offence made with intent to injure. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine of 2 lakh rupees, or both |
| | 248(b) | Criminal proceeding instituted on a false charge of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or 10 years or upwards. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 212 | 249(a) | Harbouring offender, if the offence is punishable with death. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|--|---|
| | 249(b) | If punishable with imprisonment of life or with imprisonment for 10 years. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| | 249(c) | If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for one-fourth of the longest term and of the descriptions, provided for the offence, or fine, or both |
| 213 | 250(a) | Taking gift, etc. to screen offender from punishment:- (a) If the offence is punishable with death Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| | 250(b) | (b) If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| | 250(c) | (c) If punishable with imprisonment for less than 10 years Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for one-fourth of the longest term, provided for the offence, or fine, or both |
| 214 | 251(a) | Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender. (a) If the offence is punishable with death Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| | 251(b) | (b) If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| | 251(c) | (c) If punishable with imprisonment for less than 10 years Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for one-fourth of the longest term, provided for the offence, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|--------|--|---|
| 215 | 252 | Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, etc. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 216 | 253(a) | Harbouring offender who has escaped from custody or whose apprehension has been ordered. (a) If the offence is punishable with death Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| | 253(b) | (b) If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, with or without fine |
| | 253(c) | (c) If punishable with imprisonment for less than 10 years Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for one-fourth of the longest term, provided for the offence, or fine, or both |
| 216-A | 254 | Penalty for harbouring robbers or dacoits. Cognizable Bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 216-B | NA | | |
| 217 | 255 | Public servant disobeying direction of law with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 218 | 256 | Public servant framing incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 219 | 257 | Public servant in judicial proceeding corruptly making report, etc., contrary to law. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|---|---|
| 220 | 258 | Commitment for trial or confinement by person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both |
| 221 | 259(a) | Intentional omission to apprehend on part of public servant bound to apprehend an offender, (a) If the offence is punishable with death According as the offence in relation to which such omission has been made is cognizable or non-cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, with or without fine |
| | 259(b) | (b) If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, with or without fine |
| | 259(c) | (c) If punishable with imprisonment for less than 10 years Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, with or without fine |
| 222 | 260(a) | Intentional omission to apprehend on part of public servant bound to apprehend person under sentence or lawfully committed (a) If under sentence of death Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 14 years, with or without fine |
| | 260(b) | (b) If under sentence of imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years, or upwards Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, with or without fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|--------|---|--|
| | 260(c) | (c) If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years or lawfully committed to custody Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 223 | 261 | Escape from confinement or custody negligently suffered by public servant. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 224 | 262 | Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 225 | 263(a) | Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person or rescuing him from lawful custody. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| | 263(b) | If charged with an offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| | 263(c) | If charged with offence punishable with death Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| | 263(d) | If the person sentenced to imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, or upwards. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| | 263(e) | If under sentence of death Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 225-A | 264(a) | Omission to apprehend , or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for:- (a) In case of intentional omission or sufferance Non-cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------------------|--------|--|---|
| | 264(b) | In case of negligent omission or sufferance Non-cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 225-B | 265 | Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension or escape or rescue in cases not otherwise provided for. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months or fine, or both |
| 226 | NA | | |
| 227 | 266 | Violation of condition of remission of punishment. Cognizable Non-bailable | Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue |
| 228 | 267 | Intentional insult or interruption to public servant sitting in judicial proceeding. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 228-A (1)/ (2) | 72 | Disclosure of identity of victim of certain offence etc Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years and fine. |
| 228-A (3) | 73 | Printing or publishing any matter relating to court proceedings without permission Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years and fine. |
| 229 | 268 | Personation of an assessor. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 229-A | 269 | Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in court. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 230 to 232 | 178 | Counterfeiting coin, government stamps, currency- notes or bank-notes Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|------------|-----|--|--|
| 233 to 235 | 181 | Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting coin, Government stamp, currency notes or bank-notes. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 236 | NA | | |
| 237 | NA | | |
| 238 | NA | | |
| 239 to 241 | 179 | Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 242 to 243 | 180 | Possession of forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both |
| 244 | 187 | Person employed in mint causing coin to be of different weight or composition from that fixed by law Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 245 | 188 | Unlawfully taking coining instrument from mint Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 246 to 249 | 178 | Counterfeiting coin, government stamps, currency Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 250 to 251 | 179 | Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 252 to 253 | 180 | Possession of forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|------------|-----|---|--|
| 254 | 179 | Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 255 | 178 | Counterfeiting coin, government stamps, currency Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 256 to 257 | 181 | Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting coin, Government stamp, currency notes or bank Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 258 | 179 | Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or banknotes Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 259 | 180 | Possession of forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both |
| 260 | 179 | Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or banknotes. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 261 | 183 | Effacing writing from substance bearing Government stamp, or removing from document a stamp used for it, with intent to cause loss to Government Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 262 | 184 | Using Government stamp known to have been before used Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 263 | 185 | Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|-----|---|---|
| 263-A | 186 | Prohibition of fictitious stamps Cognizable Bailable | Fine of 200 rupees |
| 264 | NA | --- | --- |
| 265 | NA | --- | --- |
| 266 | NA | --- | --- |
| 267 | NA | --- | --- |
| 268 | 270 | Public nuisance | --- |
| 269 | 271 | Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both |
| 270 | 272 | Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 271 | 273 | Disobedience to quarantine rule. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both |
| 272 | 274 | Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 273 | 275 | Sale of noxious food or drink Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 274 | 276 | Adulteration of drugs Non-Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 275 | 277 | Sale of adulterated drugs Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 276 | 278 | Sale of drug as a different drug or preparation Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 277 | 279 | Fouling water of public spring or reservoir Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|-----|--|--|
| 278 | 280 | Making atmosphere noxious to health Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine of 1,000 rupees |
| 279 | 281 | Rash driving or riding on a public way Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both |
| 280 | 282 | Rash navigation of vessel Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both |
| 281 | 283 | Exhibition of false light ,mark or buoy Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine which shall not be less than 10,000 rupees |
| 282 | 284 | Conveying person by water for hire in unsafe or over loaded vessel Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 283 | 285 | Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation Cognizable Bailable | Fine of 5,000 rupees |
| 284 | 286 | Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 285 | 287 | Negligent conduct with respect to fire or combustible matter Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both |
| 286 | 288 | Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 287 | 289 | Negligent conduct with respect to machinery Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 288 | 290 | Negligent conduct with respect to pulling down, repairing or constructing buildings, etc. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|--------|---|---|
| 289 | 291 | Negligent conduct with respect to animal Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 290 | 292 | Punishment for public nuisance in cases not otherwise provided for Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine of 1,000 rupees |
| 291 | 293 | Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 292 | 294(1) | Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc. | --- |
| | 294(2) | Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc. Cognizable Bailable | On first conviction with imprisonment for 2 years, and with fine of 5,000 rupees, and, in the event of second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for 5 years, and with fine of 10,000 rupees |
| 293 | 295 | Sale, etc., of obscene objects to child Cognizable Bailable | On first conviction with imprisonment for 3 years, and with fine of 2,000 rupees, and, in the event of second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for 7 years, and with fine of 5,000 rupees |
| 294 | 296 | Obscene acts and songs Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both |
| 294-A | 297(1) | Keeping a lottery office Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both |
| | 297(2) | Publishing proposals relating to lotteries Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine of 5,000 rupees |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|-----|--|---|
| 295 | 298 | Injuring or defiling place of worship with intent to insult religion of any class Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 295-A | 299 | Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 296 | 300 | Disturbing religious assembly Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 297 | 301 | Trespassing on burial places, etc. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 298 | 302 | Uttering words etc., with deliberate intent to wound religious feelings of any person Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 299 | 100 | Culpable homicide | --- |
| 300 | 101 | Murder | --- |
| 301 | 102 | Culpable homicide by causing death of person other than person whose death was intended | --- |
| 302 | 103 | Punishment for murder Cognizable Non-bailable | Death or imprisonment for life and fine |
| 303 | 104 | Punishment for murder by life-convict Cognizable Non-bailable | Death or Imprisonment for life, which shall mean the remainder of the person's natural life. |
| 304 | 105 | Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for not less than five years but which may extend to ten years and fine. |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|---------|---|---|
| | | If act be done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and with fine |
| 304-A | 106 | Causing death by negligence Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years and fine |
| | | Causing death by negligence by registered medical practitioner Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years and fine |
| 304-B | 80 | Dowry Death Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 7 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life |
| 305 | 107 | Abetment of suicide of child or person of unsound mind Cognizable Non-bailable | Death or imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 306 | 108 | Abetment of suicide Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 307 | 109 (1) | Attempt to murder Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| | | If such act causes hurt to any person Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life or as above. |
| | 109(2) | Attempt by life-convict to murder, if hurt is caused Cognizable Non-bailable | Death, or imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life. |
| 308 | 110 | Attempt to commit culpable homicide Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years , or fine, or both |
| | | If such act causes hurt to any person Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years , or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|-----|--|--|
| 309 | 226 | Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restraint exercise of lawful power Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year , or fine, or both, or community service |
| 310 | NA | | |
| 311 | NA | --- | --- |
| 312 | 88 | Causing miscarriage Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine or both |
| | | If the woman be quick with child Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 313 | 89 | Causing miscarriage without woman's consent Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 314 | 90 | (1) Death caused by act done with intent to cause miscarriage Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| | | (2) If act done without women's consent Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life or as above |
| 315 | 91 | Act done with intent to prevent child being born alive or to cause it to die after birth Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years, or fine or both |
| 316 | 92 | Causing death of quick unborn child by act amounting to culpable homicide Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 317 | 93 | Exposure and abandonment of child under twelve years of age, by parents or person having care of it Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine or both |
| 318 | 94 | Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine or both |
| 319 | 114 | Hurt | --- |
| 320 | 116 | Grievous hurt | --- |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|----------------|--------|---|--|
| 321 | 115(1) | Voluntarily causing hurt | --- |
| 322 | 117(1) | Voluntarily causing grievous hurt | --- |
| 323 | 115(2) | Voluntarily causing hurt\ Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both. |
| 324 | 118(1) | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means\ Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 year or fine of 20,000 rupees, or both. |
| 325 | 117(2) | Voluntarily causing grievous hurt Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| Fresh Addition | 117(3) | If hurt to results in permanent disability or persistent vegetative state. Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous Imprisonment for not less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life. |
| Fresh Addition | 117(4) | Grievous hurt caused by a group of 5 or more persons Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 326 | 118(2) | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of not less than 1 year but which may extend to 10 years and fine |
| 326-A | 124(1) | Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine |
| 326-B | 124(2) | Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|---|--|
| 327 | 119(1) | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 328 | 123 | Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 329 | 119(2) | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 330 | 120(1) | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 331 | 120(2) | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 332 | 121(1) | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both |
| 333 | 121(2) | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment not less than 1 year, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 334 | 122(1) | Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 5,000 rupees or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|------------|--------|--|--|
| 335 | 122(2) | Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine of 10,000 rupees or both |
| 336 to 338 | 125 | Doing any act endangering human life or personal safety of others Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 2,500 rupees, or both |
| | 125(a) | Where hurt is caused Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| | 125(b) | Where grievous hurt is caused Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both |
| 339 | 126(1) | Wrongful restraint | --- |
| 340 | 127(1) | Wrongful confinement | --- |
| 341 | 126(2) | Wrongful restraint Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 342 | 127(2) | Wrongfully confining any person Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 343 | 127(3) | Wrongfully confining for three or more days. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 year, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both |
| 344 | 127(4) | Wrongfully confining for 10 or more days. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 5 year, or fine of 10,000 rupees |
| 345 | 127(5) | Keeping any person wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years in addition to any term of imprisonment to under any other section and fine |
| 346 | 127(6) | Wrongful confinement in secret Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years in addition to other punishment which he is liable to and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|--------|--|---|
| 347 | 127(7) | Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or for compelling restoration of property etc. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| 348 | 127(8) | Wrongful confinement Cognizable Bailable | --- |
| 349 | 128 | Force | --- |
| 350 | 129 | Criminal force | --- |
| 351 | 130 | Assault | --- |
| 352 | 131 | Punishment for assault or criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both |
| 353 | 132 | Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 354 | 74 | Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year which may extend to 5 year and fine |
| 354-A | 75(2) | Sexual harassment:- Specified in clause (i) or clause (ii) or clause (iii) of sub-section (1) Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment with 3 year or fine or both |
| | 75(3) | Specified in clause (iv) of sub-section (1) Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year , or fine, or both |
| 354-B | 76 | Assault or use of criminal force to women with intent to disrobe. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine |
| 354-C | 77 | Voyeurism Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 1 year but which may extend to 3 years and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|---------------|--|--|
| | | Second or subsequent conviction. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 3 year but which may extend to 7 years and fine |
| 354-D | 78 | Stalking Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment upto 3 years and fine |
| | | Second or subsequent conviction. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment upto 5 years and fine |
| 355 | 133 | Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonor person, otherwise than on grave provocation Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 356 | 134 | Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 357 | 135 | Assault or criminal force in attempt to wrongfully to confine a person Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 358 | 136 | Assault or criminal force on grave provocation Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 1,000 rupees or both |
| 359 | 137(1) | Kidnapping | --- |
| 360 | 137(1) (a) | Kidnapping | --- |
| 361 | 137(1) (b) | Kidnapping | --- |
| 362 | 138 | Abduction | --- |
| 363 | 137(2) | Kidnapping Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 363-A | 139(1) | Kidnapping a child for purposes of begging Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment not be less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|--------|--|---|
| | 139(2) | Maiming a child for purposes of begging Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment not be less than 20 years which may extend to remainder of that person's natural life and fine |
| 364 | 140(1) | Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 364-A | 140(2) | Kidnapping for ransom etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Death, imprisonment for life and fine |
| 365 | 140(3) | Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine. |
| 366 | 87 | Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel marriage etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 366-A | 96 | Procuration of child, Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 366-B | 141 | Importation of girl or boy from foreign country Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 367 | 140(4) | Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 368 | 142 | Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person Cognizable Non-bailable | Punishment for kidnapping or abduction |
| 369 | 97 | Kidnapping or abducting child under ten years of age with intent to steal from its person Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine. |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|---------|--|---|
| 370 | 143 (2) | Trafficking of person Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years but which may extend to 10 years and fine |
| | 143 (3) | Trafficking of more than one person Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine |
| | 143 (4) | Trafficking of a child Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine |
| | 143 (5) | Trafficking of more than one child Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 14 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine |
| | 143 (6) | Person convicted of offence of trafficking of child on more than one occasion Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life and fine |
| | 143 (7) | Public servant or a police officer involved in trafficking of child Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life and fine |
| 370-A | 144 (1) | Exploitation of a trafficked child Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to 10 years and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------------|---------|---|---|
| | 144 (2) | Exploitation of a trafficked person Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine |
| 371 | 145 | Habitual dealing in slaves Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or 10 years and fine. |
| 372 | 98 | Selling child for purpose of prostitution, etc Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 373 | 99 | Buying child for purpose of prostitution ,etc Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 7 years but which may extend to 14 years and fine. |
| 374 | 146 | Unlawful compulsory labour Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 375 | 63 | Rape | |
| 376(1)/ (2) | 64 | Punishment for rape Cognizable Non-bailable | (1) Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 10 years but may extend to imprisonment for life and fine (2) Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 10 years but may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|--------|-------|---|---|
| 376(3) | 65(1) | Punishment for rape in certain cases Cognizable Non-bailable | Punishable with rigorous imprisonment for not less than 20 years but may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life and also be liable to fine. |
| 376-A | 66 | Punishment for causing death or resulting in persistent vegetative state of victim Cognizable Non-bailable | Punishable with rigorous imprisonment for not less than 20 years but may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life or with death |
| 376-AB | 65(2) | Punishment for rape in certain cases Cognizable Non-bailable | Punishable with rigorous imprisonment for not less than 20 years but may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine or with death |
| 376-B | 67 | Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation Cognizable (only on the complaint of the victim) Bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 2 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine |
| 376-C | 68 | Sexual intercourse by a person in authority Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to 10 years and fine. |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|------------------|--------|---|--|
| 376-D | 70(1) | Gang Rape Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 20 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and fine. |
| 376-DA 376-DB | 70(2) | Gang Rape on woman under eighteen years of age Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine or with death. |
| 376-E | 71 | Punishment for Repeat offenders Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life or with death |
| 377 | NA | | |
| 378 | 303(1) | Theft | |
| 379 | 303(2) | Theft Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for not be less than 1 year but which may extend to 5 years, and fine. |
| | | Where value of property is less than 5,000 rupees Non-Cognizable Bailable | Upon return of the value of property or restoration of the stolen property, shall be punished with community service. |
| 380 | 305 | Theft in a dwelling house, or means of transportation or place of worship etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine. |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|---------------------------|---|--|
| 381 | 306 | Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine. |
| 382 | 307 | Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt, or restraint in order to committing of theft Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 383 | 308(1) | Extortion | |
| 384 | 308(2) | Extortion Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both |
| 385 | 308(3) | Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 386 | 308(5) | Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 387 | 308(4) | Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 388 | 308(7) | Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 389 | 308(6) | Putting a person in fear of accusation of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or 10 years in order to commit extortion. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 390 | 309 (1) / (2) / (3) | Robbery | |
| 391 | 310(1) | Dacoity | --- |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|---|---|
| 392 | 309(4) | Robbery Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 393 | 309(5) | Attempt to commit robbery Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine. |
| 394 | 309(6) | Causing Hurt Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 395 | 310(2) | Dacoity Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 396 | 310(3) | Murder in dacoity Cognizable Non-bailable | Death, imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for not less than 10 years and fine. |
| 397 | 311 | Robbery, or dacoity, with attempt to cause death, or grievous hurt. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 7 years |
| 398 | 312 | Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 7 years |
| 399 | 310(4) | Making preparation to commit dacoity Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 400 | 310(6) | Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 401 | 313 | Punishment for belonging to gang of robbers, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine. |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|--|---|
| 402 | 310(5) | Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity Cognizable Non-bailable | Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine. |
| 403 | 314 | Dishonest misappropriation of property. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment of not less than 6 months but which may extend to 2 years and fine |
| 404 | 315 | Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine. |
| | | If by clerk or person employed by deceased Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years |
| 405 | 316(1) | Criminal breach of trust | --- |
| 406 | 316(2) | Criminal breach of trust Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both |
| 407 | 316(3) | Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 408 | 316(4) | Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 409 | 316(5) | Criminal breach of trust by public or by baker merchant or agent, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 410 | 317(1) | Stolen property | --- |
| 411 | 317(2) | Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 412 | 317(3) | Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing that it was obtained by dacoity. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|--|---|
| 413 | 317(4) | Habitually dealing in stolen property Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 414 | 317(5) | Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 415 | 318(1) | Cheating | |
| 416 | 319(1) | Cheating by personation. | --- |
| | | | |
| 417 | 318(2) | Cheating Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 418 | 318(3) | Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both |
| 419 | 319(2) | Cheating by personation. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or with fine, or with both |
| 420 | 318(4) | Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 421 | 320 | Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent distribution among creditors. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment of not be less than 6 months but which may extend to 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 422 | 321 | Dishonestly or fraudulently preventing debt being available for creditors. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 423 | 322 | Dishonest or fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-----------|--------|---|--|
| 424 | 323 | Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 425 | 324(1) | Mischief | --- |
| 426 | 324(2) | Mischief Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both |
| 427 | 324(4) | Mischief causing loss or damage to the amount of twenty thousand rupees but less than 2 lakh rupees. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| | 324(5) | Mischief causing loss or damage to the amount of one lakh rupees or upwards Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both |
| 428 & 429 | 325 | Mischief by killing or maiming animal. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both |
| 430 | 326(a) | Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, etc. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both |
| 431 | 326(b) | Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, navigable river, or navigable channel and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both |
| 432 | 326(c) | Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years, or with fine, or with both |
| 433 | 326(d) | Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a lighthouse or seamark, or by exhibiting false lights. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|---|--|
| 434 | 326(e) | Mischief by destroying or moving etc landmark fixed by public authority Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 435 | 326(f) | Mischief by fire of explosive substance with intent to cause damage Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 436 | 326(g) | Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 437 | 327(1) | Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a rail, aircraft, decked vessel or one of twenty tons burden. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 438 | 327(2) | The Mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 439 | 328 | Punishment for intentionally running vessel around or ashore with intent to commit theft, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 440 | 324(6) | Mischief with preparation for causing to any person death, or hurt, or wrongful restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of wrongful restraint. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years and fine |
| | | | |
| 441 | 329(1) | Criminal trespass and house-trespass | --- |
| 442 | 329(2) | Criminal trespass and house-trespass | |
| 443 | 330(1) | House-trespass and house-breaking. | --- |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|---|---|
| 444 | NA | | |
| 445 | 330(2) | House-trespass and house-breaking. | --- |
| 446 | NA | | |
| 447 | 329(3) | Criminal trespass Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 months or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 448 | 329(4) | House- trespass Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 449 | 332(a) | House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 450 | 332(b) | House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment for life Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 451 | 332(c) | House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years and fine |
| | | If the offence is theft Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years |
| 452 | 333 | House-trespass after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint . Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 453 | 331(1) | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years and fine |
| 454 | 331(3) | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|--|--|
| | | If the offence be theft Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years |
| 455 | 331(5) | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 456 | 331(2) | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| 457 | 331(4) | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years and fine |
| | | If the offence be theft Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 14 years |
| 458 | 331(6) | Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation made for causing hurt etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 14 years and fine |
| 459 | 331(7) | Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 460 | 331(8) | Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 461 | 334(1) | Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|--|--|
| 462 | 334(2) | Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 463 | 336(1) | Forgery | |
| 464 | 335 | Making a false document | --- |
| 465 | 336(2) | Forgery Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 466 | 337 | Forgery of record of Court or of public register, etc. Non-Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 467 | 338 | Forgery of valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer in valuable security or to receive any money etc. Non-Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| | | When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Central Government. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 468 | 336(3) | Forgery for the purpose of cheating Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 469 | 336(4) | Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose. Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| 470 | 340(1) | Forged document or electronic record and using it as genuine. | |
| 471 | 340(2) | Forged document or electronic record and using it as genuine. Cognizable Bailable | Punishment for forgery of such document |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|--|---|
| 472 | 341(1) | Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 338 or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, etc., knowing the same to be counterfeit Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 473 | 341(2) | Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 338 or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, etc., knowing the same to be counterfeit Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 474 | 339 | Having possession of a document knowing it to be forged and intending to use it as genuine, if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 337 Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| | | If the document is one of the description mentioned in section 338 Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for life or, imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 475 | 342(1) | Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 338, or possessing counterfeit marked material. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for life or, imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 476 | 342(2) | Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 338, or possessing counterfeit marked material. Non-Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|--------|--|---|
| 477 | 343 | Fraudulent cancellation, destruction, etc., of will, authority to adopt, or valuable security. Non-Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life or, imprisonment for 7 years and fine |
| 477-A | 344 | Falsification of accounts. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both |
| 478 | NA | --- | --- |
| 479 | 345(1) | Property mark | --- |
| 480 | NA | --- | --- |
| 481 | 345(2) | Property mark | --- |
| 482 | 345(3) | Using a false property mark with intent to deceive or injure any person Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 483 | 347(1) | Counterfeiting a property mark used by another with intent to cause damage or injury. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 484 | 347(2) | Counterfeiting a property mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality etc., or any property. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| 485 | 348 | Making or possession of any instrument for counterfeiting a property mark Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 486 | 349 | Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property mark. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 487 | 350(1) | Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains good, which it does not contain, etc. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-------|---------|--|--|
| 488 | 350(2) | Making use of any such false mark Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| 489 | 346 | Tampering with property mark with intent to cause injury. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 489-A | 178 | Counterfeiting coin, government stamps, currency- notes or bank-notes Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 489-B | 179 | Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or banknotes. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 489-C | 180 | Possession of forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both |
| 489-D | 181 | Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting coin, Government stamp, currency notes or bank-notes. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine |
| 489-E | 182 (1) | Making or using documents resembling currency- notes or bank-notes Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine of 300 rupees. |
| | 182 (2) | On Refusal to disclose the name and address of the printer Non-Cognizable Bailable | Fine of 600 rupees. |
| 490 | NA | --- | --- |
| 491 | 357 | Breach of contract to attend on and supply wants of helpless person. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both |
| 492 | NA | | |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|------------------|--------|---|---|
| 493 | 81 | Cohabitation caused by a man deceitfully inducing belief of lawful marriage Non-Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 494 | 82(1) | Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine. |
| 495 | 82(2) | Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 10 years and fine. |
| 496 | 83 | Marriage ceremony, fraudulently gone through without lawful marriage Non-Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years and fine. |
| 497 | NA | | |
| 498 | 84 | Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| 498-A | 85 | Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty Cognizable (only on the complaint of the victim on her blood relative or notified public servant) Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| 498, Explanation | 86 | Cruelty defined | --- |
| 499 | 356(1) | Defamation | --- |
| 500 | 356(2) | Defamation against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or Administrator of a Union territory of a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine or both or community service |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non- Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|--|---|
| | | Defamation in any other case Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine or both or community service |
| 501 | 356(3) | Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or Administrator of a Union territory of a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine or both |
| | | Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory, in any other case Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine or both |
| 502 | 356(4) | Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or Administrator of a Union territory of a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine or both |
| | | Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter knowing it to contain such matter, in any other case Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine or both |
| 503 | 351(1) | Criminal intimidation | |
| 504 | 352 | Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|--------|--|---|
| 505 | 353(1) | False statements, rumour, etc., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace Non-Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| | 353(2) | False statements, rumour, etc., with intent to create enmity, hatred or ill-will between different classes Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both |
| | 353(3) | False statements, rumour, etc., made in place of worship etc with intent to create enmity, hatred or ill-will Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 5 years and fine |
| 506 | 351(2) | Criminal intimidation Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both |
| | 351(3) | If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both |
| 507 | 351(4) | Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under section 351(1) |
| 508 | 354 | Act caused by inducing person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both |
| 509 | 79 | Word gesture or act intended to insult modesty of a woman Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine |
| 510 | 355 | Misconduct in public by a drunken person. Non-Cognizable Bailable | Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 1000 rupees, or both or with community service |

| IPC | BNS | Heading Cognizable/Non-Cognizable Bailable/Non-Bailable | Punishment |
|-----|-----|--|---|
| 511 | 62 | Punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment According as the offence is cognizable or non-cognizable. According as the offence attempted by the offender is bailable or non-bailable. | One half of the imprisonment for life, or imprisonment not exceeding one half the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both |

NEWLY ADDED SECTIONS IN BNS

| Newly Added Sections In BNS | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|--|---|
| Fresh Addition | 48 | Abetment outside India for offence in India | |
| Fresh Addition | 69 | Sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means, etc. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment which may extend to 10 years and fine |
| Fresh Addition | 95 | Hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to 10 years and fine. |
| Fresh Addition | 111 (1) | Definition | |
| | 111(2) (a) | Organised Crime resulting in death of any person Cognizable Non-bailable | Death or imprisonment for life and fine for not less than 10 lakh rupees. |
| | 111(2) (b) | In any other case Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine or not less than 5 lakh rupees. |

| Newly Added Sections In BNS | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|---|---|
| | 111(3) | Abetting, attempting conspiring or knowingly facilitating the commission of organised crime Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine or not less than 5 lakh rupees. |
| | 111(4) | Being a member of an organised crime syndicate Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine or not less than 5 lakh rupees. |
| | 111(5) | Intentionally harbouring or concealing any person who committed offence of organised crime Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine or not less than 5 lakh rupees. |
| | 111(6) | Possessing property derived, or obtained from the commission of organised crime Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine or not less than 2 lakh rupees. |
| | 111(7) | Possessing property on behalf of a member of an organised crime syndicate Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to 10 years and fine or not less than 1 lakh rupees. |
| Fresh Addition | 112 | Petty organised crime Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 01 year but which may extend to 07 years and fine. |
| Fresh Addition | 113 (1) | Definition | |
| | 113(2) (a) | Terrorist act resulting in the death of any person Cognizable Non-bailable | Death or imprisonment for life and fine. |
| | 113(2) (b) | In any other case Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 05 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine |
| | 113(3) | Conspiring, attempting, abetting, etc., or knowingly facilitating the commission of terrorist act. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 05 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine |

| Newly Added Sections In BNS | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------|--|--|
| | 113(4) | Organising camps, training etc., for commission of terrorist act. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 05 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine |
| | 113(5) | Being a member of an organisation involved in terrorist act. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life and fine |
| | 113(6) | Harbouring, concealing etc, of any person who committed a terrorist act. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for not less than 03 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine |
| | 113(7) | Possessing property derived or obtained from commission of terrorist act. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life and fine |
| Fresh Addition | 152 | Act endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 07 years and fine. |
| Fresh Addition | 226 | Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restrain exercise of lawful power | Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both, or community service |
| Fresh Addition | 304(1) | Snatching | --- |
| | 304(2) | Snatching Cognizable Non-bailable | Imprisonment for 3 years and fine. |
| Fresh Addition | 358 | Repeal and Savings | |



Annexure - I

NEW SECTIONS AND PARTLY ADDED PROVISIONS IN BNS

| Section in BNS | Heading and Content |
|----------------|---|
| 2 (3) | “child” means any person below the age of eighteen years. |
| 48 | <p>Abetment outside India for offence in India.</p> <p>48. A person abets an offence within the meaning of this Sanhita who, without and beyond India, abets the commission of any act in India which would constitute an offence if committed in India.</p> <p>A, in country X, instigates B, to commit a murder in India, A is guilty of abetting murder.</p> |
| 69 | <p>Whoever, by deceitful means or by making promise to marry to a woman without any intention of fulfilling the same, has sexual intercourse with her, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>Explanation—“deceitful means” shall include inducement for, or false promise of employment or promotion, or marrying by suppressing identity.</p> |
| 95 | <p>Hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence.</p> <p>95. Whoever hires, employs or engages any child to commit an offence shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to ten years, and with fine; and if the offence be committed shall also be punished with the punishment provided for that offence as if the offence has been committed by such person himself.</p> <p>Explanation.—Hiring, employing, engaging or using a child for sexual exploitation or pornography is covered within the meaning of this section.</p> |
| 103 | <p>Punishment for murder.</p> <p>103. (1) Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(2) When a group of five or more persons acting in concert commits murder on the ground of race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief or any other similar ground each member of such group shall be punished with death or with imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |

| Section in BNS | Heading and Content |
|----------------|---|
| 106 | <p>Causing death by negligence.</p> <p>106. (1) Whoever causes death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not 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.</p> <p>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 Medical Register or a State Medical Register under that Act.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 111 | <p>Organised crime.</p> <p>111. (1) Any continuing unlawful activity including kidnapping, robbery, vehicle theft, extortion, land grabbing, contract killing, economic offence, cyber-crimes, trafficking of persons, drugs, weapons or illicit goods or services, human trafficking for prostitution or ransom, by any person or a group of persons acting in concert, singly or jointly, either as a member of an organised crime syndicate or on behalf of such syndicate, by use of violence, threat of violence, intimidation, coercion, or by any other unlawful means to obtain direct or indirect material benefit including a financial benefit, shall constitute organised crime.</p> <p>Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section,—</p> <p>(i) “organised crime syndicate” means a group of two or more persons who, acting either singly or jointly, as a syndicate or gang indulge in any continuing unlawful activity;</p> <p>(ii) “continuing unlawful activity” means an activity prohibited by law which is a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment of three years or more, undertaken by any person, either singly or jointly, as a member of an organised crime syndicate or on behalf of such syndicate in respect of which more than one charge-sheets have been filed before a competent Court within the preceding period of ten years and that Court has taken cognizance of such offence, and includes economic offence;</p> <p>(iii) “economic offence” includes criminal breach of trust, forgery,</p> |

| Section in BNS | Heading and Content |
|----------------|--|
| | <p>counterfeiting of currency-notes, bank-notes and Government stamps, hawala transaction, mass-marketing fraud or running any scheme to defraud several persons or doing any act in any manner with a view to defraud any bank or financial institution or any other institution or organisation for obtaining monetary benefits in any form.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits organised crime shall,—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> |

| Section in BNS | Heading and Content |
|----------------|--|
| 112 | <p>Petty organised crime</p> <p>112. (1) Whoever, being a member of a group or gang, either singly or jointly, commits any act of theft, snatching, cheating, unauthorised selling of tickets, unauthorised betting or gambling, selling of public examination question papers or any other similar criminal act, is said to commit petty organised crime.</p> <p>Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section "theft" includes trick theft, theft from vehicle, dwelling house or business premises, cargo theft, pick pocketing, theft through card skimming, shoplifting and theft of Automated Teller Machine.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits any petty organised crime shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 113 | <p>Terrorist act.</p> <p>113. (1) Whoever does any act with the intent to threaten or likely to threaten the unity, integrity, sovereignty, security, or economic security of India or with the intent to strike terror or likely to strike terror in the people or any section of the people in India or in any foreign country,—</p> <p>(a) by using bombs, dynamite or other explosive substance or inflammable substance or firearms or other lethal weapons or poisonous or noxious gases or other chemicals or by any other substance (whether biological, radioactive, nuclear or otherwise) of a hazardous nature or by any other means of whatever nature to cause or likely to cause,—</p> <p>(i) death of, or injury to, any person or persons; or</p> <p>(ii) loss of, or damage to, or destruction of, property; or</p> <p>(iii) disruption of any supplies or services essential to the life of the community in India or in any foreign country; or</p> <p>(iv) damage to, the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or of any other material; or</p> <p>(v) damage or destruction of any property in India or in a foreign country used or intended to be used for the defence of India or in connection with any other purposes of the Government of India, any State Government or any of their agencies; or</p> <p>(b) overawes by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force or attempts to do so or causes death of any public functionary or attempts to cause death of any public functionary; or</p> <p>(c) detains, kidnaps or abducts any person and threatening to kill or injure such person or does any other act in order to compel the Government of</p> |

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| | <p>India, any State Government or the Government of a foreign country or an international or inter-governmental organisation or any other person to do or abstain from doing any act, commit a terrorist act.</p> <p>Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-section,—</p> <p>(a) “public functionary” means the constitutional authorities or any other functionary notified in the Official Gazette by the Central Government as public functionary;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits a terrorist act shall,—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(4) Whoever organises or causes to be organised any camp or camps for imparting training in terrorist act, or recruits or causes to be recruited any person or persons for 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.</p> <p>(5) Any person who is a member of an organisation which is involved in terrorist act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | <p>may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 117 | <p>Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.</p> <p>117. (1) 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 the hurt which he causes is grievous hurt, is said “voluntarily to cause grievous hurt”.</p> <p>Explanation.—A person is not said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt except when he both causes grievous hurt and intends or knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt. But he is said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt, if intending or knowing himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt of one kind, he actually causes grievous hurt of another kind.</p> <p>A, intending of knowing himself to be likely permanently to disfigure Z’s face, gives Z a blow which does not permanently disfigure Z’s face, but which causes Z to suffer severe bodily pain for the space of fifteen days. A has voluntarily caused grievous hurt.</p> <p>(2) Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (2) of section 122, 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.</p> <p>(3) Whoever commits an offence under sub-section (1) and in the course of such commission causes any hurt to a person which causes that person to be in permanent disability or in persistent vegetative state, 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.</p> <p>(4) When a group of five or more persons acting in concert, causes grievous hurt to a person on the ground of his race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief or any other similar ground, each member of such group shall be guilty of the offence of causing grievous hurt, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 152 | <p>Act endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.</p> <p>152. Whoever, purposely or knowingly, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or by electronic communication or by use of financial mean, or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite, secession or armed rebellion or subversive activities, or encourages feelings of separatist activities or endangers sovereignty or unity and integrity</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 195 (2) | <p>(1) Whoever assaults or obstructs any public servant or uses criminal force on 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 three years, or with fine which shall not be less than twenty-five thousand rupees, or with both.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 197 | <p>Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration</p> <p>197. (1) Whoever, by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or through electronic communication or otherwise,—</p> <p>(a) makes or publishes any imputation that any class of persons cannot, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established or uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (1) in any place</p> |

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| | 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. |
| 226 | <p>Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restrain exercise of lawful power.</p> <p>226. Whoever attempts to commit suicide with the intent to compel or restrain any public servant from discharging his official duty shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both, or with community service.</p> |
| 304 | <p>Snatching</p> <p>304. (1) Theft is snatching if, in order to commit theft, the offender suddenly or quickly or forcibly seizes or secures or grabs or takes away from any person or from his possession any movable property.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits snatching, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 305 | <p>Theft in a dwelling house, or means of transportation or place of worship, etc.</p> <p>305. Whoever commits theft—</p> <p>(a) in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or used for the custody of property; or</p> <p>(b) of any means of transport used for the transport of goods or passengers; or</p> <p>(c) of any article or goods from any means of transport used for the transport of goods or passengers; or</p> <p>(d) of idol or icon in any place of worship; or</p> <p>(e) of any property of the Government or of a local authority,</p> <p>shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 324 (3) & (5) | <p>(1) Whoever with intent to cause, or knowing that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person, causes the destruction of any property, or any such change in any property or in the situation thereof as destroys or diminishes its value or utility, or affects it injuriously, commits mischief.</p> <p>Explanation 1.—It is not essential to the offence of mischief that the offender should intend to cause loss or damage to the owner of the property injured or destroyed. It is sufficient if he intends to cause, or knows that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to any person by injuring any property, whether it belongs to that person or not.</p> <p>Explanation 2.—Mischief may be committed by an act affecting property</p> |

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| | <p>belonging to the person who commits the act, or to that person and others jointly.</p> <p>(a) A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.</p> <p>(b) A introduces water into an ice-house belonging to Z and thus causes the ice to melt, intending wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.</p> <p>(c) A voluntarily throws into a river a ring belonging to Z, with the intention of thereby causing wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.</p> <p>(d) A, knowing that his effects are about to be taken in execution in order to satisfy a debt due from him to Z, destroys those effects, with the intention of thereby preventing Z from obtaining satisfaction of the debt, and of thus causing damage to Z. A has committed mischief.</p> <p>(e) A having insured a ship, voluntarily causes the same to be cast away, with the intention of causing damage to the underwriters. A has committed mischief.</p> <p>(f) A causes a ship to be cast away, intending thereby to cause damage to Z who has lent money on bottomry on the ship. A has committed mischief.</p> <p>(g) A, having joint property with Z in a horse, shoots the horse, intending thereby to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.</p> <p>(h) A causes cattle to enter upon a field belonging to Z, intending to cause and knowing that he is likely to cause damage to Z's crop. A has committed mischief.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits mischief shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(3) Whoever commits mischief and thereby causes loss or damage to any property including the property of Government or Local Authority shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(4) Whoever commits mischief and thereby causes loss or damage to the amount of twenty thousand rupees and more but less than one lakh rupees shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(5) Whoever commits mischief and thereby causes loss or damage to the amount of one lakh rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(6) Whoever commits mischief, having made preparation for causing to any person death, or hurt, or wrongful restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either</p> |

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| | description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine. |
| 341 (3)/ (4) | <p>Making or possessing counterfeit seal, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable under section 338</p> <p>(1) Whoever makes or counterfeits any seal, plate or other instrument for making an impression, intending that the same shall be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which would be punishable under section 338 of this Sanhita, or, with such intent, has in his possession any such seal, plate or other instrument, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(2) Whoever makes or counterfeits any seal, plate or other instrument for making an impression, intending that the same shall be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which would be punishable under any section of this Chapter other than section 338, or, with such intent, has in his possession any such seal, plate or other instrument, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(3) Whoever possesses any seal, plate or other instrument 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.</p> <p>(4) Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine any 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.</p> |
| 358 | <p>Repeal and savings.</p> <p>358. (1) The Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Code referred to in sub-section (1), it shall not affect,—</p> <p>(a) the previous operation of the Code so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or</p> <p>(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the Code so repealed; or</p> <p>(c) any penalty, or punishment incurred in respect of any offences committed against the Code so repealed; or</p> <p>(d) any investigation or remedy in respect of any such penalty, or punishment; or</p> <p>(e) any proceeding, investigation or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment as aforesaid, and any such proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty may be imposed as</p> |

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| | <p>if that Code had not been repealed.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding such repeal, anything done or any action taken under the said Code shall be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Sanhita.</p> <p>(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 effect of the repeal.</p> |



Annexure - II

CORRESPONDING SECTIONS OF BNS TO IPC WITH PUNISHMENT AND NATURE OF OFFENCE

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| CHAPTER I PRELIMINARY | | |
| Sec.1 (1) to (6) | Short title, commencement and application | Sec.1 - Sec 5 |
| Sec.2 (1) to (39) | Definitions | Sec.6- to 52 A* |
| New | (3) Child | |
| Sec.3 (1) to (9) | General explanations | Sec.6, Sec.7, Sec.27, Sec.32, Sec. 34, Sec.35 to Sec.38* |
| CHAPTER-II OF PUNISHMENTS | | |
| Sec.4 | Punishments (f) Community Service as Punishment has also been added in BNS | Sec.53* |
| Sec.5 | Commutation of sentence | Sec.54- Sec 55A |
| Sec.6 | Fractions of terms of punishment In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for twenty years unless otherwise provided. | Sec.57* |
| Sec.7 | Sentence may be (in certain cases of imprisonment) wholly or partly rigorous or simple | Sec.60 |
| Sec.8 (1) to (7) | Amount of fine, liability in default of payment of fine, etc | Sec.63- Sec.70* |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| Sec.9 (1) to (2) | Limit of punishment of offence made up of several offences | Sec.71 |
| Sec.10 | Punishment of person guilty of one of several offences, judgment stating that it is doubtful of which | Sec.72 |
| Sec.11 | Solitary confinement | Sec.73 |
| Sec.12 | Limit of solitary confinement | Sec.74 |
| Sec.13 | Enhanced punishment for certain offences after previous conviction | Sec.75 |
| CHAPTER III GENERAL EXCEPTIONS | | |
| Sec.14 | Act done by a person bound or by mistake of fact believing himself bound by law | Sec.76 |
| Sec.15 | Act of judge when acting judicially | Sec.77 |
| Sec.16 | Act done pursuant to judgement or order of court | Sec.78 |
| Sec.17 | Act done by a person justified, or by mistake of fact believing himself justified by law | Sec.79 |
| Sec.18 | Accident in doing a lawful act | Sec.80 |
| Sec.19 | Act likely to cause harm but done without criminal intent and to prevent other harm | Sec.81 |
| Sec.20 | Act of a child under seven years of age | Sec.82 |
| Sec.21 | Act of a child above seven and under twelve years of age of immature understanding | Sec.83 |
| Sec.22 | Act of a person of unsound mind | Sec.84 |
| Sec.23 | Act of person incapable of judgement by reason of intoxication caused against his will | Sec.85 |
| Sec.24 | Offence requiring intent or knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated | Sec.86 |
| Sec.25 | Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent | Sec.87 |
| Sec.26 | Act not intended to cause death, done by consent in good faith for persons benefit | Sec.88 |
| Sec.27 | Act done in good faith for benefit of child or person of unsound mind by, or by consent of guardian | Sec.89* |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| Sec.28 | Consent known to be given under fear or misconception | Sec.90* |
| Sec.29 | Exclusion of acts which are offences independently of harm caused | Sec.91 |
| Sec.30 | Act done in good faith for benefit of a person without consent | Sec.92 |
| Sec.31 | Communication made in good faith | Sec.93 |
| Sec.32 | Act to which a person is compelled by threats | Sec.94 |
| Sec.33 | Act causing slight harm | Sec.95 |
| OF RIGHT OF PRIVATE DEFENCE | | |
| Sec.34 | Things done in private defence | Sec.96 |
| Sec.35 | Right of private defence of body and of property | Sec.97 |
| Sec.36 | Right of private defence against act of a person of unsound mind, etc. | Sec.98 |
| Sec.37 | Acts against which there is no right of private defence | Sec.99 |
| Sec.38 | When right of private defence of the body extends to causing death | Sec.100 |
| Sec.39 | When such right extends to causing any harm other than death | Sec.101 |
| Sec.40 | Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of the body | Sec.102 |
| Sec.41 | When right of private defence of property extends to | Sec.103* |
| | causing death | |
| Sec.42 | When such right extends to causing any harm other than death | Sec.104 |
| Sec.43 | Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of property | Sec.105 |
| Sec.44 | Right of private defence against deadly assault when there is risk of harm to innocent person | Sec.106 |
| CHAPTER-IV | | |
| OF ABETMENT, CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY AND ATTEMPT OF ABETMENT | | |
| Sec.45 | Abetment of a thing | Sec.107 |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Sec.46 | Abettor | Sec.108 |
| Sec.47 | Abetment in India of offences outside India | Sec.108A |
| Sec.48 | Abetment outside India for offence in India | |
| Sec.49 | Punishment of abetment if act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment | Sec.109 |
| Sec.50 | Punishment of abetment if person abetted does act with different intention from that of abettor | Sec.110 |
| Sec.51 | Liability of abettor when one act abetted and different act done | Sec.111 |
| Sec.52 | Abettor when liable to cumulative punishment for act abetted and for act done | Sec.112 |
| Sec.53 | Liability of abettor for an effect caused by the act abetted different from that intended by abettor | Sec.113 |
| Sec. 54 | Abettor present when offence is committed | Sec 114 |
| Sec. 55 | Abetment of offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life | Sec. 115 |
| Sec. 56 | Abetment of offence punishable with imprisonment | Sec. 116 |
| Sec. 57 | Abetting commission of offence by public or by more than ten persons | Sec. 117 |
| Sec. 58 | Concealing design to commit Offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life | Sec. 118 |
| Sec. 59 | Public servant concealing design to commit offence it is his duty to prevent | Sec. 119 |
| Sec. 60 | Concealing design to commit offence punishable with imprisonment | Sec. 120 |
| OF CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY | | |
| Sec.61 | Criminal Conspiracy | Sec.120A- Sec.120B |
| OF ATTEMPT | | |
| Sec.62 | Punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment | Sec.511 |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| CHAPTER-V OF OFFENCES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN OF SEXUAL OFFENCES | | |
| Sec.63 | Rape | Sec.375* |
| Sec.64 | Punishment for rape | Sec.376(1), (2)* |
| Sec.65 | Punishment for rape in certain cases | |
| | (1) Rape on woman under 16 years of age | Sec.376(3) |
| | (2) Rape on woman under 12 years of age | Sec.376AB |
| Sec.66 | Punishment for causing death or resulting in persistent vegetative state of victim | Sec.376A |
| Sec.67 | Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation | Sec.376B |
| Sec.68 | Sexual intercourse by a person in authority | Sec.376C |
| Sec.69 | Sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means, etc | * |
| Sec.70 | (1) Gang Rape | Sec.376D |
| | (2) Gang rape on women under the age of 18 | |
| Sec. 71 | Punishment for Repeat offenders | |
| Sec.72 | Disclosure of identity of victim of certain offence etc | Sec.228A* |
| Sec. 73 | Printing or publishing any matter relating to court proceedings without permission | Sec.228A* |
| OF CRIMINAL FORCE AND ASSAULT AGAINST WOMEN | | |
| Sec.74 | Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty | Sec.354 |
| Sec.75 No Change | Sexual harassment | Sec.354A |
| Sec.76 | Assault or use of criminal force to women with intent to disrobe. | Sec.354B* |
| Sec.77 | Voyeurism | Sec.354C* |
| Sec.78 No Change | Stalking | Sec.354D |
| Sec.79 No Change | Word gesture or act intended to insult modesty of a woman | Sec.509 |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE | | |
| Sec.80 No Change | Dowry Death | Sec.304B |
| Sec.81 No Change | Cohabitation caused by a man deceitfully inducing belief of lawful marriage | Sec.493 |
| Sec. 82 | Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife | Sec.494-S. 495 |
| Sec.83 No Change | Marriage ceremony, fraudulently gone through without lawful marriage | Sec.496 |
| Sec.84 No Change | Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman | Sec.498* |
| Sec.85 No Change | Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty | Sec.498A |
| Sec.86 | Cruelty defined | Sec.498A |
| Sec.87 No Change | Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel marriage etc. | Sec.366 |
| Sec.88 | Causing miscarriage | Sec.312 |
| OF CAUSING MISCARRIAGE ETC | | |
| Sec.89 No Change | Causing miscarriage without woman's consent | Sec.313 |
| Sec.90 (1) No Change | (1) Death caused by act done with intent to cause miscarriage | Sec.314 |
| Sec.91 No Change | Act done with intent to prevent child being born alive or to cause it to die after birth | Sec.315 |
| Sec.92 No Change | Causing death of quick unborn child by act amounting to culpable homicide | Sec.316 |
| OF OFFENCES AGAINST CHILDREN | | |
| Sec.93 No Change | Exposure and abandonment of child under twelve years of age, by parents or person having care of it | Sec.317 |
| Sec.94 No Change | Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body | Sec.318 |
| Sec.95 New offence has been introduced | Hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence | |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| Sec. 96 | Procuration of child, | Sec. 366A* |
| Sec.97 No Change | Kidnapping or abducting child under ten years of age with intent to steal from its person | Sec. 369 |
| Sec. 98 | Selling child for purpose of prostitution ,etc | Sec. 372* |
| Sec. 99 | Buying child for purpose of prostitution,etc Minor has been replaced with Child | Sec. 373* |
| CHAPTER-VI OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY OF OFFENCES AFFECTING LIFE | | |
| Sec.100 No Change | Culpable homicide | Sec.299 |
| Sec.101 No Change | Murder (Definition) | Sec.300 |
| Sec.102 No Change | Culpable homicide by causing death of person other than person whose death was intended | Sec.301 |
| Sec.103 No Change | (1) Punishment for murder | Sec.302 |
| New Provision for Mob Lynching | (2) Punishment for mob lynching | |
| Sec.104 | Punishment for murder by life-convict | Sec.303* |
| Sec.105 | Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder (Minimum Punishment of 5 years provided) | Sec.304* |
| Sec.106 | (1) Causing death by negligence Punishment of imprisonment enhanced from 2 years to 5 years | Sec.304A* |
| | (2) Punishment for non reporting of rash or negligent act causing death (New Provision and deterrent punishment for Hit and Run Case) | |
| Sec.107 No Change | Abetment of suicide of child or person of unsound | Sec.305 |
| Sec.108 No Change | Abetment of suicide | Sec.306 |
| Sec.109 | Attempt to murder | Sec.307* |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|-------------------|--|---------------------------|
| Sec.110 No Change | Attempt to commit culpable homicide | Sec.308 |
| Sec.111 New Sec. | Organized crime | |
| Sec.112 New Sec. | Petty organised crime | |
| Sec.113 New Sec. | Terrorist act | |
| OF HURT | | |
| Sec.114 No Change | Hurt | Sec.319 |
| Sec.115 | Voluntarily causing hurt | Sec.321, Sec. 323* |
| Sec.116 | Grievous hurt | Sec.320* |
| Sec.117 No Change | Voluntarily causing grievous hurt | Sec.322, Sec. 325 |
| New Sec. | (3) Grievous hurt causing permanent disability or persistent vegetative state | |
| New Sec. | (4) Hurt caused by amob | |
| Sec.118 | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means | Sec.324, Sec. 326* |
| Sec.119 No Change | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or to constrain to an illegal act | Sec.327, Sec. 329 |
| Sec.120 No Change | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property | Sec.330-331 |
| Sec.121 | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty | Sec.332 - 333* |
| Sec.122 | Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt on rovocation. | Sec.334- 335* |
| Sec.123 | Causing hurt by means of poison, etc.,with intent to commit an offence | Sec.328 |
| Sec.124 | Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc. | Sec.326A- 326B* |
| Sec.125 | Act endangering life or personal safety of others | Sec.336-338* |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| Sec.126 | Wrongful restraint | Sec.339, Sec.341* |
| Sec.127 | Wrongful confinement | Sec.340, Sec.342-348* |
| OF CRIMINAL FORCE AND ASSAULT | | |
| Sec.128 | Force | Sec.349 |
| Sec.129 | Criminal force | Sec.350 |
| Sec.130 | Assault | Sec.351 |
| Sec.131 | Punishment for assault or criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation | Sec.352* |
| Sec.132 | Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty | Sec.353 |
| Sec.133 | Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonor person, otherwise than on grave provocation | Sec.355 |
| Sec.134 | Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person | Sec.356 |
| Sec.135 | Assault or criminal force in attempt to wrongfully to confine a person | Sec.357* |
| Sec.136 | Assault or criminal force on grave provocation | Sec.358* |
| OF KIDNAPPING, ABDUCTION, SLAVERY AND FORCED LABOUR | | |
| Sec.137 | Kidnapping | Sec.359 - Sec.361, Sec.363* |
| Sec.138 | Abduction | Sec.362 |
| Sec.139 | Kidnapping or maiming a child for purposes of begging | Sec.363A* |
| Sec.140 | Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder or for ransom etc. | Sec.364-365, Sec.367 |
| Sec.141 | Importation of girl or boy from foreign country | Sec.366B* |
| Sec.142 | Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person | Sec.368 |
| Sec.143 | Trafficking of person | Sec.370* |
| Sec.144 | Exploitation of a trafficked person | Sec.370A* |
| Sec.145 | Habitual dealing in slaves | Sec.371 |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|--|--|---------------------------|
| Sec.146 | Unlawful compulsory labour | Sec.374 |
| CHAPTER VII OF OFFENCES AGAINST STATE | | |
| Sec.147 | Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting waging of war against Government of India | Sec.121 |
| Sec.148 | Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by u/s 147 | Sec.121A* |
| Sec.149 | Collecting arms, etc ,with intension of waging war against government of India | Sec.122 |
| Sec.150 | Concealing with intent to facilitate design to wage war | Sec.123 |
| Sec.151 | Assaulting President, Governor , etc, with intent to compel or restrain exercise of any lawful power | Sec.124 |
| Sec.152 | Acts endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India | * |
| Sec.153 | Waging war against foreign state at peace with government of India | Sec.125* |
| Sec.154 | Depredation on territories of foreign state at peace with government of India | Sec.126* |
| Sec.155 | Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 153 and 154 | Sec.127 |
| Sec.156 | Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of state or war to escape | Sec.128 |
| Sec.157 | Public servant negligently suffering prisoner to escape | Sec.129 |
| Sec.158 | Aiding escape of, rescuing or harboring such prisoner. | Sec.130 |
| CHAPTER VIII OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE | | |
| Sec.159 | Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce a soldier, sailor or airman from his duty. | Sec.131* |
| Sec.160 | Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof | Sec.132 |
| Sec.161 | Abetment of assault by soldier, sailor or airman on his superior officer, when in execution of his office. | Sec.133 |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| Sec.162 | Abetment of such assault, if the assault committed. | Sec.134 |
| Sec.163 | Abetment of desertion of soldier, sailor or airman. | Sec.135 |
| Sec.164 | Harboring deserter. | Sec.136* |
| Sec.165 | Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel through negligence of master. | Sec.137* |
| Sec.166 | Abetment of act of insubordination by soldier, sailor or airman. | Sec.138* |
| Sec.167 | Persons subject to certain Acts. | Sec.139 |
| Sec.168 | Wearing garb or carrying token used by soldier, sailor or airman. | Sec.140* |
| CHAPTER IX OF OFFENCES RELATING TO ELECTIONS | | |
| Sec.169 | Candidate, electoral right defined | Sec.171A |
| Sec.170 | Bribery | Sec.171B |
| Sec.171 | Undue influence at elections | Sec.171C |
| Sec.172 | Personation at elections | Sec.171D |
| Sec.173 | Punishment for bribery | Sec.171E |
| Sec.174 | Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election. | Sec.171F |
| Sec.175 | False statement in connection with an election. | Sec.171G |
| Sec.176 | Illegal payments in connection with an election. | Sec.171H* |
| Sec.177 | Failure to keep election accounts. | Sec.171I* |
| CHAPTER X OF OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN, CURRENCY NOTES, BANKNOTES, AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS | | |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|-------------|--|---|
| Sec.178 | Counterfeiting coin, government stamps, currency- notes or bank-notes | Sec.230- Sec. 232, Sec.246- Sec.249, Sec.255, Sec.489A * |
| Sec.179 | Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or banknotes. | Sec.250, Sec.251 Sec.258, Sec.260 Sec.489B * |
| Sec.180 | Possession of forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes. | Sec.242, Sec. 252 Sec.253. Sec.259, Sec.489C |
| Sec.181 | Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting coin, Government stamp, currency notes or bank-notes | Sec.233, Sec.235, Sec.256, Sec. 257, Sec. 489D* |
| Sec.182 | Making or using documents resembling currency- notes or bank-notes | Sec.489E* |
| Sec.183 | Effacing writing from substance bearing Government stamp, or removing from document a stamp used for it, with intent to cause loss to Government | Sec.261 |
| Sec.184 | Using Government stamp known to have been before used | Sec.262 |
| Sec.185 | Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used | Sec.263 |
| Sec.186 | Prohibition of fictitious stamps | Sec.263A |
| Sec.187 | Person employed in mint causing coin to be of different weight or composition from that fixed by law | Sec.244 |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|--|--|--|
| Sec.188 | Unlawfully taking coining instrument from mint | Sec.245 |
| CHAPTER XI OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY | | |
| Sec.189 | Unlawful assembly | Sec.141-145 Sec.150-151 Sec.157- 158 |
| Sec.190 | Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object. | Sec.149 |
| Sec.191 | Rioting | Sec.146-148* |
| Sec.192 | Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot if rioting be committed if not committed | Sec.153 |
| Sec.193 | Liability of owner, occupier ,etc of land on which an unlawful assembly or riot takes place | Sec.154-156 |
| Sec.194 | Affray | Sec. 159-160* |
| Sec.195 | Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot etc. | Sec.152* |
| Sec.196 | Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion ,race , place of birth , residence, language etc. and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony | Sec.153A |
| Sec.197 | Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration | Sec.153B* |
| CHAPTER XII OF OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS | | |
| Sec.198 | Public servant disobeying law, with intent to cause injury to any person | Sec.166 |
| Sec.199 | Public servant disobeying direction under law. | Sec.166A |
| Sec.200 | Punishment for non-treatment of victim. | Sec.166B |
| Sec.201 | Public servant framing incorrect document with intent to cause injury. | Sec.167 |
| Sec.202 | Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade. | Sec.168* |
| Sec.203 | Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property. | Sec.169 |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| Sec.204 | Personating public servant. | Sec.170* |
| Sec.205 | Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent. | Sec.171* |
| CHAPTER XIII OF CONTEMPT OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS | | |
| Sec.206 | Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding. | Sec.172* |
| Sec.207 | Preventing service of summons or other proceeding, or preventing publication thereof. | Sec.173* |
| Sec.208 | Non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servant. | Sec.174* |
| Sec.209 | Non-appearance in response to a proclamation under section 84 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023. | Sec.174A* |
| Sec.210 | Omission to produce document or electronic record to public servant by person legally bound to produce it. | Sec.175* |
| Sec.211 | Omission to give notice or information to public servant by person legally bound to give it. | Sec.176* |
| Sec.212 | Furnishing false information. | Sec.177* |
| Sec.213 | Refusing oath or affirmation when duly required by public servant to make it. | Sec.178* |
| Sec.214 | Refusing to answer public servant authorised to question. | Sec.179* |
| Sec.215 | Refusing to sign statement. | Sec.180* |
| Sec.216 | False statement on oath or affirmation to public servant or person authorized to administer an oath or affirmation. | Sec.181 |
| Sec.217 | False information, with intent to cause public servant to use his lawful power to injury of another person. | Sec.182* |
| Sec.218 | Resistance to taking of property by lawful authority of a public servant. | Sec.183* |
| Sec.219 | Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of public servant. | Sec.184* |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| Sec.220 | Illegal purchase or bid for property offered for sale by authority of public servant. | Sec.185 |
| Sec.221 | Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions. | Sec.186* |
| Sec.222 | Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give assistance. | Sec.187* |
| Sec.223 | Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant. | Sec.188* |
| Sec.224 | Threat of injury to public servant. | Sec.189 |
| Sec.225 | Threat of injury to induce person to refrain from applying for protection to public servant. | Sec.190 |
| Sec.226 New Section | Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restraint exercise of lawful power | |
| CHAPTER XIV OF FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE | | |
| Sec.227 | Giving false evidence (Definition) | Sec.191 |
| Sec.228 | Fabricating false evidence (definition) | Sec.192 |
| Sec.229 (1) & (2) | Punishment for false evidence | Sec.193* |
| Sec.230(1) & (2) | Giving false evidence with intent to procure conviction of capital offence. | Sec.194* |
| Sec.231 | Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of offence punishable with imprisonment of life or imprisonment. | Sec.195 |
| Sec.232 (1) & (2) | Threatening any person to give false evidence. | Sec.195A |
| Sec.233 | Using evidence known to be false. | Sec.196 |
| Sec.234 | Issuing or signing false certificate. | Sec.197 |
| Sec.235 | Using as true a certificate known to be false. | Sec.198 |
| Sec.236 | False statement made in declaration which is by law receivable as evidence. | Sec.199 |
| Sec.237 | Using as true such declaration knowing it to be false. | Sec.200 |
| Sec.238 | Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender. | Sec.201 |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|-------------|--|---------------------------|
| Sec.239 | Intentional omission to give information of offence by person bound to inform. | Sec.202* |
| Sec.240 | Giving false information respecting an offence committed. | Sec.203 |
| Sec.241 | Destruction of document or electronic record to prevent its production as evidence. | Sec.204* |
| Sec.242 | False personation for purpose of act or proceeding in suit or prosecution. | Sec.205 |
| Sec.243 | Fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution. | Sec.206* |
| Sec.244 | Fraudulent claim to property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution | Sec.207 |
| Sec.245 | Fraudulently suffering decree for sum not due. | Sec.208 |
| Sec.246 | Dishonestly making false claim in Court. | Sec.209 |
| Sec.247 | Fraudulently obtaining decree for sum not due. | Sec.210 |
| Sec.248 | False charge of offence made with intent to injure. | Sec.211* |
| Sec.249 | Harboring offender | Sec.212 |
| Sec.250 | Taking gift, etc. to screen offender from punishment. | Sec.213 |
| Sec.251 | Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender. | Sec.214 |
| Sec.252 | Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, etc. | Sec.215 |
| Sec.253 | Harbouring offender who has escaped from custody or whose apprehension has been ordered. | Sec.216* |
| Sec.254 | Penalty for harboring robbers or dacoits. | Sec.216A* |
| Sec.255 | Public servant disobeying direction of law with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture. | Sec.217 |
| Sec.256 | Public servant framing incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture. | Sec.218 |
| Sec.257 | Public servant in judicial proceeding corruptly making report, etc., contrary to law. | Sec.219 |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|--|---|---------------------------|
| Sec.258 | Commitment for trial or confinement by person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law. | Sec.220 |
| Sec.259 | Intentional omission to apprehend on part of public servant bound to apprehend. | Sec.221 |
| Sec.260 | Intentional omission to apprehend on part of public servant bound to apprehend person under sentence or lawfully committed. | Sec.222 |
| Sec.261 | Escape from confinement or custody negligently suffered by public servant. | Sec.223 |
| Sec.262 | Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension. | Sec.224 |
| Sec.263 | Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person. | Sec.225 |
| Sec.264 | Omission to apprehend , or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for. | Sec.225A |
| Sec.265 | Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension or escape or rescue in cases not otherwise provided for. | Sec.225B |
| Sec.266 | Violation of condition of remission of punishment. | Sec.227 |
| Sec.267 | Intentional insult or interruption to public servant sitting in judicial proceeding. | Sec.228* |
| Sec.268 | Personation of assessor. | Sec.229* |
| Sec.269 | Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in court. | Sec.229A |
| CHAPTER XV OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH ,SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS | | |
| Sec.270 | Public nuisance | Sec.268 |
| Sec.271 | Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life. | Sec.269 |
| Sec.272 | Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life. | Sec.270* |
| Sec.273 | Disobedience to quarantine rule. | Sec.271* |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|------------------|---|---------------------------|
| Sec.274 | Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale. | Sec.272* |
| Sec.275 | Sale of noxious food or drink | Sec.273* |
| Sec.276 | Adulteration of drugs | Sec.274* |
| Sec.277 | Sale of adulterated drugs | Sec.275* |
| Sec.278 | Sale of drug as a different drug or preparation | Sec.276* |
| Sec.279 | Fouling water of public spring or reservoir | Sec.277* |
| Sec.280 | Making atmosphere noxious to health | Sec.278* |
| Sec.281 | Rash driving or riding on a public way | Sec.279 |
| Sec.282 | Rash navigation of vessel | Sec.280* |
| Sec.283 | Exhibition of false light ,mark or buoy | Sec.281* |
| Sec.284 | Conveying person by water for hire in unsafe or over loaded vessel | Sec.282* |
| Sec.285 | Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation | Sec.283* |
| Sec.286 | Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance | Sec.284* |
| Sec.287 | Negligent conduct with respect to fire or combustible matter | Sec.285* |
| Sec.288 | Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance | Sec.286* |
| Sec.289 | Negligent conduct with respect to machinery | Sec.287* |
| Sec.290 | Negligent conduct with respect to pulling down, repairing or constructing buildings, etc. | Sec.288* |
| Sec.291 | Negligent conduct with respect to animal | Sec.289* |
| Sec.292 | Punishment for public nuisance in cases not otherwise provided for | Sec.290* |
| Sec.293 | Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue | Sec.291* |
| Sec.294 (1) &(2) | Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc. | Sec.292* |
| Sec.295 | Sale, etc., of obscene objects to child | Sec.293* |
| Sec.296 | Obscene acts and songs | Sec.294* |
| Sec.297(1) &(2) | Keeping lottery office | Sec.294A* |

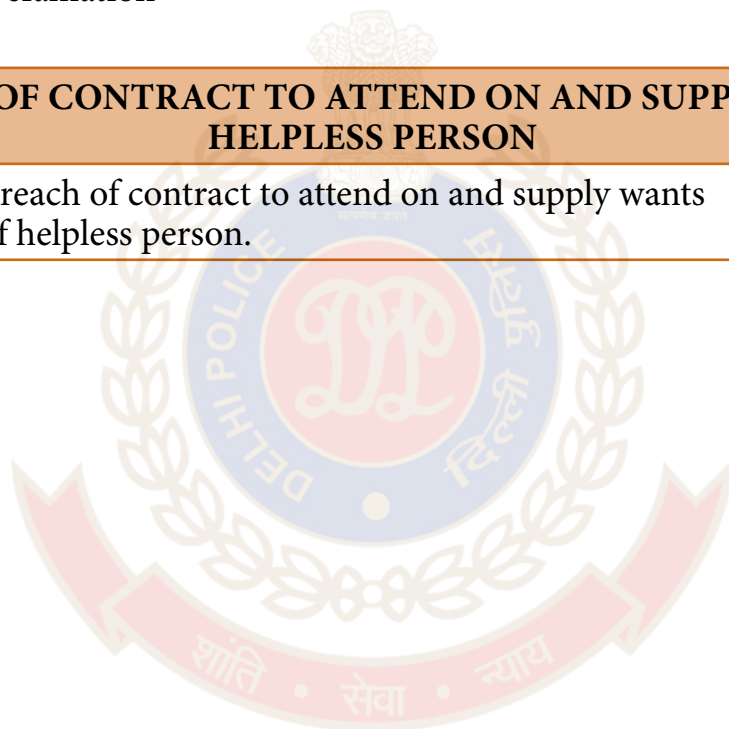
| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|---|---|--|
| CHAPTER XVI | | |
| OF OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION | | |
| Sec.298 | Injuring or defiling place of worship with intent to insult religion of any class | Sec.295 |
| Sec.299 | Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs | Sec.295A* |
| Sec.300 | Disturbing religious assembly | Sec.296 |
| Sec.301 | Trespassing on burial places, etc. | Sec.297 |
| Sec.302 | Uttering words etc., with deliberate intent to wound religious feelings of any person | Sec.298 |
| CHAPTER XVII | | |
| OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY | | |
| Sec.303 (1) to (2) | Theft | Sec.378- Sec.379* |
| Sec.304 (1) & (2) | Snatching New provisions inserted to make the snatching as offence | —* |
| Sec.305 | Theft in a dwelling house, or means of transportation or place of worship etc. | Sec.380* |
| Sec.306 | Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master | Sec.381 |
| Sec.307 | Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt, or restraint in order to committing of theft | Sec.382 |
| OF EXTORTION | | |
| Sec.308(1)to (7) | Extortion | Sec.383- Sec.389* |
| OF ROBBERY AND DACOITY | | |
| Sec.309(1)to (6) | Robbery | Sec.390, Sec.392- Sec.394 |
| Sec.310(1)to (6) | Dacoity | Sec.391, Sec.395- Sec.396, Sec.399- Sec.400, Sec.402 |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|---|---|-------------------------------------|
| Sec.311 | Robbery, or dacoity, with attempt to cause death, or grievous hurt. | Sec.397 |
| Sec.312 | Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon. | Sec.398 |
| Sec.313 | Punishment for belonging to gang of robbers, etc. | Sec.401* |
| OF CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF PROPERTY | | |
| Sec.314 | Dishonest mis appropriation of property. | Sec.403* |
| Sec.315 | Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death. | Sec.404 |
| OF CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST | | |
| Sec.316(1)to (5) | Criminal breach of trust | Sec.405- Sec.409* |
| OF RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY | | |
| Sec.317(1)to (5) | Stolen property | Sec.410- Sec.414 |
| OF CHEATING | | |
| Sec.318(1)to (4) | Cheating | Sec.415, Sec.417- Sec.418, Sec.420* |
| Sec.319 (1) & (2) | Cheating by personation. | Sec.416, Sec.419* |
| OF FRAUDULENT DEEDS AND DISPOSITIONS OF PROPERTY | | |
| Sec.320 | Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent distribution among creditors. | Sec.421* |
| Sec. 321 | Dishonestly or fraudulently preventing debt being available for creditors. | Sec.422 |
| Sec.322 | Dishonest or fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration. | Sec.423* |
| Sec.323 | Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property. | Sec.424* |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|---|--|--|
| Sec.324 (1) to (6) | Mischief | Sec.425- Sec.427, Sec.440* |
| Sec.325 | Mischief by killing or maiming animal. | Sec.428- Sec.429* |
| Sec.326 | Mischief by injury, inundation, fire or explosive substance, etc. | Sec.430- Sec.436* |
| Sec.327 (1) & 2) | Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a rail, aircraft, decked vessel or one of twenty tons burden. | Sec.437-Sec.438 |
| Sec.328 | Punishment for intentionally running vessel around or ashore with intent to commit theft, etc. | Sec.439 |
| OF CRIMINAL TRESPASS | | |
| Sec.329 (1) to (4) | Criminal trespass and house- trespass | Sec.441- Sec.442S. 447- Sec.448* |
| Sec.330 (1) & (2) | House-trespass and house- breaking. | Sec. 443,S.445 |
| Sec.331 (1) & (2) | Punishment for house-trespass or house- breaking. | Sec.453-Sec.460 |
| Sec.332 | House-trespass in order to commit offence. | Sec.449-Sec.451 |
| Sec.333 | House-trespass after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint . | Sec.452 |
| Sec.334 (1) & (2) | Dishonestly breaking open receptacle containing property | Sec.461-Sec.462 |
| CHAPTER XVIII | | |
| OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND PROPERTY MARKS | | |
| Sec.335 | Making a false document | Sec.464* |
| Sec.336 (1) to (4) | Forgery | Sec. 463, Sec. 465, Sec.468- Sec.469. |
| Sec.337 | Forgery of record of Court or of public register, etc. | Sec.466* |
| Sec.338 | Forgery of valuable security, will, etc. | Sec. 467 |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|---|--|----------------------------|
| Sec.339 | Having possession of document described in section 337 or section 338, knowing it to be forged and intending to use it as genuine. | Sec. 474 |
| Sec.340 (1) & (2) | Forged document or electronic record and using it as genuine. | Sec.470-Sec.471 |
| Sec.341 (1) to (4) | Making or possessing counterfeit seal, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable under section 338. | Sec.472- Sec.473* |
| Sec.342 (1) & (2) | Counterfeiting device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 338, or possessing counterfeit marked material. | Sec.475-Sec.476 |
| Sec.343 | Fraudulent cancellation, destruction, etc., of will, authority to adopt, or valuable security. | Sec.477 |
| Sec.344 | Falsification of accounts. | Sec.477A |
| OF PROPERTY MARKS | | |
| Sec.345 (1) to (3) | Property mark | Sec.479, Sec. 481, Sec.482 |
| Sec.346 | Tampering with property mark with intent to cause injury. | Sec.489 |
| Sec.347 (1) & (2) | Counterfeiting a property mark. | Sec.483, Sec.484 |
| Sec.348 | Making or possession of any instrument for counterfeiting a property mark. | Sec.485 |
| Sec.349 | Selling goods marked with a counterfeit property mark. | Sec.486 |
| Sec.350 (1) & (2) | Making a false mark upon any receptacle containing goods. | Sec.487- Sec. 488 |
| CHAPTER XIX OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, ANNOYANCE, DEFAMATION, ETC | | |
| Sec.351 (1) to (4) | Criminal intimidation | Sec.503, Sec.506- Sec.507* |

| Sec. in BNS | Title and Chapters in BNS | Corresponding Sec. in IPC |
|---|--|---------------------------|
| Sec.352 | Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace. | Sec.504* |
| Sec.353 (1) to (3) | Statements conducing to public mischief. | Sec.505* |
| Sec.354 | Act caused by inducing person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure. | Sec.508 |
| Sec.355 | Misconduct in public by a drunken person. | Sec.510* |
| OF DEFAMATION | | |
| Sec.356 (1) to (4) | Defamation | Sec.499- Sec. 502* |
| OF BREACH OF CONTRACT TO ATTEND ON AND SUPPLY WANTS OF HELPLESS PERSON | | |
| Sec.357 | Breach of contract to attend on and supply wants of helpless person. | Sec.491* |



Annexure - III

LIST OF SECTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN DELETED/REPEALED IN BNS

| Sec. in IPC | Heading | Deleted or imbibed |
|-------------|---|----------------------------|
| 14 | Servant of Government -The words “servant of government” denote any officer or servant continued, appointed or employed in India by or under the authority of Government. | Deleted |
| 18 | India | Deleted |
| 50 | “Section”. —The word “section” denotes one of those portions of a Chapter of this Code which are distinguished by prefixed numeral figures. | Deleted |
| 53 A | Construction of reference to transportation | Deleted |
| 124 A | Sedition | Deleted |
| 153 AA | Punishment for knowingly carrying arms in any procession | Deleted |
| 236 | Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of India of coin | Deleted |
| 237 | Import or export of counterfeit coin | Deleted |
| 238 | Import or export of counterfeits of Indian coin | Deleted |
| 264 | Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing | Deleted |
| 265 | Fraudulent use of false weight or measure | Deleted |
| 266 | Being in possession of false weight or measure | Deleted |
| 267 | Making or selling weight or measure | Deleted |
| 309 | Attempt to commit suicide | Deleted |
| 310 | Thug | Deleted |
| 311 | Punishment of Thug | Deleted |
| 377 | Sexual intercourse against the order of nature | Deleted |
| 444 | Lurking house tress pass at night | Imbibed in Sec 331 (6) BNS |
| 446 | House breaking at night | |
| 497 | Adultery | Deleted |

Annexure - IV

SOME IMPORTANT SECTIONS OF BNSS

Generally, sections involving punishment of 3 years, 7 years or more are invoked by the Investigating Officer, then following provisions of BNSS are required to be followed during investigation:

1. **105 BNSS: Recording of search and seizure through audio video electronic means.**

105. The process of conducting search of a place or taking possession of any property, article or thing under this Chapter or under section 185, including preparation of the list of all things seized in the course of such search and seizure and signing of such list by witnesses, shall be recorded through any audio-video electronic means preferably mobile phone and the police officer shall without delay forward such recording to the District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class.

Comments:

1. This is a new provision added in the Sanhita.
2. This pertains to 'Search of a place and Seizure or taking possession of any property, article or thing'. The process defined herein shall also be followed in Section 185 B.N.S.S. (Search by Police Officer) as per which following steps are to be taken:
 - (a) Preparation of the list of all things seized
 - (b) Signing of such lists by witnesses
 - (c) The above proceedings of preparation and signing to be recorded through 'audio-video electronic means'
 - (d) Without delay, forwarding such recording to the District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class.

3. This section pertains to Search of a place or taking possession/seizing of any article, thing or property during investigation.
4. As per this section, any such search or taking possession/seizure shall be recorded through “audio-video electronic means”. This recording should also include the list of articles seized during this search and signing of the witnesses on this seizure memo.
5. Thereafter, the Police Officer shall without delay forward such delay to the District Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class.
6. This section comes into play during the course of investigation i.e.:-
 - (a) When there is credible information that some incriminating evidence is available in a place, the procedure mentioned in this section needs to be followed.
 - (b) During the course of investigation, if the IO is of the opinion that immediate search & seizure has to be carried out otherwise such evidence may be removed/deleted etc. Then the IO needs to follow the provisions of Sec 185 BNSS. Subsequent to this, the IO acts upon this information and conducts search and seizure of a place which should be in accordance to Sec 105 BNSS.
 - (c) If the IO has taken an accused in Police Custody Remand and on the disclosure statement of the accused then also the provisions as mentioned above need to be followed.
 - (d) Cases wherein search of a place is carried out for finding any incriminating evidence and during such search if no incriminating evidence is found then also IO should prepare a “Non-Recovery Memo” duly signed by the witnesses should be prepared as per Provisions of Sec 105 BNSS.
 - (e) The above section pertains to search of a place with or without a warrant. It does not pertain to searching of an individual.
 - (f) In cases of chance recovery or cases of Special Acts, the IO shall wait for the Forensic Expert and videographer to proceed further if the punishment of the alleged offence is more than 7 years.

2. **176 (3) BNSS: Procedure of Investigation**

176. “(1) If, from information received or otherwise, an officer in charge of a police station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under section 175 to investigate, he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police report and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers not being below such rank as the State Government may, by general or special order, prescribe in this behalf, to proceed, to the spot, to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and, if necessary, to take measures for the discovery and arrest of the offender: Provided that—

- (a) when information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a police station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot;
- (b) if it appears to the officer in charge of a police station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case:

Provided further that in relation to an offence of rape, the recording of statement of the victim shall be conducted at the residence of the victim or in the place of her choice and as far as practicable by a woman police officer in the presence of her parents or guardian or near relatives or social worker of the locality and such statement may also be recorded through any audio-video electronic means including mobile phone.

- (2) In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of the first proviso to sub-section (1), the officer in charge of the police station shall state in his report the reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of that sub-section by him, and, forward the daily diary report fortnightly to the Magistrate and in the case mentioned in clause (b) of the said proviso, the officer shall also forthwith notify to the informant, if any, in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made by the State Government.
- (3) On receipt of every information relating to the commission of an offence which is made punishable for seven years or more, the officer in charge of

a police station shall, from such date, as may be notified within a period of five years by the State Government in this regard, cause the forensic expert to visit the crime scene to collect forensic evidence in the offence and also cause videography of the process on mobile phone or any other electronic device:

Provided that where forensic facility is not available in respect of any such offence, the State Government shall, until the facility in respect of that matter is developed or made in the State, notify the utilisation of such facility of any other State.”

Comments:

1. For bringing credibility to the investigation, officer in charge shall ensure that forensic experts visit the crime scene in offences punishable for 7 years or more, mandatorily, to collect evidence and also the said process will be video-graphed, preferably by a mobile phone or any other electronic device.
2. However, the State shall, within a period of 5 years make the above process of collection of forensic evidence compulsory in all such cases. If the forensic facility is not available in a particular state, then the said facility can be availed from the adjoining state as notified by the State Government.
3. Section 176 also provides that in order to protect the victims of rape, the recording of statement of the victim will be done by a woman police officer as far as practicable and may also be recorded through any audio-video electronic means including mobile phone at the place of her choice and in presence of her parents or guardians.
4. In respect of proviso (a) and (b) to Clause 1 of Section 176, a report has to be sent to Magistrate fortnightly with the reasons for not complying with the proviso (a) of above sections. Further, w.r.t. proviso (b) informant shall be informed as per the rules made by the State Government.
5. Procedure to be followed by IO for examining Scene of Crime
 - (a) Information about an offence is received by IO.
 - (b) IO goes to the spot and checks the credibility of the information.

- (c) After verification, he finds that the offence is cognizable, and is one in which the punishment for the offence as per B.N.S. is 7 years and above.
 - (d) IO immediately preserves the scene of crime and also immediately calls Forensic Experts and Videographer on the Scene of Crime.
 - (e) Thereafter, IO along with Forensics Experts examines the Scene of Crime.
 - (f) The relevant evidence on the Scene of Crime are lifted with the help of Forensic Experts and the complete process of examining the Scene of Crime and lifting of evidence has to be video-graphed.
 - (g) The videography of the exhibits continues i.e. sealing of exhibits, preparation of Seizure Memo or any other document, signatures of witnesses and IO on Seizure Memo and other relevant documents (as per Sec 105 BNSS).
6. As per this provision, only 'Videography' has to be carried out of the Scene of Crime. However, this section has to be read along with Section 105 B.N.S.S.

It is also to be kept in mind that there is no requirement of any 'Forensic Examiner' to be called during such search & seizure process in the other two sections i.e. 105 BNSS and 185 BNSS.

3. **183 BNSS: Recording of confessions and statements**

183. "(1) Any Magistrate of the District in which the information about commission of any offence has been registered, may, whether or not he has jurisdiction in the case, record any confession or statement made to him in the course of an investigation under this Chapter or under any other law for the time being in force, or at any time afterwards but before the commencement of the inquiry or trial: Provided that any confession or statement made under this sub-section may also be recorded by audio-video electronic means in the presence of the advocate of the person accused of an offence: Provided further that no confession shall be recorded by a police officer on whom any power of a Magistrate has been conferred under any law for the time being in force.

(2) The Magistrate shall, before recording any such confession, explain to the person making it that he is not bound to make a confession and

that, if he does so, it may be used as evidence against him; and the Magistrate shall not record any such confession unless, upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it is being made voluntarily.

- (3) If at any time before the confession is recorded, the person appearing before the Magistrate states that he is not willing to make the confession, the Magistrate shall not authorise the detention of such person in police custody.”
- (4) Any such confession shall be recorded in the manner provided in section 316 for recording the examination of an accused person and shall be signed by the person making the confession; and the Magistrate shall make a memorandum at the foot of such record to the following effect:—

"I have explained to (name) that he is not bound to make a confession and that, if he does so, any confession he may make may be used as evidence against him and I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing, and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him.

(Signed) A. B.

Magistrate."

- (5) Any statement (other than a confession) made under sub-section (1) shall be recorded in such manner hereinafter provided for the recording of evidence as is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, best fitted to the circumstances of the case; and the Magistrate shall have power to administer oath to the person whose statement is so recorded.
- (6) (a) In cases punishable under section 64, section 65, section 66, section 67, section 68, section 69, section 70, section 71, section 74, section 75, section 76, section 77, section 78, section 79 or section 124 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the Magistrate shall record the statement of the person against whom such offence has been committed in the manner specified in sub-section (5), as soon as the commission of the offence is brought to the notice of the police:

Provided that such statement shall, as far as practicable, be recorded by a woman Magistrate and in her absence by a male Magistrate in the presence of a woman:

Provided further that in cases relating to the offences punishable with imprisonment for ten years or more or with imprisonment for life or with death, the Magistrate shall record the statement of the witness brought before him by the police officer:

Provided also that if the person making the statement is temporarily or permanently, mentally or physically disabled, the Magistrate shall take the assistance of an interpreter or a special educator in recording the statement:

Provided also that if the person making the statement is temporarily or permanently, mentally or physically disabled, the statement made by the person, with the assistance of an interpreter or a special educator, shall be recorded through audio-video electronic means preferably by mobile phone;

- (b) a statement recorded under clause (a) of a person, who is temporarily or permanently, mentally or physically disabled, shall be considered a statement in lieu of examination-in-chief, as specified in section 142 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 such that the maker of the statement can be cross-examined on such statement, without the need for recording the same at the time of trial.
- (7) The Magistrate recording a confession or statement under this section shall forward it to the Magistrate by whom the case is to be inquired into or tried.

Comments:

1. In this section, the word “Metropolitan” and “Judicial” have been deleted and only “Magistrate” has been mentioned in the present section.
2. In this section, now any Magistrate of the District in which the information of commission of the offence has been registered (whether having jurisdiction in the case or not) is made competent to record the confession or statement made to him in the course of an investigation.
3. As per Section 183 (6)(a), the statement as far as practical, be recorded by ‘Woman Magistrate’ and in her absence by a Male Magistrate in the presence of a woman

in offences pertaining to section 64 to 71, 74 to 79 or 124 (Sexual offences against women and acid attack) all of B.N.S.S.

4. For “serious” and “heinous” offences, as per Section 183 B.N.S.S., cases relating to offences punishable with imprisonment for 10 years or more, or imprisonment for life, or with ‘death’, the Magistrate shall mandatorily record the statement of the witnesses brought before him by the Police Officer.

Further, if the person making the statement is temporarily or permanently, mentally or physically disabled, the Magistrate shall take assistance of an interpreter or special educator to record the statement and shall also record the statement through audio-video electronic means.

4. **185 BNSS: Search by Police Officer**

“185. (1) Whenever an officer in charge of a police station or a police officer making an investigation has reasonable grounds for believing that anything necessary for the purposes of an investigation into any offence which he is authorised to investigate may be found in any place within the limits of the police station of which he is in charge, or to which he is attached, and that such thing cannot in his opinion be otherwise obtained without undue delay, such officer may, after recording in writing the grounds of his belief in the case-diary and specifying in such writing, so far as possible, the thing for which search is to be made, search, or cause search to be made, for such thing in any place within the limits of such station.

- (2) A police officer proceeding under sub-section (1), shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person:

Provided that the search conducted under this section shall be recorded through audio-video electronic means preferably by mobile phone.

- (3) If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, he may, after recording in writing his reasons for so doing, require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing, specifying the place to be searched, and so far as possible, the thing

for which search is to be made; and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such thing in such place.

- (4) The provisions of this Sanhita as to search-warrants and the general provisions as to searches contained in section 103 shall, so far as may be, apply to a search made under this section.
- (5) Copies of any record made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall forthwith, but not later than forty-eight hours, be sent to the nearest Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence, and the owner or occupier of the place searched shall, on application, be furnished, free of cost, with a copy of the same by the Magistrate.”

Comments:

1. In cases where the Police Officer is of the opinion that search has to be made immediately then without undue delay, such officer may, after recording in writing the grounds of his belief in the case-diary and specifying in such writing, so far as possible, the thing for which search is to be made, search, or cause search to be made, for such thing in any place within the limits of such station.
2. In the above context, the search conducted under the above section shall be recorded through "audio-video electronic means" preferably by mobile phone.
3. Further, this section also mandates that copies of record made under the sub section (1) and (3) of this section shall be sent to nearest Magistrate empowered to take cognizance, but not later than 48 hours.
4. Moreover, the copies of the above records shall be given to the owner or the occupier of the place searched, on application, be furnished, free of cost by the Magistrate to the applicant.
5. The earlier section was 165 Cr.P.C. Now it is 185 BNSS. The only addition is the words 'audio-video electronic means'. Earlier, there was no provision of videography. Now it has become mandatory for the IO to record the proceedings thorough 'audio-video device'. However, again it is reiterated that while doing so, provisions of Sec 105 BNSS have also to be followed.
6. The basic purpose of this section is that in case information has been received that

search of a place is immediately required, but if the Police Officer is of the opinion that time would be lost in obtaining search warrant, and in all probability the incriminating evidence/material would be removed/deleted/tampered/destroyed etc. In such circumstances, the legislature has provided this section wherein the IO has to record reasons for not obtaining Search Warrant in the Case diary and effect the search.

5. **187 BNSS: Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty-four hours.**

187. (1) Whenever any person is arrested and detained in custody, and it appears that the investigation cannot be completed within the period of twenty-four hours fixed by section 58, and there are grounds for believing that the accusation or information is well-founded, the officer in charge of the police station or the police officer making the investigation, if he is not below the rank of sub-inspector, shall forthwith transmit to the nearest Magistrate a copy of the entries in the diary hereinafter specified relating to the case, and shall at the same time forward the accused to such Magistrate.

(2) The Magistrate to whom an accused person is forwarded under this section may, irrespective of whether he has or has no jurisdiction to try the case, after taking into consideration whether such person has not been released on bail or his bail has been cancelled, authorise, from time to time, the detention of the accused in such custody as such Magistrate thinks fit, for a term not exceeding fifteen days in the whole, or in parts, at any time during the initial forty days or sixty days out of detention period of sixty days or ninety days, as the case may be, as provided in sub-section (3), and if he has no jurisdiction to try the case or commit it for trial, and considers further detention unnecessary, he may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction.

(3) The Magistrate may authorise the detention of the accused person, beyond the period of fifteen days, if he is satisfied that adequate grounds exist for doing so, but no Magistrate shall authorise the detention of the accused person in custody under this sub-section for a total period exceeding—

- (i) ninety days, where the investigation relates to an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term of ten years or more;
 - (ii) sixty days, where the investigation relates to any other offence, and, on the expiry of the said period of ninety days, or sixty days, as the case may be, the accused person shall be released on bail if he is prepared to and does furnish bail, and every person released on bail under this sub-section shall be deemed to be so released under the provisions of Chapter XXXV for the purposes of that Chapter.
- (4) No Magistrate shall authorise detention of the accused in custody of the police under this section unless the accused is produced before him in person for the first time and subsequently every time till the accused remains in the custody of the police, but the Magistrate may extend further detention in judicial custody on production of the accused either in person or through the audio-video electronic means.
- (5) No Magistrate of the second class, not specially empowered in this behalf by the High Court, shall authorise detention in the custody of the police.

Explanation I.—For the avoidance of doubts, it is hereby declared that, notwithstanding the expiry of the period specified in sub-section (3), the accused shall be detained in custody so long as he does not furnish bail.

Explanation II.—If any question arises whether an accused person was produced before the Magistrate as required under sub-section (4), the production of the accused person may be proved by his signature on the order authorising detention or by the order certified by the Magistrate as to production of the accused person through the audio-video electronic means, as the case may be:

Provided that in case of a woman under eighteen years of age, the detention shall be authorised to be in the custody of a remand home or recognised social institution:

Provided further that no person shall be detained otherwise than in police station under police custody or in prison under judicial custody or a place declared as prison by the Central Government or the State Government.

- (6) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) to sub-section (5), the officer in charge of the police station or the police officer making the investigation, if he is not below the rank of a sub-inspector, may, where a Magistrate is not available, transmit to the nearest Executive Magistrate, on whom the powers of a Magistrate have been conferred, a copy of the entry in the diary hereinafter specified relating to the case, and shall, at the same time, forward the accused to such Executive Magistrate, and thereupon such Executive Magistrate, may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, authorise the detention of the accused person in such custody as he may think fit for a term not exceeding seven days in the aggregate; and, on the expiry of the period of detention so authorised, the accused person shall be released on bail except where an order for further detention of the accused person has been made by a Magistrate competent to make such order; and, where an order for such further detention is made, the period during which the accused person was detained in custody under the orders made by an Executive Magistrate under this sub-section, shall be taken into account in computing the period specified in sub-section (3):

Provided that before the expiry of the period aforesaid, the Executive Magistrate shall transmit to the nearest Judicial Magistrate the records of the case together with a copy of the entries in the diary relating to the case which was transmitted to him by the officer in charge of the police station or the police officer making the investigation, as the case may be.

- (7) A Magistrate authorising under this section detention in the custody of the police shall record his reasons for so doing.
- (8) Any Magistrate other than the Chief Judicial Magistrate making such order shall forward a copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Chief Judicial Magistrate.
- (9) If in any case triable by a Magistrate as a summons-case, the investigation is not concluded within a period of six months from the date on which the accused was arrested, the Magistrate shall make an order stopping further investigation into the offence unless the officer making the investigation satisfies the Magistrate that for special reasons and in the interests of justice

the continuation of the investigation beyond the period of six months is necessary.

- (10) Where any order stopping further investigation into an offence has been made under sub-section (9), the Sessions Judge may, if he is satisfied, on an application made to him or otherwise, that further investigation into the offence ought to be made, vacate the order made under sub-section (9) and direct further investigation to be made into the offence subject to such directions with regard to bail and other matters as he may specify.

Comments:

1. Section 187 gives the opportunity to seek police custody of the accused for a maximum of 15 days spread over the period of first 40/60 days of total detention period of 60/90 days. The section provides that the police officer shall have such custody of an accused only if he is not on bail or if his bail has been cancelled.
 2. To further protect the right of the accused to bail, section 480 specifically provides that the accused being required for police custody beyond the first 15 days, will not be the sole ground for refusing grant of bail to the accused.
 3. Further, Section 187 provides that the detention shall only be in a police station under police custody or in prison under judicial custody or any other place declared as a prison by the Central Government or the State Government.
6. **193 BNSS: Report of police officer on completion of investigation.**

193. (1) Every investigation under this Chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay.

- (2) The investigation in relation to an offence under sections 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 71 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 or under sections 4, 6, 8 or section 10 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 shall be completed within two months from the date on which the information was recorded by the officer in charge of the police station.

- (3) (i) As soon as the investigation is completed, the officer in charge of the

police station shall forward, including through electronic communication to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police report, a report in the form as the State Government may, by rules provide, stating—

- (a) the names of the parties;
 - (b) the nature of the information;
 - (c) the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case;
 - (d) whether any offence appears to have been committed and, if so, by whom;
 - (e) whether the accused has been arrested;
 - (f) whether the accused has been released on his bond or bail bond;
 - (g) whether the accused has been forwarded in custody under section 190;
 - (h) whether the report of medical examination of the woman has been attached where investigation relates to an offence under sections 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70 or section 71 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023;
 - (i) the sequence of custody in case of electronic device;
 - (ii) the police officer shall, within a period of ninety days, inform the progress of the investigation by any means including through electronic communication to the informant or the victim;
 - (iii) the officer shall also communicate, in such manner as the State Government may, by rules, provide, the action taken by him, to the person, if any, by whom the information relating to the commission of the offence was first given.
- (4) Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under section 177, the report shall, in any case in which the State Government by general or special order so directs, be submitted through that officer, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer in charge of the police station to

make further investigation.

- (5) Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond or bail bond, the Magistrate shall make such order for the discharge of such bond or bail bond or otherwise as he thinks fit.
- (6) When such report is in respect of a case to which section 190 applies, the police officer shall forward to the Magistrate along with the report—
 - (a) all documents or relevant extracts thereof on which the prosecution proposes to rely other than those already sent to the Magistrate during investigation;
 - (b) the statements recorded under section 180 of all the persons whom the prosecution proposes to examine as its witnesses.
- (7) If the police officer is of opinion that any part of any such statement is not relevant to the subject matter of the proceedings or that its disclosure to the accused is not essential in the interests of justice and is inexpedient in the public interest, he shall indicate that part of the statement and append a note requesting the Magistrate to exclude that part from the copies to be granted to the accused and stating his reasons for making such request.
- (8) Subject to the provisions contained in sub-section (7), the police officer investigating the case shall also submit such number of copies of the police report along with other documents duly indexed to the Magistrate for supply to the accused as required under section 230:

Provided that supply of report and other documents by electronic communication shall be considered as duly served.

- (9) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude further investigation in respect of an offence after a report under sub-section (3) has been forwarded to the Magistrate and, where upon such investigation, the officer in charge of the police station obtains further evidence, oral or documentary, he shall forward to the Magistrate a further report or reports regarding such evidence in the form as the State Government may, by rules, provide; and the

provisions of sub-sections (3) to (8) shall, as far as may be, apply in relation to such report or reports as they apply in relation to a report forwarded under sub-section (3):

Provided that further investigation during the trial may be conducted with the permission of the Court trying the case and the same shall be completed within a period of ninety days which may be extended with the permission of the Court.

Comments:

The existing provisions of section 173 (7) of Cr.PC provide that where the police officer investigating the case finds it convenient so to do, he may furnish to the accused copies of all or any of the following documents:

- (a) all documents or relevant extracts thereof on which the prosecution proposes to rely other than those already sent to the Magistrate during investigation;
 - (b) the statements recorded under section 161 of Cr.PC (Clause 180 of BNSS) of all the persons whom the prosecution proposes to examine as its witnesses.
1. Clause 193 of BNSS proposes to make the following changes to above provisions:
 - (a) Clause 193(8) makes it obligatory for Police Officer investigating the case to submit such number of copies of the police report along with other documents duly indexed to the Judicial Magistrate for supply to the accused as required under clause 230 of B.N.S.S. It is proposed to replace the words "where the police officer investigating the case finds it convenient so to do, he may furnish" with the words "shall also submit".
 - (b) Supply of report and other documents by electronic communication shall be considered as duly served.
 - (c) Proviso to section 193(9) provides a timeline for conducting further investigation during trial. It has been provided that during trial, if further investigation is required, it shall be completed within 90 days, and any extension of time period beyond 90 days shall only be with the permission of the Court.

Annexure - V

LIST OF SECTIONS PUNISHABLE FOR 3 YEARS OR MORE BUT LESS THAN 7 YEARS

| Section in BNS | Heading and Content |
|----------------|---|
| 55 | <p>Abetment of offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life</p> <p>55. Whoever abets the commission of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, shall, if that offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made under this Sanhita for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; 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.</p> |
| 57 | <p>Abetting commission of offence by public or by more than ten persons.</p> <p>57. Whoever abets the commission of an offence by the public generally or by any number or class of persons exceeding ten, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and with fine.</p> |
| 58 (a) & (b) | <p>Concealing design to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life.</p> <p>58. Whoever intending to facilitate or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby facilitate the commission of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, voluntarily conceals by any act or omission, or by the use of encryption or any other information hiding tool, the existence of a design to commit such offence or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design shall,—</p> <p>(a) if that offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years; or</p> <p>(b) if the offence be not committed, with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |

| Section in BNS | Heading and Content |
|----------------|---|
| 67 | <p>Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation.</p> <p>67. Whoever has sexual intercourse with his own wife, who is living separately, whether under a decree of separation or otherwise, without her consent, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>Explanation.—In this section, “sexual intercourse” shall mean any of the acts mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) of section 63.</p> |
| 74 | <p>Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.</p> <p>74. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 75 (2) | <p>Sexual harassment</p> <p>(1) A man committing any of the following acts:—</p> <p>(i) physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures; or</p> <p>(ii) a demand or request for sexual favours; or</p> <p>(iii) showing pornography against the will of a woman; or</p> <p>(iv) making sexually coloured remarks, shall be guilty of the offence of sexual harassment.</p> <p>(2) Any man who commits the offence specified in clause (i) or clause (ii) or clause (iii) of sub-section (1) shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(3) Any man who commits the offence specified in clause (iv) of sub-section (1) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| 76 | <p>Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe.</p> <p>76. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman or abets such act with the intention of disrobing or compelling her to be naked, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description 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.</p> |

| Section in BNS | Heading and Content |
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| 77 | <p>Voyeurism.</p> <p>77. Whoever watches, or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed either by the perpetrator or by any other person at the behest of the perpetrator or disseminates such image shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year, but which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine, and be punished on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description 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.</p> <p>Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this section, “private act” includes an act of watching carried out in a place which, in the circumstances, would reasonably be expected to provide privacy and where the victim’s genitals, posterior or breasts are exposed or covered only in underwear; or the victim is using a lavatory; or the victim is doing a sexual act that is not of a kind ordinarily done in public.</p> <p>Explanation 2.—Where the victim consents to the capture of the images or any act, but not to their dissemination to third persons and where such image or act is disseminated, such dissemination shall be considered an offence under this section.</p> |
| 78(2) | <p>Stalking.</p> <p>78. (1) Any man who—</p> <p>(i) follows a woman and contacts, or attempts to contact such woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly despite a clear indication of disinterest by such woman; or</p> <p>(ii) monitors the use by a woman of the internet, e-mail or any other form of electronic communication, commits the offence of stalking:</p> <p>Provided that such conduct shall not amount to stalking if the man who pursued it proves that—</p> <p>(i) it was pursued for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime and the man accused of stalking had been entrusted with the responsibility of prevention and detection of crime by the State; or</p> <p>(ii) it was pursued under any law or to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by any person under any law; or</p> <p>(iii) in the particular circumstances such conduct was reasonable and justified.</p> |

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| | (2) Whoever commits the offence of stalking shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and be punished on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine. |
| 79 | <p>Word, gesture or act intended to insult modesty of a woman</p> <p>79. Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any words, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object in any form, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and also with fine.</p> |
| 82(1) | <p>82. (1) Whoever, having a husband or wife living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life of such husband or wife, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>Exception.—This sub-section does not extend to any person whose marriage with such husband or wife has been declared void by a Court of competent jurisdiction, nor to any person who contracts a marriage during the life of a former husband or wife, if such husband or wife, at the time of the subsequent marriage, shall have been continually absent 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.</p> |
| 83 | <p>Marriage ceremony fraudulently gone through without lawful marriage.</p> <p>83. Whoever, dishonestly or with a fraudulent intention, goes through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 85 | <p>Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty</p> <p>Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |

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| 88 | <p>Causing miscarriage.</p> <p>88. Whoever voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry, shall, if such miscarriage be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman, be punished with 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.</p> |
| | <p>Explanation.—A woman who causes herself to miscarry, is within the meaning of this section.</p> |
| 93 | <p>Exposure and abandonment of child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it.</p> <p>93. Whoever being the father or mother of a child under the age of twelve years, or having the care of such child, shall expose or leave such child in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>Explanation.—This section is not intended to prevent the trial of the offender for murder or culpable homicide, as the case may be, if the child die in consequence of the exposure.</p> |
| 95 | <p>Hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence.</p> <p>95. Whoever hires, employs or engages any child to commit an offence shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to ten years, and with fine; and if the offence be committed shall also be punished with the punishment provided for that offence as if the offence has been committed by such person himself.</p> <p>Explanation.—Hiring, employing, engaging or using a child for sexual exploitation or pornography is covered within the meaning of this section.</p> |
| 97 | <p>Kidnapping or abducting child under ten years of age with intent to steal from its person</p> <p>97. Whoever kidnaps or abducts any child under the age of ten years with the intention of taking dishonestly any movable property from the person of such 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.</p> |
| 106(1) | <p>Causing death by negligence.</p> <p>106. (1) Whoever causes death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>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 Medical Register or a State Medical Register under that Act.</p> |
| 110 | <p>Attempt to commit culpable homicide.</p> <p>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 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, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| 112 | <p>Petty organised crime.</p> <p>112. (1) Whoever, being a member of a group or gang, either singly or jointly, commits any act of theft, snatching, cheating, unauthorised selling of tickets, unauthorised betting or gambling, selling of public examination question papers or any other similar criminal act, is said to commit petty organised crime.</p> <p>Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section "theft" includes trick theft, theft from vehicle, dwelling house or business premises, cargo theft, pick pocketing, theft through card skimming, shoplifting and theft of Automated Teller Machine.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits any petty organised crime shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 117(2) | <p>Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.</p> <p>117. (1) 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 the hurt which he causes is grievous hurt, is said “voluntarily to cause grievous hurt”.</p> <p>Explanation.—A person is not said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt except when he both causes grievous hurt and intends or knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt. But he is said</p> |

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| | <p>voluntarily to cause grievous hurt, if intending or knowing himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt of one kind, he actually causes grievous hurt of another kind.</p> <p>(2) Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (2) of section 122, 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.</p> <p>(3) Whoever commits an offence under sub-section (1) and in the course of such commission causes any hurt to a person which causes that person to be in permanent disability or in persistent vegetative state, 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.</p> |
| 117(4) | <p>Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.</p> <p>(4) When a group of five or more persons acting in concert, causes grievous hurt to a person on the ground of his race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief or any other similar ground, each member of such group shall be guilty of the offence of causing grievous hurt, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 118 (1) | <p>Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.</p> <p>118. (1) Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (1) of section 122, 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 three years, or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or with both.</p> <p>(2) Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (2) of section 122, voluntarily causes grievous hurt by any means referred to in sub-section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or 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.</p> |
| 120(1) | <p>Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property.</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 121(1) | <p>Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.</p> <p>121. (1) Whoever voluntarily causes 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 may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 122(2) | <p>Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt on provocation.</p> <p>122. (1) Whoever voluntarily causes hurt on grave and sudden provocation, if he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause 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 one month, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.</p> <p>(2) Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, if he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to</p> |

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| | <p>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</p> <p>Explanation.—This section is subject to the same proviso as Exception 1 of section 101</p> |
| 124(2) | <p>Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc.</p> <p>124. (1) Whoever causes permanent or partial damage or deformity to, or burns or maims or disfigures or disables, any part or parts of the body of a person or causes grievous hurt by throwing acid on or by administering acid to that person, or by using any other 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:</p> <p>Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses of the treatment of the victim:</p> <p>Provided further that any fine imposed under this sub-section shall be paid to the victim.</p> <p>(2) Whoever throws or attempts to throw acid on any person or attempts to administer acid to any person, or attempts to use any other means, with the intention of causing permanent or partial damage or deformity or burns or maiming or disfigurement or disability or 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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</p> |
| 125 (b) | <p>Act endangering life or personal safety of others.</p> <p>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 term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two thousand five hundred rupees, or with both, but—</p> |

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| | <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 127 (3) (4) (6) (7) &(8) | <p>Wrongful confinement.</p> <p>127. (1) Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceedings beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said “wrongfully to confine” that person.</p> <p>(2) Whoever wrongfully confines 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 five thousand rupees, or with both.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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 herein before 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.</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>(8) Whoever wrongfully confines any person for the purpose of extorting from the person confined or any person interested in the person confined any confession or any information which may lead to the detection of an offence or misconduct, or for the purpose of constraining the person confined or any person interested in the person confined 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 three years, and shall also be liable to fine</p> |
| 137(2) | <p>Kidnapping.</p> <p>137. (1) Kidnapping is of two kinds: kidnapping from India, and kidnapping from lawful guardianship--</p> <p>(a) whoever conveys any person beyond the limits of India without the consent of that person, or of some person legally authorised to consent on behalf of that person, is said to kidnap that person from India;</p> <p>(b) whoever takes or entices any child or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such child or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such guardian, is said to kidnap such child or person from lawful guardianship.</p> <p>Explanation.—The words “lawful guardian” in this clause include any person lawfully entrusted with the care or custody of such child or other person.</p> <p>Exception.—This clause does not extend to the act of any person who in good faith believes himself to be the father of an illegitimate child, or who in good faith believes himself to be entitled to the lawful custody of such child, unless such act is committed for an immoral or unlawful purpose.</p> <p>(2) Whoever kidnaps any person from India or from lawful guardianship shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine</p> |
| 140(3) | <p>Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder or for ransom, etc.</p> <p>140. (1) Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be murdered or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being murdered, shall be punished with imprisonment</p> |

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| | <p>for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 142 | <p>Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person.</p> <p>142. Whoever, knowing that any person has been kidnapped or has been abducted, wrongfully conceals or confines such person, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had kidnapped or abducted such person with the same intention or knowledge, or for the same purpose as that with or for which he conceals or detains such person in confinement.</p> |
| 144(2) | <p>Exploitation of a trafficked person.</p> <p>144. (1) Whoever, knowingly or having reason to believe that a child has been trafficked, engages such child for sexual exploitation in any manner, 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> |

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| 151 | <p>Assaulting President, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain exercise of any lawful power.</p> <p>151. Whoever, with the intention of inducing or compelling the President of India, or 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</p> |
| | <p>attempts wrongfully to restrain, or overawes, by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, or attempts so to overawe, such President or Governor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 154 | <p>Committing depredation on territories of foreign State at peace with Government of India</p> <p>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 with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine and to forfeiture of any property used or intended to be used in committing such depredation, or acquired by such depredation.</p> |
| 155 | <p>Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 153 and 154.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 157 | <p>Public servant negligently suffering such prisoner to escape</p> <p>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 which such prisoner is confined, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 161 | <p>Abetment of assault by soldier, sailor or airman on his superior officer, when in execution of his office.</p> <p>161. Whoever abets an assault by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India, on any superior officer being in the execution of his office, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |

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| 162 | <p>Abetment of such assault, if assault committed.</p> <p>162. Whoever abets an assault by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India, on any superior officer being in the execution of his office, shall, if such assault be committed in consequence of that abetment be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 180 | <p>Possession of forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes.</p> <p>180. Whoever has in his possession any forged or counterfeit coin, stamp, currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged or counterfeit and intending to use the same as genuine or that it may be used as genuine, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>Explanation.—If a person establishes the possession of the forged or counterfeit coin, stamp, currency-note or bank-note to be from a lawful source, it shall not constitute an offence under this section.</p> |
| 183 | <p>Effacing writing from substance bearing Government stamp, or removing from document a stamp used for it, with intent to cause loss to Government.</p> <p>183. Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to the Government, removes or effaces from any substance, bearing any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, any writing or document for which such stamp has been used, or removes from any writing or document a stamp which has been used for such writing or document, in order that such stamp may be used for a different writing or document, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| 185 | <p>Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.</p> <p>185. Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to Government, erases or removes from a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, any mark, put or impressed upon such stamp for the purpose of denoting that the same has been used, or knowingly has in his possession or sells or disposes of any such stamp from which such mark has been erased or removed, or sells or disposes of any such stamp which he knows to have been used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| 187 | <p>Person employed in mint causing coin to be of different weight or composition from that fixed by law.</p> |

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| | 187. Whoever, being employed in any mint lawfully established in India, does any act, or omits what he is legally bound to do, with the intention of causing any coin issued from that mint to be of a different weight or composition from the weight or composition fixed by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine. |
| 188 | Unlawfully taking coining instrument from mint. 188. Whoever, without lawful authority, takes out of any mint, lawfully established in India, any coining tool or instrument, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine. |
| 191(3) | Rioting 191. (1) Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of rioting. (2) 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. (3) Whoever is guilty of rioting, being armed with a deadly weapon or with anything which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. |
| 195 (1) | Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot etc. 195. (1) Whoever assaults or obstructs any public servant or uses criminal force on 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 three years, or with fine 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. |

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| 196 (1) &(2) | <p>Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.</p> <p>196. (1) Whoever— (a) by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or through electronic communication or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 197 (1) &(2) | <p>Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration.</p> <p>197. (1) Whoever, by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or through electronic communication or otherwise,—</p> <p>(a) makes or publishes any imputation that any class of persons cannot, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established or uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India; or</p> |

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| | <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 201 | <p>Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.</p> <p>201. Whoever, being a public servant, and being, as such public servant, charged with the preparation or translation of any document or electronic record, frames, prepares or translates that document or electronic record in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| 209 | <p>Non-appearance in response to a proclamation under section 84 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023</p> <p>209. Whoever fails to appear at the specified place and the specified time as required by a proclamation published under sub-section (1) of section 84 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, or with community service, and where a declaration has been made under sub-section (4) of that section pronouncing him as a proclaimed offender, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 229(1) | <p>Punishment for false evidence.</p> <p>229. (1) Whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any stage of</p> |

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| | <p>a judicial proceeding, or fabricates false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Explanation 1.—A trial before a Court-martial is a judicial proceeding.</p> <p>Explanation 2.—An investigation directed by law preliminary to a proceeding before a Court, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a Court.</p> |
| 232(1) | <p>Threatening any person to give false evidence</p> <p>232. (1) Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause that person to give false evidence shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(2) If innocent person is convicted and sentenced in consequence of false evidence referred to in sub-section (1), with death or imprisonment for more than seven years, the person who threatens shall be punished with the same punishment and sentence in the same manner and to the same extent such innocent person is punished and sentenced</p> |
| 238(a) | <p>Causing disappearance of evidence of offence, or giving false information to screen offender</p> <p>238 Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, causes any evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear, with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, or with that intention gives any information respecting the offence which he knows or believes to be false shall,—</p> <p>(a) if the offence which he knows or believes to have been committed is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;</p> <p>(b) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, be punished with</p> |

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| | <p>imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;</p> <p>(c) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for any term 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 the imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| 248(a) | <p>False charge of offence made with intent to injure</p> <p>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 proceeding or charge against that person,—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 249(a) | <p>Harbouring offender</p> <p>249 Whenever an offence has been committed, whoever harbours or conceals a person whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the offender, with the intention of screening him from legal punishment shall,—</p> <p>(a) if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, and not 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.</p> <p>Explanation.—“Offence” in this section 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-</p> |

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| | <p>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 every such act shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be punishable as if the accused person had been guilty of it in India.</p> <p>Exception.—This section shall not extend to any case in which the harbour or concealment is by the spouse of the offender.</p> |
| 250(a) | <p>Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment</p> <p>250. Whoever accepts or attempts to obtain, or agrees to accept, any gratification for himself or any other person, or any restitution of property to himself or any other person, in consideration of his concealing an offence or of his screening any person from legal punishment for any offence, or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment shall,—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 251(a) | <p>Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender.</p> <p>251. Whoever gives or causes, or offers or agrees to give or cause, any gratification to any person, or restores or causes the restoration of any property to any person, in consideration of that person's concealing an offence, or of his screening any person from legal punishment for any offence, or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment shall,—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | <p>to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Exception.—The provisions of this section and section 250 do not extend to any case in which the offence may lawfully be compounded.</p> |
| 253(a) | <p>Harbouring offender who has escaped from custody or whose apprehension has been ordered</p> <p>253. Whenever any person convicted of or charged with an offence, being in lawful custody for that offence, escapes from such custody, or whenever a public servant, in the exercise of the lawful powers of such public servant, orders a certain person to be apprehended for an offence, whoever, knowing of such escape or order for apprehension, harbours or conceals that person with the intention of preventing him from being apprehended, shall be punished in the manner following, namely:—</p> <p>(a) if the offence for which the person was in custody or is ordered to be apprehended is punishable with death, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 it 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.</p> <p>Exception.—The provisions of this section do not extend to the</p> |

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| | case in which the harbour or concealment is by the spouse of the person to be apprehended |
| 254 | <p>Penalty for harbouring robbers or dacoits</p> <p>254. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that any persons are about to commit or have recently committed robbery or dacoity, harbours them or any of them, with the intention of facilitating the commission of such robbery or dacoity, or of screening them or any of them from punishment, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Exception.—The provisions of this section do not extend to the case in which the harbour is by the spouse of the offender</p> |
| 257 | <p>Public servant in judicial proceeding corruptly making report, etc., contrary to law.</p> <p>257. Whoever, being a public servant, corruptly or maliciously makes or pronounces in any stage of a judicial proceeding, any report, order, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both</p> |
| 258 | <p>Commitment for trial or confinement by person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.</p> <p>258. Whoever, being in any office which gives him legal authority to commit persons for trial or to confinement, or to keep persons in confinement, corruptly or maliciously commits any person for trial or to confinement, or keeps any person in confinement, in the exercise of that authority knowing that in so doing he is acting contrary to law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both</p> |
| 259(a) | <p>Intentional omission to apprehend on part of public servant bound to apprehend.</p> <p>259. Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to apprehend or to keep in confinement any person charged with or liable to be apprehended for an offence, intentionally omits to apprehend such person, or intentionally suffers such person to escape, or intentionally aids such person in escaping or attempting to escape from such confinement, shall be punished,—</p> <p>(a) with imprisonment of either description for a term which</p> |

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| | <p>may extend to seven years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with death; or</p> <p>(b) with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years; or</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 260(b) | <p>Intentional omission to apprehend on part of public servant bound to apprehend person under sentence or lawfully committed.</p> <p>260. Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to apprehend or to keep in confinement any person under sentence of a Court for any offence or lawfully committed to custody, intentionally omits to apprehend such person, or intentionally suffers such person to escape or intentionally aids such person in escaping or attempting to escape from such confinement, shall be punished,—</p> <p>(a) with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is under sentence of death; or</p> <p>(b) with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement or who ought to have been apprehended, is subject, by a sentence of a Court, or by virtue of a commutation of such sentence, to imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term of ten years, or upwards; or</p> <p>(c) with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, if the person in confinement or who ought to have been apprehended, is subject by a sentence of a Court to imprisonment for a term not extending to ten years or if the person was lawfully committed to custody</p> |
| 263 (b) (c)&(d) | <p>Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person</p> <p>263. Whoever, intentionally offers any resistance or illegal</p> |

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| | <p>obstruction to the lawful apprehension of any other person for an offence, or rescues or attempts to rescue any other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained for an offence,—</p> <p>(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 offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 264 (a) | <p>Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for.</p> <p>264. Whoever, being a public servant legally bound as such public servant to apprehend, or to keep in confinement, any person in any case not provided for in section 259, section 260 or section 261, or in any other law for the time being in force, omits to apprehend that person or suffers him to escape from confinement, shall be punished—</p> <p>(a) if he does so intentionally, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and</p> <p>(b) if he does so negligently, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| 283 | <p>Exhibition of false light, mark or buoy.</p> <p>283. Whoever exhibits any false light, mark or buoy, intending or knowing it to be likely that such exhibition will mislead</p> |

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| | 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 |
| 294(2) (subsequent conviction) | <p>Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc</p> <p>294. (1) For the purposes of sub-section (2), a book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, 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.</p> <p>(2) Whoever—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Exception.—This section does not extend to—</p> <p>(a) any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting,</p> |

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| | <p>representation or figure—</p> <p>(i) the publication of which is proved to be justified as being for the public good on the ground that such book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting, representation or figure is in the interest of science, literature, art or learning or other objects of general concern; or</p> <p>(ii) which is kept or used bona fide for religious purposes;</p> <p>(b) any representation sculptured, engraved, painted or otherwise represented on or in—</p> <p>(i) any ancient monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958; or</p> <p>(ii) any temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols, or kept or used for any religious purpose</p> |
| 295 | <p>Sale, etc., of obscene objects to child</p> <p>295. Whoever sells, lets to hire, distributes, exhibits or circulates to any child any such obscene object as is referred to in section 294, or offers or attempts so to do, shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, and, in the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and also with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.</p> |
| 299 | <p>Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs.</p> <p>299. Whoever, with deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of any class of citizens of India, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or through electronic means or otherwise, insults or attempts to insult the religion or the religious beliefs of that class, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| 303(2) | <p>Theft.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |

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| | <p>Explanation 2.—A moving effected by the same act which affects the severance may be a theft.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 304 (2) | <p>Snatching</p> <p>304. (1) Theft is snatching if, in order to commit theft, the offender suddenly or quickly or forcibly seizes or secures or grabs or takes away from any person or from his possession any movable property.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits snatching, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 305, | <p>Theft in a dwelling house, or means of transportation or place of worship, etc.</p> <p>305. Whoever commits theft—</p> <p>(a) in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or used for the custody of property; or</p> <p>(b) of any means of transport used for the transport of goods or passengers; or</p> <p>(c) of any article or goods from any means of transport used for the transport of goods or passengers; or</p> <p>(d) of idol or icon in any place of worship; or</p> <p>(e) of any property of the Government or of a local authority, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term</p> |

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| | which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine |
| 306 | <p>Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master.</p> <p>306. Whoever, being a clerk or servant, or being employed in the capacity of a clerk or servant, commits theft in respect of any property in the possession of his master or employer, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine</p> |
| 308(2), (4) | <p>Extortion.</p> <p>308. (1) Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property, or valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits extortion.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(3) Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts any person in fear, or attempts 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | 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(5) | <p>Robbery</p> <p>309. (1) In all robbery there is either theft or extortion.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(d) A obtains property from Z by saying—“Your child is in the hands of my gang, and will be put to death unless you send us ten thousand rupees”. This is extortion, and punishable as such; but it is not robbery, unless Z is put in fear of the instant death of his child.</p> <p>(4) Whoever commits robbery shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and, if the robbery be committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise, the imprisonment may be extended to fourteen years.</p> <p>(5) 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.</p> <p>(6) If any person, in committing or in attempting to commit robbery, voluntarily causes hurt, such person, and any other person jointly concerned in committing or attempting to commit such robbery, 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.</p> |
| 310(5) | <p>Dacoity.</p> <p>310. (1) When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery, and</p> |

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| | <p>persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding, is said to commit dacoity.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 311 | <p>Robbery, or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.</p> <p>311. If, at the time of committing robbery or dacoity, the offender uses any deadly weapon, or causes grievous hurt to any person, or attempts to cause death or grievous hurt to any person, the imprisonment with which such offender shall be punished shall not be less than seven years</p> |
| 312 | <p>Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon</p> <p>312: 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.</p> |
| 313 | <p>Punishment for belonging to gang of robbers, etc.</p> <p>313: Whoever belongs to any gang of persons associated in habitually committing theft or robbery, and not being a gang of dacoits, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |

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| 315 | <p>Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death.</p> <p>315. Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any property, knowing that such property was in the possession of a deceased person at the time of that person's decease, and has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to such possession, 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 such person's decease was employed by him as a clerk or servant, the imprisonment may extend to seven years</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 316(2),(3),(4) | <p>Criminal breach of trust</p> <p>316. (1) Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or wilfully suffers any other person so to do, commits criminal breach of trust.</p> <p>Explanation 1.—A person, being an employer of an establishment whether exempted under section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 or not who deducts the employee's contribution from the wages payable to the employee for credit to a Provident Fund or Family Pension Fund established by any law for the time being in force, shall be deemed to have been entrusted with the amount of the contribution so deducted by him and if he makes default in the payment of such contribution to the said Fund in violation of the said law, shall be deemed to have dishonestly used the amount of the said contribution in violation of a direction of law as aforesaid.</p> <p>Explanation 2.—A person, being an employer, who deducts the employees' contribution from the wages payable to the employee for credit to the Employees' State Insurance Fund held and administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation established under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 shall be deemed to have been entrusted with the amount of the contribution so deducted by him and if he makes default in the payment of such contribution to the said Fund in violation of the</p> |

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| | <p>said Act, shall be deemed to have dishonestly used the amount of the said contribution in violation of a direction of law as aforesaid.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) Whoever, being entrusted with property as a carrier, wharfinger or warehouse-keeper, commits criminal breach of trust in respect of such 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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 imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 317 (2) & (5) | <p>Stolen Property</p> <p>317. (1) Property, the possession whereof has been transferred by theft or extortion or robbery or cheating, and property which has been criminally misappropriated or in respect of which criminal breach of trust has been committed, is designated as stolen property, whether the transfer has been made, or the misappropriation or breach of trust has been committed, within or without India, but, if such property subsequently comes into the possession of a person legally entitled to the possession thereof, it then ceases to be stolen property.</p> <p>(2) Whoever dishonestly receives or retains any stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same 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.</p> <p>(3) Whoever dishonestly receives or retains any stolen property, the possession whereof he knows or has reason to believe to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity, or dishonestly receives from a person, whom he knows or has reason to believe to belong or to have belonged to a gang of dacoits, property which he knows</p> |

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| | <p>or has reason to believe to have been stolen, 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.</p> <p>(4) Whoever habitually receives or deals in property which he knows or has reason to believe to be stolen 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 318(3),(4) | <p>Cheating</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Explanation.—A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of this section.</p> <p>d receives the purchase or mortgage money from Z. A cheats.</p> <p>(2) Whoever cheats shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(3) Whoever cheats with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause wrongful loss to a person whose interest in the transaction to which the cheating relates, he was bound, either by law, or by a legal contract, to protect, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(4) Whoever cheats and thereby dishonestly induces the person deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to make, alter or destroy the whole or any part of a valuable security, or anything which is signed or sealed, and which is capable of being converted into a 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</p> |

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| 319(2) | <p>Cheating by personation</p> <p>319. (1) A person is said to cheat by personation if he cheats by pretending to be some other person, or by knowingly substituting one person for or another, or representing that he or any other person is a person other than he or such other person really is.</p> <p>Explanation.—The offence is committed whether the individual personated is a real or imaginary person.</p> |
| 322 | <p>Dishonest or fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration.</p> <p>322. Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently signs, executes or becomes a party to any deed or instrument which purports to transfer or subject to any charge any property, or any interest therein, and which contains any false statement relating to the</p> |
| | <p>consideration for such transfer or charge, or relating to the person or persons for whose use or benefit it is really intended to operate, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| 323 | <p>Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property.</p> <p>323. Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently conceals or removes any property of him self or any other person, or dishonestly or fraudulently assists in the concealment or removal thereof, or dishonestly releases any demand or claim to which he is entitled, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| 324(5),(6) | <p>Mischief</p> <p>324. (1) Whoever with intent to cause, or knowing that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person, causes the destruction of any property, or any such change in any property or in the situation thereof as destroys or diminishes its value or utility, or affects it injuriously, commits mischief.</p> <p>Explanation 1.—It is not essential to the offence of mischief that the offender should intend to cause loss or damage to the owner of the property injured or destroyed. It is sufficient if he intends to cause, or knows that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to any person by injuring any property, whether it belongs to that person or not.</p> <p>Explanation 2.—Mischief may be committed by an act affecting property belonging to the person who commits the act, or to that person and others jointly.</p> <p>(3) Whoever commits mischief and thereby causes loss or damage to any property including the property of Government</p> |

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| | <p>or Local Authority shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(4) Whoever commits mischief and thereby causes loss or damage to the amount of twenty thousand rupees and more but less than one lakh rupees shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(5) Whoever commits mischief and thereby causes loss or damage to the amount of one lakh rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both</p> <p>(6) Whoever commits mischief, having made preparation for causing to any person death, or hurt, or wrongful restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine</p> |
| 325 | <p>Mischief by killing or maiming animal.</p> <p>325. Whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both</p> |
| 326(a), (b), (c), (d), (f) | <p>Mischief by injury, inundation, fire or explosive substance, etc</p> <p>326. Whoever commits mischief by,—</p> <p>(a) doing any act which causes, or which he knows to be likely to cause, a diminution of the supply of water for agricultural purposes, or for food or drink for 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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> |

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| | <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 331(2) (3) &(4) | <p>Punishment for house-trespass or housebreaking</p> <p>331. (1) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(3) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to ten years.</p> <p>(4) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend</p> |

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| | <p>to five years, and shall also be liable to fine; and, if the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to fourteen years.</p> <p>(5) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person, or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt or of assault or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description or a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(6) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt, or of assault, or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(7) Whoever, whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, causes grievous hurt to any person or attempts to cause death or grievous hurt to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(8) If, at the time of the committing of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, any person guilty of such offence shall voluntarily cause or attempt to cause death or grievous hurt to any person, every person jointly concerned in committing such lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, 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</p> |
| 332(c) | <p>House-trespass in order to commit offence</p> <p>332. Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence--</p> <p>(a) punishable with death, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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:</p> |

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| | Provided that if the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to seven years. |
| 333 | <p>House-trespass after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.</p> <p>333. Whoever commits house-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt, or of assault, or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine</p> |
| 334 (2) | <p>Dishonestly breaking open receptacle containing property.</p> <p>334. (1) Whoever dishonestly or with intent to commit mischief, breaks open or unfastens any closed receptacle which contains or which he believes to contain property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| | <p>(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.</p> |
| 336(3)& (4) | <p>Forgery</p> <p>336. (1) Whoever makes any false 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| 337 | <p>Forgery of record of Court or of public register, etc</p> <p>337. Whoever forges a document or an electronic record, purporting to be a record or proceeding of or in a Court or an identity document issued by Government including voter identity card or Aadhaar Card, or a register of birth, marriage or burial, or a register kept by a public servant as such, or a certificate or document purporting to be made by a public 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.</p> <p>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) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000</p> |
| 339 | <p>Having possession of document described in section 337 or section 338, knowing it to be forged and intending to use it as genuine</p> <p>339. Whoever has in his possession any document or electronic record, knowing the same to be forged and intending that the same shall fraudulently or dishonestly be used as genuine, shall, if the document or electronic record is one of the description mentioned in section 337 of this Sanhita, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 338, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine</p> |
| 340 (2) | <p>Forged document or electronic record and using it as genuine</p> <p>1) A false document or electronic record made wholly or in part by forgery is designated a forged document or electronic record.</p> <p>2) Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine any document or electronic record which he knows or has reason to believe to be a forged document or electronic record, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had forged such document or electronic record.</p> |
| 341(2)& (3) | <p>Making or possessing counterfeit seal, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable under section 338.</p> <p>341. (1) Whoever makes or counterfeits any seal, plate or other instrument for making an impression, intending that the same</p> |

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| | <p>shall be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which would be punishable under section 338 of this Sanhita, or, with such intent, has in his possession any such seal, plate or other instrument, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(2) Whoever makes or counterfeits any seal, plate or other instrument for making an impression, intending that the same shall be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which would be punishable under any section of this Chapter other than section 338, or, with such intent, has in his possession any such seal, plate or other instrument, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(3) Whoever possesses any seal, plate or other instrument 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</p> <p>(4) Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine any 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</p> |
| 342(2) | <p>Counterfeiting device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 338, or possessing counterfeit marked material.</p> <p>342. (1) Whoever counterfeits upon, or in the substance of, any material, any device or mark used for the purpose of authenticating any document 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 for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | 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 |
| 344 | <p>Falsification of accounts.</p> <p>344. Whoever, being a clerk, officer or servant, or employed or acting in the capacity of a clerk, officer or servant, wilfully, and with intent to defraud, destroys, alters, mutilates or falsifies any book, electronic record, paper, writing, valuable security or account which belongs to or is in the possession of his employer, or has been received by him for or on behalf of his employer, or wilfully, and with intent to defraud, makes or abets the making of any false entry in, or omits or alters or abets the omission or alteration of any material particular from or in, any such book, electronic record, paper, writing, valuable security or account, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>Explanation.—It shall be sufficient in any charge under this section to allege a general intent to defraud without naming any particular person intended to be defrauded or specifying any particular sum of money intended to be the subject of the fraud, or any particular day on which the offence was committed</p> |
| 347 (2) | <p>Counterfeiting a property mark</p> <p>347. (1) Whoever counterfeits any property mark used by any other person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 348 | <p>Making or possession of any instrument for counterfeiting a property mark.</p> <p>348. Whoever makes or has in his possession any die, plate or other instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a property mark, or has in his possession a property mark for the purpose of denoting that any goods belong to a person to whom they do not belong, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a</p> |

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| | term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both. |
| 350 (1) & (2) | <p>Making a false mark upon any receptacle containing goods.</p> <p>350. (1) Whoever makes any false mark upon any case, package or other receptacle containing goods, in a manner reasonably calculated to cause any public servant or any other person to believe that such receptacle contains goods which it does not contain or that it does not contain goods which it does contain, or that the goods contained in such 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.</p> <p>(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).</p> |
| 351(3),(4) | <p>Criminal intimidation.</p> <p>351. (1) Whoever threatens another by any means, with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one 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</p> <p>Explanation.—A threat to injure the reputation of any deceased person in whom the person threatened is interested, is within this section. Illustration. A, for the purpose of inducing B to resist from prosecuting a civil suit, threatens to burn B's house. A is guilty of criminal intimidation.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(3) Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation by threatening to cause death or grievous hurt, or to cause the destruction of any property by fire, or to cause an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for a term 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.</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | 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) |
| 353 (1) (2) &(3) | <p>Statements conducing to public mischief</p> <p>353. (1) Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, false information, rumour, or report, including through electronic means—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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 tranquility; or</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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 Exception.—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</p> |

Annexure - VI

LIST OF SECTIONS PUNISHABLE FOR 7 YEARS OR MORE

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| 55 | <p>Abetment of offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life.</p> <p>55. Whoever abets the commission of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, shall, if that offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made under this Sanhita for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; 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.</p> |
| 59(b) | <p>Public servant concealing design to commit offence which it is his duty to prevent.</p> <p>59. Whoever, being a public servant, intending to facilitate or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby facilitate the commission of an offence which it is his duty as such public servant to prevent, voluntarily conceals, by any act or omission or by the use of encryption or any other information hiding tool, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design shall,--</p> <p>(a) if the offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for that offence, or with both; or</p> <p>(b) if the offence be punishable with death or imprisonment for life, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years; or</p> |

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| | (c) if the offence be not committed, shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of such imprisonment or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both. |
| 64 (1), (2) | <p>Punishment for rape.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(2) Whoever,—</p> <p>(a) being a police officer, commits rape,—</p> <p>(i) within the limits of the police station to which such police officer is appointed; or</p> <p>(ii) in the premises of any station house; or</p> <p>(iii) on a woman in such police officer's custody or in the custody of a police officer subordinate to such police officer; or</p> <p>(b) being a public servant, commits rape on a woman in such public servant's custody or in the custody of a public servant subordinate to such public servant; or</p> <p>(c) being a member of the armed forces deployed in an area by the Central Government or a State Government commits rape in such area; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(e) being on the management or on the staff of a hospital, commits rape on a woman in that hospital; or</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(g) commits rape during communal or sectarian violence; or</p> <p>(h) commits rape on a woman knowing her to be pregnant; or</p> <p>(i) commits rape, on a woman incapable of giving consent; or</p> <p>(j) being in a position of control or dominance over a woman, commits rape on such woman; or</p> |

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| | <p>(k) commits rape on a woman suffering from mental or physical disability; or</p> <p>(l) while committing rape causes grievous bodily harm or maims or disfigures or endangers the life of a woman; or</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section,—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) “police officer” shall have the same meaning as assigned to the expression “police” under the Police Act, 1861;</p> <p>(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 and maintained for the reception and care of women or children.</p> |
| 65(1), (2) | <p>Punishment for rape in certain cases</p> <p>65. (1) Whoever, commits rape on a woman under sixteen 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 shall also be liable to fine:</p> <p>Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim:</p> <p>Provided further that any fine imposed under this sub-section shall be paid to the victim.</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> |
| 66 | <p>Punishment for causing death or resulting in persistent vegetative state of victim</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 68 | <p>Sexual intercourse by a person in authority</p> <p>68. Whoever, being—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) in a position of authority or in a fiduciary relationship; or (b) a public servant; or (c) superintendent or manager of a jail, remand Home or other place of custody established by or under any law for the time being in force, or a women's or children's institution; or (d) on the management of a hospital or being on the staff of a hospital, abuses such position or fiduciary relationship to induce or seduce any woman either in his custody or under his charge or present in the premises to have sexual intercourse with him, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment of either description 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. <p>Explanation 1.—In this section, “sexual intercourse” shall mean any of the acts mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) of section 63.</p> <p>Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this section, Explanation 1 to section 63 shall also be applicable.</p> <p>Explanation 3.—“Superintendent”, in relation to a jail, remand home or other place of custody or a women's or children's institution, includes a person holding any other office in such jail, remand home, place or institution by virtue of which such person can exercise any authority or control over its inmates.</p> <p>Explanation 4.—The expressions “hospital” and “women's or</p> |

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| | children's institution" shall respectively have the same meanings as in clauses (b) and (d) of the Explanation to sub-section (2) of section 64 |
| 69 | <p>Sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means, etc</p> <p>69. Whoever, by deceitful means or by making promise to marry to a woman without any intention of fulfilling the same, has sexual intercourse with her, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine. Explanation.—“deceitful means” shall include inducement for, or false promise of employment or promotion, or marrying by suppressing identity.</p> |
| 70(1), (2) | <p>Gang rape.</p> <p>70. (1) Where a woman 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 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: 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.</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 71 | <p>Punishment for repeat offenders.</p> <p>71. Whoever has been previously convicted of an offence punishable under section 64 or section 65 or section 66 or section 70 and is subsequently convicted of an 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.</p> |
| 77 | <p>Voyeurism</p> <p>77. Whoever watches, or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually have the</p> |

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| | <p>expectation of not being observed either by the perpetrator or by any other person at the behest of the perpetrator or disseminates such image shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year, but which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine, and be punished on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description 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.</p> <p>Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this section, “private act” includes an act of watching carried out in a place which, in the circumstances, would reasonably be expected to provide privacy and where the victim’s genitals, posterior or breasts are exposed or covered only in underwear; or the victim is using a lavatory; or the victim is doing a sexual act that is not of a kind ordinarily done in public.</p> <p>Explanation 2.—Where the victim consents to the capture of the images or any act, but not to their dissemination to third persons and where such image or act is disseminated, such dissemination shall be considered an offence under this section.</p> |
| 80(2) | <p>Dowry death.</p> <p>80. (1) Where the death of a woman is caused by any burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry, such death shall be called “dowry death”, and such husband or relative shall be deemed to have caused her death.</p> <p>Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, “dowry” shall have the same meaning as in section 2 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits dowry death shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life.</p> |
| 81 | <p>Cohabitation caused by man deceitfully inducing belief of lawful marriage.</p> <p>81. Every man who by deceit causes any woman who is not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit or have sexual intercourse with him in that belief, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine</p> |

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| 82(2) | <p>Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife.</p> <p>82. (1) Whoever, having a husband or wife living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life of such husband or wife, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>Exception.—This sub-section does not extend to any person whose marriage with such husband or wife has been declared void by a Court of competent jurisdiction, nor to any person who contracts a marriage during the life of a former husband or wife, if such husband or wife, at the time of the subsequent marriage, shall have been continually absent 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 87 | <p>Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage, etc.</p> <p>87. Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she will be compelled, to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, 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 whoever, by means of criminal intimidation as defined in this Sanhita or of abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion, induces any woman to go from any place with intent that she may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall also be punishable as aforesaid.</p> |
| 88 | <p>Causing miscarriage</p> <p>88. Whoever voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry, shall, if such miscarriage be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman, be punished with 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</p> |

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| | <p>be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>Explanation.—A woman who causes herself to miscarry, is within the meaning of this section.</p> |
| 89 | <p>Causing miscarriage without woman's consent</p> <p>89. Whoever commits the offence under section 88 without the consent of the woman, whether the woman is quick with child or not, 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</p> |
| 90(1), (2) | <p>Death caused by act done with intent to cause miscarriage.</p> <p>90. (1) Whoever, with intent to cause the miscarriage of a woman with child, does any act which causes the death of such woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(2) Where the act referred to in sub-section(1) is done without the consent of the woman, shall be punishable either with imprisonment for life, or with the punishment specified in said sub-section.</p> |
| 91 | <p>Act done with intent to prevent child being born alive or to cause to die after birth.</p> <p>91. Whoever before the birth of any child does any act with the intention of thereby preventing that child from being born alive or causing it to die after its birth, and does by such act prevent that child from being born alive, or causes it to die after its birth, shall, if such act be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the mother, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.</p> |
| 92 | <p>Causing death of quick unborn child by act amounting to culpable homicide.</p> <p>92. Whoever does any act under such circumstances, that if he thereby caused death he would be guilty of culpable homicide, and does by such act cause the death of a quick unborn child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 95 | <p>Hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence</p> <p>95. Whoever hires, employs or engages any child to commit an offence shall be punished with imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to ten years, and with fine; and if the offence be committed shall also be punished with the punishment provided for that offence</p> |

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| | as if the offence has been committed by such person himself. Explanation.—Hiring, employing, engaging or using a child for sexual exploitation or pornography is covered within the meaning of this section. |
| 96 | <p>Procurement of child.</p> <p>96. Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any child to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such child may be, or knowing that it is likely that such child 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.</p> |
| 98 | <p>Selling child for purposes of prostitution, etc</p> <p>98. Whoever sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any child with intent that such child shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be 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 may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine. Explanation 1.—When a female under the age of eighteen years is sold, let for hire, or otherwise disposed of to a prostitute or to any person who keeps or manages a brothel, the person so disposing of such female shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have disposed of her with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution. Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this section “illicit intercourse” means sexual 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.</p> |
| 99 | <p>Buying child for purposes of prostitution, etc</p> <p>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 intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be 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.</p> <p>Explanation 1.—Any prostitute or any person keeping or managing a brothel, who buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of a</p> |

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| | 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. |
| 103(1),(2) | Punishment for murder 103. (1) Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine. (2) When a group of five or more persons acting in concert commits murder on the ground of race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief or any other similar ground each member of such group shall be punished with death or with imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine. |
| 104 | Punishment for murder by life-convict. 104. Whoever, being under sentence of imprisonment for life, commits murder, shall be punished with death or with imprisonment for life, which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life. |
| 105 | Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder 105. Whoever commits culpable homicide not amounting to murder, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description 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, if the 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. |
| 106(2) | Causing death by negligence. 106. (1) Whoever causes death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not 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 |

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| | <p>Commission Act, 2019 and whose name has been entered in the National Medical Register or a State Medical Register under that Act.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 107 | <p>Abetment of suicide of child or person of unsound mind.</p> <p>107. If any child, any person of unsound mind, any delirious person or any person in a state of intoxication, commits suicide, whoever abets the commission of such suicide, shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 108 | <p>Abetment of suicide.</p> <p>108. If any person commits suicide, whoever abets the commission of such 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.</p> |
| 109(1), (2) | <p>Attempt to murder.</p> <p>109. (1) 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 herein before mentioned.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 110 | <p>Attempt to commit culpable homicide</p> <p>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, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.</p> |

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| 111(2)(a),(b) | <p>Organised crime</p> <p>111. (1) Any continuing unlawful activity including kidnapping, robbery, vehicle theft, extortion, land grabbing, contract killing, economic offence, cyber-crimes, trafficking of persons, drugs, weapons or illicit goods or services, human trafficking for prostitution or ransom, by any person or a group of persons acting in concert, singly or jointly, either as a member of an organised crime syndicate or on behalf of such syndicate, by use of violence, threat of violence, intimidation, coercion, or by any other unlawful means to obtain direct or indirect material benefit including a financial benefit, shall constitute organised crime.</p> <p>Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section,—</p> <p>(i) “organised crime syndicate” means a group of two or more persons who, acting either singly or jointly, as a syndicate or gang indulge in any continuing unlawful activity;</p> <p>(ii) “continuing unlawful activity” means an activity prohibited by law which is a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment of three years or more, undertaken by any person, either singly or jointly, as a member of an organised crime syndicate or on behalf of such syndicate in respect of which more than one charge-sheets have been filed before a competent Court within the preceding period of ten years and that Court has taken cognizance of such offence, and includes economic offence;</p> <p>(iii) “economic offence” includes criminal breach of trust, forgery, counterfeiting of currency-notes, bank-notes and Government stamps, hawala transaction, mass-marketing fraud or running any scheme to defraud several persons or doing any act in any manner with a view to defraud any bank or financial institution or any other institution or organisation for obtaining monetary benefits in any form.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits organised crime shall,—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 111(3), (4), (5), (6), (7) | <p>Organised crime</p> <p>(3) Whoever abets, attempts, conspires or knowingly facilitates the commission of an organised crime, or otherwise engages in</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 113(2)(a), (b) | <p>Terrorist act.</p> <p>113. (1) Whoever does any act with the intent to threaten or likely to threaten the unity, integrity, sovereignty, security, or economic security of India or with the intent to strike terror or likely to strike terror in the people or any section of the people in India or in any foreign country,—</p> <p>(a) by using bombs, dynamite or other explosive substance or inflammable substance or firearms or other lethal weapons or poisonous or noxious gases or other chemicals or by any other substance (whether biological, radioactive, nuclear or otherwise) of a hazardous nature or by any other means of whatever nature to cause or likely to cause,—</p> |

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| | <p>(i) death of, or injury to, any person or persons; or</p> <p>(ii) loss of, or damage to, or destruction of, property; or</p> <p>(iii) disruption of any supplies or services essential to the life of the community in India or in any foreign country; or</p> <p>(iv) damage to, the monetary stability of India by way of production or smuggling or circulation of counterfeit Indian paper currency, coin or of any other material; or</p> <p>(v) damage or destruction of any property in India or in a foreign country used or intended to be used for the defence of India or in connection with any other purposes of the Government of India, any State Government or any of their agencies; or</p> <p>(b) overawes by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force or attempts to do so or causes death of any public functionary or attempts to cause death of any public functionary; or</p> <p>(c) detains, kidnaps or abducts any person and threatening to kill or injure such person or does any other act in order to compel the Government of India, any State Government or the Government of a foreign country or an international or inter-governmental organisation or any other person to do or abstain from doing any act, commit a terrorist act.</p> <p>Explanation.—For the purpose of this sub-section,—</p> <p>(a) “public functionary” means the constitutional authorities or any other functionary notified in the Official Gazette by the Central Government as public functionary;</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits a terrorist act shall,—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 113(3), (4)(5) (6),(7) | <p>Terrorist act.</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | <p>which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(4) Whoever organises or causes to be organised any camp or camps for imparting training in terrorist act, or recruits or causes to be recruited any person or persons for 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.</p> <p>(5) Any person who is a member of an organisation which is involved in terrorist act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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</p> |
| 117(3) | <p>Voluntarily causing grievous hurt</p> <p>117. (1) 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 the hurt which he causes is grievous hurt, is said “voluntarily to cause grievous hurt”</p> <p>Explanation.—A person is not said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt except when he both causes grievous hurt and intends or knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt. But he is said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt, if intending or knowing himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt of one kind, he actually causes grievous hurt of another kind.</p> <p>(3) Whoever commits an offence under sub-section (1) and in the course of such commission causes any hurt to a person which causes that person to be in permanent disability or in persistent</p> |

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| | <p>vegetative state, 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.</p> <p>(4) When a group of five or more persons acting in concert, causes grievous hurt to a person on the ground of his race, caste or community, sex, place of birth, language, personal belief or any other similar ground, each member of such group shall be guilty of the offence of causing grievous hurt, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 118(2) | <p>Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means</p> <p>118. (1) Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (1) of section 122, 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 three years, or with fine which may extend to twenty thousand rupees, or with both.</p> <p>(2) Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (2) of section 122, voluntarily causes grievous hurt by any means referred to in sub-section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or 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.</p> |
| 119(1),(2) | <p>Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act</p> <p>119. (1) Whoever voluntarily causes hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer, or from any person interested in the sufferer, any property or valuable security, or of constraining the sufferer or any person interested in such sufferer to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an 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.</p> <p>(2) Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt for any purpose referred to in sub-section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which</p> |

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| | may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine. |
| 120(2) | <p>Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 121(2) | <p>Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.</p> <p>121. (1) Whoever voluntarily causes 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 may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 123 | <p>Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.</p> <p>123. Whoever administers to or causes to be taken by any person any poison or any stupefying, intoxicating or unwholesome drug, or other thing with intent to cause hurt to such person, or with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of an offence or</p> |

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| | knowing 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. |
| 124(1) | <p>Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc</p> <p>124. (1) Whoever causes permanent or partial damage or deformity to, or burns or maims or disfigures or disables, any part or parts of the body of a person or causes grievous hurt by throwing acid on or by administering acid to that person, or by using any other 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:</p> <p>Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses of the treatment of the victim:</p> <p>provided further that any fine imposed under this sub-section shall be paid to the victim</p> <p>(2) Whoever throws or attempts to throw acid on any person or attempts to administer acid to any person, or attempts to use any other means, with the intention of causing permanent or partial damage or deformity or burns or maiming or disfigurement or disability or 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</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 139(1), (2) | <p>Kidnapping or maiming a child for purposes of begging.</p> <p>139. (1) Whoever kidnaps any child or, not being the lawful guardian of such child, obtains the custody of the child, in order that such child may be employed or used for the purposes of begging 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.</p> <p>(2) Whoever maims any child in order that such child may be employed or used for the purposes of begging shall be punishable</p> |

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| | <p>with imprisonment which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine.</p> <p>(3) Where any person, not being the lawful guardian of a child employs or uses such child for the purposes of begging, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that he kidnapped or otherwise obtained the custody of such child in order that such child might be employed or used for the purposes of begging.</p> <p>(4) In this section "begging" means—</p> <p>(i) soliciting or receiving alms in a public place, whether under the pretence of singing, dancing, fortune telling, performing tricks or selling articles or otherwise;</p> <p>(ii) entering on any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(iv) using such child as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms.</p> |
| 140(1), (2), (4) | <p>Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder or for ransom, etc.</p> <p>140. (1) Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be murdered or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being murdered, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | 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 | <p>Importation of girl or boy from foreign country</p> <p>141. Whoever imports into India from any country outside India any girl under the age of twenty-one years or any boy under the age of eighteen years with intent that girl or boy 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.</p> |
| 143(2), (3),(4),(5), (6),(7) | <p>Trafficking of person.</p> <p>143. (1) Whoever, for the purpose of exploitation recruits, transports, harbours, transfers, or receives a person or persons, by—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (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 (e) by abuse of power; or (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. <p>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.</p> <p>Explanation 2.—The consent of the victim is immaterial in determination of the offence of trafficking.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | <p>life, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 144(1) | <p>Exploitation of a trafficked person</p> <p>144. (1) Whoever, knowingly or having reason to believe that a child has been trafficked, engages such child for sexual exploitation in any manner, 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 145 | <p>Habitual dealing in slaves.</p> <p>145. Whoever habitually imports, exports, removes, buys, sells, traffics or deals in slaves, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 147 | <p>Waging, or attempting to wage war, or abetting waging of war, against Government of India.</p> <p>147. Whoever wages war against the Government of India, or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 148 | <p>Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by section 147.</p> <p>148. Whoever within or without and beyond India conspires to commit any of the offences punishable by section 147, or conspires to overawe, by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, the Central Government or any State Government, shall be</p> |

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| | <p>punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>Explanation.—To constitute a conspiracy under this section, it is not necessary that any act or illegal omission shall take place in pursuance thereof.</p> |
| 149 | <p>Collecting arms, etc., with intention of waging war against Government of India.</p> <p>149. Whoever collects men, arms or ammunition or otherwise prepares to wage war with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage war against the Government of India, 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.</p> |
| 150 | <p>Concealing with intent to facilitate design to wage war</p> <p>150. Whoever by any act, or by any illegal omission, conceals the existence of a design to wage war against the Government of India, intending by such concealment to facilitate, or knowing it to be likely that such concealment will facilitate, the waging of such war, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 152 | <p>Act endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.</p> <p>152. Whoever, purposely or knowingly, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or by electronic communication or by use of financial mean, or otherwise, excites or attempts to excite, secession or armed rebellion or subversive activities, or encourages feelings of separatist activities or endangers sovereignty or unity 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.</p> |
| 153 | <p>Waging war against Government of any foreign State at peace with Government of India.</p> <p>153. Whoever wages war against the Government of any foreign State at peace with the Government of India or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend</p> |

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| | to seven years, to which fine may be added, or with fine. |
| 156 | <p>Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or war to escape.</p> <p>156. Whoever, being a public servant and having the custody of any State prisoner or prisoner of war, voluntarily allows such prisoner to escape from any place in which such prisoner is confined, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine</p> |
| 158 | <p>Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring such prisoner</p> <p>158. Whoever knowingly aids or assists any State prisoner or prisoner of war in escaping from lawful custody, or rescues or attempts to rescue any such prisoner, or harbours or conceals any such prisoner who has escaped from lawful custody, or offers or attempts to offer any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner, shall be punished with 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.</p> <p>Explanation.—A State prisoner or prisoner of war, who is permitted to be at large on his parole within certain limits in India, is said to escape from lawful custody if he goes beyond the limits within which he is allowed to be at large.</p> |
| 159 | <p>Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce a soldier, sailor or airman from his duty</p> <p>159. Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India or attempts to seduce any such officer, soldier, sailor or airman from his allegiance or his duty, 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.</p> |
| 160 | <p>Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.</p> <p>160. Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India, shall, if mutiny be committed in consequence of that abetment, be punished with death or with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 178 | <p>Counterfeiting coin, Government stamps, currency-notes or bank-notes.</p> <p>178. Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the</p> |

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| | <p>process of counterfeiting, any coin, stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, currency-note or bank-note, 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.</p> <p>Explanation.—For the purposes of this Chapter,—</p> <p>(1) the expression “bank-note” means a promissory note or engagement for the payment of money to bearer on demand issued by any person carrying on the business of banking in any part of the world, or issued by or under the authority of any State or Sovereign Power, and intended to be used as equivalent to, or as a substitute for money;</p> <p>(2) “coin” shall have the same meaning as assigned to it in section 2 of the Coinage Act, 2011 and includes metal used for the time being as money and is stamped and issued by or under the authority of any State or Sovereign Power intended to be so used;</p> <p>(3) a person commits the offence of “counterfeiting Government stamp” who counterfeits by causing a genuine stamp of one denomination to appear like a genuine stamp of a different denomination;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(5) the offence of “counterfeiting coin” includes diminishing the weight or alteration of the composition, or alteration of the appearance of the coin.</p> |
| 179 | <p>Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes.</p> <p>179. Whoever imports or exports, or sells or delivers to, or buys or receives from, any other person, or otherwise traffics or uses as genuine, any forged or counterfeit coin, stamp, currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged or counterfeit, 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.</p> |
| 181 | <p>Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes.</p> <p>181. Whoever makes or mends, or performs any part of the process of making or mending, or buys or sells or disposes of, or has in his possession, any machinery, die, or instrument or material for the</p> |

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| | purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for forging or counterfeiting any coin, stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, currency-note or bank-note, 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 |
| 209 | <p>Non appearance in response to a proclamation under section 84 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.</p> <p>209. Whoever fails to appear at the specified place and the specified time as required by a proclamation published under sub-section (1) of section 84 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, or with community service, and where a declaration has been made under sub-section (4) of that section pronouncing him as a proclaimed offender, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 230(1),(2) | <p>Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of capital offence.</p> <p>230. (1) Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any person to be convicted of an offence which is capital by the law for the time being in force in India 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 which may extend to fifty thousand rupees.</p> <p>(2) If an innocent person be convicted and executed in consequence of false evidence referred to in sub-section (1), the person who gives such false evidence shall be punished either with death or the punishment specified in sub-section (1).</p> |
| 248(b) | <p>False charge of offence made with intent to injure.</p> <p>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 proceeding or charge against that person,—</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine. |
| 260(a) | <p>Intentional omission to apprehend on part of public servant bound to apprehend person under sentence or lawfully committed.</p> <p>260. Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to apprehend or to keep in confinement any person under sentence of a Court for any offence or lawfully committed to custody, intentionally omits to apprehend such person, or intentionally suffers such person to escape or intentionally aids such person in escaping or attempting to escape from such confinement, shall be punished,—</p> <p>(a) with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is under sentence of death; or</p> <p>(b) with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement or who ought to have been apprehended, is subject, by a sentence of a Court, or by virtue of a commutation of such sentence, to imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term of ten years, or upwards; or</p> <p>(c) with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, if the person in confinement or who ought to have been apprehended, is subject by a sentence of a Court to imprisonment for a term not extending to ten years or if the person was lawfully committed to custody</p> |
| 263(e) | <p>Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person.</p> <p>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 other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained for an offence,—</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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 offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; or</p> <p>(c) if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be</p> |

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| | <p>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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> |
| 307 | <p>Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint in order to committing of theft.</p> <p>307. Whoever commits theft, having made preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, to any person, in order to the committing of such theft, or in order to the effecting of his escape after the committing of such theft, or in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 308(5),(6),(7) | <p>Extortion.</p> <p>308. (1) Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property, or valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits extortion.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.</p> <p>(3) Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts any person in fear, or attempts 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(5) Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear</p> |

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| | <p>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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 309(4),(6) | <p>Robbery.</p> <p>309. (1) In all robbery there is either theft or extortion.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>(4) Whoever commits robbery shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and, if the robbery be committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise, the imprisonment may be extended to fourteen years.</p> <p>(5) Whoever attempts to commit robbery shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven</p> |

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| | <p>years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(6) If any person, in committing or in attempting to commit robbery, voluntarily causes hurt, such person, and any other person jointly concerned in committing or attempting to commit such robbery, 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.</p> |
| 310(2), (3), (4), (6) | <p>Dacoity</p> <p>310. (1) When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery, and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding, is said to commit dacoity.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> |
| 315 | <p>Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death.</p> <p>315. Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any property, knowing that such property was in the possession of a deceased person at the time of that person's decease, and has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to such possession, 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 such</p> |

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| | <p>person's decease was employed by him as a clerk or servant, the imprisonment may extend to seven years.</p> <p>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.</p> |
| 316(5) | <p>Criminal breach of trust.</p> <p>316. (1) Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or wilfully suffers any other person so to do, commits criminal breach of trust.</p> <p>Explanation 1.—A person, being an employer of an establishment whether exempted under section 17 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952 or not who deducts the employee's contribution from the wages payable to the employee for credit to a Provident Fund or Family Pension Fund established by any law for the time being in force, shall be deemed to have been entrusted with the amount of the contribution so deducted by him and if he makes default in the payment of such contribution to the said Fund in violation of the said law, shall be deemed to have dishonestly used the amount of the said contribution in violation of a direction of law as aforesaid.</p> <p>Explanation 2.—A person, being an employer, who deducts the employees' contribution from the wages payable to the employee for credit to the Employees' State Insurance Fund held and administered by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation established under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 shall be deemed to have been entrusted with the amount of the contribution so deducted by him and if he makes default in the payment of such contribution to the said Fund in violation of the said Act, shall be deemed to have dishonestly used the amount of the said contribution in violation of a direction of law as aforesaid.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(3) Whoever, being entrusted with property as a carrier, wharfinger or warehouse-keeper, commits criminal breach of trust in respect of such property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall</p> |

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| | <p>also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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 imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine</p> |
| 317(3),(4) | <p>Stolen property.</p> <p>317. (1) Property, the possession whereof has been transferred by theft or extortion or robbery or cheating, and property which has been criminally misappropriated or in respect of which criminal breach of trust has been committed, is designated as stolen property, whether the transfer has been made, or the misappropriation or breach of trust has been committed, within or without India, but, if such property subsequently comes into the possession of a person legally entitled to the possession thereof, it then ceases to be stolen property.</p> <p>(2) Whoever dishonestly receives or retains any stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same 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.</p> <p>(3) Whoever dishonestly receives or retains any stolen property, the possession whereof he knows or has reason to believe to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity, or dishonestly receives from a person, whom he knows or has reason to believe to belong or to have belonged to a gang of dacoits, property which he knows or has reason to believe to have been stolen, 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.</p> <p>(4) Whoever habitually receives or deals in property which he knows or has reason to believe to be stolen 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.</p> <p>(5) Whoever voluntarily assists in concealing or disposing of or making away with property which he knows or has reason to</p> |

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| | 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. |
| 326(g) | <p>Mischief by injury, inundation, fire or explosive substance, etc.</p> <p>326. Whoever commits mischief by,—</p> <p>(a) doing any act which causes, or which he knows to be likely to cause, a diminution of the supply of water for agricultural purposes, or for food or drink for 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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | 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. |
| 327(1),(2) | <p>Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a rail, aircraft, decked vessel or one of twenty tons burden.</p> <p>327. (1) Whoever commits mischief to any rail, aircraft, or a decked vessel or any vessel of a burden of twenty tons or upwards, intending to destroy or render unsafe, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby destroy or render unsafe, that rail, aircraft or vessel, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits, or attempts to commit, by fire or any explosive substance, such mischief as is described in sub-section (1), 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.</p> |
| 328 | <p>Punishment for intentionally running vessel aground or ashore with intent to commit theft, etc</p> <p>328. Whoever intentionally runs any vessel aground or ashore, intending to commit theft of any property contained therein or to dishonestly misappropriate any such property, or with intent that such theft or misappropriation of property may be committed, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |
| 331(3),(4), (5),(6),(7), (8) | <p>Punishment for house-trespass or housebreaking</p> <p>331. (1) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(2) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(3) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to ten years.</p> <p>(4) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, in order to the committing of any</p> |

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| | <p>offence punishable with imprisonment, 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 the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to fourteen years.</p> <p>(5) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person, or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt or of assault or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description or a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(6) Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt, or of assault, or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(7) Whoever, whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, causes grievous hurt to any person or attempts to cause death or grievous hurt to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(8) If, at the time of the committing of lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, any person guilty of such offence shall voluntarily cause or attempt to cause death or grievous hurt to any person, every person jointly concerned in committing such lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, 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.</p> |
| 332(a),(b) | <p>House-trespass in order to commit offence.</p> <p>332. Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence--</p> <p>(a) punishable with death, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(c) punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with</p> |

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| | 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. |
| 338 | Forgery of valuable security, will, etc. 338. Whoever forges a document which purports to be a valuable security or a will, or an authority to adopt a son, or which purports to give authority to any person to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive the principal, interest or dividends thereon, or to 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 | Having possession of document described in section 337 or section 338, knowing it to be forged and intending to use it as genuine. 339. Whoever has in his possession any document or electronic record, knowing the same to be forged and intending that the same shall fraudulently or dishonestly be used as genuine, shall, if the document or electronic record is one of the description mentioned in section 337 of this Sanhita, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 338, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine. |
| 340 (2) | Forged document or electronic record and using it as genuine 1. A false document or electronic record made wholly or in part by forgery is designated a forged document or electronic record. 2. Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine any document or electronic record which he knows or has reason to believe to be a forged document or electronic record, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had forged such document or electronic record. |
| 341(1) | Making or possessing counterfeit seal, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable under section 338. 341. (1) Whoever makes or counterfeits any seal, plate or other instrument for making an impression, intending that the same shall be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which |

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| | <p>would be punishable under section 338 of this Sanhita, or, with such intent, has in his possession any such seal, plate or other instrument, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(2) Whoever makes or counterfeits any seal, plate or other instrument for making an impression, intending that the same shall be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which would be punishable under any section of this Chapter other than section 338, or, with such intent, has in his possession any such seal, plate or other instrument, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(3) Whoever possesses any seal, plate or other instrument 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.</p> <p>(4) Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine any 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.</p> |
| 342(1) | <p>Counterfeiting device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 338, or possessing counterfeit marked material.</p> <p>342. (1) Whoever counterfeits upon, or in the substance of, any material, any device or mark used for the purpose of authenticating any document 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 for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> <p>(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</p> |

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| | 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. |
| 343 | <p>Fraudulent cancellation, destruction, etc., of will, authority to adopt, or valuable security.</p> <p>343. Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly, or with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, cancels, destroys or defaces, or attempts to cancel, destroy or deface, or secretes or attempts to secrete any document which is or purports to be a will, or an authority to adopt a son, or any valuable security, or commits mischief in respect of such document, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.</p> |



Annexure - VII

LIST OF COMMONLY USED SECTIONS IN DAY-TO-DAY POLICING

| S. No. | Head | Sections as per IPC | Sections as per BNS |
|--------|--|--|---|
| 1 | Riot | 147/ 148/ 149/ 323/ 341/ 506 IPC & 25/ 27 Arms Act | 191(2)/ 191(3)/ 190/ 115(2)/ 126(2)/ 351(2) (3) BNS & 25/ 27 Arms Act |
| 2 | Affray | 160/506/34 IPC | 194 (2)/351 (2) (3) & 3 (5) BNS |
| 3 | PO FIR | 174A IPC | 209 BNS |
| 4 | False information& using forged doc as genuine | 182/211/471 IPC | 217/248/340(2) BNS |
| 5 | Obstruction to govt. official on duty | 186/353/332/506/34 IPC | 221/132/121(1)/351 (2) (3) & 3 (5) BNS |
| 6 | Disobedience to order by public servant | 188 IPC | 223 BNS |
| 7 | False Evidence | 195A IPC | 232 BNS |
| 9 | Simple Accident | 279/337 IPC & 185 MV Act add 304A IPC | 281/125 BNS |
| 10 | Simple Accident | 279/338 IPC | 281/125 BNS |
| 11 | Simple Accident | 279/427 IPC & 185 MV ACT | 281/324(4)(5) BNS & 185 MV Act |
| 12 | Obstruction | 283/34 IPC | 285/3(5) BNS |
| 13 | Fatal Accident | 285/304A IPC | 287/106(1) BNS |
| 14 | Fatal Accident | 288/304A IPC | 290/106(1)BNS |
| 15 | Negligence w.r.t. building | 288/336/437 IPC | 290/125/324 (4) (5) BNS |
| 16 | Negligence w.r.t. building | 288/337 IPC | 290/125 BNS |
| 17 | Murder | 302/307/201/34 IPC | 103 (1)/109/238/3 (5) BNS |
| 18 | Accidental | 304A/337/288 IPC | 106(1)/125/290 BNS |
| 19 | Dowry Death | 304B/498A/34 IPC | 80/85/3(5) BNS |

| S. No. | Head | Sections as per IPC | Sections as per BNS |
|--------|--|--|--|
| 20 | Att to Murder | 307/323/341/506/34 IPC & 25Arms Act | 109/115 (2)/126 (2)/351 (2) (3)/3 (5) BNS & 25 Arms Act |
| 21 | Att to Culpable Homicide | 308/323/341/506/34 IPC | 110/ 115(2)/ 126(2)/ 351(2) (3)/ 3(5) BNS |
| 22 | Simple hurt | 323/341/427/506/34 IPC | 115(2)/126(2)/324(4) (5)/351(2)(3)/3(5) BNS |
| 23 | Simple Hurt | 324/323/341/506/34 IPC | 118(1)/ 115(2)/ 126(2)/ 351(2)(3)/3(5) BNS |
| 24 | Drugging | 328/379/34 IPC | 123/303(2)/3(5) BNS |
| 25 | Criminal Trespass | 380/448 IPC | 305/329 (4) BNS |
| 26 | M.O.W. | 354/323 IPC | 74/115 (2) BNS |
| 27 | M.O.W. Stalking& sexually coloured remarks | 354/ 354A/ 354D/ 323/506/ 34 IPC | 74/75/78/115(2)/351(2) (3)/3(5) BNS |
| 28 | Stalking | 354D/506 IPC | 78/351 (2) (3) BNS |
| 29 | Snatching | 356/379/34 IPC | 304/3(5) BNS |
| 30 | Kid-Female | 363 IPC | 137 (2) BNS |
| 31 | Kid For Ransom | 364A/120B IPC | 140(2)/61(2) BNS |
| 32 | Abduction | 365 IPC | 140(3) |
| 33 | Gangrape | 370/ 366A/ 506/ 120B/ 342 IPC added 376D/ 109/ 328 IPC | 143/96/351(2) (3)/61(2)/127(2) BNS added 70(1)/49/123 BNS |
| 34 | MV Theft | 379/411/34 IPC | 303 (2)/317 (2)/3 (5) BNS |
| 35 | House Theft | 380/451/411 IPC | 305/332(c)/317(2) BNS |
| 36 | House Theft | 380/452 IPC | 305/333 BNS |
| 37 | Theft with preparation to cause death | 382/411 IPC | 307/317(2) BNS |
| 38 | Extortion | 384/385/506 IPC | 308(2)/308(3)/351(2) (3) BNS |
| 39 | Robbery | 392/394/34 IPC | 309 (4)/309 (6)/3 (5) BNS |
| 40 | Robbery | 392/394/397/411/34 IPC | 309(4)/ 309(6)/ 311/ 317(2)/ 3(5) BNS |
| 41 | Robbery | 394/397/34 IPC | 309(6)/311/3(5) BNS |
| 42 | Robbery | 398/34 IPC | 312/3 (5) BNS |
| 43 | CBT | 406 IPC | 316(2) BNS |

| S. No. | Head | Sections as per IPC | Sections as per BNS |
|--------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--|
| 44 | CBT | 408 IPC | 316(4) BNS |
| 45 | Cheating | 420/34 IPC | 318 (4)/3(5) BNS |
| 46 | Cheating | 420/ 465/ 468/ 471/ 120(B) IPC | 318(4)/336(2)/336(3)/340(2)/61(2) BNS |
| 47 | Cheating | 420/468/471/34 IPC | 318(4)/ 336(3)/ 340(2)/ 3(5) BNS |
| 48 | Cheating | 420/468/471/409/34 IPC | 318(4)/336(3)/340(2)/316(5)/3(5) BNS |
| 49 | Arson | 436 IPC | 326(g) BNS |
| 50 | Trespass | 448/511 IPC | 329(4)/62 BNS |
| 51 | House Breaking | 452/506/34 IPC & 27 Arms Act | 333/351(2)(3)/3(5) BNS & 27 Arms Act |
| 52 | Day Burglary | 454/380 IPC | 331 (3)/305 BNS |
| 53 | Day Burglary | 454/380/411 IPC | 331(3)/305/317(2) BNS |
| 54 | Night Burglary | 457/380/511 IPC | 331(4)/305/62 BNS |
| 55 | Dowry | 498A/406 IPC & 4 Dowry Proh. ACT | 85/316(2) BNS & 4 Dowry Proh. ACT |
| 56 | Dowry | 498A/406/34 & 4 Dowry Pro. Act | 85/316(2)/3 (5) BNS & 4 Dowry Pro. Act |
| 57 | Criminal Intimidation | 506 IPC & 27 Arms Act | 351 (2) (3) BNS & 27 Arms Act |
| 58 | Eve Teasing | 509/506/34 IPC | 79/351 (2) (3)/3 (5) BNS |
| 59 | Kalandara | 107/151 Cr.P.C. | 126/170 BNSS |
| 60 | | 107/150 Cr.P.C. | 126/169 BNSS |
| 61 | | 133 Cr.P.C. | 152 BNSS |
| 62 | | 145 Cr.P.C. | 164 BNSS |

