

सी.जी.-डी.एल.-अ.-25122023-250883 CG-DL-E-2**5122023-250883**

असाधारण

EXTRAORDINARY

भाग II — खण्ड 1

PART II — Section 1

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

सं॰ 53] नई दिल्ली, सोमवार, दिसम्बर 25, 2023/ पौष 4, 1945 (शक)

No. 53] NEW DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 2023/PAUSHA 4, 1945 (SAKA)

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके। Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (Legislative Department)

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

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

THE BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA. 2023

No. 45 of 2023

[25th December, 2023.]

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

 $\ensuremath{\mathsf{BE}}$ it enacted by Parliament in the Seventy-fourth Year of the Republic of India as follows:—

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

- **1.** (1) This Act may be called the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
- (2) It shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint, and different dates may be appointed for different provisions of this Sanhita.

Short title, commencement and application.



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> க்கைக்கைக்கை **EXTRAORDINARY** സ്മ് II — നംമ്പര 1 PART II — Section 1 ಗ್ಯುಸ್ಕಾರ್ಟ್ನು ಕೃಗಿಸಿ **PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

帳. 53] No. 53]

ਦੂੜੂ ਲੀ ਰਟੀ, ਦੀ ਘੜਾ ਸ਼ੇਲੇ ਲ, ਲੀ ਲਾਜ਼ ਝ ਦਾ 25,2023/ਸਟੇ ਲੇ 4,1945 (ਲਸ਼ੇ) NEW DELHI, MONDAY, DECEMBER 25, 2023/PAUSHA 4, 1945 (SAKA)

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

ी**भर**णमा एउट्टर प्रत्यम्य भर्म

एर् क्रीनर्टी, क्री०° # 🛭 २५,२०२३/ 🗷 🖒 4,1945 (の頃)

អភិត របៅថា រល់មានក្រុម មេធា ជាមាន គេ 2023 គ្រា ត្រាល់មានមាន មានក្រុម គេមាន មេខានា មានការបាន មានក - :तपा॰ंड रुप्पमत्रीगर्ह्यात-त ीगमर्रोम घी०म प्रशम

गेम् १६ एरेज लए निष्, ८०८%

[ኢቨሮም አይ ዴዮ, ዴዕዴዬ]

ੀਹਿਆ ਘੀਨਿਸਤਨ ਨਹੀਂ ਰਿਸ਼ ਗਾਘੀਨਿਘਾਂ ਫ਼ਿਹੂ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਗੀਨਿਸ਼ ਗੁਰੂ ਨਾਨ ਰਹੇ ਰਿਸ਼ ਗੀਨਿਸ਼ ਘਰਿਸ਼ ਘਰਿਫ਼ ਰਿਸ਼ ш सा भ भवा ८२६४ वा १८५५ मा १८५५ मा भवा **ਜ਼**ហੀ ਅ਼ੇਖਰੀਨੇਸ਼°៥ਖਰ ਦੀਆਣਰੀਆਂ ਘ°E ਣਵਲੀਨੇਸ਼ਾ ਿਸ਼ਣੀ 74 ਨੇਂਡਲ ਸੁਣੇਲ ਆਖਿਨੇ ਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਸਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਸਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਸ਼

T PUNK **METERMINA**

९. (1) মলেশি অ°ш५ অলা गेপ্রসার <u>एর</u>র লভ্রুসি, 2023 ইন্নত **দ্রা**ষ্ট রইন ॥

 $\|$ ส $\zeta \zeta$ มนต์สฆส เมใดเช้ ชฆแ์ซ์-ขณ์ผัช งันมหลใจเมโดฆ์อเลียงหล ชฆแ์ซ์-ขณ์ผัช ใจที่โดม ซ้ใจขต

, प्योमम आप्पीआप्प шонт п₀тн .॥ आराण⁶छ^रू

- (3) Every person shall be liable to punishment under this Sanhita and not otherwise for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof, of which he shall be guilty within India.
- (4) Any person liable, by any law for the time being in force in India, to be tried for an offence committed beyond India shall be dealt with according to the provisions of this Sanhita for any act committed beyond India in the same manner as if such act had been committed within India.
 - (5) The provisions of this Sanhita shall also apply to any offence committed by—
 - (a) any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India;
 - (b) any person on any ship or aircraft registered in India wherever it may be;
 - (c) any person in any place without and beyond India committing offence targeting a computer resource located in India.

Explanation.—In this section, the word "offence" includes every act committed outside India which, if committed in India, would be punishable under this Sanhita.

Illustration.

A, who is a citizen of India, commits a murder in any place without and beyond India. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in India in which he may be found.

- (6) Nothing in this Sanhita shall affect the provisions of any Act for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers, soldiers, sailors or airmen in the service of the Government of India or the provisions of any special or local law.
 - 2. In this Sanhita, unless the context otherwise requires,—
 - (1) "act" denotes as well a series of acts as a single act;
 - (2) "animal" means any living creature, other than a human being;
 - (3) "child" means any person below the age of eighteen years;
 - (4) "counterfeit".—A person is said to "counterfeit" who causes one thing to resemble another thing, intending by means of that resemblance to practise deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practised.

Explanation 1.—It is not essential to counterfeiting that the imitation should be exact.

- Explanation 2.—When a person causes one thing to resemble another thing, and the resemblance is such that a person might be deceived thereby, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the person so causing the one thing to resemble the other thing intended by means of that resemblance to practise deception or knew it to be likely that deception would thereby be practised;
- (5) "Court" means a Judge who is empowered by law to act judicially alone, or a body of Judges which is empowered by law to act judicially as a body, when such Judge or body of Judges is acting judicially;
- (6) "death" means the death of a human being unless the contrary appears from the context;
- (7) "dishonestly" means doing anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person;
- (8) "document" means any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks, or by more than one of those means, and includes electronic and digital record, intended to be used, or which may be used, as evidence of that matter.

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

Definitions.

- प्रमाण प्रतिस होन्द्र स्थान क्रिस किस वास्त्र प्रमाण प्रतिस क्रिस क्रि
 - 1ว ചാട്ര നെയ്യ ചേത്ര പ്രത്യ മിന്റ് വലിനമിലിന്ന ഒര് ക്കിനയ ലിനയ് ചെയ്യ (ବ)

 - (b) गेंध४७ 🕆 टर्नेट ७४७॥५ क्रिक्य क्रिक्य

ਅਦਲਾੰਘਾਟ *ਮਾਘਾ* μ - ਅਦੂਘਾ ਘਾਅਤਿ, "ਘਾਵੇਤਾਦਾ, ਡੇਨਤ ਸਟੇਂ ਘਾਅਤਿ ਸੰਖਖਸ਼ੀ ਜ਼ੁਸ਼ਾਂਦਲ ਨਾੱਤ ਹਰ ਸੁਗ਼ੀਬਜ਼ਘਾ ਲੇਸ਼ਨੀ, ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਾਂਦੀ, ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਾਂਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾਂਦੀ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਾਂਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਾਂਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼

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रहमाँचे ग्राप्यर्वस ॥ रिरुर्व सि करपा॰वसमा मार्ग्यस पाण्यसमा प्रथमित हिर्म प्रथम स्थान विश्व स्थान विश्व स्थान विश्व स्थान स

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 - (९) "प्रःण प्रेम प्राधि स्थाप प्रमाण प्रत्ये प्रमाण प्रत्ये प्रमाण प्रमा
 - (%) "ले" त्रेज्र एक हो इंदर्भ माम हत्र काम विकार हो (%) (%)
 - : अडिराय विकास स्थास है हिन्स मिर्गा भिर्म किर किर किर मिर्पा (क्ष)

॥ 'ऋर्थ "ग्रस हाँ जी एक वर्ष के प्राप्त मार के प्राप्त मार के प्राप्त मार के प्राप्त के

- - $\|$ โบช α र्ବ ชโต บสม α 'มโส โสช α ชิล ฐม ชิงั้ง-บฆ'ม บฐม माโล โดช α र्จ "ชโต" (३)
- ਲਜ਼ਾਂਡ ਟਰੰਡੀਜ਼ ਸਾਲਾੰਦਡ ਗ \underline{n} ਦੁੱਤਾ ਫਾਤੀਸ਼ਾ ਫਾਤਾਬੰਬ ਲਗਾਂਡਜ਼ ਫਤਾਬੰਡ ਲਜ਼ਾਂਡ ਟਰੰਡੀਜ਼ ਗਿਰਟਾਵੇਂ "ਫਸ਼ਟਡ" (ਖ਼) । ਹਿਤਟਾਵੇਂ ਫਿਲਾ ਜ਼ਾਡ ਬਜ਼ਾਹੀਖ਼ਿਸ਼ ਹਾਹਟਾਵੇਂ ਜਾਡਾਂਡਸਟਾਂਟੀ ਗਿਫਤਾਵਾਂਤ ਦੇ ਦਰਜ਼ੰਜ਼ ਲਗਾਂਡਜ਼ ਫਤਾਬੰਡ
- ৩৩) "ਕਾਲੇਸ਼ ਲਗਾਹੁਜ गिक्रस "राष्ट्रभण होणाय प्रभुवाण सेवाणाय होणाय हैं है । हिन्दू साथ है है । हिन्दू साथ होणाय हेणाय होणाय हेणाय होणाय हेणाय होणाय हेणाय होणाय हाणाय होणाय होणाय होणाय होणाय होणाय होणाय होणाय होणाय होणाय होणाय

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Illustrations.

- (a) A writing expressing the terms of a contract, which may be used as evidence of the contract, is a document.
 - (b) A cheque upon a banker is a document.
 - (c) A power-of-attorney is a document.
- (*d*) A map or plan which is intended to be used or which may be used as evidence, is a document.
 - (e) A writing containing directions or instructions is a document.

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

Illustration.

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

- (9) "fraudulently" means doing anything with the intention to defraud but not otherwise;
- (10) "gender".—The pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used of any person, whether male, female or transgender.

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

- (11) "good faith".—Nothing is said to be done or believed in "good faith" which is done or believed without due care and attention;
 - (12) "Government" means the Central Government or a State Government;
- (13) "harbour" includes supplying a person with shelter, food, drink, money, clothes, arms, ammunition or means of conveyance, or the assisting a person by any means, whether of the same kind as those enumerated in this clause or not, to evade apprehension;
- (14) "injury" means any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property;
- (15) "illegal" and "legally bound to do".—The word "illegal" is applicable to everything which is an offence or which is prohibited by law, or which furnishes ground for a civil action; and a person is said to be "legally bound to do" whatever it is illegal in him to omit;
- (16) "Judge" means a person who is officially designated as a Judge and includes a person,—
 - (i) who is empowered by law to give, in any legal proceeding, civil or criminal, a definitive judgment, or a judgment which, if not appealed against, would be definitive, or a judgment which, if confirmed by some other authority, would be definitive; or
 - (ii) who is one of a body or persons, which body of persons is empowered by law to give such a judgment.

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- - (p) व्राच्यात त्याम्य प्राचीय प्रज्ञा प्राचीय प्राचीय व्याप्य (p) व्याप्य प्राचीय प्राचीय प्राचीय प्राचीय प्राचीय
 - (c) आध्रम जुन्म कि प्राचन का उत्तर (त) आध्रम जुन्म निर्मा (त)
 - ॥ ीजसक अनक्षार्थ तिरास महाने साम कर प्रत्य हर हो है ह
 - ॥ रिज्ञम ज्ञानिक हिन्दी प्रतिप्त हिन्दी प्रतिप्त हिन्दी प्रतिप्त का अध्यक्ष का अध्यक्ष विष्य (e)

एष्टर्शणट ञेणा ६ -टर्॰ए-५५%। जैंड ए५<u>७६</u>०० प्रज्ञास लाटिएएउए एएर्सेण २ जेण्या प्राप्ताता स्वाधावा ए५<u>७६०० प्राप्ताता स्वाध्यात्र स्वाध्य </u>

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ਲをਭ°55 ॥ ਟ ਧੀਜਜ ਸਿੰਘਾਚੱਜ ਆਧਾਖ਼ੁਨ ਣੰਖ ਘਰਜ ੀਾਜਸ ਸ°ਨ ੀਾਸਲਾਧਾੰਲਧਾੱਨ ਸ°ਨ ਤਲਾਪੀਲ ਲਲੂਧਾ ਖੁਲਖੰਧ ਸਿੰਘਚੱਜ ਹਨ ॥ ਹਿੀਨਤਟਨੀ ਹਿਤਲਾਪੀਲ ਲਲੂਧਾ ਗ਼ੁਲਾਜ਼ ਲੂਧਾ ਸ°ਨ ਲਿਫ਼ਖੰਧ ਪਾਰਗਿਲ ਤੰਟ੍ਰਧਾ ਹਭਾਟ ਧਾਰੂੰਤ ਹਾਧਾੰਲਭਾਨ ਹਤਹਭੀਤੀਨ

ឃុំ នេះបាន មាន្ទាធាន មាន នេះបាន បាន នេះបាន បាន នេះបាន ខេត្ត បាន ខេត្ត បានេត្ត បាន ខេត្ត បាន បាន ខេត្ត បាន បាន ខេត្ត បាន បាន ខេត្ត បាន ខេត្ត បាន ខេត្ត បាន ខេត្ត បាន បាន ខេត្ត បាន បាន ខេត្ត បាន បាន ខេត្ត បាន បាន បាន ខេត្ត បាន បាន បាន ខេត្ត បាន បាន បាន បាន ខេត្ត បាន បាន បាន ខេត្ត បាន បា

- র্জ্ঞ স্কর্ম সংখ্যা রাজ্ঞ সংখ্যা রাজ্ঞ সমর্পত শার্ভার্চনর্বর্জ সর্ভার্তি রাজ্ঞ সমর্পতে সাজ্জ্য স্থান স্থা

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- (९९) "আছের ট্রতে" ॥-মুগুলি স্বর্ত্ত সংলাগিছে মুনুলি আমতাল সংলাগিছে মুনুলি স্বর্ত্তত কর্মত তর্মকর আমতালি মুনুলি করেও তর্মত ক্রিত বিষ্ণুলি করেও তর্মত ক্রিত বিষ্ণুলি করেও তর্মত ক্রিত বিষ্ণুলি করেও তর্মত ক্রিত আমতালিক আমতালিক বিষ্ণুলিক বি
- "केष्ठवल" केष्ठवली सिंध्येत्र समेत्र तेंहम, प्राण्टिया,उण्णचत्र, लाव, हिंधाने, प्रस्वेत्रलीच, एवेमाँलीच एस<u>क्व</u>ण प्राण्डण प्रदेश । किष्व मान्यक्वण प्रमाणक्वण प्रस्<u>व प्रमाणक्व</u>ण प्रस्<u>व प्रमाणक्व</u>ण प्रस्<u>व प्रमाणक्व</u>ण प्रस्व प्रमाणक्वण प्रमाणक्वण प्रस्व प्रमाणक्वण प्य
- (88) "ಉឃារ" ភិភិនិហា मिឃាំ राज्य सर्वेष्ण प्रत्या, प्रत्येष, प्रत्येष, प्रत्येष ए४<u>७४</u>ण टिख-द्रमळ खेठखट प्रेत्रेत साध्येष ए०। अर्थ प्रत्येष प्रत्
- (९२) "चेंंंऽएए ररेक्रठ" स्मूण्य "चेंंऽएमि स्र्र्ण्य ऽएए ॐठ ररेठ" ॥-"चेंऽएए ररेक्रठ" केंऽठ ररेंं प्रशीस होन वेंठ ए५<u>४४८</u>म चेंंंज्ञए जीवार, ए५<u>४४८</u>म राजित्व प्रधानिक्षण सुम्हम राजित्व साम्या प्रमान राजित्व साम्या साम्या प्रमान साम्या साम्या प्रमान साम्या प्रमान साम्या प्रमान साम्या प्रमान साम्या साम्या प्रमान साम्या प्रमान साम्या साम्या
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Illustration.

- A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal, is a Judge;
- (17) "life" means the life of a human being, unless the contrary appears from the context;
 - (18) "local law" means a law applicable only to a particular part of India;
 - (19) "man" means male human being of any age;
- (20) "month" and "year".—Wherever the word "month" or the word "year" is used, it is to be understood that the month or the year is to be reckoned according to the Gregorian calendar;
- (21) "movable property" includes property of every description, except land and things attached to the earth or permanently fastened to anything which is attached to the earth;
- (22) "number".—Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number;
- (23) "oath" includes a solemn affirmation substituted by law for an oath, and any declaration required or authorised by law to be made before a public servant or to be used for the purpose of proof, whether in a Court or not;
- (24) "offence".—Except in the Chapters and sections mentioned in sub-clauses (a) and (b), the word "offence" means a thing made punishable by this Sanhita, but—
 - (a) in Chapter III and in the following sections, namely, sub-sections (2), (3), (4) and (5) of section 8, sections 9, 49, 50, 52, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 119, 120, 123, sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 127, 222, 230, 231, 240, 248, 250, 251, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, sub-sections (6) and (7) of section 308 and sub-section (2) of section 330, the word "offence" means a thing punishable under this Sanhita, or under any special law or local law; and
 - (b) in sub-section (1) of section 189, sections 211, 212, 238, 239, 249, 253 and sub-section (1) of section 329, the word "offence" shall have the same meaning when the act punishable under the special law or local law is punishable under such law with imprisonment for a term of six months or more, whether with or without fine;
 - (25) "omission" denotes as well as a series of omissions as a single omission;
- (26) "person" includes any company or association or body of persons, whether incorporated or not;
 - (27) "public" includes any class of the public or any community;
- (28) "public servant" means a person falling under any of the descriptions, namely:—
 - (a) every commissioned officer in the Army, Navy or Air Force;
 - (b) every Judge including any person empowered by law to discharge, whether by himself or as a member of any body of persons, any adjudicatory functions;
 - (c) every officer of a Court including a liquidator, receiver or commissioner whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate, or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose

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- (%೪) ಹಾಸ್ತರ್ ಜ್ಯಾ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಾಗೆ ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಬಿಡುತಿದ್ದ ಬಿಡುತಿದ್ದ ಬಿಡುತಿದ್ದ ಬಿಡುತಿದು ಬಿಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಬಿಡುತು ಬಿಡುತಿದ್ದ ಬಿಡುತಿದ್ದ ಬಿಡುತಿದಿದ್ದ ಬಿಡುತಿದಿದ್ದ ಬಿಡುತಿದಿದ್ದ ಬಿಡುತಿದ
- (९९) "ट॰ष्य॰न ट॰" रेंजरली गेंधरा प्रायाण प्रायाण महान प्रायाण कर प्रति । (९९)
- ;१७४८र्६ आँए गगरपा॰रमण वित्र १०४८र्६ "आँए" (२१)
- (%O) "ដំ" យកល្ហាយ "সক!" ॥-- "ដំ" কੇচষ স্কৃ সৈক্ষ্য তেওঁ তথা "সক!" কিচম স্কৃ আগ গৈহিছিত্য ন্দ্ৰান্দ আনক্ষাত্ৰাক্ত কৰি তেওঁ তথা ক্ষাত্ৰাক্ত আগবংছিল। ॥-- "ব্ৰাণ্ড অগবংছিল। "সকা অগা দিলাদাৰ অগবংছিল। "সকা অগা দিলাদাৰ অগবংছিল। "সকা অগবংছিল। "সক
- (%९) "ਸ਼ਖਰੀ ਰਾਜ਼-ਸ਼ੁਜ਼" ਨੇਸ਼ਲਾਂ ਰਾਜ਼ ਦਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਦੁ ਰੁੱਖੇ ਸਾਲ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਸਾਲੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸਾਲੇ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਰਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਰਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਰਾ ਸ਼ਲ੍
- ក្រសួក ប្រសួក ប្រសួក នេះ ក្នុង ១០១៤១ គេប្រការ ប្រសួក ប្រសុក ប្រសួក ប្រសួក ប្រសុក ប្រសួក ប្រសុក ប្រសួក ប្រសួក ប្រសុក បានប្រសុក ប្រសុក បានបានស្នាក់បាន ប្រសុក ប្រសុក បានស្នាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្នាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្បាន បានស្បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានសាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្ងាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្បាន បានសាក្ស បាន បានស្បាន បាន បានស្វាក បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្វាក់បាន បានស្បាន បាន បានស្វាក
- - 'त्यार्थ उज्दर्भ गामापर्थ माम वाधाम भावाभिष्ठस्तर्ध जर्दण पामरपारमा ष्ठस्तर्ध भिष्ठतर्द "इस्र १९४)
- - ॥ रिरह्मर्र रूपण्डमण स्वाप्य मा<u>भव</u>्रभ्य रूपण्डमण स्वाप्य मामर्रोम होणण "भामर्रोम" (४३)
 - - (a) प्रेन्सी, ए॰गी ए५<u>७न</u>ण प॰प्रन ह॰न्। प्राप्त प्रमाणिए जैन्ह प॰हिलन जूर्राणसण;
 - (b) ילנקיקס שהשואב, שבשט שלא און און אינים שהאישים אָבּיס, אָבּיס, אָבּיס שהאישים פּישוּ שווים שהאישים האישים שהאישים שהישים שהישה אושים שהישים שהיש
 - (c) रेरर॰नएँ समार्ग प्रेहांणम त्रह्मामम, वा<u>ष्प्र</u>प्रकरणम, भ्राणिमम एस्<u>रुभ</u> समार्गाणएम रेख्नए, स्रिम्म स्रिम स्रिम्म स्रिम स्रिम स्रिम्म स्रिम स्रि

of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court, and every person specially authorised by a Court to perform any of such duties;

- (*d*) every assessor or member of a panchayat assisting a Court or public servant;
- (e) every arbitrator or other person to whom any cause or matter has been referred for decision or report by any Court, or by any other competent public authority;
- (f) every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;
- (g) every officer of the Government whose duty it is, as such officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety or convenience;
- (h) every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of the Government, or to make any survey, assessment or contract on behalf of the Government, or to execute any revenue-process, or to investigate, or to report, on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of the Government, or to make, authenticate or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interests of the Government, or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of the Government;
- (i) every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property, to make any survey or assessment or to levy any rate or tax for any secular common purpose of any village, town or district, or to make, authenticate or keep any document for the ascertaining of the rights of the people of any village, town or district;
- (*j*) every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to prepare, publish, maintain or revise an electoral roll or to conduct an election or part of an election;

(k) every person—

- (i) in the service or pay of the Government or remunerated by fees or commission for the performance of any public duty by the Government;
- (*ii*) in the service or pay of a local authority as defined in clause (*31*) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, a corporation established by or under a Central or State Act or a Government company as defined in clause (*45*) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Explanation.—

- (a) persons falling under any of the descriptions made in this clause are public servants, whether appointed by the Government or not;
- (b) every person who is in actual possession of the situation of a public servant, whatever legal defect there may be in his right to hold that situation is a public servant;
- (c) "election" means an election for the purpose of selecting members of any legislative, municipal or other public authority, of whatever character, the method of selection to which is by, or under any law for the time being in force.

Illustration.

A Municipal Commissioner is a public servant;

10 of 1897.

18 of 2013.

- (e) λ ប្រះ។លំ ឃក្ខភាហ្គុល ប្រសាធិត្ត មានប្រការ អាចក្រុង នៅក្នុង ក្រុង ក្រុង ប្រការ ប្តារ ប្រការ ប
 - (ह) मां कर दर्धणीम प्रतिक्रिय हेर्स एक्स्या नव प्रविष्ठ प्रमाद प्रतिक्रम प्रमाद हेर्स एक्स्य हेर्स क्रिया मा प्रविक्र हिस्
- (g) ឃាយ នាម្បាយ មានប្រជាពល មានបាយ គម្រាប់ មានបាយ គម្រាប់ មានបាយ មានបាយ

- - रणःरमण प्रकृप गामर्थम उपस्य गामर्थम उपस्य गामर्थम प्रमाण्य ।) स्वाधिक प्रमाण प्रमाण
 - (ii) 7° បេមា $\frac{1}{3}$ $\frac{1}{3$

लह्म वार जेवामा ॥ -

- (a) <u>២០</u>១០ ១០១៤ ក្រុម ប្រកាស ក្រុម ខេត្ត នៃក្រុម ខេត្ត ក្រុម ខេត្ត ខេត ខេត្ត ខេត្ត
- ੀ ਇਹ ਦੇ ਤਾਂ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਹ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਾ
- (c) "ऋिन्न" क्रेडिंग ट्रिन्टिंग्जिश्च स्वाप्त हैं। एक्ष्य प्रमाणकार्य स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वाप्त स

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॥ जिसक दश्कीस दश्व पाठर निमर्शन लिक भण्या निम्निष्ठ रही ।

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- (29) "reason to believe".—A person is said to have "reason to believe" a thing, if he has sufficient cause to believe that thing but not otherwise;
 - (30) "special law" means a law applicable to a particular subject;
- (31) "valuable security" means a document which is, or purports to be, a document whereby any legal right is created, extended, transferred, restricted, extinguished or released, or whereby any person acknowledges that he lies under legal liability, or has not a certain legal right.

Illustration.

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

- (32) "vessel" means anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property;
- (33) "voluntarily".—A person is said to cause an effect "voluntarily" when he causes it by means whereby he intended to cause it, or by means which, at the time of employing those means, he knew or had reason to believe to be likely to cause it.

Illustration.

A sets fire, by night, to an inhabited house in a large town, for the purpose of facilitating a robbery and thus causes the death of a person. Here, A may not have intended to cause death; and may even be sorry that death has been caused by his act; yet, if he knew that he was likely to cause death, he has caused death voluntarily;

- (34) "will" means any testamentary document;
- (35) "woman" means a female human being of any age;
- (36) "wrongful gain" means gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled;
- (37) "wrongful loss" means the loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is legally entitled;
- (38) "gaining wrongfully" and "losing wrongfully".—A person is said to gain wrongfully when such person retains wrongfully, as well as when such person acquires wrongfully. A person is said to lose wrongfully when such person is wrongfully kept out of any property, as well as when such person is wrongfully deprived of property; and
- (39) words and expressions used but not defined in this Sanhita but defined in the Information Technology Act, 2000 and the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 21 of 2000. shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Act and Sanhita.

General explanations.

3. (1) Throughout this Sanhita every definition of an offence, every penal provision, and every Illustration of every such definition or penal provision, shall be understood subject to the exceptions contained in the Chapter entitled "General Exceptions", though those exceptions are not repeated in such definition, penal provision, or *Illustration*.

Illustrations.

- (a) The sections in this Sanhita, which contain definitions of offences, do not express that a child under seven years of age cannot commit such offences; but the definitions are to be understood subject to the general exception which provides that nothing shall be an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.
- (b) A, a police officer, without warrant, apprehends Z, who has committed murder. Here A is not guilty of the offence of wrongful confinement; for he was bound by law to apprehend Z, and therefore the case falls within the general exception which provides that "nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is bound by law to do it".

- ਕੁਝ ਜਤੰਦ ਹਾਧਕੰਜ ਬਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਬਜ਼ ਜਸਤ ਹੈ "ਜਬਜ਼ ਜਿਹੜਾਂ ਜ਼ਬਜ਼ ਜਤੰਦ ਹਜ਼ਬ ਕਾਂਡੀਜ਼-॥ "ਜਬਜ਼ ਜਿਹੜਾਂ (%%) ਸੁੱਧ ਜਤੰਦ ਹਸਕੇ ਸ਼ਬਜ਼ ਸੰਕਾਰਨ ਹੈ "ਜਬਜ਼ ਕਾਂਡਜ਼ ਜਿਹੜਾਂ ਜ਼ਬਜ਼ ਕਰਾਂ ਜ਼ਬਜ਼ ਜ਼ਬਜ਼ ਕਰਾਂ ਜ਼ਬਜ਼ ਜ਼ਬਜ਼ ਕਰਾਂ ਜ਼ਬਜ਼ ਜ
 - (0%) "'ाज्यतर्व मा अतर्भ प्राध्याय प्रमाण सभीव प्रजायाय विवाद विवा
- (%%) "ਜसन तरेम्ठ ७º<u>८८४ "जिल्ला के उत्तर "जिल्ला "जिल्ला के उत्तर "जिल्ल</u>

- (%%) "८ ϕ २" के शामुला का कार्य प्रताम प्

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सि प्यस्ट एक्रोप , प्यन्नेष्ठ लाजि प्यस्त तेष्ठ सि तेष्ठ ग्रूम प्यस्त्र, तूर ज्वार्षित्र त्रूस ग्राटिष्ठ से केंद्र प्यस्त्र प्रेस्त प्रस्ति प्रस्ति

- ;ीप्रहर्द् मण हर्दणीम भारू भारत्वाण वस्त्र भारति । (१४)
- (%%) "ਘਰੇਖਲ ਲੇਲ ਹੁਭਨ ਲੇਲ ਹੈ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜੀ ਗਿਲ ਹੈ ਹੁਲ ਹੈ ਜੀ ਗਿਲ ਹੈ ਜੀ ਗਿਲ ਹੈ ਹੋ ਹਨ ਹੈ ਜੀ ਗਿਲ ਹੈ ਜੀ
- ਫ ਨੂੰ ਘਾਟ ਹਾනਟ ਘਾੱਸ ੀਗਲਟੰਸ ਹਾਲ਼ਸ ਟੰਸੀਜ ਫੀਨਘੰਜ ਹਾਲਟ ਘਾੱਸ ਗਿਲਟਰੰਵ "ਫੀਨਘੰਜ ਲਘਾੰਸਸ ਲਭਖੰਸ" (%%) ਸਿੱਚ ਹਾਲਟ ਘਾੱਸ ਗਿਲਟੰਸ ਜ਼ਰੂ-ਭਾਤ ॥ ਹਿਲ਼ਸ ਫੀਨਘੰਜ ਹਾਲਟ ਘਾੱਸ ਗਿਲਮੇ ਗਿਲਟੇਸ ਜ਼ਰੂ-ਭਾਤ
- (% ϕ) നലാൻ അറിൽ തിറിലേറാൻ യുത്ത നലൽ സ്വാൻ വരുത്ത നലൽ ത്യാൻ വരുത്ത വരുത്തി വരുത്ത്ത്തി വരുത്തി വരുത്തി വരുത്തി വരുത്തി വരുത്തി വരുത്തി വരുത്തി വരുത്

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- उम्रण वार्षण हों हर्सम गारी विष्ठ उर्गणण वाशिण व्यविष्ठ शहरी वाशिणणार्वे उप्तर्व शिष्ठ हिंस (a) मार्थि हों हर्सम विम्नाशिण विष्ठ हिंस हम्माशिण हम्माशिण
- жи अम राजित के मा मा निर्माल के प्रतिभाग प्रसार प्रतिभाग प्रसार प्रसार प्रसार प्रसार प्रसार प्रसार प्रमार प्रमार प्रसार प्रसार प्रमार प्रम प्रमार प्रम प्रमार प्र

- (2) Every expression which is explained in any Part of this Sanhita, is used in every Part of this Sanhita in conformity with the explanation.
- (3) When property is in the possession of a person's spouse, clerk or servant, on account of that person, it is in that person's possession within the meaning of this Sanhita.

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

- (4) In every Part of this Sanhita, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.
- (5) When a criminal act is done by several persons in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.
- (6) Whenever an act, which is criminal only by reason of its being done with a criminal knowledge or intention, is done by several persons, each of such persons who joins in the act with such knowledge or intention is liable for the act in the same manner as if the act were done by him alone with that knowledge or intention.
- (7) Wherever the causing of a certain effect, or an attempt to cause that effect, by an act or by an omission, is an offence, it is to be understood that the causing of that effect partly by an act and partly by an omission is the same offence.

Illustration.

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

(8) When an offence is committed by means of several acts, whoever intentionally cooperates in the commission of that offence by doing any one of those acts, either singly or jointly with any other person, commits that offence.

Illustrations.

- (a) A and B agree to murder Z by severally and at different times giving him small doses of poison. A and B administer the poison according to the agreement with intent to murder Z. Z dies from the effects the several doses of poison so administered to him. Here A and B intentionally cooperate in the commission of murder and as each of them does an act by which the death is caused, they are both guilty of the offence though their acts are separate.
- (b) A and B are joint jailors, and as such have the charge of Z, a prisoner, alternatively for six hours at a time. A and B, intending to cause Z's death, knowingly cooperate in causing that effect by illegally omitting, each during the time of his attendance, to furnish Z with food supplied to them for that purpose. Z dies of hunger. Both A and B are guilty of the murder of Z.
- (c) A, a jailor, has the charge of Z, a prisoner. A, intending to cause Z's death, illegally omits to supply Z with food; in consequence of which Z is much reduced in strength, but the starvation is not sufficient to cause his death. A is dismissed from his office, and B succeeds him. B, without collusion or cooperation with A, illegally omits to supply Z with food, knowing that he is likely thereby to cause Z's death. Z dies of hunger. B is guilty of murder, but, as A did not cooperate with B. A is guilty only of an attempt to commit murder.
- (9) Where several persons are engaged or concerned in the commission of a criminal act, they may be guilty of different offences by means of that act.

Illustration.

A attacks Z under such circumstances of grave provocation that his killing of Z would be only culpable homicide not amounting to murder. B, having ill-will towards Z and intending

- (७) ៣೬७ विज्ञ प्राणिष एक्षेप प्रज्ञाव्याम्सण्य, सञ्चाव्यव्याचित्र प्रेप्टर प्रेप्टर प्रेप्टर प्रमावेष्ट प्रमाविष्ट प्रम
- (२) $\underline{\mathbf{m}}$ ਜਿਵਿਧਾਰ ਪਾਂਘਾ ਪਸ ਜਵਿੰਘਾ ਨਾਲ ਲਾਲੇਦ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਦਸ਼ਘਾ ਘੁਸ਼ਦਸ਼ਘਾ ਪੁਲਾਤ ਨੇਸ਼ਰਦੇਵ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਲਾਜਲ, ਘੁਲਗਿਜ਼ਸਲ ਜਵਿੰਘਾ ਨਾਲ ਜੁਲਗਿਜ਼ਸਦ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਰੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ
- (%) ਭੁਰੀਜ਼ਿਰਿਆ ਘਾ ਤੇਨਰਦ ਆਂ ਘੁਲ, ਜ਼ਨੀ <u>ਸ਼ਬਾ</u>ਜ਼ਿਰਿਆ ਘਾ ਤੇਨਰਦ ਨੇਨਦ ਨੇਨਦ ਨੇਨਦ ਨੇਨਦ ਨੇਨਦ ਨੇਨਦ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੂਜ਼ ਲੈ ਤੇਨਦ ਸ਼ਬਾਜ਼ ਘਾ ਤੇਨਰਦ ਅੰਨੇਨ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਜ਼ ਦੇ ਨੇਨਦ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਜ਼ ਦੇ ਨੇਨਦ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਜ਼ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਜ਼ ਦੇ ਨੇਨਦ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਜ਼ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੂ
- (%) $\frac{1}{2}$ আអាយាបន កវ៉ា យក $\frac{1}{2}$ យក $\frac{1}{2}$ បេក $\frac{1}{2}$ យក $\frac{1}{2}$ បេក $\frac{1}{2}$ យក $\frac{1}{2}$

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АС ភ្នំភិត្តប RMI शिष्टा सिम पोत्रज्ञित्वा, लिस्सा प्रसार प्रेय्या प्रसार प्रस प्रसार प्रस प्रसार प्रसार

क्रिया प्रत्यात साम्येत साम्येत स्वाचित्र प्रत्याच्य साम्येत स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित्र साम्येत सा

- (a) A प्रस्तुण BC Zmz ज्येषण प्राचित्र प्रस्तुण अध्याप अ
- (b) A प्रस्तुण B प्रांत्र प्रित्र प्रति उत्तर मिणें क्रिया है कि प्रति प्रस्तुण क्ष्य क्
- (c) र॰नटिश सम स्पेन्निश्चिष्ठ AC, Z ख्राँष हेस्रोण समारी उँसेच टाँगी ॥ AC, Z लिल्एए ग्रोस्टिस मिट्टिस सेम्बर्स सेम्टिस एक्स सम्वर्स एक्स स्वाधिस प्राप्त किंदिस स्वाधिस प्राप्त किंदिस सेम्बर्स प्राप्त किंदिस सेम्बर्स स्वाधिस प्राप्त किंदिस स्वाधिस प्राप्त किंदिस स्वाधिस प्राप्त किंदिस स्वाधिस प्राप्त किंदिस सेम्बर्स सिन्दिस सिन्दिस
- ਲਗਤਿੰਮਣ ਗਾਲੁਗ ਨਾਰਤ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਹਾਰ ਦੇ

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to kill him, and not having been subject to the provocation, assists A in killing Z. Here, though A and B are both engaged in causing Z's death, B is guilty of murder, and A is guilty only of culpable homicide.

CHAPTER II

OF PUNISHMENTS

Punishments

- 4. The punishments to which offenders are liable under the provisions of this Sanhita are-
 - (a) Death;
 - (b) Imprisonment for life;
 - (c) Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, namely:—
 - (1) Rigorous, that is, with hard labour;
 - (2) Simple;
 - (*d*) Forfeiture of property;
 - (*e*) Fine:
 - (f) Community Service.

Commutation of sentence.

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

Explanation.—For the purposes of this section the expression "appropriate Government" means,—

- (a) in cases where the sentence is a sentence of death or is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends, the Central Government; and
- (b) in cases where the sentence (whether of death or not) is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends, the Government of the State within which the offender is sentenced.
- 6. In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for twenty years unless otherwise provided.
- 7. In every case in which an offender is punishable with imprisonment which may be of either description, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender to direct in the sentence that such imprisonment shall be wholly rigorous, or that such imprisonment shall be wholly simple, or that any part of such imprisonment shall be rigorous and the rest simple.
- **8.** (1) Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive.
 - (2) In every case of an offence-
 - (a) punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment;
 - (b) punishable with imprisonment or fine, or with fine only, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine,

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

Fractions of terms of nunishment.

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

Amount of fine, liability in default of payment of fine, etc.

TI PERCE

ារនារាវេធាយាម្តាំដ

मुँभूणालीय ॥

- ੀਕ਼ਕੂਡ ਘਾਹਿਸਾ ਸਖਾਰ ਸ਼ੀਪਾਲ ਕੰਪੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੀਪਾਲ ਕੰਪੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੀਪਾਲ ਕੰਪੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਕੂਡ ਘਾਹਿਸਾ ਸੰਸ਼ਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਕੂਡ ਸੰਸ਼ਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਕੂਡ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਕੂਡ ਸ਼ੀਪਾਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਕੂਡ ਸ਼ੀ
 - (a) നീष്ठ;
 - (b) ಸ್ಥಆಲು ಸುಸುಸುತ್ತ ವರ್ಷನ್ನು ಗುಸುಸ್ತ ಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಾಸ್ತ್ರಿಸ್ ನಿಕ್ಕಾಸ್ಟ್ ಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಾಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ಟ್ ಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸಾಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ಟ್ ಕ್ಷಣೆ ಸ
 - (c) Èਟਿਇਸ਼ਟ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਤ ਨੇਸ਼ਤਾ ਘਟੀ ਨਨ, ਸ਼ੀਂਘ ਘੇਸਟ: -
 - (१) त्रेष्ट पाठम प्रभंत्र किहतर्व, एजम प्रभंत्र (१)

 - (ਨ) ਵੇਨਢ;
 - (f) ख्रामसञ्जूटीञ्च लिम्ब्राल ॥

णर्स गाम॰प्रर्घर ॥ आगा॰लगा॰क କ. মতা দেই বঁএ আন্ত, মন্ত্ৰণ বঁষ মাঞ্চিত বাজুল বিজ্ঞান হাই চাইন কৰা নাজিক তাজন তাজনৈ আনুষ্ঠ কৰা নাজিক তাজনে নিজ্ঞান কৰে আনুষ্ঠ কৰে মাঞ্চিত জন্ম নিজ্ঞান কৰে আনুষ্ঠ কৰে মাঞ্চিত জন্ম নিজ্ঞান কৰে আনুষ্ঠ নিজ্ঞান কৰে আনুষ্ঠিক কৰে আন

--,श्रिट्याध्यक्रां भागिया केंद्र हतर्व "पार्कें हर्व्य पारित्म" पार्व्याध्यम हत्यभूम भागिया श्राप्याध्य प्राप्याध्य

- তি সর্বাদ্র তার প্রতিষ্ঠিত তার বিষ্ণা আনুর তার প্রতিষ্ঠাত তার স্বিষ্ঠাত তার প্রতিষ্ঠাত তার স্থা প্রতিষ্ঠাত তার স্থা স্থা সৈলে স্বিষ্ঠাত তার স্থা স্থা সৈ

ज्रेद्रश्ऱाणी खेंष्णद³ष्टणींषणी लक्षणणींष ॥

ਲ ਜ਼ਰੇਜ ਰੱੱਡ ਜ਼ਰਿੰਸ ਲਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਹਾਸ਼ਨ ਸ਼ਹਾਸ਼ਨ ਜ਼ਰੇਜ ਸ਼ਹਾਸ਼ਨ ਸ਼ਹਾਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਹਾਸ਼ਨ ਲਗਾ ਸੰਗਰ ਲੈ ਜ਼ਰੇਜ ਲੈ ਜ਼

ইসভাদ প্রত্তভ্রম ইসভাদ প্রত্তভ্রম আরম্ভিলি প্রত্তভ্রম

- ዎ. (९) Èਨਦਾ ਸਾਰਿ ਸੇਰ ਨਾਲ ਅੰਦਰਜ ਧਮਤਾ ਤੁਤਸਾ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਤਰਤਾ ਹੈ ਜਦੇ ਰ ਰੈਂਡ ਸ਼ਹਿਮਨ ਧੁਕੁਦ ਸਾਹਿਕਤ ਦੇਨਦਾ ਿ ਿੰਦਰਜ ਧੁਕੁਸ਼ਨ ਰੈਂਡਾ, ਧੁਕੁਤ ਸੇਸਦ ਸੇਧਤ ਧਾਨਰਾਨ ॥
 - -- राजमाजिस पार्थ मार्थे मध्य (४)

- (3) The term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of a fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine.
- (4) The imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of payment of a fine or in default of community service may be of any description to which the offender might have been sentenced for the offence.
- (5) If the offence is punishable with fine or community service, the imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of payment of the fine or in default of community service shall be simple, and the term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned, in default of payment of fine or in default of community service, shall not exceed,—
 - (a) two months when the amount of the fine does not exceed five thousand rupees;
 - (b) four months when the amount of the fine does not exceed ten thousand rupees; and
 - (c) one year in any other case.
- (6) (a) The imprisonment which is imposed in default of payment of a fine shall terminate whenever that fine is either paid or levied by process of law;
- (b) If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine be paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate.

Illustration.

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

- (7) The fine, or any part thereof which remains unpaid, may be levied at any time within six years after the passing of the sentence, and if, under the sentence, the offender be liable to imprisonment for a longer period than six years, then at any time previous to the expiration of that period; and the death of the offender does not discharge from the liability any property which would, after his death, be legally liable for his debts.
- **9.** (1) Where anything which is an offence is made up of parts, any of which parts is itself an offence, the offender shall not be punished with the punishment of more than one of such his offences, unless it be so expressly provided.

Limit of punishment of offence made up of several offences.

(2) Where—

(a) anything is an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished; or

- र्दे र सिम प्रमुगीधास्त्र ,त्र्रण मध्म र उतर्द र उपस्य पार्थ्य त्रमध्म प्रमुग एते र हुम प्रमुग रहे र सिम प्रभा ੀ॥ੲਡੀਠੜੇ ਈਜਟਰਾ ਸਾਪਜ ਦਸਤ ੀ ਗਲਕਨਾਂਕ ੀਗਲਗ ਸਬੰਜ ,ੀਲਠਾਖ਼ਕਾੰਡਾ ਲੰਲ ਲੀਆ ਹਭਕੇਤ ਹਨਰਾਂਤ ਗਲਭਠੜੇ ਹਲਕਾ ਕਾੰਡੀਜ ॥ दर्ग्डण ौगलमण ौगणा प्राधि विस प्राप्ति भारम
- \parallel दर्र हर्दण गिगटपा॰्सम रिभ्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त
- ਅਨਾਤਨਾਂ ਘਾਨੁਜ਼ਘ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹਾ ਦੇ ਕਾਰ ਤੇ ਕਾਰਿਸ਼ ਹਾਲਕਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਸਤ ਹਲਕਾਂ ਅਤੇ ਦਾ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਦੇ ठण्डे पार्क्ट रहणा स्वाप्त रहें निवास प्रतिन प्रतिन प्रतिन स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व - ,४ ब्रत्रं ५ अर रे अर र
 - (a) हेज्रणा लिखहम पात्र दुगारे दिलिया सम्मेत्रणा जिख्य के पार्टी;
 - แกล हो समा र प्रयान के प्राप्त है प्राप्त है
 - ॥ मण्रीरू त्रुरपा॰रमण्य णश्य गारा४१रण (၁)
- ण्टम गिर्माण के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के अन्य मार्म अर्ज के अप्राप्त के अप्र
- നമിന്ന നയ്യ നട്ട് ചെയ്ക് ക്യൂന് ക്യൂന്റ് പുരുക്കുന്നു പുരുക്കുന്നു വരുക്കുന്നു വരുക്കുന്നു വരുക്കുന്നു വരുക്കു चान हैं जिल्ला हैं है जिल्ला है जो हैं के लिस है जा करने हैं जो हैं जो है जिल्ला है जो है जो लिस है जा कि है ज ॥ ใว៕១ใ0दर्व क्रम प्रकार क्रिम्लूमा क्रिम्लूमा विषय वर्षे उत्रर्य में मार्क्रम

ኴဋ୯፮<u>୫</u>°୯୯ ∥

। विशास रुप्टर गायमच स्र्रेजनाओंचा गायम के जिक्र वर्ष रहीच रुप्त पायमण गाया है जिल्ला मुज्य विज्ञान के जिल्ला म

र्गाट्ठ कर्षेति हैं है है निवास स्थान कराया ब्लाग्य नराम प्राप्त कराय नाम स्थान कराय सामा निवास कराया है है है प्रेंजिन से रोजर्जे गाविष्ठा एक्ट्रिना रोनान्त्र, A पत् उप उत्थानिष्ठ । श्रामित हेरू प्राप्त प्राप्त के स्वापित ॥ छिष्णचर्धिक उद्ध राष्ट्रम ४ भटत है जो है के प्रकार के जा<u>भर</u>के जो सहस्रोण ब्रिस्ट के जा है जा के अपने में

हमगुनिष्ठ के पर्टा पह रोज्ञातिक समान के मार्थ के मार्थ के मार्थ मार्थ के साथ होता है है सम्मुनिष्ठ के समानिष्ठ ॥ राजायार्थ प्रताप हुन होत्र हो तर भार में किरान के प्रताप हुन होते हुन हिर्म होता प्रताप निरम महिरम महिरम महिरम

- क्षिया पुरुष रिप्त स्वायःस राधरः ह्या राज्य राज्य राज्य राज्य या पुरुष विभारिस राधरे हो राज्य अपर्यं (४) िर प्रक्रम दर्शमी स हैंन समेत , करिम निक्रम १७ हम नानिष्य प्राप्तमण , दरि प्रारभगमध्य सर्पाप नरम कप्पम कप्पम कप्प ;त्ररुपा॰्सम्म नयम त्रप्रामं ौं<u>पी भत्र</u>दर्गः त्रुम मयम ,तिरुभः रुपा त्ररुपम् प्रौत्र प्रमा प्रमापाभुर ੀਂ ਸਤਨੰਡ ਵਾਧਜਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਣ 'ਲੜ' ਨੇ ਬਿਧਾਵੇਜ਼, ਲਗਵੰਜ਼ ਨੇ ਬਾਵੇਜ਼ ਹਰੇ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹਰੇ ਤੋਂ ਹਰੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਤੋਂ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹਰੇ ਸ਼ਾਹਜ਼ਲ ॥ ऋर्र प्राप्य धर्म जैम राज्य प्राप्य अर्र केंद्र होने प्रभा प्रभाव प्राप्त
- ,त्रधान से से नावहेंन रहें साम के साम का का प्रमान से साम का प्रमान के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम के साम ॥ क्रिड<u>भिष्ठ</u>ीण उण्णण पा॰स्स उमलूण क्रुस

- ब्रद्धिष्र (३)

उर्णाष्ट्रजा राजा अर्थे जीव के जिल्ला निर्माण कर्ज विचार स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान उर्चाक्रम त्रम होतर्रें र स्वेम स्वार्म ौगह्रम, रिमम रिक्र स्वेम राज्ये उभर भारतेलम नाभरभ्य उपमा प्राप्त गथर प्रमाधि हे स्वरंत मधर भाव प्रमाधि प्रमाधि

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

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

- (a) A gives Z fifty strokes with a stick. Here A may have committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt to Z by the whole beating, and also by each of the blows which make up the whole beating. If A were liable to punishment for every blow, he might be imprisoned for fifty years, one for each blow. But he is liable only to one punishment for the whole beating.
- (b) But, if, while A is beating Z, Y interferes, and A intentionally strikes Y, here, as the blow given to Y is no part of the act whereby A voluntarily causes hurt to Z, A is liable to one punishment for voluntarily causing hurt to Z, and to another for the blow given to Y.

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

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

Solitary confinement.

- 11. Whenever any person is convicted of an offence for which under this Sanhita the Court has power to sentence him to rigorous imprisonment, the Court may, by its sentence, order that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of the imprisonment to which he is sentenced, not exceeding three months in the whole, according to the following scale, namely:—
 - (a) a time not exceeding one month if the term of imprisonment shall not exceed six months;
 - (b) a time not exceeding two months if the term of imprisonment shall exceed six months and shall not exceed one year;
 - (c) a time not exceeding three months if the term of imprisonment shall exceed one year.

Limit of solitary confinement.

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

Enhanced punishment for certain offences after previous conviction.

13. Whoever, having been convicted by a Court in India, of an offence punishable under Chapter X or Chapter XVII of this Sanhita with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards, shall be guilty of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with like imprisonment for the like term, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to imprisonment for life, or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years.

CHAPTER III

GENERAL EXCEPTIONS

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

person bound, or by mistake of fact believing himself bound. by law.

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

ਙਫ਼ੑਲ਼<u>ਲ਼₽</u>°ਲ਼ਞਲ਼ऻऀॻ॥

- (a) AC प्रेंट Zv शेण्यमें धारित सहम प्राति AC प्रेंग्रेज्ञ ग्रामण्याण प्रस्ते प्रेज्ञ ग्रामण्याण प्राते स्वर्ध श्री हिंद प्रेंग्रेज्ञ प्रमण्याण प्राते स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्व
- (b) प्रज्ञूज्ञ स्विधानिष्ठ, AC द्रज्ञ ह्वीर्धेज्ञ, YC स्विधा सैशिनटर्ज्ञा, प्रस्तुष्य AC स्विधानिष्ठ प्रज्ञ र्वेष्टर्ज्ञा, सहम प्रशित्र, Yठ ह्वीर प्रज्ञूज्ञ AC सले स्वयः द्रज्ञ ८० ७७ च्याचिष्ठ प्रज्ञूज्ञ प्रमाणिष्ठ प्रक्रित्व प्रत्या प्रक्रा प्रमाणिष्ठ प्रक्रित्व प्रत्या प्रक्रित प्रवास प्रक्रित्व प्रत्या प्रक्रित प्रवास प्र

स्ट्रीटब्रूट यम्र ॥

- - (b) ण्या प्रत्मण के प्रत्मण के
 - (c) អាស្ត្រាន្ត និង ប្រាស្ត្រាម ប្រាស្ត្រាម នេះ និង ប្រាស្ត្រាម និង ប្រាស្

प्रकारित स्टाम्स सम्बद्धाः 98. ਰਢਦੇਨ ਧਾੰਨਦ ਵੇਟੀਢਕੁਦ ਜ਼ਬਾਸੀ ਨੇਲਾ ਚਾਹੀ ਸ਼ਹੇਸ਼ਾ ਕਲ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਲ ਦਾਹੀਸ਼ ਸਵੇ ਵੇਟੀਢਕੁਦ ਜ਼ਸਭ ਧਾਨੀ ਸ਼ਹਾਸ ਧਸ਼ਲ ਦੁਸ਼ੀ ਅਤੇ ਰਵਾਈ ਨੇਲਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ। ਹੈ ਜ਼ਬਾਸੀ ਸੰਕਾਸ ਪਾਸਲ ਦੁਸ਼ੀ ਸੰਕਾਸ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਬਾਸੀ ਸੰਕਾਸ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਬਾਸੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਸੀ ਸੰਕਾਸ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਬਾਸੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਸੀ ਸੰਕਾਸ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਬਾਸੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਸੀ ਜ਼ਬਾਸੀ ਸੰਕਾਸ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਬਾਸੀ ਜ਼ਬ

下台末 水田新井 水田東末 安<u>日元</u>10 下台末 安ひ田田即 水四川末別川田でち 下台末 ド台来 38. ካይን ተርመሰ አንናን ግዕ መር ነው መንያን አ የሚያን አ የሚያን አ የሚያን ነው መጀን የተርመሰ መደር ነው መደር

አልኒኒል

മീഗജനസ്സയയ മൗവാ

並歩医呼「無変回 方医で 無合「 ぎでる 無「地"方 取無で、 でそ変色呼 形心形皿羽頭 無合「 ぎで からて 立と変で 血合医る 未成"回転 ながる 本を即 ॥

ᢘ<u>ೱೱಀ</u>ಱಌ಄಄಄಄಄

(a) देखसी यस योजिशीर AC, स्ट्रेणखा सम्या मैंड योचिशिशा एशिस सञ्चा ऊष्टए, योजिष्मा एशिस सञ्चा ऊष्टए सिरिम्ड एशिस्स सञ्चा ऊष्टए सिरिम्ड एशिस्स स्ट्रा अठिल सिरिम्ड एशिस्स स्ट्रा अठिल सिरिम्ड एशिस्स स्ट्रा अठिल सिरिम्ड एशिस्स सिर्मेड एशिस सिर्मेड एशि

- (b) A, an officer of a Court, being ordered by that Court to arrest Y, and, after due enquiry, believing Z to be Y, arrests Z. A has committed no offence.
- **15.** Nothing is an offence which is done by a Judge when acting judicially in the exercise of any power which is, or which in good faith he believes to be, given to him by law.

when acting judicially.
Act done

Act of Judge

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

Act done pursuant to judgment or order of Court.

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

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

Illustration.

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

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

Accident in doing a lawful act.

Illustration.

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

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

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

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

Illustrations.

- (a) A, the captain of a vessel, suddenly and without any fault or negligence on his part, finds himself in such a position that, before he can stop his vessel, he must inevitably run down a boat B, with twenty or thirty passengers on board, unless he changes the course of his vessel, and that, by changing his course, he must incur risk of running down a boat C with only two passengers on board, which he may possibly clear. Here, if A alters his course without any intention to run down the boat C and in good faith for the purpose of avoiding the danger to the passengers in the boat B, he is not guilty of an offence, though he may run down the boat C by doing an act which he knew was likely to cause that effect, if it be found as a matter of fact that the danger which he intended to avoid was such as to excuse him in incurring the risk of running down the boat C.
- (b) A, in a great fire, pulls down houses in order to prevent the conflagration from spreading. He does this with the intention in good faith of saving human life or property. Here, if it be found that the harm to be prevented was of such a nature and so imminent as to excuse A's act, A is not guilty of the offence.

- (b) A, ਸੇਲਾ੧ਰੀ ਘੁਜਾ। $\mathbf{u}^{\mathbf{k}}$ ਵਿੱਖਿੰਦ ਸ਼ਿੰਦ, ਸੇਲਾ੧ਰੀ ਘੁਲੂਦ ਸੇਨਤ ਵੇਦੂਣ ਲੇਡੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਖਿਕਦ, ਘੁਜ਼ਯੂਘ, ਜ਼ੁਲਾਘਿ ਸੇਲ ដਟਿਵਿ-ज़ुमरिएराम मार्थास, Z प्पर्णी Yएरि केंद्रए देरसूए, Zmg हेर्हा ॥ Aए सक्षेत्र प्रसर्थ ॐस्वर्षा ॥
- १९७० हेर. नेप्र अच्छे माधिन स्थाप अधिक अधिक अधिक स्थाप स ॥ ॰र८५७ र८५मण पाठर ४७२६म ४ रेर. क्रमर्थम ४४८ पाठर क्रपायम ४८५५ विनःशोलोकरु क्रप्रजारील ४९.पा॰रमण

प्रदर्भ गाम अरर्भ र्रेष्ठ गारुर लााभ्यम गार्त्यक्र प्रश्रं सम्बस ॥ ४४४ गारु

, स्टेम्स छ जार प्राप्त प्रस्ति वार्यम गानस्तर म प्रमुख म प्रिस्ट गानस्तर गानस्तर जानस्त जानम के स्व मानीमुक्त प्रतानिक रेप्स न एक जानिक स्वानिक स्वानिक स्वानिक स्वानिक स्वानिक रेप्स न स्वानिक रेप्स न स्वानिक र उड़क दंधा साथ अर्थ तम्प्रें साध के बाह क

ज्रेप्रःनलामि ज्रेप्रःन एश्वरम मध्या मध्या ।। Ш४४ ४४४ ১৯५

ኇ፠. ਘੇਂਨਢਾਵੀ ਜ਼ਲੂਘ ਨੁਢਦ ਸੁਜ਼ੜਾਘਾਟਰ ਜ਼ਵਿੰਘਾਨ ਘਸ਼ਦ ਨਾੱਕ ਸ਼ਾਮੁਸ਼ਤ ਘਸ਼ਖਨਾ ਘਸ਼ੇਢਰ ਟੱਲਾ, ਦਖ<u>ਨਾਮ</u>ਾ ਘੁਸ਼ਤ ਹੇਟਰਵਾ ਟਾਨਟਾਟ ਘੱਨਵਾਵਿੰਘ ਨੇਤ ਘਰੇਵਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਸ਼ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਨੁਕਲਾ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਹਨਲਾ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਹਨਦਾ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਹਨਦਾ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਹਨਦਾ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਹਨਦਾ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਹਨਦਾ ਸ਼ਰਮ $\|\hat{\mathbf{y}}\|$ ਤੱੜ ਹੁਕ $\hat{\mathbf{y}}$ ਹੁਕੂੰਸ਼ ਲੁਕੜੀਕਾਨ

७७त प्रद्रम भाग्रत्र्य ੂਨੀਟ*ਲ ਹਜ਼**ਡ ਟ**¢ਡੀਜ ಸಶು ಹುಡ್ಡ ಹುರ್ಸ್ಕೆ ಕಡ್ಡು प्रत्याम क्रिस्प्रा ण्रहार्य उदर्घीण्डमसूण ਘੁਰੇਵਲਦ ਨਾਨੀ॥

ふさのが出"のぜ ||

AC Z \mathbf{u} መሰ AC \mathbf{n} ሕር \mathbf{n} ት ዜር \mathbf{u} ት ነገር \mathbf{u} እንደ \mathbf{u} መለን \mathbf{n} ት ነገር \mathbf{u} ት ነገር \mathbf{u} महत्वुट, फेंडर प्याप्त कार्य प्रमान करा है कारिन-स्वाम कार्य अपना करा है कि समस्य प्रमान करा है कि समस्य प्रमान ससेवार Z ग्रांक्षण्यर Z पार्र हेटीनरी ॥ AC सक्षेत्र पास्थण जीतः, पार्रिस प्रोठिटसण सलीए Zए सले सम्बन्ध वोणामेणएर ॥ लुष्ठ इंतर्ष विमाधिष्य पाष्ठम

ଡେ. আধাদিষ আस्र আতা দুঁহু এই বিষয়ে আমুর করে আমুর করে আমুর করে বিষয়ে এই বিষয়ে আমুর করে আমুর করে আমুর করে আমুর ण मिरा मा

पाष्ठर ष्टर्स्ण गिश्चर्र्म ਹੁਕਾਨ੍ਕੇ ਕੁਝਾਪ ਜੁਧ

ふたいが出"のぜ ||

A ਘਾਨੀ ਕਾਰਮ ਰਹੇਨਾਰ ਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਨਸ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਸਾਹਿਤ

жहम चलित्र, खर्शाष्ट्रमष्ट Aार्ग सेत्रष्टें चार्याच्या प्रेर प्राचित्र आपत्र प्राचित्र होते चार्या चलित्र सामित्र स्व **॥ अत्यर्ग मण ४५ म्धम प्रमण मण प्रमण** प्र

एक उपनात के प्रकृत के प्रकृत के समुधिन होते हुए हैं से प्रकृत मध्य प्रकृत मध्य प्रकृत सम्भाव के प्रकृत सम्भाव ॥ ऋत्थ्य मय मध्म प्रील्य होत्थ्य प्रयाचनाचन हुने हत्

उत्रय प्रश्च प्राप्त ੀਗ**਼**ਨਹੀਜ਼ੀ<u>ਰਲ</u> रोप्टर प्रेड्सिट व्याप्ट अर्राण आरार, ब्राजमाण 1ಸಾನ್ನಶ್ತ್ಷ್ಷ್ಟ್ ॻॾढ़ढ़ ४२वा॰ॻॿॹ

हत्यी गांभीरूस हमगांभार हम हर्रेस हर्रे हणीर गांभर राज्यार हमगांभार एक हर्ष हर्षे हमगांभार हर्षे हर्षे हर्षे हमगांभार हर्षे हर ግዝውንን ያጋወላፈናው ያብጀመ ጀክመ ደኒጠ በመልያ ያመ መደፓ ጋጋሚያ መመጠ ያላዊ ፈሂር አመራመያ መጀመ ያለመ ጋያውዝ መርዝመ ॥ रिज्ञम मर्झर प्रमारम शिष्ठतर्व भित्रगत का प्रश्राम प्रमार हम प्रभार हम प्रभार हम प्रभार हम प्रभार हम प्रभार हम

ਙਫ਼ੑਲ਼<u>ਲ਼₽</u>°ਲ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ऻ॔ॻ॥

- (a) टर्नेट प्रसाणि अराज्या प्रसाणि स्वात्में विषयार्वम प्रमाण कर्ने कर हैं ते प्रमाण प्रभाव प्रसाणि विकास प्रमाण प्रसन्नर, स्रेंच पर्ण पर्णाएमर हाँगमन्नर वेंद्या सन्नन्ना, स्रेंचण उठेर पन्न ग्राधिन आमन्नद्या सामें स्रोंच स्रों स्रोंच टामर्था कुष्णका कुष्ण कार्य प्रमान के प्रति है कहार है कि दिन के प्रति है कि प्रमान के प्रति है कि प्रमान के प ज्यार्वस स्रम हो उस्तर गणहान से साथ तार प्रमाध ता उर्वर प्रसाध स्थाप का अध्याप साथ स्थाप स्थाप के साथ हो साथ ह रेड जाता अध्याप के प्रभाव अंदर प्राथम अध्याप का उर्वेट C प्रक्र मानिक स्थाप के अपने मानिक स्थाप के अपने मानिक स าสรายสต์ และ ระชุ ชองอะสห์ ชอาการาสาราย รวสาราย เกาสราย เกาสราย เกาสราย เกาสราย เกาสราย เกาสราย เกาสราย เกาสราย ॥ तर्रर ष्ठीतज्ञन्रान्तर ह्रण 🕽 उर्न्ड गाधिल सण चाष्टर ष्ठमाध्येत उचार्चस
- ट्र जान कर जान के जान के जान के जान कर जान के जान के जान कर जान के जान कर जान के जान कर जान के जान कर जान कर ज ॥ "ਨੂੰਤ ਦਰੰਜ਼ ਗਿਲਾਂਡ ਦਰੰਜ

Act of a child under seven years of age.

Act of a child above seven and under twelve years of age of immature understanding.

Act of a person of unsound mind.

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

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

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

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

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

- 20. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.
- 21. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under twelve years of age, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.
- **22.** Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law.
- 23. Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, is, by reason of intoxication, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong, or contrary to law; provided that the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will.
- **24.** In cases where an act done is not an offence unless done with a particular knowledge or intent, a person who does the act in a state of intoxication shall be liable to be dealt with as if he had the same knowledge as he would have had if he had not been intoxicated, unless the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will.
- 25. Nothing which is not intended to cause death, or grievous hurt, and which is not known by the doer to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, to any person, above eighteen years of age, who has given consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm; or by reason of any harm which it may be known by the doer to be likely to cause to any such person who has consented to take the risk of that harm.

Illustration.

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

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

Illustration.

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

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

Provided that this exception shall not extend to—

- (a) the intentional causing of death, or to the attempting to cause death;
- (b) the doing of anything which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause

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- នុទ. সភ នេះ នាធា គេជាឃុខ ច័ន យកល្ហា সភ 12៤៤ ក្រុង ច័ន, រះមក យុស្ថិត ក្នុំបាយថ្ងៃ សុំបាយ សុំបាយ ក្នុំបាយ សុំបាយ ក្នុំបាយ ក្នុំបាយ ក្នុំបាយ ក្នុំបាយ ក្នុំបាយ ក្នុង ក្នុង ក្នុង ក្នុង ប្រជាពល់ ក្នុង ក្នុង ប្រជាពល់ ក្នុង ក្នុង ប្រជាពល់ ក្រុង ប្រជាពល់ ក្នុង ប្រជាពល់ ក្រុង ប្រជាពល់ ក្នុង ប្រជាពល់ ក្រុង ប្រសាធិតិស្ស បានស្បាយ បានស្បាយ បានសាសិក បានសាធិតិសាធិតិស្បាយ ក្រុង បានសាធិតិសាធិតិស្បាយ ក្រុង បានសាធិតិសាធិតិសាធិតិសាធិតិសាធិតិសាធិត បានសាធិតិសាធិសាធិតិសាធិតិសាធិសាធិតិ
- **%%.** Шर्थामुमर चम्र४७ चला, मजू उ⁸र संज्ञम्त, जेजन प्रे४ण्णट स्थम च्येज्जूट, उराण चजूमी सच्चेण-संज्य चत्रू प्रैर ज्ञाम<u>कर</u>४ एए उ<u>ज्थ</u>म स्थेणट चर्थेच्छ ए४<u>७२</u>म चेजलमा चेल्एट-जेंटरुक जैथिर चली जैर प्रेर जेर जम<u>कर</u> सांचेज चस्ट जैर चर्थेच्छ उत्प्रत्य चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्थेच्य चर्थेच चर्येच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्येच चर्येच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्येच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्येच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्थेच चर्येच चर्येच चर्येच चर्येच चर्थेच चर्येच चर्थेच चर्येच चर्य
- 32. ॐतरिव उच्चाचाण चार्या प्रतिविध्य स्थान के उप्याचिष्य स्थान के उप्याचाण स्थान के उप्याचाण स्थान के विश्व स्थान स्था

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॥ त्रं उप्पर्धाः स्टर्भ पर्धाः प्रस्त्रं -- १०० व्याः स्टर्भ साराष्ट्राण भाराष्ट्राण भाराष्ट्राण भाराष्ट्राण भाराष्ट्राण

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death, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or grievous hurt, or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity;

- (c) the voluntary causing of grievous hurt, or to the attempting to cause grievous hurt, unless it be for the purpose of preventing death or grievous hurt, or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity;
- (*d*) the abetment of any offence, to the committing of which offence it would not extend.

Illustration.

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

- 28. A consent is not such a consent as is intended by any section of this Sanhita,—
- (a) if the consent is given by a person under fear of injury, or under a misconception of fact, and if the person doing the act knows, or has reason to believe, that the consent was given in consequence of such fear or misconception; or

known to be given under fear or misconception.

- (b) if the consent is given by a person who, from unsoundness of mind, or intoxication, is unable to understand the nature and consequence of that to which he gives his consent; or
- (c) unless the contrary appears from the context, if the consent is given by a person who is under twelve years of age.
- **29.** The exceptions in sections 25, 26 and 27 do not extend to acts which are offences independently of any harm which they may cause, or be intended to cause, or be known to be likely to cause, to the person giving the consent, or on whose behalf the consent is given.

Exclusion of acts which are offences independently of harm caused.

Illustration.

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

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

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

Provided that this exception shall not extend to—

- (a) the intentional causing of death, or the attempting to cause death;
- (b) the doing of anything which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or grievous hurt, or the curing of any grievous disease or infirmity;
- (c) the voluntary causing of hurt, or to the attempting to cause hurt, for any purpose other than the preventing of death or hurt;
- (*d*) the abetment of any offence, to the committing of which offence it would not extend.

Illustrations.

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

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- (c) लीर एस्फ्रम में में एक होते होते हैं जा कि एक उपके मार्थ स्थापित एक प्राप्त कार्य स्थाप होते जा है जो होते ह्म जो कार्य आध्या कार्य के साथ कार्य कार
 - (d) स्थित करणा करणा करणा करणा करणा माने करणा जा करणा जा करणा जा करणा करणा करणा करणा करणा करणा करणा जा जा जा जा

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॥ है रुवायम गामक वार्कम प्रतर्भंद शिक्र A , उमगुप्रितर्स्य क्रम प्रवारहं दूरूम वार्क्रम विकास भर्मे बिचार्च म

र्षाष्ट्र गणि प्रशास प्रश्रम ന്നുക്കുന്ന സ്കുക്കു र्रुप्रचर⁰एए स्रिकेस ॥ ਤੈਂਗਕ ਤਕਨੀ ਤਿਝੀਆ

- चां करें उत्पादक प्रमाण अर्देश के माण अर्देश हो के प्रमाण अर्देश के प्रमाण गाउएर ;ीउठीयोग्रा उत्रेक सैन गाउएर उञ्चर्य गाउएर उज्जात उसमा उसमा उसमा है कर हो स्वर्म सिन
- [®]राम प्रध्यम ीगक्रफ रिविशा र रिवेफ उपर्वत प्रज्ञतर्थं मधम उर्हाध दरिस ग<u>थर</u>्भे र रहेर र र प्रमाधिष्क (d) गानद्रभा रीष्य नामा वर्षमा प्रभाग प्रभाग प्रभाग व्यापा कर्य क्रिया प्रभाग
- ॥ क्रिष्ठभागा प्रमण दर्गणाम रहे हर्दम
- **९८**. നംमल ६५,८६ मान्य १९३५ प्रस्ता १९३५ प्रस्तु मान्य प्रत्याम मान्य १९३५ मान्य १९४५ मान्य १९४५ मान्य र्डरफ र्डर रजन्यायः गान्यभ्य, र्डर प्रायानजन्यायः गान्यभ्य, र्डर रजन्यायः सहस्र दर्णोम रोन्धाप्र रर्रम भामक्रेष्टरम ॥ 'ऋषांध्यस्य-पार्व्यक्षा ऋषीलपाठम रहें हम्भ उत्थ्य रमरपारि भिन्नरूपा॰रमण

क्ष्ये हार्य स्थान व्य ಸುಗಾಗು ಗುರುಗುತ್ತು टुर्ग्यागार्यक्र ॥

*⊼ଟ୍୯୪୭ଫଂଫ*୯୯ 🏾

(ിഒഴലങ്കാരുന്ന് ഒഴാമ് ഉചയ ന്നുകാണ് മായെ അയാസ് വിത്യാ വിത്രാ വിത്യാ വിത്യാ വിത്യാ വിത്രാ വിത്യാ വിത്യാ വിത്യാ വിത്യാ വിത്രാ വിത്യാ വിത്രാ വിത്യാ വിത്രാ വിത്രാ വിത്രാ വിത്രാ വിത്രാ വിത്യാ വിത്രാ വിത്രവിത്രാ വിത്രാ വിത് വിത്രാ വി ਠਾੱਟ ਹਟਾੰਡ ਵਜਦਸ਼ੀਹ ਜਿਲਦਾਜ਼ਾ-ਦਸਤਾ ਵਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਵਰਤਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਲਜਲਤਾਂਸ਼ ਜਿਵਤਾਜ਼ਾਂਦ ਜਾਰਦਨ ਤਕਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਲਲਡਾ ਜਿਹਾ ਰਿਸ਼ हमगुणिक प्राथम के कि प्राप्त कर्षण मध्य प्राप्त कर्षण मध्य प्राप्त कर्षण प्रमुप्त कर्षण मध्य प्राप्त मध्य प्राप्त कर्षण प्रमुप्त कर्षण मध्य प्राप्त कर्षण मध्य प्राप्त कर्षण मध्य प्राप्त कर्षण मध्य प्राप्त कर्षण प्रमुप्त कर्षण मध्य प्राप्त कर्षण प्रमुप्त कर्मण प्रमुप्त कर क्रिक्स कर्मण प्रमुप्त कर क्रिक्स कर्मण प्रमुप्त ಗ್ರಿಶಿಕ್ಕನಗ್ಗಾತ ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಬಿಡುಗುತ್ತುಗೆ ಇನ್ನಸ್ ಎಟ್ ಕ್ರಾಮ್ ಕ್ರಾಮಗ್ ಕ್ರಾಮ್ ಚಿತ್ರವಿಗುತ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಕ ಸ್ಥಾಮ ಕ್ರಮ್ ಕ್ರಾಮಗ *ਨੇ*ਨਟ ਟ*ੱਸ਼° ॥

%0. ामि प्राप्त हिंग में प्राप्त चित्र हिंग में प्राप्त चित्र हिंग में प्राप्त चित्र हिंग मिल्ले चि ॥ चर्डा रूप उप्तरं गाउद के प्राप्त हिन्स के अध्यान स्थान कार्य माज्य होने प्राप्त के प्राप्त ज्ञान ४७र्सम एसमा प्रमाधिक प्रमन्त्री नार्या क्रम्म हर्प्य हर्प्य हर्प्य हर्प्य ह्या ह्या हaम्म ह्या ह्या ह्या हिंद

॥ दर्जण दस्त्रं पर्वा पर्वा पर्वा विकास विकास

- (a) አንደብር ወይል መውጣያ መመረመን አንደብ የመውጣያ መውጣያ እንደሚያ (b)
- इर्डेय राजन्त्रमण पाठक वर्ड दर्र राजन्य होता होता चाजका माराज्यमण माराज्यमण माराज्यमण माराज्यमण माराज्यमण माराज्यमण माराज्यमण स्वापन
- (c) ೧೯೮೮ ರಚ್ಚು ಅವರ ಇದ್ದು ಸುವರ್ಣ ಬಿಸ್ಕಾರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಸ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕಾರ್ ಬ್ಯಾಸ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕಾರ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕಾರ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕಾರ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕಾರ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕಾರ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕಾರ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕಾರ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕಾರ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕಾರ್ ಬಿಸ್ಕ್ ಬಿಸ್ **୯५**ጆቄ៤ የፌዴሬ የሚያ እንዲርል!
 - ॥ द°5नाक राज्यार्थ्य क्यार्यः प्यार्थे कर रेर पाठव राज्य हा स्वार्थ अध्यक्ष अध्यक्ष अध्यक्ष पाठव राज्य विकास (d)

5टलजभः लहली 🏻 ॥

॥ त्रेत्र प्रतर्

be trepanned. A, not intending Z's death, but in good faith, for Z's benefit, performs the trepan before Z recovers his power of judging for himself. A has committed no offence.

- (2) Z is carried off by a tiger. A fires at the tiger knowing it to be likely that the shot may kill Z, but not intending to kill Z, and in good faith intending Z's benefit. A's bullet gives Z a mortal wound. A has committed no offence.
- (3) A, a surgeon, sees a child suffer an accident which is likely to prove fatal unless an operation be immediately performed. There is no time to apply to the child's guardian. A performs the operation in spite of the entreaties of the child, intending, in good faith, the child's benefit. A has committed no offence.
- (4) A is in a house which is on fire, with Z, a child. People below hold out a blanket. A drops the child from the house top, knowing it to be likely that the fall may kill the child, but not intending to kill the child, and intending, in good faith, the child's benefit. Here, even if the child is killed by the fall, A has committed no offence.

Explanation.—Mere pecuniary benefit is not benefit within the meaning of sections 26, 27 and this section.

Communication made in good faith.

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

Illustration.

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

Act to which a person is compelled by threats.

32. Except murder, and offences against the State punishable with death, nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is compelled to do it by threats, which, at the time of doing it, reasonably cause the apprehension that instant death to that person will otherwise be the consequence:

Provided that the person doing the act did not of his own accord, or from a reasonable apprehension of harm to himself short of instant death, place himself in the situation by which he became subject to such constraint.

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

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

Act causing slight harm.

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

Of right of private defence

Things done in private defence.

35. Every person has a right, subject to the restriction

Right of private defence of body and of property.

- **35.** Every person has a right, subject to the restrictions contained in section 37, to defend—
 - (a) his own body, and the body of any other person, against any offence affecting the human body;

34. Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence.

(b) the property, whether movable or immovable, of himself or of any other

- (%) Z प्राणी ध्वाँ प्रसट आर्याणाजी ॥ एभार्स ख्वेत्रजाठी प्रक्रात उत्तर होत होत होते हैं उत्तर होत है उत्तर होत है उत्तर होत होते हैं अप प्रस्ति है अप प्रस्ति होता है अप प्रस्ति होता है अप प्रस्ति होता है अप प्रस्ति है अप प्रस्ति होता है अप प्रस्ति होता है अप प्रस्ति है अप प्रस्ति
- (३) A ਘਾਨੀ में देविष प्रम पस्त्र, Z, प्यां प्रमा कि उठिएए तें ॥ में के तर्वेष मिणि क्रिणीय एक्स में के ॥ AC प्रांप प्रमाणिक प्र

ത്രത്നോ के कार्या ।-നം പ്രൂപ്പം വര്യായ വര്യാ വര്യാ

ਲੇਗੀ-ਲੇਲੇ ਘਾਨੀ ਘੁਛੂਲ ਹੈਟੇ ਲਵਾ ਰਾਨਟ ਦਾ ਨਾਲੀ ॥ %?. ਘੁਸ਼ਤ ਡੇਟਰਾਰ ਰੇਨਟਾਰ ਅੰਤ ਸ਼ੇਤਰਰ ਘੁਸ਼ਖ਼ਨ ਘੁਨੀ ਘੁਰੀਜ਼ੁਸ਼ਰ ਸ਼ੀਘੰਨ ਘੁਕੁਸ਼ੀ ਘੁੰਘਰਰਸ਼ੀਕਸ਼ਘਾ ਅੰਖਰਕੀ, ਸ਼ੁਕੂ ਅੱਠ ਸ਼ੀਘੰਨ ਘੁਕੁਸ਼ ਘੁਰੇਸ਼ਰ ਘੁਰੇਤ ਘੁਸ਼ਣਾਘਾਨ ਤੰਘਨਕਰ ਲਈ ਸ਼ਿਖ਼ਨ ਘੁਕੁਸ਼ਰ ਪ੍ਰਤੇਤ ਘੁਸ਼ਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੇਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੇਤ ਘੁਸ਼ਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੇਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੇਤ ਘੁਸ਼ਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੇਤ ਘੁਸ਼ਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੇਤ ਘੁਸ਼ਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੇਤ ਪ੍ਰਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੇਤ ਪ੍ਰਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੇਤ ਪ੍ਰਤ ਪ੍ਰਤੇਤ ਪ੍

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गणणील हरूँ दियोम-१२ ऋतर्षण मधन घरोष्ठा गण्डस्य ग<u>भर</u>्थे । उत्रंण गणीन-१२ ऋतर्षण मधन-१२ ऋणणेन-१२ ऋतर्षण पणि एक्टर्स हें हमें स्थान हर्षेत्र हम्म पण्डस हर्षेत्र हम्म पण्डस हर्षेत्र हम्म एचल । व्याप्त स्थान हर्षेत्र हम्म हर्पेत्र हम्म हर्षेत्र हम्म हर्पेत्र हम्म हर्षेत्र हम्म हर्षेत्र हम्म हर्षेत्र हम्म हर्षेत्र हम्म हर्षेत्र हम्म हर्ये हर्षेत्र हम्म हर्षेत्र हम्म हर्षेत्र हम्म हर्षेत्र हम्म हर्ये हर्ये हर्पेत्र हम्म हर्ये हर्पेत्र हम्म हर्ये हर्य

ਅਲਾਗਾਹ शेणां ន-ਤੁਬੇਦ ਸਦਿਸ਼ੀਆिवाणी \mathbf{m} चंत्र चस्त हेर्निष्ठ सिक्षेत्र सिक्षेत्र सिस्ति, एमग्रुस, सिस्तुव प्रियाणिवाणी \mathbf{m} उत्तर सिस्ति हेर्निष्ठ सिस्ति सिस्ति हेर्निष्ठ सिस्ति हेर्निष्ठ

प्राप्तामाम्यात्रेष्ठ प्राप्तियः स्वयाः ॥ ጽቶመው ይላይ አመድ የመነዝ አብርመ ከተለም መደመ አመድ የሚያ መደመው አመድ የሚያ መደመው አመድ የሚያ መደመው አመድ የመደመው አመድ የመደመው አመድ የመደመው አመድ የመደመው የመደመው አመድ የመደመው የመደመው አመድ የመደመው የመደመ

णर गिष्ठ अः अः चार्क व्यत्य वित्र चित्र च

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- କ । ਜਿੱਧ ਨੇ ਤੁਕਰੀ ਘੁਜ਼ਾਸ਼ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਨਾ ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਨਾ ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀ ਸ਼ੁਕਰ ਨਾ ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਨਾ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ
- (b) ਜਨੇਸਾ ਹੁਣ ਤਨ ਲੜਾ ਸੁਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ ਕਰਦੇਸ਼ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਜਨੇਸ਼ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਣਾ ਹ

person, against any act which is an offence falling under the definition of theft, robbery, mischief or criminal trespass, or which is an attempt to commit theft, robbery, mischief or criminal trespass.

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

Right of private defence against act of a person of unsound mind,

Illustrations.

- (a) Z, a person of unsound mind, attempts to kill A; Z is guilty of no offence. But A has the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were sane.
- (b) A enters by night a house which he is legally entitled to enter. Z, in good faith, taking A for a house-breaker, attacks A. Here Z, by attacking A under this misconception, commits no offence. But A has the same right of private defence against Z, which he would have if Z were not acting under that misconception.
 - **37.** (1) There is no right of private defence,—
 - (a) against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, though that act, may not be strictly justifiable by law;

Acts against which there is no right of private defence.

- (b) against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by the direction of a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, though that direction may not be strictly justifiable by law;
- (c) in cases in which there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities.
- (2) The right of private defence in no case extends to the inflicting of more harm than it is necessary to inflict for the purpose of defence.

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

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

38. The right of private defence of the body extends, under the restrictions specified in section 37, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the assailant, if the offence which occasions the exercise of the right be of any of the descriptions hereinafter enumerated, namely:—

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

- (a) such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of such assault;
- (b) such an assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such assault;
 - (c) an assault with the intention of committing rape;
 - (d) an assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust;
 - (e) an assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting;

चानिष्य गानिष्य गानिष्य जानी सिंट ३५, तस्य हेल् गानिष्य रेट एंटी सिंह स्वामित स्वामित स्वामित स्वामित स्वामित स แ ใวสม ठीभाग रीभाग ४०० हा भारत प्रभार प्रभार प्रमाण

ী୩୪*ଟ*ଏଅ ବ୍ୟ,୪୯୪୯) 1፳፳ሠ ୪୬′୫୩, ,ଅሕመ ﺳ୪ፔ ୪ጵ ୪*ଟ*ଏଆ ሕመ \digamma ଏଇ ୪୯୩ଅଅଅ ୪୫ \red{m} ଅପ୍ର ୬୫ र्याधीम माधारण आयाद रूप प्रस्ता त्रेंपा एक माधार माधार होता है। से साम से साम होता होता है से साम से साम से साम ਕਲੂਟ ਕੁਰੇਵਿਤ ਕ੍ਰੇਸ਼ਰਾਵਿਤ ਕਰਮਾ ਹੈ ਤਹਾ ਜ਼ਰਮ ਕਾਰਨਲਟ ਜ਼ਰਮ ਕਾਰੀ ਕਾਰਨਲਰ ਲਗੇ, ਸ਼ਹਿਕਾਨ ਸੁਲਗਿਜ਼ਘਾਟ ਹਰਸਾ ਕਲਾਮਿ । ਗਿਜਾਇਤੈ ਡਿਲਾਖਟਾਂਡ ਹਡ਼ਡਾ ਸਦੇਜ਼ ਡੁਡਾ ਘਰਫ਼ ਹਾਘਟੰਜ਼ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਲਾਹਨ ਝਹਾਡਜ਼ੇ ਸਨ ਗਿਲਭਾਰਮ ਘੱਛ ਝਟਾੰਡ ਗਿਜਾਦਰੀ

ਘੁਸ਼ਲ ਸ਼੍ਰੇਸ਼ਜ਼ ਟ੍ਰੌ<u>ਡ</u>ਜ਼ਲ चारुक्र गिममण तर्भणीम रूपार्भ गात्रण रत्था। भार्यभू ിച്ച≾മംധ-ച്ചസ് व्याप्रयागुर

5टलजभ°७७७९७ ॥

- (a) Zਲ, ਸੇਨ੍ਹ ਸੇਖਆ ਸ਼ਵਿੰਘੇਨ ਘਸ਼ਟ, Aਲੂ ਡੇਖਟਲ ਡੇਖਟਸੀ; Z ਘੁਲੀ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ੇਤ ਗੁਸ਼ਖ਼ਲ ਟੱੱਡਾ ॥ ਘਲ਼ਲੂ Airlਲੂ ਟਏਨਾਸੀ ॥ ਤਾਜ ਤੋਂ ਜਿਲਦੀ ਹੈ ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਹੈ. ਜ਼ਨੀ ਜ਼ਿਣੇ ਜ਼ਨ ਹੋਣ ਦਾ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਨੀ ਜ਼ਨੇ ਜ਼ਨੇ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਨੇ ਜ਼ਿਲੇ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਨੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ
- (b) AC ਜ਼੍ਰੇਗਾਹ ਘੇਨਵਾਜਿ ਜ਼ੁਆ ਨਵਦ ਸੰਦਰਾਜਿ ਤਾਰ ਟੁੱਝ ਲੁਜ ਘੁਜ਼ਕ ਦੁਗ਼ਹੀਤਕ ਸੰਗੀ ॥ ZC, ਘੁਵਰ ਹੈਟਰਾਜ ਟੂਐਨਟਟ, Aਣ੍ রুদের দেশের স্থায় আদ আঁচত ব'রত, Zూ বेছর্ম্বর ॥ দুপেরি Zত, আপুণ্ডর স্কেব্রুড আপাদে। দুর্নর Aর বৈছর্মুষরত, ਸਤਾ ਹਾਘਵੰਜ਼ ਇਸ , ਤੋਂ ਗਾਨ ਬਹਾਡਜ਼ ਸਨ ੀ ਆਬਾਆ-ਘੱਛ ਬਟਾੰਘ ੀ ਗਟਾਹੰਤ ਲਾਘਾੰਨਜ਼ੀ ਇਹ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਤੋਂ ਲਾਘਾ ਸਦੇਜ਼ ਸੰਬਾ ਸਦੇਜ਼ । ਹਿਸਸਚੇੱਤ ਕਿਲ<u>ਜ਼ਿਲ</u>ਲ ਘਲਸ਼ ਲੰਕਜ਼ ਸਿਲੂਡ ਭਾਤਸਕੰਨ ਬਟਾਂਅਡ
- --,°vರ್ಶ ಗಾರತ್ಯಂ-ಗಾರ್ ಕರ್ನು ಗಾರನ್ನು ಗಾರ್ ಕರ್ನು .**ಜ**.

रद'ग्रा गार्त्य र യര ീചമൗംഗ-മ്പ് द<u>्भ</u>ात प्रशासकार ह<u>म्पर</u>

- ीगरील एमक दर्काम रहेर चारदा गमरीम रिवार चार्य चार्य पार्य प्रचा अर्थ ह्या मिल्ट चिष्य विकार अर्थ । एअड्रा गाउड के हम ए लेबार लेबार लेबार का उपार्थ के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स्वाप ንመጌግሮር መฎዙን መጽብረመ አምብረመ አምብረመ የብሏመ መፈተመ የብሏመ ያብሏመ የብሏመ ያብሏመን መገመ ነው። እንደ ነው የብሏመ ያብሏመን ነው። እንደ ነው የብሏመን ነው። እንደ ነው። እንደ ነው የብሏመን ነው። እንደ ነው። እንደ
- ያያያዝ*ፈ*ሳ**ፓ** የጀፈሳ**ፓ**
 - ॥ जव्याणिला व के मत्म हिन्दी के मार्थ का विकास का कार्य का विकास का विकास का विकास का विकास का विकास का विकास
- ीगलर्ठर्थः र्यम रीग्रा पामलीगमलर्ग्या गारञ्गल-पार्क रूर्४मण लन्मा लिए पार गारञ्जल-पार्क रत्रं पानर्र्ज (२) ॥ ॰रपार्थ अठण्यार्थ-ज्ञाम प्रजन्

ण्यार्वेस ठतर्व ठितर्वणीस ४१४ चार्यर गिमरीस हमगी०म हम त्रांची हो विषय विषय चार्या १ सामर्थ प्रचारिस ीगमण पाठक ही तरें ए उमण केंग्र पाठक भागरंशीम एमण तर्भीम, तिल्वस्तारं साम रहेर राजे गाधर भेरा तिल्वासकें ॥ 'रायाध्या हुस वर्ष मार्था अर्थ मार्थ अर्थ अर्थ मार्थ मार्थ अर्थ मार्थ अर्थ मार्थ अर्थ मार्थ मार्थ अर्थ मार्थ अर्थ मार्य अर्थ मार्थ मार्थ अर्थ मार्य अर्थ मार्य अर्थ मार्य अर्थ मार्थ मार्य मार्थ मार्य मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्य मार्य मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्य मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्य मार्य मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्य मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्य मार्य मार्थ मार्य मार्य मार्य मार्य मार्य मार्थ मार्य मार्य

सधम गिरुएक जाथर्थेय उपार्टम हुम जायर गायर गायर गायर वाज वर्ष मायर हुम निवास का मायर हुम निवास के स्व वैं चर्चा, यह का मान्य के प्रमाण का स्वर्थ का साम होते हैं से साम होते हैं से साम होते हैं है के सम्माण कर का स ,जिङ्ठभटर्व प्रचर्तेम, जिङ्ठभट्टे च्यर इट्रम प्रचार्य म इम्जाधिक्य ग<u>ाभर</u>भ्य, जिङ्ठ<u>भछ</u>दर्व, ब्रम पर्कें इपिरेंट पार्टम । जिरुधारी जिरु प्रमाणिक

שיב, ਨਾਂ ਸੰਘਰ ਪਤਾ ਦੇ ਗਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਗਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਗਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਗਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਗਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਗਾਰਤ ਹੈ ਜਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਗਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਗਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਗਾਰਤ ਦੇ $m{x}$ ਦੇ $m{x}$ गार अराध स्टर्य से साम राजा है है कि सार कि मार कि मार कि साम कि मार कि से साम कि मार कि साम है कि साम है कि स - : जिहरत्रं, त्यार्क्यण तह्य त्यार्क्यण प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्य प्राप्त प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्य

गिर्द्धा गार्धियाद മ്പ സ്വ य,णायद हेस्र ४७२७५इम-५५

- (a) प्राप्त हिंस चें के प्राप्त हिंस प्राप्त के कि वा सण प्रस्तातिक सम्मानिक स्वर्मातिक स्वर्याति
- ใวग π र्थ ក្នុំ អាយែធ ទន់១៦ ខុមរាយេធ រា $\underline{\alpha}$ ស្ងប បាយេធ ខាត្តបាលែ បារស់ ប្រាស់ ប្រាស់ សន់១៦ ខុមរាយេធ (d) स्म रहें उमगारी एक एक मध्य मध्य मध्य हैं प्राप्त प्रति प्रति
 - ;ਜ਼ਾਡਾ ਨਾਲਤਾਰ ਹਾਹਕਾਰ ਜਾਤਾਰਿਸਟੀ ਜਾਲਾਨ ਸਾਰੇ (a)
 - ;สม ชัสยร์ บบส บาส บาส ชบขอส เด็นแบ ชช์ เปลา ชลส เมา ทั้ง เสา (b)
 - (e) हेर ए४७७ माध्या गाध्य प्रश्ना माध्य एवं (व)

- (f) an assault with the intention of wrongfully confining a person, under circumstances which may reasonably cause him to apprehend that he will be unable to have recourse to the public authorities for his release;
- (g) an act of throwing or administering acid or an attempt to throw or administer acid which may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequence of such act.
- When such right extends to causing any harm other than death.
- **39.** If the offence be not of any of the descriptions specified in section 38, the right of private defence of the body does not extend to the voluntary causing of death to the assailant, but does extend, under the restrictions specified in section 37, to the voluntary causing to the assailant of any harm other than death.

Commencement and continuance of right of private defence of body.

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

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

- **41.** The right of private defence of property extends, under the restrictions specified in section 37, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the wrong-doer, if the offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which, occasions the exercise of the right, be an offence of any of the descriptions hereinafter enumerated, namely:—
 - (a) robbery;
 - (b) house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise;
 - (c) mischief by fire or any explosive substance committed on any building, tent or vessel, which building, tent or vessel is used as a human dwelling, or as a place for the custody of property;
 - (d) theft, mischief, or house-trespass, under such circumstances as may reasonably cause apprehension that death or grievous hurt will be the consequence, if such right of private defence is not exercised.

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

Commencement and continuance of right of private defence of property.

- **43.** The right of private defence of property,—
- (a) commences when a reasonable apprehension of danger to the property commences;
- (b) against theft continues till the offender has effected his retreat with the property or either the assistance of the public authorities is obtained, or the property has been recovered;
- (c) against robbery continues as long as the offender causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint or as long as the fear of instant death or of instant hurt or of instant personal restraint continues;
- (d) against criminal trespass or mischief continues as long as the offender continues in the commission of criminal trespass or mischief;
- (e) against house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise continues as long as the house-trespass which has been begun by such house-breaking continues.
- **44.** If in the exercise of the right of private defence against an assault which reasonably causes the apprehension of death, the defender be so situated that he cannot effectually

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

- (f) सिंध के अधे प्रदेश प्राचेत हैं प्रति स्वाधित हैं प्रति कार्या प्रति स्वाधित हैं प्रति स्वाधित हैं प्रति स्वाधित हैं प्रति स्वाधित हैं प्रति स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित हैं स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित स्वाधित हैं स्वाधित स्वा
- (g) उधार्था अध्याप्त क्षेश्वर्था पार्थ्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र क्षेत्र भाष्ट्र केस्र केस

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- - (b) पूसि उचार सण्या ज्ञात्र सार्वे कार्य में क्रिक्ष होता है जिल्ला होता है जिल्ला होता है जिल्ला होता है जिल्ला है जिल्ला होता है जिल्ला है जिल

 - (d) ឃាលាក្រុមន ខាល់ភាគ ឃាំភាន ឃាំឃា-លាចនាគាំ ភាយ ឃាលា លាខែចែប<u>តាន</u> នាតា លាន បង្ខេចកា ជំអាច លំដោយ លាំឃារកា ឃាំបាន ក្នុង ខាល់ បាន បង្ខែការ ប្រជាពល បាចិត្ត ប្រជាពល ប្រជាពល ប្រជាពល ប្រជាពល ប្រជាពល បាចិត្ត ប្រជាពល បា

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गार गारणः ज्यां क्र

28. Шविष्णाम् एक एक एक प्राण्ण एक एक एक प्राण्ण प्राण प्राण्ण प्राण्ण प्राण्ण प्राण्ण प्राण्ण प्राण प्राण प्राण प्राण प्राण प्राण प्राण प्राण्ण प्राण्ण प्राण्ण प्राण्ण प्राण्ण प्राण प्राण्ण प्राण्ण प्राण प्राण प्राण्ण प्राण प्

--,ਘਵ ੀगा४७°೧- யம் ਜ਼ੁੱਜ਼-ਭਾਰ ਨਟ'ਧਾ ੀगत्रंज .**%**

- (c) ឃម្ភិត $\sqrt{2}$ នេះ អេចក្រុម អាចក្រុម អាចក្រ
- (d) <u>ਅਰ</u>ਿਜ਼ਾਿਰਾਜਾ ਰੇਦਰ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਜਨਾਦਾਨ ਦਖ<u>ਨਾਰ</u>ਾ ਘਰੇਦਤਾ ਕਰਦਾ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਦਸ਼ਾ ਹੋਵਰ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਦੁਕਤਾ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਦੁਕਤਾ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਜਨਾਦੀ ਹੋਵਰ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਜਨਾਦੀ ਹੈਦਰ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਜਨਾਦੀ ਹੈਦਰ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਦੁਕਤਾ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਜਨਾਦੀ ਹੈਦਰ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਜਨਾਦੀ ਹੈਦਰ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਜਨਾਦੀ ਹੈਦਰ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਜਨਾਦੀ ਹੈਦਰ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਜਨਾਦੀ ਹੈਦਰ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਜਨਾਦੀ ਹੈਦਰ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਜਨਾਦਿਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ ਦੇ ਸੰਨਾਦਿਤ
- 38. ଅଶ୍ୱାଲ୍ୟ ସ୍ଥଳ । उस्ता ।

exercise that right without risk of harm to an innocent person, his right of private defence extends to the running of that risk.

Illustration.

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

CHAPTER IV

OF ABETMENT, CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY AND ATTEMPT

of abetment

45. A person abets the doing of a thing, who—

Abetment of a thing.

- (a) instigates any person to do that thing; or
- (b) engages with one or more other person or persons in any conspiracy for the doing of that thing, if an act or illegal omission takes place in pursuance of that conspiracy, and in order to the doing of that thing; or
 - (c) intentionally aids, by any act or illegal omission, the doing of that thing.

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

Illustration.

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

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

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

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

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

Illustrations.

- (a) A instigates B to murder C. B refuses to do so. A is guilty of abetting B to commit murder.
- (b) A instigates B to murder D. B in pursuance of the instigation stabs D. D recovers from the wound. A is guilty of instigating B to commit murder.

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

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ीगतर्यं विष्णार्थम किराधरार्थ्य में मार्ग समरीम प्राप्यत्म ॥ तर्रस्थं उम्रण मरीम र्राध ४५६ प्राप्यत्म विष्ण A ಹಂತ್ರಾಣ್ಯ ಪ್ರಾಣ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಿಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಯ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ ಸ್ಟ್ರಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ ಸ್ಟ್ರಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಥಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಟ್ರಾಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಟಿಣ್ಣ ಸ್ಟ್ಣ हुरतान्त्रमण वार्णा प्रावर्म विष्ठ भित्राति मुंगार हुरतान्त्राति । विष्ठ भित्राति विष्ठ प्रावर्भ विष्ठ विष्ठ विष्ठ विष्ठ ण^भण्यत्र यह मा वित्र प्रमाण होता है जिल्ला

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- पार्ट्स, रोप्पार्गा पा॰रास त्रहर्ष्ट सप्प पारद्व रामण त्रिक्षीस. २६

ीगमण भेगार ጠ₆ዴ. የ፰₆ዴ አል₈ዴ ዘ

- (b) **प्रा**था प्रतार के प्राथम के प्रतार के प ਕਾਲ ਹੈ ਤੋਂ ਦਰਾਵਿਸ਼ਾ ਦਰ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਦ गानिद्रभूत द्वाचा अध्याः द्वाचा

ማፎጭ" 1- ዜየወን መዙር, ዙዕር ጵር ወፅዌን ዙወን ፵፫ መያኔመ ምራኒን ይላን ተመጀመ መደር የመጽነመን መደር የመጽነመን ተመጀመመ መደር የመጽነመን መደር የመጽነመን ተመጀመመ ਗਾਰਪਤ ਗਰਪਤ ਸਾਰਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਸਾਰਪਤਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਰਜ ਦਾ ਭਾਜ਼ ਜ਼ਾਰੇ ਦਾ ਹਨ ਜਾਰਜ਼ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹ अफर्ट उतर्व उतर्व कार्य वाधिक के स्वयं का अध्यक्ष कार्य का अध्यक्ष कार्य का अध्यक्ष मा अध्यक्ष मा अध्यक्ष मा अध्यक्ष

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ли<u>хਰ</u>ਵੀਂш ਢਾੇਵਾਂਨਿਰਾ ਢਾਜ਼ ਢਾੇਨਰਾਂਤਿ A ਢਾਨਾਂ ਕੇਲ਼ਾਤਨ ਵਾਜ਼ਾ Z ਵੇਦੁਣ ਕੇਰਾ<u>ਵਨ</u> ਨਾਰਜਾਨ, B ਜ਼ੁਲੂ ਨਜ਼ਰੂਰਦ ਜ਼ਨੇਦ ਲੇਦ C ಹುರ್ zರ್ ತಿನರ ತೆಲಾತ ಕಿರತ ಸೆಕ್ಕ್ ಹು ಹಾರ ಹಸತ ಸಾರ್ಣಿ, ಹಸ್ತಕತ ಸೆರ್ಲ ಹಕ್ಕ ಹೆಡ್ಡು ಹಾಗು ಹರ್ zರ್ ಹಿಸ್ಟ್ ಹಿಸ್ ਘਾਨੀ ZCl ភិភប A ಹ ಸೆಸ್ ಹರ BC ឆ្គម់ខាំ, ਘੁਜ਼ਾਨ੍ਹਾਂਘ ਜ਼ਿਲੀਜ਼ ਘਾਣੇ ਨਜ਼੍ਰਦ A ರ ಸೆಸ್ ಹರ C. ಕ್ಲ ಜಿಸ್ ಕರಿ । ਜ਼ਾਨੀਲ B ರ C ಕ್ಲ ਸੰਗਿਅਫਿਲਲ ਸਾਹਿਧ ਸ਼ਾਮਿਖਤੀ॥

ल्राचा अ*ा.* ज्याप अ ॥-प्रभाप समार्ग स्वामम् स्वाप अंकितीर्जं समेज दर्शन स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप समार्ग स्वाप समार्ग स्व र्ज्य हुन प्रमाणक आर्थित स्वास क्षेत्र त्राप्त कार्य स्वास क्षेत्र हुन स्वास क्षेत्र हुन स्वास क्षेत्र हुन स्व ॥ उँदर् उदर् विवास वाल्यम ब्रहाँय ब्राम भावाम विष्ठामा

॥ ਡਿਲਖਿਟੈਂਪਹਟਾੰਨ गरणर ਹਜਗਲਾ ਟਾੰਡੀਜ਼ ਨੀਨਮਾਅ

 $\|$ ਟਨਿ ਨਲੰਟ ਪੱਸ ਲਣਾਂਟ ਲਗ ਘਰਜ਼ ਹਾਜ਼ਸੰਨੰਜ ਹਲ਼ਾ ਟ $^{\prime}$ ਗੰਜ ਨੀਖੀ $\|$

 σ พระพา ระสะ โวพั σ พระพา แชน ชโวษใดยไส สชยห สนบหา ใหญ่ พระพา สะสะ โวพั σ พระพา หลัง พระพา หลัง พระพา หลัง พระพา พ वेंश्वर प्रचार मार्ने पत्र ग्राधिक प्रचार है कि प्रचार मार्ने पत्र स्वाधिक प्रचार मार्ने पत्र स्वाधिक प्रचार मार्ने पत्र स्वाधिक स्वाध

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- (a) AC Bg C ភੇਖCg హ്ш५टी . BC ऋछ और रोक्षः ॥ AC Bg ភੇਖCg హัш५आणी समेन टैं ॥
- (b) AC B ରୁ D ନିଧ୍ୟ ଓ ଆଉଉ ଆ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଓ ଅଧି ଓ ଅଷ୍ଟର ଅଷ୍ଟର ଅଧି ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅଧି । । । ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଓ ଅଧି ଓ ଅଧି କଥା । । ଓ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଓ ଅଧି ଓ ଅଧି । A. C B. ਕੁ ਨੇਖਆਲ ਹੈ ਆਖੇਸ਼ਾ ਜ਼ਿਸ਼ੇਤ ਰੈ ॥

ठमा ठेष्ट सक्ष र्मिस एक्स एक्सी माञ्च के एक्सी माञ्च के एक्सी माञ्च के किस है के स्वर्ध हैं से माञ्च के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के स्वर्ध हैं से स्वर्ध हैं से स्वर्ध हैं से साथ के साथ का साथ के साथ का साथ का साथ के साथ का स ਦਾਲਕਾਹਿਤ ਰਾਜ ਦਾ ਦਾ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ แ ใวชสฑ์ร ๕เพาฉุสม ชพุส ภาษิชหว มาระสห์ โภาชั้ร คลิส ภาษิชหว

Illustrations.

- (a) A, with a guilty intention, abets a child or a person of unsound mind to commit an act which would be an offence, if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence, and having the same intention as A. Here A, whether the act be committed or not, is guilty of abetting an offence.
- (b) A, with the intention of murdering Z, instigates B, a child under seven years of age, to do an act which causes Z's death. B, in consequence of the abetment, does the act in the absence of A and thereby causes Z's death. Here, though B was not capable by law of committing an offence, A is liable to be punished in the same manner as if B had been capable by law of committing an offence, and had committed murder, and he is therefore subject to the punishment of death.
- (c) A instigates B to set fire to a dwelling-house. B, in consequence of his unsoundness of mind, being incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is wrong or contrary to law, sets fire to the house in consequence of A's instigation. B has committed no offence, but A is guilty of abetting the offence of setting fire to a dwelling-house, and is liable to the punishment provided for that offence.
- (d) A, intending to cause a theft to be committed, instigates B to take property belonging to Z out of Z's possession. A induces B to believe that the property belongs to A. B takes the property out of Z's possession, in good faith, believing it to be A's property. B, acting under this misconception, does not take dishonestly, and therefore does not commit theft. But A is guilty of abetting theft, and is liable to the same punishment as if B had committed theft.

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

Illustration.

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

Explanation 5.—It is not necessary to the commission of the offence of abetment by conspiracy that the abettor should concert the offence with the person who commits it. It is sufficient if he engages in the conspiracy in pursuance of which the offence is committed.

Illustration.

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

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

Illustration.

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

Abetment outside India for offence in India. **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.

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- (b) AC, Zg ॐ४ए४៧ गरेजनवेष्ण वेऽटए, प्रजि निष्मी स्रोत्र वेष प्रणेज प्रस्त प्रेजनिष्ठ Bg Zा लिशि सिम प्रिक्त निष्मी स्रोत्र प्रस्ति प्राप्त प्रस्ति सिम प्राप्त प्रस्ति प्रस्
- (d) Aट ्रवेष्टर यस उणान्यएर ग्रोस्टर, B Zार्षा सग्रा प्रोफ्टर सहम प्रकृतमाँ टार्खा सग्रा प्रोफ्टर सहम टैंटर ग्रामण्टीय उणान्य प्रामण्टीय उणान्य प्रामण्टीय उणान्य प्रामण्टीय उणान्य प्रामण्टीय प्रामण्टीय उणान्य प्रामण्टीय उणान्य प्रामण्टीय प्

 \mathcal{O} एळ थेएए अंप्रास्त \mathcal{A} प्रसेप्टर उपम प्रस्त्र स्वाप्त प्रश्नेप्टर प्रश्नेप्टर उपम प्रश्नेप्टर उपम प्रस्त्र स्वाप्त स्वाप्त प्रश्नेप्टर प्रश्नेप्टर उपम प्रस्त्र प्रस्त्र प्रस्त्र प्रश्नेप्टर प्रश्नेप्टर उपम प्रस्ति ।

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८८२ विस्थात प्रत्यात प्रत्यात स्थान सहस्य हान स्थान स्थान

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A, गेย ช่วง, दें हो Хठ दें हो स्रोए दें हो साथ है सिक्ट के साथ है से स्वाप कार्य के साथ हो है से स्वाप कार्य के सिक्ट है से सिक्ट है सिक्ट है से सिक्ट है सिकट है सिक्ट है सिक्ट है सिक्ट है सिक्ट है सिकट है

२८. सिण्येत सण्यात स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त सक्ष्य सक्ष्य सक्ष्य सक्ष्य सुचान स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स

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Illustration.

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

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

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

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

Illustrations.

- (a) A instigates B to give false evidence. B, in consequence of the instigation, commits that offence. A is guilty of abetting that offence, and is liable to the same punishment as B.
- (b) A and B conspire to poison Z. A, in pursuance of the conspiracy, procures the poison and delivers it to B in order that he may administer it to Z. B, in pursuance of the conspiracy, administers the poison to Z in A's absence and thereby causes Z's death. Here B is guilty of murder. A is guilty of abetting that offence by conspiracy, and is liable to the punishment for murder.
- **50.** Whoever abets the commission of an offence shall, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention or knowledge from that of the abettor, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence which would have been committed if the act had been done with the intention or knowledge of the abettor and with no other.

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

Punishment of abetment if

51. When an act is abetted and a different act is done, the abettor is liable for the act done, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it:

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

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

Illustrations

- (a) A instigates a child to put poison into the food of Z, and gives him poison for that purpose. The child, in consequence of the instigation, by mistake puts the poison into the food of Y, which is by the side of that of Z. Here, if the child was acting under the influence of A's instigation, and the act done was under the circumstances a probable consequence of the abetment, A is liable in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had instigated the child to put the poison into the food of Y.
- (b) A instigates B to burn Z's house, B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. A, though guilty of abetting the burning of the house, is not guilty of abetting the theft; for the theft was a distinct act, and not a probable consequence of the burning.
- (c) A instigates B and C to break into an inhabited house at midnight for the purpose of robbery, and provides them with arms for that purpose. B and C break into the house, and being resisted by Z, one of the inmates, murder Z. Here, if that murder was the probable consequence of the abetment, A is liable to the punishment provided for murder.
- **52.** If the act for which the abettor is liable under section 51 is committed in addition to the act abetted, and constitute a distinct offence, the abettor is liable to punishment for each of the offences.

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

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A, वेंडे प्राप्त प्राप्त होते होते से अपरे होते से अपरे होते से अपरे होते से अपरे होते हैं प्राप्त से अपरे होते से अपरे होते से अपरे होते हैं प्राप्त से अपरे हैं प्राप्त से अपरे होते हैं प्राप्त से अपरे होते हैं प्राप्त से अपरे होते हैं प्राप्त से अपरे हैं से अपरे हैं प्राप्त से अपरे हैं से अपरे ह

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- (a) AC Bថ្ថ ឃម៌ ៤៩ mម៌ ឃាំបែខ ររី៣ ៤៩ \parallel BC, ររី៣ ៤mមែក ឃុំ ឃុំ mប់, mមំ mចំ mប់ mបំ mបំ mបំ mប់ mប់
- (b) A प्रस्ता प्रति हैं प्रति प्रत
- **२०.** யमें एउ अंडिंक संक्ष्म प्रताम से प्रताम के कार्या के साथ के उत्तर साथ के उत

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- (a) AC प्राचेण प्रसेष्ठ Zष्टा प्रिटिटेट प्रज्ञ क्रेस्टर सार्या ग्राधित सहस्य सहस्य क्रिस प्राचित सहस्य क्रिस सहस्य क्रिस सहस्य प्राचित सहस्य क्रिस सहस्य प्राचित सहस्य क्रिस सहस्य प्राचेण प
- (b) AC Bថ្ម विष्य मञ्जम स्ट्रियम सुर्वा, BC प्रम स्ट्रिय में क्रिय मार्थ मार्य मार्थ मार
- (c) AC B प्रस्तृण Cठू सि रैंधिठ ग्रुम प्रस्ति ट्रण्यानिक ट्रूप ॐएठण ग्रेएक्सिक रेंलिएएठ ग्रॅणस्टी, प्रस्तृण स्कूणिक्सण्य स्मिल्ण टए ग्रुम प्रकूष रेंलिनटण्य स्मिल्ण टए ग्रीम प्रकूण प्रस्तृण टए ग्रीम प्रकूण मेंलिक्सण्य टए ग्रीम प्रकृण मेंलिक्सण प्रस्ति स्थानिक स

Illustration.

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

Liability of abettor for an effect caused by act abetted different from that intended by abettor. **53.** When an act is abetted with the intention on the part of the abettor of causing a particular effect, and an act for which the abettor is liable in consequence of the abetment, causes a different effect from that intended by the abettor, the abettor is liable for the effect caused, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had abetted the act with the intention of causing that effect, provided he knew that the act abetted was likely to cause that effect.

Illustration.

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

Abettor present when offence is committed.

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

Abetment of offence punishable with imprisonment.

56. Whoever abets an offence punishable with imprisonment shall, if that offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment, and no express provision is made under this Sanhita for the punishment of such abetment, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for that offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term provided for that offence; or with such fine as is provided for that offence, or with both; and if the abettor or the person abetted is a public servant, whose duty it is to prevent the commission of such offence, the abettor shall be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for that offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the longest term provided for that offence, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

Illustrations.

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

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АС Вठू हिरोमाणी उच्च उँसिएए सिन्ने स्वेच आर्थित स्वेच आर्थित स्वेच अहे उत्तर स्वा अहे सिन्ने स्वेच अहे सिन्ने स्वा अहे सिन्ने स्वा अहे सिन्ने स्वा अहे सिन्ने सिन्ने स्वा अहे सिन्ने स

 ## अण्या कार्ये सम्बंध के साथ कार्य के साथ कार्य कार

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AC Bថ្ក Zॐ प्रेसट लेडिट लेण्णन्य डाँगस्वरी ॥ B, डाँगस्थामी सन्नें चौजर, Zॐ प्रेसर लेडिट लेण्णन्वरी ॥ सलीमी सन्नें चौजर Z लीजी ॥ सहम चलीत, ख्राभीमिष्ठ AC जैटरुकी प्रेसर लेडिट लोणन्वर चुक्र ए लीडिट चौजर केंद्र प्रेसर केंद्र प्रेसर लेडिट लोणन्वर चुक्र है केंद्र प्रेसर विकास करी केंद्र केंद्र केंद्र विकास करी केंद्र कें

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- 89 विष्य प्रश्वाप के अध्याप स्थान होते व्यक्त स्थान स्थान

AC BZ ZZ ਕੇਖਦਰ ਹਾਂ ਸਖਰੀ ॥ ਜਥੇ ਰਾਂ ਰਾਂ ਸਲ ਹਾ ਘਾਨੀ ਅੰਨਾ ॥ ਸ਼ਖ਼ ਸਿਲ BC Zm ਕੇਖਨਰਿ ਚਾੰਨਜ਼ਖ਼ ਜ਼ਰੇਜ਼ ਜ਼ਰੇਜ਼ ਗੁਰੂ ਨੂੰ ਲੈਪ ਸਿਲ ਹਾ ਗਿਲ ਹੈ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਹੈ

हेरिष्ट्रजूट उमर प्रेर सभेत्र देशस स्टब्स ग्रोगर ॥

ਙट्लङक्लटलीय ॥

(a) AC B፳ ឃម៌យ3 ፲፱፻፱፰ ፲፱፻፱

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

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

Illustration.

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

- **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,—
- Concealing design to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life.
- (a) if that offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years; or
- (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.

Illustration.

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

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,—

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

Illustration.

A, an officer of police, being legally bound to give information of all designs to commit robbery which may come to his knowledge, and knowing that B designs to commit robbery, omits to give such information, with intent to so facilitate the commission of that offence.

- (b) A, गाउरिल फेहिलिंग प्रसेट, सर्वेषाया उर्जेव प्रली दुर्थ उर्जें र ग्रीयर हिन्स स्वेषा एवं उर्जें रहिन स्वेषा व्यापा । सहम $\|$ ਨੰਨ ਬੀਂ ਆ ਨੁਤਨਤ ਜ਼ਹੁਜ਼ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਨੰਨ ਬਨ ਬਾ ਜ਼ਹਾ ਨੰਜ
- (c) BC टर्स ॐक ज्ञातर्ण चौहांलक्ष सम्बन्ध कर्मातिक एक वर्ष कार्यातिक सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध हिन्स सम्बन्ध (a) महम प्राप्ति, ट्रेस्ट क्रिक प्रज्ञ क्रिक्ट के माने माने क्रिक अर्थ होती है के प्रज्ञान क्रिक क्रिक स्वाप्त क्र
- **॰अ**. सिर्नेस रामे प्राचित्र विकास के लिए से से स्वाप्त के प्राचित्र वास एस एस प्राचित्र के स्वाप्त के स्वाप्त के स F से सामलीगमण नयम हर हर हर राष्ट्र हर्स हर हर हर हर हर हर हिस क्षेत्र हिस है कि स्थान है जिस-र्भणीम ॥ ਹਿਆੀ ਸਾ ਨਾਨ ਨਾ ਹਾਲੀ ਸਾ ਭਾਰਤ ਘਾ ਹਾਲ ਹਾ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਘਾ ਜੀ ਹਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਜਾਣ ਘਾ ਜੀ ਹਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਜਾਣ ਘਾ ਜੀ ਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਣ ਘਾ ਜੀ ਹ

ॻॼ॰६ गिक्रधेर दर्ग्णीम त्रर^रथ गारा रणभाम म ४००मा आरोगार ॥

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ण्या प्रसार के प्रत्याच्या स्वयं प्रसार प्रसार प्रसार के प्रत्याच्या कि प्रसार के प्रत्याच्या के प्रसार के प्र सहम चस्त्र प्रटएर ग्रॅंग्४टी, सत्रुए रुभ्यर५ चस्त्र लधुण रेधीर्जे स्टम्त चेष्टए-ॐएर ग्रेवरा साम्रा सर्ट्रिलीयर ॥ <u>° भन्</u>र रू. क्र. प्रस्ता की <u>भन्</u>य जा की एक अध्याप के अध्याप के अध्याप अध्याप के अध्याप के अध्याप अध्याप के अध्

,तिमस जुल्या रहेष साथ स्थान स्राज्य विषय विषय स्थानिक स्यानिक स्थानिक स्यानिक स्थानिक स्थानिक स्थानिक स्थानिक स्थानिक स्थानिक स्थानिक स्य ய එළු ග්රීත් සදහ ග්රී ද

୩<u>୫୯</u>୬၁ ୩୩୪୭୯ गामा स्टाप्त विश्वास ₩ŒøⅢ-₩2&_& С₩Т& II

- F भाग सामा सामा साथ साथ प्राप्त प्रमुख कार हो हो हो से भाग साथ से प्राप्त हो हो हो हो हो हो हो हो हो है है है णधरा सेटाई जिज्ञा निरुद्ध प्रेहर ज्ञाउँ जिल्लामी प्रम
- ।। ਹਿਆਨ ਹੁਣ ਵਿੱਚ ਘੁਲਜ਼ਾ ਹਨਾਂ ਹਾਜ਼ਦ ਹਨਾਂ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦੇ ਜਾਣਜ ਲੋੜ

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A, Bळ ऋषेष्ट र्राष्ट्रा जैंबाम्बळाँची केंत्रर प्रैटरए, स्टालजंबा प्रस्त क्षेप्टए-जैंटर सेंत्रब्वें वस्त देंर सहम वस യ്ട്ടെറ്റ് ഉള്ള प्रीएक पाएक प्राप्त का का कार्य के उत्तर है कि कार्य के अपने अध्याप करते हैं कि उत्तर का अपने วขส แซ้ สำเดิม แล้น ชย ใดม ใช้สังเลียง แล้ว ขอ บวส ์จ ขาขายาสห์ หวาง ชย แล้ว พระ ชย หวาง หวาง หวาง หวาง ขอ สัม ॥ दर्श होगा र प्रश्रं हर्म भागिक अलाव ति ।। विराध

🗫. आ<u>ष्ठर्</u>वीण लक्षण्ड प्रस् प्रोफ्ठरट, सत्तुरू तृत्वांणप्रेर आश्वि ग्रोसरीठ टर्<u>ष भुव</u>ाण प्रेर प्राचित प्राप्त स्वाप स्वा $\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}}}}$ នប្រមេស នេះ ១១១ $\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}}$ នប្រមេស នេះ ១១១ $\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}}$ នេះ ១១១ $\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}}$ ភេឌ ៣៩៤, បទបានកម្ពាស្ត្រ នេះ ១១១ $\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}}$ ១៩៤ នេះ ១១១ $\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}}$ ១៩៤ នេះ ១១១ $\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}}$ ១៩៤ នេះ ១១១ $\mathbf{z}_{\mathbf{z}}$ र्का संक्राहरीण राजिष्टाहरी करें का अधिक से पार्थ हमार्ग का विष्य का मार्थ का साम के स्वास े एक सेंग प्रकार मां कर है जे सम प्रमाशिक मार्ग प्रकार मा - , ਹਲੂਹਾ ਸੀਰ ਸਦੇ ਹੋ ਨੇਨ ਹਾਰੀ ਜ਼ਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਬਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼

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- ,त्रुयण्टमण मध्यम प्राप्तमण प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय प्रमाय (a) $oldsymbol{w}$ ਲਾਹੀ ਨਾਂ ਸਾਲ ਸਾਲ ਤਾਹਿ ਤਿਸ਼ਕੀਆਂ ਸਾਲ ਜਾਨ ਜਾਨ ਸਾਲ ਤਾਰ ਨਾਂ ਸਾਲ ਤਾਰ ਨਾਂ ਸਾਲੀਆਂ ਤਿਸ਼ਕੀਆਂ ਤਿਸ਼ਕੀਆਂ ਤਿਸ קֿאַס, כּלאַ שוויסעאַס, עדע שאַ שוויאַ שוויאַ שוויאַ שוויאַ שוויאַ שוויאַ שוויאַ שוויאַ שוויאַ איט, כּלאַ שווי
- (b) प्राचित से प्राचित के प्राचित से प्राचित (d) भाकिरा रहेर हमर प्रेस प्रमाधिक प्राचर्य प्राचर्य प्रमाधिक प्रमाधिक स्थान करें हम्म होते हमें स्थान स्थान स्थान
- र⁶भम गाराष्ट्रण रोभीगार पामलीगाल्य पाठच गाठणत्वाल्ला,ोन्नरभन्ने रूप पाप पाच पाठणत्वाल्ल रमग्राभिष्ठा ਜਾਂਜ਼ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਦਾ ਜਾਂਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਨਾ ਭਾਜ਼ਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਦਾ ਜਾਂਜ਼ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਜ਼ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਜ਼ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਦਾ ਜਾਂਜ਼ ਸ ठीधोण राणमहीगाह्रक ठाँर चाठर गाठश्वराच १० गा<u>भ</u>रूभा दर्ख राज्य राज्य साम निर्माण पात्रक प्राप्त मामा स्थित । गार्कक ਵੇਂਡਦ ਟਖ \underline{n} ਸਾ ਘਟੀਜ਼ਘਾ ਸ਼ਾਜਿਟੀ॥

ኴဋ୯፮<u>୫</u>°୯୯ ∥

A, ग्राटीष्ट्राया क्षेट्रालिस प्रसंप, स्ट्राया प्रेप्त देशाया देश ग्राया हेर हुन और उने व्यापाया मार्गेष्ट्र स "अर हो जा प्राप्त हमें हम हो ने उत्तर प्रत्ये प्रत्ये प्रत्ये हम हो हुए अप अध्य अध्य प्रत्ये प्रत्ये प्रथत प्र ॥ थिष्ठणी स्राधिक स्रक्ष हुक्रम भेषा मेश मार्थिक स्राधिक स्र

Here A has by an illegal omission concealed the existence of B's design, and is liable to punishment according to the provision of this section.

Concealing design to commit offence punishable with imprisonment.

- **60.** Whoever, intending to facilitate or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby facilitate the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment, voluntarily conceals, by any act or illegal omission, the existence of a design to commit such offence, or makes any representation which he knows to be false respecting such design shall,—
 - (a) if the offence be committed, be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-fourth; and
 - (b) if the offence be not committed, to one-eighth,

of the longest term of such imprisonment, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

Of criminal conspiracy

Criminal conspiracy.

- **61.** (1) When two or more persons agree with the common object to do, or cause to be done—
 - (a) an illegal act; or
 - (b) an act which is not illegal by illegal means, such an agreement is designated a criminal conspiracy:

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

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

- (2) Whoever is a party to a criminal conspiracy,—
- (a) to commit an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, shall, where no express provision is made in this Sanhita for the punishment of such a conspiracy, be punished in the same manner as if he had abetted such offence;
- (b) other than a criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable as aforesaid shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding six months, or with fine or with both.

Of attempt

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

Illustrations.

- (a) A makes an attempt to steal some jewels by breaking open a box, and finds after so opening the box, that there is no jewel in it. He has done an act towards the commission of theft, and therefore is guilty under this section.
- (b) A makes an attempt to pick the pocket of Z by thrusting his hand into Z's pocket. A fails in the attempt in consequence of Z's having nothing in his pocket. A is guilty under this section.

ਜ਼ਵਜ਼ ਧਾਨੀਲ AC ਘੇਂਨਵਾਟ ਲੇਲਣ ਜ਼ਘਾੰਘਲ Bmf ਜ਼ਘਾੰਘ ਜ਼ਨਾਂ ਰੱੱਝ ਘੁਲੂ ਟਜ਼ੁਜ਼ਲੂਟ ਜ਼ਜ਼ਰੀ, ਘੁਜ਼ਨ੍ਹਘ ਨਾਘਾਨਾਵ ਘਾਨੀਆਂ ਸ਼ਖ਼ਟ-ਲੇਘਰਾਂਵਨੀਆਂ ਜ਼ਿਲਾਂਘ ਨਵਾਟ ਜ਼ਰੇਤ ਰੱੱਝ ਲੇਨ॥

स्टरिष्ट्रस्य उत्तर प्रस्ति स्टर्स्य स्टर्स्य स्टर्स्य स्टर्स्य स्टर्स्य स्टर्स्य स्टर्स्य स्टर्स्य स्टर्स्य स

- **๑๐.** Шवधीणमह सिष्णेंक प्रसट, सजूरू जूरुभाजेर आरिष्ठ ए४<u>७६</u>ण स्र्वेण स्त्रीण स्तिम प्रेज्जूर खेँलुमलँज्ञ स्वर्ष प्रेश्न । अर्थ अर्था प्रस्कृत जूरुभाजेर आर्थाण्य ए४<u>७६</u>ण प्रकृत प्रस्कृत स्वर्थ प्रस्कृत स्वर्थ आर्थ आर्थाण्य स्वर्थ प्रस्कृत स्वर्थ प्रस्कृत स्वर्थ प्रस्कृत स्वर्थ प्रस्कृत स्वर्थ प्रस्कृत स्वर्थ प्रस्कृत स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ प्रस्कृत स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वय स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वय स्वर्य स्वय स्वर्य स्वय स्व
 - (a) आर्थाम् एक अण्यात के प्रत्यात के प्रत्य के प्रत्यात के प्रत्
 - (b) ਸ਼ਾਰਗਿਵਸ ਕਰੇਵਨ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਕਲੋਂ ਨ<u>ਕਲ</u>ਨਗ, ਕਹਿਵਸਨ ਨਸੰਨਲਾ ਰਿੰਘਣ ਵੇਲਾਂ ਹਿਸਿੰ ਰਿੰਸ਼ਾਂਸਾ ਜ਼ਿੰਦੁਸ਼ਲ ਕਸ਼ੇ ਟੁਨਿਲਾ ਜ਼ਿੰਦ੍ਰ ਨਸੰਨਰਸ਼ ਕਰੇਸ਼ ਕਰੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਬਦ ਦ

<u>ष्यभि</u>त्रात्रिः चार्या प्रत्यात्रात्र स्थान

<u>脳田</u>【形でっす 関いの別別の回り

- கमर्थ्स жाम्राचरिर ४७७०० गा<u>भ</u>र्थ ५७ ४७७७ हक मस्यर्भार ४७७७ ए । जन्म । जन्म । जन्म । जन्म । जन्म । अप्राचन । अ
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क्रार्थ्स भाग्रसभ्य प्र

- (a) AC ខ<u>ាំឃាល</u> យក ភិយសាំឃាល្អប ट्रांग्रे प्रस टाँग्रेणएठ ज्ञेश्वरादी, យកល្អប ខាំ<u>ឃាល</u> យស្ថ យល្អម टाँग्रेणटर हार्ग्रे प्रसर्ज टाँग्रेण के प्रसर्वे के प्रस्थित के प्रसर्वे के प्रस्थ के प्रस्थ के प्रसर्वे के प्रस्थ के प्
- (b) AC Zाजा आधार पाजूर स्त्रेणाजा जूर एमजूर टाजा आधार पाजू टाँएर उर्थे एटा ॥ Zाजा त्रेज्ञर छाटा ग्रिस्ट एस उर्थे पाज्य जात्र पाज्य पाज्य जात्र पाज्य जात्र पाज्य जात्र पाज्य जात्र पाज्य जात्र पाज्य पाज्य जात्र पाज्य पाज्य

CHAPTER V

OF OFFENCES AGAINST WOMAN AND CHILD

Of sexual offences

63. A man is said to commit "rape" if he—

Rape.

- (a) penetrates his penis, to any extent, into the vagina, mouth, urethra or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or
- (b) inserts, to any extent, any object or a part of the body, not being the penis, into the vagina, the urethra or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or
- (c) manipulates any part of the body of a woman so as to cause penetration into the vagina, urethra, anus or any part of body of such woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or
- (d) applies his mouth to the vagina, anus, urethra of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person,

under the circumstances falling under any of the following seven descriptions:—

- (i) against her will;
- (ii) without her consent;
- (iii) with her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested, in fear of death or of hurt;
- (*iv*) with her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married;
- (v) with her consent when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent;
 - (vi) with or without her consent, when she is under eighteen years of age;
 - (vii) when she is unable to communicate consent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Punishment for rape.

(2) Whoever,—

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

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ದುಜ್ಜರಗಳು ಹಸ್ತಾಗಿಗಳು ಚಿನ್ಯಾಗಿ ಹಳ್ಳಿಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಗೆ ಹೆಸು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗಳು ಹೆಚ್ಚುಗ

*लण्णलरःच प्रोच्चललाणामा सञ्चा*र

- उपार्ट्स हमग्रीधिष्य धितर्ट् उतर्द् रिर्फ्ट "प्राध्य" उम्रण तर्धणीम .**%९**

घ्याम् ४५८

- (a) मिण्या चिरापि चामा चिरापि हुए पानस्य सिरापि हुए पानस्य पानस्य निर्माप निर्माप कि स्वापित सिरापि हिस्सा (चि ਣਾਂਘੀਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਾਂਕਰ ਸ<u>ਾਰ</u>ਦੇ ਦ ਬਾਧਰੰਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਧਰੰਜ਼ ਸਾ<u>ਰਦ</u>ੇ ਦ ਰਾਹਤੀਨ ਨ<u>ਾਨਤਾ ਸਾਰਦ</u>ੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਰਦੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਰਦੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਰਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਹਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਰਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਰਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਰਦੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਰਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਰਦੇ ਸ਼ਾ መଳ ው መው የሚያ ነን ተፈል ነን
- (b) पुरारी चामण प्राप्त प्रताप्त नामकर्षणाया प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्र गरपा॰र्मण π रणीम ग्राप्ता॰र्यण ग<u>ाभ</u>रुण ष्यापर्नम गा<u>भर</u>रुण राग्राप्तर्व ऋरपा॰र्मण प्रत्ने हुरपा॰रमण पाभूल गाप्तर्पापर ምዝ ነጋር የያመሚ የ
- (c) ਘਾਨੀ ਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਤ ਦੁਸ਼ਾਹੀ ਕਾਰੂਜਾਹਿਤ ਨਾਟੀ ਦੇ, ਨਰੂਜਾ ਨੂਜੇ ਘਾਰੂ ਦਾ ਦਾ ਦਾ ਦਾ ਜਾਰੂਜ਼ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਿ መଳ ው መው የሚያ ነን ተፈል ነን ተፈል ነን ተፈል ነን ተፈል ነን ተፈል ነ
- (d) स्प्रेंत्र र्याचित्र लिख्ने चार्क केंद्र होगम् लिखन स्प्रें के स्वाचित्र प्राप्त क्षा कि स्प्रेंत होग्ने स्वाचित्र स्वचित्र स्वाचित्र स्वाचित क्रम गरपण्तमण तर्फीम माराष्ट्रक गाभिष्टम खाचर्नम गाभिष्टम माराष्ट्रक माराण्याच्याम प्राप्त हुए भारत हु - :পীপ্রভান্থ
 - ;४ के राप्प रि.स. निमा अध्यार सिप्प प्राचित्र (i)
 - (ii) स्ट्रेय शिष्ट्राचार्य (ii)
 - ग<u>ाभ</u>र४) राज हुरूपा॰रजम द^रणीज रोजमर्गार एपार्वज गा<u>भर</u>४) ग्रापार्वज, एपार्वज वर्षेत्र विष्यपर्वज (iii) अनयम र⁸5 रहेग्र प्रियार्थेस गुरुग्वाप ग्रद्ध तर्हे प्राचा⁶0
 - (iv) ऋग्रे अरहेर एक्टर (प्राप्त प्रमुख स्थल मार्च प्राप्त क्षिय के प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख (iv) ਹਝਠੜੇ ਹਾਘਵੰਜ ਹਟਵੰ ਹਿਜ਼ਲ ਸੰਸ਼ਾਨੂ ਸਾਲਾ[®]ਦਲ ਬਠੜੇ ਹਟਵੰ °5ਘ[©]ਨੂ ਹਲਟ ਸ਼ਾਲੂਜੇ ਸਾਲਟੰਸ ਸ<u>ਾਖ</u>ਣਨ ਹੁਲ ਸ਼ਾਘਵੰਜ ;ह्रमण्म प्रत्य विषय्त्र प्रहर्ण मधम
 - (v) प्राचित्र प्रतेष्ठ आरी माध्य प्रतेष्ठ अर्थे माध्य प्रतेष्ठ स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान प्रतेष्ठ प्र उपार्टम क्रम पार्ट्सम प्राथम एतम प्राथम गाक्रम होशास हर्रम उपार्टम, समस्म हर्ष्य होटाँच स्वाधिस हेर् ;บบत'५ गर्रम प्रियार्म किरधितमा हुप

 - ॥ त्रमध्म ४<u>भत्</u>तमा रोगा ४र्रेण प्रचर्म (iiv)

। ਹਿਸਾਫ਼ਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਹੋ ਹੈ ਤਾਨ "ਹਾਣਾਨ ਲ "ਹੈ ਤਾਨ " ਜ਼ਿਸਲੀ ਸਾਜਲ ਭੰਗ ਜਿਹਾ ਘਾ ਜੂਹ ਦੇ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਾਹ ਦੇ ਹਾਰ ਲਗਾ ਸਾਜਲ ਭੰਗ ਸਾਲ ਜ਼ਿਸਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਨੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਨੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਸਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਸਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਸਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਸਲੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਨੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਸ਼

लह्मा अर्जे निष्ठा अर्जे मार्चे प्रमाण प्रतिकार प्रमाण प्रमाण प्रमाण स्थाप प्रमाण प्रमाण स्थाप प्रमाण प्रमाण स्थाप प्रमाण स्थाप प्रमाण स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्य हेन्नएत्राणी सप्पेण प्रस्कृष्णज्ञेत्र, प्राम्याप्य सीप्पेर-सिएँगी उत्रण प्रतुरू लक्षण प्रेएर ग्रोमरर पत्रु होणक्षणाम सजनत .। उठदर्व मण ४ जन्मी च ना में विर्यु इंट र र र प्राप्त ना उप स

ਜ਼ਰਮ ਹ α ਜ਼ਰਨ ਹੈ ਜਤਨ ਨੁਸ਼ਨ ਹੁਸ਼ਾ ਸਿਹੂ ਨਰਿਕੁਜ਼ਾ ਨੁਸ਼ੀ ਨੂੰ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਸਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੁਹਾ-ਪਾਕ ਰਿਜ਼ਤਨ ਨਰਿੰਗ \parallel α ਖੇਤ ਹਟ'ש ਬੀਂਂਂਂਂ ਸ਼ਿਲਤ ਕਲੜਾ ਘੁਲੜ ਪਾਲਤ ਦਸੰਤੀ ਮੇਟਰ ਪਿੱਤੀਜ਼-ਮੇ'ਡੀਜ਼, ਤਕਰ'ਡ

 \parallel π 60 π 90 π 90

क्रण मिर्म के अभाग स्वाधिक स्व ॥ द्रभ्वद्ध प्रश्च । व्रभ्व व्यव्य । व्यव्य । व्यव्य । व्यव्य । व्यव्य । व्यव्य

ගුනය් ඔගුනා ,වාਐාක දංදාද්ද පනුවෙන් ੀਆਣਾਘੁන්වන දැවන ਘੁනන්ਆනන අවන හදා පනුදානාවෙල හඳුන් කැහැදු गारीगारी ॥

- ष्ट्ररूपा॰रमण त्र्याम प्रमुगोधष्य (%)
 - (a) गार्टिण पेहिलिस प्रस पेऽतर, सिपें ४-सिएँ ५८४ सेपाउएर उँग्री, -

- (i) within the limits of the police station to which such police officer is appointed; or
 - (ii) in the premises of any station house; or
- (iii) on a woman in such police officer's custody or in the custody of a police officer subordinate to such police officer; or
- (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
- (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
- (d) being on the management or on the staff of a jail, remand home or other place of custody established by or under any law for the time being in force or of a women's or children's institution, commits rape on any inmate of such jail, remand home, place or institution; or
- (e) being on the management or on the staff of a hospital, commits rape on a woman in that hospital; or
- (f) being a relative, guardian or teacher of, or a person in a position of trust or authority towards the woman, commits rape on such woman; or
 - (g) commits rape during communal or sectarian violence; or
 - (h) commits rape on a woman knowing her to be pregnant; or
 - (i) commits rape, on a woman incapable of giving consent; or
- (j) being in a position of control or dominance over a woman, commits rape on such woman; or
 - (k) commits rape on a woman suffering from mental or physical disability; or
- (*l*) while committing rape causes grievous bodily harm or maims or disfigures or endangers the life of a woman; or
 - (m) commits rape repeatedly on the same woman,

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

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

- (a) "armed forces" means the naval, army and air forces and includes any member of the Armed Forces constituted under any law for the time being in force, including the paramilitary forces and any auxiliary forces that are under the control of the Central Government or the State Government;
- (b) "hospital" means the precincts of the hospital and includes the precincts of any institution for the reception and treatment of persons during convalescence or of persons requiring medical attention or rehabilitation;
- (c) "police officer" shall have the same meaning as assigned to the expression "police" under the Police Act, 1861;

5 of 1861.

(d) "women's or children's institution" means an institution, whether called an orphanage or a home for neglected women or children or a widow's home or an institution called by any other name, which is established and maintained for the reception and care of women or children.

- (b) $m \underline{8} \underline{8}$ ರಾಜ್ ಅಕ್ಟು ಹಾಗು ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಣ ಹಾಗು ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಣ ಪ್ರಕ್
- (c) ਸ਼ਾਫ਼ਲਰ ਅਰਾਸ਼੍ਰੇਰ ਦ $\sqrt{2}$ ਅਰਾਸ਼੍ਰੇਰ ਦਰ ਸ਼ਰੂ ਕਰਾਸ਼ ਹਰਾਸ਼੍ਰੇਰ ਦਰ ਸ਼ਰੂ ਦਰ ਸ
- (d) ዜንዡ យគ្គគ្គ ក្នុង ភូមិព្យា ឃុំភេម ឃុំភេម ឃុំភេម ឃុំភេម ឃុំក្នុង ក្នុង ក្នង ក្នុង ក្នុង ក្នុង ក្នុង ក្នុង ក្នុង ក្នុង ក្ល
- (f) ट्राग्नर्शि स्कृति सिंधी वेंटर, ओण-നൗएटर ए४<u>७४</u>०० स्त्रेंबे के सिंध के रूप ए४<u>७४</u>०० ए४<u>७४०० ए४७४० सिंध के रूप ए४७४० सिंध के रूप ए४७४० सिंध के सि</u>
 - (g) אַפּלאַדוּ שיאַ איז פּאלי װשאַ אַ פאליש װשאַ אַ פאליש װשאַ אַ פאליש װשאַ פאליש װשאַ אַ פאליש װשאַ פאליש װשאַ
 - (h) पुरारी प्रास्ट सि अंटिंड के ति हैं उस स्वेध आर में आप क्रिक्ट सि हैं से अपने सि हैं सि हैं सि हैं सि हैं सि
 - ਗਾਰਾਨ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਤਾਰ ਹੈਂ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਤਾਰ ਹੈਂ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਤਾਰ ਹੈਂ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਤਾਰ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਤਾਰ ਹੈਂ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਤਾਰ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਤੋਂ ਜ਼
- (j) ਦੂਸਾ ਿ ਘੁਸਾ ਜਿਸਦਾਨ ਰੇਸ਼ਾਨੀਵਲ ਦ κ ਰਾ ਦਸਤਕੁਦ ਸੰਨਤਾ ਵਿਧਾਸ ਘੁਸਲ ਰੱਝਦ, ਘੁਨਾਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਤ ਦੂਸਾ ਿ ਘੁਲੁਕ ਜੁਆ ਨੁਕੰਸ਼ੀ; ਦ κ ਰਾ ਘੁਸਾ ਸੰਸਥਾਨ ਹੈ ਦਸਤਕਿਸ਼ਤ ਦੁਸਾ ਿ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਤ ਦੁਸਾ ਦਿਸ਼ਤ ਦੁਸਾ ਦਿਸ਼ਤ ਦੁਸਾ ਦਸਤਕੁਦ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦਿਸ਼ਤਕੁਦ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦਸਤਕੁਦ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਦਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦਸਤਕੁਦ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦਾ ਸੰਸਥਾ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕਾਸ਼ਤ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਿਕ
- - (m) צאל ארים שאַש אינים אינים (m) אינים אינים מישע אינים אינים מישע אינים אינ

ਸਨਾਂ ਤਿੰਦਾ ਤਕਰ ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀ ਤੇਜ਼ਾ ਤਕਰ ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਸੇਸ਼ਦ ਸ਼ੁਕਰੀ ਸੰਗਰਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਸੰਗਰਾ ਹੈ

- พลงในสหาราช พานาง องนาง อง

- (a) "ឃុំថា៖ $\mathbf{E}_{0}^{\mathbf{u}}$ " $\mathbf{E}_{0}^{\mathbf{u}}$ "
- তি। "স্তূত্তের ত্রামার প্রত্যা দ্রামার বর্ষ আরমার বর্ষ স্থা বর্ষ দর্শতা আরমার বর্ষ আরমার বর্ষ আরমার বর্ষ দর্শতা আরমার বর্ষ দর্শতা আরমার বর্ষ দর্শতা আরমার বর্ষ দর্শতা আরমার প্রত্যা দর্শতা আরমার বর্ষ দর্শতা আরমার বর্ষ দর্শতা আরমার দর্পতা আরমার দর্শতা আরমার দর্শতা আরমার দর্শতা আরমার দর্শতা আরমার দর্
- (d) "ប្តារៅ ប $\frac{1}{2}$ ប្រជាព្ធាយ គេ គ្នាច្រក្ស ប្រទេស "២៤៥២" គ្នាច្រក្ស ប្រជាព្ធាយ គ្នាច្រក្ស ប្រជាព្ធាយ គ្នាច្រក្ស ប្រជាព្ធាយ ក្នុង ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ក្នុង ប្រជាព្ធ ក្រុង ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ក្នុង ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ក្រុង ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ក្រុង ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ក្នុង ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ក្រុង ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ក្រុង ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ក្រុង ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ក្រុង ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្យាធាន ក្រុង ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាធាន ក្រុង ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ក្រុង ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ក្រុង ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធាធាន ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាធាន បាន ប្រជាព្ធ ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាធិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រធិធិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាធិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាធិធិធី ប្រជាពិធិធី ប្រជាពិធី ប្រជាពិធិធី ប្រជាពិធិធិធី ប្រជាពិធិធ

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:

Punishment for rape in certain cases.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Punishment for causing death or resulting in persistent vegetative state of victim.

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.

Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation.

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

68. Whoever, being—

- (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.

Explanation 1.—In this section, "sexual intercourse" shall mean any of the acts mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) of section 63.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this section, *Explanation* 1 to section 63 shall also be applicable.

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.

Sexual intercourse by a person in authority.

र्टेंडा निवेश आर्थाण्टी, खब्रु अल्ला अल्ला अल्ला के कहन हे कार्य अल्लाह के जात है जात है जा कि स्वाप के कि स्व

प्राप्तामार्ट्य व्याल्य प्रसन्ध गिष्ठश्रदामी भेऽत

णम्रण प्राप्तमण प्राप्तानित्र रत 4 ण सिप्पर्रपार्ज-पार्जीर भारत्रण र 4 णांम रिपर्र शिक्षाम प्राप्तान रिम्

॥ रिजाभा स्रह्मण दर्गणीम रुठाचर् ए रुराचर्तम छत्वं रिविभार सर्दम निवारण छलाचर तर्माम रुपान पर्र देम

ळा०म०ाँच राज्या राज्या राज्या वर्ष गारा वर्ष हिंद हर्षणीम राज्य साम राज्य साम राज्य हर्ष हिंदी हर् ळा०म०ाँच १०७७ हे जिहत्त्रं प्राचा हे जाए हो जिहत है जा जा है जा जा है जा जा जा है जिहत है जा जा जा ज ਰੀ ਸਾਟੀ, ਵੇਨਹ ਜੇ ਦਖਤਾ ਗਿਰ ॥

चामुक्र व्याप्तमा व्याप्तमा हिस्स ीज्याद्यः प्रश्नात्रम प्रश्नातम प्रश्नाम प्रमारम राज्याद्या राज्याद्या ।

॥ रिजाम सहस्र स्थान एक प्रत्या सुर्वे स्थान स्था

ବହ. ଅମ୍ରମ୍ମ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ୟାନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର गागापार देव उत्तर प्राप्त होता हे हम सार्थ कर हो हम सार्थ कर होता है हम सहस्वार के कार होता है हम सहस्वार के स । ^{ਜਾਂਦੇਨ} ੀਆਂਨਿੱਚ,ਜੀ ਮਾਲਲਾ ਨਾੰ<mark>ਦੀਜ਼ ਹਲਜ਼, ਹਿ ਸੀਸ਼ਾ, ਜਾਂ</mark>ਟਨਾਂ ਹਲਾਈ ਹੋੜੇ ਹਲਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਿੰਘ ਜਾਂਦੇਜ਼ ਲੰਨ ਲਾਜ਼ਤਾਂ ਨਾਲੜੇ ਵਾਲੇ ਜਾਂ ॥ रिष्ठतर्व हील माधल्केर हमर एकर्जार इं हमईक्रम मल्म हधत्व रिल्जा हत्या

गाञ्चरभ्य प्रारभ्दीम उद⁴ण गिगारास्य मध्म সমস্থ্য দৰ্মস

%अ. ॐर्रेज्ठ ए देंड संख्या प्रसार कार्यक्र स्थापन कार्यक्ष आप्तर्रक प्रसार प्रसार कार्य स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्थाप नरम ४र्छ ४७५४ग७॰५ ४द्धर्च ४४°६४ रिप्त दृष्ट्रण ४४त्रमई गाँँगीण विस्त ह्रण दर्भाम ४५७७थिषाव गाँ४५दर्भ ।गाँभ ॥ ਹਿਆੀਆ ਨੂੰ ਭਕੜੇ ਘਨੂੰਜ਼ਾਂਡ ,ਹਿਆੀਆ ਸ਼ਾਨਨ ਹੁੱਕਡੀਟੜੇ ਆਿਵਾਂਜ਼ਸੀਂਹਾਂਡ ਸਬੰਜ ਘਜ਼ਕੀਜ਼ਸ਼ਾਂ

क्रमध्म क्रुँ प्रतर्श्य ौष्णणर्थस यहाँ भि ॥ र्रेजीयमर् गोष्ठिण्यत्

ത हो । उहाँ भा अर वर्ष भा अर वर्ष भा अर वर्ष । अराज भा अर वर्ष भा अराज भा अराज भा अराज भा अराज भा अराज भा अराज ॥ गिष्ठरूपा॰रमण पाठर रोभित्रभार

- ിൽമെപ്പോ എന്ന പ്രാവ്യായ -

द्रश्या द्रमात्र सिक्ट ॥ स्टाजीब्याव जमा

- (a) उँत्रेण दैं हम प्रमन्न ए५<u>७०</u>म ग्रेटर छेर सभी प्रमन्न; ए५<u>७०</u>म
- मधरिक्षा उर्ध्याम रहेल चार विमार्थीम (q)
- ച്ചാര്യായ് ഷ്യാര്യ്യ് പ്രസ്ത്ര പ്രസ്ത്ര പ്രസ്ത്ര പ്രസ്ത്ര പ്രസ്ത്ര പ്രസ്ത്ര പ്രസ്ത്ര പ്രസ്ത്ര പ്രസ്ത്ര പ്രസ്തര **ሥ.**ር.2母: ር.የ<u>እ</u>ዴዜ
- (d) স্থান্ত্ৰেজ লাভ্ৰম স্বৈচ্ছ ৮৫) মান্ত্ৰ লাভ্ৰম চুৰ্বা<u>মতে</u> লাভ্ৰম চুৰ্বামত কৰা <u>নি</u>ৰ্ম চুৰ্বামত কৰা দুৰ্বামত কৰা দুৰ্ ह्य हे से सामित के किर्म निर्मार का पार्च के किर्म निर्माण किर्म के सामित के किर्म निर्माण के किर्म निर्माण किर्म किर्म निर्माण किर्म किरम किर्म एक्ट्र<u>म</u> मा ग्रामण्डीय त्रीयालीस्टर यालीमुन हम एक्ट्रम् केटरामी सभी याली लग्मल उ^{क्}रस, यालीमुन लग्मल याली ीगर्हें ज्ञाणम्लूमें प्रजर्थ गार्जाधमी विर्प्त जर्रमी गाज्रण रोजापर्थ प्रचार्थ प्रचार्थ राज्य हाँच प्राप्त ज्ञापम राज्य प्रचार ॥ रिजार जर्व प्रशास वर्त प्राप्त क्रिया रहन वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष वर्ष प्राप्त वर्ष वर्ष प्राप्त वर प्राप्त वर्ष प्राप्त वर प्राप्त

നട്ടോയ പ്രാപ്യായ അട്ടാം പ്രാപ്രവ്യായ പ്രവ്യായ പ്രവ്യായ ॥ गिष्ठदर्व गिष्ठरूपा॰च्स्रण पाष्ठर ष्रीभूत्रभू

*の医家³町で ኌੇ団派 2-*の音団 低の作りが医療手門(家展団, の音団 63㎡ の医家³町で 🌣 団派 1 低の行の スペで下で 🛭 🛭

നയ്ക് യാ 3.-2°1, ലിഷ്യർ ക്ഷ് വാധ്യായ സ്ഥാര്യ വാധ്യായ വാധ്യാ വാധ്യായ വാധ്യ *द*'യിച്ച हमगारिक प्रथत шर्ट्य गात्रुम, रिरङ्गरं मक द'യीम होधर्ट्या रूप्यक एपट्ट ग्राप्त'रक होराक अर<u>ुरु</u>शे<u>रल</u>थर \parallel तर्र रज्ञारील राजन्तम्ण रज्ञालक ना $\underline{\alpha}$ रेज राज्याल राज्यम्म निष्णिरिवनस्य जूरुजीर्ज्ञ निर्तर्यस जूरुज

Explanation 4.—The expressions "hospital" and "women's or 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.

Sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means, etc.

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.

Gang rape.

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.

(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.

- **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.
- **72.** (1) Whoever prints or publishes the name or any matter which may make known the identity of any person against whom an offence under section 64 or section 65 or section 66 or section 67 or section 68 or section 69 or section 70 or section 71 is alleged or found to have been committed (hereafter in this section referred to as the victim) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.
- (2) Nothing in sub-section (1) extends to any printing or publication of the name or any matter which may make known the identity of the victim if such printing or publication is—
 - (a) by or under the order in writing of the officer-in-charge of the police station or the police officer making the investigation into such offence acting in good faith for the purposes of such investigation; or
 - (b) by, or with the authorisation in writing of, the victim; or
 - (c) where the victim is dead or a child or of unsound mind, by, or with the authorisation in writing of, the next of kin of the victim:

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

Punishment for repeat offenders.

Disclosure of identity of victim of certain offences, etc.

আগৈষ্টনাৰ্মা প্ৰভাৱত নাম সহসভাগোত সূত্ৰবেণ্ফ কিংব সানসভাবাত । **२२** अटागुंच राज्य हम्या प्रस्ता प्रस्ता प्रस्ता प्रस्ता प्रमा प्रमाणिक एक स्वाचिक स्वाच स्वाच स्वाच स्वाचिक

ਅਲਨਾ ਹਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਹਾਰਾ ਜਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਹਾਰਾ ਸੰਸ਼ਾਂ ਹੈ ਹਨ ਹੈ ਹਨ ਹੈ ਹਰ ਜਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹਰ ਜਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹਰ ਜਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਹਰ ਜਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਹਰ ਜਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹਰ ਜਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹਰ ਜਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਹਰ ਜਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਹੋ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹਰ ਜਾਰਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ

п°Ш ш°Т∥

ਟੰਗੀਜ਼ ਤੀਖਲਿੰਦ ਘਲਤ ਨਰੰਜ਼ੀ ਗਿਜ਼ਲਾ ਤਾਰੰਦ ਤੇ ਸੰਸਥੇ ਤਾਰੰਦ ਦੇ ਨੌਸਰੇਦ ਪਲਤਾਨ ਜ਼ਲਾ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਲਾ

गारित प्रेहमर्ह्मा पर्णामुमर हेज्र पर्णा टेक्ट मिण्डित सिक्षेत्र प्रजान विद्याप्त कर्ने प्रतिपालित प्रमुख प्रमुण प्रमुण प्रमुण प्रमुण प्रमुण प्रमुण स्वामप्रकृष्ट विवासिक्षेत्र प्रमुण प्रमुण स्वामप्रकृष्ट क्षेत्र प्रमुण स्वामप्त प्रमुण स्वामप्त क्षेत्र प्रमुण स्वामप्त क्षेत्र क्

॥ रिजागिस स्रह्म सर्जान ४५ चाल रुखाल सुरुवाल अल्लाम अर्द्ध रिविभास अर्द्ध निविभास अर्द्ध स्वाधिस अर्थ रह्म

(%) ក្រុក ស្តែ ប្រធាន គឺ ស្តែក បាន ស្តែ ប្រធាន គឺ ស្តែ ប្រធាន ស្ត្រ ប្រង ប្រធាន ស្ត្រ ប្រធ

ਅਤੇ ਲਜਤੀ ਘਾਨੀਕ ਸੰਗਰ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਹੈ ਜੀ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ ਜੀ

ज्यातिक क्रिया विकास स्रोतिक क्रिया विकास स्रोतिक क्रिया

THE STEET

ररण गिजरणीर्प

ੀगਕ਼ੂਡ ਟ'ਡੀਜ਼ ຮਰਕ ॥ ਸਾਧਾ'ਲਨ੍ਹ ਘੁਲਜ

പ്പെല്ലെ

- ርዜቷን መነገር ርዳን መመለ ወደ የነመን መመር (ዩ) መርዕ እንደን መመር የመን መመር የን መመር
 - - (b) ऐभर सिंप्पें प्रजूट, ए५<u>७भ</u> स्प्रजूट प्रतेष्ठ प्रातेष्ठ स्त्रिय त्रेज्ञ स्त्रिय स्त्रिय सिंप्पें सिंप्पें
 - (c) ਦੇਖਾਰ ਜਾਂਘਾੰਨ ਘੜ੍ਹ ਾਨਿ $\underline{\alpha}$ ਰ ਦਖ<u>਼ਨਾਖਾ</u> ਘੰਘਾ ਘਜ਼ ਦਖ<u>਼ਨਾਖਾ</u> ਸਾਸੇਘ ਵਸ਼ਰ ਜਵਜਰ, ਦੇਖਾਰ ਜਾਂਘਾਨ ਘੜ੍ਹਾ। ਜ਼ਿਖ਼ਾਰਿਕਿੰਸ਼ ਜਾਂਖਾਰਿਕੰਸ਼ ਜ਼ਿਖ਼ਾਰਿਕੰਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਖ਼ਾਰਿਕੰਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸਿੰਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਖ਼ਾਰਿਕੰਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਖ਼ਾਰਿਕੰਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਖ਼ਾਰਿਕੰਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਖ਼ਾਰਿਕੰਸ਼ ਦਿੱਤੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਖ਼ਾ

ਕੰਡੀਜ ਸਾਸ਼ਾਂਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ ਨਾਜ਼ਤ ਹੈ। ਇਹ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਸ਼

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

73. Whoever prints or publishes any matter in relation to any proceeding before a Court with respect to an offence referred to in section 72 without the previous permission of such Court shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

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

Of criminal force and assault against woman

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.

Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.

Printing or publishing any

relating to Court

proceedings

matter

without permission.

75. (1) A man committing any of the following acts:—

Sexual harassment.

- (i) physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures; or
 - (ii) a demand or request for sexual favours; or
 - (iii) showing pornography against the will of a woman; or
 - (iv) making sexually coloured remarks,

shall be guilty of the offence of sexual harassment.

- (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.
- (3) Any man who commits the offence specified in clause (iv) of sub-section (I) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.
- **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.

Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe.

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.

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.

Voveurism.

" " ಸ್ವಾಪ್ ಬ್ಯಾಪ್ ಬ್ಟ ੀਸਜ਼ੂਸ਼-F°の ੀਸਕਹੰਭਕ ਨੂੰ ਨੂੰ ਨੂੰ ਦਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਲੀਸੀਨਜ਼ ਹੁੰਗੰਬਾਰਨ ਸ਼ਹਰੂੰ ਸਾਰਕਾਨਾ ਕੁਝਾਜ਼ਭਾਰਨਾ Γ ਾਰਕਾਭਾਨ ਨਿਨਕੰ । වெளம் सहस्य भारतिकार अध्याप्त स्वाप्त स्व

ीउण रिस्ट क्रम दर्ग्णीस हाँच लोडहार गाथर उर्थाधार हार्या हार्या हार्या हार्या हार्या हार्या प्रमाणिण हार्या ना ଅরর্র অণ্ডুরুঞ্চ । তুলাগাম ৮ংসর্ফ । শাষনুম রুণ্ডানুপুর্ম । মিআন্সাত্ম ছণ্ডামা <u>প্রম</u>ণ্ডার অন্সরাগান্সম নধ্ম রুদ্ধ হছন্ত্রশাশুণ্ড বহুর্ম ॥ तर्र ७४%

ग्रहर गार्थिर अर्रर प्रसाराए सभी वैएर ष्ट्ररूपा॰रज्जमण सर्जर ፈዚሚያው ነው ርዲያው መ

መዝር ነርመ ጀመን አብር አስተመል አመ ኮንር አስ ነመን መንፈትን አብር ነመን መንፈትን አብር መንፈትን አብር ነመን አብር ॥ 'ऋँऽ उद्ध्य सक्र हर्षस ऋष्य साम्य प्रस्था विष्य

<u>ख्या</u> मिरिट र हे भाग स्थाप प्रमाणि से प्रथा है स्थाप से स

383. മ്മലീന്റെ വെട്ട് പ്രാവ്ചിലെ പാര്യാ മുറ്റ് വെട്ട് വായിലെ വെട്ട് വായിലെ പുരുന്ന വെട്ട് വായിലെ വാര്യാ വാര്യം വാര്യാ വാര്യം ਨਟ ਲਹਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਦਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ F^{lpha} ਸ਼ਨ ਹੁਕੁਭੀਤੜੀ ੀਘਨਾਘਜੀਹ Φ Fਖੇਜ਼ ਹਟG Φ ੀਘਜ਼ Φ ਸੰਦੇਜ਼ Φ ਨੇਨ ਨ Φ ਨੁਕਾਤੇ ਘੰਜ਼ ਵਿਸ਼ਨ ਨੁਕੁ Φ ਨਕਰਤਵੀ ਘੰਜ਼ਜ਼ ਵਿਸ਼ ॥ तर्रेर घीर्रा ए्राग्रस्थ घार्र्मिण, रिगार्गिरा

ष्ठण्यामि ४५त ष्ट्रीगाणु ४७७५ पा॰० सम्बर्भात ምየርል ርዳኔንፀኲ **ಅ**ರ್ನೇಹದ ॥

र्याती ग्रा

ത്യാലു घर प्रश्राचिक ॥ **॥** ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥ ॥

- :सण दर्गीस ठाँर छराचा चाराचा प्राप्तिस होता हिन्स (१) अभ
 - ന്) ഇട്ടായ വ്യവന്ത്ര ഉപ്പെട്ട് വിക്കുന്ന വരുന്നു വരുന്നു വരുന്നു വരുന്നു വരുന്നു വരുന്നു വരുന്നു വരുന്നു വരുന്
 - ॥ ४५८ मध्यभ्य ४ वर्द भरोग्र राजमत्री मार्थ्य अध्याद (ii)
- 8) (3) ምንшን መያቸው እያቸውመ እር (iii) እናይመ ጣይሚዮን (ii) እንደመ ጣይሚዮን (ii) እንደመ መሆን እንደመ መመ (እ) መንመው እንደ መመመ እንደ መመመ መመው እንደ መመመ መመመ መመመ እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመው እንደ መመመመው እንደ መመመመ እንደ መመመመ እንደ መመመመመ እንደ መመመመመ እንደ መመመ ,उज्जय गारिक ए.उ. हेरा ए.ज. हेरा विजय मध्य हरेर रज्ज भाज हरी हरी हरा मह्म हेरा ए.ज. हेरा मह्म ॥ ग्रिमी आ रिस्टर प्रत्यमी प्रमाधित भाभवर अ
- र्रथयरुगायः र हार्ट्य मंग्री रि.स. हुरायाः तमग्री राष्ट्रीम रुच्या मित्रा प्राप्ति प्राप्ति (१) प्राप्ति । १) या पारा प्राप्ति । । दर्र होण पानीएक ग $\underline{\mathbf{a}}$ रेप, एसजीपान मर्स हर्र
- गाउतमुद्रण रिस्ट हुरायांत्रसण दर्गणीस रिटार्गण यारम उरहेर रामा यार हुरायांत्रस्य प्रजास रामा विकास है हो स होगा लग्नत करा है से किया है से क ा दर्र

रेप्टर गार्जन्दर्भ लभाग्य प्रभुवत्मार् ट.स.चामा मामहास्टर्भ ಕೃಕಿಂ ಅೃ೭್ಮಹಿಗೆ

38. टएंज्राण क्षेत्रव यथा सम्ब्र लक्ष्मा त्रेकीव पुणा समाण समा क्षेत्र मुजेलेट स्थ्यव यथा ज्यापित मीकिन कर्ते ४मगौ०ण । उञ्जत व्ययम चार्यस्त्रांस ीगत्रक तर्यणीम ठीचौरा चाठा ठररभ्य । उमग्र तर्यणीम ठीचौरा चाठा ठररभ्य । माचरभु ਜ਼ਿਸ਼ੀ ਘੁਕ ਅਫ਼ੁਕਾੰਘਾਰੀਂ ਸ਼ਹੀਸ ਘੁਕਕ ਤਾਂਘਰੀਂ ਹੁਪਨਾਜ਼ੀਸ ਰੀਜ਼ੀਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਨ ਘੁਕਟ ਘੁਣੇਫੁਬਕ ਸ਼ੁਰੇਤ ਰੱਤਕ ਸਟ੍ਰੀ ਘੁਸ਼ਕਾਿ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਕਰ, ,तर्र लुठीण अर्द पलुमक जूडां जिल्पामीजक र्वम पमस्रीगमक मध्म ठर्र रञ्जभगञ्ज रह्मद्र मुद्रक विरुप्त रहे ਘੁਲਰਾ ਘੁਟੀਹੁਤ ਟੁਪਰਾਜ਼ ਜ਼ਾਹਾ ਲੇਖਾਗਾ ਸ਼ਿਖਾਰ ਰੱਤਕ, ਨਹੀਂ ਧੁਰਸ਼ਗਾ ਨੇਸ਼ਕਰ, ਧੁਕਰ ਨਹੀਂ ਲਖਾਪ ਵੇਸ਼ਤ σ ਦਾਮੁਲਾ ਘੁਲਰਾ ਸੁਸ਼ਰਾ ਘੁਲਰਾ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਬਰ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਬਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਖਾਰ ।। दर्र एहाँ एन प्रमा जर्न प्रमाण , उद्घर्ण रेज प्रमाण मध्म हर्र

रुखण से विभागारा रूप गाप्ताण्य प्राप्तपार ॥ पाष्ठर भाष ५ वर्तात्य

ीगळूण ४१०९ ४८एण ळळूण मञ्ज पांजुजण रिस्टरं जण पाठच गाठपांश्य प्राप्तं क्रजण मञ्ज ४१२ ४८६ उतर्द रिटांजि॰नालाम, उत्पादन एक्टमा उत्पादन एक्टमा उत्पादन प्रमादन प्रमादन एकटा मानुक्रम एकटा है। उत्पादन प्रमादन । भिष्ट साम पारक ईस्ट रूजनार्स २५५५ रहत्वध्या साम हत्वस

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.

Stalking.

- **78.** (1) Any man who—
- (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
- (ii) monitors the use by a woman of the internet, e-mail or any other form of electronic communication,

commits the offence of stalking:

Provided that such conduct shall not amount to stalking if the man who pursued it proves that—

- (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
- (ii) it was pursued under any law or to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by any person under any law; or
 - (iii) in the particular circumstances such conduct was reasonable and justified.
- (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.** 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.

Of offences relating to marriage

Dowry death.

Word, gesture

insult modesty

of a woman.

intended to

or act

80. (I) 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.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this sub-section, "dowry" shall have the same meaning as in section 2 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961.

- 28 of 1961.
- (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.
- **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.
- **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.

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

Cohabitation caused by man deceitfully inducing belief of lawful marriage.

Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife. 3 ក្រុម នេះការ នេះបាន ការប្រភេទ ការប្រភព ការប្រភេទ ការប្រភព ការប្រភេទ ការប្រភេទ ការប្រភេទ ការប្រភេទ ការប្រភេទ ការប្រភេទ កា

ज्या ज्रह्मट्रव्य ॥

- **፠ኇ**. (९) ଲੀ**ਘ**ੇਨ ਘਜ਼ਣਾшਾਠਾ -
- (i) আপালেনত प्रार्था प्रजूप ग्रोसटकरामा सरश्या भारत हमा वैद्यात प्रार्थ प्रमाणिक एउटा प्रमाणिक एउटा प्रमाणिक एउटा प्रमाणिक प्रमाणिक एउटा स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वय स्वर्य स्वय स्वयं स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वयं स्वयं स्वर्य स्वयं स्वर
- (ii) ឬរាវេ យកប ភមិលិខិច χ ភ-ភក ២៤៤៤ គេឃុំ ប្រជាធិច គឺ ប្រក្សេច គឺ ប្រជាធិច ប្រជាធិច គឺ ប្រជាធិច ប្រជាធិច គឺ ប្រជាធិច គឺ ប្រជាធិច ប្

- (i) ਜ਼ਾਨੀ <u>ਅਰੰ</u>ਨਜ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਣ ਹੁਕਤ<u>ਾਰ</u>ਦਾ ਸੰਕਾੇਘਾਰਆ ਗਿਆਰ ਸਾਹਿਰ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਸ
- (ii) स्तर्ण फेंडल क्ष्मिंग्या स्त्रेस एस्ट्रिया केंडल क्ष्मिंग्य कर्या स्त्रेस सिक्रिस क्ष्मिंग्य कर्या सिक्रिस क्षमिंग्य कर्या सिक्रिस क्षमिंग्य कर्या सिक्रिस क्षमिंग्य कर्या सिक्रिस क्षमिंग्य क्षमिंग्य कर्या कर्या सिक्रिस क्षमिंग्य कर्या क्ष्मिं क्षेत्र कर्या कर्या कर्या कर्या कर्या क्ष्मि क्ष्मिं क्षमिं क्ष्मिं क्ष्मिं क्ष्मिं क्ष्मिं क्ष्मिं क्षमिं क्रिक्सिं क्षमिं क्षमिं क्रिक्सिं क्रिक्सिं क्षमिं क्ष्मिं
 - (iii) π គេការ នៃក្នុង គេហ្គា គេការ នៃការ នេះ គេការ គេការ នេះ គេការ គ

टूर्ने प्रथण सभी वेंट्र सभेन्यी पण सओपार

॥ ष्ठील गिगिञ्चर्य

90. (१) ट्राणां प्रसार्ग लोड प्रला स्र्रेण खा ट्रन्गिया राज्य राज्य त्र उप्याप्त स्त्रेण काल प्रमार होगमञ्च एक प्रमार स्त्राध स्त्रा

॥ ୧ଛ ୀ୩୧ବହ୧

- ១៩ $^{\prime}$ ២ ារាយយក្ត ខែមួយ និង គេកំពុំ នេះ គ្នា គេកំពុំ នេះ គ្នា គេកំពុំ នេះ គេកំព័ត់ នេះ គេកំពុំ នេះ គេកំព័ត់ នេះ គេកំព័ត នេះ គេកំព័ត់ នេះ គេកំព័ត់ នេះ គេកំព័ត់ នេះ គេកំព័ត់ នេះ គេកំព័ត់ នេះ គេកំព័តំ នេះ គេកំព័ត់ នេះ គេកំព័តំ នេះ គេកំព័តំ នេះ គេកំព័តំ នេះ គេកំព័តំ នេះ គេកំព័ត់ នេះ គេកំព័តំ នេះ គេកំព័ត់ នេក
- ਹਨ ੰ ਾਰਥ ਹੈ ਹੁਤਨ ਗੁਨੁਸ ੀ ਸਭਨੰਸ ਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਸ਼ਾਹੂ ਲਾਜ਼ ਸਾਲ ਲਾਜ਼ ਸਾਲ ਲਾਜ਼ ਹੈ ਹੁਤਨ ਗੁਨੁਸ ੀ ਸਭਨੰਸ ਸ਼ਾਹੂ ਲਾਜ਼ ਹੈ ਹੁਤਨ ਗੁਨੁਸ ੀ ਹੁਤਨ ਸ਼ਾਹੂ ਸ਼ਾਹੂ ਲਾਜ਼ ਹੈ ਹੁਤਨ ਸ਼ਾਹੂ ਸ਼

を型色型 りが収り 利型のが 成配で即用 り型の 配でが なった 「当を即ぐた」 りを必ででいい であるでした。 であるでは、 といるでは、 といるで

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

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

Marriage ceremony fraudulently gone through without lawful marriage.

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

Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman.

85. 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.

Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty.

86. For the purposes of section 85, "cruelty" means—

Cruelty defined.

- (a) any wilful conduct which is of such a nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health (whether mental or physical) of the woman; or
- (b) harassment of the woman where such harassment is with a view to coercing her or any person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security or is on account of failure by her or any person related to her to meet such demand.
- **87.** Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or 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.

Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage, etc.

Of causing miscarriage, etc.

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.

Causing miscarriage.

Explanation.—A woman who causes herself to miscarry, is within the meaning of this section.

च्या प्रत्ये उपाय मण्या माज्य निर्माण प्रत्ये उपाय पर्या प्रत्ये उपाय पर्या प्रत्ये उपाय मण्या मण्या चरम व्याप ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಪ್ರಶ್ನಿಸುತ್ತದೆ. ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ತಿನ್ನು ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಕಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಕಟ್ಟ $\|$ ਹਿਸਾਡ ਨੂੰਨ ਲਗਨ੍ਥ ਸਗਤ ਸ਼ਹਾਰਤ ਨਜ਼ਹੀਤ ਨਜ਼ਹਰ ਨਾਸ਼ਟਸ ਨਸ਼ਨ ਤਰਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਾਰਤ ਨਸ਼ਹਰਤ ਨਸ਼ਹਰ

- ীगलकुक्र दर्भाम रोत्रेस कुक्र रघाँदनु प्रात्म १६ । এই যার তার্ম তার্ম প্রাণ্ম প্রত্যান বার্ম বি (৪) এলেখে-১৯ (৯) ਘਸਲੀਅਸਘ ਜਪੱਸ ਲੜੇ ਨਰਪਾਪਤਾਨ ਰਦੂਤੇ ਖੇਪ ਨਿਸ, ਲਘ ਸਤਾਂ ਨਸਨਘ ਆਰਥਾ ਹੈਰ ਸਾਹਬਾਪਤ ਨੇ ਹਲਭਾਵਾਧਾਂਦ-ਭਵਘਸ਼ੰ । ਕੁਲ ਨੀ ਸਾ ਨਾਡਕੰਤ ਘਾਨਜ਼ਾਡ ,ਹਿਆ। ਸਾ ਨਾਲ ਹੁਲਾਡੀ ਤੱਤ ਜਿਕਾਘਜੀ ਹੁਡ ਸਾਘਾ ਹਾ ਹਾ ਲਿਡਾਨ
- **९%. ख**र्भाम कम्प्रें प्राथम प्रमुख एस्या प्रमुख एस्या प्रमुख प् न्यः ४४ राज्य र स्वयः १४ वर्षे ४४ १४ मा अध्यापं से अध्याप स्वर्धे अध्याप स्वर्धे ४ वर्षे १४ मा अध्याप स्वर्धे

ಗಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಚಿ ಸಿಸಲ್ಗಳಲ್ಲ एगर पारम गिग्रदर्प टूरु[®] प्रश्नेष्ठ रोष्ट्र সধ্যসূ

. अक्टाण्यसम एक्ट स्थान होते दरेश होता विकास एक्ट्रीयास एक्ट्रिया अस्था जाता है होते होते होते होते हैं है है है ਥੀਹਾਥਾਸ਼ गाਖ਼ਾਪੁਰਾ ਸਾਖ਼ਾਵਾ ਹਾਹਟਾਰ ਗੁਭਾਰਸਟਾਨ ਬਟਾਵੇ ਨਾਨ ਬਹੁਸਨਾ ਲਗਾਂਧੁਜ਼ ਬਲਨ ਹੁਤਨੰਸ ਗੁਕਾਜ਼ ਕਾਰਸ਼ਾਵਜ਼ਸ਼ ਟਾੰਸ਼ਜ਼ ਹਾਜ਼ਵੇਜ਼ ਸ਼ਹਿਆ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱፻፵፱ ፲፱ ॥ ਹਿਆੀm Fੰਨ੍ਨ ਹਨੂੰ ਡੀਨੜੀ ਆਪਾਂ ਘੁਜੀਹਂ ਡਿੰਜ

टूर्ज्य प्राप्त प्रसंजू жшсГш ಸ್ಉಗ್ಗಳ ष्ट्रीराप्राण्डामा गाभुद्रभू ट.स.चामा माम्बर्धाः व गाॐऽन्तर्रर स्रत्रधा ರೆಂದ್ರದ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ್ರ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಟ ಕ್ಷಮ

॥तर्र ठीउ ग्रत्यं क्रिमण रिजायन पार्चेत्र भाषमा स्वालमलाष्ट्रा भाष्ट्रं आपार्क्साल रणवं मह्मा विद्र सिर्हा विद्र

र्गार्य पात्रण भारू ிரத்**ய** நாத்து ह्यासर प्रश्ने भिस र्द्रश्ट ज्ञााध्याम

- ใดชสर्व "रियम्प्रभूष्ट्रा", "प्रमुळा", "प्रमुळा" । १०४ सर्व

മ്പ്രാഹംച്ച നയു लष्टरुगाट जेपाटी ॥

- (a) एग्रा प्रज्ञात स्तेष्ठ से से से से एक एक से प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्य
- गाधिर एक विकास के प्रत्या के कि प्रत्या के कि स्वार्थ के कि स्वार्थ के स्वार्य के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार् मध्म प्रहरूना प्रस्कात स्वार्थ हैं तथा मर्जर हमगोलम प्रस्कात हैं में स्वार्थ स्वार्थ से प्रस्कात स्वार्थ स्वार्य स्वार णेऽञ्चर पुर्या पञ्चन्न प[े]४-एँन उँन ॥
- ॰ राधांक्रम गायनर्गारा गाया हार हुन हुन का कार्य कर्र राधा कार्य कर कर्म कार्य का अध्यक्त कार्य का अध्यक्त कर ਰਹੇਂਦੀ ਜਿੰਜ ਝਟਾੰਘੀ ਸੀ ਸਿਲ ਸਾਰ ਸਾਖ਼ਨਾਰ, ਤਹਿਰੂ ਜਿੰਜੀ ਸਾਲਟਾੰਘੀ ਸਿਲ ਸਲ ਦਾ ਲਾਜ਼ਨ ਤਹਾਡਾ ਦਾ ਜਾਂਚ ਸਲਾ ਆਲਾ ਆਲਾ ਕਲਾ ਸ਼ਾਲ राज्य प्रस्था अभाग मारा एत्र राज्य होत् राज्य हार्य वेर्य विर्पात हार्य हार्य प्रस्था अभाग सामा माराम हार्य राज्य हार्य का राज्य हार्य का राज्य हार्य का राज्य हार्य हार हार्य हार हार्य हार हार्य हा हिन प्राप्त करें के साथ प्राप्त करें साथ प्राप्त कर साथ प्राप्त कर साथ कर स ୪୷୭ ଅନ୍ତି । ଅନୁ ଅନୁ ଅନୁ ଅନୁ ଅନୁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ਗਾਰਕਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਤਰਜ਼ਰ ਜਿੱਤ ਹਰੰਕਾਰ ਸਾਹ ਸ਼ਕਰ ਸ਼ਕਰ ਸ਼ਕਰ ਹਿੰਜਾਰ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਕਰ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਕਰ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਕਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਕਰ ਨੇ ਸ਼ आण्याभा व्यक्ति विषठ प्रतिवास व्यक्ति विषय

क्षिणर्स्म हुभारू ಡ್ಡಾಗಿ ಬಾಗ್ನಲ್ಲ EALCHES MCS

प्राचेष स्टेब्बरहरू र भाग्य ।

नथ्स ४र्छ ४७५४ ग७°६ ४र्झ्य नर्म रिप्त ,ीक्र४ १४७ एवं अरावर्था वर्षा प्रमाशिक कर्म्य इन र्राप्त ४वम व्यानकार्या यमार्ग पेंजर, ए४७९० हेज्छ ए४७९० पर्यामणखाँ पेंजर; प्रसला, खाशीमार राजा प्रतर प्रांच जेंगर उर्प ਗਾਮਸ਼ਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਜਾ । तर्र होगा अञ्चर्त्र

रत्रज्ञन्द्वरं पार्पाण ॥ ४७२५७६

Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.

Death caused by act done with intent to cause miscarriage.

Act done with intent to prevent child being born alive or to cause to die after birth.

Causing death of quick unborn child by act amounting to culpable homicide.

Exposure and abandonment of child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it.

Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.

Hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence.

Procuration of child.

Kidnapping or abducting child under ten years of age with intent to steal from its person.

- **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.
- **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.
- (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.

Explanation.—It is not essential to this offence that the offender should know that the act is likely to cause death.

- **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.
- **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.

Illustration.

A, knowing that he is likely to cause the death of a pregnant woman, does an act which, if it caused the death of the woman, would amount to culpable homicide. The woman is injured, but does not die; but the death of an unborn quick child with which she is pregnant is thereby caused. A is guilty of the offence defined in this section.

Of offences against child

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.

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.

- **94.** Whoever, by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of a child whether such child die before or after or during its birth, intentionally conceals or endeavours to conceal the birth of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- 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.

Explanation.—Hiring, employing, engaging or using a child for sexual exploitation or pornography is covered within the meaning of this section.

- **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.
- **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.

र्ट्रामी गाँभाय प्रहार प्रमा ४७५७५ ४४७५५६

स्धिंश-स्थाभ गित्रज्ञदणादः घीत थ्य समस्याम ಗತ್ತು ಗತ್ತರ ୍ଥ ଅବସ୍ଥାନ୍ତ

पाजीच सरा गार्विस आरोगां आरागिर एसळसार गाजाएवर सञ्चाम लीव मारिष र्रेप्टनट॰एए त्रेष्टए 26,요 꼬요때 ॥

त्रेमट यूट गाव्या മച്ചെയ്യ വെസ്ത उठें न्ध्रम रिष्ठतर्द ॥ रेंग्जर्स गागारभेदीस

९९. ෆଂ**ख**लल ९९॥ स्त्रेत्र तुआ प्रताणि प्रतेष्ठ खेडास-४ मी प्राप्त के देश के साथ के प्राप्त के साथ का का का का का का का

> 🗫O. (९) ख्राधीसुम्म सीप्यें प्रसार, एग्रारी सामी प्रामेण ग्राप्यायां गारिन रोजनवर्गसा वेज्ञटण, प्रामीसम्प्राप्य ॥ उनाप्रेस एट्रेनक्ट-र्रज्जल प्राप्तमण, रिज्जीम र⁹रहरेर

> (৯) ෆਬ-ෆ॰шෆඏ (९) स সাছে<u>নপ্র</u>াষ মত্তা অনু एুসা। অনু । অনু । অনু । ইন্ত্র স্থান্ত স্থান্ত মান্ত । স্থান্ত নির্দ্ত দেখি ।

- ਕਾਹਿਸ ਸਾਘਾਂ ਸਾਹੀਨ ਕੁਸ਼ਾ ਧਿੰਦਰ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਤਾਰ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਸੰਗਾਸ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਸਾਹ एंडम्बर्ग मारेक्या मारेक्या मारेक्या मारेक्या प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त मारेक्या प्राप्त मारेक्या मारेक् , ଅਟਤੇ ਆ<u>ਖ</u>ਦਾਨ , ਹਟਾਂ ਹਾ ਆਜ਼ਾਹ ਜਪਜ਼ ਲ ਨਾਂ ਲ ਰਾਵਨਆਰ ਨੇ ਲਈ ਜੇਵਾਂ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਹੈ ਜਿਵੇਂ ਨੇ ਲਈ ਜ਼ਰੀਆਜ਼ਲਾ ਸੰਸ਼ਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਜ਼ਰੂ ॥ जिना स्टर्ध प्रस्ते प्रस्ते प्रस्ते प्रस्ते विश्व प्रत्य प्रस्ते प्रस्ते प्रस्ते प्रस्ते प्रस्ते प्रस्ते प्रस्
- 🤧 . स्विनाम सिष्णेत्र समा प्रकार स्वाप स र्जन प्रस्य प्रायाध्य प्रमाणिक प्रायाचेत्र त्याचेत्र स्थान प्रमाणिक प्रमाणि ੀ ਸਾਂਟਾ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾ ਹਨ ਸ਼ਸ਼ ਹਨ ਸ਼ਸ਼ ਤੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾ ਸੰਦੇਸ਼ ਸੰਦ ।। ਹਿਆੀਆਂ ਨਾਡਟੜੇ ਧਾਨੁਜ਼ਧਾਂ, ਹਿਆੀਆਂ ਸਾਲਨ ਹਲਾਡੀਤੜੇ

ふさのが出"のぜ ||

A, ಹಶಿಫ್ ರಾಗ್ ಹಹ ಅರ್ಡಿಕ ಸೆಎ ತಿನ್ನ ಹಿನ್ನ ಸಿಕ್ಕರ, ಹಾರ್ಗ್ ಕನ್ನ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹನ್ನು ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹನ್ನು ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹನ್ನು ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹನ್ನು ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗೆ ಹುಗೆ ಹುಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗೆ ಹುಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗೆ ಹುಗ್ಗ ਘਘਿਡ ਹਾਚਕੰਜ ਆਖ਼ਟਰੰਡ ਜਾਖ਼ਜ ਹੀਨਜ਼ ਨਲਡ ,'ਤਰੀਨ ਨਲਕਾਰਿਨ ਲਡ ਗਿਲਾ,। ੀਨ'ਲ ਜ਼ਡਾ ਚਾਰੜ ਨਲਆਂ ਹੋ ਹਟਾਂਡ ਗਲਮਕੀਜ ് ഉപ്പെട്ടി പ്രത്യ പ്രത്യ പ്രത്യ തിയ പ്രത്യ പ്ര

ळळळं मणणीलर भेम ४९० व्याप्त स्टेम भागाची

🗫.. प्रजी जिंसणाख्या स्त्रेत्र तैंव प्रयोण प्रामा साम्रे ए४ज्ञथा सम्रे प्रजेत्व ए४ज्ञथा प्राप्ताम प्रयोण प्रति ਲ α ਾਘਾ α ਜਡਾ ਜਤਜ ਹਹ α ਾਂਠ ਗ α ਾਂਠ ਗਿਲਹਾ α ਾਂਨਰੰ ਹੁਤੰਘਾਸ਼ਜ਼ੀ ਨਿਲਾ ਪਾਜ਼ੰਘਾ ਨਜਾਂਨਿਆ ਹਨਲਾ α ਾਂਡੀਜ਼ ਨੀਖੀਨਿਆਂਨਿਸ कर्र र र र र साथ कर हे से भी तर गत्र गत्र गत्र गत्र पा मार्ग पा में में से से लिम के जा मार्ग से मार्ग से मार् म्या प्रभात म्यान करा प्रमाणक स्थान करा कार्य कार्य कार्य करा भारत है जिस्सा कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य

ळळण दर्काम ठाँठ नर्सम ळाळ्स ीगाणरुंदीम उठ्ठँठ नर्सम गाध्यरेण आरुंदीम राज्य पास्य गाधिम*ा। प्राचार चाचाराचा* ा जिल्लास सर्वे का प्रताम उत्से माजासार्य है जा ने माजासार्य है जा ने स्वाधिस है के स्वाधिस है जा ने स्वाधिस है

- **९२.** पर्लागुर प्रजेष मण्स गा<u>र</u>िक प्रतालक अपने से सिर्वे अराज्य से साम से से सिर्वे के साम से से सिर्वे के सिर्वे ്ഫ് മായ് ജ്യാപ് വര്യ പ്രത്യ പ്രത്യായ പ്രത്യായ പര്യാ പര്യാ പര്യാ വര്യാ വര്യാ പര്യാ വര്യാ പര്യാ വര്യാ പര്യാ പരവാ പര്യാ പരവാ പര്യാ പര്യാ പര്യാ പര്യാ പരവാ പര്യാ പരവര്യാ പരവര്യാ പരവര്യാ പര്യാ പര് ਨ ਸ਼ੁੱਤੀ ਹਿਸ਼ ਪਿਤਸ ਪਤਿਸ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਿਲਤ ਨਟ[ਾ]ਨਜ਼ ,ੀਕ਼ਰਬਹੁਣਾ ਨਰਨ ਸ਼ੁਤਸ਼ ਅਬਾਨਨ ਪਤਾ ਸਾਹਜ਼ ਸਨੇ ਨੂੰ ਨਸ਼ਾ ਜਾਂਜ
- ਾ हर हा से पार्टी में सिर्वेट अर्थ पार्टी है न से में से हर राज्य में गायिक्ष प्रधानी का प्रधान कि से से स्वार उन्नीण जर्द प्राप्तमण उन्नुगटि गिष्टपामी ज्यानी का सार्वाम कर राज्य प्राप्त कर कार्य कर विष्टा ॥ रिजारी मा र रहर्र एडीएक र रहर्र होची मा प्रमानी मा सक्री मानक एक जार क

නම්දීන් ගම්ම මේ මේ වනාව සම්වේදීමට පත්ව සම්වේදීමට පත්ව සම්වේදී කරනු , කැසු වේදී මේදීමට පත්ව සම්වේදීමට පත්ව සම්ව णीटिएरणी लिखलए प्रातीमा सेनेस प्राटी ॥

- नात्रियः प्रभागत्रियः प्रमाण व्यस हर्याणः तम्रणः प्रमाण व्यस्य प्रमाण व्यस्य प्रमाणिक क्ष मा सर्प आसर असदे साथ समस होते हुन होता है से अच्छा मा असे होता असर होता है से हा अध्याप स्वाप मा असर होता है स
- भारतका दर्काम सामा सामा सामा स्थाप करामा कार्य के स्थाप करामा सामा स्थाप स्थाप सामा सामा स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थ चार्क्स माभर्यर चार्क्स प्राप्त हों प्राप्त के क्रिया कार्य ਘਾਨਸਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਸੀ। ਸਾਲੇ ਨੇ ਹੋ ਲਈ ਤੇ ਤੇ ਸਿਆਰ ਘੜੀ ਹੋ ਘੜ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸਾਲੇ ਲਈ ਲਈ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਦੇ ਮਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ । तर्र होगा अग्रत्व

ष्ट्रियम् मर्भेट रिप्त स्रुप्त ट्रेंड **प्**योⅢ प्रज्ञ ग<u>भ</u>रु७ र्ग्रस-र्मम ४ छम ಸ್ಷಾಲೋಸ್ಕರ್ಟಿ ਸ਼ੀਘਾਐਂਡ ਘੁਸ਼ਦ ਘੁਖੇਦੁਣ रीण्यात्यभ्य प्रवायम रीगरण ज्यार प्राणमण

वँत्रक्षित्र रामसेण ರನಲಾನುಗ್ ನಾರು ण्या प्रसाम प्रमा प्राप्त प्रमा

प्रजात त्रमुक्र दक्ता ,ಸಿಶಿಗ್ ಜ್ಞಾರಸ 8ੈੱ5 F ਖੇਜ ग<u>ां भेर</u>% _____ ॥ ४७०५% भ्रम्म प्पष्ठम

காவ்கக்க நட்டி **೧೯೬೬ ಕ್ಷಾ**

र्ठें हर्म गिर्धर रिप्त ष्रियापर्भ छ्रम प्रक्रम प्रक्रम ौगात्रत्रण र⁶णीम ट्रशाणाताम् ह प्रज्ञत्व गाञ्च चन्द्रप्र ਵੇਝੇ **୯**४<u>७१</u>॥ एऋहूज ॥ रुजार

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.

Selling child for purposes of prostitution,

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.

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.

Buying child for purposes of prostitution,

Explanation 1.—Any prostitute or any person keeping or managing a brothel, who buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of a female under the age of eighteen years shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have obtained possession of such female with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution.

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

CHAPTER VI

OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY

Of offences affecting life

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

homicide.

Illustrations.

- (a) A lays sticks and turf over a pit, with the intention of thereby causing death, or with the knowledge that death is likely to be thereby caused. Z, believing the ground to be firm, treads on it, falls in and is killed. A has committed the offence of culpable homicide.
- (b) A knows Z to be behind a bush. B does not know it. A, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely to cause Z's death, induces B to fire at the bush. B fires and kills Z. Here B may be guilty of no offence; but A has committed the offence of culpable homicide.
- (c) A, by shooting at a fowl with intent to kill and steal it, kills B, who is behind a bush; A not knowing that he was there. Here, although A was doing an unlawful act, he was not guilty of culpable homicide, as he did not intend to kill B, or to cause death by doing an act that he knew was likely to cause death.

Explanation 1.—A person who causes bodily injury to another who is labouring under a disorder, disease or bodily infirmity, and thereby accelerates the death of that other, shall be deemed to have caused his death.

१९. जिंदी प्रभूत प्रमूच प्र жери अराजन्य प्रस्कृत स्थापन करण स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स् हर्द् रिगाउगीडील हरेपा॰दमम महाश्री हमगोलम गाधरिभ्ड रिगाउमा राज्य प्राप्त हरेपा॰दम हमगोलम विकास हमगोलम ॥ जिमीम लाजर प्रत्ये प्रतम्प प

गामळीगाठजथ्य हागिरज

*ल्रण्डरुंच्या १-५२*न उंधा असे प्रतेष्ट स्थाप सहेत्र हैं उसा प्रस् प्रवेष्ट स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स x^* ਨੂੰ ਦਰ ਜਾਂ ਸਨ, ਘਾਹੀਂ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਘਾਹੀ ਜਾਂ ਘਾਹੁਸਦ ਹੈ ਨੇ ਜਾਂਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਸਨ। ਸਨ। ਸਨ। ਸੰਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ ਸੰਗ੍ਰੇਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ्रास्पार्वम उप्यतं नार्याप्रवित्र हर्यत् विमाप्रभावभीता समसमार्थे । नार्व्यार्थायार्थने प्रस्ति हर्म्याधिकार्थ ॥ ਇगाँठ ਹਟਨ °भरणीण

ट कार्य प्रस्ति हम सम्बन्ध सहस्या गाणीएकर स्राप्य काम गाणीएकर काम प्रस्ति हम स्राप्य प्रस्ति स्राप्य स्वर्थ अभ ਲੜਜ਼ਾਨਾ, ਜਨਾਨਾ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ੀ ਰੇੱਟਰ ਲੱਗਾਂ ਸ਼ਲਾ ਨਰਸ਼ਾਂ ਦੇਨਾ ਘੇਲਦ ਦਖਾਸ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਖਦਰੀ ਦਖਾਸ਼ਾ, ਜਨਾਨਦ का निषयान्त्र स्वाधित नेतरान स्वाधित स् ಉಕ್ತಡ್ಡು ತ್ರಾಗ್ತ್ ಗಿ

३९. मासा द्वापा अभ्य प्रतीस माध्यभ्य प्रतीस माध्यभ्य पाया प्रतीस साम्या साम्या प्रतीस साम्या साम EKYY ZERYK ZKUZ UKYYEN WZEU ŻAR WEOD ÓZK CZAR WERF WEZENINA OŚCIECNUĆ. UKYEN हर्द् रिगाउगीरील संराधा सत्रगा प्रमाधक माधिक गणि माधिक राष्ट्र प्रमाधिक माधिक स्वाधिक समाधिक माधिक समाधिक समाधिक समाधिक समाधिक स्वाधिक समाधिक र्देटर, टौंबीर ए५राबा गार्भा मार्गाभ्य टौंबीर सिंग्येंटर हाम राजी होने हैं महाराज्य गार्भा प्राप्त हें महाराज्य ॥ दर्र

ര്യിച്ച ഭിലായം ചര്യുറെ മിടപ്പെ ചെ പ്രത്യേ വര്യുറ്റ് വര്യ്യാ വര്യായ വര്യ प्रता अराधिक स्वाप्त स्व क्टर्व प्राचनाराज अनस्य आसामक स्वाधिक स्वाधिक अध्याप का अध्याप का अध्याप का अध्याप का अध्याप कर करा के कि उप क ॥ ਇਆੱਠ ਹੁਕਨੂੰ ਇਬੀਕਡੀਅੱਠ ਬਹੁਕੂੰਠ ਘੁਡੂੰਠਰਕੁੰਨ

มัวย์ส สหร้ สคล ยดนาง โดม ชสด์ "ชวยใชนาง ชสห์ วยสม์" ล พนท์ บนท์สยด

IV Pourox

जणर्स भाषा १००५ समे राजन्या १० ज्या १० ज्या १० ज्या

टोजटए, एस्फ्रमा सर्वेष्ण प्राणी प्राणीमार प्रवास प्राणीए लोड योगान्य रहे ते ते तर है है जिस से प्राणीप प्राणीप עאכ אווע אילוא טאל דישוא אילוא טאל דישוא איסישיג שו דעגע שו אילוא שו דעגע איזען וו

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- (a) A ਦ <u>ਗਲੁਸ਼</u>ੀ ਘੁਜ਼ਾ। ਜ਼ਿੜਾਨ, ਜ਼ੁਲੀਦ ਲੀਫ ਡਾੰਘਾਣਘਾਦੀ ਨਾਨ ਕਟੇਵੇ ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਦਾ ਦਾ ਜ਼ੁਲੀ ਘੁਜ਼ਾ। ਜ਼ੁਲੀਦ ਲੀਫ ਡਾੰਘਾਣਢਲ ाँउ र र्वम गिगार रेर् मि A ॥ °धरल प्रह्मा उद्यापमा
- (b) AC Z ਘਾਂ ਜਾਂਘਾਂਘਾਂਘਾ ਘੁਜ਼ਾਂ ਜ਼ਾਂਘਲ ਵੇਂ ਐਨਟ ਨੰਨ ॥ B ਟ ਜ਼ਾਂਨੀ ਨੰਲਾ ॥ A. ਜ਼ਾਂਨੀਟ Zਲ ਨਾਂਟਿਵਤ ਲੇਨ ਐਨਟ ਨੁਘਰ एस्फ्रिया स्थाप यहार एक लोज्य से के के के के किए प्राप्त है के स्थाप के साम के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप लिन्नरी ॥ सहम पलित्र B पली सक्षेत्र प्रस्कर रेंज्य रोज्य एए सक्षेत्र रेंयर सिन्धर औरागि सक्षेत्र पणी स्राप्त प
- (c) AC, ਝ਼ੜਾੰਘਾ ਘੁਜ਼ੇਣ ਕੇਂਪਟਲ ਘੁਜ਼ਾਨਾਧ ਕਟਲ ਕੇਂਨਜਟਾਂਢਾ ਰਾਨਟਟ ਦਾਂਘੁਜ਼ੇ ਸ਼੍ਰੀਆਟਾਜ਼, ਜ਼ਾੰਘੁਨਾਂਘ ਘੁਜ਼ਾਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ੁਲਾਂਘੁਲ ਰੱੱਡ Bਲ ्रें ५ढीं; AC स्रवेण सहम प्रतुष्ठ वें वेज्ञर र्पंत्रः ॥ सहम प्पणीत्र, AC प्रेज्ञए रोत्तर उरण प्रस जीवरण्, स्रवेणए Bर्रु वेध्या र्दे‰ ॥

לששר השושי הלישוא אוסד הכאיישים של ווידים של ।। रिगार्क उतर्र भित्र मध्म गिष्ठील

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

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

Murder.

- 101. Except in the cases hereinafter excepted, culpable homicide is murder,—
- (a) if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death; or
- (b) if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause the death of the person to whom the harm is caused; or
- (c) if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing bodily injury to any person and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death; or
- (*d*) if the person committing the act by which the death is caused, knows that it is so imminently dangerous that it must, in all probability, cause death, or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, and commits such act without any excuse for incurring the risk of causing death or such injury as aforesaid.

Illustrations.

- (a) A shoots Z with the intention of killing him. Z dies in consequence. A commits murder.
- (b) A, knowing that Z is labouring under such a disease that a blow is likely to cause his death, strikes him with the intention of causing bodily injury. Z dies in consequence of the blow. A is guilty of murder, although the blow might not have been sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause the death of a person in a sound state of health. But if A, not knowing that Z is labouring under any disease, gives him such a blow as would not in the ordinary course of nature kill a person in a sound state of health, here A, although he may intend to cause bodily injury, is not guilty of murder, if he did not intend to cause death, or such bodily injury as in the ordinary course of nature would cause death.
- (c) A intentionally gives Z a sword-cut or club-wound sufficient to cause the death of a man in the ordinary course of nature. Z dies in consequence. Here A is guilty of murder, although he may not have intended to cause Z's death.
- (d) A without any excuse fires a loaded cannon into a crowd of persons and kills one of them. A is guilty of murder, although he may not have had a premeditated design to kill any particular individual.
- Exception 1.—Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, whilst deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation or causes the death of any other person by mistake or accident:

Provided that the provocation is not,—

- (a) sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for killing or doing harm to any person;
- (b) given by anything done in obedience to the law, or by a public servant in the lawful exercise of the powers of such public servant;
 - (c) given by anything done in the lawful exercise of the right of private defence.

Explanation.—Whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to prevent the offence from amounting to murder is a question of fact.

लण्डरोणट ञेणा इ.जणत्रेचल लोणज्ञ एक्ष्म प्रोज्ञहें एक्षण होता है जो साथ है जो है

909. सलीमी सञ्चा जेंधामा प्राचललीय प्राच्च एंदर्जए, सक्षेत्र वेंट सिन्धे और नेजरली सिन्धे और विद्यार नि

- (b) AC Z ਘਾਨੀ ਜਾਂਘਾਨਾੰਘ ਘਾਜ਼ਾਈ ਜ਼ਨਾੰਘਲ ਰੱੱ ਕੇਸ਼ਦ ਸੰਸ਼ B ਦ ਜ਼ਨੀ ਸੰਗਾ ॥ A, ਜ਼ਨੀਦ Zੁਕੁ ਨਰਿੰਦੇ ਨੇਸ਼ ਕੇਸ਼ਦ ਸੰਘਰ ਦੁਨ੍<u>ਰਾਜ਼</u>ਾ ਜ਼ਨੀਦ Zੁਕੁ ਨਰਿੰਦੇ ਨੇਸ਼ ਕੇਸ਼ਦ ਸੰਘਰ ਘਾਨੀਦ, Bਤੂ ਜਾਂਘਾਨਾੰਘ ਘੁਕੁਕ਼ ਦਾਂਘਜ਼ੇ ਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਦਤ ਸ਼ਾਵਿਤੀ ॥ BC Z ਜ਼ੇ ਸ਼ੇਕੁਦ ਨਰਿਰੀ ॥ BC Z ਜ਼ੇ ਸ਼ੇਕੁਦ ਨਰਿਰੀ ॥
- (d) ហាំន ឃត្ថ ដាំយាភមកនៃ ជនយា ឃត្ថ xវី អាយ៉ាភ ឃត្ថប, អាហាំ ស៊ីអប ជួប អាំយភម-ទំយាភមនបៅ ភិភប ភ្នំឧនឆាំ, អាហាំប ហាំន ប្រងាញ ហាំង ប្រងាញ xវី ភាពប្រជាធន ហាំយភមាគនបៅ, អាហាំប បង់xវី កាំប្រក់ នេះ ជាហាំប នេះ ជាហេប នេះ ជាហាំប នេះ ជាហេប នេះ ជាហំហំប នេះ ជាហេប នេះ ជាហេ

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- (a) A ਹ Z ਹ ਨਰੰਗ ਤੋਂ ਹਰ ਹਨ ਹੈ ਹਰ ਹਰ ਹੈ ਜੀ ਗਿਆ ਸ਼ । ਰ ਨਾ ਲਿ ਸੰਗਰੰਧ ਸ਼ ਨੇ ਹਹਨ ਤੇ ਗਭਾਰਸਕੁੰਨ ਸ਼ ਨੇ ਹ ਹ ਲ (a) ਕੇ ਹਰ

- (d) AC ਜ਼ਰਾਜ ਘਾਨਲਾ ਲਾਲ ਤਨ ਜ਼ਰਾਜ ਸਾਹਮ ਹਨ। ਸ਼ਰਾਜ ਹਨ। ਸ਼

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--, जिरु भिर्त कि कुण रोभो मार रम्मो भाषा

- (a) ਜਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸੁਕਾਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸੁਕਾਸ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸੁਕਾਸ਼ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧੀ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧੀ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧਿ ਨੇ ਸਾਂਧੀ ਨੇ ਸ
- (b) שֿאפװן װּאַש אפכ אַ פּרע אַ פּרע אַ אָן פּרע אַ פּרע אָן פּרע אָין אָין פּרע אָן פּרע אָרע אָן פּרעע אָע אָרע אָן אָרע אָן אָרע אָן אָרע אָן אָרע אָן

स्रांटेश ॥

Illustrations.

- (a) A, under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by Z, intentionally kills Y, Z's child. This is murder, in as much as the provocation was not given by the child, and the death of the child was not caused by accident or misfortune in doing an act caused by the provocation.
- (b) Y gives grave and sudden provocation to A. A, on this provocation, fires a pistol at Y, neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill Z, who is near him, but out of sight. A kills Z. Here A has not committed murder, but merely culpable homicide.
- (c) A is lawfully arrested by Z, a bailiff. A is excited to sudden and violent passion by the arrest, and kills Z. This is murder, in as much as the provocation was given by a thing done by a public servant in the exercise of his powers.
- (d) A appears as a witness before Z, a Magistrate. Z says that he does not believe a word of A's deposition, and that A has perjured himself. A is moved to sudden passion by these words, and kills Z. This is murder.
- (e) A attempts to pull Z's nose. Z, in the exercise of the right of private defence, lays hold of A to prevent him from doing so. A is moved to sudden and violent passion in consequence, and kills Z. This is murder, in as much as the provocation was giving by a thing done in the exercise of the right of private defence.
- (f) Z strikes B. B is by this provocation excited to violent rage. A, a bystander, intending to take advantage of B's rage, and to cause him to kill Z, puts a knife into B's hand for that purpose. B kills Z with the knife. Here B may have committed only culpable homicide, but A is guilty of murder.
- Exception 2.—Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender in the exercise in good faith of the right of private defence of person or property, exceeds the power given to him by law and causes the death of the person against whom he is exercising such right of defence without premeditation, and without any intention of doing more harm than is necessary for the purpose of such defence.

Illustration.

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

Exception 3.—Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, being a public servant or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice, exceeds the powers given to him by law, and causes death by doing an act which he, in good faith, believes to be lawful and necessary for the due discharge of his duty as such public servant and without ill-will towards the person whose death is caused.

Exception 4.—Culpable homicide is not murder if it is committed without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion upon a sudden quarrel and without the offender's having taken undue advantage or acted in a cruel or unusual manner.

Explanation.—It is immaterial in such cases which party offers the provocation or commits the first assault.

Exception 5.—Culpable homicide is not murder when the person whose death is caused, being above the age of eighteen years, suffers death or takes the risk of death with his own consent.

Illustration.

A, by instigation, voluntarily causes Z, a child to commit suicide. Here, on account of Z's youth, he was incapable of giving consent to his own death; A has therefore abetted murder.

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- (a) A, Z ए ऋतिष्ठ रुद्धां साम आर्ष्याण्यां क्रिया मान्यां रुप्या प्रमण्यां प्रमण्यां
- (b) Y ट A A. क्र रोमट ऐंग्रांट प्रसलूच र्नेंगैंक्ट रुग्धांन आर्ति, सलीमी रुग्धांन आरिक्र, रोठक आरि<u>लें</u>न प्रस**खे**ग्रठ, स्रवेणखीं सटेचा वेंक Z आ ्रेंक्ट एंक्ट्रियाम र्नेंकट, प्रकूट प्रस्केट विकास सेंक्ट्र आप्रकेट शास सहम प्रकार केंक्ट्र सिंक्ट्र अपित प्रस्कार केंक्ट्र सिंक्ट्र अपित प्रस्कार प्रकार केंक्ट्र सिंक्ट्र सिंक्ट्र अपित प्रस्कार सिंक्ट्र सिंक्ट्र सिंक्ट्र अपित प्रस्कार केंक्ट्र सिंक्ट्र सिंक्ट्र

- (e) ZMI ऐॐए षज्ञ त्रांणाणिएए क्रें । Zए, वऐंक्रागी ओण-णःएक्षागी पज्ज लीटिएए अज्ञ, स्रेंणाण्य सज्ज ॐज्ञए A ठूं हेटीनवी ।। स्लीगी सर्वें चेंक्रए A च्यली त्रैंकेंग्रए सम्लूच लेंकीए च्यलेंग्नेश्वर त्रेंलीनत्याफ, च्यलेंग्नेज रेंक्सी।। स्ली सिंकेंप्री, स्ली वऐंक्सी ग्रांच क्राण क्रिक्सी क्रिक्स केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक स्वाप्त क्रिक्स केंद्रिक केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक क्रिक्स क्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक क्रिक्स केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक केंद्रिक क
- $(f) Z \subset B$ ይ তু চু চা B ਘਾ በ A \subset ማਜ਼ਿរថៃ लेञ्जन्न । ਘਾ ਘਾ ਬਾ AC ਘਾ लेञ्जर्रा छो एट स्मूल में में में अंकिए Z কিওকে তেও ক্রি মেন্টা তি B তে মেন্টা তি B তে মেন্টা তি B তে মেন্টা তি মেন্টা তি B তে মেন্টা তি মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তি মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তি মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তি মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তে মেন্টা মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তে মেন্টা তে মেন্টা মেন্টা তে মেন্টা মেন্টা তে মেন্টা মেন্টা তে মেন্টা মেন্টা

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ZC Ag ्र[®] <u>erox</u>fx ॐ'cb ्र[®] स्टef, Ag रेमट ऐग्रिट लेण्ण्यन्ति स्वण्णे ए५ॐ ॥ A ट र्रा<u>लिॐ</u> ससे टँग्णेज्ञ ॥ ZC टें हुल स्ट्रे के प्रस्का । स्र्रेण सलेसण्य प्रिक्ष्णे स्रोप के स्वाप्त के के प्रस्का से स्वाप्त के स्वाप

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Amf, ਨ<u>ਾਹ</u>ਾਆਂ। उन्दर्श मधन प्रभावनीय होता है से साम स्थाप होता है से साम स्थाप एक्ट साम प्रभावनीय स्थाप प्रभावनीय हिन्द स्थाप प्रभावन हिन्द स्थाप स्था

Culpable homicide by causing death of person other than person whose death was intended.

Punishment for murder.

- **102.** If a person, by doing anything which he intends or knows to be likely to cause death, commits culpable homicide by causing the death of any person, whose death he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause, the culpable homicide committed by the offender is of the description of which it would have been if he had caused the death of the person whose death he intended or knew himself to be likely to cause.
- **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.

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.

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.

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 Commission Act, 2019 and whose name has been entered in the National 30 of 2019. Medical Register or a State Medical Register under that Act.

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

Abetment of suicide of child or person of unsound mind.

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.

Abetment of suicide.

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.

Attempt to murder.

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 hereinbefore mentioned.

90%. खर्था महास्व सिंध के प्रसार, स्रेणए ओसर उप्येशणा लांड उध्याज्य देंदर के के कि विषय सामिष्ट अपने क्षेत्र महिष्ट अपने सिंध के अपन

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- **२०%**. (९) सिंग्रे केंग्र सिंप्पेक प्रस्त्रण्य प्रिणा ए४ अधि मा ग्राह्मण ग्राह्मण प्रत्याण प्रत्याण क्षेत्र प्रस्ति । अर्थ प्रस्ति प्रस्तु सिंप्पेक प्रस्ति प्रस्तु सिंप्पेक प्रस्ति प्रस्तु सिंप्पेक प्रस्तु सिंप्पेक प्रस्तु सिंप्पेक प्रस्तु सिंपिक प्रम्तु सिंपिक प्रस्तु सिंपिक सिंपिक सिंपिक प्रस्तु सिंपिक प्रस्तु सिंपिक प्रस्तु सिंपिक सिंपिक सिंपिक प्रस्तु सिंपिक सिंपिक

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ীন চংগেত খিসেহীন ॥ীরভার শাসভাহীত

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ਲਹੂਲ ਨੂੰ ਨੂੰ ਲਵੀਜ਼

हमग्राभिष्ठ ,विह्नभू हर्ष हें रूप राण्यामण पहार एक प्रमानिष्ठ ।३०.३०१ हिम्म विमानिष्ठ ।३०१ हिम्म विमानिष्ठ ।३०१ हिम्म विमानिष्ठ ।३०१ हिम्म विमानिष्ठ ।३०१ विमानिष्ठ ।३०१ हिम्म विमानिष्ठ ।३०१ विमानिष्ठ ।३०१ हिम्म विमानिष्ठ ।३

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

Illustrations.

- (a) A shoots at Z with intention to kill him, under such circumstances that, if death ensued, A would be guilty of murder. A is liable to punishment under this section.
- (b) A, with the intention of causing the death of a child of tender years, exposes it in a desert place. A has committed the offence defined by this section, though the death of the child does not ensue.
- (c) A, intending to murder Z, buys a gun and loads it. A has not yet committed the offence. A fires the gun at Z. He has committed the offence defined in this section, and, if by such firing he wounds Z, he is liable to the punishment provided by the latter part of sub-section (1).
- (d) A, intending to murder Z by poison, purchases poison and mixes the same with food which remains in A's keeping; A has not yet committed the offence defined in this section. A places the food on Z's table or delivers it to Z's servants to place it on Z's table. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- 110. Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that, if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of culpable homicide 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.

Attempt to commit culpable homicide.

Illustration.

A, on grave and sudden provocation, fires a pistol at Z, under such circumstances that if he thereby caused death, he would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

111. (1) Any continuing unlawful activity including kidnapping, robbery, vehicle Organised 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.

crime.

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

- (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;
- (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

,स्रमध्स ४मद जुरुर्थोट्ट छट्ट ग्रामाप्रस्र शिक्षण दृष्याधन्त्रमण दर्धणीस ४५ मध्य अस्म गा (१) अलाधल-४ल (४) ੀਗਲਘ ਨਾੰਘੀਜ ਹਨਜ਼ ਜ ,ਨ ਰਜਾ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਹਾਲ ਗਿਆਨ ਦੇ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਹਾਲ ਜਾਹਿਆ ਜਾਹਿਲ ਦੇ ਹਾਲ ਦੇ ਹਾਲ ਜਾਹਿਆ ਦੇ ਜਾਹਿਆ ਦ ॥ उठदर्व मध्म ग्राप्तः भाषा ग्राप्तः विक्रमा ।। विक्रमा ग्राप्तः

ふटुलङभ°लएलीय ॥

- (a) แมะเลียง ห่วราง หมาย ชามูทาย ซามูทาย เมายง สามูทาย เมายง เมายง เมายง เมายง เมายง มูทายง มูทายง เมายง เมายง ॥ दर्छ ष्ठीग्रा मध्यर्य ब्रह्म निर्माण्य अलायःल लिय A ॥ रिजाँड मधिम निर्मास भेदीम
- (b) AC, ਸਨੀਂ ਹੱੱਲ ਘੰਘੇਘ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਅੰਤਾਵਾਂ ਸੰਨਜਰਾਂ ਆਭਾਰਸਕਾਂ ਜ਼ਿਲਾ ਨਾਨ ਹਨ। ਨੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਸ਼ਿਲਾ ਹੈ ਕਿ λ ਨੇ (d) णडरेष प्रमाधित होते विषय के अपने समित हैं है जिल्ला के अपने समित है जिल्ला के अपने समित है जिल्ला है जिल्ला है
- (c) AU, ZM ਕੇਂਪਰਲ ਸ਼ਾਲਿਲਜ ਜ਼ਜਰਕੁਦ ਦਾੇਂਸ਼ਜ਼ੇਂ ਘਜ਼ ਰੇਂਖਾਜ ਸ਼ਾਰਗੀ। AU ਨਾੱਟੀਆ ਏ.ਬਲ ਜ਼ਖ਼ੇਰ ਘਾਨੀ ਨਾੱਕਖੀ। AU Zが ਦਾਂਸ਼ਜ਼ੇਂ ചയര്ക്ക गठाळाळे कैँमाएँ रमगुगिलक रमगुगिवास ,मलुभक ,"घर्त्यू हका रविस राधिस्थाल हालक अलागुल उपार्वम ॥ त्यातां ये के प्रतरेप की वाजा प्रतरेप का विकास प्रतरेप का (९) जाने का प्रतरेप का प्रतरेप कर है कि एवं प्रतरेप कर है कि
- (d) A, Zਆ ਨੂ ਸਾਟਿਕ੍ਰ ਨੇਖਮ ਸਮੇਜ਼ਰਕ੍ਰ, ਨੂ ਰੇੰਜ਼ੀਰ ਸਭਿੰਦ ਘੁਕਾਜ਼ ਜ਼ਾਹੀਜ਼ ਤੇ ਪਾ ਨੂੰ ਹੀ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਸੁਲਤ ਸਭਾਜ਼ ਘੁਲੀ ਸ ਡF ह° रोष्टाऽ स्वांशल ह°र पारद्वा खाउ गा<u>ञ</u>रभ्य ीममद स्वर°र खाउ हुम पार्चेशीर प्रसाधित हैंग हो स्वांच रा<u>भर</u>श्रा
- र्जा स्वाप के के प्रमान के प्रम के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के መመፈ ያለመ መመፈ ያለመ መመር መነመው ያለመ መመፈ ያነው የተመሰው መጀመ ያለያ ተመሰው መጀመ ያለመ መመፈ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመፈ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመፈ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመፈ ያለመ መመፈ ያለመ መመፈ ያለመ መመፈ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመረ ያለመ መመፈ ያለመ መመር ያ ॥ गणा एकर्य माध्य प्रत्य माध्य प्रत्य माथ्य प्रत्य माथ्य प्रत्य माथ्य प्रत्य माथ्य प्रत्य माथ्य प्रत्य माथ्य प्र

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A, ਨੇਸਦ ਲੇਹੀਰ ਘਜ਼ਨਾਜ਼ ਸੰਨਾਕਿ ਲਗਾਜ਼ਿਸਤ ਸਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਨੇਸ਼ਦ ਨੇਸ਼ਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਸ਼ ਕਰੀਜ਼ਿਸਤ ਸੰਨਾਕਿ ਅਤੇ ਸੰਕਾਰੀ ਘਸ਼ਨਾ ਨੇਸ਼ਦੀ ਸੰਕਾਰੀ ह्याया अपार्थ के स्वास के स्वास के स्वास के स्वास के स्वास के स्वास चार्य के जिल्ला अहर करोज एक स्वास के स्वास ਅਫਲੂ कार्य के सम्बन्ध कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य

९९९ (९) सप्ते छेट प्रस्वावि केप्रलट रेखर उर्च -उन्हान क्रम्प्यान स्थापन स्यापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्था टटेंष्ट-फ्रजीय, स्रभाम, क्रिकेक्सीय, क्रूरहेक्सीय ए४ज्वा केर्स्टर होसर आरेश्लीय ए४ज्वा उपज्वाप, सिक्स ए४ज्वा लाधीलत्धीत सीयन्त्रभाम साध्य प्रमाण स्थापन साध्य स कागुरा प्रस्ट, ෆੀਢरु'ш-ෆੀਢरीਢ ॐथ्र <u>बसे</u>फ्र एडिसायक क्षाया अध्याय प्रसाप सार्वेष्ट एडेस्ट्र एडेस्ट्र एडेस्ट्र एडेस लीएकांक्ष॰५ प्रकार सेञ्चाँकार, सांप्र॰५-सांपँ, सांप्र॰५ ॐ४, खांक्रप्थ, एमग्रु, ए५ॐ४० लाग्न-यमार खोएए४ छेन्नए ह के उर्जात का जिल्ला है के सम्पर्ध के सम्पर्ध का के सम्पर्ध का के सम्पर्ध के समित के स ॥ रिगार्ट्यम गर्द्धा

- ीगलीलम गामल्यभग रिका स्थान स्यान स्थान स्था स्थान स्था । । गुरुदर्व माग्र प्रदूधां घर दें प्रभुष
- गण्या प्रस्त प्रस्त हमा एक प्रमाय प्रस्त हमारे हमारे प्रमाय प्रस्त प्रमाय प्रस्त प्रमाय प्रस्त प्रमाय प्रम स्वाजन करें हे देखार उसके रेसक समेन कराने साम होने साम होने समें कार समें कार समें कार समें कार समें कार समें ന്യെയ്ക് പ്രായ്ക്ക് വിശ്യ പ്രായ്ക്ക് വിശ്യ പ്രായ്ക്കുന്നു പ്രായ്ക്കുന്നു പ്രവ്യായ പ്രായ്ക്കുന്നു പ്രവ്യായ പ്രവ്യാ แดมม ชายสมใร์ บองจ ไทสมม ४ใด-วาย์ สมม ด้าะวร์ ชร์ เป้น สมเม มิทาย์ช โจร ชาสัจ โทสั้นสม $\|$ ਨਿਲ਼ਟਿ ਨਾਜੰਸ ਬਰਵੰਘ ਗਿਜ਼ਸ਼-ਸ਼ਾਹ ਕੀਨਜ਼ ਘੁਲਜ਼ਨ, ਖੁਕਾਘਾਂਕੁੱਕ ਗਿਆ ਸਜ਼ਸ਼-ਸ਼ਾਹ ਹੀਆਂ ਹੋ ਹਨ।

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;

- (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.
- (2) Whoever commits organised crime shall,—
- (a) if such offence has resulted in the death of any person, be punished with death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than ten lakh rupees;
- (b) in any other case, be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees.
- (3) Whoever abets, attempts, conspires or knowingly facilitates the commission of an organised crime, or otherwise engages in any act preparatory to an organised crime, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees.
- (4) Any person who is a member of an organised crime syndicate shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees.
- (5) Whoever, intentionally, harbours or conceals any person who has committed the offence of an organised crime shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than five lakh rupees:

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

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

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.

(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.

Petty organised crime.

- (a) ਸ਼ਾਰੀਵੁਸਰ ਘਾਨੀਵੁਸਰ ਘਾਨੀਵੁਸਰ ਘਾਨੀਦਰ ਘਾਨੀਦਰ ਦਾ ਜੀਘਾਨ ਦਾ ਜੀਘਾਨ ਹਨ। ਹੈ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਹੀਦਿਰ ਘਾਨੀਦਰ ਸ਼ਾਹੀਦਿਰ ਦਾ ਜੀਘਾਨ ਦ
- ਜਪਜ ਰਨ ਰਾਗਾ ਨੇ ਹਾਰ ਦੀ ਸਾਲਾਨ ਹੈ। ਸ
- (3) প্রতিষ্ঠাण-প্রতিষ্ঠা কর্মার কর্
- (२) ២២៩ភាភាភាភាភ នេះ បាន នេះ

- ការបាន នេះប្រកាស នេះបាន បាន នេះបាន នេះបាន

ଅୀऽଅୀତ-ଆଂଜଅୀତ र्दम मदर्भष्य ४°र

തരു कार्य कार्य

(%) च्याभाष्य लिएक्सेण-लिएरिए अँथ हार्थ हार्य हार हार्य हार हार्य हार

Terrorist act.

- **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,—
 - (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,—
 - (i) death of, or injury to, any person or persons; or
 - (ii) loss of, or damage to, or destruction of, property; or
 - (iii) disruption of any supplies or services essential to the life of the community in India or in any foreign country; or
 - (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
 - (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
 - (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
 - (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.

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

- (a) "public functionary" means the constitutional authorities or any other functionary notified in the Official Gazette by the Central Government as public functionary;
- (b) "counterfeit Indian currency" means the counterfeit currency as may be declared after examination by an authorised or notified forensic authority that such currency imitates or compromises with the key security features of Indian currency.
- (2) Whoever commits a terrorist act shall,—
- (a) if such offence has resulted in the death of any person, be punished with death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine;
- (b) in any other case, be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (3) Whoever conspires or attempts to commit, or advocates, abets, advises or incites, directly or knowingly facilitates the commission of a terrorist act or any act preparatory to the commission of a terrorist act, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

९९% (९) गेव'धर्षा चर्स्स्य च'ञ्च, चर्म्स्य, देंग्रेणषा च'ञ्च, ल<u>ुष्पर</u>्वाणी एंस्<u>यन्</u>षा ल'न-कुमारी च'ञ्च ल<u>ष्पर</u>वीयितः ^{क्रा}वीयितः करी गाधरुर जमसीन होँ रापाई छै आसन गाधरुर एर सिर्म गाधरुर जञदर्ज गार्थं हर्नर हर्नर हर्मर हर्म सामर राज्य - ያኛመ°ፍ册ש ш४ፔ 8፝፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ጜ ጛጋጚኇ፞፟ጛ ៕૭°5Fጚኧ ኇጷ፟ጞ 8፟፟፟፟፟ኇዺ፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ቘ ኯ፝፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞፞ዸኇ፞፞፞፞

- ग्राप्तर°रक्र नाथर४५ ०० जा ४ अर्चार्यर-अर्चार्स जाथर४५ में जाथर४५ चारितर्द४५ र ४ अर्चार्यर-अर्चार्स ग्राप्तर°रम जाथर४५ ॻॡॻॎ॰ड़ॹॻ ॕॕॺग़॔फ़ ॺढ़॔ॻ ॏॴ॔॔ॸॕॹ ग<u>ॿॡ</u>ऄॻ ॺढ़॔ॻ ॏॴ॔ॸॕॹ ॺढ़॔ॻ ॺॶॻॹ॔॔ॱॶढ़ॻॎक़॔ (ज़ॺॿढ़॔ॻ ॹफ़ॡॻ
 - (i) मिष्फिरा एरजन्म माध्युरे प्राचान प्रताम विवास स्थाप स्थाप हत्याम माध्युरे प्राचान प्रताम माध्युरे प्राचान स्थाप
 - ण<u>भष्य</u> । उडान्यामं माज्य ए४ ज्यामं मा<u>भष्</u>र १५ जन्यामं मा<u>भष्</u>र १५ जन्यामं मा<u>भष्</u>र १५ जन्यामं माज्य ।
 - யிणचारक गा<u>भल्</u>रुण पाणरुशार ठळवटांबर काणग्रा गाजूग राज्य राँच राज्य हों जातम गा<u>भल्</u>रुण भार (iii) መዙンፌአጋ ነልጠያ ጀልጨጫው
 - (iv) प्रकेष्टर गेर्स्प्रा प्रशारिक मार्क्ष एस्यान प्रकेशन प्रकेश प्रकार प्रकेश प्रमाण्या प्रकार प्रकार (iv) प्रकेश प्रकार प्रक प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार ምራራን ; የשַבַּשׁרָּט ਨੀਂਟੀਠੀજ ਦਾ በካਜ਼ੜ-F°O של של הואלי השלגאת ווווישיהאט יום איניסר וווישיהאט איניסר איניסר וווישיה א
 - (v) गेंं पर एर $\underline{\mathbf{y}}$ $\underline{\mathbf{q}}$ \mathbf{m} \mathbf{m} ਅਰਪਨਾਨ ਨੀਟਰ ਨੀਟਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ णीटिएएए आरेपार्य स्थापित अर्थे स्थापित हेरे स्थापित हेरे स्थापित हेरे स्थापित स्थापि
- ीगमरीम गाभएभेठ ४०५५ ४०५ ४५ अ.म. गाभएभेठ आरभ्स ० १५० मा माभएभेठ एसंब माभएभेठ एसंब ም'ধሮ장; ሮሄጆ ያጡ
- (c) सिंध रेड ब्रह्म करणा सह स्वापन (c) सिंध रेड ब्रह्म स्वापन स् राण स्वास मार्थ स्वास मार्थ होता मार्थ स्वास मार्थ स्वास स्व गानवरभेय राज्य राज्य कराया हराया राज्याचा सामार्थ्य मानवरभेय भार हो हे व्यापास वियापको गानवरभेय रत्या ॥ रिष्ट र प्या॰न्सम पार्टी प्रभात अपन प्रमुख र प्रमुख र प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रभाव विश्व प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख

- യക്കുച്ചു ചെയ്യ ചെയ്യം പ്രത്യ പ

- ייבאר שיבוש בשמשבו שיהכ שיבומי אותייעש אותשילים אותייעש אותשילים שיהומארייעש אותשילים שיהטאלין;
- ්රස්ස්ම මාලන පියිස් පම්ස්ව කයන්වේ කාසයන්ව කරයන්වේ "මංහනය වෙන්නෙන හෙන්වේ" (d) गायरभ्य प्रमाराक्ष्य विद्याप्त विद्यालया विद्यालया विद्यालया विद्यालय विद्यालय विद्यालय विद्यालय विद्यालय विद्यालय ॥ ಬ್ರಹ್ತಬ್ ಇತ್ರಾ ಕ್ರಮ್ ಬ್ರಹ್ನ ನ್ಯ ನನ್ನ ಕ್ಷಣ್ಣ ಕ್ಷಣ್ಣ
- (%) अ॰ च॰ चिष्णिस्या यहण यस उन्नि सिण्णे चिल्वे (%)
 - ;ੀਹਾगੀਸ਼ਾ ਨਾਡਟੜ ਜ਼ਹਮਾ ਹੈ ਹਿ ਜੀਸ਼ਾ ਨਾਲੇ ਸਿਲਜ਼ ਲੰਮੇ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹਮਾ ਗਿਲ ਹੋਰ ਹੈ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੇ
 - रहंर रज्ञरभगज्ञ र ह्यं च वार्कित गिग्रासार लिज्जा हुकुक्य रहर्ष गिर्ह्मा तेस्र ,हराचा॰रमक लाखा साराब्यक (d) ॥ तर्र रीण एण्यतं प्राप्तमण, रिजागा हन्तरं प्रज्ञणीर वे जामण मध्म
- (%) खानीएमर सिंप्पेंग्र पसए उँमे प्रेंग उँर ए५७भा जैएर ३%एर, ए५७भा लौएरस ग्राप्त अस्ति (%) एस्फ्रमा आपण्टीच साम्सारित, ज्यास्पाट्ट एस्फ्रमा जैट क्रमोभीलस्या स्वया वस क्रें एस्फ्रमा क्रमोभीलस्या स्वया

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

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

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

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

37 of 1967.

Of hurt

Hurt.

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

Voluntarily causing hurt.

- 115. (1) Whoever does any act with the intention of thereby causing hurt to any person, or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause hurt to any person, and does thereby cause hurt to any person, is said "voluntarily to cause hurt".
- (2) Whoever, except in the case provided for by sub-section (1) of section 122 voluntarily causes hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

Grievous hurt.

- 116. The following kinds of hurt only are designated as "grievous", namely:—
 - (a) Emasculation;
 - (b) Permanent privation of the sight of either eye;
 - (c) Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear;
 - (d) Privation of any member or joint;
 - (e) Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint;
 - (f) Permanent disfiguration of the head or face;
 - (g) Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth;
- (h) Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of fifteen days in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.

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".

- ಕ್ಕೆ ವಿನಿವರಿ-ಗ್ಯಾಪವುರ ಕ್ಷನಗಾಗ ಸುಕ್ಕುಗ ಗಿರುಗಿನ ಸುಕ್ಕುಗ ಗರಿಸಿಕಿನ ಸುಕ್ಕುಗ ಗರಿಸಿಕ್ಕಿನ (೫) ਜਾਪਜ ਠਨੰ ੲਡਾਨਮਾਸਡਾਨ ਠਾਫ਼ਤੰ ਾਰਾਲਤੀ ਸਾਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਨ ਨਿਤਸਾ ਨਿਕਸਾ ਨਾਨਾਂ ਸਾਨਾਂ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਨਾਨਾਂ ਜਾਪਜ ਨਾਨਾ ਨਾਨਾ ਨਾਨਾ ਨਾਨਾ ਜਾਪਜ ਨੇ ।। तर्रर ष्रीग्रा एग्यर्ट्स घलमण ,ीज्योग्रा पार्व्स्ट्रे ग्रिम्मण
- उर्दण गामाप्राप्त राष्ट्राचा राष्ट्राचा रहेणाच रहेणाच रहेणाच प्रत्याच प्रत्याच प्रत्याच रहेणाच रेपाचे प्रत्याच । ਕਨ ਨੀ ਸੀ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਦਾ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਹਿਲ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਹ
- गाधरूभे प्रशिक्षा मर्बे ठ रुप्पान्तमण तर्षणीम ठठेत ठतर्द भारत्य मण पाया विष्य भारिका एकण तर्पणीम प्रमाणिक (२) ੀ ਆਪ ਦੇ ਤਾਰ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਸਾਲ ਨੇ ਤੇ ਬਾਹਮ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਹੋ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਮ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਬਾਹਮ ਦੇ ਦ

ਨੂੰ ਨੂਡ ਨਜ਼ਧ ਹਭਾਂਤ ਸਾਰਕਨ ਤਾਜ਼ ਹੀਵਹਟਾਂਤ ਸਿਲਾਂਡ ਟਾੰਡੀਜ਼ ਵੇੱਤ Γ ਰੰਜ਼ ਗਿਆ ਭਾਗਾਂਗਾਨ-ਵਾਹ ਸਿਗਿਜ਼ ਡਿਜ਼ਤੰਸ ਫੀਰੀਸ਼ਾ

୪୬) ୬୬<u>୩</u>୭୫୭୯ ଅ<u>୭୯</u>୬୯ ଅଟି ଅନୁଜ୍ୟ ଅଟେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅଟେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅଟେ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅଟେ (୪) ാര'യി ചാസസ് ിറയുന്നു ഈ ര'യിച്ച ഉദേ'യ ൂന്ന് ചാത്ര്പ് ഉദ്യേര്ചയ ം ന്ന രിപ്പ് തല്ക് പ്രീര്യ യര്യ ചായ്യ ॥ ਕਨੰ ਬੀਆ ਨੁਭਕੰਤ ਘਨੁਜ਼ਾ ,ਹਿ ਗੀਆ ਸਾਨ ਹਨੂੰ ਹਨੂੰ ਹਰ ਗੀਜ਼ਾ ਜਾਂਦੇਜ਼ ਬਨੰ ਬੀਆ ਘਰੰਤ

प्रताह सम्प्रेस तुर्वेष क्रम्मिक क्रमा क्रमा करा काला कामिक करा सम्प्रमा सम्प्रेस प्रताह करा सम्प्रमा सम्प्रम (жејग॰७०७) प्राचित्र सहस्य निष्या कर्षा वाराधिक स्वयं वार

लपार्थस भग्रारापार्थ

ഗംшാച്ചാന ॥

सगलदारू वाद्रप्र ଅ,മാഹമു ॥

- ಉಷ್ಯಾಗ ಕ್ರಮ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ಥರ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ಟರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ಟರ್ಗ ಸ್ಟರ್ಥ ಸ್ಟರ ॥ ँग्रेतर्र ग्रेतर्र "४७५ ॥ ज्याम
- ഗ്ഷ ഈ്പ് ഒന്നു വെയ്യി വെയ്യാ വെയ്യ വെയ്യ വെയ്യ പ്രത്യം വെയ്യ വെയ്യ വെയ്യ വെയ്യ വെയ്യ വെയ്യ വെയ്യ (ജ) ਲੜਤੇ ਜੰਘ ਧੀਨੀਰ ਸਿਨ੍ਹ ਜਥਿਲਮਹ, ਜ਼ਸ਼ਕੀਜਸ਼ਸ਼ ਜਪੰਜ ਲਲੇ ਲਭਕਮਾਜਭਕ ਲੜਤੇ ਸੰਸ਼ਮ ਕਿਲ ਨਰਸਕਾਧਾਨ ਪ੍ਰਭਜ਼ਸ਼ ॥ ਇਸੀਸ਼ਾ ਨਾਨਨ ਤਲਭੀਠੜੀ ਸਿਾਵਾਘਜੀਤਾਡ ਭਾਲਸਥਿਸ਼ਾਨੀਲ ਘਜਲਸਿਸ਼ਾਘਜੀਤਾਡ ਸਾਰਵਨੇਤ ਭਨੰਤ ਲਭਾਵਨੇਸਾਭਾਵ

ಲಾಸ್ ಲಾಸ್ ॥ स्पाटम्ब्या

- --: क्रिर्ट्स, क्रिस्मा कर्त "र्वा एक "र्वा प्रमाण प्रमाण
 - (a) 为FのMGでので;
 - (b) ਸ਼ਿੱਖ ਘਟਸਿਆਨਾਸ ਜਨਸ ਸਾਨਸ ਸਨ ਤਰ ਵੰਡਫਲਤ;

 - ಲನ್ ಬಾಗುಗುವ ಕನ್ನ ಕುರ್ತು ಬಾರ್ತಿ ಕಾರ್ಪ್ ಕಾರ್ ಕಾರ್ಟ್ ಬಾಗಿ ಬಾಗು ಬಾಗು ಕಾರ್ಯ ಕಾರ್ಣ ಕಾರ್ :४७रापर्थ-७राप्रम
 - (f) मध्य गर्या गर्या गर्या विकास मध्य हो। अर्थ विकास मध्य प्रिस प्राप्त मध्य विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास विकास
 - (a) अस दत्रज्ञाम ये सम हसामा दत्रज्ञाम श्री अस्त हिंदी अस्त विश्व अस्त (d)
 - र्ठण जवार्राचर प्रीयल प्रमारं जवापुन भागपुर श्रीमण प्रज्ञण तथाने स्वर्ण माध्यभ्य प्रीयोगा रतर्ष्यण ज्ञीलग्रात (d) በ ራጠራዊ ከመመር ይጀትው እናት አረተው ይጀትው የመውር ይዘርው የመመር መደር እንደ መደር የመውር ይጀትው የመውር

ಸೆಕ್ಸ್ ಬಕ್ಕ ವಿಷ್ಣಕ್ಕೆ ಉಿಗ್ರಾಸರ್ ॥

॥ तर्व प्रतर् "उनव्याण प्रीमण क्रीय प्रथामा क्रीत प्रत्याम लेसा" , जिन्न निवास क्रीय प्रभार क्रम प्रमण प्रमण

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.

Illustration.

- 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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- 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.

Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means

- (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.
- 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.

Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act.

- (2) Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt for any purpose referred to in sub-section (I), 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.
- 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.

Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property.

ेष्ठदर्व उदर्व प्रभुवार प्रेंदर स्थान महिन प्रथार एक्टर उपर विवास स्थान महीन स्थान प्रवास होते हैं प्रवर्व क्रिक एक्स हेमए लेक्स हम्मा किस हेमए लेक्स लेक्स हम्मा क्रिक एक्स हम्मा हम्मा क्रिक एक्स हम्मा ह ത്യൂചടി

፳፫ሮ፻<u>ም</u> ድ

A, ਟੁਲੇਡੂ Zਾਂਡੀ ਜ਼ਜੇਨ ਘੁਕੂ ਜ਼ਲਾਜ ਸੁਸ਼ਸ਼ਸ਼ਾ। ਘਾਨਟ ਵਿੱਖਿਜ ਸ਼ੀਨਟਰ ਲੇਨ ਕੇਨਟ ਸੈਟਰ ਲੇਨਰਦਾ ਫੈੱਬਰ, Zੱਲ ਲਾਂਘਾਕਰਰੀ ਜ਼ਿਕਰ उमरी ऋणराणर पर्यण गिगारासर् र्वासमें ४ भीमणु ग्रार प्रताण कुळु , एक्ट एक एक गिगारासर् मध्म क्रम र्वम ใखर ਅੰਸ਼ਹਿ ਘਰੇਡ ਜ਼ਾਪਾਰ ਹਵਾਈ ਅਤੇ ਹਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ

- लेम जमक द⁴कोम हममोभिष्य उत्पर्ध एक का होभील एक होभील एक वार्यम भा (८) नजना १५७ मा १८६ ने भार १५७ में ੀਆਣਾਘਜੀਹਘ ਘਾੰਘਜ ਘਜਲੀਅਜਘ ਜਦਜ ਰੇਨ ਰੁਤਾਰੇਆਜ਼ਭਾਨ ਰੁੜ੍ਹੇਤ ਮਾਰੇਨੀ ਨਿਨ, ਨਰਰਜਨਾਘਾੰਨ ਹੀਜ਼ਨੇ ਦਰਜ਼ੁਸ਼ਾਨ
- ीलक पाठर हमगाीलक प्रालमक क्रियम हमगानिक प्राप्त हमा है। अलाविक हिल उसक त्रामा क्षेत्र प्राप्त क्षेत्र है। रुस्र्वं पार्क्रं निमासस्य लिखार हुक्रम रहर्ष निहर्ष तिस्य ग्रापर्वेस ,किर्यार्टम रापार्थ्य रापार्थम रुज्ञम रुज्य राप्य ੀਂ ਗਿਲਾਂ ਲਾ ਨਾ ਪਾ ਗਿਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਜੀ ਸਾਲ਼ਘ ਟਾੰਘੀਜ਼ ਹਲੂਜ਼ ,ਹਿ ਸੀ ਨਾ ਨਾ ਨੇ ਹਲੂ ਹੋਟ ਪਾ ਜਾਜ਼ਘ ਜਾਂਦਜ਼ ਰੰਨ ਰਾਜ਼ਨ ਸਾਲਾ ਨੇ ॥ गिरुदर्व रमर जूरुगैर्व हुम मयम राज्यम
- ಿಗ್ರೆ ನಿರ್ಗಿಸಿ ಮಾಡುತ್ತ ಸ್ವಾಗಿ ಬಕ್ಕು ಬಕ್ಕ ਦਖ਼ਾਰ ਜਾਹਮ ਦਾ ਜਾਹਮ ਦੇ ਜਾਹਮ ੀਂਹਾਗੀਆਂ ਨਾਂਤਾਂ ਹਲਾਈ ਤੇੜੀ 'ਗਾਨਾਘਜੀਹਾਂ ਘਾਂਘਜ਼ ਘਜਲਗਿਜ਼ਜ਼ਘ ਜਾਨਜ਼ ਲਤਾਂ ਨਾਜ਼ਤਾਂਕ ਨਾਲ ਦੇ ਲਈ ਨੇ ਦੇ ਪਾਲਜ਼ਘ ਜ਼ਿਲਜ਼ਘ ,ਹਿ ॥ रिजार लक्ष्य जयत्र प्राणमण
- ए५%भाग व्याप्य प्रस्तेत्र प्रस्तेत्र प्रस्तेत्र प्रस्तेवार, ए५%भाग सिने५आला त्र्रदेत्र प्रस्ते प्रस्तेत्र प्रस्तेत्र च्यान्य प्रभावता प्रस्केत प्रमान के प्रम के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के प्रमान के житчे अराण हें अराण हें का कार्य का कार्य कर हो है कि साम कार कर मा<u>भूक</u> कर माम कार करें का स्वाप्य कर कार्य कर का र्जाट जाथर४७, पामलीगामण मर्रम हर्र हण्डरभगण्ड हर्स्च मर्पण दिस्र, तिहरनरप्पले राजमलीगमण मर्पम होत्र राजरपाण ॥ णामी एक अर्थ कर्थ कर्य कर का जान भी महासा कर का का प्राप्त कर का जान जान का जान का जान जान जान जान का जान जान जा जा जान जान जान जा जान जा जान जा जान जा जान जा जा

രാനവും വിവാനം **නුදුද්දිවර්ග** යදන්වා ක राज्यम र्लम याप्रीलेष्टमर्गार इरेसट लेग्रांट लेगाव्हर

- ठळर्ष ीगळमळ रिप्त गा \underline{n} ए४७ चर्छर्व ीगाप्राप्तर रि \underline{n} छ्य दर्धणीम ४५नराचर्ल घोढर्ल घमर्रर रञ्जम लेम ळरचार्वमळ ठीग्रा एअट्र व एल्सफ ,टर्स ठीग्रा पास्त्र ीगारप्पमीण्फ पाँफ्रम पास्त्रीगासफ मर्रेस ठर्स रअव्रुगाश्चर रह्यं भेर दिस हुत्रफ श्रेष्ठ ॥
- एक अन्य होया हे साथ हे से साथ हे साथ हे साथ हे साथ है साथ ਂ ਂਚ ਹਾਲਿ ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਾਹਤ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਲੋਕ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਲੋਕ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ **। तर्रि रण्या जर्न्ड क्रिमण र्रोण पार्क्ड प्रिप्यमारिण पार्म र्रि प्राप्य क्रिमण**

यत्रण त्याच्य प्रभक्त प्राचित्र നംമാഹ്തം

- でਘਜੀ**ਹ**ਘ ਸੰਬੇਜ ਘਜਲੀगਜ਼ਘ ਜੁਕਜ ਰਨ ਨੁਕਤਾਮਾਡਾਨ ਨੁਫ਼ਤੀ 'ਬੰਧ ਨਿਸ ग<u>ਾਬਿੰ</u>ਪੇ ਹ ਲੁਤਤੀ गਿπਲਨੂ ਿਲਗੂਲ ਨੂੰ ਦਾਕਜ਼ਘ
- **९९.**0. (९) ७७णटर सिंधेंऽ पत्रुतार ए५<u>७४</u>० ७७णटर सिंधेंऽ पत्रुत ग्रेसटर सिंधेंऽ यस्र प्राप्त पर्वे उपार्थ हो। हराजर्य च उपल पामण हुर पार्त माम हिराधाल हम हो हम माम स्थान भी भी माम स्थान है रापार माम है रापार माम रुझर्व ४ रिप्प रुप्राब्यक्रम तर्मणीम रुटारूपार्थण प्रमुखीगमळ्ळामा गारीमा स्रांमत्त रुरंत रुज्ये प्रज्य प्रमुण रुप्पार्थम ॥ ਹਿਆੀਸ ਨਿਕਟੰ ਸ਼ਹਿਜ਼ਸ਼ । ਹਿਆੀਸ ਨਿਲਨ ਹਲਗੇਰਿਤੰ ਹਟੰਸ਼ ਗਿਜ਼ਸ਼ਸ਼ ਜਦਜ ਲੰਦ ਲਗਵਮਾਜ਼ਭਾਵ

飛音न प्रेट्राहर, መዝመ ዝፔ-ଅ5 गाେପଟେଧ **ಸ್ವಕ್ಷು** ನಿರಾಮ ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸ ኤፌርል ዙር ዙፕፎኤ መውጀሪያ ርዳኔዊ መ इसट लेग्गट ल,ग्रह

Illustrations.

- (a) A, a police officer, tortures Z in order to induce Z to confess that he committed a crime. A is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (b) A, a police officer, tortures B to induce him to point out where certain stolen property is deposited. A is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (c) A, a revenue officer, tortures Z in order to compel him to pay certain arrears of revenue due from Z. A is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (2) Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt for any purpose referred to in sub-section (1), shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.

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

Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt on provocation.

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

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

Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence. 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 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.

Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc.

124. (*I*) 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:

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

ॸढ़ॖज़ॗॗॸॗॸज़ढ़ॴॗ ॥

- (A) ग्राटीण चौटाला सक्ष्म क्षाप्त कर हैं कर्त का मिला सम्बन्ध का प्रतिकार प्रतिकार का भावति का स्वाप्त कर हैं कर हैं कि स्वाप्त कर है कि स्वाप्त
- (c) क्रिगीय प्रेह्मिक एक्र प्रेर अपि तर्म क्रिक्स पर ZV Aार्म वेषास्त्र विश्व क्रिक्स प्रभाव स्थाप स्

॥ โธନ'ന്റ് देस गिर्का हिन्स हा अरा का अरा के अरा के अरा के अरा के अरा

መማ (አርር ነው) መማ (አርር ነው) መንደር ማመንደር ማመንደር ነው) መንደር ነው (አርር ነው) መንደር ነው (አ

የመጠጠር ትርዝ መረመ ጋመር መከል የሚመን መደር ነው መደር ነው

ਕੁਲ шੀਹਾਂਗਿਲੇ ਨੇ ਨਰੰਘ ਬਿਧਾਜ਼ਨ ਤੇ ਗਾਲੂ ਨਰੰਘੀਜ਼ ਨੇ ਦੇ ਗੰਗੇ ਲਾਜ਼ਤੀ ਨੇ ਗਿਲ ਸ਼ਰਮੇ ਨੇ ਗੰਗੇ ਲਾਜ਼ਤੀ ਨੇ ਗਿਲ ਸ਼ਰਮੇ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਰਮੇ ਨੇ ਲਾਹਿਸ਼ਨ ਲਾਹਿਸ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਰਮੇ ਨੇ ਸ਼

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

(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.

Explanation 1.—For the purposes of this section, "acid" includes any substance which has acidic or corrosive character or burning nature, that is capable of causing bodily injury leading to scars or disfigurement or temporary or permanent disability.

Explanation 2.—For the purposes of this section, permanent or partial damage or deformity or permanent vegetative state shall not be required to be irreversible.

125. Whoever does any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two thousand five hundred rupees, or with both, but—

Act endangering life or personal safety of others.

- (a) where hurt is caused, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both;
- (b) where grievous hurt is caused, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.
 - Of wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement

126. (*I*) Whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent that person from proceeding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed, is said wrongfully to restrain that person.

Wrongful restraint.

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

Illustration

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

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

Wrongful confinement.

Illustrations.

- (a) A causes Z to go within a walled space, and locks Z in. Z is thus prevented from proceeding in any direction beyond the circumscribing line of wall. A wrongfully confines Z.
- (b) A places men with firearms at the outlets of a building, and tells Z that they will fire at Z if Z attempts to leave the building. A wrongfully confines Z.
- (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.

॥ रिजागिस स्रह्म तर्जाम ४५ चर्जा रहेराचा उत्साम छत्वं रोधोग्र स्रहेम गिराज छलाच लिम उर्ज रहेन रिचा पर रहेरा प्र

णरंपार गावर४५७ हर्द में गावर४५७ होण्ल हर्तक्षण गावर४५७ हण्यत्वार्य-छर्पार्व वावर पावर गावर४५७ उर्दण गामाप्ताप्त र्ठात राजित हो अभाव कि विष्य हो अभि हो हो हो हो हो है से अप कर्ष विषय है स्वर्य का कि स्वर्य के स्वर्य कि स्वर ॥ ग्रिमां आर सुम्रम प्रमाण्या मराने प्रमाण हेटी मारुप्पमाण मर्थम आराष्ट्रम प्रमाणमा मर्थम

ชมิดะเพื่อ และเมื่อ และเลือย และเลือย และเลือย และเลือย และเลือย และเลือย เลือย เล ਹਡੁਟ¢ੰਡ ਜਖਜ ਹਰਜਘ ਰਡਾਵਘਾਂෆ ਲਗਸੰਧਾਵ ਹੀ이ਜ਼ ,ੀਸਫ਼ਸ਼ੰ ਡੁਖਾਧਾਵਜਘ ਘਸੰਜ਼ ਰਟ¢ੰਡ ੀਗੰ੦ਾਵਜ ੀਗਰਹ਼ ਸੈਂ ਗ<u>ਖਾ</u>ਪਮ ਹਾਂਡਜ ४७५७५ ४८५५७ ४८५७ गिमारास मराम गावर४७ ४८५७ गिमावर मराम गावर४७ ४७५८६ मा मावर४७ ४४६६ मा

७७७७ अप्पर्क अन्यार्थः अत्यार्थः अत्यर्था अत्यर्थः माजस्य मराम स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान $\|$ 'ऋर्य' राम राखरंर ग्राप्य पान प्राप्य कि प्रताय कि स्वरंध विभाग साम स्वाप्य मार्थ प्रत्य प्राप्य स्वरंध मार्थ का प्राप्य प्राप्य

- രാച്ച_{ന് വര്യയ} വ്യൂ വഴ്ദ് മവിന്ന് മേഷ്യ ജന്യി ചരിയയാ ഒര്യി ചര്ട്ട വിന്ന് വേയ്യ ച<u>ര</u>്യാ വിന്ന് വേയ്യ ചര്യയി പര്യ गाउटे ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ହଳ ହେଁ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ହଳ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତ एस्फ्रिक्स तुर्जा विशिष्य पर्धा प्रेस्चो हेन्नर उण्डान्स्कर प्रश्निक एस्फ्रिक्स पर्धानिक प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्रमुख्य होत्र होत्र एस्फ्रिक्स प्राप्त प्रमुख्य होत्र होत्र एस्फ्रिक्स प्रमुख्य होत्र होत्र प्रमुख्य होत्र होत्य होत्र होत्र होत्र होत्र होत्य होत्य होत्र होत्य होत्र होत्य होत्र होत्र
 - (a) のプログラス स्थान के के प्राचित के कि कार्य के कि कार्य के कि कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य (a) (व) ਾਭਾਜ਼ ਨਾਲ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਤੇ ਤਿਸ਼ਕ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਹਨ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਹਨ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਦੇ ਲੋਕ ਲੇਕ ਲੇਕ ਲੇਕ ਲੇਕ ਲੇਕ ਲੇਕ ਲੇਕ ਲੇਕ ਲੇਕ ਲ
 - (b) त्रीर लामाक्रीगामाम मर्थम ४ते ४ ४७५४ गा७°६ ४ इद्धं मर्या १२४, त्रमर्थम ४५८ गाभि प्रारं (d) गारीगप्टी ॥

यमें एर स्वर्गात सीयर यस्त्रीय यमें एर स्वर्गात हेटी एतूट समर

रणाय सण्यम राजने हमें हमें हमें हमें पार निवास से साम हम्यान हम्यान हम्यान राजने राजने हमाने हमाने हमाने हमाने ॥ तर्द सव्याप्रम रथर्भग रणवीर हुत्रग तथ्योम ,ीत्ररभण्य रणवीर गिनतरथीलर्प त्रयाज्यम

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रीगार सर्वाच्या ज्याभिरा TAM II

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AU ZU प्रक्षणाणी जण रेंठ रमघी सम द्वायायी, सण्य रमघी सक् द्वायिष्ठ जण रें केंक्र्य सहित्र देंठ रेंज्य ॥ स्तरीय सक्षम ॥ विद्यार प्राप्ट त्रवर्षणम ४७.५० ॥ तवार त्रवार प्राप्ट उद्धर[्]ण

- चमजीगामण मरस ठरंर ठछवरभगछ॰व ठद्मर्थ संग्र दे क्रिक्स वर्षां क्रिक्स वर्णां क्रिक्स वर्षां क्रिक्स वर्णां क्रिक्स वर्षां क्रिक्स वर्षां क्रिक्स वर्णां क्र ॥ ीउगाीण रुप्ररं राष्ट्राचनीउफ गावर्रस उर्घर राज्य उर्द्ध उर्घर उप्याप ।। विभाग प्राप्त विकास विकास विकास विकास
- ទន្លង. (ទ) រាមពាក្រកន ក្រក្សេខ ជាក្នុការក្នុង ក្រក្សេខ ក្រក្សេខ ការក្រក្សេខ ជាក្នុក្រក្រក្សេខ ជាក្នុក្រក្សេខ ជាក្នុក្រក្សេខ ការក្រក្សេខ ការក្រក្សិខ ការក្រក្ភិខ ការក្រក្សិខ ការក្រក្ភិខ ការក្រក្សិខ ការក្រក្ភិខ ការក្រក្សិខ ការក្រក្សិខ ការក្រក្សិខ ការក្រក្សិខ ការក្រក្សិខ ក

ह्रदिष्क्रत यम्र ॥

- ៣८ នយយោអ ខេមម៌ា ១A ။ ខែនៅ ៅមានខុខាហ្គុំ នស្ណាះការ ព្រះក្រម្យា នៅខែនេះ នេះ នានាយា ខាត្រព្យាន បានស្លា ॥ ਨਿੱਲ ਭਟੜਤਾੰ ਸ਼
- (b) Aट राम व्यक्ता क्रिक राजन निक्र एक एक माने कर हैं कि अप करतेंग्र के साथ करा है के सम्बन्ध कर कर है कि अप क ॥ रिष्ठ अर्द्धर्थका ग्रार प्रवाधम रज्वाम प्रमाधिम प्रवाधम मार्थ प्रवाध राज्य प्रवाधम मार्थ प्रवाधम प्रवाधम प्र
- मध्म ४र्र ४७५४ग७°र ४र्द्ध मंग्री रिप्त क्रम दर्धगीम र्रोठमर एक्रथीऽर्व दुर्धाण्यम्मम् दर्धगाम क्रमार्थम ४७र्भग ਸੰਖੰਜ ਹਟ'ਂਡਾ ਬਿਧਾਜੀਹਡਾ ਸਾਖਾਵਨ ਤਰੰਤ ਵਲੇ ਵਰਾਵਨਮਾਡਾਵ ਵਲੜੰ ਘੰਜ ਧੀਨੀਨ ਸਿਨੂ ਸਾਖਾਵਨ ,ਹਟ'ਡਾ ਸਿਜਡਾ ॥ ਹਿਆੀ ਸਾ ਨਾਨਨ ਹਲ ਡੀਟੜੀ ਆਵਾ ਜ਼ਸੀਹ ਸਾ

- (3) Whoever wrongfully confines any person for three days, or more, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.
- (4) Whoever wrongfully confines any person for ten days or more, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees.
- (5) Whoever keeps any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ for the liberation of that person has been duly issued, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he may be liable under any other section of this Chapter and shall also be liable to fine.
- (6) Whoever wrongfully confines any person in such manner as to indicate an intention that the confinement of such person may not be known to any person interested in the person so confined, or to any public servant, or that the place of such confinement may not be known to or discovered by any such person or public servant as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable for such wrongful confinement and shall also be liable to fine.
- (7) Whoever wrongfully confines any person for the purpose of extorting from the person confined, or from any person interested in the person confined, any property or valuable security or of constraining the person confined or any person interested in such person to do anything illegal or to give any information which may facilitate the commission of an offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (8) 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.

Of criminal force and assault

Force.

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

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

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

- ชโอหน บุฐฆไวล์ บฺฆ॰๙ โฑ฿ไดห พ<u>าษ๙</u>หบ โบหฺฐ หโหฺง ธนะมห ชฆ์คม ชู๙๛๚๛ุหม ๙๛๚ห ชหฺทุโษ \mathbf{w} ๔๔ ชหฺ ชฆ๙หาฆ॰๙ ช \mathbf{x} ส์ ค๋๙ ๒๓๗๒ ж๎ฐ พ<u>าษ๙</u>หบ หม ห \mathbf{x} ห ชหฺ ชฆ๙หาฆ॰๙ ช \mathbf{x} ส์ ชหฺ ๒๓๙หาฆ๚ แ \mathbf{x} หั ชโพ พาหาบม พาษ๙หบ
- (२) ख्रानाम क्रिक्र प्रस्वण्या प्रश्निष्ठ स्विष्ठ स्विष्ठ स्विक्ष्य स्विष्ठ स्विक्ष्य स्विष्ठ स्विक्ष्य स्विष्ठ स्विक्ष्य स्विक्य स्विक्य स्विक्य स्विक्य स्विक्य स्विक्ष्य स्विक्ष्य स्
- ชคน บฐลยโร่ สเต็มส ชคมูโดม โดม ชคน บฐลยโร่ สเต็มส ชคมูโดม ชูงตะงสม α' มโส ชคมูโดม (%) រាមស្លឹង ភ្លឺ ភេស บฐลมโร่ สนุโดม ชี้ บูล ชิงและสม α' มโส ชคมูโดม (%) រាមស្លឹង ស្លឹង ស្លឹង
- (४) हेरिष्ठूए प्रमित्र चिन्न सिष्ठे प्रमुक्ता, एस्<u>णि</u>म हेरिष्ठूए प्रमित्र एक्ष्येत सिष्ठे सिष्ठे प्रमित्र उत्वापित सिष्ठे प्रमित्र प्रम

<u>ष्ट्रा</u> प्रमुख के प्रमुख के कार्य के प्रमुख के कार्य के प्रमुख के प्रमुख

, የ-ንшናላ መቋቋ ጽርመነት ያውደለም ምንመናላ መ<u>ው</u>ረትን , አየመነመውና የ-ንшናላ መ<u>ውረ</u>ትን , አየጋመነመ መቀፈት ያውደለም አመደርት ነገል አልተር ነ

- (a) स्वयार्था विश्वास्त्र विश्व विश्व (b)
- - (c) ले प्रसन्धार प्रभार माधार माधा

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129. Whoever intentionally uses force to any person, without that person's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending by the use of such force to cause, or knowing it to be likely that by the use of such force he will cause injury, fear or annoyance to the person to whom the force is used, is said to use criminal force to that other.

Criminal force.

Illustrations.

- (a) Z is sitting in a moored boat on a river. A unfastens the moorings, and thus intentionally causes the boat to drift down the stream. Here A intentionally causes motion to Z, and he does this by disposing substances in such a manner that the motion is produced without any other action on any person's part. A has therefore intentionally used force to Z; and if he has done so without Z's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending or knowing it to be likely that this use of force will cause injury, fear or annoyance to Z, A has used criminal force to Z.
- (b) Z is riding in a chariot. A lashes Z's horses, and thereby causes them to quicken their pace. Here A has caused change of motion to Z by inducing the animals to change their motion. A has therefore used force to Z; and if A has done this without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten or annoy Z, A has used criminal force to Z.
- (c) Z is riding in a palanquin. A, intending to rob Z, seizes the pole and stops the palanquin. Here A has caused cessation of motion to Z, and he has done this by his own bodily power. A has therefore used force to Z; and as A has acted thus intentionally, without Z's consent, in order to the commission of an offence. A has used criminal force to Z.
- (d) A intentionally pushes against Z in the street. Here A has by his own bodily power moved his own person so as to bring it into contact with Z. He has therefore intentionally used force to Z; and if he has done so without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten or annoy Z, he has used criminal force to Z.
- (e) A throws a stone, intending or knowing it to be likely that the stone will be thus brought into contact with Z, or with Z's clothes, or with something carried by Z, or that it will strike water and dash up the water against Z's clothes or something carried by Z. Here, if the throwing of the stone produce the effect of causing any substance to come into contact with Z, or Z's clothes, A has used force to Z, and if he did so without Z's consent, intending thereby to injure, frighten or annoy Z, he has used criminal force to Z.
- (f) A intentionally pulls up a woman's veil. Here A intentionally uses force to her, and if he does so without her consent intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten or annoy her, he has used criminal force to her.
- (g) Z is bathing. A pours into the bath water which he knows to be boiling. Here A intentionally by his own bodily power causes such motion in the boiling water as brings that water into contact with Z, or with other water so situated that such contact must affect Z's sense of feeling; A has therefore intentionally used force to Z; and if he has done this without Z's consent intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury, fear or annoyance to Z, A has used criminal force.
- (h) A incites a dog to spring upon Z, without Z's consent. Here, if A intends to cause injury, fear or annoyance to Z, he uses criminal force to Z.
- 130. Whoever makes any gesture, or any preparation intending or knowing it to be likely that such gesture or preparation will cause any person present to apprehend that he who makes that gesture or preparation is about to use criminal force to that person, is said to commit an assault.

Assault.

१९२१: अधिक अधित के अधित के अधित के अधित के अधिक अधिक अधिक अधिक तर्माम अधित अधिक अधिक अधिक अधिक अधिक अधिक अधिक ण्यार्नेस उप्रज्ञीर न्यायांप्रस हमगारिक गासर्प्रभः, ह्रमत्रग्रील एक्स उप्रज्ञीर न्यायांप्रस हमग्रारिक แ วัสด์ บสด์ ชบฆไวไท ทษาส ควาสโษเม สสม พเพางขม

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- (a) Z ਘળੀ ਨੁਖਾਰ ਘਸ਼ਲ ್ਰਾਦਰ ਨੀ ਘਸ਼ਲ ਵਸ਼ਵੀ ॥ AC ਸ਼ਾੰਖਾਗਿਆੀ ਘਲ ਵੱਡਾਗਨ, ਘਸ਼੍ਰਾਗ ਘ੍ਰਾਸ਼ਟ ਸੰਨਾਲਟ ਨੀ ਘਲ਼ ਸਨਕ ਸਗਾ ਗਾਲੇ ਸਾਰਕਦੀ । ਜਸ ਸਾਰਕਿ AC ਨਾਨ ਪਤਾ ਨਾ ਹਰਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਰਕਦੀ ਸਾਰਕਦੀ ਸਾਰ ।। रिटेंस्ट उस्टार्टकर कार्टम हमगीलक हरावार्टमा तक ६०२ वर्टस राज्येस स्टिमक वाहर मारास्थ्यम गामक व्यामम दर्दणीम ਸ਼ਰਾਸ ਘਾਨੀਟ Ac Zi ਸੰਨਾਕਦ ਵਾੇਬਾਨ ਨੀਟਿਇਟਰਾ; ਘਸ਼ਨੂਗ ਸ਼ਰੀਜ਼ੁਸ਼ਰ ਜ਼ਨੇਘਾਟ Ziml ਘਸ਼ੇਰ ਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਕਦ ਆੰਬਾਰਕੀ, ਜ਼ਰੇਸ यह्न कार्य के कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य होता है होता अधिक कार्य होता है के कार्य कार ਹੇ ਗਾਰਦਾ ਦੀ ਕੇਤਰ ਘੇ ਨਤੇ ਹਾਂ ਸਾਹਾ ਸੰਦਰ ਦੁਖਲਾ ਸੰਦਰ ਦਾ ਸੰਦਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ
- (b) Zए ਖ਼ਾੜ ਘੁਲਕ ਡਾੱਝਈ ॥ Zए Zໝੀ ਅസੇਤਅੀਂਘ ਲੇਟੇਂ ਡੇਘੁਘੀ, ਘੁਲ਼ਲ੍ਹਘ ਲ਼ਲੀਦ ਸ਼ਨਾਣੇਗਾ ਨਾੰਘਟ°ਤ ਘੁਕੂ ਫ਼ੂਦ ਣਾਢਾਾ⊀ਣਤਰੀ ॥ मधम ॥ १५६५०५ वर्षा राज्य स्वरूप नार्क्य । स्वरूप वर्षा व च्या चरेष होम्य राज्य होन्य राज्य होन्य राज्य होन्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्थ स्वर्य स्वयं स्वर्य स्वयं स्वयं स्वयं स्वर्य स्वयं ග්ය අවාස් සම අව වීර ලාක්වේ අද්ද වේදා කාර්ව වේදා කාර්ව වෙන සම්ප්රා වර්දා වැන්වේ වෙන සම්ප්රාව වාස්වේ වෙන වේදා **೧೯೬೬ ಕ್ಷಾ** (೧೯೬೬)
- (c) Zए ਲ°ਟੇਨ ਘੁਜਲ ਹੱਥੀ ॥ Aए, Z ਜ਼ਖ਼ਾਜ ਜ਼ੁਖ਼ਦਦੁੱਖ ਸ਼ਾੰਢਲਜਲ, ਸਾਖ਼ੇਜ ਘੁਲ ਟਾੰਅਜਿਟੀ ਘੁਜ਼ਅੁਘ ਨਾੰਟੇਨ ਘੁਲੂ ਹਰਿਸ਼ਨ ॥ ਜ਼ੁਦਸ 2.822 **ಸಾವಿತ್ರಕ್ಕೂ ಅಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಕಿಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಆಕ್ಕಿಕ್**
- BIZ ਸ਼ਾਵਾਰੰਜ ਹਸਆਸੀ ਗਾਲੀ ਗਾਲੀ ਗਿਆ ਬਿਸ਼ਾਰੰਜ ਹਮ ਲਲੂਡ ਜੜਜ । ਟਫ਼ਡਟ ਵਾਰੰਸ਼ਜੀ BIZ ਲੀ ਰਜਤ ਹਲੇ ਵੱਕ ਹਮ (b) स्रेण ए. उम्हा प्राप्त के प्रस्कार अधिकारी, स्राप्त स्रोण ए. या ए. अधिकारी प्रमुख ए. अधिकारी प्रमुख के प्रमुख स ए४७१ म र्वेट४०, स्ट्रेणए ८७ ख्रिसीए॰३ हे भार लीटिएए।
- (e) एш ਘਾਰੀ ਘਾਰੁਜਦ Zਾਂਸ਼, ਦੁਖ਼ਲਾਬਾਜ਼ਾ Zਾਂਸ਼ੀ ਵਿਖਿਆ, ਦੁਖ਼ਲਾਬਾਜ਼ Zਦ ਸ਼ਾਲਾਗਿਰਘਾਰੀਂਡ ਸ਼ਾਬੀਜ਼ਾਜ਼ਡ ਘਾਜ਼ਜ਼ਾ ਲਜਦੂਤ ਘਾਰਿਸ਼ਾਦੀ បង្ហានក្នុង នៃ និង២ នាង នឹង២ ១២១ កាម្មារ បាន កាម្មារ បាន កាម្មារ បាន កាម្មារ និង និង២ ខេត្ត និង២ នេះ បាន កាម្មារ ខេត្ត និង២ ខេត្ត និង២ ខេត្ត गार धीय खिर ट एस्टर हत्ये एक स्वाप काज क्षेत्र हत्या प्रकार हत्ये साम विकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार हिल्ले यं हे के होते के अध्याप कार्य के साथ कार्य का कार्य के स्वाप या कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य कार्य ш ग्रिट्य हेश अवर्थ है। ॥
- ही ग्रा हरे ग्राप अध्यास , हम्मा के प्राप्त क रें के के के के प्रत्ये पर्यामा के बार के कि कार माने कि कार माने
- (g) Z ਨਜ਼ਾਰਥੀ ॥ ਨਜ਼ਾਰਚੀਂ ਡ ਨਾਹਿਬ ਘੜ੍ਹਨ AC ਘਾਹਾਂ ਤੋਂ ਗਹਿਰ ਤੋਂ ਹਰਿਰੀਂ ਜ਼ਿਵਜਾਰੀਨ AC ਪੰਤਾਬ ਜਹਿਜੀ ਸੰਗਰਿਤ Z ZFगार्गात गाठनाप्त राष्ट्र रीष्ट्र Σ छत्र छत्य प्रभल गाना प्रशित राष्ट्र रा ത്യയാ സ്ഥാര് വ്യാദ്യ വ്യാദ്യ വ്യാദ്യ വ്യാദ്യ സ്വാദ്യ സ്വാദ്യ വ്യാദ്യ സ്വാദ്യ വ്യാദ്യ വ്യാദ്യ വ്യാദ്യ വ്യാദ്യ വ एक्ट्रिया अर्थेष्ट अर्थेष्ट अर्थेष्ट अर्थेष्ट गाधिर एक्ट्रिया प्रति एक्ट्रिया प्रति एक्ट्रिया प्रति एक्ट्रिया प
- (h) AC Zाजी प्रप्रेत्र प्रेञ्जलट Zा मैलीएटर कृत प्रस में एउटी ॥ सहम प्रलीख, प्राभी एमर AC Zi लेपानएर, प्राजिएर ए४<u>७७</u>॥ प्रतेष्ठ ग्रारिष्ठ ग्रोसटष्ठहाँ, स्रवेणए ८७ <u>ष्रा</u>धिसिए॰३ ह°६७ ९८। एउ
- 🤧 🕏 अप अधिक सिर्फ अस्ट र्जा मार्थ के प्रस्कार के अधिक स्थाप अधिक स्याप अधिक स्थाप अधि ୦୯୫'로 ୮ଂସୀକୀପକ୍ଷ ଋଋଅ दଂष्योम ସଋ୍ତ दर्ध्याम ष्ठोठमद उर्ह्न मःल गाभरभ्य पर्दार्धर रुप्तव्यन्त्रम राभिष्ठं योलक

Explanation.—Mere words do not amount to an assault. But the words which a person uses may give to his gestures or preparation such a meaning as may make those gestures or preparations amount to an assault.

Illustrations.

- (a) A shakes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that A is about to strike Z. A has committed an assault.
- (b) A begins to unloose the muzzle of a ferocious dog, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that he is about to cause the dog to attack Z. A has committed an assault upon Z.
- (c) A takes up a stick, saying to Z, "I will give you a beating". Here, though the words used by A could in no case amount to an assault, and though the mere gesture, unaccompanied by any other circumstances, might not amount to an assault, the gesture explained by the words may amount to an assault.

Punishment for assault or criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.

- 131. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.
- *Explanation* 1.—Grave and sudden provocation will not mitigate the punishment for an offence under this section,—
 - (a) if the provocation is sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for the offence; or
 - (b) if the provocation is given by anything done in obedience to the law, or by a public servant, in the lawful exercise of the powers of such public servant; or
 - (c) if the provocation is given by anything done in the lawful exercise of the right of private defence.
- *Explanation* 2.—Whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to mitigate the offence, is a question of fact.
- 132. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person being a public servant in the execution of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person from discharging his duty as such public servant, or in consequence of anything done or attempted to be done by such person in the lawful discharge of his duty as such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- 133. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, intending thereby to dishonour that person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- 134. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, in attempting to commit theft on any property which that person is then wearing or carrying, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or
- 135. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, in attempting wrongfully to confine that 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.

Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty.

Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour person, otherwise than on grave provocation.

Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person.

with both.

Assault or criminal force in attempt to wrongfully confine a person.

होस्ट छोर्स्स जमर्

ररभ्दम गिष्ठीग्रा

<u>ተሞሪ</u>ያን ይጀጋር

<u>図出</u>にいりません。 データの関係を開いている。

प्रदेश्र°न गार्राष्ट्र ॥

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- ੱਧਲ ਹੋ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੋ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ। ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ ਜਨ੍ਹ
- (c) AC प्रें प्रस ग्रोफबूट Zが "प्रें एनेप्पग्न हूंग्ण्टी" नेक्रए नेक्र ॥ सहम प्रणीव्व, AC लीटिएटिशीव प्रेनेलीप प्रली खिशीगूमव हिंगम प्रसुर्क तेष्ठकेष्ठ प्रस प्रोक्ट तेष्ठकेष्ठ प्रस प्रकार क्षाप्त प्रसुर्व प्रसूर्व प्रमूर्व प्रसूर्व प्रसूर प्र

- (a) ਘਾਰੀ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਰ ਸੰਗ੍ਰੇਤ ਦਰਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਰ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼
- (b) खर्भामार्थे प्राप्त हम्मा हाया प्राप्त हम्मा हम्
- (c) खानामून प्रज्ञात प्रकार क्षेत्र हे जिल्ला के जार के जात के

 ප්‍රත්‍ය ම්ක්රීය ඕක්කර්ස වූස ම්පන්ගණ කත පක්කර අත්ගය පොසා<u>මක මත</u>වෙන ස්ව්යාම් ස්ව්යාවේස

පමජිත දුද්ධ ස්ථාය වෙම්වර සහවාර් දෙක්වර සහවාර් ප්රධාධ ක්වූ ක්වූ මේ ස්ථාවේ ස්ථාවේ මේ ස්ථාවේ ਕੰਗਤੇ ਨਾਧਾਾਨਜ਼ਾਸ਼ ਨਾਧਾਮਿਲ ਸ਼ਰਤਾਮਿਨ ਬਹਾਜ਼ ਤੇਰੀ ਨਾਧਾਨਜ਼ਾਸ਼ ਬਤਾਜ਼ਿਸ਼ ਸ਼ਰੂਪਸ਼ ਨਾਧਾਨਜ਼ਾਸ਼ ਕਰਦੇਸ਼ ਸ਼ਰੂਪਸ਼ ਸ਼ਰੂਪਸ਼

136. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Assault or criminal force on grave provocation.

Explanation.—This section is subject to the same Explanation as section 131.

Of kidnapping, abduction, slavery and forced labour

137. (1) Kidnapping is of two kinds: kidnapping from India, and kidnapping from lawful guardianship-

Kidnapping

- (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;
- (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.

Explanation.—The words "lawful guardian" in this clause include any person lawfully entrusted with the care or custody of such child or other person.

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.

- (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.
- 138. Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go Abduction. from any place, is said to abduct that person.

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.

Kidnapping or maiming a child for purposes of begging.

- (2) Whoever maims any child in order that such child may be employed or used for the purposes of begging shall be punishable 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.
- (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.
 - (4) In this section "begging" means—
 - (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;
 - (ii) entering on any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;

ਲਗਜ਼ਾਲ ਸਾਲ ਸਾਲ ਜਾਲੀ ਜਾਲ ਦੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਨੇ ਨੇ ਦੇਸ਼ । उमारी हिन्स होती है मिन्स होती है मिन्स होती है मिन्स होती है मिन्स मिन्स होती है मिन्स मिन्स है मिन्स होती है मिन्स मिन्स है मिन्स होती है मिनस होती है मिन्स होती है मिनस है मिनस होती है मिनस है मिनस होती है मिनस है मिनस होती है मिनस ह

होस्ट छोर्स्स छार्स्स गाधिर हेड के उर्धा <u>ಹಾ</u>ಟರ್ಟ್ರ ಕ್ಯಾರೂ ಸ್ವಿಸ

 \parallel 15F9m रंस गिर्माणस्य उपर्कत्रथण हर्णयम् ॥१.२२ थणयः भण्य पाप्तण गिर्माणस्य उपर्वत्रथण

हेर-गाएडमा, हेर, मिट्रेंड ऐड्रेंडमा प्रमण्य एम्हरू यस्य अर्था अर्था मध्यार ॥

୨ዬ୫. (୨) Èช-ਆੁएਲ ਘਾਨੀ ਜਨ੍ਹਰ ਘਾਨੀਲ ਘ^ਨਨ: गेंध'ਯਾਂਆਂ Èช, ਘੁਜ਼ਨਾਗ਼ ਘੇਂਨਢਾਜੀ ਜ਼ਨਾਗ ਨੁਢਾਟ ਘੇਂਘਾ-ਨਾਢਾਟਰਨਾਜੀ Èช -

हेर-गार्ष्ट्र ॥

- (a) सिंध ें ज सामा सारे इ रोज़ कर गें भारत के लिए सारे सिंध के क्रम तथ्याम रीभीण स्र्राप दुराधान्त्रमम तथ्याम रभीण रहंग्र एस्त पह्न गाग्रत्म राग्रा रहंग्र भार्जेष्पतम गेध अर्थ प्रयाद प्रयाद के प्रयाद के
- हीत्र उन्नद्धर हर्स्य गिन्न्य द'यीम होधारायां ग<u>वर</u>्भ तर्याम होधारायां उञ्जत प्रमा गाग्रज्य गान्न ॥ उँदर्व उदर्व दिन्न गिलक्रम द[्]मीम घीनीमार्पाक

 mm^{ϵ} र्य मानेव्रभ्य पार्वाप्य प्रमागीलक स्रीलक प्रोलेक प्रत्रे एवर्द "अंशीराभं $r=\epsilon$ ा स्रांत्र स्रीलक रहिष्य $-mm^{\epsilon}$ र्य प्रांत्र स्र

ीगरत्मक्र त'क्रीम ४८र्द एतर्ल हैं च्यत ीगरमद्र एग्यत प्रस्म ीगग्रतको शिक्र पर्धमाशक हुर्शम त्रग्र'हर्मर हत्रक । ত্রির প্রত্যালয় নরভাগর সররে সভারে তার্বার প্রত্যালয় রাজ্য তর্ম তার্বার বিষয়াপ্ত প্রত্যালয় বিষয়াপ্ত প্রত্যালয় অব্যালয় বিষয়াপ্ত প্রত্যালয় বিষয়াপ্র বিষয় বিষ

- ीरूप्र हुम र्रामास रीधर्स हुरत्याःसमम र्रामास विक्रों गुरुभः गुरुभः गायरम गायरम गायर्थं गायर्थं गायर्थं गायर्थं ਼ਾਹਤਕ ਜ਼ਾਹਮਸ ,ਇਸੀਆ ਸਾਤ ਨੇ ਹੁਣਾ ਹਿਵੀ ਜਾਨਾਜ਼ਸੀ ਹਾਲ ਸੰਖੇਜ ਹਟਾੰਡ ਜਿਸਲਾ ਜਾਨਜ ਝੰਤ ਝਾਤਨਆਜ਼ਭਾਨ ਝੜਕੇ ਅਖਾਣ गारीएटी ॥
- ाष्ट्र उपायन सामा के सामा के अध्याप अध्याप अध्याप स्थाप अध्याप सहस्य सामा स्थाप अध्याप स्थाप अध्याप स्थाप स्थाप उन्हें असम अर्थ हेर्या समार्थ के प्रत्य हेर्या समार्थ के प्रत्य के प्रत्य समार्थ के प्रत्य समार्थ के प्रत्य सम

୧%.ହ. (९) प्रज्ञेच प्रस्तृन्यार्थे हेर ८५<u>७६</u>०, प्रणीलम्ब प्रज्ञेच प्रयाग प्रयाग क्रिस्ट छेस्ट जान-लुएट प्रज्ञेच ਸਤਾਸ ਦੇ ਲਾਹੇ ਹੈ ਜਾਣਸ ਸੰਗਰ ਜਿਹੜ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਜਦ ਦੇ ਜਾਰ ਦੇ ਜਾਰ ਦੇ ਜਾਰਜ ਦੇ ਜਾਰਜ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜਾਰਜ ਦੇ ਜਾਰਜ ਦੇ ਜਾਰਜ ਦੇ ਜ उत्धा गामण मरम रहे पर्धस्त उत्धा गामाप्तार रिष्णा हुम रहमहर भारतीय रिस उम्रण रिगाण्योजील समस्मां ॥ तर्रर हो एक वर्ष प्रशासक । जिम्मी एक राज्य प्रकार्थ प्रभाप

णमळीगमळअँग गाठीज **亜連町 産業 5名 G名25日**山

- स्मार्क्या सामिष्य प्रस्ता प्रात्म प्रस्तर्थ सामिष्य प्रमार्थ प्रम प्रमार्थ प्रमार्थ प्रमार्थ प्रमार्थ प्रमार्थ प्रमार्थ प्रमार्थ उट्टा ग्राधित दर्भग्रसम् अर्थात मान्य सम्भाष्ट का भारत है है है से साम अर्थ प्रतास कर साम स्थाप का अर्थ के स्व ਸਾਲਾਂਕਿਸ ਜਾਰਨਨ ਪ੍ਰਤੀ ਦੇ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾਨ ਲਣਨ ਸ਼ਾਮੀਆ ਨੇ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾਨ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾਨ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾਨ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾਨ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾਨ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾਨ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇਬਾ ਸਾਲਾ ਲੇ ॥ रिगाँठ एतर्व रिमार पृष्ठभीर्त्त स्राधम
 - ॥ १०४८ (୬) ଅନୁର (୬)
 - (i) አoổ ውш깨, ਟা෦³ਨ ঔੇਂठ, टेਨਵੇੜ ਆਿੱਕ, ਜ਼ਹਿ<u>ੱਥ</u>ੇ 🎜 ਟੁਖਨਾਊਸ ਆਖਿਆੀ ਸ਼ਾਂਦਰ ਟੁਖਨਾਊਸ ਘਨੂੰ ਜਘਾਘਾ ਜ਼ਿਨੇਲ ਲੀਜ਼ ਅਤਾਨ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਰੂ ਦੇ ਸ
 - ; איש באָ א אפיש ווואט איש איש איש איש איש איש איש איש איש אפיש ווואסטים איש איש איש איש איש איש איש איש איש אי

- (*iii*) exposing or exhibiting, with the object of obtaining or extorting alms, any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease, whether of himself or of any other person or of an animal;
 - (iv) using such child as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms.

Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder or for ransom, etc. **140.** (*I*) 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.

Illustrations.

- (a) A kidnaps Z from India, intending or knowing it to be likely that Z may be sacrificed to an idol. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- (b) A forcibly carries or entices B away from his home in order that B may be murdered. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- (2) Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person or keeps a person in detention after such kidnapping or abduction, and threatens to cause death or hurt to such person, or by his conduct gives rise to a reasonable apprehension that such person may be put to death or hurt, or causes hurt or death to such person in order to compel the Government or any foreign State or international inter-governmental organisation or any other person to do or abstain from doing any act or to pay a ransom, shall be punishable with death, or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (3) Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person with intent to cause that person to be secretly and wrongfully confined, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (4) Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be subjected, or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being subjected to grievous hurt, or slavery, or to the unnatural lust of any person, or knowing it to be likely that such person will be so subjected or disposed of, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Importation of girl or boy from foreign country.

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.

Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person.

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.

Trafficking of person.

- **143.** (1) Whoever, for the purpose of exploitation recruits, transports, harbours, transfers, or receives a person or persons, by—
 - (a) using threats; or
 - (b) using force, or any other form of coercion; or
 - (c) by abduction; or
 - (d) by practising fraud, or deception; or
 - (e) by abuse of power; or

- - $\|$ हिएछ एउट के सार्क क्षात्र के सार्वे के सार्वे के स्वार्क के स्वार्क के सम्पारक कि स्वार्क के स्वार्य के स्वार्क के स्वार्क के स्वार्क के स्वार्य के स्वार्व के स्वार्य के

ਜ਼ਿਕ੍ਰਿਲ-ਜ਼ਿਕਿ ਅਫ਼ਸੂਜਾਕਿਜ਼ਘਾਲ ਅਫ਼ਸੂਜਾਕਿਜ਼ਘਾਲ ਦੇਬ C42<u>ਯੋਗ</u>ਾ ਦੇਬ C42<u>ਯੋਗ</u>ਾ ਦੇਬ C31ਯੋਗ ਜ਼ਿਕ੍ਰਿਲ-ਜ਼ਿਕ੍ਰਿਲ-ਸ਼ਕ੍ਰਿਲ-

880. (९) ਘਾਨੀ ਜੂਜਣ ਸ਼ੀਘਾ ਨੇ ਘਾਨੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਸ਼ੀਘਾ ਨੇ ਪਲ ਦੇ ਸੁਖ਼ਤ ਲੈ ਸਿੰਘਾ ਨੇ ਲੈ ਸ਼ਿਘਾ ਗਲ ਰਾਤਨਾ ਇਹ ਲੈ ਸ਼ੀਘਾ ਨੇ ਲੈ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੀਘਾ ਨੇ ਪਲ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੀਘਾ ਨੇ ਲੈ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੀਘਾ ਨੇ ਸ਼ੀਘ

- (a) Z \overline{u} আদি আদি আদি আদি আদি আদি তুমি সুমার তুমি সুমার আদি তুমি সুমার স্থান স
- ൽന്ധെ ചരന്മാന DA I ിടറിനയിറെ യിവന്ധ് ച<u>ന്</u>റെ വയടറിന്യ് ಹച്ച് പിയപ്പ് വയ്യാന് വര് ഉദ AD ഉപ്പെട്ട് ഉദ (d) অধ্যক্ত আ
- (%) चिट्टी के एक्ट्रिया के के एक्ट्रिया के के एक्ट्रिया के का कार्य के कि एक्ट्रिया के का कार्य के कि एक्ट्रिया के कार्य के कि एक्ट्रिया के कार्य के कार्य कार कार्य कार कार्य कार
- ਦੇਤ ਹਨਪਰ ਜਗੇ ਦਿਸਤ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਸ਼ਹ
- আপ্রালির স্থান্ত প্রস্থান প্রক্রিয়া করেই বিষ্ণা বিষয়ে প্রস্থান প্রক্রিয়া করেই সভানার বর্ণদার বর্

ਜਸਾਵ ਰੱੱਡੇਘਾਆਂ ਨੁਸ਼ਾ ਹਿ<u>ਖਣ</u>ਆਂ ਹੁਸ਼ਾਂ ਸ਼੍ਰਾਹੀਤਗਾਸ਼ ॥ \$39. गेथि४छी स्त्रोखण स्त्रांखण प्रकार २१॥ स्त्रेक्ष वैष्ठ द्रिष्ठ प्राां प्रकार भार्य एउ एक्षा प्रकार २१॥ स्त्रेक्ष वैष्ठ प्राां प्रकार भार्य एक्षा प्रकार ११॥ स्त्रेक्ष वेष्ठ प्राां प्रकार भार्य प्राांचित प्रकार प्रक प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार प्रकार

प्रभेष्टह स्प्रेचित्र एसकूए उमह एसकूए उमहिल्हूए उसह, सहिं हेल्लेट्या एसक्टाम्स \$8\$. ዙ[ឃិਨ ឃក្ខាឃាស្តី Èਟੀਢਲੂਦ ਹੁਸਲੂម ਦੇਨੀਢਲੂਦ ਹੁਸਲੀ ਦੇਨੀਢਲੂਦ ਹੁਸਲੀ ਲੈਨੇ ਨੰਟੇ ਸ਼ਿੰਘੋਨ ਘੁਜ਼ਣਾਘਾਨੇ ਘੁਖੇਢਲ ਸ਼ੁੰਘੋਲ ਦੇਨੀਢਲੂਦ ਹੁਸਲੀ ਦੇਨੀਢਲੂਦ ਹੁਸਲੀ ਘੁਲੂਦ ਸ਼ੁੰਘੋਲ ਦੇਨੀਢਲੂਦ ਹੁਸਲੀ ਦੇਨੀਢਲੂਦ ਹੁਸਲੀ ਘੁਲੂਦ ਸ਼ੁੰਘੋਲ ਦੇਨੀਢਲੂਦ ਹੁਸਲੀ ਦੇਨੀਢਲੂਦ ਹੁਸਲੀ ਘੁਲੂਦ ਸ਼ੁੰਘੋਲ ਪੁਲੂਦ ਸ਼ੁੰਘੋਲ ਘੁਲੂਦ ਸ਼ੁੰਘੋਲ ਪੁਲੂਦ ਸ਼ੁੰਘੋਲ ਸ਼ੁੰਘ ਸ਼ੁੰਘ ਸ਼ੁੰਘ ਸ਼ੁੰਘੋਲ ਸ਼ੁੰਘ ਸ਼ੁੰਘੋਲ ਸ਼ੁੰਘ ਸ਼ੁ

र्मा टट³ए४॥

- 81m ਘਰਨ ਘੀਜ਼ ,ਜ਼ਾਂ ਟਰੰਗੀਜ਼ ਗਾ<u>ਰ</u>ਦਿਤਾ ਜ਼ਾਂ ਰੁੱਦ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਂ ਜ਼ਾਂ ਹੈ ਜ
 - (a) ਸ਼ਾਣਿਵਣਾਈਂ ਗਟਿਵਿਟਣ; ਟਖ<u>ਣਾ</u>ਜਾ

 - (c) एमजूए ਟਾੱਅਿਫਿਲ; ए५ਲ਼ਖ਼ਾ
 - (d) ድሮን፳, ሮቴንያርም ሆዙጔ፹ ንኝ፳ሮ; ሮቴንያርም

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

commits the offence of trafficking.

Explanation 1.—The expression "exploitation" shall include any act of physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, beggary or forced removal of organs.

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

- (2) Whoever commits the offence of trafficking shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years, but which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (3) Where the offence involves the trafficking of more than one person, it shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (4) Where the offence involves the trafficking of a child, it shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (5) Where the offence involves the trafficking of more than one child, it shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than fourteen years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (6) If a person is convicted of the offence of trafficking of a child on more than one occasion, then such person shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (7) When a public servant or a police officer is involved in the trafficking of any person then, such public servant or police officer shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and shall also be liable to fine.
- **144.** (*I*) Whoever, knowingly or having reason to believe that a child has been trafficked, 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.

Exploitation of a trafficked person.

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

Habitual dealing in slaves.

146. Whoever unlawfully compels any person to labour against the will of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Unlawful compulsory labour.

(f) 0°एटम ए४७९मा खोएए४००१० गाँउ ए४७९मा हं ७ए४ रोझए गाणाण राजिला हिर्हे हैं। ग्राणीनटाग्या, देंहम ग्रामित्र , नेपान एक्सेंग प्रस्थान हैनीत्र साधित हाम सेनेंग प्रसार साधित हैं। जा साधित है ਛੰਟਲ, ਰਰਾੰਘਰ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਵਿੱਜ ਗਿਆ ਹੈ।

ിച്ച് ഉപ്പെ ചെയ്യായിട്ട് ക്യിച്ച ഉപ്പെട്ട് ക്യിച്ച ഉപ്പെട്ട് ചെയ്യായിട്ട് ഉപ്പ് ചെയ്യായിട്ട് ചെയ്യ ചെയ്യായ ਲੜਜਾਹ ਘਰਸ਼ ਨਾਪਸੰਸ ਸਥਾਨ ਦਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਨੇ ਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ਼ ਨਾਲ ਦੇ ਸੰਸ਼ਾ ਨਾਲ ਸੰਸ਼ਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਦਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਦਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਜਾ

ਅਤਲਰਾਸ ਤੇ *ਸਾਘਾਣ ਹਾਗਾ ਸ਼ਰੂ ਦਾ ਹੈ* ਜਾਂ ਤਿਹਾ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੇ

- ਫ਼ਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੀ ਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਰੀ ਹੈ ਕੇ ਸ਼ਰੀ ਹੈ ਕਿ ਜ਼ਰੀ ਹੈ ਜੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਰੀ ਹੈ ਜੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ ਦੀ ਜੀ ਜ਼ਰਤਾਰਤ ਜੀ (ਡ) ਕਰ ਦੇ ਜੀ ਪੜ੍ਹੇ शेया हेन्स एक्रम प्रस्ति प्रमुख प्रति प्रमुख प्रस्ति हैं है जिस एक्रम हैं है जिस एक्रम हैं है जिस है है है है
- സച്ചുന്ന हुकूछ ए हर ने कि पी मार कि साम से हा है है कि साम अधिक का अधिक राम हो में स्वाप स्थान हो से (ஆ) ॥ दर्श
- (ഒ) सिण्यं अतुरू प्रकार पे कार्य प्रसार में कार पे इंडियर रे इडियर से अपने मार्थ प्रसार के कार्य प्रसार कार्य हें हैं जा कि निर्माण के प्रत्येष उत्रं के जान के स्वास करते होण तान के स्वास करते हैं के स्वास करते हैं के स्व
- ਹਿਆੀਸ਼ਾ F°ਤਲੇ ਹਲਭੀਠਤੇ ਹਭਾਸ਼ ਹਨ^ਦਾ ਗਿਜ਼ਹਾ ਜਦੇਜ਼ ਰਨੇ ਲਗਿਆ ਨਾਲ ਦੇ ਲਾਜ਼ਹਾ ਦੇ ਲਗਿਆ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਲਗਿਆ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਲਗਿਆ ਜਦੇਜ਼ ਦੇ ਜਾਲਿਸ਼ਨ
- ीगळुस ४१३ व्रेसण दर्श्योस क्रिमी भाष्ठभंऽठ पार्ष्यण एक पार्यसम्प्राप्त सणार्ष्यण प्रमाण द्वाप्त प्रमाभिष्य (क् ിगां०ँचम ठीविँचम॰ठ गाकुण तर्णीम किप्तरायर्थ छोलम छिगोग्रा क्रियक छुठोग्रार पारह्वे गिगारार रिष्योम **। तर्रर होणा एग्यर्स्स क्रिमण रिजाय क र्रम प्राप्त क्रिम क्रिम क्रिम रिजाय हर्ति प्राप्त**
- ,स्रमण्य साधान्त सर प्रत्या साधान्त स्वाधान स्वधान स्वाधान स्वाधान स्वाधान स्वधान स्वाधान स्वाधान स्वाधान स्वाधान स् F राप्तर्य गायमम् स्र्रेशमलुष्टे चार्या गामासास् रिक्या तिम्या स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन सम्भारक समिति समित सम्भारक समिति सम्भारक सम्भारक समिति सम्भारक समिति समिति समिति सम्भारक समिति ತ್ರವಣೆ ಹುಗ್ಗಿ ಸುಗ್ಗಿ ಸುಗ್ಗ ॥ तर्रर ष्रीभार
- **९८८**. (९) प्रयोग प्रसे टटेष्ट-रुजीप जॅर्सि केरूए र्नेमें र एक्जिम देरामिस समि हैं रए, प्रलीमुसर प्रयोग प्रसूर्व सपि सामिस्टरिंग स्थिति हैं। $\|$ ਇਸਾੀਆ ਨੁਭਟੜੇ ਘਨੁਸ਼ਲ ,ਇਸਾੀਆ ਸਾਨਸ ਹਕੁਤੀ5ੜੇ ਲਘਾੰਡਜ ਨੁਭਾਸ਼ਲ ਹਟਾੰਡ ਸਿਸ਼ਲ ਜਦੇਜ਼ ਨੰਨ ਨੁਭਾਨੇਸਾਭਾਕ

- (%) ख्राटेल्म हार्षिके प्रसट, जैट ए४<u>ज्व</u>ाल सिंपके प्रसुर सिंटर <u>कर</u>ा केडर देटहाल सिंप से स्वाम टेंहर, प्रलील्मह सिंपके
- ਜ਼ਿੰਦੇਨਾਜ਼ੀ ਰਰੂ॰ਫ-ਨੁਆਂ ਹਾਂ ਕੁੱਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਨਾ ਕਾਲ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਨਾ ਕੁੱਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਨਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਨਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਨਾਜ਼ ਕੁੱਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਨਾਜ਼ ਕਿਰਾਜ਼ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਨਾਜ਼ ਕੁੱਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਨਾਜ਼ ਕੁੱਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਨਾਜ਼ ਕਿਰਾਜ਼ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਨਾਜ਼ ਜ਼ਿੰਦੇਨਾਜ਼ ਜ । ਹਿਆੀਸ਼ਾ ਨਾਡਟ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਨਮਾ ,ਹਿਆੀਸ਼ਾ ਜ਼ਨ੍ਰ ਤਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਮਸ਼ਾ ਜਨ੍ਸ ਨਲਡ॰ਵ ਜਿਲਬੇਵ

жाँ ८५० त्र्योभ

४३% याठा रार्याजन मायमार्या नामुक्रम तर्याचाम सार्याच रहरे उथ्यत्यं प्रराधन्त्रमा तर्याचाम समार्थाच १९६१ एमहरू उर्वेशकर्रा, प्रजी बसे हेन्नर ज्रुष्टाभ्यन्दर रोर सजन बाना ब्रोहर एर्फ्याम हेन्द्र, एर्फ्याम ब्राह्म ब्राह्म स्राह्म प्राह्म स्राह्म व्याप्त स्रोह

क्रेड्र प्रभव्य प्रसन्दर्गाज्य നിമ്ലേക്യില് ॥

CHAPTER VII

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE

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

Illustration.

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

Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by section 147.

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 punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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

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

Concealing with intent to facilitate design to wage war.

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.

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

Act endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India. 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.

Waging war against Government of any foreign State at peace with Government of India. 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 to seven years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

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॥ ४४४ गार्भुर

%88. गेरि दें<u>आं</u>णाम सेर्फ्यण वेष जैरिह, ए४<u>०००</u>मा प्राणीम वेष्ठ के एवर के एटिहाई, ए४<u>०००</u>मा प्राणीम वेष्ठ वेष्ठ के अध्यक्ष संभागीम होस्य के कार्याम प्राणीम होस्य सहस्था सेर्फ्य साम्राणीम के कार्याम सहस्था सेर्फ्य साम्राणीम के कार्याम सहस्था सेर्फ्य साम्राणीम के कार्याम सिंग्य होस्य होस्य

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990. खाभी मिन यहण प्रस्ते प्राप्त एस अभी में किए एस उसके प्रमाणिक स्वर्ण के अभी में स्वर्ण के स्वर्ण के

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स्प्रोट वैश्वेष्ण खाँ वैश्वेष्ण प्रस्त्राच्या सेद्रश्चण वेश्वय त्रिक्षा सेद्रश्चण वेश्वय त्रिक्षा सेद्रश्चण वेश्वय त्रिक्षा खाँची विश्वय वेश्वय विश्वय विश्वय प्रस्तर ॥

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.

Committing depredation on territories of foreign State at peace with Government of India

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.

Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 153 and 154.

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.

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

157. Whoever, being a public servant and having the custody of any State prisoner or prisoner of war, negligently suffers such prisoner to escape from any place of confinement in 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.

Public servant negligently suffering such prisoner to escape.

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.

Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring such prisoner.

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.

CHAPTER VIII

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE

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.

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

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.

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

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.

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

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प्रेम्सी, ए॰गी प्रस्था प्रःप्रम होम्थम समी देंटर प्रोहण्डणीय

୬**୧೯**. गेยฯ ମହାଇଟି । എന്ന एउटा एउटा एउटा एउटा एउटा हो होता है। एउटा एउटा होता है। एउटा एउटा होता है। एउटा ह

כֿጓጆ ኔ[°]шጆሮ୪, ሮቴ<u>ንፅ</u>ሞ ĉፎዜԼ, ም<u>ፅዊ</u>ራን የው[©]ሴ መድጸፀ መንያ መመመጀሽ መመርዝ መጀመጀሽ ያ

ତେ . गेย ଓ ପର୍ଜ୍ୟ ପଥିଲେ । ଓ ଅଟି ଓ ଅଟି ଅଷ୍ଟର ଅଧିଲେ । ଅଷ୍ଟର ଅଷ୍ଟର ଅଧିଲେ । ଅଷ୍ଟର ଆଷ୍ଟର ଆଷ୍ଟର ଆଷ୍ଟର ଆଷ୍ଟର ଅଷ୍ଟର ଅଷ୍ଟର

999. गेย५ のមាយ់មាហើ ឃំមាត្រែ, ए॰गि ए५ $\frac{500}{10}$ ए॰ए। $\frac{500}{10}$ আំ ឃ៉ាត្រែមា, तेएक्ति, ल॰ति ए५ $\frac{500}{10}$ ए॰ए। $\frac{500}{10}$ আদেए स्रेणां ឃ៉ាត្រែម ឃុន ប្រជាពល ប្រជាពល

Abetment of such assault, if assault committed.

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.

Abetment of desertion of soldier, sailor or airman.

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

Harbouring deserter.

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

Exception.—This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour is given by the spouse of the deserter.

Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel through negligence of master. **165.** The master or person in charge of a merchant vessel, on board of which any deserter from the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India is concealed, shall, though ignorant of such concealment, be liable to a penalty not exceeding three thousand rupees, if he might have known of such concealment but for some neglect of his duty as such master or person in charge, or but for some want of discipline on board of the vessel.

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

166. Whoever abets what he knows to be an act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force, of the Government of India, shall, if such act of insubordination be committed in consequence of that abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Persons subject to certain Acts. **167.** No person subject to the Air Force Act, 1950, the Army Act, 1950 and the Navy Act, 1957, or shall be subject to punishment under this Sanhita for any of the offences defined in this Chapter.

45 of 1950. 46 of 1950. 62 of 1957.

Wearing garb or carrying token used by soldier, sailor or airman. 168. Whoever, not being a soldier, sailor or airman in the Army, Naval or Air service of the Government of India, wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by such a soldier, sailor or airman with the intention that it may be believed that he is such a soldier, sailor or airman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER IX

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO ELECTIONS

Candidate, electoral right defined.

- **169.** For the purposes of this Chapter—
- (a) "candidate" means a person who has been nominated as a candidate at any election;
- (b) "electoral right" means the right of a person to stand, or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election.

Bribery.

170. (1) Whoever—

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

क्रक्रज्ञ रमग्राभिष्य ಶಕ್ತುಗಿಯಾ ಹಿತ್ತರಿಸ್ टेएब्रेष्ठ प्रस्त जापण्टीप उँाए%आ ॥

९९%. गेवर लव्यवेवार्ग पेवस्र, एंगी एरजवार पंजव होनला पेहलिव, देएस्र, लंदव एरजवार पंजवसर्प *ត*ែឃាំអា ស្រីចយរ័ជ យ°ថអា សារាយមាន៍១១ ស្រីចោះការ ម្នាន់ មាន់ មាន មាន ស្រីមារារស្ត្រ ស្រីមា ស្រី មាន បាន មាន បាន ស ੀਨ੍ਸ ,ੀਡਿਊਪੈਂਟ ਹਟ6ਘ ਨੂੰਜ਼ ੀਗਲਗੰਗ ਗਾ॰ਟੇਜ਼ ਲਗਾ6ਜ਼ ਨੇਸ਼ ਅਤਿ6ਘ ਬਿਧਾਰੰਜ਼ ਨਿਘ ਲੱਲਤ ਨੇ ਬਗੀਨਘ ਲਜਗੀਖ਼ਲ਼, ਹਲ਼ਘ ਲਾ ਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਾਹਮਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਾਹਮਾ ਦੇ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਾਹਮਾ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹਨ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹ त्रेाण्टी ॥

टेए**स**ि. 0°ट£ ሚራንያ ኚສ የብመንዝ የአንመ ॥ रुगार्गार गा॰रम ज

९९%. गेवर लक्ष्मेवर्णा पेवसी, एगी एर<u>ज</u>वा पश्चित हो<u>वल</u>ाबी पोट्टालव, तेष्टसी, लग्वव एर<u>जव</u>ा पण्डवस्प गथिरिस्य साथ सर्थस हर्षर राजित राज्य हार्य किया किया हर्षण विष्या तर्भणीस रिवार्णस पार्थ्यस हर्षाण विकास हर्षण विकास । तर्र होण प्यमीयम गावरभय अर्त्र

ಸ್ರಕ್ಷ ಸ್ವಕ್ಷ गारिष्ठ॥

९८३. गेक्ष लक्क्ष्रेक्षा चेक्षसी, एगा ए५७क्ष च॰५२६ होक्लक्ष्री चौहालक, हेर्ड्सा, लन्दक्ष ए५७क्ष च॰५२क्स ए ບፋንንፅጉኮ መଂጸብዙም መለן ያዙርያን ምዙንው መዙን መተን መደር ምምን አንባ መርነ ምን መተለው መንደብዙም መንደብዙም መንደብዙም መንደብዙም መንደብዙም መንደብዙም መንደብ । तर्र होण पामीएक गाविष्र अर्व

॥ 'त्रया'ग्रह्मर्र पा'ग्रपार्भा

ಕ್ಷು ಬರ್ವು ಬರ್ನು ಬಕ್ಕು मभम प्रश्नरूष्ट प्राभिद्र **೮**% ರಾಜನ ಆಗ टहेरह हरिमञ्चर ट॰५७୮୯४ ॥

९६०. गेक्ष'र लक्क्ष्रेक्षणे चेक्सी, एगा ए५<u>७क</u>्षण च॰त्रक्ष ह<u>ेक्ष्</u>ल७७णी त्र५<u>त्रक</u>्ष सीचेक चस्त्रन्थण उपहर्ण उपहर्ण ਟਰਾੰਢਰ ਟਣੇਟ ਘਜ਼ਾਾ ਜਿਸ਼ਾ ਦੁਖ<u>ਾਰ</u>ਾ ਡੱਕੇਂਘ ਰੱਖੀਰ ਸ਼ਘਿੰਨ ਘਕੂਦ, ਘੁਾਰਿਸੂਸਰ ਦਸਕੂਦ ਸ਼ਸਕਾਾ ਜ਼ਿਲੇਘਕ ਨੌਕਰ ਘਾਨਿਖਤਾਨੂ, ਕਾਂਡੀਜ਼ ਰੀਖੀਨ ਹਾੜਾ ਹਾ<u>ਰਪ</u>ਣਾ ਗ਼ਾਜ਼ ਰਜ਼ਹਾਹਿ ਦਾ ਰੂਪ ਨੇ ਰਜ਼ਹਾਹਿਸ ਦੇ ਰੂਪ ਨੇ ਰਜ਼ਹਾਹਿਸ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਬ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਬ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਬ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਬ ਜ਼ਾਹਿਬ णीलीठ र्राप्त चामसीगाधत रस्वरेंर ग्रीटशील-चार्यस्थात स्वरंग गाधरभेउ रहत गाधरभेउ रहत माधरभेउ रहत विद्यार भर स्व ॥ ใบगर्र री มม म มาง ชสมา ไทส หฐม

टेए**स**ि. 0°ट£ ሚያው णःप्रधमःष्ट ध्रंाः ਘੁਣੂਧ ਗਿਣਲੂਹਟ ॥ राग्रीय गा॰रम जर॰र

९२२. गेवर लक्ष्मेवर्णा पेक्सां, एगा एरजवर्ण पःत्रव होवलमा पोहालव, देएसां, लदव एरजवर्ण पञ्चवसःए ीगहरुष्टर देंद्र इसगुराधक एस गाधिक एक तर्का तर्का सर्क रहेर उचार्य का पार्य में प्रतिकार के प्रतिकार के देश प्र चान प्राप्त हुकूम जाजाभण मर्थम हुन संज्ञा प्राप्त हुन स्वाप्त हुन स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप । तर्र श्रीण पामीप्रण गाभ्यरभ्य अर्त्र

田田田田で名 ह्रदम गायीलरायण र्देष्ठ सिष्ण्ऽऽलीं ॥

u ഉട ീ്വറള്ള ॥ २७ रेगाभ्र २२१

टेए**स**ि. 0°ट£ **መ**ኔኳይዜንፎር ര്മ്യേല് ഉപ്പ C.R.26.ULL 26.MLG ॥ इत्र्यात

නව නෟඅපෑදා ग<u>लर</u>्ट පපල සම් මේ සම වෙන අවදා <u>වෙන්</u>ව සම් වෙන්ව च्याना सप्ता प्रतानिक स्वापन स एक अर्थ होने वालिए सही ने साथ हा है अर्थ होने होते हुए एक स्थान होते होते हुए होने होते हुए होने हुए होने हुए ह ा जिगाजार F°रररेर

XI TOUR

ह्यार्थम जिल्ला हिन्स स्थान जार हो म

দ্রাণ্ডম্বারিণ্ড, ድር،ጨኤዓሪ ሁንዳ യന് ഗഭ്യേഷന ॐण्णदि ॥

- पामलीगामला भागिपा भागिपा भागिपा १९१

- (a) "खण्डाम ४५२४ "ज्ञाम ४५४ मा त्राम शिष्ठ वर्ष क्र व्याप्त कर्षा क्र व्याप्त निर्मा शिष्ठ दर्व "ज्ञ व्याप्त व
- ੀगਲਣਟ σ ੰਡ ਜ਼ਡ ਮਨ੍ਹੀਜ਼ ग<u>ਾਖ</u>ਾਣਮ ਤਾਂਦਾਨ ਗਾ<u>ਖਾਣ</u>ਮ ਸ਼ਾਲਾਂ ਹਜ਼ਡ ਟਾੰਡੀਜ਼ ਹਿਲਟਨ "ਘਾ ਗਾ<u>ਖਾ</u>ਣਮ ਤਾਂਦਾਨੀਜ਼" (d)

നംച गाद्धि ॥

யிවய<u>ു</u>ന്ന മൗലയിടിര വേംടണ നേ ച്ചെട്ടുന്ന ച്ച് ചെയ്യ ചുവര്യ ചുവര്യ ചുവര്യ ചുവര്യ ചുവര്യ ചുവര്യ ചുവര്യ ש ह्रसम्बर्गात प्रमा हेस्टाचन्त्रसम् द्रयाम प्रमाने प्रमाने प्रमाने प्रमाने प्रमाने प्रमाने प्रमाने हाम प्रमाने

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

commits the offence of bribery:

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

- (2) A person who offers, or agrees to give, or offers or attempts to procure, a gratification shall be deemed to give a gratification.
- (3) A person who obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain a gratification shall be deemed to accept a gratification, and a person who accepts a gratification as a motive for doing what he does not intend to do, or as a reward for doing what he has not done, shall be deemed to have accepted the gratification as a reward.
- **171.** (1) Whoever voluntarily interferes or attempts to interfere with the free exercise of Undue any electoral right commits the offence of undue influence at an election.

influence at elections.

- (2) Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), whoever—
- (a) threatens any candidate or voter, or any person in whom a candidate or voter is interested, with injury of any kind; or
- (b) induces or attempts to induce a candidate or voter to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure,

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

- (3) A declaration of public policy or a promise of public action or the mere exercise or a legal right without intent to interfere with an electoral right, shall not be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this section.
- 172. Whoever at an election applies for a voting paper on votes in the name of any Personation at other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or who having voted once at such election applies at the same election for a voting paper in his own name, and whoever abets, procures or attempts to procure the voting by any person in any such way, commits the offence of personation at an election:

elections.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to a person who has been authorised to vote as proxy for an elector under any law for the time being in force in so far as he votes as a proxy for such elector.

173. Whoever commits the offence of bribery shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both:

Punishment for bribery.

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

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

- 174. Whoever commits the offence of undue influence or personation at an election shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both.
- 175. Whoever with intent to affect the result of an election makes or publishes any statement purporting to be a statement of fact which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate shall be punished with fine.

Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election.

False statement in connection with an election.

ख्यान्त्रमण्य पार ४मगोलण्य पामर्खागस्यान्त्रमण्य दर्यणीम ग्राप्रार्क्यण गाधरभ्य उर्दणी गार्लम (ii) യിയെച്ച് ഒവായുന്ന വായിയിൽ ഫ്രോഷ് നെ വെയ്ക്ക് വായിയെ വെയ്ക്ക് വെയ്ക്ക് വായുന്ന വെയ്ക്ക് വെയ്ക്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായുന്ന വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക്ക്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക് വായ്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക്ക് വായ്ക് വായ് വായ്ക് വായ് വായ്ക് വായ്ക് വായ് ਫ਼ੌਾਸ਼ਖਆਰਿ ਟੁਖ<u>ਨਾਰ</u>ਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾਟੀਜ਼ ਫ਼ੌਸ਼ਖਆਰਿਤ ਨਾਖਟਰਸ਼ਰਿਸ਼ਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਕਸ ਗ੍ਰਾਤਰ ਨਾਜ਼ਤੇਜ਼ ਕਸ਼ਨਾਜ਼ਨਾਤ ਟਾੈਨੀ,

७०७० १०७ π अरुष्यर्र ीग δ र एवर π जन्मर्रीम ग्रा<u>भिर</u>्ध π जामर्रीम जिस्मार्थ होत्राज्ञ । जन्मर्रीम जिस्मार्थ होत्राज्ञ । ਟ•ੰਖਟ•ੰਡ ਜਡ ਠੰੱਂ ਸਬੰਜ ਲੰਤਜ ੀਾਂੀਲਡ

- ॥ ਹਿਆਠਿ ਹਟਨੀ ਹਿਲੀ भोग
- अण खांडीर एक में उत्कार देव के उत्कार होता है के उत्कार है के उत्कार है के अल खांडीर के अल खांडी
- ॥ रिष्ट लिया रविम गिष्ठी मारित रहरी पारिस समय हतीम पहुर्य तिपारिस रिवास रिवास

प्रसर्प गाथिस सम्बास ॥ ग्रिस हो ग्रद्ध

- (८) एक-७°चण्ण (९) मा आधि अर्थे हिंग्स हैं एक के लिए हैं जो पा (१) जा कि लिए हैं जो एक एक एक एक एक एक एक एक एक ए
- (a) แบ้ว एउप्प्राम गेर्थ प्राधित सींधेन प्रस्कान एक्ट्रिस सामित एक्ट्रिस एउप्प्रमा से प्राधित सींधेन प्रस्टा (д
- \mathbf{z} ਨ \mathbf{z} ਗਿਗੀਹਰਨ ਗ \mathbf{u} ਨ ਨੂੰ ਨਾਧਾ ਨਜ਼ਘ ਨੇ ਗੀਜ਼ ਨਰਿਜੰਸ਼ ਹਾਧਨੇਜ਼ ਗ \mathbf{u} ਨੇ ਹਾਧਨੇਜ਼ (d) त्रेष्ठ प्रभाम स्थान स् (९) ार्ग प्रकार कर्मण सर्वाप्त , प्रार्थित संज्ञ स्वित एउ<u>ल</u>ण गंभ केंब्र वार्ग प्रार्थ केंब्र प्राप्त कर स्वित स्वाप्त कर स्वित स्वाप्त कर स्व ॥ ਹਿगਾ ਹੈ ਹਟਨ
- ळसण पार गिगन्योस गाभरे जा सर्भाष्यर्थ पाय है या पाय है विकास स्थान ीगत्रण प्रसार ज्ञानिक प्राप्त कर्म पार्थ हर्म विकार कर्म विकार कर्म विकार कर्म विकार कर्म विकार कर्म विकार कर्म
- ਕ਼ਮਨਾਤੀਜ਼ ਨਜ਼ਗੂਜ਼ੀਦਾ ਆ<u>ਬਾਟ</u>ਨ ,ਲਜ਼ਸ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਸਾਸ਼ਤ ਦੇ ਸਾ<u>ਬਾਟ</u>ਨ , ਨ<u>ਬਬ</u>ੀਨ ਤੇ ਜਾ<u>ਬਾਟ</u>ਨ ਤਰਸ਼ੀਨ ,ਕਜ਼ਸ਼ਾ ਸਨੀਜ਼ ,ਫ਼**ਮ**ਣ र्टिंग सामाधिक पारिस प्रेंक उर्दे जरती है एवं साम कार्या सम्म प्राप्त से अधिक में मिले में कि प्रोप्त स्थापिक шक्तरुणारुए प्रलालुमे क्रांचे करे ग्राहिक क्रिया ग्रोधित, टॉलींडिट एस्<u>रुध</u>ार गेथ्ट टॉएट रुंश्टिशिट प्रकृट क्रीरा प्रकल

ಸಶ ನ್ಯಶಿಸ ಸ್ವಾಸಿಸ ॥ ष्ठस्रद्र गुरूग्रील भूरम

४५०० गिरफ प्रत्या शिष्य । अध्यान क्ष्यान अध्याश्वर कर्नन गिर्ध्या अर्था अर्था अध्यक्ष अर्था अध्यक्ष अध्यक्ष न्या निर्मा യുറ ിച്ചെട്ച ഉപ്പോയ്മായ പ്രത്യേഷ് വേട്ട് വെട്ട് പ്രത്യേഷ് വേട്ട് ഉപ്പെട്ട് ഉപ്പെട്ട് വെട്ട്

...क्रिश्च विषय तर्गा हैं हिंच विषय प्रताप करते हिंच स्थाप स्थाप हरे हिंच स्थाप स् :ੀਹੂਆੀਂ ਸਾ ਦਨਨ ਆਪ ਸੂਚ ਹੋਰ ਦੀ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਦੀ ਜਾਂ ਹੋਰ ਜਾਂ ਹੋ

ಌೡಹನಿ ಇನ್ ಕನ್ನು ಕನ್ನು ಕನ್ನು ಕನ್ನು

। रिजार्गा हिन्स् एक ज्यान अर्त्व रिजा र्रमा-रिज्ञ ए आत्मवीं आर्थि जह के जार्गा किमवर्र रिवार्गा

*ભଞ୍ଜ[™]шए ॐшฑ ॥-"୬*፻፪fៃ୬fш" ភិភិិ ការ កិច្ចបាន ការ គេបាន ការ គ្រង់ គ្រង់គ្រង់ គ្រង់ គ្រង់ គ្រង់ គ្រង់ គ្រង់ គ្រង់ គ្រង់ គ្រង់ គ្រង់ គ្គង ॥ उन्निक्रम प्राप्त मार्थ मार्थ हार्थ विषय हो एक प्रत्योप हिन्

ਾਗਾਂ≈ੜ ਡੜਡਾ ਸਟੀੜਾ ਨਾ ਨਾ ਸਾਲ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਸਾਲਾਂ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਤੋਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਜ਼ਰਮ ਦੇ ਲ ਸਾਤ ਨਾਂ ਹਨ ਹਨ ਇਸ ਇਸ਼ਸ਼ੀ ਹਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਕੋਈ ਸਾਰੇ ਕੋਈ ਸਾਰੇ ਨੇ ਦੇ ਕਿਸੇ ਕਿਸ गारीगाटी ॥

ष्ठीगा हो उत्तर प्रक्रम दश्यक्षमा मध्यान्य गट्र∘गा साम गा,श्रटा F°रर्रर प्रमुखीगाम्रुभ् गारीष्ट्र ॥

ਹਨ ਹਿਲਭਾਖੰਡ ਹਾਕਰੰਜ਼ ਜ਼ੁਲੂਜਲ ਨਭਾਖੰਡ ਹਰਤਾ ਰਹੁੰਤ ਭਾਰਤਨ ਲਹੀਆ ਲਟਲੰਸ਼ ਹਾਜ਼ਲ ਸਨੀਜ਼ ਜਨੀਜ਼ ਜਨੇਲ ,हराया॰त्मक्र प्राप्तराधन गाधररूप रुप्त च उर्दण मक्र समस्क रहाउर्द प्रदर्श प्रियमस्क माधररूप रुप्त गाधररूप रुप ॥ ਹਿਆਂ। ਸਾ ਤਕੜੇ ,ਹਹਾੱਠ ਖਿਜ ਆਈ ਹਾਂ ਸਾ ਖਾਣ ਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਸਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਹਾਂ ਸਾ ਬਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਹੁੰਸ

ਹਹਾਤ ਪਸ ਸਸ਼ਸ਼ ਸਕੀਸ਼ ॥ जिसक मंडर रुष्ट्रम

Illegal payments in connection with an election.

176. Whoever without the general or special authority in writing of a candidate incurs or authorises expenses on account of the holding of any public meeting, or upon any advertisement, circular or publication, or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of such candidate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees:

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

Failure to keep election accounts.

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

CHAPTER X

Of offences relating to coin, currency-notes, bank-notes, and Government stamps

Counterfeiting coin, Government stamps, currency-notes or bank-notes. 178. Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the 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.

Explanation.—For the purposes of this Chapter,—

- (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;
- (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;

11 of 2011.

- (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;
- (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
- (5) the offence of "counterfeiting coin" includes diminishing the weight or alteration of the composition, or alteration of the appearance of the coin.
- 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.

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.

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.

Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes.

Possession of forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes. #124 ### #81 202 #25@C 23&8 00%##01###

९३४९. सिरोमा सिट्ट प्रकृष्ण ग्राह्म ग्राहम ग्राह्म ग्राह्म ग्राह्म ग्राह्म ग्राह्म ग्राहम ग

回ोर्कर हमगाँशकण हरूछा॰ ।गार्वमाध्य गार्विष्ट ग्राह्म प्रस्ता उत्ताहिष्ट एक्स्प्रेस एनमाधिष्ट प्रमाधिक महर्ष्ट प्रसाधिक महर्ष्ट प्रसाधिक हिस्साधिक हिस्साधिक एत्या प्रसाधिक हिस्साधिक एत्या हिस्साधिक हिस्साधिक हिस्साधिक एत्या हिस्साधिक हिस्स

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, ਫ਼ੁਲਾਧਾ॰ਨਜਡਾ π ੰਡਸੀਜ ਸਾਧਾੰਧਗੰਸ ນ້ຳ ਫ਼ੁਲਾਧਾ॰ਨਜਡਾ ਧਾਖ਼ੁਨਾ ਗਿਆੰਧ ਗਿਆੰਧ ਗਾਖ਼ੁਲਾ ,ਲੁਲਾਧਾ॰ਨਜਡਾ π ੰਗ ਲਾਖ਼ੁਲਾ ,ਫ਼ੁਲਾਧਾ॰ਨਜਡਾ ਸਾਖ਼ੁਲਾ ਹਨ। ਨੇ ਫ਼ੁਲਾਧਾ॰ਨਜਡਾ ਸਾਖ਼ੁਲਾ ਹਨ। ਨੇ ਫ਼ੁਲਾਧਾ॰ਨਜਡਾ ਸਾਲ਼ੁਲਾ ਹਨ। ਨੇ ਫ਼ੁਲਾਧਾ॰ਨਜਡਾ ਸਲੰਗ ਸਲੰਗ ਹਨ। ਨੇ ਫ਼ੁਲਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤੇ ਹਨ। ਨੇ ਫ਼ੁਲਾਪਾ ਸਾਲ਼ਿਲਾ ਹਨ। ਨੇ ਫ਼ੁਲਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤੇ ਗੁਲਤਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤੇ ਗੁਲਤਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤੇ ਗੁਲਤਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤਾਪ ਗੁਲਤਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤਾਪ ਗੁਲਤਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤਾਪਾ ਗੁਲਤਾਪ ਗੁਲਤਾਪ

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- द्धा अधिक रेंद्र हर्ने "अप्याध्याण्ड हर्षण्य सदम मानम साम मानम रेंद्र हर्ने "अप-ण्याण्ड" (१) प्रत्याप्त हर्में मानम हर्में प्रत्याप्त हर्में मानम एक्ष्य एक्ष्य प्रत्याप्त हर्में मानम एक्ष्य प्रत्याप्त हर्में मानम एक्ष्य प्रत्याप्त हर्में मानम हर्में मानम हर्में मानम हर्में मानम हर्में हर्में हर्में मानम हर्में माम हर्में हर्में माम हर्में
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- บชรั้ส ชสต์ โบๆซั้น เพชน ชยค์ม บโทส ๚<u>คช</u>มบ ชชั้น เพชน โๆชมโราะท เพราะท ชยค์ม บสม สะริโส (३) แต่สม เชาะท พหาะท หาะท พมาะท ชามุมมาราะท ชามุมมา

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प्रतेष्ठ ए४<u>%द</u>ाम प्रकेष्ठ ०°ष्टरःण, ०९४५, ०९२-प्रः ए४<u>५५१</u>म ४९वण ए^५४०वि देंड ॥ **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 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.

Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes.

182. (1) Whoever makes, or causes to be made, or uses for any purpose whatsoever, or delivers to any person, any document purporting to be, or in any way resembling, or so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive, any currency-note or bank-note shall be punished with fine which may extend to three hundred rupees.

Making or using documents resembling currency-notes or bank-notes.

- (2) If any person, whose name appears on a document the making of which is an offence under sub-section (1), refuses, without lawful excuse, to disclose to a police officer on being so required the name and address of the person by whom it was printed or otherwise made, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to six hundred rupees.
- (3) Where the name of any person appears on any document in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under sub-section (1) or on any other document used or distributed in connection with that document it may, until the contrary is proved, be presumed that the person caused the document to be made.
- 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.

Effacing writing from substance bearing Government stamp, or removing from document a stamp used for it, with intent to cause loss to Government.

184. Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to the Government, uses for any purpose a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, which he knows to have been before used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Using Government stamp known to have been before used.

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.

Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.

186. (1) Whoever—

Prohibition of fictitious stamps.

- (a) makes, knowingly utters, deals in or sells any fictitious stamp, or knowingly uses for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp; or
 - (b) has in his possession, without lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp; or
- (c) makes or, without lawful excuse, has in his possession any die, plate, instrument or materials for making any fictitious stamp,

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- होत्सचा तिस्र , जरणाल्तमण दर्गणीस हस्यरं प्राप्त सम्बर्ध हों हिस्स सर्वस गा (२) जरणाल्य हम्योषिष्ठ (३) लाइस सम्बर्ध स्थान स्
- ग<u>ា भर</u> ਨੇ ਹ ਲਵਾਧਾਵਜ਼ਸ ਭਾਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗਿਵਾਵਜ਼ਸ ਹੈ ਨੇ ਸਮੇਜ਼ ਨੇ ਸਮੇਜ਼ ਗਿਲ ਸਿੰਘ (१) ਭਾਗਧਾਰਾ-ਨਰ (॥) ਗੁਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗਿਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗਿਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗਿਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗਿਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗਿਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗਿਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗਿਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗੁਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗਿਜਲਾਂ ਨੇ ਗ
- 99%. खर्थाम हें सांचेंक प्रसट, प्रभेष्ट सच्चेंच उप्तरं प्रमुख्य स्वाचिक सेव्यं स्वाचिक स्वाचिक प्रस्ति उप्तरं उपतरं उपत

392 ਸਾਹਿਤਾ ਨਿਹਾ ਲਗਜੰਜ ਹਾਗਨਜ਼ ਹੁਹਟਾੰਤ ਸਾਤਾਰਸਟਾ ਸਿਲਭਾਵਾਗਾਂਦ-ਭਾਵਗੰਜ ਸ਼ਾਗੰਗੰਤ ਸਾ<u>ਖਾ</u>ਨੇ ਸਾ<u>ਖਾ</u>ਨੇ ਲਗਾਂਡਜ ਲਭਾਖੰਡ .892 ਨੂੰਨ ਹਨਨੇ ਹੋਰ ਨੂੰਨ ਹਨਨੇ ਹੋਰ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿ

ਸ਼ਜ<u>ਲੰए</u> ਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਬਿਸ਼ਨ ਨ<u>ਬਜ਼</u>ਹਤੀਨੀ ਹਤਨੰ ਇਹਤੀਨੀ ਸ਼ਜ<u>ਲੰਨ</u>

พาสสม $\pi H = \frac{1}{2}$ তে បর্ষা তর্ম সুরাম তর্মে আর্ম সুরাম তর্মে আর্ম সুরাম তর্মে তর্ম তর্ম তর্মে তর্ম তর্মে তর্মা তর্মে তর্ম তর্মে তর্মি তর্ম তর্মি তর্ম তর্মি ত্রমি ত্রমি

shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

- (2) Any such stamp, die, plate, instrument or materials in the possession of any person for making any fictitious stamp may be seized and, if seized shall be forfeited.
- (3) In this section "fictitious stamp" means any stamp falsely purporting to be issued by Government for the purpose of denoting a rate of postage, or any facsimile or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp issued by Government for that purpose.
- (4) In this section and also in sections 178 to 181 (both inclusive), and sections 183 to 185 (both inclusive) the word "Government", when used in connection with, or in reference to any stamp issued for the purpose of denoting a rate of postage, shall, notwithstanding anything in clause (12) of section 2, be deemed to include the person or persons authorised by law to administer executive Government in any part of India or in any foreign country.

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

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.

CHAPTER XI

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY

Unlawful assembly.

- **189.** (1) An assembly of five or more persons is designated an "unlawful assembly", if the common object of the persons composing that assembly is—
 - (a) to overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, the Central Government or any State Government or Parliament or the Legislature of any State, or any public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant; or
 - (b) to resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process; or
 - (c) to commit any mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence; or
 - (d) by means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to any person, to take or obtain possession of any property, or to deprive any person of the enjoyment of a right of way, or of the use of water or other incorporeal right of which he is in possession or enjoyment, or to enforce any right or supposed right; or
 - (e) by means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to compel any person to do what he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do what he is legally entitled to do.

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

- (2) Whoever, being aware of facts which render any assembly an unlawful assembly, intentionally joins that assembly, or continues in it, is said to be a member of an unlawful assembly and such member shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.
- (3) Whoever joins or continues in an unlawful assembly, knowing that such unlawful assembly has been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

- (३) তଂшেত অত্যাক অন্ত্রের আনার ৪৭৪ ইন্নর (আর্টান আর্ম্রের), আর্মির তালেত ওপ্রক্রির ৪৭৪ বিলে ত্রির আর্মির ৪৪৪ বিলে ত্রির আর্মির ৪৪৪ বিলে ত্রির বিলে তর্মের আর্মির রামির রামের রা
- **१९२४.** गेंधरण चेंकण माण्य उच्छा कार्य वाजिर्स सिंख चस्त्रण चारा साथर चस्त्रण चारा माण्य सिंध है सि

አያል XI

णी<u>णञ</u>ः च'ण ठ'ष रुप्पः रह्मी गिरो<u>ड रूष्</u>ण <u>भेर</u>्षा गमर्रोम

चेत्रहट ठेब्रह महिम "

ಹೃ<u>ह्तर</u>22 ग्य2म ₩हिन्द्र24 ग्यां ग्राह्म श्री

ह्रण र धाम र्याप

प्रश्न विष्म विश्वत्र्य

द⁰ण गिण्णाउ०ीऽ°णसिष्ण

प्रश्रद्ध भाष्ट्रभूभ

हेश स्म्यान्य एवर स्वान्य प्रस्तेष्ठ

ਟ⁴ੱਂ ਨੂੰ ॥

শেক্ষেত্র অন্তর্মণে তংশভিদেশ্য

- **୨**୨୫. (९) मिंधि ते संखेर अथर्थें माम सामिश्वर प्रश्नित स्वर्ध सिंहम सामिश्वर प्रस्ति स्वर्ध सिंहम सिंहम
 - - (b) (b) መንፈ መዙን መንጃ, ርላ<u>ንዋ</u> መመርመ መንፈ አፈመ መተን መንፈ አላርን መንፈ አለርን መንፈ አለርን መንፈ አለርን መንፈ አለርን መንፈ አለርን መንፈ መንፈ አለርን መንፈ መንፈ አለርን መ
 - (c) ឃម្ភិតន $C426\pi$ ការប្រទេស $C426\pi$ ការប្បារក្រទេស $C426\pi$ ការប្រទេស $C426\pi$ ការ

ਅਦਲੰਘਾਂਟ ਅੰਘਾਂ μ -ਜੀਵਜ ਘਜ਼ਦ ਸ਼ਾਵਾਂਗਿਵਤ ਜ਼ਾਮਨ ਘੇਨਦਦ ਲੇਕਤ ਘੰਨਤਦ ਲੇਕਤ ਸ਼ਾਵਿਜ ਘਜ਼ਦ ਲੋਕਤ ਸ਼ਾਵਿਜ ਘਜ਼ਦ ਲੋਕਤ ਸ਼ਾਵਿਜ ਘਜ਼ਦ ਲੋਕਤ ਸ਼ਾਵਿਜ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਸ਼ਾਵਿਜ ਦੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਵਿਜ ਦੇ ਕਿਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਵਿਜ ਦੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਦਿਸ਼ ਦੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਦਿਸ ਦੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਦਿਸ ਦੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਦਿਸ ਦੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਦਿਸ਼ ਦੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਦਿਸ ਦੇ ਕਾਲੇ ਸ਼ਾਦਿਸ਼ ਦੇ ਕਿਸ਼ ਦੇ ਕਿਸ਼ ਦੇ ਕਿਸ਼ ਦੇ ਕਿਸ਼ ਦੇ

- ਹਭਨੰਡ ਬਜ਼ਾੂਗਿਆ, ਫ਼ੁਲੰਧਾਾਨਜ਼ਆ ਨਾੰਗੀਜ਼ ਬੀਬਜ਼ਮਾਨ ਨੰਜ਼ ਜਾ<u>ਰਾਟ</u>ਮਾਹ ਬੀਬਨੂੰ ਘਾਬੁੰਲ ਲਜ਼ਆ ਜੜੀਜ਼ ਬਲਨੇ ਹਭਨੰਭ (ፌ) ਬਲਨੇ ਹੁਤਨੇ ਬਰਨੇ <u>ਜਨ</u>ਥਾਹਿਜ਼ਤ ਹੁਤਨ ਗੁਣਜ਼ ਜਿਥਾਅਜ਼ ਜਿਥਾਅਜ਼ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੁਤਨੇ ਬਰਨੇ <u>ਜਨ</u>ਥਾਹਿਜ਼ਤ ਹੁਤਨੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੁਤਨੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੁਤਨੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੁਤਨੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ

- (4) Whoever, being armed with any deadly weapon, or with anything which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (5) Whoever knowingly joins or continues in any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly has been lawfully commanded to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation.—If the assembly is an unlawful assembly within the meaning of sub-section (1), the offender shall be punishable under sub-section (3).

- (6) Whoever hires or engages, or employs, or promotes, or connives at the hiring, engagement or employment of any person to join or become a member of any unlawful assembly, shall be punishable as a member of such unlawful assembly, and for any offence which may be committed by any such person as a member of such unlawful assembly in pursuance of such hiring, engagement or employment, in the same manner as if he had been a member of such unlawful assembly, or himself had committed such offence.
- (7) Whoever harbours, receives or assembles, in any house or premises in his occupation or charge, or under his control any persons knowing that such persons have been hired, engaged or employed, or are about to be hired, engaged or employed, to join or become members of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.
- (8) Whoever is engaged, or hired, or offers or attempts to be hired or engaged, to do or assist in doing any of the acts specified in sub-section (I), shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.
- (9) Whoever, being so engaged or hired as referred to in sub-section (8), goes armed, or engages or offers to go armed, with any deadly weapon or with anything which used as a weapon of offence is likely to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- 190. If an offence is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, or such as the members of that assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object, every person who, at the time of the committing of that offence, is a member of the same assembly, is guilty of that offence.

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

- **191.** (*I*) 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.

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

Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot-if rioting be committed; if not committed.

- रहेर राजिरा, एउजी प्रतिक सम्बन्ध तरेहर प्रामीधीम-भेदीम माधरप्र, उपतर काराचा न्याचा स्वर्ध प्रति प्राप्ति (६) यस्त्रणा करेतर हेस्य के साम प्रमाण स्वरंध साम प्रमाण स्वरंध स
- **हर्त्र हञ्ज्रचा**ल ਦਿਤले गामरीम हवारूम हाधार्क्ष रहाक्ष्य राज्य प्रज्ञात वार्क्स गाज्यके राज्य मंत्रीम हमगाराज्य (२) र्य ह्रम दर्गीम रोविस्पर त्म गविरुप्त रोविर प्पत्ति प्रतेत हरणान महीम रहे एक ते गाहीलम गविरुप्त किस दर्गीम गिल्यामीयण रविम चर्लण विष्यामीयण गावल्स, जन्दं गावल्स, उर्लण गामण मत्म हरं हजरभगज्ज हस्यं पावल्य ॥ ਹਿਆੀਆ *F°*ਤੇਨ ਹੁਲਾਡੀ ਤੱਤ

॥ रिजा प्राप्त सर्वस भा (अ) अलच लि एक स्वा स्वी पर्वे हिंदी

- (%) प्रेंजिए रेक्र महिम प्रस्काभ त्रंप्रित एस्प्रेम मान्यत्र प्रस्काभ मान्यत्र प्रस्काभ मान्यत्र एस्प्रेम प्रस् \overline{a} णीम राज्यां प्राथम गा<u>भर</u>्के राज्यां मान्युके राय क का कार्य करावाप सहित है के उत्तर साम सिंध के स्वाप सहित है कि साम कर साम कर का संज्ञेम एक्ता एक एक्ति से सहसे का के किया एक एक से साम के जाता के साम के जाता है कि से साम के जाता किया है के ॥ रिजार्गाण र १२२६ जमगुरुम १६ १८
- (४) खिंधाना स्वाची तर्मण तर्मण स्वाची अध्यात में स्वाची अध्याप स्वाची अध्याप स्वाची स्वाची अध्याप स्वची अध्याप स्वाची अध्याप स्य एस्फ्रांचा स्ट्रेस संस्कृत हैं सायोज सम्जापक स्थापित स ज्याजन करहेर उष्टर जेसक साधन स्वरंग आर्थित स्वरंग साधन स्वरंग स्वरंग साधन स्वरंग स्वरंग साधन स्वरंग स्वरंग स्वरंग स रेञ्चएठ ए५<u>७७</u>१ माज्यस्य पोजस्य प्रोतिष्ठ प्रसाधक सम्बन्ध स्वाधिक सम्बन्ध स्वाधिक सम्बन्ध समित्र समित ॥ ਹਿਆੀਆ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਹਟ⁶ਧਾ ਬਿਧਾਜ਼ੀਹਧਾ ग<u>ੰਬਕ</u>ੇਮ , ଅਟੰਭ
- የነርጀመርያ, ሮቴንያብ፣ መያመ መርያ ርቴንያብ፣ አያመ መርያ እ[°]ትርደብያ, ዜገመን መደመ መደመው መደመው መደመው መደመው መደመው መደመው የመደመው የመደመው የመደመው የመደመው የ । दर्छ होणा पामीएफ मधल्क होणा अदर्श गाधल्क , जर्म प्राप्त होर
- (\mathbf{g}) अविधानिक संगोनिक एसए, लह-लागल (\mathbf{g}) जाल्या है। अलागल प्राचीन क्यांगिक प्राचीन क्यांगिक (\mathbf{g}) ਟੱ'ਬਾ⊪, ਨੁਖਰੇਨ ਗ਼ੇਨਲੂਟ ਸਖਰਬਕੀ, ਟਖ<u>ਾਬ</u>⊪ ਲੇਡੀਬਣ ਨੁਖਰੇਨ ਕੁਜ਼ਣਾਗਾਣਾ ਰਾਤਦਟ ਟਖ<u>ਾਬ</u>ਜ਼ ਸ਼ੀਡੇਖ-ਸ਼ਹਿੰਸਾ ਨੁਖਰੇਨ ਕੁਸ਼ गुर्वे अराज वार्य महाने महाने का वार्य के स्वाप करा है है के स्वाप करा है के स्वाप कर ਹਨ ਹੈ ਸ਼ਾਘਰੰਜ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ਾਘਰੰਜ ਹੁਣ ਹਨ ਸਾ<u>ਰ</u> ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਘਰੰਜ ਸ਼ਾਘਰੰਜ ਹਨ ਸ਼ਾਘਰੰਜ ਸ਼ਾਘਰੰਜ ਹਨ ਸ਼ਾਪਰੰਜ ਹਨ ਸ਼ਾਘਰੰਜ ।। ਹਿਆ। ਸਾ ਨਾਨ ਹਲ ਤੀ ਤੜੇ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਬਿਧਾਜ਼ ਹਿਆ। ਸਾਧਾ ਦੇ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਹਵਿਲਾ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਹਨ
- ९९०. यां भारती गाउँक महान प्रसार भारती महिल प्रसार भारती महिल प्रसार भारती भारती स्वाप १९७१ के वा महिल प्रसार भारती महिल प्रसार भारती स्वाप स्व स्वरुक्त, एरअभा सिहम प्रकार सिन्द्रिशीयए ग्रोएकम प्रकार सेर्प स्वरूप प्रेत्र प्रकार केरिया प्रेत्र महिम সংজ্ঞেত সমুস্থ স্থান চাৰ্টিছ কৰিছে নাম স্থান চিত্ৰ আন্তৰ্ম সাম্প্ৰত কৰিছে সাম্প্ৰত কৰিছে স্থান সিক্ষা নাম সূত্ৰ ॥ तथ्य ४५ निम त्रहरूप भारत्य भारतम् ।

असष्य पासप्रीहर भेरीस णा॰प्रट॰गाप्स्रामा प्रेप्ट॰च ॥ के रर्भम गिर्र्भम

୨\$\$. (९) ਘੋਨਾਫ਼ਾਹ ਨੇਕਰ ਸਵਿਸ਼ ਘਸ਼ਹ, ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸਾਹੀਸ਼ ਸਹੀਸ਼ ਸ਼ਹੀਸ਼ ਸ਼ਹੀਸ਼ ਸ਼ਹੀਸ਼ ਸਹੀਸ਼ ਸਹੀਸ਼ ਸ਼ਹੀਸ਼ ਸਹੀਸ਼ ਸਹੀਸ਼ ਸ਼ਹੀਸ਼ ਸਹੀਸ਼ ਸ਼ਹੀਸ਼ अर्जीम गाम्रक दास्य सामा समस्य मार्गाय मार्गाय मार्गाय मार्गाय स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप मार्गाय मार्ग । के न्ध्रम गिष्ठ श्रव्याध्य प्राधित प्रमामित

- ,ਹਟਾੰਡਾ ੀਂਸਜ਼ਡ ਜਾਂਟਜ ਠਨ ਨਲਤਮਾਂਡਾਕ ਠਲਤੀ ਹਿਤਾ ਹਿਨ ਨੂਲਾਂਬਾਕਜ਼ਡ ਟਾੰਡੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਸੰਬੇਜ਼ ੀਂਸਲਡਕਾਬਾੱਫ਼ ਬਾਬੰਟ (ଛ) ॥ रिजागा एक्स्टर राजर्षे नर्वम उत्रंध विषयामी एक गाधिर एक अर्द्ध गाधिर एक
- (Ձ) ភមិឃ ಪೌರ್ಪಾಪನ ಲಿಪ್ ಸ್ಥಾಪನ ಹುಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಹುಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಸ್ತ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ಟ ीगमण मर्सम ४र्र ४७२४गा७॰६ ४द्धर्च र्धम रिप्स दुरुपण॰तमण दर्पणीम ४५ निर्मम ४र्प्स १५५ विम गरपण॰तमण ४र्र ४७२। १९ ॥ रिजी ए हेर्स्स विषय मी एक एन में विषय पर्वे में विषय पर्वे में विषय पर्वे में
- ९९%. खटेलुमर कमए सेणटाचार्केड एंडिंग्स केंद्र एंडिंग्स केंद्र एंडिंग्स केंद्र एंडिंग्स एंडिंग्स एंडिंग्स एंडिंग्स एंडिंग्स प्रमाणक एंडिंग्स एंडिं ,तेम होत. तरणा स्वापन संधीत रहें गा<u>भ</u>र्थ र एंडे एंडे एंडे एंडे स्वर्क रिजायर पार्ट हम प्राप्त हम स्वर्ण मां हा स ा उन्हरेर उन्हर होन संजेम समार्ग के उन्हरें का के अपने के उन्हरें के अपने के उन्हरें के अपने के उन्हरें के अपने विस्वास पार्ट के उत्तर के अपने हैं के अपने के उत्तर प्रसान करने वाजन के उत्तर प्रसान के उत्तर के अपने के अपने क \parallel ਹਿਆ। π ਨਾਨ ਹਨ ਤੀ ਤੀ ਆਪਾਜ਼ੀਹਸ਼ਾ π ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਲਾਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਸ਼ਸ਼ , ਹ π

ගජය , 1ින් <u>පන</u>් ී්

Liability of owner, occupier, etc., of land on which an unlawful assembly or riot takes place.

- 193. (1) Whenever any unlawful assembly or riot takes place, the owner or occupier of the land upon which such unlawful assembly is held, or such riot is committed, and any person having or claiming an interest in such land, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, if he or his agent or manager, knowing that such offence is being or has been committed, or having reason to believe it is likely to be committed, do not give the earliest notice thereof in his or their power to the officer in charge at the nearest police station, and do not, in the case of his or their having reason to believe that it was about to be committed, use all lawful means in his or their power to prevent it and, in the event of its taking place, do not use all lawful means in his or their power to disperse or suppress the riot or unlawful assembly.
- (2) Whenever a riot is committed for the benefit or on behalf of any person who is the owner or occupier of any land respecting which such riot takes place or who claims any interest in such land, or in the subject of any dispute which gave rise to the riot, or who has accepted or derived any benefit therefrom, such person shall be punishable with fine, if he or his agent or manager, having reason to believe that such riot was likely to be committed or that the unlawful assembly by which such riot was committed was likely to be held, shall not respectively use all lawful means in his or their power to prevent such assembly or riot from taking place, and for suppressing and dispersing the same.
- (3) Whenever a riot is committed for the benefit or on behalf of any person who is the owner or occupier of any land respecting which such riot takes place, or who claims any interest in such land, or in the subject of any dispute which gave rise to the riot, or who has accepted or derived any benefit therefrom, the agent or manager of such person shall be punishable with fine, if such agent or manager, having reason to believe that such riot was likely to be committed, or that the unlawful assembly by which such riot was committed was likely to be held, shall not use all lawful means in his power to prevent such riot or assembly from taking place and for suppressing and dispersing the same.

Affray.

Assaulting or obstructing

public servant

when suppressing

riot, etc.

- **194.** (1) When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to commit an affray.
- (2) Whoever commits an affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.
- **195.** (*I*) 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.

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

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

- \$\$\$. (९) प्रेंजिएए रिकेष्ठ सिहिम ए५<u>७०</u>० फ्रिंग प्रकृष्ट परिकृष्ट के कर सिहिम परि अपेट एक्ष्म स्थान प्रकृष्ट से कर सिहिम परि अपेट एक्ष्म स्थान है के सिहिम परि अपेट एक्ष्म सिहिम परि अपेट एक्ष्म सिहिम परि अपेट एक्ष्म सिहिम सिहिम सिहिम सिहिम सिहिम सिहम है के सिहम सिहम है के सिहम सिहम है के सिहम है के सिहम सिहम है के सिहम है के
- ग<u>भभ्य</u> एउ एक्ष्माम क्रमें के एक्ष्मान के एक्ष्मान है एक्ष्मान है हम सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध स्वाधिक स्वाधिक स्वाधिक सम्बन्ध सम्बन्य सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्य

- प्ररूपण°रमण तर्गणीम ४मग्रांपेष्ठा (१) **. १९२**

ŒŒ° II

ত্বভাসতআর্থন সম্প্রমান্তর্ম আতম গিনার্গরা তর্মগ্রহার স্থাতিত্ব ॥ ত্বভাম না<u>প্রত</u>ংস

- (b) commits any act which is prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, and which disturbs or is likely to disturb the public tranquillity; or
- (c) organises any exercise, movement, drill or other similar activity intending that the participants in such activity shall use or be trained to use criminal force or violence or knowing it to be likely that the participants in such activity will use or be trained to use criminal force or violence, or participates in such activity intending to use or be trained to use criminal force or violence or knowing it to be likely that the participants in such activity will use or be trained to use criminal force or violence, against any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community and such activity for any reason whatsoever causes or is likely to cause fear or alarm or a feeling of insecurity amongst members of such religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community,

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

- (2) Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (1) in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.
- **197.** (*1*) Whoever, by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or through electronic communication or otherwise,—
 - (a) makes or publishes any imputation that any class of persons cannot, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established or uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India; or
 - (b) asserts, counsels, advises, propagates or publishes that any class of persons shall, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, be denied, or deprived of their rights as citizens of India; or
 - (c) makes or publishes any assertion, counsel, plea or appeal concerning the obligation of any class of persons, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, and such assertion, counsel, plea or appeal causes or is likely to cause disharmony or feelings of enmity or hatred or ill-will between such members and other persons; or
 - (d) makes or publishes false or misleading information, jeopardising the sovereignty, unity and integrity or security of India,

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

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

CHAPTER XII

OF OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS

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

Public servant disobeying law, with intent to cause injury to

any person.

Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration.

- भाभक्ष अर्थ माध्य प्रत्याक्ष प्रत्यामा स्वतंत्र माध्य प्रत्या माध्य प्रत्या माध्य माध्य माध्य माध्य प्रत्या प्र र्रह राज्याप नाथर पर हर्ये का प्रमास हर्ये मा मही मा मही मा प्रमाण का मा का का का मा कि प्रमाण का मा का प्रमाण का मा का प्रमाण का का मा का का मा መዝመ መዘጋ፣ የአማር አመራ መመደጀ
- ടോട്വിടിര ര്യിപ് ച<u>ില്</u>പും രല്ട് ഒപ്പി<u>ല്</u> ചയിരളില്റ് യല്പര ജിരയ പിട്ട് യുടെ ഉട്ട്വിരയ (c) 0.043 = 1.04 បារាស្ត្រ បាទិស្ត បាទិស្ត បាទិស្ត បាទិស្ត បានិស្ត បាទិស្ត បានិស្ត បានិស្ស បានិស្ត បានិស្ស បានិសិស បានិស្ស បាន $m_{\underline{D}}$ មេ ប្រមាបទៅទៅល ốយាବ រា $m_{\underline{D}}$ មេ លម² ខ ក្សាអា<u>ងក្</u>រ បាយាលទាំង បាម្មាល ភាពាយក អាង បាយ ការ បាយ ਟਖ<u>ੁਅਰ</u>ਾਜ ਨੀਘਲੇ, ਹੁਖਜੇ, ਟੇਅ, ਟੁ^ਅਰ ਦਖ<u>ਅਰ</u>ਜ਼ ਜ਼ੁਦਜ ਘੁਲੂਜਾ ਸ਼ਿੰਦਰ ਦਖ<u>ਅਰ</u>ਜ਼ ਦੁਖੁਸ਼ ਟਖ<u>ੁਅਰ</u>ਜ਼ ਦੁਖੁਸ਼ ਦਖ<u>ਾਰ</u>ਜ਼ **। तर्रे होण जट्या व्यव्या व्यक्ती व्यानायम वार्यक्र अर्थ वार्यक्र हमर प्रतेम** प्रतेम प्रवेम प्रतेम
- (୫) ଅମ୍ପାଳନ ଜ୍ୟାନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ चारद राज्यमा राज्य स्वरंचा वासाम राजिस चायल स्वातिन के राज्य वास वास वास वास राज्य साचा मार्थ के जायर वायर हो ਹਾਸਨ ਨਾਲ ਦਾ ਤਰਤੇ ਘਾਨੁਜ਼ਡਾ ਹਿਆ। ਸਾਰਨ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਨ ਜ਼ਿਲਾਜ਼ਨ ਲਹਿਜਨਾਜ਼ਤਾਨ ਰਦਾ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲਾਜ਼ਨ ਲਾਗਰੇਜ਼ਨ ਜ਼ਿਲਾਜ਼ਨ ਸੰਸ਼ਰ ਦੇ ਦੇ
- **९୭%.** (९) ठें ठर जा<u>भक्</u>षण प्रत्ये प्रत्ये प्रत्ये जाधिक कर्त्र नामक कर्ति । १९३६ वर्ष का कार्य प्रत्ये १९) अपन ਨਰਾਘਾਅਜ ਆਨਾਨ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਸਿਲਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਕਾਰਨ ਦੇ ਕਾਰ
 - टेर्ज एस्ट्रिक क्षेत्रचार क्षान्त्र क्षान्त्रक क्षान्ति क्षान्ति क क्षान्ति क क्षान्ति क क्षान्ति क क्षान्त्रक क्षान्ति क क्षान्ति क क्षान्ति क क्षान्ति क क्षान्ति क क्षानि क
 - क्रजाय प्रभाव के उन्हें एस्क्रम के प्रमान अपन्य प्रमान अपन्य प्रमान अपन्य प्रमान अपन्य प्रमान अपन्य प्रमान अपन गाभिष्ठ ४ ए ए ए हो से प्रत्ये ए हो से प्रत्ये ए हो से प्रत्ये ए ए हो से प्रत्ये ए से ए हो से प्रत्ये ए से प्रत्ये ए से प्रत्ये प्रत्ये ए से से प्रत्ये ए से प्रत्ये ए से प्रत्ये प्रत्ये से प्रत्ये से प् 三。四级。加州、公公公司。
 - (c) ਜਨ[°]ਨਹ ਹੜਾਜ਼ਾਵਾਂ ਘ°ਨਤ, ਟੇਨਾਵਾਂ ਘ°ਨਤ, ਰ[°]ਰ ਦਖ<u>ਅਖ</u>ਾ ਰਸਨਾ ਜਾ<u>ਰਖ</u>ਨ ਸਨਾਵਾਂ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਹਨ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਹਤ ਹਨ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਾਹਤ ਹਨ ਦੀ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਹੈ ਦੀ ,सउर्र हाण्ट्रेस गारहर रैंग्रेस गारपा॰र्सफ दर्ग्यास गासफ प्रज्ञास መውመው መርዘመ መርዘመ እና አ መመን መመን መውያ መውያ መውያ መመን አመመን መመን አመመን መመን አመመን አመመን መመን አመመን አመ ग्राफ्र विक्रम प्राप्त किस्ती प्रमानिक प्राप्त किस प्रमानिक भाग प्रमा
 - (a) ਘਰੇਵਲ ਦੁਖਣਾਰਾ ਦੇਵਦ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਕਿਤ ਤਾਂ ਸਾਲ ਦੁਸ਼ਾਲ ਹੈ ਸਾਲ ਦੇਵਦ ਨੂੰ ਸਰਕਿਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਦੇ रहें रू रूथनाअन्त रहें मर्ज मार्था प्रसार प्रमाय कार्या मार्था मार्या मार्था मा ॥ ज्यागा र प्रस्ते विषयमा मा<u>भल्</u>रभ्य , हो मा <u>भल्</u>रभ्य मा<u>भल्</u>ष महें जा मा <u>भल्</u>रभ्य ज्ञान हो जा स्वर्थ मा <u>भल्</u>रभ्य
- ଓ) ଅମ୍ପାଳନ ନ୍ୟାନ୍ତ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଜ ଓ ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଜ ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନ୍ୟର୍ଜ ଅନ୍ୟର ଅନ ಸಹ ಇರ್ತ ಕಲಕ್ಷೆ ಹೆಸ್ತು ಹಾಗು ಕುಡುಕು ಬಾರು ಹಡ್ಡು ಕುಡುಕು ಕುಡುಕು ಸುಕ್ಷಣೆ ಕುಡುಕು ಕುಡುಕು ಕುಡುಕು ಹಡ್ಡು ಕುಡುಕು ಹಾಗುಕ್ಕೆ ಹ ।। रिजार्ट लहरूँ छत्र छालमण रिजाग्रा एन्स्स्रेर गाष्ट्रमम क्रिकेनलाँख हर्स् र हण्डर माण्डल र हर्स्य र्धम विस्र प्रापर्वेम ,किरु भिष्

IIX Agmox

णीलहर्श्वा हर्गेंड विस गत्रंत्रस गविरुभ्य हर्ष्य प्रणीलहरू पाहर निमर्शस

र्टणीम एकप्र प्रसन्त प्रमाणिक प्राप्त माध्यरूप , रहें अंतर्र हण्याच्या साम , रस्रार प्रमण्या मध्य , रहें प्रमण उप्यत्या अर्थने हिंग हेन्स होता स्वास के स्वरंभ करते हुन से अध्यत हार से साम किल स्वरंभ हुन है है है है है है है

प्रदर्शक ग्रिमारीम ष्टराधाःरमाग्र दर्शमीम ॥ रणस्र्याणिय भाग्रयां

೨೨೨ ನಿತ್ತು ಕಾಗ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ **ट***४ ឃ³58 മൂക്കാരംമായപ്പട്ട ॥ प्रीलर्भभभा

Illustration.

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

Public servant disobeying direction under law.

- **199.** Whoever, being a public servant,—
- (a) knowingly disobeys any direction of the law which prohibits him from requiring the attendance at any place of any person for the purpose of investigation into an offence or any other matter; or
- (b) knowingly disobeys, to the prejudice of any person, any other direction of the law regulating the manner in which he shall conduct such investigation; or
- (c) fails to record any information given to him under sub-section (1) of section 173 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 in relation to cognizable offence punishable under section 64, section 65, section 66, section 67, section 68, section 70, section 71, section 74, section 76, section 77, section 79, section 124, section 143 or section 144,

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

Punishment for non-treatment of victim.

200. Whoever, being in charge of a hospital, public or private, whether run by the Central Government, the State Government, local bodies or any other person, contravenes the provisions of section 397 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

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

Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade. **202.** Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound as such public servant not to engage in trade, engages in trade, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both or with community service.

Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property. **203.** Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound as such public servant, not to purchase or bid for certain property, purchases or bids for that property, either in his own name or in the name of another, or jointly, or in shares with others, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; and the property, if purchased, shall be confiscated.

Personating a public servant

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

Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent. **205.** Whoever, not belonging to a certain class of public servants, wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by that class of public servants, with the intention that it may be believed, or with the knowledge that it is likely to be believed, that he belongs to that class of public servants, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

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Z, ਕੇੜਾ੧ਰੀ ਘਜ਼ਦ Zໝੀ ਜੇਣਲਾੱਲ ਟੇੜੜਾੰਘਾਨੀਰ ਲੀਾਂਘੀ ਘਜ਼ ਜ਼ਾਸ਼ਾਘ ਏਂਡਾਦਟਰ, ਸ਼ਰਘਾ ਸੰਘਾਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਜ਼ਾਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਜ਼ਾਸ਼ਾ ਦੱਦਰ

प्पष्टम गिमर्शम गगग्रद्धा प्राप्तीलहरू ष्ठीभाग्रा हर्तम ರ್ವಿಗಿ ಪ್ರಸ್ತಿ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಣಗಳು ग्राह्म अक्रुलः ॥

रह्मण न्धारीस राभर्भ

™<u>മടി</u>ണ ഗലുക്

रेप्रवटेष्टाम् देश्वर णभेष्ठ रुभष्रमः<u>ष्टर</u>

णम ಅಂसथ्य प्रमम्। ॥

ष्ट्रामा रत्ध्रम

प्पष्टम गिमर्शम

ചെട്ടു ചെയ്യുട്ട त्रधाध्यम रहरेर

देऽप्रशाह न⁹रररंर प्यमलीगाठलरंर

गारिडिश

- **९**₽₽. ष्राटेम्मर, गारवीय ७°र ए४ प्रसट -
- द[्]णीम प्यमसीगमस्रर्गात गिष्ठर्गीय स्वार्यस गिण्या तम्म सर्वर्र आराष्ट्रम गाधर स्वार्य राज्य प्रमाप шкэ॰шын सहम तम्बर्धा अर्थः प्रश्नि सार्थः अर्थः प्रभागान्य पार्थः प्रभागान्य प्रभ
- (c) गेंं भें प्रेर ऐंग्राची जुम्मले लएगोंं, ଛଠଛ୍ଲगों लामलए १४६गों लह-लग्मलए (९) गाँ स्टेर लग्मलए ളെ, നാണ്ഡെ ഉള്, നാണ്ഡെ ഉള്, നാണ്ഡെ ഉഷ്, നാണ്ഡെ ഉള്, നാണ്ഡെ ഏറ്റ്, നാണ്ഡെ ഏറ്റ്, നാണ്ഡെ ഏറ്റ്, നാണ്ഡെ ഏറ്റ്, നാണ്ഡെ ሄዬ, ባንшባዊ ሄሄ, ባንшባዊ ሄዬ, ባንшባዊ ያዬኔ, ባንшባዊ ያኔዬ ሮፋ<u>ንፅሮ</u>ጡ ባንшባዊ ማልጠ ከቫልዩ አለና የ ጠፈላ የ ी गण हिस्स हुन के राज्य के कि स्वार्थ के कि स्वार्थ के कि स्वार्थ के स्वर्ध के स्वार्थ के स्वार्य के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ के स्वार्थ

%00. \mathbf{w} ' \mathbf{v} ' \mathbf{v} ,ইটেমত প্ৰান্ত আধাৰ কাৰ্যক আৰু চাৰ্যকৈ আৰু মানকাৰ লাভ্ৰমত নাম্বৰ্যক আৰু কাৰ্যকাৰ আ<u>ৰ</u>্থক আৰহ্ম 2023៣ ਿਆਾਅਦ 397៣ ਸਖਦ-ਸ਼ੇਘਰੇਦਨੀਂਘ ਲੇਲਰ ਧਾਨਰਾਰਲੀ, ਸਨੀ ਘਜ ਦੇਸ਼ਰ ਨਾਦਾਖਨਦਰ ਲੇਰ ਜਨਜ ਘਜਾ ਦਿਲੇਘਾ, एक्ट्रिया मध्य मध्य मध्य मध्य मध्य प्रत्य मध्य प्रत्य मध्य प्रत्य मध्य प्रत्य मध्य प्रत्य मध्य प्रत्य मध्य प्र

%୦९. ଲ<u>୪ଟ</u>ୀଙ୍ଗ ମଧ୍ୟର ୯୯୬ ପଳ ସଂହ୍ୟର , ଏଳଠା ଅର୍ପାଜ୍ୟର ଲ<u>୪ଟ</u>ୀଙ୍ଗ ରହଣ ସଂହ୍ୟର । क्षंभ्रम अराध जवार्य उत्तर्ध । उत्तर्भ । उत्तर्भ । उत्तर्भ स्वर्ध क्ष्म क्ष्म कार्य एक उपाधित सुन स्थाप स्था \mathbf{m} \mathbf{m} ॥ रिजार्गा एवर्ग प्रकार्य निष्या मध्यामी एक भिम

र्षे कुमलेक समन्न, एक्फ्रिया हेज्रख आहि, एक्फ्रिया प्राप्तिकार एक्फ्रिया प्राप्तिकार प्राप्तिकार प्राप्तिकार प्राप्त

೩೦೩. ಸ<u>ಾಕರ</u>ೆಗ್ ಅಗಿತ್ಆಳ ಹಹ ಹೌನಕರ, ಹಹಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಲ್ಲಿಗಳ ಸ<u>ಾಕರ</u>ೆಗ್ ಅಗಿತ್ಅಳ ಹೌನರ ರರೌಆ-ನರ್ಸೆಗೆ ತೌಕ ಸೆಗಿತನ, ॥ रिर्ल्य चौर्यत-ॼ॰५५

™<u>മടി</u>ണ കലും <u>ഭ</u>ദ रहरेर प्रश्रद्ध #π₀៣೫ ಆಡ-ೡೆ೩ ጀ፵፫ ፑሐብ <u>ግƁኛ</u>상ህ

रुरू पारुग्र गामर्शम माग्र दर्शाम ത്തിയുടെ ॥

,ऋणीय स्थाप साथाय स्थाप कार्यक्रम नार्यक्रम नार्यक्रम साथाज, ए४<u>७६</u>भ नार्यक्रम नार्यक्रम नार्यक्रम हिमार्थन साथाय र्यणीम अरिक संप्रतान माथुरूर एउचापीय सर्वेष्ट स्थापन होते प्रतान होते स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन ਘਲਣਾ ਹੋਰ, ਨਹੀਂ ਘਟੀ ਦੇਸ਼ਰ ਣਾਘਾ ਖਣਦਰ ਲੇਰ ਲਾਜ ਘਲਾ ਘੰਨਦ, ਦਖ<u>ਣਾ</u>ਦਾ ਦੇਨਦ, ਦਖ<u>ਣਾ</u>ਦਾ ਘਟੀਲਘਾ ਘਾਨਦ, ॥ अज्ञाना प्रताम प्रताम प्रताम स्थान अज्ञान स्थान प्रताम प्रत्य है । अज्ञान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान स्थान

ीगर्रत्राप्त हुन्दाचन्त्रमण मञ रुणचष्पण चर्त्रण मण त्र्रणीम रुष्ट चार्या गामशीम चक्रुराचर्त् चालम चर्रा हुन्दाच लेट४ ज्या माज्य सहेत्र सार्वे सहेत्र सहेत एं उमार के उपाय के अर्थ माध्य के अर्थ ॥ रिजा प्राप्त प्रहोग्रा शत्र प्रजाप्त शत्र प्रजाप प्रजाप प्रह्म प्रजाप प्रच प्रजाप प्

गाठक गामर्रोम ಶ್ಚಿಖಟ್ಟದ ಗ್ರೇಟ್ ಕ್ಷಣ್ಣ ಕ್ಷಣಣಣ ርዳኔንዴៃ ፯%፻፵፫ गाभेषप्र प्रेप्तवत्र्वाण **ರ್ಶಿ** ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಿ ಅನ್ನು ಅನ್ನು ಅನ್ನು

੦੦੦. ਗਤਰਾਬ ਟ^ਰਸੀਸ ਨੜੜੇ ਲਗਹੁਜ਼ ਗਜ਼ਸ਼ਦ ਸ਼ਰੂਰਬਿਲ ਰਾਜ਼ਬਾ ਗਜ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਤਾਜ਼ਤ ਨਵੀਨ ਦਾ ਗਤਰਤਾ ਗਜ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਸ ए४७७मा ज्याप प्रमाणि के अध्याप सहस्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य ॥ ਹਿਆਂ। ਸਾ ਨਾਨਾਂ ਹਲਗੀਠੜੀ ਸਿਾਨਾਂ ਘੁਸ਼ੀਹੇਘ ਸਬੰਸ਼ ਹਟਾਂਘ ਘਿਘਸ਼ੀਹਿਘ ਸਥਿੰਨਮਹ ਕਟੜੇ ਲੰਨ ਲਗਨਮਾ। ਭਾਰਤ ਲੜੇ ਲੜੇ ਹਟਾਂ

CHAPTER XIII

OF CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

206. Whoever absconds in order to avoid being served with a summons, notice or order proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue such summons, notice or order,—

Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding.

- (a) shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both;
- (b) where such summons or notice or order is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document or an electronic record in a Court shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.
- **207.** Whoever in any manner intentionally prevents the serving on himself, or on any other person, of any summons, notice or order proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue such summons, notice or order, or intentionally prevents the lawful affixing to any place of any such summons, notice or order or intentionally removes any such summons, notice or order from any place to which it is lawfully affixed or intentionally prevents the lawful making of any proclamation, under the authority of any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to direct such proclamation to be made,—

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

- (a) shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both;
- (b) where the summons, notice, order or proclamation is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document or electronic record in a Court, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.
- **208.** Whoever, being legally bound to attend in person or by an agent at a certain place and time in obedience to a summons, notice, order, or proclamation proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue the same, intentionally omits to attend at that place or time or departs from the place where he is bound to attend before the time at which it is lawful for him to depart,—

attendance in obedience to an order from public servant.

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

Illustrations.

- (a) A, being legally bound to appear before a High Court, in obedience to a subpoena issuing from that Court, intentionally omits to appear. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- (b) A, being legally bound to appear before a District Judge, as a witness, in obedience to a summons issued by that District Judge intentionally omits to appear. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- **209.** Whoever fails to appear at the specified place and the specified time as required by a proclamation published under sub-section (I) 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.

Non-appearance in response to a proclamation under section 84 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.

TIIX Agmod

%୦%. प्पर्णामुम्ह लस्प्ट, ए³प्राल ए४प्र<u>ग्</u>रमा प्यामहास प्पर्ण ग्रातिक, प्पर्णामुम्ह ग्रा<u>हर</u>ीय लक्षक प्राप्त प्राप्त क्रिस्पा स्टा प्रति - ,gv ಹುಗ್ಗಳು ನ್ಯಗ್ಗಳು ಕ್ರಾಗ್ಗಳು ಕ್ರಗ್ಗಳು ಕ್ರಗ್ಗಳು ಕ್ರಗ್ಗಳಳು ಕ್ರಗ್ಗಳಳಿ ಕ್ರಗ್ಗಳಳು ಕ್ರಗ್ಗಳಳು ಕ್ರಗ್ಗಳಳು ಕ್ರಗ್ಗಳಳೆ ಕ್ರಗ್ಗಳಳು ಕ್ರಗ್ಗಳಳೆ ಕ್ರಗ

ወቸፎ ርዳኔንዴኬ गानील माराज्य भागा एलय,मञ्जूट दूर ॥

- (a) ជំ យដ់ Eੇੜਰ ល៉យ់តាំឃាក ਸੇਰ ਜਾਣਜ ਗੰਜਨੀ ਗੰਜਨੀ ਗੰਜਨੀ ਜਾਣਜ ਦੇ ਜਾਣਜ ਦੇ ਜਾਣਜ ਨੇ ਸਾਧਾ ਰਿਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਣਜ ਦੇ ਜਾਣਜ ਦੇ ਜਾਣਜ त्रेत्र हेज एक भाव का से प्रत्ये प्राचामा प्रतान प्रतान कर हेन हैं से प्रचान का से प्रतान का से प्रचान के प्रच
- (b) መንስር እንደምን መንገር እንደ መንገ \mathbf{u} \mathbf{v} \mathbf{v} 8 ਭਾਰਨਆਂ ਤਾਨ ਨੂੰ ਜੰਪ ਸ਼ਹਿਰੀਤ ਸਿੱਤੂ ਸਾ<u>ਰਪ</u>ਣੇ ਹ ਰਜ਼ ਲਹੈਜ਼**ੂੰਸ਼** ਰਜਨਾ ਸ਼ਜ਼ਲੀ ਸਜ਼ਲ ਜੰਪਜ ਰੰਨ ਰਾਜ਼ਨ ਰਾਜ਼ਤੇ ਰਾਜ਼ਤੀ ਸੰਸ਼ਤ ਸੰਸ਼ਤ ਸੰਸ਼ਤ ਹਨ ਰਾਜ਼ਤੇ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਰਾਜ਼ਤੀ ਸੰਸ਼ਤ ਸੰਸ਼ਤ ਸੰਸ਼ਤ ਹਨ ਰਾਜ਼ਤੇ ਰਾਜ਼ਤੇ ਹਨ ਰਾ प्रेष्ठ हें इस एस्या माध्य माध्य अरहें व प्रत्य माध्य अरहें व प्रत्य माध्य अरहें व प्रत्य माध्य अरहें व प्रत्य
- हा_{ण उदाव}र स्वर्णें दूर आहेटांच अनुराज्य का का का का तर से साम हे स्वराज्य सम्बर्ध साम कर से साम हे स्वराज्य सम्बर् ጽብሟበንው ጣ<u>ዓ</u>ሚያን የመሀኔ ጋሚ^የኦኒኒ ልሚመኖብው መ^ተው የአመነት አልተመነት አልተመነት አልተመነት አልተመነት የአልተመነት አልተመነት የአልተመነት አልተመነት የአልተመነት አልተመነት የአልተመነት የአልተመነት አልተመነት የአልተመነት የአ യെ ചെയ്ക് എന്ന നേള് ചെയ്യ നൂപ്പെ എന്നു എന്ന жжर्व उग्रत वायुम गाग्रदर्क स्थापन्तम् वस्तर्य वस्तर्य जावर्यन्तम् वस्तर्य जावर्यन प्रमाधिक उद्धार्य माथरभ्य प्रवाद ਰੱੱਡ ਘਾਪਿਜ ਹਭਨ ਘਾਪੁਜ ਸਿਭਾਨ ਦੇ ਨਾਘਾਵਜ਼ਾ ਸਾਘਾਪੜ ਤੇ ਘਾਪੁਜ ਸਿਭਾਨ ਦੇ ਬਣਾ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ זורשינגב के उत्पाध अधेर एक एन एन होने प्राधिक अधेर प्राधिक के स्वाधिक अधेर प्राधिक अधेर प्राधिक अधेर प्राधिक अध

गाभुद्रभुत्र होगार जमल π∞,πш यठम स4यठ

- (a) ជំ ឃឝ់ ៩ឆ្លាន លំយុស្សា កុស្ត្រ ស្រុក ឃុំ ស្រុក ឃុំ ស្រុក ឃុំ ស្រុក ហុំ ស្រុក ហុំ ស្រុក ហុំ ស្រុក ស្តិស ស្រុក ស្តិស ស្រុក ស្រុក
- (b) の無ಆ, ए॰ ${\bf y}$ ሰ여, ឃំមានថា ए५ ${\bf y}$ ថ្នាក वेद्धर्यः प्राथण ਘਾਰੀ क्यारः प्रायएए ए५ ${\bf y}$ ថा ឃុំ ${\bf v}$ ୯୯ ଓଡ଼ିଆ एउँ ए५ ${\bf y}$ ए। ਸੇਸ਼ਾ ਤਾਂ ਘਾਲਕ ਲਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਨਾਂ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਲਾ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਵੇਨਦਾ ਰਾਤਨਾਰ **ਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਜਾ** ਦਾ ਦਾ ਦੇ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਹਰ
- गिऋरेपा॰रसाण राजिस्त्रीम रहें पारिस एस एस पार्ट पार् ग्राह्मण निरुण च अजर प्राप्त एक्स । गामा केरिया प्राप्त करें मा केरिया प्राप्त करें सहम स्वर्ण महाने स्वर्ण महान መመመመርບ ሮቴንያብ፣ መኖሪምን ዉዙር ውስም አርያ መድመር መመን መውር ሙሽ እምር ሁለም የመውር መመን ያመውር መመን ያመውር መመን ያመውር መመን መመር መመን መመር መመን መመር मञ्म रुक्रगरि पानुल क्रवर्मम गाव्रक्र मध्यम प्रथत पाय्यम गाथर्दक्र गाया भर प्रपार्व पानुल क्रव्रक्र पानुल क्रव्रक्र मध्यम

गार<u>ष्ट</u>ण लिड र<u>ू</u>क्ष प्रहर प्राप्ति प्रज्ञ

- नियाभार हेत्र हेत्र हेत्र एक्टमायण माधल्का स्वतंत्र हेत्र हेत्र हेत्र हेत्र हेत्र हेत्र हेत्र हेत्र हेत्र हेत्
- (b) ਅਜਦ, ਦਾੇਠਾਿਅ, ਘਾੇਖਲਖ਼ਾ ਦਖ<u>ਨਾਖ</u>ਾ ਦੇਸ਼ੜਾ ਘਾਆਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਦ ਦਖਨਾਖ਼ਾ ਜ਼ਿੰਦ ਦਖਨਾਖ਼ਾ ਸੰਸਟਾਸ਼ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦ ਦੇਸ਼ਤਾ ਘਾਜਦ ਜ਼ਿੰਦ ਹੈ ਦਿੱਤਾ ਜ਼ਿੰਦ ਦੇਸ਼ਤਾ गाधन्य हेस्र हेस हमार्थ कर हेस्य व्याधिक गाधन्य हमार्थ व्याधन स्थाप व्याधन स्थाप व्याधन स्थाप व्याधन हमार्थ हमार्य हमार्थ हमार्थ हमार्थ हमार्थ हमार्य हमार्थ हमार्थ हमार्य हमार्य हमार्थ हमार्थ हमार्थ हमार् व°5एए, ए४७१ ण प्रताम प्रताम कर्षा व के उत्तर प्रताम हेरिए क्रुए खेला के समाप्रता

- (a) A, प्रेर॰न0ं प्रज्ञमा आधाभा आप कार्य तर्द, उण्यत एयमा किया अप अप अप भागज्ञ के वार्य प्रेर (A) (a) । °eaਨੈਂਨ ਲਘ Fáਜ ਨੀਦਰਡਾ ਲਗੇਹਘ ਭਾਰਾਦਾ ਹਨ। " ਕਨੰਨ ਨਲਨੰ ਘਰਿਨ ਹਨ'ਨ' ਨੇ ਹਨ ਨੰਘ ਨਹੰ ਜ਼ਿਜ਼ੀ ਜਾਣਨਾ ਘਰਿਨ ਅਰੰਕ
- (b) A, रेरु॰नट॰ेखर्मा सञ्च रुएर र्राण्यक्षीय ४ टर प्रसाम समेग्रह, प्रक्षीत्र प्रम प्रकट, र्राण्यक्षीय ४ टर प्रहए ਗ ਜਾਂਜ਼ ਨਾਜ਼ਿਲ ਹੈ ਜਿਸਦੇ ਬਾਜ਼ਿਲ ਹਨ। ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਨੇ ਨਾਲ ਤੇ ਨਾਲ ਹਨ। ਭਾਰਤ ਹਨ। ਭਾਰਤ ਗਾਜ਼ਿਲ ਭਾਰਤ ਗਾਜ਼ਿਲ ਤੇ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਹਨ। ਭਾਰਤ ਹਨ। ਭਾਰ
- ੀਨਸ ਨੂਲੰਧਾ°ਨਜ਼ਡਾ ਟਰੰਡੀਜ਼ ਨਲੰਟ ਧਾਊਲ ਲਲ਼ਡਾ ਜਲਜ਼ ਨਹਾਘਲਡ ਘਲੁਜਡਾ ਜਤਜ਼ ਨਹਾਘਲਡ ਲੱਟ ੱੱਧਜ਼ ਹਭਟ ਘਲੁਜ਼ ੀगਲਾਘੰਪਛਲੰ णात्रीय के स्वापन स्वापन के स्वापन के स्वापन स्व ਗਰ ਭਾਰਤ ਭਾਰਤ ਭਾਰਤ ਭਾਰਤ ਵਿਸ਼ਤ ਹਤਨ ਹਿਟਵੰਸ਼ੀਸ਼ ਝਠੇ ਸੰਬੰਜ ਆਘਾਪੜਦੇ ਆਘਾਕਿਸ਼ ਲੰਜਸੀ (8) ਭਾਰਬਾਾਨ-ਵਾਰ ੀਸਲੂਲ ਭਾਰਤ ਦਾ ਪ੍ਰਸ਼ਤ ,ਵਾਧਾਬਨ ॥ ਹਿਤਾ ਨੇ ਗਿਲ ਨੁਭਟਤੰ ਘਨੁਜਲ ਹਲ਼ਭੀਠਤੇ ਹਟ'ਲ गਿਜਲ ਜਪਜ ਲਨ ਲਭਪਨਆਭ•੧ ਲੜਤੇ ਪਨ•੧ਖਾ ਹਿਨ ਸ਼ਾਘਰੰਜ ,ਲਜਪਜ

നല്യൻ നമ്പ്രൂർ ______ 2023吓f の°町の医 84吓f मञ्जू देख्य भागाणार्ष

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

Omission to give notice or

information to

public servant by person

legally bound to give it.

- **210.** Whoever, being legally bound to produce or deliver up any document or electronic record to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits so to produce or deliver up the same,—
 - (a) shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both;
 - (b) and where the document or electronic record is to be produced or delivered up to a Court with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

Illustration.

- A, being legally bound to produce a document before a District Court, intentionally omits to produce the same. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- **211.** Whoever, being legally bound to give any notice or to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits to give such notice or to furnish such information in the manner and at the time required by law,—
 - (a) shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both;
 - (b) where the notice or information required to be given respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the apprehension of an offender, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both;
 - (c) where the notice or information required to be given is required by an order passed under section 394 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

Furnishing false information.

- **212.** Whoever, being legally bound to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, furnishes, as true, information on the subject which he knows or has reason to believe to be false,—
 - (a) shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both;
 - (b) where the information which he is legally bound to give respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the apprehension of an offender, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Illustrations.

- (a) A, a landholder, knowing of the commission of a murder within the limits of his estate, wilfully misinforms the Magistrate of the district that the death has occurred by accident in consequence of the bite of a snake. A is guilty of the offence defined in this section.
- (b) A, a village watchman, knowing that a considerable body of strangers has passed through his village in order to commit a dacoity in the house of Z, a wealthy merchant residing in a neighbouring place, and being legally bound to give early and punctual information of the above fact to the officer of the nearest police station, wilfully misinforms the police officer that a body of suspicious characters passed through the village with a view to commit dacoity in a certain distant place in a different direction. Here A is guilty of the offence defined in this section.

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A, ត្រល<u>្ខភក</u>្រ **អ**្នក្ស ប្រជាព្យារ មានក្រ ប្បានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ មានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ មានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ មានក្រ ប្រ ប្រជាព្យារ មានក្រ ប្រ ប្រជាព្យារ មានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ មានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ បានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ មានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ បានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ បានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ បានក្រ បានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ បានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ បានក្រ បានក្រ បានក្រ ប្រជាព្យារ បានក្រាជ្ធានក្រាជ្យាធិក្រ បានក្រាជិធិក្រ បានក្រាជ្ធានក្រ បានក្

चेडला स्ट्रंच उहुए आर्डि रेडिस पिटेड स्ट्रिसारिस एडिस उटिडिस स्ट्रिसारिड उटिडिस उटिडिस स्ट्रिसारिडिस अटिडिस अटि अटिडिस अ

- ਕਾਧਾਕਜ਼ਾਂ ਹੀਕਾਂ ਨੇ ਲਕਾਧਾਕਜ਼ਾਂ ਰਾੰਗੀਜ਼ ਨੇ ਕਾ ਘਰ ਜੀਜਨੀਜ਼ ਹੁਤਰ ਗੁਕੁਜ਼ ਗਿਤਰੰਸ਼ ਹੁਜ਼ਾਂ ਰਾੰਗੀਜ਼ ਨੇ ਜਗੂਰਿਸ਼ .888 ਕਾਧਾਕਜ਼ਾਂ ਹੋ ਲਕਾਧਾਕਜ਼ਾਂ ਰੁਕਾਰ ਦੇ ਨੇ ਲਗੂਕੇ ਜੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹੈ ਲਗੂਕੇ ਜੀਜ਼ ਹੈ ਜੀਜ਼ ਹੈ

 - (b) ਸਕਫ਼ਾਸ਼ ਨਾਰਕਾਰ ਸਭਾ ਸੁਰਾਤ ਹੈ। ਸਕਫ਼ਾਸ਼ ਰਿੱਧ ਹੈ। ਸਕਫ਼ਾਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਸਕਫ਼ਾਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਸਕਫ਼ਾਸ਼ (d) ਸਰਵਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਸੰਗ ਸਭਾਵ ਰਵਾ ਸਕਫ਼ਾਸ਼ (ਰ) ਸਰਵਸ਼ ਹੈ ਜਹੇਤ ਹੈ ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਭਾਵ ਰਵਾ ਸਭਾਵ ਹੈ ਜਹੇਤ ਹੈ ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਭਾਵ ਰਵਾ ਸਭਾਵ ਹੈ ਜਹੇਤ ਹੈ ਦੇਸ਼ ਸਭਾਵ ਰਵਾ ਹੈ। ਸਕਫ਼ਾਸ਼ ਹੈ ਸਕਫ਼ਾਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਸਭਾਵ ਹੈ ਜਹੇਤ ਹੈ। ਸਕਫ਼ਾਸ਼ ਹੈ ਸਕਫ਼ਾਸ ਹੈ ਸਕਫ਼ਾਸ਼ ਹੈ
 - (c) गोल ज्^रनिष्ठ चंभिक्रम प्रसार मारि सार्वे जेष्ठ एंजिल एस्<u>जिम</u> रु-गोद्र प्रज्ञ स्त्र जेष्ठ सहम्र गेम्जिर रेणिया जुम्मले लिएनिज जुम्मले जिस्सा जुम्मले जिस्सा जुम्मले लिएनिज जुम्मले जिस्सा जुम्मले जुम्मले जिस्सा जुम्मले जुम्

षीग्रा द्वर्गार-त ष्ट्रश्रम्

- 288 ਲਾਂਘਰ ਸਾਹੇ ਲਾਂਘਰ ਸਾਹੇ ਲਾਂਘਰ ਲਾਂਘਰ ਨਾੰਘਰ ਨਾੰਘਰ ਨਾੰਘਰ ਲਾਂਘਰ ਲਾਂ ਲਾਂਘਰ ਲਾ

ริธูตรายาตยตใน แ

- (b) प्रणागंगि रुण्याणिष्विष्ठ यस चैतिविष्ठ एए, यूमदेण्य सहम चस्त्र वेंठ ए॰ सेमए वेंठ ववेण्ड पस चैतिविष्ठ प्रमान प्रतिष्ठ विष्ठ विष्ठ प्रमान प्रतिष्ठ विष्ठ विष्ठ

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

213. Whoever refuses to bind himself by an oath or affirmation to state the truth, when required so to bind himself by a public servant legally competent to require that he shall so bind himself, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

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

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

Refusing to answer public servant authorised to question.

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

Refusing to sign statement.

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

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

with intent to

- **217.** Whoever gives to any public servant any information which he knows or believes to be false, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, such public servant
 - or omit cause public servant to use his lawful power to injury of
 - (a) to do or omit anything which such public servant ought not to do or omit if the true state of facts respecting which such information is given were known by him; or
- power to injury of another person.

False information.

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

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

Illustrations.

- (a) A informs a Magistrate that Z, a police officer, subordinate to such Magistrate, has been guilty of neglect of duty or misconduct, knowing such information to be false, and knowing it to be likely that the information will cause the Magistrate to dismiss Z. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- (b) A falsely informs a public servant that Z has contraband salt in a secret place, knowing such information to be false, and knowing that it is likely that the consequence of the information will be a search of Z's premises, attended with annoyance to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

र्रेज उँ एक एर्डिस प्रा<u>ठ</u>काल क्षात्रीत्राल एड्डिस स्ट्राल्डिस स्ट्राल्डिस स्ट्राल्डिस स्ट्राल्डिस स्ट्राल्डिस នទន. ២០គ្នា ក្រុម គេប្រេក មានប្រេក ក្រុម ក្រុម ក្រុម ក្រុម ក្រុម ក្រុម ក្រុម ក្រុម ក្រុម ការប្រេក ក្រុម ការប្រេក ក្រុម ការប្រេក ក្រុម ការប្រេក ក្រុម ក្រុម ក្រុម ក្រុម ការប្រេក ការប្រិក ការប្រេក ការប្រិកប្រេក ការប្រេក ការប្រិកប្រេក ការប្រេក ការប្រេក ការប្រេក ការប្រេក ការប្រេក ការប្រេក ការ

<u>ෆ</u>ਣਾ॰ਖਜ਼॰ਢਖ ਸੁਖ਼ਸ਼॰ш ਸ਼ਾਹਿਝ ਸੇ<u>ਸ਼</u>ਦੀ॥ **२८२** संज्ञेष्य प्रज्ञान प्रमाणे साथता प्रज्ञान प्रभाग साथता कारण प्रमाण स्थाप प्रमाण स्थाप प्रमाण स्थाप प्रमाण स्थाप प्रमाण साथता साथता स्थाप साथता साथता

 ୬୧৯ उपाधित स्वामित्र प्रमाधित स्वामित्र स्वामित्र

- **%୧%**. ਜ਼ਰੇਘਾਦ ਸੰਰੇਬ ਦਖ<u>ਲਮ</u>ਾ ਘੁੰਮੇਢਬਦੀ ਨੇਨਦ ਹੇਟਬ ਗਏਡ਼ ਘਜ਼ਨਾਘਾਲਬੂ ਗ<u>ਲਰੇ</u>ਘਾ ਅਮੁਤਾਵਖ ਘਜ਼ਨਾਘਾਲਕ ਗਈਮਿਤ, ਜ਼ਿਆਦ ਜ਼ਰੂਜ ਘਾਨਤਕਦਦਬ ਗੇਦਬਜ਼ ਜ਼ਰੂਜ਼ ਜ਼ਰੂਜ
 - (a) ਘਾਨਾ ਸ਼ਕਾਰ ਨੂੰ ਹਾਧਾ ਵੱਜ ਕੁਸ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਤਹੱਤ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਆਹਿਸ ਤੀਆ ਗਿਆ ਵਾਲਾ-ਕ ਤਜ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਧਾ ਹੈ ਤਿਸ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਹੈ ਤਿਸ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਤਹੱਤ ਹਨ ਤਸ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਾਧਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹਨ ਤੋਂ ਹਾਧਾ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹਨ ਤੇ ਹਨ

*万丈の<u>ず日</u>"の医のf*田 ||

- (a) AC स॰ट<u>ाल्जिन</u> ४ सस्त्र स्निस्त्र सिक्ट्रिंग स्वत्य प्रणामित्र स॰ट्रि<u>ल्जिन</u> १ स्वस्त्र सिक्ट्रिंग स्वत्य प्रताम अभ्यत्य स्वत्य प्रताम अभ्यत्य स्वत्य प्रताम अभ्यत्य स्वत्य प्रताम स्वत्य स्वत्य

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

Resistance to taking of property by lawful authority of a public servant. 218. Whoever offers any resistance to the taking of any property by the lawful authority of any public servant, knowing or having reason to believe that he is such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

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

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

Illegal purchase or bid for property offered for sale by authority of public servant. **220.** Whoever, at any sale of property held by the lawful authority of a public servant, as such, purchases or bids for any property on account of any person, whether himself or any other, whom he knows to be under a legal incapacity to purchase that property at that sale, or bids for such property not intending to perform the obligations under which he lays himself by such bidding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions.

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

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

- **222.** Whoever, being bound by law to render or furnish assistance to any public servant in the execution of his public duty, intentionally omits to give such assistance,—
 - (a) shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two thousand and five hundred rupees, or with both;
 - (b) and where such assistance be demanded of him by a public servant legally competent to make such demand for the purposes of executing any process lawfully issued by a Court or of preventing the commission of an offence, or suppressing a riot, or affray, or of apprehending a person charged with or guilty of an offence, or of having escaped from lawful custody, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.

- **223.** Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, disobeys such direction,—
 - (a) shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand and five hundred rupees, or with both;

स्त्रमण लोडाग्रा उतर्र 'स'रें ए एलमण 'सेंग्र हरेंन्र-हन्न ग्रापार्यम सहत्र ध्याण गमम गैगात हरणाखण उमण त'जोम (a) ਡਡਡ ਸੰਘਕ ਡਆਘਖੀਆ ਤੁੰਦਰ ਹਖ਼ਨ ਡਘਹਜ਼ ੀਸਟਾਨਜ਼ ਸਾਖਦਨablaਹ ਘੀਨਟਾਂਗਜ਼ੇ ਸਿਸੰਗਪਨ ਹਨੀਤਿਆ ਹਟਾਂਗ ਨੇਜ਼ ਸਿਸਿਨਸ ਸ \mathbf{z} ਸਾਰਮ ਤੇ ਸਾਰਮ ਤਾਰੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਣ ਹੈ ਤਿਸ਼ਕ ਦੇ ਦੁਸ਼ੰਸ਼ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ ਹੈ ਜਾਣ ਹੈ ਜਾਣ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ ਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਤੇ 2<u>%</u>ጆቪ。 ||

%\$\$. ਬਰਦੇਸ਼ੁਜਰ ਘੁਸ਼ਦ ਘੁਰਮੁਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਸਾ ਪਤਾ ਆੱਗ ਸ਼ਹਿਆਨਹੀਂ ਕੇਨਦ ਨਰਵਾ ਪਤਾ<u>ਰ</u>ਸ਼ਾ ਹੇਟਰਸ਼ੀ ਸ਼ਖ਼ਸ ਰੱੱਕ, ਸ਼ਹਿਸਸ਼ਾ ਿ

हरूपा॰रमण हात्रम् सहन्नाधाः हाम हास्या १४ मा त्या त्या हास्य हास्य वास्य वास्य व्याप्त हास्य हास्य वास्य वास्य

हर्ष्ट पाइक गामध्यम ीगमण राष्णीम ४भर्र प्रश्रदर्भ म.- श्रट चट्ट-यम

गार<u>ष्ठट</u>िए യകും<u>ഭാം</u>മ്പു ಗ್ಯುಗ್ಯಾಲ್ಕೂರ ररणामक्रीगाष्ट्रप्रज्ञ'रर മീനം അവു ।। प्राचीत स्वरूज्य

ਗ਼ਲਟਿਘਾ **നലുംഭാഷൂ** ಗ್ಯಸ್ಕಾಟ್ಯಾಗ್ತ रःणमजीगाष्ठण्यः Norm° रबर्दर राज्यां क्रा ™<u>™™</u>™ रुष्ट द्वार সিফ স্প্রস

ण्यष्ठम भागरंशिम ಗ್ರಹಿಕಲ್ಲ ऋगार'प्प⁴ऊप्पर्भार प्पष्ठग्र गिमर्शम ॥ प्रणाम विष्णाभुद्ध

ਹਡਨ ਛਾਣੂਜ਼ ਸਿਡਨੰਡ ਜ਼≫ੰਘ **ਆਟਿ**ਲ ਟ॰ਸਟਿਲ ीगमर्रीम जमयम लागिलर्रथ गारम ॥ श्वरंट प्रमाशीय माश्यम

टॅलिएडरू ग्राम्य ॥

॥ उन्नाल हर्सम यद्यम विषय माभूतिम माभूतिम **%\$\$**. गारुटीण ७°४°ए४ प्रस्तृभण्यामा केटएट सेक्षेत्र ग्रॅंबेणट³रू प्रस्ट स्थेएटर ग्राक्षित्र ग्राप्टिक प्रस्तृभण्या

॥ रिजा क्रि अर्थ अर्थ प्रजाप प्राप्त विश्व वार्य अर्थ अर्थ अर्थ अर्थ अर्थ अर्थ विश्व विश्

- ਕਾਂਡਸ, ਨਵੇਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਨੂੰ ਨਵੇਰ ਘੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਘੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਘੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਘੜ੍ਹ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ च्यांत्र स्वाम तम्प तक्ष्म क्षाम क्षाम प्रकार का प्रक्त का प्रकार क्रमणीया क्रमण हम प्रत्याप क्रमणीया क्रमण प्रत्याप क्रमणीया क्रमणीया ज्ञम जात्र माज्ञ क्रमणीया क्रमणीय क्रमणीया क्रमणीय क्रमणीय क्रमणीय क्रमणीय क्रमणीय क्रमणीय क्रमणीय क्रमणीय क्रमणीय उत्था विषयमाण मध्यप्रभाग अदेर राज्यप्रभाग्रन्थ रहेन्न अभाग्रन्थ कार माध्यभाग्रम मध्यभाग्रम मध्यभाग्रम प्रभाग्रम ॥ रिजारिल हार्धम
- द्धांम एक प्राप्त प्रश्न स्थापक सामन्याम प्राप्त प्राप्त होता स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप प्राप्त स्थाप प्राप्त स्थाप स् \parallel ਹਿਸੀਨ \digamma ਰੰਜ ਹ π ੰਗ ਬਿਧਾਜੀਹਰ ਸਾ \underline{n} ਲੇਹ ਭਰੰਤ π ਨੇ ਨੁਭਕੁਖਸਾਭਾਕ
- ळल्टा हिसी है के साम जो के साम होती में का का कि है के साम होती में कि कि कि कि का जो के साम होती में कि सम है ਆਦਿਤ ए४७६॥ स्थान स्थान
 - (a) दे यसे हेन्नर लेवारुणा रोर सर्ग यसारिसमा यसार खेंलमलैर दानर, ए५७९म टाग्रे टीलीव यए रेस्को
 - "Шठक गिमस्रीम हर्षे चारिम एगट एटम गिग्रम एम राज्य हर्षे १०० प्रत्या प्राप्त हर्मग्रीलम चामत्रीगमत्रभ्रात गिग्राप्त व्याप्त पार्वत गांभरके , राधीर राधन के मांभरके राधन मांभरके राधन हैं जा स्थान हैं जा स्थान हैं जा स्थान हैं जा स्थान है यस एमजर, एस्प्रचाम प्रथ्यर, एस्प्रधाम सभेन साम साम साम साम सभेन वैंड एस्प्रधाम सभेन वैंड सीयोज यसे हेजीड, ਸਾਪਜ ਨੇ ਨਤਾਨ ਮਾਸਤਾਨ ਰਵੜੇ ਘਾਖ਼ੂਨਾ ਹੈ ਹਿਰਸ਼ਾ ਨੀਕਾਘਾਜ਼ਤਾਰੀ ਸਾਲਰਜ਼ਨ ਹਨੂਤਾ ਤਿੱਚ ਸਾਲਜ ਸਾਤਕੰਘ ਸਾ<u>ਖ਼ਾ</u>ਨਾ णमाध्यामक स्वरंश होत्र हेन्र हेन्य होता वावारी होता होता होता होता है से हेन्स होता होता होता है से हेन्स होता होता होता है से हिन्स एक स्वरंभ माम स्वरंभ माम होता है से हिन्स है से हिन्स होता है से हिन्स होता है से हिन्स होता है से हिन्स है से है से हिन्स है से है से हिन्स है से है से हिन्स है से है से हिन्स है से हिन्स है से)। रिजारिमा ह°रररेर

ಸ್ವಾಪ್ಕಾರ ದಾಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಾಪ್ಕಾರ ಸ್ವಾಪ್ತ ಸ್ವ ಸ್ಕ್ ಕೆಜ್ಹು ಗ್ರಹ್ಮಿ ॥ त्रस्ट्रि आरणार्गः मदरीज

- **%%%.** चर्णाम्मर टीरम चर्णा त्रस्टरुएर केंद्रामा सण्या प्रज्या राष्ट्र राज्या तेंत्र सारिमार्ग उर्ज्य सीक्षेत्र ससट टेश्वर चार्च एरिस प्रमाणि प्रस्केवाज स्टेबाम् प्रमाणिय उपण प्रमाणिय एएरोप एस्टेबार प्रमाणिय स्टेबा होत्र र्ट्याम रहेर शिक्र रहाँ न स्वर्ध में मार्थ रहा मार्थ रहा मार्थ रहा मार्थ रहा स्वर्ध मार्थ रहा स्वर्ध मार्थ रहा मार्थ रहा मार्थ रहा मार्थ रहा स्वर्ध मार्थ स्वर्ध मार्थ रहा स्वर्ध मार्थ रहा स्वर्ध मार्थ रहा स्वर्ध मार्थ स्वर्ध मार्थ रहा स्वर्ध मार्थ स्वर्ध स्वर्ध मार्थ स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध **प्रमाण्य प्रभाग प्रमाण्य प्रमाण प्रम प्रमाण प**
 - (a) प्राप्तिष्ठ प्राप्तिष्ठ प्राप्तिष्ठ प्राप्ति कार्या जन्या जन्य प्राप्ति कार्या जन्मा प्राप्ति (a) प्राप्ति प्राप्ति कार्या प्राप्ति (a) प्राप्ति प्राप्ति कार्या कार ያשন্তর্গ্র রাধ্যরে তর্মার রাধ্যর তর্মার রাধ্যরে তর্মার বর্মার বর্ गाँउण पारिए गाँउ गाँउ प्रसुप हुए सुर हुए साथ समया पामक्रीगमण मध्यम हुए हुन हुन स्थाप स्थाप हुन हुन हुन हुन हुन

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

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

Illustration.

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

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

Threat of injury to public servant.

225. Whoever holds out any threat of injury to any person for the purpose of inducing that person to refrain or desist from making a legal application for protection against any injury to any public servant legally empowered as such to give such protection, or to cause such protection to be given, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

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

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.

Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restrain exercise of lawful power.

CHAPTER XIV

OF FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE

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

Giving false evidence.

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

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

Illustrations.

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

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हैंच्य चारक गमर्रीम उतर्द रिजाश्यवार्ध होम ॥ रश्योष्ट

କୃଷ୍ଣ আউ. এই আছিল স্বাম্য আদেও আজি বাছিল। আজি বাছিল স্থা আছিল স্থা আছিল সম্প্ৰত আজি বাছিল। আজি বাছিল স্থা আছিল স্থা আছিল স্থা আছিল স্থা আছিল। আছিল স্থা আ

ชวแป้น गा<u>भग्र</u>भण स्वाप्त ह्रण । अश्व । एक्ट्रम । अश्व हर्षण । अश्व

ळळल्म गावा १०० छन्य विकास कार्य क्षेत्र क्षेत्र विकार हार्य विकार विकार

ਲ਼ਤਲਾਰ ਹਜ਼ਾਹ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਹੈ ਲਗਾਹ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਸ਼ਤਨ ਲਗਾਹ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਹੈ ਲਗਾਹ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਲਗਾਹ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਲਗਾਹ ਲਲਾ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਲਗਾਹ ਲਲਾਹ ਲਲਾਹ ਲਲਾਹ ਲਲਾਹ ਲਲਾਹ ਹੈ ਲਗਾਹ ਜ਼ਰੂ ਲਗਾਹ ਜ਼

॥ रीग्रा भमित्रा रथिय

നष्टक्रोणट ञेणमा ९.-\underline{05}°५स॰७५ पसट সंदेंगि प्णेंग्ठर टर्स्<u>र</u>ाम प्राज्ञेग्राम स्प्रांणक र्जेंभरणू, स्त्रा लिंग्याण प्राणि प्रकार प्रकारी स्राप्त हैं ॥

ਅਤਾ ਹਾਰੀ ਸਾਲ ਦਾ ਦਾ ਲਾ ਲਾ ਦਾ ਲਾ ਲਾ ਦਾ ਲਾ

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(a) A, BC Zष्टा सेर्रा॰णा दूर्ता टाणिय पस्त रैंड प्रमुस्ड केंड्रट प्रजूड लगान्दित्तुर, रेर्रा॰न प्रसुत स्क्रेयार Zर डार्गि केंड्रट प्रजागिरेरा॰न प्रजु रेशा॰ केंड्रड केंड्रा केंड्रट टेस्टर लाउस क्षेत्री ॥ AC प्रभेस्ड ग्रामिस्ड ग्रामिस

- (b) A, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of Z, when he does not believe it to be the handwriting of Z. Here A states that which he knows to be false, and therefore gives false evidence.
- (c) A, knowing the general character of Z's handwriting, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of Z; A in good faith believing it to be so. Here A's statement is merely as to his belief, and is true as to his belief, and therefore, although the signature may not be the handwriting of Z, A has not given false evidence.
- (d) A, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he knows that Z was at a particular place on a particular day, not knowing anything upon the subject. A gives false evidence whether Z was at that place on the day named or not.
- (e) A, an interpreter or translator, gives or certifies as a true interpretation or translation of a statement or document which he is bound by oath to interpret or translate truly, that which is not and which he does not believe to be a true interpretation or translation. A has given false evidence.

Fabricating false evidence.

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

Illustrations.

- (a) A puts jewels into a box belonging to Z, with the intention that they may be found in that box, and that this circumstance may cause Z to be convicted of theft. A has fabricated false evidence.
- (b) A makes a false entry in his shop-book for the purpose of using it as corroborative evidence in a Court. A has fabricated false evidence.
- (c) A, with the intention of causing Z to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of Z's handwriting, purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy, and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the police are likely to search. A has fabricated false evidence.

Punishment for false evidence.

- **229.** (1) Whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any stage of a judicial proceeding, or fabricates false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees.
- (2) Whoever intentionally gives or fabricates false evidence in any case other than that referred to in sub-section (I), 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.

(b) A, प्रमुम्ह पक्र होण्याणाणा प्रेलण प्रसए तुःग्रापुर, सर्वेणए प्राण्याण प्रमुप्त प्रसूप प्रसूप कराणी केंक्रए केंक्रिक्ट केंक्रिक्र केंक्रिक्ट केंक्रिक्ट केंक्रिक्ट केंक्रिक्ट केंक्रिक्ट केंक्र केंक्रिक्ट केंक्रिक केंक्र

महा प्राप्त के प्रत्येष के प्रत्येष प्रत्येष के प्रत्य

(c) A, Z上 प्राप्त प्रस्त प्रमार्थ प्राप्त प्रमार्थ अण्यापन प्रमार्थ प्रमार्य प्रमार्थ प्रमार्य प्रमार्य प्रमार्य प्रमार्य प्रमा

सहम प्रलोह Aार्रिटम प्रलो स्रवेणखा केंट्रार्थ स्थान केंग्रिट प्रस्तुया स्वेणखा केंग्रिट प्रार्थ स्प्रमण्डी, प्रस्तुया स्वाम प्रलोट, त्रस्रण प्रत्र टार्खा त्रस्ट त्रष्ठ प्रकारति प्रसार स्वाम प्रलोट, त्रस्रण प्रत टार्खा त्रस्ट त्रष्ठ प्रकारति अपने स्वाम प्रलोट, त्रस्रण प्रतिवाध स्वाम स्वाम प्रतिवाध स्वाम स्वाम स्वाम प्रतिवाध स्वाम स्व

रणमार्जगार्शमा<u>भाभाष्ट्र</u> ॥ स्रोगार मध्यर्पर **ዴዴዎ.** 國党院報 ਜਵਿਧਾਨ யਜਦ ਵੀगम யਜ਼ਾਆਤ ਟੈਂਡਾਰੀਫ ਦਖ<u>ਾਰਥ</u>ਾ ਰੇਨਰੀਗ ਦਖ<u>ਾਰਥ</u> ਜਵਾ<u>ਰਾਤ</u> ਦਖਾ<u>ਰਥ</u> ਦੁਤਰੀ ਹੈ ਤੇਰਰੀਗ ਦਖ<u>ਾਰਥ</u> ਜਵਾ<u>ਰਤ ਦੁਤਰੀ ਨੇਰਰੀਗ ਦਖ<u>ਾਰਥ</u> ਦੁਤਰੀ ਨੇਰਰੀਗ ਦਖ<u>ਾਰਥ</u> ਦੁਤਰੀ ਦ</u>

(a) AC Z $\underline{\mathbf{m}}$ ਜ਼ੁਦੀ ਰੱੱਦਰ ਤਾ<u>ੰਦਾ</u> ਘੁਜ਼ੁਲ਼ ਅਦੇ-ਰੂ ਸ਼ੌਂਅੰਗਿ ਜ਼ੁਜ਼ੂਰੀ, ਜ਼ੁਨਾ ਨੂੰ ਘੁਅੰਗ ਤਾ<u>ਦਾ</u> ਘੁਲ਼ੂਲ਼ ਵੰਤ ਨੇਨ ਕੇਨਦ, ਘੁਜ਼ੁਅੰਘ ਜ਼ੁਆੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਗ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੀ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਸ਼ਿਕੂ ਸ਼ਿਕੂ ਸ਼ਿਕੂ ਸ਼ਿਕੂ ਸ਼ਿਕੂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਸ਼ਿਕੂ ਸ

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- (c) AC, AC, Δm ਭਾਰਮਿਹਿਤ ਇਲਾ ਗਿਆ। আਜਨੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਰੱਧਰਾ ਨਿਸਟਰੇ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਕਲੇ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਕਲੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਕਲੇ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ
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Explanation 1.—A trial before a Court-martial is a judicial proceeding.

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.

Illustration.

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

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

Illustration.

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

230. (*I*) 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.

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

- (2) If an innocent person be convicted and executed in consequence of false evidence referred to in sub-section (I), the person who gives such false evidence shall be punished either with death or the punishment specified in sub-section (I).
- **231.** 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 by the law for the time being in force in India is not capital, but punishable with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, shall be punished as a person convicted of that offence would be liable to be punished.

Illustration.

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

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

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.

Threatening any person to give false evidence.

(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.

II

क्रम पायहा निवास के निवास के स्वास के जिल्ला निवास के कि स्वास के जिल्ला निवास के स्वास के अपने के स्वास के अप

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A, स॰टीलाज्या॰४ प्यासार्थ ससेपार Z प्यार्थ प्रेरर॰न जैंटराधासारा क्षाना के स्वरुद्ध है से स्वर्ध सामार्थ सामार्थ सामार्थ स्वरूप स्वरूप सामार्थ सामार् र्माटीष्ट-ज़सरिष्टराणी यहणा प्रसन्न, सजेणाए प्राचेष्टहर्पा जेकर प्रेट्स प्रस्त प्रेलणाञ्च प्राचेस ॥ सलीणी ച് हिल्ला सुन्न स्वापन स्वर्थ के साथ स्वर्थ के साथ स्वर्थ के स्वर्ध के स्वर्थ के स्वर्ध के स्वर्थ के स्वर्थ के स्वर्ध के स्वर्थ के स्वर्थ के स्वर्य के स्वर

लखरों चा जावां चावां का विद्याप अरापे का विद्याप करा विद्याप कर OSPBS ODP ADP AD॥ राजसाम गार्क गिर्माल राज्य गार्क गार्क राज्य म

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A, ਜ਼ਵਜ ਘਲ਼ਲ ਰਜਾ। ਜ਼ਿਜ਼ੇਗਲ ਸੰਨਾਘਾਟਰ ਸੇਨਾ-ਤਾਨੂੰ ਘਜ਼ਟ ਕੇਸ਼ਨੀਰ ਘਾਵਿਰਿਸ਼ ਘਜ਼ਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਿਜ਼ੇਗਲ ਸ਼ਹਿਰਿਵ-ਕੁਜ਼ਰਿਢਰਾ। यह कर्म काम प्रमाण मारा वार्या काम स्वयं के कर केंद्र कें । <u>°មក</u>្នារររ នអ<u>ាមររររ</u> ននាម័យ ប[ុ]ប ប្រទស្សា អាម ឃាជ ឃោសខាសាល<u>ខាររាស ទាសា</u>ត្រក្នុ

॥ ਹਿਆੀਸ਼ਾ ਨੁਕਤੰ ਤਨੇ ਲਗਕਮਾਗਭਾਨ ਲਵਾੜੇ ਸੈਂਘਨੇ ਘਹਿਆ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਘਲ੍ਹਜ਼ਾਸ਼ ਹਿਆ।

हर्भ भारकें हर्भ ਵੰਟਬਾਈ ਕੇਸ਼ਫਰੇਵਲ တ॰#दिष्ट-लेदिष्टर॥

- ॥ रिज्याध्या हन्दरद विमान प्रदेश
- **%\$\$.** ख्राचीएमर मिप्पेठ प्रमुट मुलाट सुवाम प्राप्तिक प ന് करे कर के अध्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्य ਦਖੜ ਹਾਂ ਹਾਂ ਹਾਂ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਗੜ੍ਹੀ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਗੜ੍ਹੀ ਸ਼ਰਮ ਹਨੂੰ ਤਸਨ ਹਨੂੰ ਤਾਂ ਜ਼ਰਮ ਹਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰਮ ਗੜ੍ਹੀ ਜ਼ਰਮ ਹਾਂ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਦ ॥ ਹਿਆੀਆ ਸਾਤਨੰਧ ਹਟਾੰਘ ਟਾੰਘੀਜ ਝੱੱਤ ਸੰਬਜ ੀਜਾਝੀਲ ਸੰਬਜ ਤੀਲਘ

गरप्रस् रिप्रभार ಶಕ್ಷಣ್ಣು ಇಭ್ಯಹ್ र्ठ्या मा<u>भ्य</u>रभ्य गिर्मा इभर हमर ਸਾਲਹੰੜ ਨਿਲਲ रोजाय जाने एक ଠା ହୁଣ ଲୀ2ଭ-ଲେଖ୍ୟର

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AC प्रेरर॰नएं प्रामा प्रामा प्रामा प्रामा प्रामा अभिक्ष प्रामा अभिक्ष प्रामा अभिक्ष प्रामा प्राम प्रामा प्राम प्रामा प्रामा प्रामा प्रामा प्रामा प्रामा प्रामा प्रामा प्राम प्राम प्रामा प्राम प्र टोजिट एर्फिट प्रस्कृत प्रस्कृत प्रमा असे हेन्न अन्याम कर हम से मान प्रमाण प्रस्कृत सम्बद्ध मान प्रमाण अजल के स ॥ सर्वेत्र उनाउ से अधिक से माध्यक्ष प्रकार भावास्त्र अत्वर्ध माध्यक्ष हो स्वाम स्वाम स्वाम स्वाम स्वाम स्वाम स

%ዴዴ. (९) \mathbf{w} ರೆ. ਜਿੱਧ ਨੇ ਘੁਸ਼ਟ ਸਾਹਿਸ ਦੇ ਜਾਹਿਸ ਦੇ ਪਾਰੀ ਦੇ ਦਿੱਤੇ, ਜ਼ਿੰਘ ਦੇ ਜਾਹਿਸ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜਾਹਿਸ ਦੇ ਜਾਹ \parallel ಶಶ್ವನಿಷ್ಣ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರವ ನಿಗು ಮಾಡುವ ಸಾಖ್ಯ ਾ ਹਿਆੀਆ ਹਨ⁶ਡ ਜਾ<u>ਰਕ</u>ੇਤ ਜਾ<u>ਰਕ</u>ੇਤ ਜਾ<u>ਰਕ</u>ੇਤ ਜਾ<u>ਰਕੇ</u>ਤ ਜਾ<u>ਰਕੇ</u>ਤ

ष्ट्रमास अस<u>्त्रमा</u> रश्चिष

ಗಾರಗಿ, ರನ್ ಬ್ ಕ್ಕೆ ಗಾಲಕೆಗಲುಗ ಕಲ್ ಕೆರ್ಬರ್ ಬೆಗಲಿ ಬರ್ಗು ನಿರ್ಣಿಸಲಾಗಿ ಕಿರ್ಣಿಸಿ ಕರ್ ಕ್ಷಿ ಕ್ರಾಣಿಸಿ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿ ಕಾರ್ಮಿ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರಡಿಸಿಕ ಕರಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರ್ಣಿಸಿಕ ಕರಣಿಸಿಕ एंद्रजन्म त्रज्ञा जन्द्रजन्म जोग्दर स्वापन स ੂਡਡਾ ਟ $^{\prime}$ ਾਂਸੇਜ਼ ਨੁਸ਼ਾਂਹਿਨ ਨੁਸ਼ਾਂਹਿਨ ਨੁਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੁਸ਼ਾਂ ਨਿਲਾ ਜ਼ਹਾਂਸਾ ਨਿਲਾਂ ਨੁਸ਼ਾਂ ਨਾਨ ਨੁਸ਼ਾਂ ਨੁਸ਼ਾਂ ਨਿਲਾਂ ਜ਼ਹਾਂਸਾ ਨਿਲਾਂ ा उज्जाभार ह[°]रररं

Using evidence known to be false.

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

Issuing or signing false certificate.

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

Using as true a certificate known to be false.

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

False statement made in declaration which is by law receivable as evidence. 236. Whoever, in any declaration made or subscribed by him, which declaration any Court or any public servant or other person, is bound or authorised by law to receive as evidence of any fact, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, touching any point material to the object for which the declaration is made or used, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

Using as true such declaration knowing it to be false.

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

Explanation.—A declaration which is inadmissible merely upon the ground of some informality, is a declaration within the meaning of section 236 and this section.

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

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

Illustration.

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

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

239. Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, intentionally omits to give any information respecting that offence which he is legally bound to give, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

ਹੁਕਵੀ ਹਿਲਭਾਜ਼ੇਸ਼ ਸ਼ਾਹਿਭਜ਼ੰ<u>ਜ਼ਿਸ਼</u> ਲਹਸ਼ਕ ਸ਼ੁਰਤੀਨੀਨ

ଅଇଲ୍ଲ ଅଲ୍ଲୋକ୍ଲେକ୍ଲ ଅଂଧ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଆ<u>କ୍</u>ୟଧ୍ୟ ଆଧାର

THE WAST STANDS OF THE MAN WAS A MAN

स्तर् प्रकेष्ट किन्न एक स्वाधित किन्न प्रकार किन्न स्वाधित किन्न स्वाधित किन्न स्वाधित किन्न स्वाधित किन्न स्व स्वाधित किन्न स्वाधित किन्न स्वाधित स

שਜ<u>ੰभारी</u> गारहैं हांस गा<u>भव्</u>रभण राज्याम णा<u>भव्र</u>भण राज्याम राज्याम हांस्ट्रमार

ខុខ គួន នេះហ្វា មាន ក្រុយ នេះហ្វា នេះហេ នេះហេ

ळळण अध्या होत्राच्या वास्त्र हेन्द्र हेन्द्

- ਭਸ<u>਼ੰਬਾ</u> ਗਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਨੰਗੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਬਜ਼ ਗਿਲ ਹੋਰ ਗ<u>ਰ</u>ਲ ਨੇ ਰਟਨ <u>'ਬਟ</u>ਨ ਸੰਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਜਿ-ਮੰਗੀਜ਼ .**੨.੨.੨** ਗੁਰੂ ਅਤੇ ਗੁਰੂ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਸੰਬੰਧ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਬਜ਼ ਜ

 - (b) ध्राभा है के होत्र त्या प्रत्या प्रत्य प्

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ਨ-ਸਲੇਸ਼ ਲਾਹਿਲ ਜ਼ੁਕੰਸ਼ ਹੁਲੂਘ ਨਾੰਘੀਜ਼ ਝਾੱਹ ਜ਼ੁਕੰਸ਼-ਨ ਗਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ੁਕੰਸ਼ ਹੁਸਕੰਸ਼ ਸ਼ੁਕੰਸ਼ ਹੁਸਕੰਸ਼ ਸ਼ੁਕੰਸ਼

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

Giving false information respecting an offence committed.

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

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

Destruction of document or electronic record to prevent its production as evidence.

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

personation for purpose of act or proceeding in suit or prosecution. Fraudulent removal or concealment

of property to

forfeited or in

prevent its seizure as

execution.

- 243. Whoever fraudulently removes, conceals, transfers or delivers to any person any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced, by a Court or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.
- claim to property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution.
- 244. Whoever fraudulently accepts, receives or claims any property or any interest Fraudulent therein, knowing that he has no right or rightful claim to such property or interest, or practises any deception touching any right to any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced by a Court or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

suffering decree for sum not due.

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

%30. ਜ਼ਰੇਾਰ ਘਜ *ਲੱ<u>ਨਰ</u>ਾ ਕੇ*ਨਰ ਟਾਰੇ<u>ਲਰ</u> ਜਾਂ ਹੈਟ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਰਮ ਹੈਲ ਜ਼ਰਮ ਹੈਲ ਜ਼ਰਮ ਦੇ मण मण्म रहेर राज्य रहाई १ जा दिस उपार्वम ,ोबरधील रापाल्मण हार्कान्द ताप्रकारी गात्रण हार्चम राज्य राज्य ॥ใวगाँच ौत्रश्रत्र गार्मा विस्तर्भ त्राप्त पासीयम गाविष्ट भय सर्व गाविष्ट र प्रमाप्त क्रिम्लुष्टें

ह्यार-त ४७६० प्रार्थम

রীতার্ট ইর্ম চরর্ন "<u>তাশ্</u>ররর্শন্ম" রীতার শতামত অতামত রঞ্জন্প অত্যার রঞ্জন্প অতামত তাল্যার স্থান (%), (%) अण्याः १८०४, १८०१, २००१, २००१ अण्याः १९०४, १००४ वर्षा मार्थाः अध्यात १९०४, १९०२, अण्याः वर्षा मार्थाः वर्षा 때ଳମୁସ୍ତ (ઢ), നଂшനയ ‰९୦៣f ന8-നଂшനയ (ዬ), (ዬ), (ዬ) 때ଳମୁସ୍ତ (ቀ), നଂшനയ 326៧f ଯାଉଁମ (f) 때ଳମୁସ୍ତ (q), നଂшനയ

888. ਨੇਨ?੧70 ਫੜਾ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਾਹ ਹੁੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਾਹ ਨੂੰ ਜ਼ਾਹ ਹੈ च अट प्राप्त प्रेर प्र:-त्रेच ए४७९९ तर्जान प्रत्याप भागानिक प्राप्त प्रत्याप रस्याध्य हेब्दान्य का साम प्रतान वर्षा वर्ष का वर गावर४ण प्रारुख चर्तण अंभवाप्र स्वर्णमं गात्रण हणओमाँच्य पावरा गामशीम गावर४ण फैन॰रर्र रमगोलक राविरभा ਾਹਟਿਓਪਤ ਸ਼ੀਘਰਨ ਸੰਨਰਰੇ ਸ਼ਾਦੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਦੇ をಪತೆ ਜਨੂਡ ਨਿ ਸ਼ੂਲਾਹਾਨੇਜ਼ ,ਲਹਾਨੂੰਜ਼ ਠਾਰਨ ਪੈਂਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਨੇਫ਼ ਨੂਡ ਨਹਤਮੰਸ ਨਾ ਨਾਧਜਨੀਆਨਿਜ ਆ<u>ਰਾਨ</u>ਨ ਨਹਾਨੂੰਜ਼ त्ररेद्रश्च गारीगण्टी ॥

ಕ್ಷಮ ಸುಗ್ಗಾತ್ತು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸಿ ॥ ४५५-७५॥ ४५

ፓሪካ መደር እምር መንደር ነው መደር እምር መደር ነው መደር እምር መደር ነው መደር ነ ीगमण मध्म रहेर रजन्रभगजन रहाई मन्ज िर्स, तिरुपिष्ण राजन्मण पायर माराश्या हराजनमण जरासाधा ॥ ਹਿਆਹਿ Fੰਜ਼ੇਜ਼ ਹਟ⁶ਸ਼ਸ ਬਿਧਾਜ਼ੀਹਸ਼ ਆ<u>ਖ਼ਾ</u>ਨਨ, ଅਟੜੇ ਆ<u>ਖ਼ਾਨ</u>ਨ ,ਹਟ⁶ਸ਼

ए४७१० ग्रेप्रभ्य ए४ॐधाः प्रेप्र॰न राधमाजीगाष्ठमभर **መጀመሪያ መመ**መመ መጠ റ്നിയോടെ ക്യൂത് ॥ ४७२द्य

७८३ ग<u>१५८</u>४७ ह्यां क राजिस हम्मे हाल हेक्र प्रमान प्रमान स्थान हेक्स प्रमान हेक्स प्रमान हेक्स प्रमान हेक्स स्थान रेंज उन्हें सन्याप र्यंज एक्जियार सम्बाध कार्याची एक्जियार सम्बाध कार्याच एक्जियार सम्बाध स्वाध स्वाध स्वाध सम

ರ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದ್ದು ੀ ਗਿਲਾਡੀ ਤੜੇ ਜ਼ੜ-ਭਾਤ उदर्भ विराध्य गारम ಕ್ಷು ಹಾಗ್ತಿ ಸುಮಾರತ दभुग्रभागार दश्यस्यात 그 그 보고 그 모두고 바고 내고 있다.

888. ख्राटेणुम सिंध्येत्र प्रसट सर्वेष्णट प्रायाणुम टाउन ए.स.च. ए.स.च. प्रस्ता प्रस्ता प्रस्ता प्रस्ता है से स् ਘੁਲਤਾ ਰੱੱਡਾ ਨੇਤਰ ਸੰਰਕੁਦ, ਆੇਖ ਦਖ<u>਼ਤਰ</u>ਾ ਘੁਸ਼ੇਸ਼ਰ ਘੁਲਤਾ ਘੁਲਤਾ ਘੁਲਤਾ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਨੂੰ ਨੂੰ ਨੂੰ ਨੂੰ ਦੇਤ ਦਖ<u>਼ਤਰਾ</u> ਜਾਂਖਾ ट्रिक प्राप्त हरें प्राप्त के अधिक स्वाप्त कार्य कर साम का स्वाप्त कर साम का कर साम का कार्य का स्वाप्त कर स्व र कुरताणें एक सामा माने प्रताप का कार है जा कि एक एक्स के जाने कि एक सामा माने के एक सामा माने कि एक स्थाप अन्य ਸੰਸ਼ਾ ਸਾਲ ਦਾ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਦੇ ਸ のห<u>รอ</u>ร <u>สโพฮ</u>ใ <u>เหลา พายาสมาชาว สามารถ สามารถ สามารถ สามารถาน พายาสมาชาว สามารถ สามารถ สามารถ สามารถ สามารถ สามารถ</u> ॥ਇਆਇਆ ਦਾ ਨਾਨ ਵਿਧਾ ਜੀ ਦਾ ਜੀ ਦ

ಸ್ಗಳಿಸು ಬಿಡುಗಿಯ ੀ ਗਿਲਾਡੀ ਤੜੇ ਜ਼ੜ-ਭਾਤ ण्टर्स विद्युभय प्यष्ठद ರ"೧೯೬೩ ಮೂಲ್ ओणऊ°णए४ टए-उमार्ष मर्जर प्रश्नम जार्थम

%&P. खरेगुम का मार्च के उसर से के बाद के स्वाप कर होता है है है से अप कर के साम होता है के साम होता है के स्वाप $oldsymbol{arepsilon}$ ପଞ୍ଚଦ ଆଲଗଥଂଓ ଅନ୍ୟାର୍ଥ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପଥିବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପଥିବା ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ए४<u>७७</u>७ मा सब्दू हैंटर सञ्चान साथार्थ संविधार प्रा<u>भव</u>्य प्राप्त अ<u>भव</u>्य प्राप्त प्राप्त प्रमुख साथार्थ साथार्थ स्व एंक्टर्ज मान करते हैं देव सञ्चान करते हैं है जिस साम हिस्स करते हैं कि स्वाप करते हैं कि स्वाप साम हिस्स है है ॥ गणा एक प्रत्ये प्रकार में माराचमी प्रत्ये माराच्यम माराच्यम हिंदी व्यवस्था अतर्थम विवास स्थापन स्थापन स्थापन

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Illustration.

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

Dishonestly making false claim in Court. **246.** Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly, or with intent to injure or annoy any person, makes in a Court any claim which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Fraudulently obtaining decree for sum not due.

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

False charge of offence made with intent to injure.

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

Harbouring offender.

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

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-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.

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- - (b) គ្នា មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ និង គ្នា មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ គ្នា ២២ ខែការ មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ គ្នា ខេត្ត មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ គ្នា ខេត្ត មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ គ្នា ខេត្ត មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ គួន ខេត្ត មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ គួន ខេត្ត មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ គួន ខេត្ត មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ គួន ខេត្ត មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ មាន្ត្រិត មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រាស្ត្រ មាន្ត្រាស្ត្រ មាន្ត្រ មាន្ត្រិត មានស្ត្រាស្ត្រ មានស្ត្រ មានស្ត្រាស្ត្រ មានស្ត្រាស្ត្រ មានស្ត្រ មានស្ត្រាស្ត្រ មានស្ត្រ មានស្ត្រាស្ត្រ មានស្ត្រ មានស្ត្រាស មានស្ត្រាស្ត្រ មានស្ត្រ មន្ត្រ មានស្ត្រ ម្ត្រ មន្ត្រ ម្ត្រ ម្ត្រ មន្ត្រ មន្ត្រ មន្ត្រ មន្ត្រ មន្ត្រ មន្ត្រ មន្ត្រ មន្ត្រ មន្ត្រ មន

ਜ਼ੁਰੇਤ ਰੱੱਡ ਜ਼ੁਹਿਲ ਰਾਖ਼ਿਲਟ ਹਜਤ॥

- - (a) ਸ਼ੁਰੀਜ਼ਾਜ਼ ਜ਼ੁਰੇ ਹਾਲ ਨਾਰੀ ਜਾਹੀ ਨਾਰ ਹੈ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਜਾਹੀ ਜਹੀ ਲਈ ਨਾਰ ਲਈ ਸੰਗਰੀ ਲਈ ਸੰਗਰੀਜ਼ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਲੀ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੀਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੀਜ਼ ਹੋ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੀਜ਼ ਹੋ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੀਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੀਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੀਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੈ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੀਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਜਹਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੀਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਸੰਗਰੀਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਸੰਗਰੀਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਸੰਗਰੀਜ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਸੰਗਰੀਜ਼ ਸੰ

ਅਦਲਾਂਗ ਅਤ-ਅਤਾਰ ਹਾਰੇ ਜਾਂਚ ਬਾਰੇ ਹਾਰੇ ਜਾਂਚ ਬਾਰੇ ਹਾਰੇ ਜਾਂਚ ਬਾਰੇ ਹਾਰੇ ਸੰਗ ਸ਼ਲਦਾ ਜਿਵਜ ਘਲਾ ਨਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ ਨਾਲ ਹਾਰ ਹਾਰੇ ਜਾਂਚ ਬਾਰੇ ਹਾਰੇ ਹਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਲਦੇ ਹਾਰੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ

Exception.—This section shall not extend to any case in which the harbour or concealment is by the spouse of the offender.

Illustration.

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

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,—

Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment.

- (a) if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;
- (b) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;
- (c) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment not extending to ten years, be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.
- **251.** Whoever gives or causes, or offers or agrees to give or cause, any gratification 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,—

Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender.

- (a) if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;
- (b) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;
- (c) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment not extending to ten years, be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

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

252. Whoever takes or agrees or consents to take any gratification under pretence or on account of helping any person to recover any movable property of which he shall have been deprived by any offence punishable under this Sanhita, shall, unless he uses all means in his power to cause the offender to be apprehended and convicted of the

Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, etc.

०°ष्ठा राष्ट्रीय उन्नातम प्रतिराद्धी नामुक्रम द्धान के राधम व्याप्त विमार्ग विभागम वापार नामिलम वापार विभागम व ॥ दर्ग्ट्रजीलज्जा प्ररूपार्ज्जाण

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BC ភមិម-ಸ೬ជ ទីមា ភិភ្នុន ភ័យ AC, អភិមារ ឃុំភម្លាំ ឃុំភន ស្តិស្សា ឃុំភាម ស្តិន ស្តិន ស្តិន ស្តិន ស្តិន ស្តិន ស្ मामा ॥ सहम प्राप्ति, र्रा प्राप्ता ग्राप्ता प्राप्ता प्रापत प्राप्ता प्राप्त । तथ्य ४रं १७४ वर्ड पालुम्म ,तथ्य ४रं ४मद क्रलेमलूष्ट्रें भाषरपामरीय्य रिधम ग्राराष्ट्रय एटर्थ गिम्मण मय्म ४रुअ

%२०. खटेएम् इट स्ट्रेंण स्ट्रेंण एक्जिम सिक्जि साम के समा के एट हिन्दू एक्जिम स्ट्रेंट स्ट्रेंग सिक्जि एक्जिम सिक्जि साम के स्ट्रेंग सिक्जिम सिक्जि

र्रमण त'णीम रहें नर्भम ੀ ਸਲ ਵੇੱਤੇ ਵਖੇਜ ተ'ጸሊ ጸጋመሲፒመጩ ਟੱਡਟਸੰਘਿਡ॥

- स्टम ठरंर ठजरभगाजन रहाई भेषार रिप्र, रिक्रावर्टण ठरंर ठीग्रा राज्येर गाठील क्रम रामाधिष्य (a) ॥ तर्रेर ही ग्राप्त एञत् व प्रत्य प्रमुख एक हम्म एक प्राप्त प्रमुख प्रम
- ठमढ हैं नर्ज गिण्डा गण्डा करी हैं अर हैं अर हैं अर हैं अर हैं अर हैं सर हैं सर हैं सर हैं सर हैं सर हैं सर हैं ਸੇਸਾਦੀ, ਘਸ਼ਾਲਕੜੇ ਘਲੂਜ਼ਘ ਨਾਸਲੇ ।।
- (c) ਸ਼ਾਮਾਲੀ ਸ਼ਾਲਰ ਸ਼ਦੇਤ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਨਾਰ ਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਸ਼ਾਲਤ ਨਾਰ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਪੇ ਕਿ ਸ਼ਾਲਤ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਾਲਤ ਸ਼ਾਲਤ ਸ਼ਾਲਤ (d) ਕੇ ਕ र्ट्यम प्यमहोगामक्र मध्यम हर्र र एक्ट्रभगक्ष र रह्यं मक्रीगाप्रपर्ध विम प्यभुल गिलमलेष र एक्ट्रभगक्ष महिल्या गाहर् । उरेर शास पानी एस अर्थ आ<u>भ ए</u>स्टर आ<u>भ एस</u> है जा <u>भ ए</u>स कर के आ सुक्र अर्थ होता है जा स्थान स्
- **%ዮ**ኝ. រាប់ក្រុម មិនមាន កម្សាយា កា<u>ល</u> សេស ១១១១ ស្រែក សារាយក់ គេ មាន ស្រែក សារាយក់ សារា មាន សារាយក្រុម សារាយក់ សារាយក់ សារាយក្រុម សារាយក់ សារាយកំពុង សារាយក់ សារាយកំពុង សារាយកំព័ណ្ឌ សារាយកំពុង សារាយកំព័ណ្ធ សារាយកំពុង សារាយកំពុង សារាយកំព័ណ្ធ សារាយកំព័ណ្ធ សារាយកំពី សារាយកំព័ណ្ធ សារាយកំព័ណ្ធ សារាយកំព័ណ្ធ សារាយកំព័ណ្ធ សារាយកំព័ណ្ *ह* छन्द्रभगर्क हम्म एत्याम प्रत्रघील हफ्ते हे जिल्ला सामिर्फ्र हिस्स सिर्दाह \mathbf{r} एर्ट्र राज्य रहर्त गमम राज्य नामिर्फ्र प्राप्त हम्म ਟਖ<u>਼ੂਅਰ</u>ਾ ਅਵਿ ਟੇਜ਼ਬੰਨ ਆ, ਦੇ ਸ਼੍ਰਾ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਜ

ळण्ट्रम गिणागिमिष्ण ਨਾਲ ਤੀ ਸਾਲਿ ਤੀ ਸਾਲਿ ርዳኤቲៃ ፭ፎ-፻፟ ជាቸዉ **७ ४७५७ १५** ॥

- ॥ रहेर शील एग्यतं वालमण, रहेर ४मद जरार्थे विश्वाप्य मध्यमार्थण मध्यम लालमण प्रमारी मार्थ
- ਹਲਾਂਹਿਤ ਰਿੰਨ ਨਾਤਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਦੀ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਰੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਰੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਕਿ यात से अवस्था में स्वाप करते. त्राची कार करते होते हैं कि स्वाप करते होते हैं कि स्वाप करते होते हैं कि स्वाप क । दर्र होण ०७दर्व 🛮 🔿 वर्र
- FÉH पामलीगामण मध्म ४र्र ४७५४गा७°६ ४हाई मण ीगाणापाँक विम पामले गाँठमलें प्रहार्ण भगतर्रारत ॥ उसे उन्ना आराष्ट्राय अर्ज अर्ज धान केरा अर्ज केरा केरा केरा केरा है के साम क्रिया है के सम्बन्ध का माना क्रिय

*യായാഷനയെ ⊪*നായന യനിസ് യക്തുച നായനയ 250 സി <u>സല</u>്പാദ്രയനിയ യനി യ്ട്രയസി ക്യവ ഉപ്പോട്ടി വരു വരു വരു പ്രവേദ്യം പ്രവേദ ॥ ॰राचाध्यस्य चाध्याचा त्रात्र अभ्या १९ व्या व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त व्याप्त

.२९२ अथा कार्य के हा हिन्दू होत. जिल्ला से कर होता के स्वास करें होता करें होता करें हैं है कि सम्बास हम्मा हम ,किरनीया रहेरा माधरण माधरण माधरण माधरण स्थाप हेरा प्राचेर एक माधरण । के राज्य हिन्स हमार के स्वाप स्वाप होते होते से साम के स्वाप स्

ट्रप्रधाषित दश्चिमाणास्त्र र⁶त्रत्र ४५मार्गार मा⁹रम offence, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Harbouring offender who has escaped from custody or whose apprehension has been ordered.

- 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:—
 - (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;
 - (b) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for ten years, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, with or without fine;
 - (c) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year and not to ten years, he shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of the imprisonment provided for such offence, or with fine, or with both.

Explanation.—"Offence" in this section includes also any act or omission of which a person is alleged to have been guilty out of India, which, if he had been guilty of 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.

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

Penalty for harbouring robbers or dacoits.

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.

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

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

Public servant disobeying direction of law with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture. **255.** Whoever, being a public servant, knowingly disobeys any direction of the law as to the way in which he is to conduct himself as such public servant, intending thereby to save, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby save, any person from legal punishment, or subject him to a less punishment than that to which he is liable, or with intent to save, or knowing that he is likely thereby to save, any property from forfeiture or any charge to which it is liable by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

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v នេះ នៅ១។ នេះ បាន១៤១ ហៃត្ថេស សម្រាប់ មាន្ត្រាប់ នេះ កម្មា ហេតា មានក្រព្យា មាលាធម្មាន នេះ កម្មា ខេត្ត នេះ កម្មាន នេះ មានក្រព្យា មានក្រព្យា ខេត្ត ខេត ខេត្ត ខេត

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

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

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.

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

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.

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

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,—

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

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

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

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2 መርያ ፡፡ ገ መደነ ፡፡ መደ

- - Γ ਤੰਜ ਤਨੇ ਤਜ਼ਧ ਹਕ਼ਤੀਤੰਤ ਹੁਧਤਾਵ ੀ ਗੁਲੂ ਹੈ ਵਿਸ਼ਟ ਕੁੱਧ ਰਵੰਗੀ ਤਾਲਿਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੁਕਤੀਤੰਤ ਹੈ। ਤਿਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੁਕਤੀਤੰਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੁਕਤੀਤੰਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੁਕਤੀਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੁਕਤੀਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੁਕਤੀਤ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੋਂ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੋਂ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੋਂ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਤੇ ਹੋ

- (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
- (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.

Escape from confinement or custody negligently suffered by public servant.

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

Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension. 262. Whoever intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself for any offence with which he is charged or of which he has been convicted, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained for any such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

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

Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person.

- **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,—
 - (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
 - (c) if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is charged with or liable to be apprehended for an offence punishable with death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; or
 - (d) if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is liable under the sentence of a Court or by virtue of a commutation of such a sentence, to imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term of ten years or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; or
 - (e) if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is under sentence of death, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

ਲਵਾਈ ਜਾਂਹਰ ਲਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਹਰ ਦੇ ਸੰਗੰਭ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਹਰ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਹਰ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਹਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਜਾਂਹਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਸੰਗੰਭ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੇ

 #\$# अक्ष्र. स्वेच एक्ष्मण्य सक्षेच एक्ष्मण्य सक्ष्मण्य सक्ष्मण्य सक्ष्मण्य हिन्दा हि

ਸ਼ਾਘਾਰੰਜ ਹਾਲੂਘ ਨਾੰਘੀਜ ਰਜ਼ਰ ਹਾਲੂਗੇ ਤੇ ਗ<u>ਾਰ</u>ਦਾ ਨਾ ਰਾਜ਼ਗੇ ਹਾਲ ਨਾਲ ਤੀ ਬੀਸ਼ਾ ਲਹਿਆ ਭਾਰਧਾ*ਾ। ਸਾਘਾ*ਰ ਹਾਧਾ*ਲਭਾਰ* ਸ਼ਾਘਾਰੰਜ ਗਾਰਦਿਨ, ਟੁਖਤਾਗ ਵੱਜ ਗਾਰੀਰ ਸੰਗਰਾ ਰਾਜ਼ਗੇ ਗਾਰੀਰ ਸੰਗਰਾ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੀ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਨੀਟੀਰ ਸਿੰਜ ਸ਼ਾਪਾਰੰਜ ਗਾਰਦਿਨ ਨੇ ਗਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋਏ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹਾਲੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍

द[©]णीम भाग्नत्य सम्म हरण्याच्या एक्स हरण्याच्याच्या ॥ हणीय माञ्चल्य

- - (d) שអាម្ចាត់ថ្លែក គួយ ភ្នំមាន ខាង១៦% ឧបឃាំជាយាយ កាម្ចាត់ប្រ ឧបឃាំជាយាយ កាម្ចាត់ អាម្ចាត់ ខាងហ្គាម្ចាយ (d) កាម្ចាត់ ខាងហ្គាម្ចាល ខាងហ្គាម្ចាស់ ខាងហ្គាម្ចាល ខាងហ្គាម្ចាប់ ខាងហ្គាម្ចាល ខាងហ្គាម្ចាប់ ខាងហើយ ខាងហ្គាម្ចាប់ ខាងហើយ ខាងហ
 - (e) ਸ਼ੁਰਾਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਤ ਦੇਸਾਤੇ ਰਾਖਤਾਰਾ ਸ਼ਾਗਰਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦਾ ਸੁਰਾਖਤਾਰ ਦਾ ਸੰਗਰਾ ਸੰਗਰ

- **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—
 - (a) if he does so intentionally, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and
 - (b) if he does so negligently, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- **265.** Whoever, in any case not provided for in section 262 or section 263 or in any other law for the time being in force, intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself or of any other person, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained, or rescues or attempts to rescue any other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

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

Omission to apprehend, or

sufferance of

part of public servant, in

provided for.

escape, on

cases not otherwise

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

Violation of condition of remission of punishment.

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

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

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

Personation of assessor.

269. Whoever, having been charged with an offence and released on bail bond or on bond, fails without sufficient cause (the burden of proving which shall lie upon him), to appear in Court in accordance with the terms of the bail or bond, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Failure by person released on bail bond or bond to appear in Court.

Explanation.—The punishment under this section is—

- (a) in addition to the punishment to which the offender would be liable on a conviction for the offence with which he has been charged; and
 - (b) without prejudice to the power of the Court to order forfeiture of the bond.

CHAPTER XV

OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS

270. A person is guilty of a public nuisance who does any act or is guilty of an illegal omission which causes any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public or to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right but a common nuisance is not excused on the ground that it causes some convenience or advantage.

Public nuisance.

 $\mathbf{s}\mathbf{s}$ 8. ਘਾਨੀਸਿਸਤ ਸਾਰਟੀਸ਼ਾ ਨਰਤਰ ਪੱਤਰਸ਼ਨ ਸੰਗਾਹਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਹਨ। ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਸੰਗਾਹਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਸੰਗਾਹਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਸੰਗਾਹਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਸੰਗਾਹਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਸੰਗਾਹਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਰ ਸੰਗਾਹਰ ਸੰਗਾਹ ਸੰਗਾਹ ਸੰਗਾਹਰ ਸੰਗਾਹ ਸੰਗਾਹ ਸ கை மக்க காக காக விரும் - ਹਿਆੀ ਨਿ ਸੰਗ ਨਿਲ ਦੇ ਨਾ ਗਾਲ ਸੰਗ ਨਿਲ ਜੰਧ

ल्यान्यम् आराद्ध्या ,ऋपाणिलःष्य र<u>ीभक्र</u>ीमा गिष्ठ पाष्ट्रय गामर्रीम गगण्या उन्हरू मा विद्रुश्च

- (a) ख्रिया एमर संज्ञान स्थान स्थान हो कि प्राप्त हो स्थान स \dot{E} שת כיאסכי, כיאסשי שכוויש שליאסכי אווישש שליאסט שכוויש שליאסט שכוויש ביאסכי שתיש ביאסכי שתיש ביאסכי שתיש שליאסט שכוויש ביאסכי שתיש שליאסט שכוויש ביאסכי שתיש שליאסט שכיו ביאסטייש ביאטטייש ביאסטייש ביאסטייש ביאסטייש ביאסטייש ביאסטיי
- । ਕਨੇ ਬਜ਼ੜ ਲੰਗਜ਼ੂਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਤ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਕਾਰ ਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਕਤੇ ਸਾਹ
- ೨७३८ पट्स गिग७८की हुग्टपा॰रमण दर्भणीम मारार्थ्यम गानिस्टर्भ हुम्स हिस्स विक्रांच हुन्याम करपा॰रमण अर्थे मारार्थ्यम Eਟੀ ಅಸ್ತರ ವಿಕ್ಷರ ಮಾರು ಸ್ಟ್ರಾ ಹಾಗು ಬ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟ್ರಾ ಹಾಗು ಬ್ಲಿ ಸ್ಟ್ರಾ ಹಾಗು ಸ್ಟ್ರಾ ಸ್ಟ್ರಾ ಸ್ಟ್ರಾ ಹಾಗು ಸ್ಟ್ರಾ ಸ <u>ாஒச</u>்ச சபய'கயம். தல்யூளைய கூயிள யாஸ்கை சிறுகல்யூள்க சிக்கல நக்கி பத்து பத்த சிருக்க ॥ गिजाँ एर्ट्स जूरुगेर्ड गिल्यमीज्य रिधम सराष्ट्रय प्रदर्भ विष्यमाज्य

स्माण पार्वाणम आराप्रवेदाण യും ചെയ്യും ചെയ്യും கமூய ககிய வக்க ተያመመን የשומים वंभाय प्रभाव प्रभाव विकास ಕ್ಯೂಬ್ ಚಗ್ರಾವಿ മുമധമല്ലനഭ മൂമി

ਾਧਖ਼ਿਲਾ ਸਿੰਗ ਸਾਹਤਾਵ ਹਾਧਵਿਜ ਫਸੰਗੁਖਿਸ਼ ,ੀਲਠਖਿਵ ਠਲਡਰ ਹਲਾਵਿੰਟ ਨੂਲਾਧਾਵਜਧੀ ਤੀ ਨੀਨੀਲ ਫਲੇਸ਼ ਗਿਰੀਆਧਾਓ ਸੰਬੰਜ ਲੀਬਲੰਜ਼ ਹਾਡਾਵੰਜ਼ ਹੈ, ਹਿਲਾਬਕਾਂਜ਼ ਨਾਲਾਵਜ਼ਾਡਾ ਬਾਬਦ ਆਜ਼ਲਾ ਸੰਬੰਜ਼ ਨਾਡਾਵੰਜ਼ ਨਜ਼ਾਬਿਬਾ ਬਾਦਜ਼ਸ਼, ਰਿਲਾਬਕਾਂਜ਼ ਵਿਖੇਜ ॥ ीठगौर्रा एउटर्फ एउटर⁶5 गारुम रिवास होत्रीस स्वर्धां एपार्वेस प्रमगरुम पर्स नेगारुम

॥ इत्रांग ज्ञात्र जम

र स्ट्रंच पाधुर के, हुर पारज्ञमण रीगार रत्स्वाम गाधर ४७ रागार रत्सात हुर पारज्ञमण तर्भणीम र्रोंग पारका गामक्रीम प्रतर्भक्ष , ଅर्द्ध ४५४ ४७५४ गाज्ञ र हर्स्च प्रेम घौलौठ गाँच गाभ्यभा एतेमलुष्ट्रा रमस्या पामहौगामक्र मरम ४५२ ४७५५ गाज्ञ र ॥ ग्रिमी आ रिस्टर प्रत्यमी प्रमाधित भाभवर अ

হন্ধগ্ৰিসং ~~ അവിജിനഘന ह्मदिष गर<u>ष्ठद</u>िष्ण ወዚብ አፈም ነው ነው። እንጀር ग<u>भर</u>भग होणा हत्राच्य पा त्रीजात्य सम्भाराम

टंड करते लेंड उत्पाद का माध्य के अध्याद करते हैं है से स्वेच माध्य का माध्य करते हैं से स्वेच स ಹಿಡುಗಳು ತಾರು ಬಿರುಗಳು ತಾರ್ವ ಬ್ರಾಕ್ಸ್ ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ ಕ್ಷ್ಣಪ್ ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ ಕ್ಷಾಪ್ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ ਟਖਤਾਜ਼ਾ ਸੇਹਾ ਟਾੱਸੀਂ ਦਖਤਾਜ਼ਾ ਸੰਕੱਲਦ ਸੇਹਾਜ਼ਦਸਤਿ ਦਖਤਾਜ਼ਾ ਸੰਕੱਲਦ ਸੇਹਾਜ਼ਦਸਤਿ ਚਲੂਦ, ਜਦੇ ਜ਼ਰਦਾ ਘਾਜ਼ਾਜ਼ਤ णटीसणामा प्रश्नित प्रश्नित मान्यामा प्राप्त ॥

ीष्प्रचर्त्स रूक्र पर्छ पर्छ विश्व विश्व अस्ति । विश्व विश् ीगरप्पमीएफ र्राभेग उर्दणीगमफ मर्स ४ प्राप्यक्रियाल रह्म से मे पर्स रामर्थन , किरधिसम्प्राप्त तम (विराध रिस हेटिष्ठूट, ए४७१ मा केटिए ए४७१ मा चिटिस ए प्रेज़्य मा विटिश्य मा विटिश मा विटि

81 ਵਾਲਾ ਹੋੜਾ ਇਸ ಹರ್ಣಿಬರ್ ಬಹುಗು ನ್ಯಗುಕ್ಕ ॥४५ तमा आणाभी

- गिराध एक मार्थ प्रति होती क्रिया क्रिया विश्व कर्म विश्व कर्म क्रिया एक मार्थ प्रचार कर्म विश्व कर्म कर्म कर्म

- (a) ਸ਼ਖ਼ੇਤ ਰੱਡ ਸਾਂਘੜ ਹਾਲ੍ਹ ਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਸ਼ਖ਼ੇਤ ਦੁਸ਼ਤ ਦਾ ਜ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਸ਼ਖ਼ਤ ਦਾ ਜ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਸ਼ਖ਼ਤ ਹਨ ਦਾ ਜ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਸ਼ ಹಬಗುತ್ತು ಬಹಲಿಗ

XX చియ్యా

लिटिएटपा नुरुभारेष्ठ देंब सिरुफ्तिजाबा लभाग्य का उपार प्राप्त एक प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्रारेष्ठ प्रस ग्राहिष्ठक्र सक्षेत्र दें॥

Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.

Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.

Disobedience to quarantine rule.

Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale.

Sale of noxious food or drink.

Adulteration of drugs.

Sale of adulterated drugs.

Sale of drug as a different drug or preparation.

Fouling water of public spring or reservoir.

Making atmosphere noxious to health.

Rash driving or riding on a public way.

- **271.** Whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.
- **272.** Whoever malignantly does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- **273.** Whoever knowingly disobeys any rule made by the Government for putting any mode of transport into a state of quarantine, or for regulating the intercourse of any such transport in a state of quarantine or for regulating the intercourse between places where an infectious disease prevails and other places, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.
- **274.** Whoever adulterates any article of food or drink, so as to make such article noxious as food or drink, intending to sell such article as food or drink, or knowing it to be likely that the same will be sold as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

275. Whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, as food or drink, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious, or is in a state unfit for food or drink, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is noxious as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

276. Whoever adulterates any drug or medical preparation in such a manner as to lessen the efficacy or change the operation of such drug or medical preparation, or to make it noxious, intending that it shall be sold or used for, or knowing it to be likely that it will be sold or used for, any medicinal purpose, as if it had not undergone such adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

277. Whoever, knowing any drug or medical preparation to have been adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, sells the same, or offers or exposes it for sale, or issues it from any dispensary for medicinal purposes as unadulterated, or causes it to be used for medicinal purposes by any person not knowing of the adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

- **278.** Whoever knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or issues from a dispensary for medicinal purposes, any drug or medical preparation, as a different drug or medical preparation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.
- **279.** Whoever voluntarily corrupts or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.
- **280.** Whoever voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place so as to make it noxious to the health of persons in general dwelling or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing along a public way, shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.
- **281.** Whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other

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ਲੇਂਡ ਸਾਜ਼ਕਾ ਦੇਨ ਨੇ ਰਾਜ਼ਕਾ ਹੈਰ ਨੇ ਰਾਜ਼ਕਾ ਹੈਰ ਨੇ ਰਾਜ਼ਕਾ ਹੈਰ ਨੇ ਰਾਜ਼ਕਾ ਹੈਰ ਸਾਜ਼ਕਾ ਹੈਰ ਰਾਜ਼ਕਾ ਹੈ ਰਾਜ਼ਕਾ ਹੈਰ ਰਾਜ਼ਕਾ ਹੈ ਰਾਜ਼ਕਾ ਹੈ

<u>ष्ट्राप्र</u>स॰एॐ५एए प्रस्ट खेवट॰ए जेव्ए प्रस्क्रश्र

रिडमाँस राज्य प्रा<u>भश्</u>यम्भ एउणाम स्राप्य प्राप्य रोणा राज्यम्

%%॰. खांटाएमर चस्ट त्रेटटर एक्जिए उपाय क्रिट्टर एक्जिए उरेल्ड क्रि. एक्जिए उरेल्ड प्रस्कृत स्थार प्रें प्रस्कृत स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार प्रस्कृत स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार स्थार प्रस्कृत स्थार स्था स्थार स्थार

्राष्ट्रयाः चित्रीयः स्रियाः प्राण्यां स्रियाः ॥

रोष्टलीष्टटप्ठ जीत्रेषणिष्य प्रशेष्टप्र ॥ 8888. আऐएमर पसट निर्तेण-वेणायाण एंफर ए५<u>छन</u>ा निर्तेण निर्देश एउट्टिप निर्देश सामित स्थान स्था

আጵীፍ ጽ୬፞ጩ[®] #°O #<u>192</u>%ን ጋፈ[©] ይፈ[©] ## ጽጋ በ ጽ୬[©]ጽ

2011 || 2012 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 || 2013 |

ছেও আন্তর্গ তার ভারত করে করা দেবে বিজ্ঞান করে তথ্য করে করার করে তথ্য তার বিজ্ঞান সমার্থিত প্রতির্বাধিত পরিক্রিয়া প্রতির্বাধিত প্রতির্বাধিত প্রতির্বাধিত প্রতির্বাধিত পরিক্রিয়া প্রতির্বাধিত পরিক্রিয়া প্রতির্বাধিত পরিক্রিয়া প্রতিরব্বাধিত পরিক্রিয়া প্রতির্বাধিত পরিক্রিয়া পরিক্রিয়া প্রতির্বাধিত পরিক্রিয়া পরিক্রিয়া

क्ष्यान्य भाष्ठत्व्यम् इस्त्यान्य अधार्यम्ब इस्त्रम् **890**. ਜਵਸ ਘੁਸ਼ਣਾ ਲਾਲ ਜੁਣਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਲ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਲ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਦੁਸ਼ਲ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਦੁਸ਼ਲ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਦੁਸ਼ਲ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਦੁਸ਼ਲ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦਿਸ਼ਲ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੁਸ਼ਲ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੁਸ਼ਲ ਦੇ ਦਿਸ਼ਲ ਦੇ ਦਿਸ਼

ह्रमा उम्ह्र एक्ट्रमाम् स्ट्रिममा दम्हरीम ବେଛ দাবিদ্দেষ দাবিদ্দেষ দাবে দাবিদাবি বেদর আদক্রত আগত দাবিদ্দেষ দাবিদ্দেষ

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

282. Whoever navigates any vessel in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees, or with both.

Rash navigation of vessel.

283. Whoever exhibits any false light, mark or buoy, intending or knowing it to be likely that such exhibition will mislead any navigator, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and with fine which shall not be less than ten thousand rupees.

Exhibition of false light, mark or buoy.

284. Whoever knowingly or negligently conveys, or causes to be conveyed for hire, any person by water in any vessel, when that vessel is in such a state or so loaded as to endanger the life of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Conveying person by water for hire in unsafe or overloaded vessel.

285. Whoever, by doing any act, or by omitting to take order with any property in his possession or under his charge, causes danger, obstruction or injury to any person in any public way or public line of navigation, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.

286. Whoever does, with any poisonous substance, any act in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any person or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any poisonous substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such poisonous substance, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance.

287. Whoever does, with fire or any combustible matter, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any fire or any combustible matter in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such fire or combustible matter, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

Negligent conduct with respect to fire or combustible

288. Whoever does, with any explosive substance, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any explosive substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from that substance, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance.

289. Whoever does, with any machinery, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any machinery in his possession or under his care as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such machinery, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Negligent conduct with respect to machinery.

290. Whoever, in pulling down, repairing or constructing any building, knowingly or negligently omits to take such measures with that building as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from the fall of that building, or of any part thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

Negligent conduct with respect to pulling down, repairing or constructing buildings, etc.

रहाई पापुर के रापाल्जमण तर्गणीम ग्रास्प उत्रजीलपाल्य गाधिरस्य उप उमरे त्राप्य करेर राप्य राप्य पापुर अवस्था ਸੱੰਬੇਘਾ ਘਾਨਟ ਸਵਿਧਾ ।।

ग॰७॰ नाम केल

%.ምዴ. ಪರೇಗ್ರಾಸ ಸ್ಥೆ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ ಸ್ಟ್ರಿಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಟ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಟ ਘਾਨੀਂਟ ਟਾਂगੀਆਂਅਰ ਘੁਜ਼ਣਾਘਾਨ ਰੇਵਟ ਸ਼ਖਣਵਾਦੀ ਕੇਨਰ ਵੇੜਰਾਰ ਟਖ<u>ਨਾਰ</u> ਸ਼ੈਰਰ ਘਾਨਰਾਰਗੀ, ਜ਼ਕੇਧਾਗੂ ਸਨੀ ਨਰਾਖ ਵੇੜਰ

ੲ°੧ઌ ਟੇਨਖ, ਜੇਿੰਿੰਘਾ

व्याधिक वास्त्र करायां हो साम हरायां हो से हरायां है से हर रहर्स्य प्रिसा वाराणे उस्तर माधरिक, एर्स्फ्रा गामक मर्सम रहर रखरभगाज॰र रहर्स पाचर दें रूक दर्धमाम राष्ट्रचाम

መዝማሪያን አዋልጋ፡መመ र्जार्ट प्रजीरञ्ज र्दणीम प्राधीलत स्रऽर्द् ॥ жण्डान्ड्री

९.९०. खटेलमर कसट, उर्ह्य कस्त्राण अर्थाण ए४अभाग सामेल सिनेल दें र ए४अभाग सामेण अर्थाण шस्रा कर्जा सिर्ध टेंटर एरिस लभक्तरर, सिर्रेमण कोज्य स्थाय एक्जिय सिर्रेमण केत्र ट्रा कार्य सिर्रेमण कार्य ॥ तर्र हो ए अर्व हर्र हम्प्या मित्र हो हो । वर्र हो ।

स्रीत्रमाणी टामप्रीस ፫५<u>%</u> ተማይ ተመደም || 8面は加速 || 11日本の |

መሪያ, ርላ $\frac{1}{2}$ መ ራመክ π ነመ ፈምመን መመን እንዛመ እና የመመለ አንዛር ሁለ መነው እንዛው እናመነመ ช अर्थ आ अर हे से आ जो और आ सुरात के साथ कर है है अर है जा अर है से अर है जा के से जा के स्वरंद मा के स्वरंद म ॥ਹਿगੀਆ ਹਟ'ਡ ਘੁਰੰਨ ਘੁਜੀਹਡ ਗੁਰੂਤ 8ਨ੍ਹ

ीष्प्रगार्यम रूज्य द रुत्रश्रीणयाभ्य प्रवार्थम

%ទ%. ਸ਼ਾਹੇਸ਼ਾ ਰਾਜ਼ਦ ਜ਼ੁੰਦ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਰੂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਰੂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਰੂ ਦੇ ਜ਼ੁਰੂ ਜ਼ਿਰੂ एंद्रज्याम क्राफ्रेस प्रक्रिक सम्बन्ध एंद्रज्याम लेक्ट्रक एंद्रज्याम साम्रक्ष स्वाप्त सम्बन्ध स्वाप्त सम्बन्ध स्वाप्त सम्बन्ध स्वाप्त सम्बन्ध स्वाप्त सम्बन्ध समित्र समित्य ១೮೭៤១ ៕៥ឃាৎਜុអា ৮%៣ ៩ጵ៍ ៩ជំ. គឺ ៕ម៤៥៦ គឺ ៩៦ ភេយជំនា ២ឃាត់អា ១៩៤៩ ៕ម៤৮១ បន្ទឹស្តី ៕ម៤৮១ ៥ឃាৎਜុអា ਕਾਰੀਦੁਸਤ ਧਾਰਨਰਾ ਕੁੜ ਟਾੱਡ ਨੇ<u>ਕਰ</u>ਾਡਗ, ਕਰੀਦੁਸਤ ਜ਼ੁਰੂ ਦੁਆਰਾ ਜ਼ੁਰੂ ਨੇਤ ਸਾਂਖਰਗਤਾ ਜ਼ਿਕਤਾਤ ਕਰਤਾ ਹੈ ਜ਼ੁਰੂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ੁਰੂ ਦਾ ਜ਼ੁਰੂ መንድመን ਨੇਡ መੰਡ Eਡਿਸ਼ መዙኤምመንምሥር መੰਧਾਨ ਜਾਹਿਸ਼ ਹੈ ਜਾਹਿਸ ਨੇਡ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਨੇਫ਼ ਜਾਹਿਸ ਜਾਹਿਸ ਸ਼ਹਿਤ ਲਾਜਾ ਨੇਡ ਜਾਹਿਸ ਦਿੰਜ ਹੈ ਨਾਰ, ਹੁਣ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੇ ਬਣ ਵੇਸ਼ ਦੇ ਬਣ ਦੇ ਬਣ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਜ਼ਹੂਰ ਜ਼ ॥ ਹਿਆ। ਆ ਨਾਨ ਹਨ ਹਨ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਜਾਣ ਘੁਸ਼ੀਹਸ਼

፟ቸ ሮሄ<u>ም</u>₽™ ፞ቘ፟ አੇ፞፞፞፞፟ቜ፞፞፞፞፠ ध्राणी०म5४°ण रहेर ಶಹಶಾಗಿಯಾಗ ಹದ್ಲುಗಳ

ዬዎዎ. አርትም መንፈርት መንፈርት መንፈርት መንፈርት መንፈርት መንፈርት መንፈርት መጀር መንፈርት ใพชสะ์ฆโส ใพเสรม ชาง บบสะ้อ พะเพาะฉสม ชาง ชสสะ์งห ชรั้ว สมน์ส โพเพล้ส บลองใกษาว บาสร้างส่ว र्केट भन्नतिया उप्तर्श्व गायाधन्त्रमण भंगा रहेताचीयम रुपणाध्याचाँच भागरुयाधन्तमण मरीन रहोग प्राचाधन्तर्यण स्रोपणभूग ชਭਾਨ ਤਾੜਤੇ ਘੰਜ ਗੀਗੀਤ ਸੰਸ਼ਤ ਸਾਜ਼ੁਕਾਨ ਹਨ ਤਾਂ ਗੀਜ਼ਾ ਜਪਜ ਰਹੇ ਤੇ ਲਭਾਨ ਮਾਜ਼ਾਭਾਨ ਰਾਜ਼ਤੇ ਘਰੂਹੇ ਨੇ ਨੂਟਾੰਕਜ ,ੀਲਰਾਜ਼ਲੰਸ । ਹਿਆੀm F ਨਿਸ਼ਨ ਹਾਘਜੀਹm ਗ \underline{a} \underline{w} ਲੇ ਤਰੰਤ B ਨਿਸ਼ਨ ਹਾਘਜੀਹD

ळण्टम गाणीलमञ्ज्ञ ॥ ೯೩೦೩ ೩೩೩೩೩೩೩

ഒഴെ. ക്യൂട്ട് ക്യൂട് ക്യൂട്ട് ക്യൂട് रमगीलक हर्तम ईल क्रियार्ट्म गाधररें गठन्य गायांच्या विश्वीलम हें ह्यार्ट्स क्रियार्ट्म प्रह्मालय ीचगीलःम हर्पणीरम हरणाधः गाहरूपाधाः भाहरूपाध्यम हर्तक्षण हर्ष्ठ प्राप्यभावतः ज्ञान भाहणोत्राचा विद्याप्त च्या अध्याप के प्रताप के प्रताप के प्रताप कार्य हे प्रताप कार्य हे प्रताप के ॥ रिजा सार्थे प्रत्येत प्रवासी एक जाने एक एक अर्थे हरी हम प्रिकार प्रस्थे क्रिस प्राधित ।

ऋषरंम गिर्माणतर्वरुद्ध и шеля हथका है।

ಸಂಖ್ಯಾಗ ಕ್ಷಮ್ಮ ಸ್ವಾಗ ಸ್ವಗ ಸ್ವಾಗ ಸ್ವ ਹੈ ਜਾਣਾਬਾਜ਼ੀ ਸ਼ੁਕਤਾਜ਼ਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਦੇ ਬਾਰਿਬਾਜ਼ਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਦ ॥ रिज्योगार ह॰स्टर भियामसीराम

ನ#ಲ(៣. ಲಿ°#೭(೬೪. ए४७१० गाध्यार्थ रुत्रश्रीणााश्य ज्ञाार्थम Negligent conduct with respect to animal.

291. Whoever knowingly or negligently omits to take such measures with any animal in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life, or any probable danger of grievous hurt from such animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

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

Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.

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

Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.

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.

(2) Whoever—

- (a) sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or in any manner puts into circulation, or for purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation, makes, produces or has in his possession any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation or figure or any other obscene object whatsoever in whatever manner; or
- (b) imports, exports or conveys any obscene object for any of the purposes aforesaid, or knowing or having reason to believe that such object will be sold, let to hire, distributed or publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation; or
- (c) takes part in or receives profits from any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such obscene objects are, for any of the purposes aforesaid, made produced, purchased, kept, imported, exported, conveyed, publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation; or
- (d) advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever that any person is engaged or is ready to engage in any act which is an offence under this section, or that any such obscene object can be procured from or through any person; or
 - (e) offers or attempts to do any act which is an offence under this section,

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

Exception.—This section does not extend to—

- (a) any book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting, representation or figure—
 - (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

ਲਥਾ[©] ਸਾਸ਼ ਸਾਸ[©]ਦ ਲਥਾਨਨ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਬੀ<u>ਚਲੀ</u> ਇਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਆਰੰਨੇ ਜਿਲ੍ਹੀ ਸਾਹਿਤੀ មនទ. ២៥គ្នា មានចេញ មា

हर्म गिष्ठण्याध्यापः स्ट्रेयम् स्ट्राम्य स्ट्रेस्टर्म ੀगमर्रोम स्थापार्वमण १९ प्राप्त होणा \mathbf{r} प्रार्थ स्थापाम सार्थ्यण प्रोथण थींवर्ण प्रमण त्थांम सम्भाधिष्य .**२२२** ॥ तर्र शील एत्यण यत्यं अर्थ रुयं रुयं रुयं स्थापार्थ स्थापार्थ सार्थित सार्थ प्रस्थापार्थ स्थापार्थ स्थापार्थ सार्थ स्थापार्थ स्थापार्थ सार्थ स्थापार्थ स्थापार्थ सार्थ स्थापार्थ सार्थ स्थापार्थ सार्थ स्थापार्थ सार्थ सार्य सार्थ सार्य सार्थ सार्थ सार्थ सार्य सार्य सार्य सार्य सार्थ सार्थ सार्थ सार्य सार्य सार्य सार्य सार्थ सार्थ सार्य सा

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- (c) स्वेष्ण प्रतेष्ठ ए४<u>४४१ वा केर</u>४४ विच तर्षेष्ठ तर्षण व्याप्त व्यापत व्यापत
- (d) ਜਵਿਧਾ ਤਾਧਾ ਨਾਘਾ ਹਾਲ ਘਾਲਾ ਘਾਲਾ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਜਦੇਸ਼ ਕੁੱਧ ਜਦੇਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਹੈ ਸ਼ਿਰੂ ਹੈ ਸ਼ਿ

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24 of 1958.

(ii) which is kept or used bona fide for religious purposes;

(b) any representation sculptured, engraved, painted or otherwise represented on or in—

- (i) any ancient monument within the meaning of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958; or
- (ii) any temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols, or kept or used for any religious purpose.
- 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.

Sale, etc., of obscene objects to child.

296. Whoever, to the annoyance of others,—

Obscene acts and songs.

- (a) does any obscene act in any public place; or
- (b) sings, recites or utters any obscene song, ballad or words, in or near any public place,

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

297. (1) Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not being a State lottery or a lottery authorised by the State Government, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Keeping lottery office.

(2) Whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear from doing anything for the benefit of any person, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number or figure in any such lottery, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

CHAPTER XVI

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION

298. Whoever destroys, damages or defiles any place of worship, or any object held sacred by any class of persons with the intention of thereby insulting the religion of any class of persons or with the knowledge that any class of persons is likely to consider such destruction, damage or defilement as an insult to their religion, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Injuring or defiling place of worship with intent to insult religion of any class.

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.

Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs.

300. Whoever voluntarily causes disturbance to any assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship, or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Disturbing religious assembly.

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९९ खटेलुमर मर्राच करण करण हे इसके आए<u>न प्राप्त</u> का अध्यात हे कर साम करण हो हो है है के अध्यात करण है है है के अध्य ,ਹਲ਼ਾਈਤ ਕੀਤਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਿਲੀ ਜਸਲ ਜਾਂਦਸ ਰਨ ਰਾਜ਼ਿਲ ਲਵਾੜੇ ਜਨੂਸ ਕਿਲ ਲਈ ਦੇਸ਼ ਹਨੂੰ ਸਾਂਜ਼ਿਸ ਹਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਿਲ ਲਗਾਮਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਹਨ चामलीगामा मराम हर्रर हाजरभगाग्रन्त हसूर्व भन्यत रित्र किरवाँउ हर्वम प्राच्चावर्ष प्राप्टम गा<u>वर</u>भा राष्ट्रम प्राप्टम ॥ ग्रेनामा पार्चेर जूरुअत्रमणञ्च रह्म विशास पार्थिक प्रजूप प्रतिमा प्रजूर्थो हेन्द्र

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र्वणीम साधिरेत , एकाचन्या राधान्त्रमण राधान्त्रमण स्थापन साधिरेत एका मन्यण तर्वणीम हमार्चेष्ठ (अ) चिर्ण्ड दिनापा याध्यत्र प्रत्याच सार्वे माध्यत्य सार्ये सार्वे माध्यत्य सार्वे सार्वे सार्ये सार्ये सार्ये सार्ये सार्वे सार्वे स שור אישוא אישוא אישוא אישוא אישוא אישוא פאר פאשריי אישוא שווידא פאר באיש אישוא אישוא אישוא אישוא אישוא אישוא אי ਹਨੂਲਕੀਸ਼ ਭਕੜੇ ਬਲੇ ਬਲਵਮਾਗਣਾਵ ਬਦੜੇ ਘੇਜ਼ ਘੀਆੀਰ ਸੰਸ਼ਰੂ ,ੀਕਬਰਘਾੰਤ ਡੂਲਾਘਾਵਜ਼ਾਸ ਜਤੰਦ ਬਹਲਾਲ <u>ਆਖਲ</u>ਦਰ ਬਹਾਲੇ ਲਦਮਜ਼ਾਸ मॅंभेगा जाताप्ति॥

立といる。 Xom Xoi

ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗಳು ಸುಮಾರ್ಯಕ್ಷಣೆಗಳು ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್ಗೆ ಕ್ರಿಸ್ಟರ್

गा<u>भ</u>रु४७ उप्टर'5 गार्ड'नर्टर ४५७ँट,प्रज्ञण हुर्मभिद गारंपारचारमण तर्णोम गामण ग्रहणिख हुरपारमण भ'गा होभिंट ीगदल्दम १००४ रहाए आ अप्टर्स्ट ४५५ प्रजन्यार्क- अन्पार्म, ४५५ एक ५५ मुगारा ५५ मुगारा ५५ मा १५५ । । । ਗਿਆਸ਼ਗ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਨ ਹਨ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਨ ਹਨ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਹਨ ਹਨ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ॥ ਹਿਆੀ ਸਾ ਵਾਲਲੇ ਪ੍ਰੀਸ਼ਾਲੀ ਅਤੇ ਦਰੰਜ਼ ਹਟਾੰਸ

ಕ್ರುಪ್ತ ಪ್ರಾಟ್ಟ್ ಪ್ರಸ್ತ್ರವಿಕ್ಕ एउदर्ज गाञ्चरहरूर ಗಿರ್ಸ್ಅನ್ ಹುರುವರ್ ೱঌ৶৻ৣ৻৻ ርዲ<u>ን</u>ፀጡ መመጀጻ

шжуш шक्रेंडर प्रेप्तनदेश्हार देशेंट, प्रेंगेंट ए४एकार шफर, ए४एकार प्रकार ए४एकार खर प्रेर साविश्राण ,ਹਟਾੰਡਾ ਸਾਜ਼ਡ ਜਪਜ਼ ਝਲੇ ਝਡਾਵਮਾਸਭਾਵ ਝੜੜੇ ਜਵਡ ਵਿਸ, ਲ਼ਝਾਤਮਾਵ ਝਹਾੱਵ-ਹਾਭਾੰਡ ਸਾਖ਼ਾਲਨ ਝਹਾੱਵ-ਹਾਭਾੰਡ ਬਰੀਅਝਨੜੇ ਝਟਾੰਡ ।। ਹਾਜੀਆਂ ਵਾਲੇਨ ਹਲਾਂ ਹੈਤੇ ਜਾਣਾ ਘਟੀਜ਼ਾ ਘਟੀਜ਼ਾ ਘਟੀਜ਼ਾ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਰੂ ਜਾਣਾ ਲੋਤ ਜਾਣਾ ਲੋਤ ਜਾਣਾ ਲੋਤ ਜਾਣਾ ਲੋਤ

गिरणाध्याध्या प्रधासि ්<u>ව</u>ෙද්ව ⊞වසර ಕ್ಷು ಕ್ಷಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕ್ಷಮಾತ್ರಕ್ಕೆ ಕ ী୩ଟ¢୯୷ ସଞ୍ଛ୍ୟ - ସଞ୍ଚ୍ୟ रेज्ञलीगाणी र्रेफ्नटे॰एलिए നാണ്മ മാമപ്പുര व्यक्टिंग्ड प्रश्नामा ॥

%-00. ਸ਼ਾਹੇਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਾਧਿਐਂਨ ਘੁਸ਼ਟ ਰੇਨਟਾਗਿਆਂ ਘੁਐਨਤ ਰੇਨਟਾਗਿ ਰੇਨਲਐਂਜ, ਟੁਖ<u>ਐਂਜ</u> ਰੇਨਟਾਗਿਆਂ ਘੁਐਨਤ ਡੱਖਸਿਲੀਗ ड्रक दर्धीम रीभोण रथणाय उदर्क रिपन लेम रुप मर्जिय रुपम महोम रिपिष्ट पार्य एवर पार्य गायत क्राप्पार्य प्राप्त प्रजा यस हेन्नर ज्वाम कार्य हेर स्थान विकार से साम विकार से हिन्दू प्रमान स्थान के साम कार्य होता है जिस कार्य ॥ दर्रर ष्ट्रीगार

ਰੇਨਟੀਂਘਾ ਪਿਤਨਤ ॥ ष्रीगार ष्रभाष्यमा जनानीम Trespassing on burial places, etc.

301. Whoever, with the intention of wounding the feelings of any person, or of insulting the religion of any person, or with the knowledge that the feelings of any person are likely to be wounded, or that the religion of any person is likely to be insulted thereby, commits any trespass in any place of worship or on any place of sepulchre, or any place set apart for the performance of funeral rites or as a depository for the remains of the dead, or offers any indignity to any human corpse, or causes disturbance to any persons assembled for the performance of funeral ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound religious feelings of any person.

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

CHAPTER XVII

OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

Of theft

Theft.

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

Explanation 1.—A thing so long as it is attached to the earth, not being movable property, is not the subject of theft; but it becomes capable of being the subject of theft as soon as it is severed from the earth.

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

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

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

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

Illustrations.

- (a) A cuts down a tree on Z's ground, with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of Z's possession without Z's consent. Here, as soon as A has severed the tree in order to such taking, he has committed theft.
- (b) A puts a bait for dogs in his pocket, and thus induces Z's dog to follow it. Here, if A's intention be dishonestly to take the dog out of Z's possession without Z's consent. A has committed theft as soon as Z's dog has begun to follow A.
- (c) A meets a bullock carrying a box of treasure. He drives the bullock in a certain direction, in order that he may dishonestly take the treasure. As soon as the bullock begins to move, A has committed theft of the treasure.
- (d) A being Z's servant, and entrusted by Z with the care of Z's plate, dishonestly runs away with the plate, without Z's consent. A has committed theft.
- (e) Z, going on a journey, entrusts his plate to A, the keeper of a warehouse, till Z shall return. A carries the plate to a goldsmith and sells it. Here the plate was not in Z's possession. It could not therefore be taken out of Z's possession, and A has not committed theft, though he may have committed criminal breach of trust.

र्वेड°न प्रषटमणीय टेषकूट प्र4गा पणीटप्रीयह ॥

នួសយាតុអាយ កំព័រ, ១០១៩១ រាយ ១០ភពវា ឧបយាយ ១០១៩កំព័រ នួយ ១០ភពវា ឧଟ បារអាយ នៅយាតាយ កំពេញ នួសយាតុអាយ ឧបយាត្រ នួស្ស នួសយាតុកំពុំ នួសយាតុកំពុំ នួសយាតុកំពុំ នួសយាតុកំពុំ នួសយាតុកំពុំ នួសយាតុកំពុំ នួសយាតុកំពុំ នួសយាតុកំពុំ នួសយាតុកំពុំ នួសសយាធុរា ប្រសាស សង្គារ សង្គា

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%0%. (९) ਘਾਟੇ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਨੇਸ਼ਲ ਨੇਸ਼ਲ ਹੈ ਤੇਸ਼ਲ ਹੈ

ਾਹਦੁਕਾਂਗਾਰ ਮੰਗਾਗਾ ९-गार्थ ਘੁਸ਼ ਰੱਟੂਘੁਕ ਰੱੱਝ ਘੁੰਨਤ ਰਾਘਤ ਲੇਕਤ ਘੁੰਨਤ ਸ਼ੁਕੂ ਨੁਝਾ। ਜ਼ਿਤਾ ਘੁੰਨਤਾ; ਘੁਕੁਸ ਘੁੰਨਟਸ਼ਘਾ ਸ਼ਾਨੀ ਰੱਟਘੁਕੁਸ਼ਾਂ ਵਿਧਾਨਦ ਸ਼ਾਰਾਤਕੀ ਲੇਸ਼ਦ ਹੁਦਸ਼ਘਾ ਭਗੇੰਦਤਸ਼ਾ। ਸ਼ਿਰੇਖ ਨੀਤ ਲੇਤ॥

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- (c) AU त्रष्ट गुमार्ग क<u>णण</u> सम्प्रक्षित्र अप चार्ये॥ सार्ये॥ सार्ये॥ सुरूप्त क्षेत्र हुन्य अप का व्याप्त स्वर्धे हुन्य अप त्राप्त स्वर्धे हुन्य हुन्य स्वर्धे हुन्य स्वर्थे हुन्य स्वर्धे हुन्य स्वर्थे स्वर्थे स्वर्धे हुन्य स्वर्थे स्वर्थे स्वर्धे हुन्य स्वर्धे हुन्य स्वर्धे स्वर्थे स्वर्ये स्वर्थे स्वर्थे स्वर्ये स्वर्ये स्वर्थे स्वर्थे स्वर्थे स्वर्थे स्
- (d) A ਘਾਨੀ Zਾਲੀ ਨਾਜ਼ਤਾਦ ਦਾ ਨਾਸ਼ਟਾ, ਘਾਜ਼ਨਾਜ਼ Zਦ Zਾਲੀ ਸਾਟਾ ਖ਼ਾਹ ਸਾਫ਼ਤਾ ਹਾਂ ਸਾਫ਼ਤਾ ਹਾਂ ਸਾਫ਼ਤਾ ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੋ ਹੋ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੋ ਹੋ ਹੋ ਹੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੋ ਹੋ ਹੈ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੋ ਹੋ ਹੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੋ ਹੋ ਹੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੋ ਹੋ ਹੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹੈ
- (e) ZC ភាយកម ឃកស កម្មចិត្តប, ZC ភាពយាវ និធ្លាន ក្នុងយ៉ា រា<u>រក</u>ម ឃុស កស្និម្ចាស់ ឃក ហិមេខិម្ចាស់ ស្គាល់ ប្រជាធិប្រាស់ ស្គាល់ ប្រជាធិប្រាស់ ស្គាល់ ប្រជាធិប្រាស់ ស្គាល់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ស្គាល់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ស្គាល់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ស្គាល់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ស្គាល់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បសិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្រាស់ ប្រជាធិប្រាសិប្បាសិប្បាស់ ប្រជាធិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្រាសិប្បាសិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្រាសិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្រាសិប្ប ប្រជាធិប្រាសិប្បសិស្ស ប្រាសិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្រាសិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្រាសិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្រាសិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្រាសិប្ប ប្រាសិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្រាសិប្បសិស្ស ប្រជាធិប្រាសិប្បស

- (f) A finds a ring belonging to Z on a table in the house which Z occupies. Here the ring is in Z's possession, and if A dishonestly removes it, A commits theft.
- (g) A finds a ring lying on the highroad, not in the possession of any person. A, by taking it, commits no theft, though he may commit criminal misappropriation of property.
- (h) A sees a ring belonging to Z lying on a table in Z's house. Not venturing to misappropriate the ring immediately for fear of search and detection, A hides the ring in a place where it is highly improbable that it will ever be found by Z, with the intention of taking the ring from the hiding place and selling it when the loss is forgotten. Here A, at the time of first moving the ring, commits theft.
- (i) A delivers his watch to Z, a jeweler, to be regulated. Z carries it to his shop. A, not owing to the jeweler any debt for which the jeweler might lawfully detain the watch as a security, enters the shop openly, takes his watch by force out of Z's hand, and carries it away. Here A, though he may have committed criminal trespass and assault, has not committed theft, in as much as what he did was not done dishonestly.
- (*j*) If A owes money to Z for repairing the watch, and if Z retains the watch lawfully as a security for the debt, and A takes the watch out of Z's possession, with the intention of depriving Z of the property as a security for his debt, he commits theft, in as much as he takes it dishonestly.
- (k) Again, if A, having pawned his watch to Z, takes it out of Z's possession without Z's consent, not having paid what he borrowed on the watch, he commits theft, though the watch is his own property in as much as he takes it dishonestly.
- (1) A takes an article belonging to Z out of Z's possession without Z's consent, with the intention of keeping it until he obtains money from Z as a reward for its restoration. Here A takes dishonestly; A has therefore committed theft.
- (m) A, being on friendly terms with Z, goes into Z's library in Z's absence, and takes away a book without Z's express consent for the purpose merely of reading it, and with the intention of returning it. Here, it is probable that A may have conceived that he had Z's implied consent to use Z's book. If this was A's impression, A has not committed theft.
- (n) A asks charity from Z's wife. She gives A money, food and clothes, which A knows to belong to Z her husband. Here it is probable that A may conceive that Z's wife is authorised to give away alms. If this was A's impression, A has not committed theft.
- (*o*) A is the paramour of Z's wife. She gives a valuable property, which A knows to belong to her husband Z, and to be such property as she has no authority from Z to give. If A takes the property dishonestly, he commits theft.
- (p) A, in good faith, believing property belonging to Z to be A's own property, takes that property out of Z's possession. Here, as A does not take dishonestly, he does not commit theft.
- (2) Whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both and in case of second or subsequent conviction of any person under this section, he shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to five years and with fine:

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

- (h) AC Zष्णि त्रमाण जंकर मत्याज Zष्णि त्रक्रेण प्यम तेंष्ठ ख्रित्र ॥ उदि प्यम्त्रण त्रेष्ठिण्याण दिवापर सिवाम प्रोत्रहरू त्र प्राप्त प्राप्त
- (i) AC π ភិប្រាយៅ គឺដាំ យត្ត 2x° កដ ឃុំ ភិប្បាយ x ភិប្បាយ x ភិប្បាយ គឺ នេះ គឺ x ភិប្បាយ x
- (j) រាមពាំគ្រេម AC អមាំ យត្ថ ហះមបនគេតែមាញ Z5 ហះ។ ថវិទ ភិមានតៅ, យកល្យា រាមពីគ្រេម ZC អមាំ យត្ថ ហះយន្ទិច យត្ថគេ ហះឃ្លាំ អេច ឃុំ ប្រ ឃ ប្រ ឃុំ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រឃាំ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រស្លាំ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃព្ធ ប្រ ឃ្លាំ ប
- (k) यम् जल्प, खाधामिष्ठ AC मिन्याचा सिधा यज्ञू उज्र उत्प्रेष्ट सम्वर्ध म्हण्यज्ञ, याधा यप्रेष्ठ सेञ्चल्प याधा दौराष्ट्र प्राप्त क्ष्या सिधा प्रति प्

- (o) A प्रात्ती प्राप्ता एक हम जा कि प्राप्त सम्भाविष्य । स्वेष्ण समन द्रेम्बर टिस्म स्वाप्त सम्भाविष्य । क्ष्रे हस्त हे हस्त विष्य हम्म प्राप्त हे हस्त हस्त हिंद हिंद हम प्राप्त हम अप अप उभाग कि स्वाप्त हम स
- (p) AU, EU रुखता, राष्ट्री चर्णेंग्ठ ग्राभे खब्र Aार्ग सलेगा ग्राभेंभ्य म रुखता, ग्राभेंभ्य खब्र राष्ट्री साम्रेजित (व) अप , AU तेथल हें से साम्रेज ग्राभेंभ्य हें से स्वाप्त हैं से स्वाप्त हैं से स्वाप्त हैं से साम्रेज साम्रेज स्वाप्त हैं से साम्रेज साम्रेज साम्रेज साम्रेज साम्रेज साम्रेज हैं से साम्रेज सा

ਹਜ਼ਾਹ ਨਾਹਾਂ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਸੰਗਾਲ ਸੰਗਾਲ ਸੰਗਾਲ ਸੰਗਾਲ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਦੇ

Snatching.

- **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.
- (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.

Theft in a dwelling house, or means of transportation or place of worship, etc.

- **305**. Whoever commits theft—
- (a) in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or used for the custody of property; or
 - (b) of any means of transport used for the transport of goods or passengers; or
- (c) of any article or goods from any means of transport used for the transport of goods or passengers; or
 - (d) of idol or icon in any place of worship; or
 - (e) of any property of the Government or of a local authority,

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

Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master.

Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint in order to committing of

theft.

- **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.
- **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.

Illustrations.

- (a) A commits theft on property in Z's possession; and while committing this theft, he has a loaded pistol under his garment, having provided this pistol for the purpose of hurting Z in case Z should resist. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- (b) A picks Z's pocket, having posted several of his companions near him, in order that they may restrain Z, if Z should perceive what is passing and should resist, or should attempt to apprehend A. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

Of extortion

Extortion.

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.

Illustrations.

- (a) A threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Z unless Z gives him money. He thus induces Z to give him money. A has committed extortion.
- (b) A threatens Z that he will keep Z's child in wrongful confinement, unless Z will sign and deliver to A a promissory note binding Z to pay certain monies to A. Z signs and delivers the note. A has committed extortion.
- (c) A threatens to send club-men to plough up Z's field unless Z will sign and deliver to B a bond binding Z under a penalty to deliver certain produce to B, and thereby induces Z to sign and deliver the bond. A has committed extortion.

गाएँ४ टेप्पगार ॥

- **%03**. (९) ភ្នម់២୪ ភិភិនុហា, ភ្លួន្តា រើបនាធ្វើក្រុម ក្រុម ក្រុម
- (%) न्यामा पार्टी प्राप्त हेन्स हेन्स हेन्स हेन्स हेन्स हेन्स हेन्स हेन्स प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त हेन्स प्राप्त हेन्स हेन्स होना प्राप्त हेन्स प्राप्त हेन्स होना प्राप्त हेन्स होना होने होना होने स्वाप्त होने स्वाप्त

द्रम चस्त्र, ए४<u>७९</u>॥ ग्राद्याच-ग्राद्याचानी ग्राद्याच-ग्राद्याचानी ग्राद्याचानी ग्याचानी ग्राद्याचानी ग्राद्याचानी ग्राद्याचानी ग्राद्याचानी ग्राद्

- ୪୯୯ ଅଟଣ ଆଟଅର୍ବରୁ ସମ୍ମ ୪ମ୍ଲ୍ୟୀର୍ଥ ଅ. ବଠୟ
- (a) ਨ੍ਰਸ਼ ਘੁਜ਼ਣਾ ਘੁਲਾ ਕਾਲ ਅਤੇ ਘੁਲਾ ਹਾਲ ਹਾਲ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿੰਘ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਾਂ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਲਾ ਹੈ ਦ
- - (d) देऽ দুর্দারাদ িদ্রা আমত আত্রুর দুর্রার্থ ৫২<u>৮৭</u> দে তাল্যার ৮২৮ দের
- हरं र राज्य प्रस्त्र हेस्र राज्य प्रस्ता हत्या विधाय क्षेण हत्या विधाय विधा

एमट गा सुरेग्राह

CHC》

ਲਣਾਘਾਣਜ਼ਾ आरा॰ मा<u>भिर</u> हें हा जा स्थाप उत्यान उत्याम प्रताम प्रताम हें हुए से सम्भाम हिन्द स्थाप हि

- (b) AC ZS मांजिनिटी सन्नित्त मिळ्या प्राप्त हेटी हिन्ने साथ कार्य स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वाप्त स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्वापत स्य
- (c) AC ZC त्रुस्तराण ग्राधिण<u>रूष</u> हर्मा <u>खट</u>र-सःष्टणीणरू Zखा टिंगूणरु टें त्रोत्तर देशणा खटा त्रेतर खाँत्रवा पस्णूण Bरू प्राधिण प्रत्यापण ग्राधित त्रेंशण प्रसाण सम्बद्ध Zखा सभी टेंपर रोष्ट्र सम्बद्ध मार्थिण प्रत्या सणीट Zग्रू त्रुस्तराण ग्राधिर प्रसण्ण रोष्ट्र प्रमु ग्राधिक प्रसणी अस्ति प्रसण प्रत्या प्रसण प्रत्या प्रसण प्रत्या प्रसणीय स्वया प्रत्या प्रसणीय स्वया प्रत्या प्रमणीय स्वया प्रत्या प्रसणीय स्वया स्वया प्रसणीय स्वया स्वया प्रसणीय स्वया स्वय

- (d) A, by putting Z in fear of grievous hurt, dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal to a blank paper and deliver it to A. Z signs and delivers the paper to A. Here, as the paper so signed may be converted into a valuable security. A has committed extortion.
- (e) A threatens Z by sending a message through an electronic device that "Your child is in my possession, and will be put to death unless you send me one lakh rupees." A thus induces Z to give him money. A has committed extortion.
- (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.
- (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.
- (4) Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts or attempts to put any person in fear of death or of grievous hurt to that person or to any other, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (5) Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear of death or of grievous hurt to that person or to any other, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (6) Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts or attempts to put any person in fear of an accusation, against that person or any other, of having committed, or attempted to commit, an offence punishable with death or with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (7) Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear of an accusation against that person or any other, of having committed or attempted to commit any offence punishable with death, or with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, or of having attempted to induce any other person to commit such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Of robbery and dacoity

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

Robbery.

- (2) Theft is robbery if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by the theft, the offender, for that end voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint.
- (3) Extortion is robbery if the offender, at the time of committing the extortion, is in the presence of the person put in fear, and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint to that person or to some other person, and, by so putting in fear, induces the person so put in fear then and there to deliver up the thing extorted.

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

Illustrations.

(a) A holds Z down, and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes, without Z's consent. Here A has committed theft, and, in order to the committing of that theft, has voluntarily caused wrongful restraint to Z. A has therefore committed robbery.

- खिण स्वेष्ण प्रतिष्ठ प्रतिष्
- हा अर प्राप्त करा प्राप्त करा प्राप्त कार्य प्राप्त कार्य प्राप्त कार्य कार्य प्राप्त कार्य कार्य प्राप्त कार्य कार्य
- (%) ਸ਼ਾਹੰਧਾਨਜਸ਼ਾਹ ਟ 4 ਸ਼ਾਹੰਸ਼ਾਹ ਤਬਾਹੰਬਾ ਤੁਲਧਾਰਜਸ਼ਾਹ ਟ 4 ਸ਼ਾਹੰਬਾ (4) ਸ਼ਾਹੰਬਾ ਹਨ ਤਬਾਹੰਬਾ ਸਾਲਲਧਾਰਜਸ਼ਾਹ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਤਬਾਹੰਬਾ ਤਿਸ਼ ਹਨ ਤਬਾਹੰਬਾ ਸਾਲਲਧਾਰਜਸ਼ਾਹ ਸੁਰੂਤ ਤਿਸ਼ ਹੈ ਸ਼ਾਲਲਧਾਰਜਸ਼ਾਹ ਸੁਰੂਤ ਤਿਸ਼ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਲਲਧਾਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਸਾਲਲਧਾਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ਼ਾਲਲਧਾਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ਼ਾਲਲਧਾਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਸਾਲਲਧਾਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਸ਼ਾਲਲਧਾਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਸਿੰਗਰਸ਼ਾਹ ਸਿੰਗਰਸ਼ਾ
- (ቀ) \mathbf{W} បំពុះគេ \mathbf{W} $\mathbf{$
- ਸੰਬੰਜ ੀਯਾਨੀਨ ਸੰਬੰਜ ਵਧਾਦਨਜ਼ੀ ਜੀਜ਼ਜ਼ਦ ਸਲਾਵੰਦਰ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਰਵੰਦਰੀਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਵਧਾਵਨਜ਼ਦ ਨਵੰਦਰੀਜ਼ ਹਜ਼ਦਾ ਨਜ਼ਾਹੰਦਰ (ਲ) ਸੰਬੰਜ ਹਜ਼ਦਰ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਜਵੰਜ ਲੋਕ ਰਿਲ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਜਵੰਜ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਜਵੰਜ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਜਵੰਜ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਜਵੰਜ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜੀਜ਼ਨਾ ਹਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਜਿਲ੍ਹ

दु४ ॐ४ प्रस्लूण जूभेष्ट-प्ररिष्ट्यीणी सॐणज

, २०%. (९) टर्फ करूर प्रमाण हरू प्रमाण हरू हें अ

्रकेष्ट्र ॥

- (%) ന न स्वयं केत्रवर्णा सिर्णिश्वसीएँ जैव सिर्णिश्वसीय एक प्रति हैं जिन्न सिर्णिश्वसीय सिर्णि

(a) AC Z $_{
m M}$ ਟਸ਼ਜ਼ੀ, ਘੁਜ਼ਨੂੰ $_{
m M}$ আঠ ਹੈਤਲ ਨੇੜਲ $_{
m M}$ ਹੈ ਪਾ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ਸ਼ਹੀ ਵੀ ਦੇਖਰ ਨੇਲਗੀ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਦੇਖਰ ਨੇਲਗੀ ਹੈ ਦੇਖਰ ਹੈ ਦੇਖਰ ਨੇਲਗੀ ਹੈ ਦੇਖਰ ਹੋ ਦੇਖਰ ਹੋ ਦੇਖਰ ਹੈ ਦੇਖਰ ਹੈ ਦੇਖਰ ਹੈ ਦੇਖਰ ਹੈ ਦੇਖਰ ਹੈ ਦੇਖਰ ਹੋ ਦੇਖਰ ਹੈ ਦੇਖਰ ਹੋ ਦੇ

- (b) A meets Z on the high road, shows a pistol, and demands Z's purse. Z, in consequence, surrenders his purse. Here A has extorted the purse from Z by putting him in fear of instant hurt, and being at the time of committing the extortion in his presence. A has therefore committed robbery.
- (c) A meets Z and Z's child on the high road. A takes the child, and threatens to fling it down a precipice, unless Z delivers his purse. Z, in consequence, delivers his purse. Here A has extorted the purse from Z, by causing Z to be in fear of instant hurt to the child who is there present. A has therefore committed robbery on Z.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- **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.
- (2) Whoever commits dacoity shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (3) If any one of five or more persons, who are conjointly committing dacoity, commits murder in so committing dacoity, every one of those persons shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (4) Whoever makes any preparation for committing dacoity, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (5) Whoever is one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (6) Whoever belongs to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- **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.
- **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.

Dacoity.

Robbery, or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.

Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.

- ,उद[°]ण रूँ म गिगिस एउ । विशेष होण प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त में अर संस्वा प्राप्त प्त प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्र प्राप्
- (c) AC प्राप्ति व सहजात Z प्रस्तुण प्राप्ति प्

- (१) ਤੁੱਖ ਨਾੱਟਰ ਨਾੰਖਰੀ ਨੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਘਾਨ ਘੁਸ਼ਨਾਘਾਨ ਨੇ ਸਨ। ਨੇ ਜ਼ਿੰਪਰ ਨੇ ਲਈ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਹਮ ਪੁਰਤਾ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਹਮ ਘੁਸ਼ਨ ਦੇ ਨੇ ਇਕ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਹਮ ਪੁਰਤਾ ਸੰਗਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਮ ਦ
- គម្បាបាយ ,វិនភេទកេច្ចាប៉ា សមាជា គម្រាប់ ស ប្រភេទកាយ (%) នេះ ប្រភេទកាយ (%) នេះ ប្រភេទកាយ (%) នេះ ប្រភេទកាយ (%) នេះ ប្រភេទកាយ ប្រភេទកាយ ក្រុម នេះ ប្រភេទកាយ នេះ ប្រភេទកាយ ក្រុម ក្រុម នេះ ប្រភេទកាយ ក្រុម ប្រភេទកាយ ក្រុម ក

- លេឃ ខែតណ៍ស បអាឃ ខេយាមអា រ៉ាមនា១ ត រាធសាលអា រ<u>ាមខេ</u>សប ណ៍អា ៩ មេ ខែ ខែ ខេស ខេស បារាធ្លាស មក្សាមែ**ឃ** (%) ខេម ប្រសិស ប្រភព្វិស ប្រភព្វិស រ៉ាមសាល រូវបានមាន ១៩ ប្រភព្វិស បានសិស ប្រភព្វិស បានសិស បានសិស ប្រភព្វិស បានសិស ប្រភព្វិស បានសិស បានស

- ਟੰਡੀਜ਼ ਲਾੱਹ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਜਿਸ਼ਾਂ ਘਾਜ਼ਾਂ ਦਾ ਹੈ ਹਨੇ ਲੱਜ ਜਿਸ਼ਾਂ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਹੈ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਜਿਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਹੈ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਜੁਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਲੁਲ੍ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਦੇ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਦੇ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਦੇ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਦੇ ਲਾਹੁਜ਼ ਲਾਹ

॥ श्टित्रध्याञ्ज

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.

Punishment for belonging to gang of robbers, etc.

Of criminal misappropriation of property

314. Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any movable property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years and with fine.

Dishonest misappropriation of property.

Illustrations.

- (a) A takes property belonging to Z out of Z's possession, in good faith believing at the time when he takes it, that the property belongs to himself. A is not guilty of theft; but if A, after discovering his mistake, dishonestly appropriates the property to his own use, he is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (b) A, being on friendly terms with Z, goes into Z's library in Z's absence, and takes away a book without Z's express consent. Here, if A was under the impression that he had Z's implied consent to take the book for the purpose of reading it, A has not committed theft. But, if A afterwards sells the book for his own benefit, he is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (c) A and B, being, joint owners of a horse. A takes the horse out of B's possession, intending to use it. Here, as A has a right to use the horse, he does not dishonestly misappropriate it. But, if A sells the horse and appropriates the whole proceeds to his own use, he is guilty of an offence under this section.

Explanation 1.—A dishonest misappropriation for a time only is a misappropriation within the meaning of this section.

Illustration.

A finds a Government promissory note belonging to Z, bearing a blank endorsement. A, knowing that the note belongs to Z, pledges it with a banker as a security for a loan, intending at a future time to restore it to Z. A has committed an offence under this section.

Explanation 2.—A person who finds property not in the possession of any other person, and takes such property for the purpose of protecting it for, or of restoring it to, the owner, does not take or misappropriate it dishonestly, and is not guilty of an offence; but he is guilty of the offence above defined, if he appropriates it to his own use, when he knows or has the means of discovering the owner, or before he has used reasonable means to discover and give notice to the owner and has kept the property a reasonable time to enable the owner to claim it.

What are reasonable means or what is a reasonable time in such a case, is a question of fact.

It is not necessary that the finder should know who is the owner of the property, or that any particular person is the owner of it; it is sufficient if, at the time of appropriating it, he does not believe it to be his own property, or in good faith believe that the real owner cannot be found.

Illustrations.

- (a) A finds a rupee on the high road, not knowing to whom the rupee belongs, A picks up the rupee. Here A has not committed the offence defined in this section.
- (b) A finds a letter on the road, containing a bank-note. From the direction and contents of the letter he learns to whom the note belongs. He appropriates the note. He is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (c) A finds a cheque payable to bearer. He can form no conjecture as to the person who has lost the cheque. But the name of the person, who has drawn the cheque, appears. A

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ਰੈੱਟਨਾਪਿਸ਼ਲੀ ਘਲਹੀ

ग्रामा भारमा जिल्ला प्रमान कार्य का प्रमान का कार्य का स्थाप कार्य का अपने कार्य का अपने कार्य का अपने कार्य क

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- (a) AC ZC सग्रा प्रोफेड ग्रारें पज़ Zार्खा सग्रा प्रोफेड सहम प्रज्ञाणी टाँफ, स्रोप्राट टाँफीड स्प्रम प्रज्ञ प्रहर देटड उहन से उहते प्राप्त कर संगोधिक हुत है के समित से अपने स्वेच के स्वाप्त करें है अपने सित से अपने सित से अपने सि । ਨੂੰ ਵਖ਼ਸ ਗਿਲਨੂੰ
- (b) A, Zf m ਟf mਟਲ ਟf mਟਲ ਸ਼ਰੀ ਰੈੱਕਟ, Z ਨੇੜਕਰ ਜ਼f mਜਨ Zf mੀ ਰੇਨf gf mਜੀਨ ਸੰਨ, ਘਜ਼ੁਨ੍ਹਾ Zf mੀ ਘਨੇਰ ਨੇੜਕਟ ਰੇਨਰੀਂਡਾ ਘਜ਼ टाँग्रेण्य ॥ सहम प्रलाख, खानांमुमर Aट टेंजनीया प्रज्ञु औरशारी और्ष्वजमार्गिकस्या गुँएर सर्वेषण्ट ZC श्रेष्टाप प्रशेष गुँकेज्य टॅंक्षडर्जा, AC ज्रकेंख्ड ज्रॅंकर्का ॥ प्रज्ञंड, खर्काणमंत्र AC सज्ज्ञंज ज्ञामा स्लेग क्रेंख्ट ज्ञामा स्राम्य ॥ है हर्सम गाउँ र संस जिल्ला जाला जला शाय चर्म जिल्ला हिरा है ।
- (c) A ឃឝのឃ B, の៤ שឝ៤ ਸਾਫ਼ ਸਾਫ਼ਨ ਲਾਹੂਰ ਸਾਫ਼ਨ ਅਲਾ ਸਾਫ਼ਨ ਅਲਾ ਸਾਫ਼ਨ ਅਲਾ ਸਾਫ਼ਨ ਅਲਾ ਸਾਫ਼ਨ ਅਲਾ ਸਾਫ਼ਨ ਅਲਾ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ क्रिंट ५ के प्रत्या प्रत्या सामा के प्रत्या सामा के प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या के प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या के प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्य प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प्रत्या प् प्रेंच प्रत्या महिन दें में प्रत्या मार्ग कराया का प्रत्या महिन होता हुन स्वाप प्रत्या महिन हैं में प्रत्या महिन हैं में प्रत्या प्रत्या महिन हैं में प्रत्या महिन हैं में प्रत्या महिन हैं महि

ीगढ़क उत्तर्क ज्ञानीएक प्राप्तर ज्ञान कार्य के उत्तर्भ हान कार्य के जान कार्य के जान के जान के जान के जान के ज सट्यात्र देश्य प्रसर्टा ॥

AC ZM सभी वैंटर एरभिक्स एर्जिं एर एर सिंह के अपने कि साम की साम की सम्बन्ध कर समित्र कर समित् ॥ °घर्रेल सक्र हम्म हम्म हर्तस विवाध अलाव अलाव अप ॥ विसाद ल्ग्रेंस हम्म प्रसाद उर्देण

ए<u>४५७</u>६ म मा<u>भ प्र</u>कुर प्रमुण ऋए गायिष्य द्वारा गोधिक स्वाप्य हो हो है से प्रमुख स्वाप्य हो हो है से प्रमुख स्वाप्य हो है से प्रमुख स्वाप्य ही करणाम उपार्ट्स उसका है के उसके प्रस्ता प्रस्ता प्रस्ता प्रस्ता प्रस्ता है के उसके स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स टण्ड-उमार्ग सक्षेत्र व्यक्तक सक्षेत्र हैं, ख्राक्षामान स्टेम्पट सक्त सलेगा विश्व लिए एक लिए विश्व का स्वाप्त स ភੰਟੇਰ ए५७६० नैक्षेणएर प्राप्त औसर्वें देंत्र स्प्रमुख, ए५७६० स्प्रेणए स्प्राप्त प्रक्र नैक्षेणएर प्रस्पा नैक्षेणएर प्रमुख ட்டி கொக்க சிக்க கிக்க ॥ ऋमध्य

हमस्या १०४८ हर्ष प्राथम १०४म वर्ष समस्या समस्या वर्ष सम्प्राधिक भावत्व १५५५ हर्ष प्राथम वर्ष समस्या प्रेष्टम प्रसर्टा ॥

,ोकङ<u>भक</u>र के उदर्श प्रग्राम गिर्फा क्रियार्चन एयार्चन ,कमरान राजिल कुम, रमगुर्भाभाष्य ,'कर्ष ँक्रम र्यंत कुठदर्द $\|$ दर्फ प्रंप प्राप्त शिला किरिये हिंद है उपर उपर जार के उपर प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त का क्षेत्र प्राप्त भारत के प्राप्त के प्राप्त के प्राप्त भारत के प्राप्त के प्राप्

ਙਫ਼ੑਲ਼<u>ਲ਼₽</u>°ਲ਼ਫ਼ਲ਼ऻ॔ॻ॥

- (a) AC प्रोचेंचें दमर्राज दमर्राज दम्में प्रस हुँचा, दम्में प्रज सम्ब स्वेटेंं केंत्रहरू देंंकर, AC दुम्में प्रज देंलीनरी ॥ सहस प्रलीज ॥ विक्रेष्ट क्रम र र्वम प्राप्यर्थ प्रचार्थक्रमण क्रीलम मुलन्यल प्र
- ਰੁਹਾ ਹਿੱਤ ਹਾਧਾ ਤੀ ਸਾਲਧਾ ਨਿਸ਼ਦ ਸ਼ਹਿਸ ਸਾਲਦ ਸ਼ਹਿਤ ਸਾਲਦ ਸ਼ਹਿਤ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਹਿਤ ਤੇ ਸਾਲਦ ਸ਼ਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਹੂਤ ਸ਼ਹਿਤ ਹਨ (d) ศ์ส สสส โขโดน ขดนาง โดน นธ์ส แ โอรโดรัช สนส แ สนาย์ส สหสน ਹੱਲਾ। ਜ਼ਿੰਤ ਰੱ॥
- त्यार्थ नामुक्र दर्भणीम र<u>भय</u>ाक्र प्रभाव का प्रभाव प्रभाव प्रभाव का प्रभाव हो स्वया प्रभाव हो स्वया प्रभाव हो स्वया मिन्। मार्थे कि याम्य ।। पर्वे ये प्राप्त होयू हे या मध्य ।। पर्वे वे प्राप्त मार्थे विकास मार्थे विकास ।।

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

- (d) A sees Z drop his purse with money in it. A picks up the purse with the intention of restoring it to Z, but afterwards appropriates it to his own use. A has committed an offence under this section.
- (e) A finds a purse with money, not knowing to whom it belongs; he afterwards discovers that it belongs to Z, and appropriates it to his own use. A is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (f) A finds a valuable ring, not knowing to whom it belongs. A sells it immediately without attempting to discover the owner. A is guilty of an offence under this section.

Dishonest of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death.

315. Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any property, misappropriation knowing that such property was in the possession of a deceased person at the time of that person's 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.

Illustration.

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

Of criminal breach of trust

Criminal breach of trust

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.

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.

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.

19 of 1952.

Illustrations.

(a) A, being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

Аट नैंज सहस्र निष्ण दर्भ गिर्वास प्रत्याम प्रत्याम प्रत्याम साध्य त्राप्त स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स्वाप स हिंदी अर्ट हाया के प्राप्त के कार्य के किरील है हिंदी है के स्वाप्त के किरील है के स्वाप्त के किरील है के सिंद ਰੱਬਾਪਿ ਸ਼ਿਖੇਤ ਰੱ॥

- (d) AC ZC महोमा के उन्ह जान का हो है जह आधार है अह आधार है जह जा जा का विद्याप है के अपने प्राप्त का क्षेत्र प ኤዶቲ。 ။
- (e) Aए നଂगा टೌਸएए ग्रामल सह है....।, सलीखरे सभी वेंर नेफ ब्रहरू मैकः नगर साम्याप सम्प्राप्त सम्प्राप्त सम्प्रा
- (f) AC ਜ਼ਜ਼ਰ ਨੇਜ਼ਰ ਨਕਾੇਸ਼ ਘੁਜ਼ ਵੰ.ਘੀ, ਜ਼ੁਕ ਸ਼ੁਧੂੇ ਆਦਿ ਐਨਰਰ ਨੂੰਕਾ ॥ AC ਜ਼ੁਸ਼ਾ ਘੁਕ ਨੂੰਕਾੇਘਾਦਰ ਐਖਦਕਦ ਹੁਦ ਲਾਂਚਰੀ ॥ A

ីកស្<u>ែក</u>γ πਿΩ ष्ट्रियार्चम जगरम ಸ್ತ್ರಾ ಸ್ವಿ-ವಿಲ ಬ್ರಿಸ್ಟ್ TX,ZC HEH แหลงจ์ส

99.% ਜ਼ੀਘੇਨ ਘਲਦ ਟੈਂਨਲਿਖ਼ਤ ਜ਼ਪਾਸ ਘਲਲ ਟੈਂਨਲਿਖ਼ਤ ਜ਼ਪਾਮ ਨਾੰਘੀਜ਼ ਲਹੀ ਲਹੀ ਜ਼ਿਸ਼ਤ ਦਲ-ਸ਼ਸ਼ ਦਲ ਟੈਂਖ਼ਸਨ ਘਲਾ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ਤ ਦਲ-ਲ *ਬ*ਟर्ਕ 'ऋमधें5 ऋपर्धंत्र गिगर्थम्मण दर्धणीम क्रें5 चार उथ्यत प्राथम गिगश्रयों गिष्ठभाशिक क्रम नामाश्रम गिरुम ਹਕਾਂ ਸਾਨਿਲ ਸਾਰੇਕਲ ਨੂੰ ਦੀ ਸਾਰੇਕਲ ਸਾਰੇਕਲ ਸ਼ਹੀ ਹੋ ਜਾਰੇਜ਼ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਜਾਰੇਜ਼ ਹਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਰੇਜ਼ ਹਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਰੇਜ਼ ਹਨ ਨੂੰ ਸਾਰੇਜ਼ ਹਨ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹੀ ਹਨ ਸ਼ਹੀ ਹਨ ਨੂੰ ਸ਼ਹੀ ਹਨ ਸ FÉH पामलीगामण मध्म ४र्र ४७५४गा७°२ ४ह्मचे मर्ण विरा एत्र एक्रण त्रांगीम ४४ ग्रांचा विरा एउए। क्रपटीस्नाम्भार्थ हेटिएस्ट प्रेप्टन ग्रामिटी, क्रमण्य ०°स्टे-म्रमटेण ग्राहि प्रेप्त, क्रमण्य क्रिमान सिक्ट वैत्रहिश्वर स्यान सेंग र्वेंड सिंप के प्रकृत सेंग र्वेंड सिंप के प्रकृत से सिंप के सिंप के सिंप के सिंप के सिंप के सिंप के ॥ तर्र ४७२४ ॥ उर्र ४७२४ ॥ ।

万でのずむ。ので ||

ZC हक्षरित्रक्ष प्रस्ता ७९२ देंबर लिन्सि ॥ स्वेषाच्या ब्राह्म प्रस्ति एए AC, ल॰एहम प्रत्न प्रलाधिमर देलाएबार्स गण ਟੱਬ ਜਥਿ» ਨਾਲਾ ਅਦਾ ਹੈ ਨਾਲਾ ਤੇ ਸਾਲਿਤ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਦੇ ਇੱਕ ਸ਼ਿਲ੍ਹੇ ਸ यय ४३४८ ॥ स्वामिति ४०३४ मा अवाभिता ॥ अवर्थ था

<u>ಸಗಿಕಿತ</u> ಕಿಲ್ಲಾಗಿ **፲**/፫ 24 ይ

च्ह-जमार्ग ज्यात्रेष पत्र जेत्राचामात्रात्रेश प्रभाव प्रभा हें कर कर का जाय के जाय कि कर कर कर का जाय के जाय क प्राधान स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप प्राधान स्थाप स्थाप

📭 🕫 ചെയ്യ നിയില്ലെ നിയ്യ നിയ്യ പ്രത്യ പ്രത്യ നിയ്യ വര്ള്ള പ്രത്യ പ്രത सिलट॰एरलर्मा ल॰मलर ९अमि सर्वेद्ध केंद्रचेम्प्रति । प्रात्तिक्ष प्रात्ति एक्ष्म एक्ष्य प्रस्ति स्वातिक स्वातिक स ਘਜਲੀगा४ए५४ शेरु भिष्टा सम्म प्रस्य स्थान सार्थ । सार्थ सम्बर्भ सार्थ सम्बर्भ स्था सार्थ समी प्रस्ता सार्थ समी ही<u>ष</u>्ट्रभार उपार्ट्स हमगुनिष्ठ पार्ट्स । उसर्ट ''घटाशे'ल क्रम मञ्जूल भाव्रम मञ्जूल होत्रस्पाष्ट उसर्ट पार्ट्स लिखना अराधनात आचार्या तर्म तरही का प्रतास्त्र त्या प्रतास का माना का जान का माना का माना का माना का माना का जान ॥ ਹਿਆਨ ਹਟਨ

॥ इन्द्र भगवरुष्ट

ചെയ്യു എന്ന നട്ടു ഉഴുകൂരി നട്ടു അന്നെ നട്ടു അന്നെ നട്ടു അന്നെ വട്ടു അന്നെ വട്ടു അന്നെ വട്ടു വേട്ടു #3.50 വര്യപ്യ ഉയ്യിഷ മ്യൂച്ച മുപ്പ് മുന്ന ഫര്. പ്രത്യ അതി വര്യപ്രത്യ വര്യപ്രത്യ വര്യപ്രത്യ വര്യപ്പെട്ട് പ്രത്യ ੀਟਹਾਈਨ ਲਾਸ ਜਤਾਡਾਨ ਸਿਲਲਾ ਜਤਾਡਾਨ ਠੀਟਾਧਾਲਾ ਹਜਨਾਲ ਹਾਧਾਵੰਜ ਲਾਸ ਜਤਾਡਾਨ ਸਿਲਲਾ ਟਵੰਸੀਜ ਠੀਖੀਆ ਧਾਰਨ ਸਿਲਲਾ ह्रक्रण मनज्ञ हो सित्रज्ञ मानज्ञ हो सार्व हिन्द हिन्द मनज्ञ हो सित्रज्ञ प्राप्त प्राप्त मनज्ञ हिन्द प्राप्त प्र आरिक र्षाट⁹न४ ॐभ्रात्री, आर्फ्सभिष प्राप्त प्रक्र सेर्प्यभण्ड, आर्फ्सभी अस्ति अस्ति स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्व ॥ ใบ៕ ଓ ଅଟର୍ଟ ୀ स्टार्थी रील एक र्रद्ध एक राज्य साम अलाव भी के भाग्यतम हो <u>भर</u> अला

ਙट्लङभःलष्टलीय ॥

(a) A, टैंत्र<u>वित्</u>रप्त ग्रास्त्रक्त प्रसार के जिल्ला सुर्वे का अध्य उच्च का अध्य अध्य प्रस्ति है के अप अध्य प्रस ភಆರ ឝភ៊ីលាយ យត្ថ ភិភភះា្ឋ ರಕರೆ ಅನಕ ಹೆಸ್ತರ ಪಕ್ಷ ಪೆರಹರ ಸೆಹ್, ಹಹ್ನು ಹಹ್ನು ಹತ್ತು ಹತ್ತು ಹೆಸ್ತರ ಹಿಸ್ತರ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಸಿ ಕುರು ಹಿಸ್ತರ ಹೆಸ್ತರ ಸ್ಥಿತ ಕುರು ಹೆಸ್ತರ ಸ್ಥಿತ ಕುರು ಹೆಸ್ತರ ಸ್ಥಿತ ಕುರು ಹೆಸ್ತರ ಸ್ಥಿತ ಕುರು ಹೆಸ್ತರ ಸ್ಥಿತ ಸ್ಥಿ

- (b) A is a warehouse-keeper Z going on a journey, entrusts his furniture to A, under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. A dishonestly sells the goods. A has committed criminal breach of trust.
- (c) A, residing in Kolkata, is agent for Z, residing at Delhi. There is an express or implied contract between A and Z, that all sums remitted by Z to A shall be invested by A, according to Z's direction. Z remits one lakh of rupees to A, with directions to A to invest the same in Company's paper. A dishonestly disobeys the directions and employs the money in his own business. A has committed criminal breach of trust.
- (d) But if A, in illustration (c), not dishonestly but in good faith, believing that it will be more for Z's advantage to hold shares in the Bank of Bengal, disobeys Z's directions, and buys shares in the Bank of Bengal, for Z, instead of buying Company's paper, here, though Z should suffer loss, and should be entitled to bring a civil action against A, on account of that loss, yet A, not having acted dishonestly, has not committed criminal breach of trust.
- (e) A, a revenue-officer, is entrusted with public money and is either directed by law, or bound by a contract, express or implied, with the Government, to pay into a certain treasury all the public money which he holds. A dishonestly appropriates the money. A has committed criminal breach of trust.
- (f) A, a carrier, is entrusted by Z with property to be carried by land or by water. A dishonestly misappropriates the property. A has committed criminal breach of trust.
 - (2) Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.
- (3) Whoever, being entrusted with property as a carrier, wharfinger or warehouse-keeper, 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.
- (4) Whoever, being a clerk or servant or employed as a clerk or servant, and being in any manner entrusted in such capacity with property, or with any dominion over property, commits criminal breach of trust in respect of that property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (5) Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property in his capacity of a public servant or in the way of his business as a banker, merchant, factor, broker, attorney or agent commits criminal breach of trust in respect of that property, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Of receiving stolen property

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.

Stolen property.

- (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.
- (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

- (b) Z प्पर्णा रुग्यर्थ प्पसन्न प्रश्वीर प्र'हार्यक्रिल प्याप्ता AC प्पस्टी, स्रवेण्ट स्रवेण्या हिष्टीप्रध पन्न A. ज्ञ लीनरी, ॥ गिर हर्दम शिममण भरप्रे हर्द्ध प्रियोग एक प्यमण माने स्वार्थ कर्पाय स्वार्थ हर्द्ध प्रियोग प्रमुख कर्प्य विभाग स्वार्थ हर्द्ध प्रमुख कर्प्य विभाग स्वार्थ हर्द्ध विभाग स्वार्थ स्वार्य स्वार्थ स्वार्य स्वार्थ स्वार्य स्वार्थ स्वार्थ स्वार्य स्वार्थ स्वार्य स्वार्थ स्वार्थ स्वार् #[## देख्ट ग्रा॰५०। च क्रू रा॰नटी || AC <u>मिंच</u> || अहा प्रवाप का जिल्ला का
- шംररम गानदरभेठ ठवा० पा॰ररम रावासम ोबाठ वाएमम А ॥ गुभुभाग वाधार हुँ हा होना है जर्द्धाचार के कर्द्धाचार वाधार ൗшहेर्स्फ प्रेटप्र॰ प्पप्त रैं, सब्रज्ञी ZC Aज्ञ क्रेन्धेप्पण ए॰एडम ग्रामएसप्प Zार्खा तमरीप सुग्ध ज्ञरूप AC क्रेन्सए। | ZC A. ज्ञ टुग्रों टेर्फ यस ग्रेक्षण्य, А. क्र सलिसिण खामग्राएगि पश्च ग्रेकएष टमरीणकुए ॥ यप्रुमष्ठ ॐक्षष्ठ Aए टमरीण-टमञ्जाणीण यक् हें अपने साम करा है हैं कि सम्बर्ध स्थाप कर साम कर है कि सम्बर्ध साम स्थाप कर सम्बर्ध सम्बर्ध स्थाप सम्बर्ध स् ኤዶቲ。 ။
- (d) WAS WATHER A, FAR W'SC (c), WARS W'SAS RW'BR C459AF WES LOST O'SCC, S'AR W'E ਾਗਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਕਰ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਕਰ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਜਾਣਾ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਕਰ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਕਰ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਕਰ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਕਰ ਹੈ ਕ फेडिन हर्जा , यस्तु या उष्टाविस्सा उभाग पेट हमारिने ल ९२५०० वर्ष प्रतिष्ठा, सहस् प्रतिष्ठ, ZC सेवार्य पेडिन हरू ਜਕੂਡ ,ਹਲੂਕਾੰਡ ਜਖਜ ਹਲੂਡ ਠੀਕਘੰਜ ,ਹੁਠਾਖਕਾੰਡ ਠੱਠ ਘਣ ਗਿਆਘਾਬਾਖੇਡਾ ਜਡ ਭਾਲਾਬਾਡ ਸੀਧੀਲ ਲਾਬਾੰਤਜ਼ੰਜੀ ਜ਼ਾA ਘਲੂਜਡਾ ш°ਨਟਸ਼ш Aट, ਘੁਸੁਸ਼ੁਬ ਘ°ਨਕਬ ਸ਼ਘਾੰਘਕ ਧਬੂ ਨਾੱਕਖਬਾ, ਸ਼ੁਖ਼ਮਿਟਿ° ਬਖ਼ੀਸ ਘਾਵ ਨਾਖ਼ਨਾਨ ਨਾੱਕਖੀ ॥
- (e) A, 🗠गाँत्र-प्रेहांलक्ष प्रसेट, साँत्रेमणि ०७७६मणी उँसेण टाँत्री प्रसल्य स्रेणट उमर्टीर साँत्रेमणी ०७७६म ്യൂ പ്രത്യേഷ ചെയ്യ വിഷ്ട്ര സ്വാധ്യ എള്ള വിഷ്ട്ര പ്രത്യ പുട്ടി പ്രത്യ പുട്ടി പ്രത്യ പുട്ടി പ ॥ ಇದನ್ನು ಸಿಲಕು ತ್ಯಾ ಬೈಕಿತ ಒಮ್ಮಿಗಿ ಪಟ್ಟ ಬರಿ ॥ ಶಿಲ್ಪಿಯ ಜ್ಯಾ ಕತ್ಯೂ ನಿಜ್ಞು ತಿಗಿಗೆ ತಹ್ಮು ನಿರುಭ ಸುದ್ದರು ಸಿದ್ದರು ಸಿದ್ದರು
- ਲਾਹਾਂ ਸਾਲ ਨਾਤ ਸਾਂ ਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਹਿਨ ਅੰਘ ਨਾਤ ਸਾਲ ਨਾਤ ਸਾਲ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਹੀ ਨਾਤ ਜਾਣ ਹਨ। ਸਿੱਧ ਸਾਲ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਦਾ ਸ਼ਹਿਤ ਸ਼ਹੂ ਸੰਸਾਰ ਸ਼ਹਿਤ ਸਾਲ (f) ਰਫ਼-ਆ ਕੁਣ ਸ਼ਵੇਸ਼ ਸ੍ਰੇਫ਼ਲਾ॥ AC ਸ਼ਸ਼ੀਰਸ਼ਿਹਿਰ ਬਰ੍ਹਿਟ ਜ਼੍ਰੇਫ਼ ਨਰਦਾ ਨੂੰ ਦਰਤਾ ਜੀ ਸਾਰੇ ਸ਼ਾਂਦੇ ਨਰਦਾ ਜ
- ,णमलीगमण मध्स ४र्र ४७२४ग७९ ४र्द्ध धेम रिप्त ४र्थण्यत्मण तर्भणीस ४४र १९६५ वर्ष १३) । तर्रेर श्रीमा प्यामीच्यम माध्यभ्य, ज्ञत्वं माध्यभ्य
- मध्म हर्स्र हजरूभगाज्ञ हर्स्च ४-१५ राज्य ,ीब्रह्मार्थ्य ला<u>भ्यं</u> चांच्य हार्यमाञ्च<u>र्ष</u> ह्यार्थमाञ्चर्य हार्यमार्थ्यमा
- (३) <u>ଅଟିଟା</u>ଫ ୯୪୬ଟା ୯୯୬ଟେ सम स³५२ ४୯୬<u>ଟ</u> ୯୯୬ଟେ ଅଟେ सम स³५२ ४୯୬ଟ ଅଟେ सम स्वेन्ट उर्घ और सम्प्रा ळाळ्या नामय-छठ उष्टावन्त्रमण रीहर्मण त्रेम नामय-छठ नाभक्ष्मण राधक आर्थक नामक्ष्मण राधक राधक राधक राधक राधक राधक അस्रोगसण मध्स रहे रछन्रभगछन्द रहाई ४-वन्द निर्मा हेस्टान्य त्रामित रूप अभिवास ॥ ज्यादे शुरुष्ट अर्द्ध प्रशाम ए.अ.५ राष्ट्रकार ने अर्थ अर्थ कार्य प्रामण्ड प्रामण्ड प्रामण्ड प्रामण्ड प्रामण्ड
- ንਟ σ ው ሐው ਟ σ ਾਂਗੀਜ਼ ਨ σ ਨ আতম በगनरंशीਜ गांभरंशी , उक्रभट σ ਾਂਗ ਅਜ ਨ σ ਨਾਂਗਾਂਕ ਜਾਂਗ ਜਾਂਗੇ ਜਾਂਗ एस्फ्रमा राज्या से से प्राप्त करा है से प्राप्त का अपने से प्राप्त करा है से प्राप्त कर है से प्राप्त कर है से प्राप्त करा है से प्राप्त करा है से प्राप्त करा है से प्राप्त कर है से प्राप्त करा है से प्राप्त कर है गामासूर शिष्टमूरा ग्रात्मार्चम, रिप्टेंस्ट <u>सेण भ</u>रें प्रोमी <u>रिष्ट</u> होमी <u>भिष्ट</u> कार्यसा नामूम नामूम नामूम नामूम шэрс हेन्ने आराष्ट्रा आराष्ट्रा एक स्थान अर्थ हेन्ने हेन्ने उत्हें हेन्ने अरस उस्स चाना प्राप्त प्राप्त करने प्रतिस्था ।। ਹਿਆਂ ਸਿਲ ਲੁਝਟੜੇ ਘਲੂਜ਼ਘ ,ਹਿਆਂ ਸਿਲ ਘਾਲੇਵੇ

त्रवार्थम भारते मून अठ ४<u>भत्</u>यर्थम्

%\$% (۶) መደ-፲፱ ਫ੍ਰਾਜ਼ ਫ੍ਰਾਜ਼ ਫ੍ਰਾਜ਼ ਫ੍ਰਾਜ਼ ਫ੍ਰਾਜ਼ ਫ਼ਰਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਆ<u>ਰਕ</u>ਨ ਸਾਰਕਨ ਸਾਰਕਨ ਸਾਰਕਨ ਸਾਰਕਨ ਸਾਰਕਨ ਵਿਚਾਰਕਨ ਸਾਰਕਨ (۶) **%\$%** ग<u>ਾ ව</u>ඳුවට ඔබවුස 1ිසුවෙල්ල් නුණ දුරුග වැයනුල්ල්ස වෙද්ග දැවැයි. මුතු වැයන් වෙද්ල වන්න වය්ණ ප්රවාසා විසුන් ਲਘਾਲੂ ਨਸਗਾ ਬਿਲਾ, ਨੁਲਹਾ ਨਾ ਸ਼ਹਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਹੈ ਹਾਂ ਸਾ<u>ਰ ਲ</u>ਾ ਨਾ ਨਾ ਦਿਲਾਂ ਹੋ ਹਾਣ ਦੇ ਦਾ <u>ਜਾਰ ਲ</u>ਾ ਨਾ ਰਾਜ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਜਾਰ च्याती कर हे के अधिक से कि उन्हें के कि उन्हें के कि उन्हें साथ कर साथ के अधिक के अधिक के अधिक के अधिक के अधिक ॥ ਨਿੱਠ ਹਕਨੀ ਹਿਲ<u>ਖਿਲ</u>ਕੰਘ ਜ਼ਹੂ-ਭਾਰ ਲਭਖੰਨੂ

- ਮ'गा ਠੀਕਡਾਖੋਨੂ ,ਹਣਾੱਤ ਜਖਜ ੀगਠਨ ਜਪਦਪਨ ਰਘਕ ਹਟਨੀ ਹਿਮ'गा ਠੀਕਡਾਖੇਨੂ ਨੁਕਾਘਾਨਜ਼ਾਸ ਮਾਂਸਾ ਠੀਕਡਾਖੇਨੂ (%) .जर्मा मामक मर्स र राष्ट्र राष्ट्र कार साम होते हुए मह्म होता है हैं पार हुए महम मार्थ र राष्ट्र हें राष्ट्र है ॥ रिजा का हर्फ राष्ट्र राष्ट्र प्राप्त विकास पर्या विकास पर्या विकास विकास वार्य विकास वार्य विकास वार्य विकास
- (%) त्रेप्टर्मा अंभा जोत्र प्रस्कृष्ण अभागा कर्षा अभागा स्वर्ध अभागा स्वर्य अभागा स्वर्य अभागा स्वर्ध अभागा स्वर्य अभागा स्वर्य अभागा स्वर्य अभागा स्वर्य अभागा स्वर्य अभागा स्वर्य अभागा स प्रक्रिय माधानी स्वर्ध होते हुन सक्ष्य हुन स्वर्ध होते हुन स्वर्ध होते हुन स्वर्ध होते हुन स्वर्ध होते हुन स्वर ॥ ਹਿਆੀਆ ਨੁਡਟਵੇਂ ਘਨੂਜ਼ਡ ,ਹਿਆਵੇਂ ਹਲੂਡੀ5ਵੇਂ ਹਡਾਬ਼

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.

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

Of cheating

Cheating.

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

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

Illustrations.

- (a) A, by falsely pretending to be in the Civil Service, intentionally deceives Z, and thus dishonestly induces Z to let him have on credit goods for which he does not mean to pay. A cheats.
- (b) A, by putting a counterfeit mark on an article, intentionally deceives Z into a belief that this article was made by a certain celebrated manufacturer, and thus dishonestly induces Z to buy and pay for the article. A cheats.
- (c) A, by exhibiting to Z a false sample of an article intentionally deceives Z into believing that the article corresponds with the sample, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to buy and pay for the article. A cheats.
- (d) A, by tendering in payment for an article a bill on a house with which A keeps no money, and by which A expects that the bill will be dishonoured, intentionally deceives Z, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to deliver the article, intending not to pay for it. A cheats.
- (e) A, by pledging as diamonds articles which he knows are not diamonds, intentionally deceives Z, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to lend money. A cheats.
- (f) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A means to repay any money that Z may lend to him and thereby dishonestly induces Z to lend him money, A not intending to repay it. A cheats.
- (g) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A means to deliver to Z a certain quantity of indigo plant which he does not intend to deliver, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to advance money upon the faith of such delivery. A cheats; but if A, at the time of obtaining the money, intends to deliver the indigo plant, and afterwards breaks his contract and does not deliver it, he does not cheat, but is liable only to a civil action for breach of contract.
- (h) A intentionally deceives Z into a belief that A has performed A's part of a contract made with Z, which he has not performed, and thereby dishonestly induces Z to pay money. A cheats.

- (२) ਜਨੇਘਾ ਨੈਰਨ ਹਨਾਉਂ ਨਾਲਕਾਂ ਸਾਲੇ ਹੈ ਕੇਨਹ ਹੈਟਰਾਂ ਜਿਊਜ਼ ਰੈੱਤ ਸਾਲੇ ਘੜ੍ਹ ਹੈ ਅੰਦਰਦਾਰ ਹਨਾਉਂ ਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਕੇਰਹ ਹਨਾਉਂ ਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਾ ਕਰੇ ਹਨਾ ਜਨਾਜ਼ ਕਰੇ ਜਨਾਜ

टमरेणखी सञ्चार

८४५४ पार्मा

ទួន ឃាង ស្តេច និង មាន ស្ត្រ ស្តេច និង មាន ស្ត្រ ស្តេច នេះ មាន ស្ត្រ ស្

ふटुलङभ°लएलीय ॥

- (a) A, ที่ขาง ២ភេទិល្លា ច័ ទំនុក ២ នេះ ២ភេទ នេះ ២ នេ
- (b) A, យដាវាធារា សភាស ខាម៉ា ខាម៉ា បាន ក្រុម គេ ភាស្វាយ គេ ក្រុម ក្រុម

- हुरूपान्तमण मस्छात हुरू प्राप्त प्र प्राप्त प्र प्र प्राप्त प्र प्र प्र प्र
- (g) AC ಪ್ ಸೌಂದರ Zmc పेटर पस पण्डिनवित्त सिळ्ळा A ॐठरुठा Zmc स्थेणट आरि आस्तर प्राथणटि स्थाणि एिस आसे सि प्राथण स्थाणि स्थाणि स्थाणि प्राथण स्थाणि स
- (h) Aए उपरेंग्डर यास प्रेंग्डर प्रस् प्रेंग्डर हैं। Aए उप्र प्रस् प्रस् विक्रुली Aए याद्य रेएड प्रस्पा विष्ण प्रकू ग्रेंस्य प्राप्त हैं। Aए एमद्रेप प्रमूप प्राप्त प्राप्त प्राप्त प्रमूप प्रमूप प्राप्त प्रमूप प्रमूप प्राप्त हैं। Aए एमद्रेप प्रमूप प्रमूप

- (i) A sells and conveys an estate to B. A, knowing that in consequence of such sale he has no right to the property, sells or mortgages the same to Z, without disclosing the fact of the previous sale and conveyance to B, and receives the purchase or mortgage money from Z. A cheats.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- **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.

Explanation.—The offence is committed whether the individual personated is a real or imaginary person.

Illustrations.

- (a) A cheats by pretending to be a certain rich banker of the same name. A cheats by personation.
 - (b) A cheats by pretending to be B, a person who is deceased. A cheats by personation.
- (2) Whoever cheats by personation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

Of fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property

320. Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently removes, conceals or delivers to any person, or transfers or causes to be transferred to any person, without adequate consideration, any property, intending thereby to prevent, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby prevent, the distribution of that property according to law among his creditors or the creditors of any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent distribution among creditors.

Cheating by personation.

321. Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently prevents any debt or demand due to himself or to any other person from being made available according to law for payment of his debts or the debts of such 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.

Dishonestly or fraudulently preventing debt being available for creditors.

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 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.

Dishonest or fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration.

- (i) AC B ह्र दम प्रस्ते प्रश्नेटी प्रस्तुणा आधिणाज, प्राणीमुम्ह द्रश्यमा ह्रें प्रश्नेट स्रेणाट आर्थ पहुन ज्ञा वैंड के के उर ਨੰਟੇਤਾਂਂਂ, B ਲ ਜ਼ਿਜ਼ੇਘਲ ਲਾੰਢਨੀਂਂਡ ਘੁਜ਼ਾਂਂਯੂ ਸ਼ਾਲਾਂਕਿਟਘਾਸ਼ਾ। ਘੁਲੂਜਤ ਲੇਵਜ ਘੁਲੂ ਵਾਂਘਲਾਂਘਾ ਲੇੜਲਦ, ਜ਼ੁਲੂ Zਾਂ ਲਾੰਢਤ ਦਖਾਂਖਾ। । तर्ष्य पार्यस्य प्राप्त हे प्राप्त हे प्राप्त हे जावर उ<u>णा भ</u>भ भा<u>भ र</u>हे राजध्य प्राप्त हे जा हो जा हो जा हो जा
- (अ) टमंग्रेज करें मांक्र मांक्र हेज स्था होत्र हेज स्था होत्र हेल्या तर्भण तर्भण करें याक्र हेज (अ) । रिजार्गाण मध्यत्रे मध्ये मध्य एदर्ग्य विषयम्बरिय गाध्य भाष्य भाष्य
- रहर र उचल्रभाजन रहाई र्यास ग्रास ग्रास्य ग्रीत्रार उचल वार्म गममण रेपर र दर्ज वाचन माभररे उचल वार्म ॥ ਹਿजਾੀਆ *F°*ਝਲੰਹ ਹਨੁਭਾਹਿਤੀ ਗਿਕਾਜ਼ਸ਼ੀਹਿਲ ਗਾੰਡਸ ਆਲ**ਜ਼**ਲਾ ਹ*ਕ*ਿਲਾ ਗਿਆਜ਼ੀਹਿਲਾ ਗ<u>ਰ</u>ਾਟੇਮਹ ਤੱਸਨੂ-ਤੰਭਾਨਾ ਗ<u>ਰ</u>ਾਟੇਮਹ ਜਲ ਜਾਂਟਜ਼
- र पार्या कर पार्या कर पार्या हो है हो हो हो हो हो हो हो है है है है है है है है ह गाधित उत्पर्ध ना<u>भव</u>र प्राप्त कामण वास्त्र हेस्या नामक्रिक जा<u>भव</u>र प्राप्त नामक्रिक जा<u>भवर</u> प्रमां नामक्रक जा<u>भवर</u> कामण ट्याणेंक्राल्य हे एस स्थान होता है सह अराज कार्य के जिल्ला मार्थ सहस्य होता है से स्वाप्त कार्य होता है से प्र ॥ रिजार्र एक एट अट्ट प्राप्त है जिल्ला कि स्वर्ध प्रजाप है जिल्ला कि स्वर्ध प्रजाप कि प्राप्त कि प्रजाप कि
- क्रमण तर्भक्रम कर्मण स्थान स्य ॥ ग्रैंटर्क प्रदर्क फिल्ट एउप प्रधान्याका तथा वार्वमा क्रिष्ठ प्रस्क प्रदर्क विभाग सार्यंच प्रकार हो स्वाम सार्यंच

ਙट्लङभ°लष्टली ॥

- ਹਭਟ ਘਟੁੱਜ ੀਗ<u>ੰਖੇ</u>ਦ੍ਰੀਜ਼ A ॥ चर्चन ਹੁਲ਼ੁੱੱਦ λ 5ਾਂ ਹਟ $^{\epsilon}$ ਸ ਜ਼ਾਸ਼ ਖ਼ਬਾਪਿਤ ਨੂੰ ਹਜਨ ϵ ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਬਾਸ਼ਿਸ਼ (a) CHTM 24.8 II
- اا کیم
- ,ਹਟਾੰਡਾ गਿਜ਼ਡਾ ਜਲਜ ਬਲ਼ ਬਡਾਨਮਾਸਡਾਨ ਬੜਤੇ ਘਿਜ਼ ਨਿਸ ਬਲਾਧਾਨਜਡ ਟਾੰਡਾਜ਼ਿ ਬਲਾ ਘੱਜਾਹ ਹਭਨ ਘਲਜ ੀਸਾਰਾਖੀਜ਼ (ଛ) ॥ रिजा मा हेन्स्य निवस्त प्रतर्थ विषय प्रतास हेन्स्य निवस्त मा चित्र स्था अर्थ मा चित्र स्था अर्थ मा चित्र स्था

யभेष्टर रहणाता विस्तुण दल-रामा हिगम ७°मरु जाला मार्थे पर्य

एक्ट्रिया सामान्य प्राप्त सहस न्या माध्य प्राप्त सहस नाम नाध्य प्राप्त सहस नाम नाध्य प्राप्त सहस नाध्य प्राप्त हानीर जीलम गानवरभेज होजनर मुख्यमार हुम प्राचान हुम प्राचान स्वाचान हुम प्राचान स्वाचान हुम प्राचान स्वाचान स्वाचान हुम प्राचान स्वाचान स्वाचान हुम प्राचान स्वाचान स्वाचान हुम स्वाचान स्वाचान हुम स्वाचान स्वचान स्वाचान स्वाचान स्वाचान स्वाचान स्वाचान स्वाचान स्वाचान स्वचान स्वाचान स् प्रेंच प्रेंच प्रतं प्रजान करते हमें हम अर के मार्थ के स्वान के कि मार्थ के साम प्रतान करते प्रजान करते प्रजान करते हमें प्रतान करते हमें कि स्वान करते हमें स्वान करते हमें साम करते हमें स्वान करते हमें स्वान करते हमें साम करते हमें स्वान करते हमें साम करते हमे साम करते हमें साम करते हम हम साम करते हमें साम करते हमे साम करते हमें । ਹਿਆ। ਸਾ ਦੇੜ ਹਾਰ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੇੜ ਹਾਰ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੇੜ ਸਾ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੇਣ ਸਾ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੇਣ ਸਾ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੇਣ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੇਣ ਦ

ग्राच जित्र र प्रच TUCS WALL <u>ሮሩንግ</u>။ <u>መት</u>፪૪ ಹದ್ಯಾಬ್ನ್ ತ್ಯಾಗಿಗಳು ተፈ-መይ ៕ ይፈንታ ।। ४मग्र प्रक्रमण

एउटिया देखए आधार सामा कर्य प्रजा वार्त हेन्न रूपा वार्य हेन्न हेन्स एक्ष्मणा नेप्त हेन्स एक्ष्मणा हेन्स एक्सणा हेन्स एक्ष्मणा हेन्स एक्षणा हेन्स एक्ष्मणा हेन्स एक्ष्मणा हेन्स एक्षणा हेन्स एक्षणा हेन् ॥ ਹਿਆੀਅ ਵਖੇਜ਼ ਆਿਠੂੰ ਵਖੇਜ਼ ਹਟਾ ਘਾ ਘਿੰਘਜ਼ੀਹਘ

መአዙል ርዳኔንፀሙ கய¢ம்சு கஆ்கம रणमजीगापीलिष्ठीभी നംഭയും हुँ याग्रय ॥

%.s.s. ख्यवीलूमर सिप्पेंग्ठ पसए प्रयूमर ए५<u>७१</u>० प्रवेष्टर सप्पेंग्यत्र तृद्धराणा आरिटि ए५<u>७१</u>० तृद्धराणा आरिटि एक्टरें होता जाते के ताल प्रतास करा कि एक प्रतास करा है के पार करें है के पार करा है के प्रतास करते हैं के प्र ,रुख्नरे रापान्तमण नार्यर राज्येण राजे विमा गारणितान्तर पामस्रीगार्थ्यमण गा<u>विर</u>भेण मार्प्यर्क्क रम्पाणिक पाणुमक स्वा र्वेंटर उठण ए<u>५७१</u>७ तु५वेंत्र प्रसन्भण्यत्र तु५१२१ण आशिष ए५<u>७९</u>० तु५ऋ प्रस्त प्रमास्त्र, प्रजीप्रा सेम्नर

፲፱፻፫፮ ወኔ‰ዳዜംፎዳ ൗറ∘നിമിമയ് ∹്ന ൂക്കാലെ നവു

Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property.

323. Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently conceals or removes any property of himself 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.

Of mischief

Mischief.

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.

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.

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.

Illustrations.

- (a) A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (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.

 ን፳ፚቱን ጀላሮ የሚያር የሚያር የሚያር ነገ መንፈር የሚያር የሚያር የሚያር ነገ መንፈር የሚያር የሚያር ነገ መንፈር የሚያር ነገ መንፈር የሚያር ነገ መንፈር የሚያር ነገ መንፈር ነን መንፈር ነገ መንፈር ነገ መንፈር ነገ መንፈር ነገ መንፈር ነገ መንፈር ነን መንፈር ነ

प्रभेषश्यार्थ स्थान

टमरेण ॥

ຮອຈຕພ໌ຕ-ອຈຕມ໌ກ ສເພົ້ນກ ຮອບຄົນ ສະໜາຈະກາ π ເພົ້ນກ ຫຼາຍ ບະນາ ທ່ານ ເພົ້ນ ເຂົ້າ ເຂົ້າ ສອກຫຼາຍໝ (?) **.82** ຂອງ ພ້ອຍ ເຂົ້າ ເຂ

ใกฐม ୬°m 8 ชาต์พ 9 ชาตะ ชาต์พ ชาตะ ชาต์พ ชาตะ ชาตะ ชาต์พ ช

ರ್ಜ್ ಪ್ರಾಗ್ ಪ್ರಸ್ತು ಸ್ಟ್ರಾಸ್ ಜ್ಯಾಗ್ ಜ್ಯಾಗ

*ふっていず中。の世の『*田 ||

- - (c) Z ፲፱፻፻፮ አምንአ መዙ A C ፲፱፻፵፰ ፲፰፰ኡ፫॰, ፲፲፰፻፮፫ Z ፲፮ መፅ ፲፱፻፻፮ ፲፰፻፱፰ ፲፰፱፻ ፲፰፻፱፻ ፲፰፻፱፻ ፲፰፻፱፻ ፲፰፻፱፻ ፲፰፻፱፻ ፲፰፻፱፻ ፲፰፻፱፻
- (d) A, स्रेणण Zy आर्राणक्र ए॰छ्यु हुँ हुण अर्थे हुण हुण हुण प्रमाणक्र हुण अर्थे हुण अर्थे हुण अर्थे हुण अर्थे हुण अर्थे हुण स्थाप अर्थे हुण स्थाप हुण स्थाप अर्थे हुण स्थाप हुण स्थाप हुण स्थाप स्था
- (e) ਤੁੰਨ ਗਭਾਰਮਨਾਨ ਰਾਹਕਾਰ ਜਾਂਗ ਨਵੰਬਾ ਲਗਾਹਿਬ ਕਰਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਨਾਰ ਗਭਾਰਤ ਜਾਂਗ ਨਵੰਤ (e) ਲਾਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਜਾਂਗ ਨਿਵਾਰ ਜਾਂਗ ਨਵੰਤ (e) ਜਾਂਗ ਲਗਾਜ਼ ਲਗਾਜ਼

- (%) ਘੁਸੇੰਘਰ ਹਾਰ ਲਾੱਤ ਜ਼ਹਿਸਤ ਘੁਸਤਾ ਲਾਹਰ ਹੈ ਲੰਗੂ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਾਰ ਨਾਰ ਜਨਾਜ਼ ਘੁਸ਼ਾਲਿਜ਼ਦਾ, ਦੁ $\frac{1}{2}$ ਦਾ ਦੇਨੁੰਘ, ਦੁ $\frac{1}{2}$ ਦਾ ਘੁਸ਼ਾਲਿਜ਼ਦਾ ਘੁਸ਼ਾਲਿਜ਼ਦਾ ਸੰਗ੍ਰੇਤ ਸੰਗ੍ਰੇਤ ਸ਼ਹਿਸਤ ਸੰਗ੍ਰੇਤ ਸੰਗ੍ਰੇਤ
- យល្អអារ ឃគ្គម៌ថា បៅលាំច វ័ពច្ច បន្តេត មាកា បាលអា ឃល្អអារ តែនមាំច ឃានរ ខមាម៌មា បអារា តម្បាំមាន (ន) បាលអារា តែន តែនេះ បានកំហាន ប

- (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.
- **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.

Mischief by killing or maiming animal.

Mischief by injury, inundation, fire or explosive substance, etc.

326. Whoever commits mischief by,—

- (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;
- (b) doing any act which renders or which he knows to be likely to render any public road, bridge, navigable river or navigable channel, natural or artificial, impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both:
- (c) doing any act which causes or which he knows to be likely to cause an inundation or an obstruction to any public drainage attended with injury or damage, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both;
- (d) destroying or moving any sign or signal used for navigation of rail, aircraft or ship or other thing placed as a guide for navigators, or by any act which renders any such sign or signal less useful as a guide for navigators, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both;
- (e) destroying or moving any land-mark fixed by the authority of a public servant, or by any act which renders such land-mark less useful as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both;
- (f) fire or any explosive substance intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, damage to any property including agricultural produce, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;
- (g) fire or any explosive substance, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, the destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship or as a human dwelling or as a place for the custody of property, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- **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.
- (2) Whoever commits, or attempts to commit, by fire or any explosive substance, such mischief as is described in sub-section (I), 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.

Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a rail, aircraft, decked vessel or one of twenty tons burden.

- (२) अधि क्षा क्षा क्षा का कि स्वाप के स्वाप का का कि स्वाप का का कि स्वाप का का का कि स्वाप का का कि स्वाप का कि र्लिया सामा करें या प्रस्तित हैं से प्रमान का प्रमान कार्य सम्मान सम्मान स्वाप अपने साम कार्य साम जिल्ला मार्च साम मार्च साम मार्च साम जिल्ला मार्च साम मार्य साम मार्च साम मार र्देर शीर्ष एग्रम हेन्या है जिस्से प्रमुख प्रतिप्रम एक्स प्रमुख प
- ਸੰਗਰ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਹੈ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਲੜੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਨੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਸਾਹਿਤ ॥ ਹਿਆੀਆ ਜ਼ਾਨਨ ਹਲੂਡੀਠੜੀ ਆਨਾਘੁਜ਼ੀਹੁਡ

ರ್ಞರ್ಶ್ಲಪ್ಪಾತ್ರಾನರನ್

ह्रपंत प्रीलत, प्राप्पि ਲਸ਼ ਸ਼੍ਰੂ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ ਸ਼੍ਰੀ एस्याम गाभ्या ा सर्राण सञ्जाण्य

- **%8**9. ਘਾਟੇਸਾਸਤ ਸਥਿ ਨਾ ਧਸ਼ਦ ਸ਼ਖੇਤ ਰੱਖਤਨੀ, -
- (a) टॅंग्ड-लांचाडक्राहित्सच्चर, ए४<u>र्ग्श</u>क साँच्येत्रज्ञा प्राहरें ए४<u>र्ग्श</u>क चार्य ए४<u>र्ग्श</u>क ले-लख्लांचाह सम्र യ്ട്ടെ, ए४<u>७६</u>% നായും പാര്യ ചെയ്യുന്നു നായും പാര്യ ചാര്യ പാര്യ ചാര്യ പാര്യ പ रें के संज्ञ सर्जा चिकार के जिल्ला के कार्य के जिल्ला के कार्य के जिल्ला के कार्य के जात के ज त्रेप्रश्च गारीमप्टी ॥
- (b) सिरोसार्ग टास्टा, <u>रुक्ष</u>िर, जलीय সধ्या रोठ জুक्ष उप्याप जलाय जलाय प्रस्ता रोठ प्रस्ता प्रसार प्रस प्रसार प्रस प्रसार प्रसार प्रसार प्रसार प्रस प्रसार प्रस प्रस प्रस प्रस स्वें लेर्णा स्वें उत्तर एक्स मान्यते हत्या विकास सम्बन्ध करते आक्षेत्र एक्स मान्यते हत्या कार्यते हत्या मान्यते हत्या र्या र्यास क्षेत्र एस प्राप्त कर्षे उपार्व से उपार्व से उपार्व से इयन से एक एक एक एक एक प्राप्त प्राप्त से प्र ॥ ਹਿਆੀ ਆ ह॰ ਨਾਨ ਨਾਨ ਹਨ ਤੀ ਹੁੰਤੀ ਆ ਵਾਜ਼ੀ ਹੁੰਡ
- ४७५०वाँ स्टरंत घोलत त्ररूपा॰५३४ ७७<u>०५४ चाउ</u>रा ४५६ ४७५पार्थ-७५६ त्राप्त प्रस्ट प्रमाप्त १५५ प्रमाप मध्य से उन्हरं राज्य से कार แพบ हेर्राय प्राचित का भूत हेर्राय प्राचित हेर्राय हेर्राय हैर्राय हैर्र्य हैर्राय हैर्राय
- (d) 🗝 न, चि<u>ष्म छे हर्</u> ए५<u>% छ</u>ा ट्रेट ए५<u>% छ</u>ा ए॰गी ए॰अ छि। चिन्री च त्रिर्वा च निर्मा के स्थाप स् हुरत्यान्यमण मन्त्रमण मा<u>भव्</u>रभण मस्त्र हमगुगिण्य जद[्]या मण्य मार्याचेन पाउम्ह गार्याचे प्रत्याप्त पा<u>भव्र</u>भ्य ॥ उन्नाया हेरिष्ट्रिट, ए४<u>४७४</u> मा **प्यान्नाय प्राप्ताय मा अर्थ**
- π មេសអ៊ែប ន២៤៣៥-២៤៣គំ នូស្ណា π មេអ៊ី-អាច ន្យាស្ត្រេះ ប្រាស្លាម ហេដ្ឋា ហេដ្ឋា π ម្រាស π ប្រាស្លាយ ហេដ្ឋា π न्नेवार्क्षणा. ए४४४भाग प्राणीमार टाम-सेथाग प्राणी प्राणीमार खोष्टएरार प्रोप्तन्त्र उराग प्रसन्धान एत. प्राणीस ण्याभार १९४६ च्यामण्याः
- ग्रह्मणि ಪ್ರಾಕ್ತ ರಾಕ್ಷನ್ u ਜu ಕಿರು ಕರ್ತನ್ ಕರ್ತ ಕರ್ಮ ಕರ್ಚಿ ರಾಕ್ಷನ್ ಕರ್ಚಿ ಕರ್ನನ್ ಸ್ಟಾಸ್ ಕರ್ನನ್ ಸ್ಟ್ ಕರ್ನನ್ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರ್ಷಕ್ಕೆ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರಣಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರಣಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರಣಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರಣಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರಣಿ ಕರಣಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರಣಿ ಕರಣಿ ಕರಣಿ ಕರ್ನಿ ಕರ್ನ ಕರ್ನಿ ਭਕੜੇ ਘਾਨਜ਼ਾ ,ਹਿਆ। π ਨਾਨੇ ਹਲਾਂਗਿਤੀ ਜ਼ਿਆਜ਼ਗਿਆ ਸ਼ਾਘਾਂਨ ਹਾ π ਲਤਾ ਦਾਜ਼ਲੀਜ਼ਜ਼ਾ ਜੁਨਜ਼ ਨੂੰ ਨੇ ਨੇਤਾਰਾਜ਼ਗੰ ॥ तर्रर ७४%
- (a) \vec{k} ਡੇਂਡ ਦੁਖਣਾਖਾ ਆੰਨੇਨਤ ਆੰਖ ਘੁਸ਼ਣਾਘਾਣ, ਸ਼ਖ਼ਸ ਘੁੰਨਣਭਦਤ ਗ਼ੇਢਲਸ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਟੀਤ ਦੁਖਣਾਖ਼ਾ ਜ਼ਿਲੀਦ ਸ਼ਖ਼ਸ ਘਾੇਨਕਢਰ ਲੇਨ ਕੇਨਰ ਸੰਰਰਾਹ, ਜ਼ਕਾਰਿੰਦ ਰੇਨਦੀਂਘ ਰੇਨਾਹੀਂ ਜਦਜ ਘਜ ਘਾੇਨਦ ਦਖ<u>ਲਾਖ</u>ਾ ਜਥਿਪਾਨਗਾ ਹੈੱਵਜ ਘਜ ਘਾੇਨਦ ሥታም መመር -שיבוים של שיבוי האביש און שוביש מישר שיבוע מישר שיביש האביש און שיביש מישרש מישרש מישרש של מישרש שיביש מישרש שיביש מישרש שיביש מישרש न°भ आराष्ट्राय गत्रका गत्रका वर्र राष्ट्रक राष्ट्रक विष्य विष्य विषय विषय विषय प्रत्य प्रत्य विषय प्रत्य विषय विषय ॥ ਹਿਆਨ ਵੀ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਹਾਲ ਦੇ ਸਾਲ ਨੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਲਾਗੇ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਲਾਗੇ ਸਾਲ
- **‰%%**. (९) ା୍ଞ୍ରମଣ୍ଟେମ୍ପର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ଗ ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର ଅନ୍ତର୍ମ ଅନ୍ତର ଅ ,፳૪ጛሦና ፕጋשፍরናው ୪፳፵৩-шև ጣዧላንጋ ୪שፍшќ-שଦшክ የኛመኖዱም ጋፍር ୪ቑጛ ከተመመጨ ከብሚንታ ರ್.ಇ. ಸರವ ಸೆರವ ಸ್ವರ್ಗ ಮುಗ್ಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಬರುಗಳು ीगरियानी प्रति प्रति कार्या प्रति प्रति हैं से से प्रति हैं से स्वति हैं से प्रति हैं से प्रति हैं से प्रति हैं से प्रति ह । ਹਿगਾਨ ਹੁਣ ਅਰ ਹੋ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਹੈ ਹਾਜ਼ੀ ਸਾਨਨ ਹੁਲਾਹਿਤ ਵ
- रुझर्व विर ीरम गावरभेग गुरुगीर्तव गर्ना गामासार शिकाम हरेगान हो विर निर गावरभेर हुए गावरभे । उमाग्रा १९२५ लुमधाम जर्द मध्यभ्य प्रज्ञीऽव यत्य गम्म मयम प्रत र्घामाम मयम प्रत राज्यभगाञ्च

ፀ°ጓ, **៤°**ኧፀ<u>₩ፅ̀Е४</u>, गिमड्रुभ्या गिञ्चा जल्द ዙርጠע ጤዙ रण्यार्थ-जयाम ८२४७६५ ग्राम-७.५४४ गाञ्जनहर्वर राजन्त्रभा ट॰जटए प्रतेष्ठ ग्रण्डल Punishment for intentionally running vessel aground or ashore with intent to commit theft, etc.

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.

Of criminal trespass

Criminal trespass and house-trespass.

- **329.** (1) Whoever enters into or upon property in the possession of another with intent to commit an offence or to intimidate, insult or annoy any person in possession of such property or having lawfully entered into or upon such property, unlawfully remains there with intent thereby to intimidate, insult or annoy any such person or with intent to commit an offence is said to commit criminal trespass.
- (2) Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place for worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit house-trespass.

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

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

House-trespass and house-breaking.

- **330.** (1) Whoever commits house-trespass having taken precautions to conceal such house-trespass from some person who has a right to exclude or eject the trespasser from the building, tent or vessel which is the subject of the trespass, is said to commit lurking house-trespass.
- (2) A person is said to commit house-breaking who commits house-trespass if he effects his entrance into the house or any part of it in any of the six ways hereinafter described; or if, being in the house or any part of it for the purpose of committing an offence, or having committed an offence therein, he quits the house or any part of it in any of the following ways, namely:—
 - (a) if he enters or quits through a passage made by himself, or by any abettor of the house-trespass, in order to the committing of the house-trespass;
 - (b) if he enters or quits through any passage not intended by any person, other than himself or an abettor of the offence, for human entrance; or through any passage to which he has obtained access by scaling or climbing over any wall or building;
 - (c) if he enters or quits through any passage which he or any abettor of the house-trespass has opened, in order to the committing of the house-trespass by any means by which that passage was not intended by the occupier of the house to be opened;
 - (d) if he enters or quits by opening any lock in order to the committing of the house-trespass, or in order to the quitting of the house after a house-trespass;
 - (e) if he effects his entrance or departure by using criminal force or committing an assault, or by threatening any person with assault;
 - (f) if he enters or quits by any passage which he knows to have been fastened against such entrance or departure, and to have been unfastened by himself or by an abettor of the house-trespass.

፩ትዌጻ-አየቴፌየሞ አአጓሪንቄጦ ሪንአርሪ አመንአር ሪንሪ ዉጿ ሪፑጆሽ ሪቴ<u>ንንፅ</u>ሞ ዕ<u>ዜሟያ</u> ንግያያይል አግንዌያሞ፟ልጹመ ዜትን ወየጻ, አየመጻ ॥

 %८೯. আপ্রাদেষ মার্ক্তির অমত সঁত বঠত আমত অত্তর মহদ অরুর তওঁ প্রাদ্ধ পার্<u>দ্রির ক্রির সংবি</u>রুর মইরের রুর মার্ক্তির মর্বির মর্ব মর্বির মর্বির মর্বের মর্বের মর্বির মর্বির মর্ব মর্বির মর্বির ম

<u>ष्यभ</u>ीसीए॰२ <u>उ॰भ</u>॰००ग्रोलष्यी सञ्चार

- ਕੁਆਰ ਤੰਦ ਹੁਣ ਹੁਣ ਹੁਣ ਹੁਣ ਹੂੰ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਨੇ ਹੁਣ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੁਣ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਜੁੰਗੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੁਣ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜੁੰਗੀ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੁਣ ਹਨ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜੁੱਚ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੁਣ ਦੇ ਜੁੱਚ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੁਣ ਦੇ ਜੁੱਚ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੁਣ ਦੇ ਜੁੱਚ ਹੁਣ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੁਣ ਦੇ ਜੁੱਚ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੁਣ ਦੇ ਜੁੱਚ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੁਣ ਦੇ ਜੁੱਚ ਹੁਣ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੁਣ ਦੇ ਜੁੱਚ ਹੈ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੈ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਹੋ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੈ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਹੋ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੈ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੈ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਹੈ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਜਿੱਥੇ ਜਾਂਗੀ ਜਾਂਗੀ
- ਸਭਜ ੀग४मभूत्र तर्र ग<u>भथ</u>४५७ ਲरण्यन्त्रमण २५५ ग<u>भथ</u>४५७ <u>राष्ठ</u> साह्र ४७७और (अ) उर्दण <u>भथ</u>४५७ स्त्रण प्रत्यान्त्रमण मह्न ४७७औत (अ) उर्दण <u>भथ</u>४५७ स्त्रण स्त्रमण मह्न ४७७और उर्दण उर्दण मह्म मह्न ४७और उर्दण मह्याने साह्र ४७और उर्दण मह्याने साह्र ४७ स्त्रण स्त्रण मह्याने साह्र ४७ स्त्रण मह्याने साह्र स्त्रण स्त्

ਲਸਨ ਤੀਰਸ ਨੂੰ ਨਾਜ਼ਾ ਜ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਜ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਤਾਜ਼ਾ ਤਾਜ਼ਾ ਤੇ ਦਾ ਸੰਗਰਸੀਆ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ਾ ਸ਼ਾਜ਼ ਸ਼

- (%) अधि क्षिण्य उत्तर्भ वाला क्ष्य हें सामा प्रत्य केंद्र सम्प्रत हें सामा क्ष्य हैं सामा क्ष्य हैं सामा क्ष्य हैं सामा हैं हैं सामा हैं हैं सामा है सामा है हैं सामा है सिता है सामा है सिता है सामा ह
- गा<u>भण्</u>ठ एउट क्रिक्स हार्य एक्ट एक्ट स्थान स्थान हार्य एक्ट एक्ट स्थान स्थान हार्य एक्ट एक्ट एक्ट स्थान स्थान हार्य एक्ट एक्ट एक्ट स्थान स्था
- - (a) ਘ਼ਰਾਗਿਸ਼ਤ ਜ਼ਰੇਸ਼ ਜ਼ਰੇਸ਼ਦਾ ਨਾਜ਼ਤ ਰਜਤੀ ਘਜ਼ਡ ਸੰਅਤਿਰਡਗ਼ੀ ਦਖ<u>ਲਾ</u>ਸ਼ ਸ਼ਗ਼ਾਰਲਗ਼ੀ, ਦਖ<u>ਲਾਰ</u>ਸ਼ ਸ਼ਜ਼-ਟੇਢਦ ਸੰਅਤਿਰਡਗ਼ੀ ਦਖ<u>ਲਾਰ</u>ਸ਼ ਸ਼ਗ਼ਾਰਲਗੀ, ਦਖਲਾਰਸ਼ ਸ਼ਹਾਰਲਗੀ, ਦਖਲਾਰਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਹਾਰਲਗੀ, ਦਿਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਹਾਰਲਗੀ, ਦਿਸ਼ਤ
 - (b) ख्रिवासिक स्रेण्ट स्रेण ए४<u>०००</u> स्रिण्य स्रेण्ट स्रिण्य स्रेण्ट स्रिण्य स्रेण्ट स्रिण्य स्रिण स्रिण्य स्रिण्य स्रिण्य स्रिण्य स्रिण्य स्रिण स्रि
 - (c) ឃាញ់ក្រុក នុក្ខាយ ប្រក្នុក្ស ក្នុក-ខ្មែលខែខេត្ត ឃុំ នេះក្នុក នេះមា ក្រុក នេះមានការ ក្រុក នេះមានការ នេះមានការ ក្រុក ក
 - (d) យមាំក្រុង ស្នាយុខ ស្នង ក្នុង ខែមាលមន្ត ហេតុ ស្នង ក្នុង មានប្រជាពេល ប្រជាពេល ប្ជាពេល ប្រជាពេល ប្រជាពិសា ប្រជាពេល ប្រជាពិសា ប្រាក់ ប្រជាពិសា ប្រជាពិសា ប្រជាពិសា ប្រជាពិសា ប្រជាពិសា ប្រជាពិសា

 - (f) שפוֹייַדּא אֹפּד שייַבּה דישׁיבּה מישׁבּה מישׁבּה מישׁבּה מישׁבּה אַ פּישִה אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אַ אַ פֿישה אָ אַ פֿישה אַ אַ פֿישה אָ אַ פֿישה אָ אַ פֿישה אַ אַ פֿישה אַ אַ פֿישה אַ אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אָ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אָ פּישה אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אָ פּישה אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אַ פֿישה אָ פּישה אַ פֿישה אָ פּישה אָ

ਸ਼ੁਜ਼ਕ ਟੇਵਾ ਸੰਅਵਿਝ ਘੁਜ਼ਕੀ ਸ਼ੁਜ਼ ਕੁਖੇਵ-ਟੇਵਾਂਟੇਕ ਸੰਅਵਿਝ॥ Explanation.—Any out-house or building occupied with a house, and between which and such house there is an immediate internal communication, is part of the house within the meaning of this section.

Illustrations.

- (a) A commits house-trespass by making a hole through the wall of Z's house, and putting his hand through the aperture. This is house-breaking.
- (b) A commits house-trespass by creeping into a ship at a port-hole between decks. This is house-breaking.
- (c) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through a window. This is house-breaking.
- (*d*) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through the door, having opened a door which was fastened. This is house-breaking.
- (e) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through the door, having lifted a latch by putting a wire through a hole in the door. This is house-breaking.
- (f) A finds the key of Z's house door, which Z had lost, and commits house-trespass by entering Z's house, having opened the door with that key. This is house-breaking.
- (g) Z is standing in his doorway. A forces a passage by knocking Z down, and commits house-trespass by entering the house. This is house-breaking.
- (h) Z, the door-keeper of Y, is standing in Y's doorway. A commits house-trespass by entering the house, having deterred Z from opposing him by threatening to beat him. This is house-breaking.
- **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.

Punishment for house-trespass or housebreaking.

- (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.
- (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.
- (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 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.
- (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.
- (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.

क्षणीमा सभाज्य ज्याचिम चित्रक त्याचिम क्षणीमा सम्बद्ध इसे हत्य अप हत्य होते हत्य प्रमाणिक ज्याचिम स्वाधिक व्या । उम्रम प्रभूल भारत

*ふっていず中。の医の1*11 ||

- (a) AC राज्य ज्ञानिस्तानिक प्रकार भूता विष्या जून विष्या स्वर्णना स्वर्णना स्वर्णना सुर्वा अप (a) (a) अप उप (a ॥ โวชฆาใดห้ สมชา-มษ์ดู แก ใดส แโหง ชมษ์ม โทเช ชมษ์ม โทเช
- ੀਨਸ ॥ ੀਨਾੱਲ ਰਭਾਖੰਗ ੀਗਣਗੀਨਾਂਨ ਹਤਰ ਨਜ਼ਰ ਹਨਗੀਨਾਂਨ ਨਜ਼ਹ ਨਵੰਨ ਨਜ਼ਹ F^{ϵ} ਨ-ਖ਼ੇ-ਖ਼ਾਪਿਲ ਨੂੰ ਰਾਘਖਜ਼ ਵਿਸ਼ਾਧਾਨ ਹਨ (d) ਸ਼ਾਨ ਘੁਖੇਵਨ ਜਥਾ। ਹਨ ਸੰਨਟੀ।
- (c) AC Zw ਸ਼ਿਲ ਜ਼ਰਾਹ ਲਜਨ ਰੇਘਟ ਲਜਨ ਨੇਘਰ ਸ਼ਰਾਹ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਲਜਨ ਰੇਘਟ ਲਜਨ ਹੈ ਅਤੇ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਹੋ ਹੋ मेंटणग्रा प्राय5र्भ
- (d)AC रामक टेप्टर मेंटप्पप्रेट Zप्पा रामक क्यापा ग्रुप्त क्यापा ग्रुप्त क्यापा ग्रुप्त क्यापा प्रमान क्यापा क्या द्रमन्न देख्ट प्रवादणगाटी खाण्यशाटी ॥
- (e) AC Zਾਲੀ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਹੋ ਗਾ। ਸੁਖਹੇਗਲ ਸੰਅਰਿਟਾਸਨ, ਹਾਂਗਲ ਟੱੱਡ ਘੁਣਾਂਡ ਘੁਜ਼ਾ ਜ਼ਿਰੂਹਲ ਸੇਸ਼ਦ ਘੁਜ਼ ਤੇਸ਼ਨਾਂਟ ਟਸ ਘੁਜ਼ पण्य प्रमूर तम स्वापन प्रमूख र स क्राय प्रमूख के प्रमूख प्रमूख प्रमूख प्रमूख प्रमूख प्रमूख प्रमूख प्रमूख प्रमू प्रज्ञान स्वाप प्रमान तेष्ट प्रमान तेष्ट प्रमान तेष्ट प्रमान केष्ट प्रमान केष्ट प्रमान केष्ट प्रमान केष्ट स्वाप
- (q) ZC ਜ਼੍ਰੇਡਾਸ਼ੀ ਰਸ਼ਝੀਕ ਰਾਸ਼ਰੀ 🏿 A C Zy ਲੱਕੂਦ ਰਸ਼ਝੀ ਘੁਜ਼ ਲਾਜ਼ਕੁਦ ਸੰਲੀਰਡਰਟੀ, ਘੁਜ਼ਲ੍ਹਾ ਤੁਸ਼ ਘੁਕੁਕ ਸੰਲੀਰਗਾ र्मित्र प्रमुख प्रमुख भूत्र प्रमुख प्
- (h) Yាក់ តិរិជ្ជ-រថារារាជា Ze Yាក់ តិរិជ្ជាភេឌ ចះរាជៅ ॥ A ២ ស្គា ឃត្ថត សំពៅឧត្តម ស្អាត ខិម្ម២ সাរបាមែនកៅ ជនឃា 🎞 ភិភ, ीठ४७१००० उ७५ छमर १०५ । त्यर्धायर्षा गाजठ्ठे रायर्धम ष्रियपर्वम प्रहण्योष्य प्ररुर्व रिगाञ्च ग्रार्ष्यम ग्रार ष्ट्राणयस्य अवस्त्र
- जगीम एकट प्रेय मध्यम प्रमाण मध्यम प्रमाण स्थाप के प्रमाण स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप स्थाप

छर्षाम् महूर गा<u>भर</u>्थर গ্ৰীষ্ঠ সৈত্যত্ত আৰ্থ ॥ चा॰ळञ्

- मर ग \mathbf{e} रूर प्रधार राजर राजर राजमम ौँपान्छ \mathbf{e} र भीमर प्रधारम राजरमा गारीसार राजर राजम र \mathbf{e} र्मणीम रमग्रीमिष्म (३) ीगरामाराम र⁶वम पामलीगमम गरम ठर्र ४ उथत्रभाशन्त ४ स्ट्रं मतुम रिस् ,किरवि^कर पारम र उपश्रतामर शतम ॥ रिजा आर एक वर्ड विकास है जिल्ला है
- ही आर F°राप राजह रेड हम क्रिक्त हों में हा से अर क्रिक्त हों से हम से अर अर धार में सुर रेड हम र जे असह (ஆ) क्रीम्लूष्टें गार्ट्यमीएण र्रावम यम्मलीगमण गर्म हर्र्य राज्य राष्ट्रचं गर्ज विरूप राज्य राज्य राज्य राज्य राज्य कड़े हुज के प्रमान अराजिस राजिस राजिस रोजिस प्रमान स्वाधिक प्रमान स्वाधिक प्रमान स्वाधिक स्वाधिक स्वाधिक स्वाधिक ॥ α ਲ ਨਾਤ ਨਾਤਾ ਨਾਤ ਨਾਤ ਬੰਧ ਵਿੱਧ ਨਿਲ ਲਗ ਜਪੱਜ ਗਿੰਨਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਿਲ ਜਿਲਦੇ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਿਲ ਜਿਲਦੇ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਿਲ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਿਲਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਲਦੇ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਿਲਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਲਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਲਦੇ ਜਨ੍ਹਾਂ ਸ਼ਿਲਦੇ ਸ਼ਿਲਦੇ
- नयम ठर्र ४७५८भा७॰५ ४ह्टर्च प्रिम रिफ, स्रठिष ४४पा॰५मण र्मम ४२ ४मम स्र्रीम १५४५७ष ४७७५५ण उपाम क्षानिक स्थान स्य ॥ ਟਨੰ ਝਭਵਮਗਭਾਵ ਝੜਤੇ ਸੰਸ਼ਹਿਖੰਦ ਵਿਸ਼ ਲਗ ਜਪਜ਼ ਗਿਐਜਐੱਸ਼ ,ੀਡਝਖਟਾੰਡ ਝਾੱਦ ਹਟਾੰਸ ਲਗ ਸਖ਼ਜ
- गा<u>भ</u>रेरेठ रहेकी मा <u>भरे</u>रेट राजन्य लेखा हुए या जिल्ला स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य स्वाप्य कुरःपान्त्रमण तर्पणीम एक तर्रे का मुन्युरुग पाचिन में लान प्रमुख राँच प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख ॥ तर्र लुष्ठीण छत्रचं गा<u>भर</u>४७ पार्क्रचं गामण मरम प्रतं प्रज्ञरभगज्ञ॰ प्रद्सचं भेर रित्र गा<u>भर</u>४७ प्राप्तर्य प्रपार्क
- ৰচু গা $\underline{f a}$ শ্বস সচ্চার্য স্তর্নার্য স্থার্মর দ্রার্টার্মুন্দ স্পার্মন্ত আপুনার্য সাম্পার্মার্য স্থান্তর্মান স্থান্তর্মার স্থান্তর্মান স্থান্তর্মান্তর্ र्केष्ठ हेरूपा॰रजमण दर्गणीम गा<u>भग</u>्ट ए५ गुरुण मण प्रचण हरणा॰रजमण दर्गणीम, त्रिविधिष्ट ए५ प्रचणन्य अर्पाम ਦਖਾਰੀ ਘਰੇਵਾ ਸੰਘਾਕਤ ਨੇ ਸ਼ਾਹਿਤ ਨੇ ਰਾਜ਼ ਸਹਿਸ਼ਤ ਨੇ ਰਾਜ਼ ਸਹਿਸ਼ਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਿਤ ਸਾਰੇਵਾ ਸਾਰੇਵਾ ਸਾਰੇਵਾ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਦੇ ॥ ਹਿਆਨਂ លੂਣਾੱਕ ਭਕੜੀ ਘੁਲੁਜ਼ਘ ,ਹਿਆੀਆ F°ਨਨਂਨ ਹਨੂਡੀਠੜੀ ੀਆਂਕਾਘਜ਼ੀਹਘ ਆਂਘਾਂਕ ਹਾਘਾਂਨਡਾਲ ਘਜ਼ਲੀਅਜ਼ਘ

- (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.
- (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.

House-trespass in order to commit offence.

- 332. Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence—
- (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;
- (b) punishable with imprisonment for life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine;
- (c) punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine:

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

House-trespass after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint. **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.

Dishonestly breaking open receptacle containing property.

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

CHAPTER XVIII

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO PROPERTY MARKS

Making a false document.

- 335. A person is said to make a false document or false electronic record—
 - (A) Who dishonestly or fraudulently—
 - (i) makes, signs, seals or executes a document or part of a document;
 - (ii) makes or transmits any electronic record or part of any electronic record;
 - (iii) affixes any electronic signature on any electronic record;
 - (iv) makes any mark denoting the execution of a document or the authenticity of the electronic signature,

with the intention of causing it to be believed that such document or part of document, electronic record or electronic signature was made, signed, sealed, executed, transmitted or affixed by or by the authority of a person by whom or

- ਤੀ ਲਾ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਤੁਕਾਧਾਨਜ਼ਾਲ ਨਾੰਗੀਜ਼ ਲਜਾਦੇਜ਼ ਨੇ ਲਗਾ ਹਨ ਹੈ ਦਾ ਜਾਂਜ਼ ਕਾਰਪੁਰਤ ਹਨ ਜਾਂਦੇ ਹੁਤ ਲਜਾ ਨੇ ਲਗਾ ਲਗਾ ਹਨ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਲਜਾ ਨੇ ਦੇ ਲਗਾ ਨੇ ਲਗਾ ਹਨ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਲਗਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਲਗਾ ਹਨ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਲਗਾ ਹਨ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਲਗਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਲਗਾ
- अर्णमं सम्प्र एसि प्रायेष्ठ सार्य सण्या प्रसीभ र्या हिस्तर स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्याप स्थाप स्थाप

- (a) ਅਤਿਆ ਸ਼ਾਲ ਤੰਨ ਗਾਲ ਦੇ ਗਾਲ ਦੇ ਹਾਲ ਸਾਲ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਹੈ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਹੈ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਹੈ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਹੈ ਜਾਣ ਦੇ ਹੋਣ ਦੇ
- (c) ऋँत उमेर रोगार रेर न जारि रोर राजा करें हिन्न के साथ ने स्वाप करें हैं स्वाप स

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- छार्षणम ४७ विण गाधिर ५७ रमस्य (A)
- (ii) 5כា ចារិត្ត ជាក្នុក ជាច្រក្សា ប្រសាធាន ប្រក្សាធាន ប្រកុសពីធាន ប្រក្សាធាន ប្រក្សាធាន ប្រក្សាធាន ប្រក្ស

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

- (B) Who without lawful authority, dishonestly or fraudulently, by cancellation or otherwise, alters a document or an electronic record in any material part thereof, after it has been made, executed or affixed with electronic signature either by himself or by any other person, whether such person be living or dead at the time of such alteration; or
- (C) Who dishonestly or fraudulently causes any person to sign, seal, execute or alter a document or an electronic record or to affix his electronic signature on any electronic record knowing that such person by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication cannot, or that by reason of deception practised upon him, he does not know the contents of the document or electronic record or the nature of the alteration.

Illustrations.

- (a) A has a letter of credit upon B for rupees 10,000, written by Z. A, in order to defraud B, adds cipher to the 10,000, and makes the sum 1,00,000 intending that it may be believed by B that Z so wrote the letter. A has committed forgery.
- (b) A, without Z's authority, affixes Z's seal to a document purporting to be a conveyance of an estate from Z to A, with the intention of selling the estate to B and thereby of obtaining from B the purchase-money. A has committed forgery.
- (c) A picks up a cheque on a banker signed by B, payable to bearer, but without any sum having been inserted in the cheque. A fraudulently fills up the cheque by inserting the sum of ten thousand rupees. A commits forgery.
- (d) A leaves with B, his agent, a cheque on a banker, signed by A, without inserting the sum payable and authorises B to fill up the cheque by inserting a sum not exceeding ten thousand rupees for the purpose of making certain payments. B fraudulently fills up the cheque by inserting the sum of twenty thousand rupees. B commits forgery.
- (e) A draws a bill of exchange on himself in the name of B without B's authority, intending to discount it as a genuine bill with a banker and intending to take up the bill on its maturity. Here, as A draws the bill with intent to deceive the banker by leading him to suppose that he had the security of B, and thereby to discount the bill, A is guilty of forgery.
- (f) Z's will contains these words—"I direct that all my remaining property be equally divided between A, B and C". A dishonestly scratches out B's name, intending that it may be believed that the whole was left to himself and C. A has committed forgery.
- (g) A endorses a Government promissory note and makes it payable to Z or his order by writing on the bill the words "Pay to Z or his order" and signing the endorsement. B dishonestly erases the words "Pay to Z or his order", and thereby converts the special endorsement into a blank endorsement. B commits forgery.
- (h) A sells and conveys an estate to Z. A afterwards, in order to defraud Z of his estate, executes a conveyance of the same estate to B, dated six months earlier than the date of the conveyance to Z, intending it to be believed that he had conveyed the estate to B before he conveyed it to Z. A has committed forgery.
- (i) Z dictates his will to A. A intentionally writes down a different legatee from the legatee named by Z, and by representing to Z that he has prepared the will according to his instructions, induces Z to sign the will. A has committed forgery.
- (j) A writes a letter and signs it with B's name without B's authority, certifying that A is a man of good character and in distressed circumstances from unforeseen misfortune, intending by means of such letter to obtain alms from Z and other persons. Here, as A made a false document in order to induce Z to part with property, A has committed forgery.

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- (C) យុក្គមន ៤៩ $\overline{\alpha}$ មាំមន ឃុំបាន ឃ្មាន ឃ្មាន ឃ្មាន ឃ្មាន ឃ្មាន ឃុំបាន ឃុំបាន ឃុំបាន ឃ្មាន ឃុំបាន ឃ្មាន ឃ្

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- (b) A, Zយៅ ឃុំនិង ស៊ុធភប, Zយៅ ហៅ។ យុស្គ Z១៤៤ Aភ ភ<u>០០១</u>% មួយ ក្លាយ។ គឺភ្លាប់ ថា មួយ សុខ សុធភាព ក្លាយ អូច ប្រជាពល ប្រជាពល គឺ ប្រសាធិតិតិត ប្រជាពល គឺ ប្រជាពល ប្រជាពល គឺ ប្រជាពល ក្រាស បាក្រាស ប្រជាពល ក្រាស បាក្រាស ប្រជាពល
- (c) AC BC प्रश्निः साधित राज्या साधित साधित साधित साधित साधित राज्या साधित रोज, चार्य साधित रोज, चार्य साधित साध
- (d) Aट स्वेषणा पर<u>ुष्ठ</u> B, रुधाया सक्त Aट प्रस्तर पण प्राप्त सण प्रस्त, ग्राणिकर एण्डम पक्त वेक्षणेत्र उत्तर्भक्त सण्डम सम्प्रकेष प्राप्त स्वाप्त क्ष्या प्रमाणिक प

ਹਤਨ ਗਾਡਾਰਸਕ੍ਰੀ ਬਾਸ਼ ਸੁਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਦੇ ਹੋ ਹੈ ਇਸਿਸ਼ਤ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਾਹਰ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਦੇ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ੁਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਿਸ਼ਤ ਸ਼ਿਸ

- (f) Zআ प्रीत्र खाक प्रेकॅंशण चार्ण त्रेन्नरा-"पँगां देंमन्दार ग्रांभ अस्यम्म A, B चस्र्य Cग्रां सिंध ज्या प्रस्तित्व प्रांच प्रस्तित्व क्षण अश्रयम् अस्य स्वाध अस्य स्वाध क्षण स्वाध क्षण स्वाध क्षण स्वाध स्वाध
- हतर्द "भारति प्राप्त के प्राप्त
- (h) AC ភព្ទាស់ យឝ Z៤ សុំ។ दो шឝ្តាញ រារេះ шឝ្តា ॥ ឝភ្ញាញ AC, ឝ្នាញ ភព្ទាស់ យភ្ល្ម Z៤ ៤ឝឝ្គភ दំពាម ឧក ភព្ទាស់ យភ្ល្ម Z៤ ៧ឝ្គាញ អគ្គាញ Ba រារេក្ខ ទំនុំ ឯកឧត្តម , Հ៤ រារេក្ខ សិញ យក្ខាធិ និង ម្ចាស់ អគ្គាញ អគ

(k) A without B's authority writes a letter and signs it in B's name certifying to A's character, intending thereby to obtain employment under Z. A has committed forgery in as much as he intended to deceive Z by the forged certificate, and thereby to induce Z to enter into an express or implied contract for service.

Explanation 1.—A man's signature of his own name may amount to forgery.

Illustrations.

- (a) A signs his own name to a bill of exchange, intending that it may be believed that the bill was drawn by another person of the same name. A has committed forgery.
- (b) A writes the word "accepted" on a piece of paper and signs it with Z's name, in order that B may afterwards write on the paper a bill of exchange drawn by B upon Z, and negotiate the bill as though it had been accepted by Z. A is guilty of forgery; and if B, knowing the fact, draws the bill upon the paper pursuant to A's intention, B is also guilty of forgery.
- (c) A picks up a bill of exchange payable to the order of a different person of the same name. A endorses the bill in his own name, intending to cause it to be believed that it was endorsed by the person to whose order it was payable; here A has committed forgery.
- (d) A purchases an estate sold under execution of a decree against B. B, after the seizure of the estate, in collusion with Z, executes a lease of the estate, to Z at a nominal rent and for a long period and dates the lease six months prior to the seizure, with intent to defraud A, and to cause it to be believed that the lease was granted before the seizure. B, though he executes the lease in his own name, commits forgery by antedating it.
- (e) A, a trader, in anticipation of insolvency, lodges effects with B for A's benefit, and with intent to defraud his creditors; and in order to give a colour to the transaction, writes a promissory note binding himself to pay to B a sum for value received, and antedates the note, intending that it may be believed to have been made before A was on the point of insolvency. A has committed forgery under the first head of the definition.

Explanation 2.—The making of a false document in the name of a fictitious person, intending it to be believed that the document was made by a real person, or in the name of a deceased person, intending it to be believed that the document was made by the person in his lifetime, may amount to forgery.

Illustration.

A draws a bill of exchange upon a fictitious person, and fraudulently accepts the bill in the name of such fictitious person with intent to negotiate it. A commits forgery.

Explanation 3.—For the purposes of this section, the expression "affixing electronic signature" shall have the meaning assigned to it in clause (*d*) of sub-section (*I*) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

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- Forgery.
- **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.
- (2) Whoever commits forgery shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (3) Whoever commits forgery, intending that the document or electronic record forged shall be used for the purpose of cheating, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

- (a) वित्र प्रकृत सामि सेंखएउ प्राज्यास सिंध केंद्र एक निर्मा क्रिया केंद्र होते केंद्र रोज निर्मास सिंध है। अध्याप क्रिया क्रिया केंद्र केंद्र केंद्र रोज केंद्र रोज निर्मास क्रिया सिंध सिंध केंद्र होते हैं। अध्याप क्रिया क्र
- (b) AC "ਨੇਰ°" ਕੇਨਤ ਮੇਂਕੇ ਘਾਨੀ ਸਾਵਿ ਅਦੂਸ਼ਾ ਘਜਲ ਨਸ਼ੀ ਘਜਲਾ ਗਲ ਗਈ ਸ਼ੀਆ ਰਾਨਦਾਦ ਸੁਖਲਾ ਸ਼ੀਸੀ, ਜਲੀਦ BC ਜਨਾਬੇ ਅਤੇ ਸ਼ੀਸੀ ਸੰਗੇਸ਼ ਸ

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- (4) Whoever commits forgery, intending that the document or electronic record forged shall harm the reputation of any party, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- 337. Whoever forges a document or an electronic record, purporting to be a record or 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.

Forgery of record of Court or of public register, etc.

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.

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.

Forgery of valuable security, will, etc.

- **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.** (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) 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.
- (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.
- (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.

Having possession of document described in section 337 or section 338. knowing it to be forged and intending to use it as genuine. Forged document or electronic record and using it as genuine.

Making or possessing counterfeit seal, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable under section 338.

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- ੀगमण हमगार्गस राज्या राज्यात पार्थिक पार्थिक पार्थिक पार्थिक पार्थिक पार्थिक है जार्थिक है जार्थिक जार्थिक मार्थिक पार्थिक जार्थिक जार्यिक जार्यिक जार्यिक जार्थिक जार्थिक जार्यिक जार्थिक जार्यिक जार्थिक जार्थिक जार्थिक जार्थिक जार्यिक जार्थिक जार्यिक जा ਸਲਿਸ਼ਸ਼ ਹਨ'ਥ गिਜਸ ਜਪਜ ਚੰਨ ਰਭਨੇ ਜਨ੍ਹਾ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਨ੍ਹਾ ਹੈ ਜਨ੍ਹਾ ਜਿਨ੍ਹਾ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਮ ਹਿਤਾਬੰਤ ਹਾਕ ਹਿਸਾਹਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਮ ਜਪਜ ਸੰ
- लीकार्ति वार्टिल्लेव एस्क्रमार आकर्वाच्य लिवराष्ट्र यस्त उस्तरीव वार्टिल्लेव, एस्क्रमार आकर्वाच्य लिवराष्ट्र यस्त लक्षर ७६५ प्रमुख प्रमुख प्रमुख ए५<u>७६</u>५ ग्रेण्या प्रमुख प् ट्रस्थान सेक्षरमा प्रमुख्या एक रोट्र एर्स्याम मार्ग्स प्रोह्म प्राप्त मार्ग सेम्स रेझ्ट रोज्ञ नले ट्रस्याम लक्षक्र मार्गिष्ठ चीउ से साम के सम्बर्ध के कि स्वरंध मान स्वरंध कर स्वरंध मान स्वरंध कर सिक्ष के मिल के मान स्वरंध के सिरोर को इस

<u>ळच</u>°ष्ट्रा गाँशर°त्रर्रर गिमर्रोम गाभुद्रभु ಈ್ಡ್ರಾಕ್ಷ್ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್ರಾಕ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ॥ ४ रू जो ५००-पार्थ अभ॰०

*നള്ളൂപ്പായ സം*ത്രത്തെ അവ്യപ്പെട്ടുന്നു കൂട്ടുന്നു നൂട്ടുന്നു പ്രക്ഷേഷ്യ പ്രത്യേഷ്യ ക്രൂപ്പെട്ടുന്നു കൂട്ടുന്നു പ്രക്ഷേഷ്യ കൂട്ടുന്നു കൂട്ടുന് 2000ਾਂ ਿ ਰਾਜ਼ਾਨਫ ਹਾਂ ਨਿਲ-ਨਾਜ਼ਾਨਫ (ਗ੍ਰਾਜ਼) ਬਾਰੂਨ (ਗ੍ਰਾਜ਼) ਬਾਰੂਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਹੈ ਹੈ ਜਿਸ ਸਿਰਾਂਟ (ਗ੍ਰਾਜ਼) ਬਾਰੂਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ ਸਾਜ਼ਾਨ मण्डे क प्रत्या प्रमाणक प्रमाणक सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध सम्बन्ध

%&.ទ. खटेलूमरु यसए ससन रोमरु ल<u>ृख्यर</u>्थां ए५<u>७४</u>ल गरीन यस, ए५<u>७१</u>ल सरोटूलो यसे राष्ट्रार योजनिक रोधाएर योजनिका स ਦਖ<u>਼ਾਰ</u>ਾ ਜਗੂਰਾ ਜਗੂਰਾ ਜਗੂਰਾ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਦਾ ਹਾਂ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਨਾਲ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਨ ग<u>ाधर</u>ेरा होणा हरेया हुम होतील १९०७ माधर्येर ए. ए. ए. प्राचील गा<u>धर</u>्य ए. हें प्राचेत मार्च प्राचेत हम सम ਬਾਿਨਾਸ਼ ਘੇਨਟ ਟੱਥਾਿਤ ਨਾ ਘੁਸ਼ਣਾਘਣ, ਦੁਖਣੂਥਾ ਨਖ਼ਰੀਤ ਸਾੇਖ ਦੁਖਣੂਥ ਸ਼ਸ਼ਤ ਨੇਸ਼ਤ ਨਾ<u>ਘਰ</u>ਤਥਾਂ ਘੁਸ਼ਣਾਘਣ ਦੁਣਦਰਤ ररेज्ञ॥

श्चर्र हमम നംമ്പുപ്പുപും ಸ್ ಇಲ್ಲ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ಣಣೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ಪ್ നംमळ, मा २,५० मा, थ्या, थ

%%%. ऋते मार्ग प्रमाय के स्वाप्त के स्वर्थ के स्वर्य के स्वर्य के स्वर्थ के स्वर्य र्वैभुष्ठात. सत्र प्रभुष्ठार नेत्र प्रमुख्य अभूत्र प्रभुष्ठ स्थापित एक प्रभुष्ठ प्रभुष्ठ प्रभूष्ठ प्रभूष्ठ स्थ 337% אונים אוני ಶ್ರ್ಯಾಸ್ ಚಾರ್ವ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಟ್ ಬ್ರಾಸ್ಟ್ บระบราง บระบราง

ርዳኔዴៃ ወംጨወፎ र्षा भरणा हिन्द्र ಹುರ್ಷಿಕಿ ៣೬೬ ಕ್ಷು ಕ್ರಮಿಕಿಕ್ಕು मली प्रकेषश्री जेजर उठ्यात प्राप्तमा प्राप्त ण्या गुरु

ಸರ°шಸ್ಕಿಂಗ್ गर वारमध्य प्रभाव

(%) $\frac{1}{2}$ তেওঁ আম তেওঁ আম তেওঁ আম তেওঁ আমতে তেওঁ আমতে আমত তেওঁ আমতে আমতে আমতে তেওঁ আমতে তে අප'සා කාර්ය ක්රීම් සංවේධ වෙන්ව වන්නේ ද විශ්ය සහ සට සට සහ සහ සහ සා වන සාංග පාද සා

> ਗਿਣ੍ਹ ਬਿ2ਸੰਤ प्राययक्य गाञक्षप्रचार प्रमण्ड लीन लभाष ८२७६० यम्बर्ट्राविड

- **‰8**ዓ.. (1) **፲፱**ជព្រឹក្តុម គ្រួជា គ្រួជា គ្រួជា គ្រួជា គ្រួជ គ្រួជា គ្គជា គ្រួជា គ្គជា គ្រួជា គ្គជា គ្រួជា គ្គជា គ្រួជា គ្រួជា គ្រួជា គ្រួជា គ្រួជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជាជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជាជជា គ្រងជា គ្នងជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជាជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជា គ្រងជា \mathbf{w}^{*} ಹರ್ಗು ಹಳ್ಳು ಹುತ್ತು ಬ್ರಾಪ್ ಬ್ರಾ ਦਖ਼ਨਰਾ ਸਾਲਾ, ਅਤੇ ਤਾਂ ਨੂੰ ਕੀ ਨਿਸ਼ਲ ਜਾਂਦਰ ਜ਼ਰੂਰ ਜਾਂਦਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਜਾਂਦਰ ਦੇ ਜਾਂਦਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਜਾਂਦਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਜਾਂਦਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਜਾਂਦਰ ਕਰਦਾ ਜਾਂਦਰ ਜਾਂ ॥ ਹਿਆਨ ਹੁਣ ਨੇ ਬਟੰਡ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਸ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਹੁਲੂ ਤੀ ਨੇ ਦਾ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਹੁਲ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਦਾ ਦਾ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਹੂਜ਼ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ ਜ਼ਿਲ੍ਹ
- ए४<u>ज्</u>या ल॰मक्रेष्ण-लेटील जैंधकर्ता, सली ल॰шलल ३३८ ए४ज्वर प्रत्युज स्वर्णाणी ल॰шलल प्रस्यानार्थी संप्रेय रिश्न ਦਖ<u>ਾ</u>ਰਾ ਘਾਲਾ ਅਸਾਲ ਸੁਖਰੇਨ ਘੁਜ਼ਣਾ ਘਾਲਾ ਸੁਖਾਰ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਜ਼ੁਰੂ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਸ਼ਿਕੂ ਸ਼ਿ ਾਂ ਭਾਰਤ ਸ਼ਹਾਜ਼ ਸਾਹਜ਼ ਸਾਹਜ਼ ਹੈ ਤੇ ਗਿਆ ਸਾਹਜ਼ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਦਾ ਸਾਹਜ਼ ਸੰਸ਼ਜ਼ ਸੰਸ਼ਜ਼ ਸੰਸ਼ਜ਼ ਸੰਸ਼ਜ਼ ਸੰਸ਼ਜ਼ ਸੰਸ਼ਜ਼ ਸੰਸ਼ਜ਼ ਸੰਸ
- हुरःपान्यमण तर्भाम साधनास प्रस्तेत प्रस्तेत प्रतन्न चित्रभ क्षान्य हुरूपान स्वापन साधन स्वापन स्वापन स्वापन स् प्राची मार प्राची के निष्याची मार प्राची के । ਹਿगੀਆ ਲੁਡਟੜੇ

(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.

Counterfeiting device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 338, or possessing counterfeit marked material.

- **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.
- (2) Whoever counterfeits upon, or in the substance of, any material, any device or mark used for the purpose of authenticating any document or electronic record other than the documents described in section 338, intending that such device or mark shall be used for the purpose of giving the appearance of authenticity to any document then forged or thereafter to be forged on such material, or who with such intent, has in his possession any material upon or in the substance of which any such device or mark has been counterfeited, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Fraudulent cancellation, destruction, etc., of will, authority to adopt, or valuable security.

Falsification of accounts.

- **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.
- **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.

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.

Of property marks

Property mark.

- **345.** (1) A mark used for denoting that movable property belongs to a particular person is called a property mark.
- (2) Whoever marks any movable property or goods or any case, package or other receptacle containing movable property or goods, or uses any case, package or other receptacle having any mark thereon, in a manner reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the property or goods so marked, or any property or goods contained in any such receptacle so marked, belong to a person to whom they do not belong, is said to use a false property mark.
- (3) Whoever uses any false property mark 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 one year, or with fine, or with both.

प्राथं प्रभाव प्रभाव

सेण्यार्थः अर्वाम स्थाप्तः स्ट्रेस्टर्सः

ਟਾਰਿਫਿਬਾਇ ਹਾਲ,

४मर्र हमम गा<u>भष्</u>टभ्य

॥ व्यक्तीय जीलवाध्य

| な到でなる。 | な到でなる。 | な別の<u>な</u>到を使い

प्रशास्त्र

- $m{e}$ መታመመ ከተር ማመማው $m{e}$ መለር እንመታወመ የአምን አመር አመት አመን አመር አመን መደጋወ መነባን መደጋወ መነባን መደጋወ መነባን መደጋወ የሚመታወው የሚመ
- ជាស្នេស កាស្តេច កាស្ត្រ សុខភាសា កាស្ត្រ សុំ សុខភាសា កាស្ត្រ ស្នាស់ កាស្ត្រ សុខភាសា កាស្ត្រ
- ฐะแพระ พบลับ หาย พบลับ หาย พบลับ หาย พบลับ หาย พบลับ พบลั
- \$88. <u>আटेक्र</u>ण, चैहालिक ए५<u>७क्</u>षा लिक्षण्ड पस चैठित ए५<u>७क्षा खेठक्रण</u>, चैहालिक ए५<u>७क्षा लिक्षण्ड पस चैठित ए५७क्षा लिक्षण्ड पस चैठित ए५७क्षा विषेत्र सिंच के प्रसार कर सलेए प्रचार लिक्ष्ट देम् दे उँएव प्रेप्त्रव जिल्ला विष्ठ प्रमार के प्रसार कर सलेए प्रचार लिक्षण्ड प्रमार के एव प्रेप्त प्रमार के एव प्रमार के एवं प्रमार के प्रम</u>

ማভক্ত আত अंध्या ॥-೧० चाल प्राणी सिन्नेस तेँ ह सक्षेत्र प्रस्का प्रश्न ए॰ एटे-ग्रूमटे जेंटर आंएस मिन्नेस प्रधाय एउ एए हिम प्राण्ड प्रसाम सिन्नेस ए० एउ जेंस्स प्रमाण ए० एटे-ग्रूमटेल जेंसिम प्राण्ड आंएस प्रमाण ए० एउ लेंसिम प्राण्ड एउ जेंसिम प्राण्ड प्रमाण ए० एउ लेंसिम प्राण्ड स्वरं जेंसिम प्राण्ड स्वरं जेंसिम प्राण्ड स्वरं प्राण्ड सिन्नेस प्राण्ड स्वरं जेंसिम प्राण्ड सिन्नेस प्रमाण ए० एउ लेंसिम प्राण्ड सिन्नेस सिन्नेस सिन्नेस प्राण्ड सिन्नेस सिन्नेस सिन्नेस प्राण्ड सिन्नेस सिन्नेस सिन्नेस प्राण्ड सिन्नेस सिन्नेस प्राण्ड सिन्नेस सिन्नेस प्राण्ड सिन्नेस सिन्नेस सिन्नेस प्राण्ड सिन्नेस सिन्नेस सिन्नेस सिन्नेस सिन्नेस प्राण्ड सिन्नेस सिन्नेस सिन्नेस सिन्नेस सिन्नेस प्राण्ड सिन्नेस सिन्नेस

<u>ग्राम भाषा श्री भारत भारत भारत भारत भारत</u>

॥ चर्म रिकार<u>्टिकार</u>

- **%8.4** (९) गार्क्य प्राचित्र हेन प्राचित्र हैन प्राचित्र
- ਹਲਦਾਂਨ ਭਾਰਤ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਨੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਹੋ ਦੇ ਹੈ

346. Whoever removes, destroys, defaces or adds to any property mark, intending 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 one year, or with fine, or with both.

Tampering with property mark with intent to cause injury.

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.

Counterfeiting a property mark

- (2) Whoever counterfeits any property mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by a public servant to denote that any property has been manufactured by a particular person or at a particular time or place, or that the property is of a particular quality or has passed through a particular office, or that it is entitled to any exemption, or uses as genuine any such mark knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- **348.** Whoever makes or has in his possession any die, plate or other instrument for the 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 term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Making or possession of any instrument for counterfeiting a property mark.

349. Whoever sells, or exposes, or has in possession for sale, any goods or things with a counterfeit property mark affixed to or impressed upon the same or to or upon any case, package or other receptacle in which such goods are contained, shall, unless he proves—

Selling goods marked with a counterfeit property mark.

- (a) that, having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this section, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the mark; and
- (b) that, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things; or
 - (c) that otherwise he had acted innocently,

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

350. (1) Whoever makes any false mark upon any case, package or other receptacle 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.

Making a false mark upon any receptacle containing goods.

(2) Whoever makes use of any false mark in any manner prohibited under sub-section (I) shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished as if he had committed the offence under sub-section (I).

CHAPTER XIX

OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, ANNOYANCE, DEFAMATION, ETC.

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.

Criminal intimidation.

॥ ਹਿਆੀ ਆ ह॰ ਨਾਨ ਨਾਨ ਹਨ ਤੀ ਹੁੰਤੀ ਆ ਵਾਜ਼ੀ ਹੁੰਡ

ष्ट्रप्रोगार बर्दाषाण

%&%. (೪) ய್ಯಾಸ್ಸ್ ಹುಗ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹುಕ್ಕು ಹುಕ್ಕು ಕ್ಷಾಸ್ಟ್ ಬ್ಯಾಸ್ಟ್ ಹುಕ್ಕು ीजगी*णा ह*ेर्रर जूरुशें जे गिल्पामीज्य प्राप्पर्थ

सण पार्भ विशालकार कार ೧೯೬೭ ವಿಚಿತ್ರಗಳು

- चा<u>उठ</u>ग्रा गा<u>भर</u>ुग एडराण॰त्मण <u>चाभ</u>र्म ौराधार्मकार होराजधीर अस्य अस्य अधिक प्रतामिक (अ) लक्ष्य करणान्त्र सरम प्रमाण माधार प्रमाण माधार प्रमाण स्थान प्रमाण हराणान्त्र माधार प्रमाण भारत स्थान स्थान प्रमाण स्थान אוויסאלים, כאישווי שוויסאלים, כאישוויסא שוויסאלים שוויסאלים, כאישוויסא שיבור שוויסאלים, באישוויסאלים שוויסאלים שוויס ਸਖ<u>ਸਰ</u>ਾ, ਦਖ<u>ਸਰ</u>ਾ ਜ਼ਾਨੀਦ ਘਲੇਰ ਸ਼ਾਹਿਬਾ ਿਸਾ ਟੈਂ, ਦਖ<u>ਸਰ</u>ਾ ਘਨੀਵੁਸ਼ਰ ਸ਼<u>ੇਰਾ</u>ਸ਼ ਘਰੀਵਾਸ਼ ਦੇਰਾਸ਼ ਸ਼ੁਰੂ ਘਰੀਵੁਸ਼ਰ ਸੰਤਰ ਸੰਟਰ हुरत्यानसम्म क्यानंस होत्यान्त्रील हरायार्थ उतर्द है चाद ीमहराजील उतर्य हाल्लाम हुरत्यान्त्रमम क्यानंस हमगोलम ಉक्तम्भण-लेटीए जैंधरुति, प्रती प्रता हेन्नर उच्च उच्च रहे स्प्रत प्रती प्रती प्रती प्रती प्रती प्रती प्रती प्र ॥ ਹਿਆਨ ਅਨੂੰਦ ਘਟੜੇ ਘਲਜ਼ਘ ,ਹਿਆ। ਸ਼ਾਨਨ ਹਲਾਗੇਤੜੇ
- ीधम गाद⁶दम १०फ रापार्तमफ भ⁶गार राष्ट्रपार्थिय सा<u>धर</u>क्ष राष्ट्रपुर क्रि. सार्यक्ष मा<u>भर</u>क्ष रापार्थम प्रमार रापार्थम स्वर्ध ਣੜੰਤ ਜ਼ਰੂਹ ਤਿਨਾਨ ਤੁਨਰਾਨਜ਼ੀ, ਕਰਦੇ ਜ਼ਹਾ <u>ਘੁਰ</u>ਜ਼ੇ ਇਹ ਸ਼ਹਾਜ਼ਨ ਨਜ਼ਰਤਾ ਸ਼ਿਰੂਹ ਦੇ ਨੂੰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹਾਜ਼ ਨਾਲੀ ਜ਼ਰੂਹ ਨੇ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹੂਰ ਦੇ ਸ਼ਹ ॥ ਹੈਰਾਂਗੀ ਸਦੰਜ ਹਟਾਂਡ ਬਿਧਾਜ਼ੀਹਡ ਆ<u>ਖਟ</u>ਾਨ, ਦੁਕਤੂ ਆ<u>ਖਟਾ</u>ਨਾ, ਦੁਕਰਾ ਆਜ਼ਾਡ ਜੁਨਜ ਲਨ ਲਗਦਮਾਗ਼ਾਵ

യക്യിച്ചുമായുള്ള प्रसदेऽ प्राप्तृऽशाऽ መ_ተደ ርዳኔላቤ ट"のਇ ॥

ෂෲ́ ඎණ පණ න යමාග F හුංහැෆවල ආල්යදා 5 ගන්නා ලංහු පසුදා ලංකු වේගදා ක්රියදා දු වල් දෙන් වේගයන් ව්යාස්ත ව්යාස්ත ප राणेज साम त्रीम प्रभाम प्रभाभ प्रभाभ प्रभाभ प्रभाभ

॥ ४५% प्राधिभभ्रात

- कीर हैं स्थाप सभा प्राप्त हुम एक प्राप्त के प्राप्त के स्थाप का स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स्थाप के स шжош
- (d) ភាមាល្ខាស្លាយ ១២៤ភា, ស្រាយមាន ភិស្សាយ ១២៤ភា, ស្រាយមាន មានស្លាយ ១២៤ភា មានស្លាយ ១២៤ភា មាន មាន មាន មាន មាន មាន ਗਾਰਕਾਂਡੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸੰਭਾਵ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਸ਼ ਦੀ ਸ਼ਹੀਸ਼ ਸ
- ਦਖ $\underline{\mathbf{y}}$ ਜਾਂ ਦੇਤਾ, ਦਖ $\underline{\mathbf{y}}$ ਜਾਂ ਘਟਸਿੰਘ ਸ਼ਾਸ਼ ਘਟਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਸ਼ ਘਟਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਸ਼ ਘਟਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਸ਼ ਘਟਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਸ਼ ਘਟਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਸ਼ ਘਟਸਿੰਘ ਸਾਸ਼ ਪੰਜਾਬ ਸਾਸ਼ ਪੰਜਾਬ
- र्टणीम र्रासल्यम गाभल्यभ एवा त्यान र्राणीम हाँच पायर गिमारीम, विषयिष्ट एपा त्याम पार्थम पार्थम प्रश्नाम स्राप् , इन्नस्टरं प्राणिभी रास्त्रं स्वाणिम गा<u>भर</u>भी प्रस्तरं प्राणिभी हार स्वाणिम स्वाण्य स्वाणिम हम्माणिम हृष्या ब्या ារាល៍តែអ ຮ $\mathop{\mathrm{Su}}$ ធែវ អាភេទក្រអ ឃា<u>ម</u>សម ឃាំងអ ស្វាយ អាក្រអ ស្វាយ ប្រសារ ស្ត្ររត់ ស្ត្រ ស្ត្រាស្ត្រ ប្រសារ អា<u>មសេ</u>ស चित्र हेत सकत से साम परिष्ठ हेता. रेड जिल्ला, माधत का माधत करी है के स्वाप का माधत कर है जान माधत कर कर कर कर क ,अटर्ज गिरफ्ट, एर्फ गज्ञ गामक्रम मध्म हरेत्र राज्यका राज्य हस्चे मद्रम प्रमाण राज्यका, प्रमाण राज्यका प्रम राज्यका प्रमाण राज ॥ ज्याग्रे प्रस्पायम पर्वाच्या प्रमाध्यम प्रत्याम प्रत्याम प्रत्याम प्रत्याम प्रत्याम प्रत्याम प्रत्याम प्रत्य

म्बर्ध प्राधिभभा ല്യാഗ്രംമ്പ የනቒመ ፳፻፹፻ភាመ ॥ ४म॰० सम्भामा प्राप्तस

(३) अ०न्या तर्कीम रुग्री एक स्वान्तमण वाधम रुम्प सर्वेष स्वान्यमण वाधम रुम्प हिस्सा वा (१) अ०न्या १५ अ०न्य १५ अ हर्तम गा (१) अणना १० उपार्टम, तिहर होता एक सर्दे तिष्य पहरूदें तिष्य पहरूदे विषय पहरूदें विषय पहरूदें विषय पहरूद ॥ ਹਿਆਲਿ ਜਗ਼ਲੀਨਲ ਲੂਡ ਸੰਖੇਜ

XIX చిల్లము

 \mathbf{W} ששווויש אייביל אונייס אובי \mathbf{W} ישיש אייביל, שישטיא אובי \mathbf{W} ישיש אייביל, ה. אונישיש אונייש אייביל, ה. אוני

%-९९. (९) ख्राधानिक सांचित्र उत्पान कराया है सम्बन्ध कराया सांचित्र प्रमान है साम प्रमान है साम अपने सांचित्र (१) ਕਕ੍ਰਾਡ α ਿੰਡੀਜ਼ ਨਾਹਕਾਰ ਜਾਂਦਾਕਜ਼ਾਡ ਨਾਗਾਕਜ਼ਾਡ ਨਾਗਾਕਜ਼ਾਡ ਮਨਾਗੀਜ਼ ਜਾਂਜ਼ਿਕਾਨ ਨਾਗੀਜ਼ ਨਾਹਕਾਰ ਨਾਗੀਜ਼ ਜਾਂਜ਼ਿਕਾਨ च्याहरू रहेर र रेप्ट एकत वार्म निवासके एक त्राधित निवास निवास एक एक जिल्हा क्षेत्र प्राधित प्राधित प्राधित प्र चनागिक स्वापन ॥ १५५२ । अरु का का का के स्वर्य प्रसीधिक्ष , घर्त के हैं मार्रि भाषण का का कि साम के साम के स्वर्ध

ष्टर्टण गार॰शमीभाष

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.
- (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.
- (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.
- (4) Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication, or having taken precaution to conceal the name or abode of the person from whom the threat comes, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, in addition to the punishment provided for the offence under sub-section (I).

Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace.

Statements conducing to public mischief.

- **352.** Whoever intentionally insults in any manner, and thereby gives provocation to any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause him to break the public peace, or to commit any other offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- **353.** (1) Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, false information, rumour, or report, including through electronic means—
 - (a) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier, sailor or airman in the Army, Navy or Air Force of India to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or
 - (b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquillity; or
 - (c) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community,

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

- (2) Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement or report containing false information, rumour or alarming news, including through electronic means, with intent to create or promote, or which is likely to create or promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, feelings of enmity, hatred or ill will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.
- (3) Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (2) in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

ชछरौ \mathbf{w} उप्रज्ञाम हामार्थे प्रक्राम हामार्थे हामहें हे हामा उप्रक्राम हामार्थे हामार्थे

ኴဋ୯፮<u>୫</u>°୯୯ ∥

हरियम गिमरियोस उच्चित्र अच्चित्रस्थित

- ਜਲਲ਼ਾਂਸ ग<u>'ਜਲ</u>' ਦਾ ਗਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਾਹੁੰਦਾ ਹੈ ਜਲੇ ਹੋ ਜਲੇ ਹੈ ਜਲੇ

 - ។១១ គេស្ក៍ នូវុន ន១១៤២៤ កុរាម្ចាយ មានប្រការ គា<u>មសេ</u> មានបាយ មានបាយ មានប្រការ ក្រុម ប្រការ គា<u>មសេ</u> មានបាយ ម
 - យនរ ខេមម័យ «ឃុំនៅ गामण หាភិពាធី រាម្ចាស់ ហេតុ ខេម្មមាន ការការការ អាភិពធី រាម្ចាស់ ហេតុ ខេម្មមាន ខេមមាន ខេម្មមាន ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម្មមាន ខេម្មមាន ខេម្មមាន ខេម្មម ខេម្មមាន ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម្មមាន ខេម្មម ខេម ខេម្មម ខេម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម ខេម្មម ខេម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម្មម ខេម
- (%) ਤਸਲੇ, ਨੇਅੰ, ਸਾਵੇਧਾ ਜਦ, ਰੇੱਦਸ, ਰੇਂਧ, ਨੇਆਂ ਦਿਖ<u>਼ ਆਬਾ ਹੁੰਦਾ ਸਾਬੇਧੰ</u> ਨੇਆਂ ਦਿਖ਼ ਸਾਬੇਧੰ ਸਾਵੇਧਾ ਸਾਬੇਧੰ ਨੇ ਜੰਬਰ (%) ਤਸਲੇ ਹੈ ਜੰਬਰ ਹੋਈ ਜੇ ਨੇ ਜੰਬਰ (%) ਤਸਲੇ ਹੈ ਜੰਬਰ ਹੈ ਜੇ ਦੇ ਜੰਬਰ ਹੈ ਜੇ ਦੇ ਜੰਬਰ ਹੈ ਜੰਬਰ ਹੈ ਜੇ ਦੇ ਜੰਬਰ ਹੈ ਜੇ ਦੇ ਜੰਬਰ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੰਬਰ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੰਬਰ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਜੰਬਰ ਹੈ ਜਾਂ ਦੇ ਜਾਂ

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.

354. Whoever voluntarily causes or attempts to cause any person to do anything which that person is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do anything which he is legally entitled to do, by inducing or attempting to induce that person to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered by some act of the offender an object of Divine displeasure if he does not do the thing which it is the object of the offender to cause him to do, or if he does the thing which it is the object of the offender to cause him to omit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Act caused by inducing person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.

Illustrations.

- (a) A sits dharna at Z's door with the intention of causing it to be believed that, by so sitting, he renders Z an object of Divine displeasure. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- (b) A threatens Z that, unless Z performs a certain act, A will kill one of A's own children, under such circumstances that the killing would be believed to render Z an object of Divine displeasure. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- 355. Whoever, in a state of intoxication, appears in any public place, or in any place which it is a trespass in him to enter, and there conducts himself in such a manner as to cause annoyance to any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both or with community service.

Misconduct in public by a drunken person.

Of defamation

356. (1) Whoever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by Defamation. visible representations, makes or publishes in any manner, any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person, is said, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, to defame that person.

Explanation 1.—It may amount to defamation to impute anything to a deceased person, if the imputation would harm the reputation of that person if living, and is intended to be hurtful to the feelings of his family or other near relatives.

Explanation 2.—It may amount to defamation to make an imputation concerning a company or an association or collection of persons as such.

Explanation 3.—An imputation in the form of an alternative or expressed ironically, may amount to defamation.

Explanation 4.—No imputation is said to harm a person's reputation, unless that imputation directly or indirectly, in the estimation of others, lowers the moral or intellectual character of that person, or lowers the character of that person in respect of his caste or of his calling, or lowers the credit of that person, or causes it to be believed that the body of that person is in a loathsome state, or in a state generally considered as disgraceful.

Illustrations.

- (a) A says—"Z is an honest man; he never stole B's watch"; intending to cause it to be believed that Z did steal B's watch. This is defamation, unless it falls within one of the exceptions.
- (b) A is asked who stole B's watch. A points to Z, intending to cause it to be believed that Z stole B's watch. This is defamation, unless it falls within one of the exceptions.

उटर जार उदर् एक मार्थ के वाशिमधम हमस्या गार कर्त उतर्व उतर्व उत्तर प्रमाय क्षा मार्थ कर्म जा मार्थ कर्म जार कर् ш त्यार्थक सामा हा स्वर्ध स्वर्धा स्वर्ध स्वर्ध सम्बर्ध स्वर्ध सम्बर्ध स्वर्ध सम्बर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्य स्वर्ध स्वर्य स्वय

%-84. ख्रिया मुस्ता हुए सार्य सार्य हुए सार्य कर सार्य के सार्य हुए सार्य हुए सार्य सार ჾჾჼառառ አጀመ ፣ አጀመ መጀቴ ያጀ ያጀ መጀመ መጀቴ መጀመ መጀመ መጀመ መጀመ መጀመው እያያ እያያ እያያ እያያ መጀመ መጀሚ እያ እያያ እያያ መጀመ መጀመ እያ እያያ እያያ ज्रहर्त् गिष्णणाधीमा होत्र प्रताय क्रिया स्वर्ण मा कर्ष में प्रताय क्रिया स्वर्ण मा क्रिया स्वर्ण मा क्रिया मा क्र एक जनस्य जानस्य प्राचीत सीचा कर स्वर्क अजन विषय हैं से हल्या जनस्य हें साथ जारे हें से प्राचीत कर का जानस्य नर्स संस्कृत हेन सम्पर्ध प्रस्ति मण्यापाय अध्यक्ष , तिहरभण का अध्यक्ष मण्या अध्यक्ष प्रस्ति हेन्द्र ॥ जिजारी हमें उजद प्रतम विषयमार्थिक जाभवरभे ,जदर्भ जाभवरभे ,प्रमार्थाजमक

ण्राचर्म रहण र'णीम ጀርጆሮያር ፓንሞጆሮያ

*ふっていず日*の世の『田 ||*

- (a) AC Z \mathbf{m} ੀ ਟਸਾਰੀਕ ਹਜ਼ਾਦੇ ਵਸਕੂਦ, ਘੁਲੁਸਦ ਵਸਕੂਦ, ਸ਼ੁਣੇਘਾਦ Z \mathbf{m} ਲੇਸਦ ਟੂਘੇਨ \mathbf{x} 8 ਸ਼ਾਰਿਆਂ ਸ਼ੁਦਾਜ਼ ਘੁਸ਼ ਘੁੰਨਨਾਰਟੀ ਨੇਨਦ \parallel "មក" क्रम रिक्रम रिक्रम र्याधन्य जा जाया जाया अर्थ \parallel सम्बर्ध प्रधा रिक्रम रिक्म रिक्रम रिक्म रिक्रम रिक्रम रिक्रम रिक्रम रिक्रम रिक्रम रिक्रम रिक्म रिक
- (b) AC ZM व्याजनवा सर्वे रेट प्रवाणित करें का प्रवाण प्रवाण प्रवाण प्रवाण करें का क्षेत्र होते होते हैं कि प्रवाण प्रवाण करें कि स्वाण प्रवाण करते कि स्वाण क हीगम चलिक रेप कर एक एक प्राप्त कि मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ मार्थ हैं स्टर्स के स्टर्स के स्टर्स के स्टर्स के स् ॥ °<u>भन्</u>र°र क्रम र्मभ ठ<u>ौभन्</u>रभा
- **ಿ.೯೯**. छ ಮದುಗಳ ಕ್ರೂಗ ಹುಗುತ್ತು ಹೇದು ಸ್ವರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಬಳುವುದ ಸ್ವರ್ಥಕ್ಕೆ ಹೇಗುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು ಬಿಡುವ ಕ್ರೂಗಿಸಿಕ್ಕೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಕ್ಷಣಿಸಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರರ್ಥ ಸ್ವರ್ಥ ಸ್ಟರ್ಥ ಸ್ಟರ್ಗ सहम चस्त्रन्था उन्हें सार्वे सार्वे सहम स्वर्धि स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त स्वाप्त шालाइ सार गानिस्सर, प्रसार कुलमालामा माराम माराम करार राज्य राज्य हार प्रसार माराम प्रमार माराम प्रमार माराम स चस हेन्नरुभाग्रह रहेत्र हेत्र हेत्र हेत्र हेत्र साधर गाधर होत्रहेत्र जाधर होत्रहेत्र स्वाधर होत्रहेत्र साधर होत

रूप्पध्रम भिमर्शम ៣, ८८२ कूटि कूपर ॥

ज्ञारिस रिगाजारण राजर्भ स्थात

ത്ര്യ്പ് ഉപ്പെട്ട വിവേഷ ചെയ്യം ചെയ്യുന്നു വിവേഷ പുരുന്ന് വിവേഷ പുരുന്നു വിവേഷ വിവേഷ വിവേഷ വിവേഷ വിവേഷ വിവേഷ വ ਦਖਤਾਰਸ ਕਾਰੀਸ਼ਨ ਸੀਬਟਰ ਘੰਨੀਟ ਨਾੰਬਰਸ ਸਿਤਨ ਹੈ ਜਾਰਸ ਹਨ ਹੈ ਜਾਰਸ ਹਨ ਸ਼ਰੂਰ ਦੇ ਜਾਰਸ ਹੈ ਜਾਰਸ ਹੈ ਜਾਰਸ ਦੇ ਸਾਰੇ ਦੇ ਦੇ ਜਾਰਸ ਹੈ ਜਾਰਸ ਦੇ ਜਾਰ सीम्पर पत्र, स्वामि संग्रम् ग्राविष्ठ ग्राविष्ठ ग्राविष्ठ ग्राविष्ठ प्रत्याप्त स्वामित्र प्रत्याप्त स्वामित्र स्व

गारेख टेएए लएकभागा ॥

ल्ला के जा के जा के कार के जा के कार के जा के कार के जा के कार के जा के का जा कि जा के का जा के का जा के का जा ੀਨਜ਼ ,ੀਡਰ5ਜ਼ਸ਼ ਜਲਭਾੰਗ ਨਾਂਡਾਵਾਹਾ ਨਾਂਡਾਓਨ ਨਾਂ ੀਗਹੀਨਾਓ:ਜ-ਖਿਜ਼ ਆਘਾ ਘਾਂਜ਼ ਆਪੰਧ ਗ<u>ਾਖਾ</u>ਦ ਘਾਂਜ਼ਕ ॥ तर्रर हर्त्यण प्रप्री गाणाप्राप्य व्यक्ष राज्ञा एवर्ष्ट राज्य राज्य निवासी विषय क्रमण विषय क्रमण स्वाप्त विकार्ते

ीगावीलर्ट्याम हमगाराण गावर४५ मण ७०७विराज गावर४५ मण विराध विभाग विभाग विभाग प्राचार प्राचार प्राचार प्राचार विभाग ॥ ਕਨੰਂਸ਼ ਠਾੱਤ ਹਕੰਂਡ ਆਧਾਨਕੁੰਤਾਨ ਹਤਾਂ ਦੇ ਦੀ ਸਿਨਤਕੰਦ ਆਸ਼ਵੰਦ ਜਾਂ ਸਾਲੇ ਰਹੀ ਹੈ ਦਿਸ ਗੁਆਰਾਰਾ ਹਿਸਾਨ

ിന്ധ മൗപ്ര ല്ഷ വന്ദ്യദ്യം ഒയ്യു മൗല്യ പറ്റോ മയ്യു പ്രചര്യ പര്യം ചെയ്യു വര്യം പര്യം വര്യം വരവര്യം വര്യം ।। तर्रे रे रे उत्धा प्राचा क्रिजे राज्य हा हा

वर्णम हर्ता गानर्र गानर्र गानर्र र गानर्र गानर्र गानर्र गानर्य र गान्य र गानर्य र गानर्य र गानर्य र गानर्य र गानर्य र गान्य ळूळ ^१४८म ш^८फ्रम गिळूळ द^८फ्रीम ळार्बर्स गिमरूछर्जा क्षिणचंस ग<u>ाभ</u>र्द्धे थेर्रे क्षिणचंस गा<u>भर</u>्दे ए. उन्दर्स्य कूळ १४८म

5दूल<u>5°8</u>°0'E'0'¶ ∥

- (b)A. ਲ B. ਜਾਂ ਜ਼ਿੰਦੀ ਕਲ ਸ਼ਬਦਸ਼ਤਰ ਨਾਵੀ ਨੇਤਰ ਹੈਂਘੀ اا المرض ਤਿਸ਼ਤੀ ਸ਼ਲੀ ਤਰ ਸ਼ਿਜ਼ੀ ਜ਼ਿੰਦੀ ਕਲ ਟੱਡਾਵਾਨੀ ਨੇਤਰ ਹੈਟਤ आरिय ग्रोष्टक मत्त्व ॥ सली व्याप्य अभागमा अभागमा अभागमा अभागमा विकास मत्रा भागमा अभागमा अभागमा अभागमा अभागमा अ

(c) A draws a picture of Z running away with B's watch, intending it to be believed that Z stole B's watch. This is defamation, unless it falls within one of the exceptions.

Exception 1.—It is not defamation to impute anything which is true concerning any person, if it be for the public good that the imputation should be made or published. Whether or not it is for the public good is a question of fact.

Exception 2.—It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of a public servant in the discharge of his public functions, or respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

Exception 3.—It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the conduct of any person touching any public question, and respecting his character, so far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

Illustration.

It is not defamation in A to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting Z's conduct in petitioning Government on a public question, in signing a requisition for a meeting on a public question, in presiding or attending at such meeting, in forming or joining any society which invites the public support, in voting or canvassing for a particular candidate for any situation in the efficient discharge of the duties of which the public is interested.

Exception 4.—It is not defamation to publish substantially true report of the proceedings of a Court, or of the result of any such proceedings.

Explanation.—A Magistrate or other officer holding an inquiry in open Court preliminary to a trial in a Court, is a Court within the meaning of the above section.

Exception 5.—It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the merits of any case, civil or criminal, which has been decided by a Court, or respecting the conduct of any person as a party, witness or agent, in any such case, or respecting the character of such person, as far as his character appears in that conduct, and no further.

Illustrations.

- (a) A says—"I think Z's evidence on that trial is so contradictory that he must be stupid or dishonest". A is within this exception if he says this in good faith, in as much as the opinion which he expresses respects Z's character as it appears in Z's conduct as a witness, and no further.
- (b) But if A says—"I do not believe what Z asserted at that trial because I know him to be a man without veracity"; A is not within this exception, in as much as the opinion which expresses of Z's character, is an opinion not founded on Z's conduct as a witness.

Exception 6.—It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion respecting the merits of any performance which its author has submitted to the judgment of the public, or respecting the character of the author so far as his character appears in such performance, and no further.

Explanation.—A performance may be submitted to the judgment of the public expressly or by acts on the part of the author which imply such submission to the judgment of the public.

Illustrations.

- (a) A person who publishes a book, submits that book to the judgment of the public.
- (b) A person who makes a speech in public, submits that speech to the judgment of the public.
- (c) An actor or singer who appears on a public stage, submits his acting or singing to the judgment of the public.

ॻॱॻॱ॰ १८८८ अध्यक्षी एम सक्षेत्र त्या संदेश प्रत्या स्वरंग स्वरंग

ਬਹਸਕੁ ਟਲਿਟ ਬੁਸੀਹਾੱਧ ੀਸਜ਼ਾਂਸ਼ ਟਾੰਧੀਜ਼ ਝਾੱਟ ਧਾਬਧ ਸਿਸੰਦੀਜ਼ ਲੁਸ਼ਾਧਾਰੰਧਗੰਸ਼ ਗੀਹਾਧਾਬਧ ਸਿਸੰਦੀਜ਼-॥ ੩ ਭਾਹਮਾਨਾਧਾਰਾ ਬਣ ਫ਼ੁਲਾ ਜਟਾਧਾਰ ਬਿਧਾਰੰਜ਼ ਲਫ਼ੁਲਾ ਾੱਦਜ਼ ਗਾਂਧਾਜ਼ ਬਿਧਾਰੰਜ਼ ,ਸਾਮੇਦ ਬਹਸਕੁਟਲਿਟ ਫ਼ੁਲਾ ਾੱਦਜ਼ ਗਿੰਧਾਜ਼ ਬਾਧਾਰੰਜ਼ ਸਾ<u>ਖਾਟ</u>ਮੇਹ ਸਾਮੇਦ ॥ 'ਲਾੱਟ ਹੁਟ ਟੰਜ ਗੁਰਜ਼ਾ, ਹਿਸਾਧਾਰਿਭਾਰ ਹੁਭਰੇ ਦੁਸ਼ੰਸ਼ ਰਿਖਟਰੰ ਸਾਧਾਰਿਭਾਰ ਜ਼ੁਲਾ ਭਾਰਸਟਸੰਦ ਹੁਤਰੰਚ ਸਬਤੇ ਨੌਜ਼ਬੀਰੇਜ਼ੇ

ਹੈ। ਜੀ ਸੰਦੇ ਤੇ ਹਰ ਨੇ ਹੋ ਜੀ ਸੰਦੇ ਸੰਦੇ ਹੈ। ਜੀ ਸੰਦੇ ਹੋ ਹੈ। ਜੀ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨੇ ਹੈ। ਜੀ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਹਨ ਹੈ। ਜੀ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨੇ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨੇ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨੇ ਹਨ ਹਨ ਹੈ। ਜੀ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨੇ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਹਨ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸਦੇ ਹਨ ਨੇ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨੇ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨੇ ਸੰਦੇ ਹੈ। ਜਿਸਦੇ ਹਨ ਨੇ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨੇ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਨੇ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ ਸੰਦੇ ਹਨ

ኴဋ୯፮<u>୫</u>°୯୯ ∥

ស្លាត់ អាយុ មានស្លាញ នេះ ប្រសួង ប្រសួង ប្រសួង នេះ ប្តិស្គង នេះ ប្រសួង នេះ

ชยาใหญ่ अทะงาน คือ अทะงาน का उत्था वा उत्था का उत्था क

इट्ल्य ज्ञान ज्ञान

- (a) AC रेजिन कि प्रतन्त कि प्रतन्त कि प्रतन्त कि प्रतन्त कि प्रतन्त के प्रत
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- (a) टेज्ञधीय यस हभ्यत्र सीयके यसए, टेज्ञधीय यत्र सिरोमार्ग जेरान्त्र गर्रा ॥
- ॥ 1 जर्ज क्रम हर के जिस है जिस है

- (d) A says of a book published by Z—"Z's book is foolish; Z must be a weak man. Z's book is indecent; Z must be a man of impure mind". A is within the exception, if he says this in good faith, in as much as the opinion which he expresses of Z respects Z's character only so far as it appears in Z's book, and no further.
- (e) But if A says "I am not surprised that Z's book is foolish and indecent, for he is a weak man and a libertine". A is not within this exception, in as much as the opinion which he expresses of Z's character is an opinion not founded on Z's book.

Exception 7.—It is not defamation in a person having over another any authority, either conferred by law or arising out of a lawful contract made with that other, to pass in good faith any censure on the conduct of that other in matters to which such lawful authority relates.

Illustration.

A Judge censuring in good faith the conduct of a witness, or of an officer of the Court; a head of a department censuring in good faith those who are under his orders, a parent censuring in good faith a child in the presence of other children; a school master, whose authority is derived from a parent, censuring in good faith a pupil in the presence of other pupils; a master censuring a servant in good faith for remissness in service; a banker censuring in good faith the cashier of his bank for the conduct of such cashier as such cashier are within this exception.

Exception 8.—It is not defamation to prefer in good faith an accusation against any person to any of those who have lawful authority over that person with respect to the subject-matter of accusation.

Illustration.

If A in good faith accuses Z before a Magistrate; if A in good faith complains of the conduct of Z, a servant, to Z's master; if A in good faith complains of the conduct of Z, a child, to Z's father, A is within this exception.

Exception 9.— It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another provided that the imputation be made in good faith for the protection of the interests of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good.

Illustrations.

- (a) A, a shopkeeper, says to B, who manages his business—"Sell nothing to Z unless he pays you ready money, for I have no opinion of his honesty". A is within the exception, if he has made this imputation on Z in good faith for the protection of his own interests.
- (b) A, a Magistrate, in making a report to his own superior officer, casts an imputation on the character of Z. Here, if the imputation is made in good faith, and for the public good, A is within the exception.

Exception 10.— It is not defamation to convey a caution, in good faith, to one person against another, provided that such caution be intended for the good of the person to whom it is conveyed, or of some person in whom that person is interested, or for the public good.

- (2) Whoever defames another shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both, or with community service.
- (3) Whoever prints or engraves any matter, knowing or having good reason to believe that such matter is defamatory of any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.
- (4) Whoever sells or offers for sale any printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing that it contains such matter, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

- (d) AC ZC हांचि वेत्रवांचि चामा सामा कार्यक्र केत्रवां- "Zखां वेत्रवांचि चाण चांचि हार्य, Z चाण लेख हार प्रेंचि साम जिम सामा चांचि हार प्रेंचि हांचि चाण कार्य हांचि हा प्रेंचि हांचि हांचि हा प्रेंचि हांचि हां

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- Р°О रणळळू ग्राण्य एजणव्स"-वितर्द स्त्र एक्ष्र शिष्ट कर्वा विषय के प्रवास का स्वास स्वास
- (b) A, π °ፘlਾ σ 9° ଓ ਘੁਜ਼ਾਟ, π 9̀ ਘੁਆਂ ਜ਼ਿਲੇਆਂ ਨੂੰ ਆੰਗੀ ਨਹਾਂ ਹੈ ਦਾ ਘੁੰਦ ਹਿਰਾਲ ਰੀਆੰਗ ਘੁਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ ਦੇ ਪੁਸ਼ਾ ਹੈ

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Of breach of contract to attend on and supply wants of helpless person

Breach of contract to attend on and supply wants of helpless person. **357.** Whoever, being bound by a lawful contract to attend on or to supply the wants of any person who, by reason of youth, or of unsoundness of mind, or of a disease or bodily weakness, is helpless or incapable of providing for his own safety or of supplying his own wants, voluntarily omits so to do, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees, or with both.

CHAPTER XX

REPEAL AND SAVINGS

Repeal and savings.

358. (1) The Indian Penal Code is hereby repealed.

45 of 1860.

- (2) Notwithstanding the repeal of the Code referred to in sub-section (1), it shall not affect,—
 - (a) the previous operation of the Code so repealed or anything duly done or suffered thereunder; or
 - (b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the Code so repealed; or
 - (c) any penalty, or punishment incurred in respect of any offences committed against the Code so repealed; or
 - (d) any investigation or remedy in respect of any such penalty, or punishment; or
 - (e) any proceeding, investigation or remedy in respect of any such penalty or punishment as aforesaid, and any such proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced, and any such penalty may be imposed as if that Code had not been repealed.
- (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.
- (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 $_{10 \text{ of } 1897.}$ effect of the repeal.

DIWAKAR SINGH,

Joint Secretary & Legislative Counsel to the Govt. of India.

UPLOADED BY THE MANAGER, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA PRESS, MINTO ROAD, NEW DELHI-110002 AND PUBLISHED BY THE CONTROLLER OF PUBLICATIONS, DELHI-110054.

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XX ዌሚምን

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 - (a) ឃញ្លាក្ខ ៤វី រាំឃាក់ថៃ ររាំច ឃត្ថាក្រ កេត្តិច ក្រ ឃាញ ប្រការ ប្តារ ប្រការ ប្រការ
 - (b) ឃញ្គាប ថវីជាំឃាកវែ \mathbf{m} ់គ ឃហាំគេ គេភិស ថវីភវៃ ប $4\underline{y}\underline{e}$ គេ ថវីភវៃ ភឃ, ភ្លេំឃជំង, គេវី ្វេង ប $4\underline{y}\underline{e}$ គេវី ឃគ \mathbf{m} គេវិឃគ \mathbf{m} គេវិឃគាវ

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