

NEW CRIMINAL **LAWS** REFERENCER



Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023

Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

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New Criminal Laws Referencer

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

(repeals Indian Penal Code, 1860)

Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023

(repeals Indian Evidence Act, 1872)

Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

(repeals Criminal Procedure Code, 1973)

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About Criminal Laws Referencer

In continuation to our commitment to provide accessible legal references, we are presenting the latest edition of our pocket-sized law reference book. This edition focuses on the intricacies of the newly introduced criminal laws. These three criminal laws, i.e., Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 has come into effect on July 1, 2024, vide Notification Nos. SO848(E), SO850(E) and SO849(E) dated 23-02-2024, respectively. These three laws are pivotal in their respective fields, and this publication aims to offer a comprehensive understanding of their significance and implications for legal professionals.

Manupatra's New Criminal Laws Referencer provides:

- TOC of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS)
- TOC of Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)
- TOC of Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA)
- List of Compoundable Offences under Section 359 of BNSS
- Classification of offences as per First Schedule of BNSS
- Comparative charts between the IPC, Cr.PC, Evidence Act and the BNS, BNSS, BSA detailing newly added provisions and terms, re-numbered relevant sections and significant changes in major sections

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(Act No. 46 of 2023)*

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* It Come into force on 1st July 2024

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* Section 106(2) shall not come into force on 1st July, 2024

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(Act No. 47 of 2023) *

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* It came into force on 1st July, 2024 vide Notification No. SO 849(E) dated 23-02-2024

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Compounding of offences (Section 359 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023)

(1) The offences punishable under the sections of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 specified in the first two columns of the Table next following may be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that Table:--

Table

Offence	Section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 applicable	Person by whom offence may be compounded
1	2	3
Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman.	84	The husband of the woman and the woman.
Voluntarily causing hurt.	115(2)	The person to whom the hurt is caused.
Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation.	122(1)	The person to whom the hurt is caused.
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation.	122(2)	The person to whom the hurt is caused.
Wrongfully restraining or confining any person.	126(2), 127(2)	The person restrained or confined.
Wrongfully confining a person for three days or more.	127(3)	The person confined.
Wrongfully confining a person for ten days or more.	127(4)	The person confined.
Wrongfully confining a person in secret.	127(6)	The person confined.
Assault or use of criminal force.	131,133,136	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force is used.
Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person.	302	The person whose religious feelings are intended to be wounded.
Theft.	303(2)	The owner of the property stolen.
Dishonest misappropriation of property.	314	The owner of the property misappropriated.

Compounding of offences

1	2	3
Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, etc.	316(3)	The owner of the property in respect of which the breach of trust has been committed.
Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	317(2)	The owner of the property stolen.
Assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	317(5)	The owner of the property stolen.
Cheating.	318(2)	The person cheated.
Cheating by personation.	319(2)	The person cheated.
Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, etc., to prevent distribution among creditors.	320	The creditors who are affected thereby.
Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	321	The creditors who are affected thereby.
Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration.	322	The person affected thereby.
Fraudulent removal or concealment of property.	323	The person affected thereby.
Mischief, when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	324(2), 324(4)	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.
Mischief by killing or maiming animal.	325	The owner of the animal.
Mischief by injury to works of irrigation by wrongfully diverting water when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to private person.	326(a)	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.
Criminal trespass.	329(3)	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon.
House-trespass.	329(4)	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon.
House-trespass to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment.	332(c)	The person in possession of the house trespassed upon.
Using a false trade or property mark.	345(3)	The person to whom loss or injury is caused by such use.
Counterfeiting a property mark used by another.	347(1)	The person to whom loss or injury is caused by such use.

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Offences	1	2	3
	Selling goods marked with a counterfeit property mark.	349	The person to whom loss or injury is caused by such use.
	Criminal intimidation.	351(2), 351(3)	The person intimidated.
	Insult intended to provoke a breach of peace.	352	The person insulted.
	Inducing person to believe himself an object of divine displeasure.	354	The person induced.
	Defamation, except such cases as are specified against section 356(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, column 1 of the Table under sub-section (2).	356(2)	The person defamed.
	Printing or engraving matter, knowing it to be defamatory.	356(3)	The person defamed.
	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	356(4)	The person defamed.
	Criminal breach of contract of service.	357	The person with whom the offender has contracted.

(2) The offences punishable under the sections of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 specified in the first two columns of the Table next following may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that Table:--

Table

Offence	Section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 applicable	Person by whom offence may be compounded
1	2	3
Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman.	79	The woman whom it was intended to insult or whose privacy was intruded upon.

Compounding of offences

1	2	3
Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	82(1)	The husband or wife of the person so marrying.
Causing miscarriage.	88	The woman to whom miscarriage is caused.
Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	117(2)	The person to whom hurt is caused.
Causing hurt by doing an act so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others.	125(a)	The person to whom hurt is caused.
Causing grievous hurt by doing an act so rashly and negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others.	125(b)	The person to whom hurt is caused.
Assault or criminal force in attempting wrongfully to confine a person.	135	The person assaulted or to whom the force was used.
Theft, by clerk or servant of property in possession of master.	306	The owner of the property stolen.
Criminal breach of trust.	316(2)	The owner of the property in respect of which breach of trust has been committed.
Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	316(4)	The owner of the property in respect of which the breach of trust has been committed.
Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	318(3)	The person cheated.
Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	318(4)	The person cheated.
Defamation against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of the State or the Administrator of the Union territory or a Minister in respect of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the public prosecutor.	356(2)	The person defamed.

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(3) When an offence is compoundable under this section, the abetment of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) or where the accused is liable under sub-section (5) of section 3 or

section 190 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, may be compounded in like manner.

(4) (a) When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is a child or of unsound mind, any person competent to contract on his behalf may, with the permission of the Court, compound such offence;

(b) When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is dead, the legal representative, as defined in the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (5 of 1908) of such person may, with the consent of the Court, compound such offence.

Offences

(5) When the accused has been committed for trial or when he has been convicted and an appeal is pending, no composition for the offence shall be allowed without the leave of the Court to which he is committed, or, as the case may be, before which the appeal is to be heard.

(6) A High Court or Court of Session acting in the exercise of its powers of revision under section 442 may allow any person to compound any offence which such person is competent to compound under this section.

(7) No offence shall be compounded if the accused is, by reason of a previous conviction, liable either to enhanced punishment or to a punishment of a different kind for such offence.

(8) The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused with whom the offence has been compounded.

(9) No offence shall be compounded except as provided by this section.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE
CLASSIFICATION OF OFFENCES
(Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023)

Explanatory Notes: (1) In regard to offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, the entries in the second and third columns against a section the number of which is given in the first column are not intended as the definition of, and the punishment prescribed for, the offence in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, but merely as indication of the substance of the section.

(2) In this Schedule, (i) the expression "Magistrate of the first class" and "any Magistrate" does not include Executive Magistrates; (ii) the word "cognizable" stands for "a police officer may arrest without warrant"; and (iii) the word "non-cognizable" stands for "a police officer shall not arrest without warrant".

I. Offences under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita

Table

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
49	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	Same as for offence abetted.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
50	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does act with different intention from that of abettor.	Same as for offence abetted.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
51	Abetment of any offence, when one act is abetted and a different act is done; subject to the proviso.	Same as for offence intended to be abetted.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.

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Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
52	Abettor when liable to cumulative punishment for act abetted and for act done.	Same as for offence abetted.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
53	Abetment of any offence, when an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Same as for offence committed.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
54	Abetment of any offence, if abettor present when offence is committed.	Same as for offence committed.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
55	Abetment of an offence, punishable with death or imprisonment for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
	If an act which causes harm to be done in consequence of the abetment.	Imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
56	Abetment of an offence, punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment.	Imprisonment extending to one-fourth of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent the offence.	Imprisonment extending to one-half of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
57	Abetting commission of an offence by the public or by more than ten persons.	Imprisonment which may extend to 7 years and fine.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
58(a)	Concealing design to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, if the offence be committed.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
58(b)	If offence be not committed.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
59(a)	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Imprisonment extending to one-half of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
59(b)	If the offence be punishable with death or imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment for 10 years.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.

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Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
59(c)	If the offence be not committed.	Imprisonment extending to one-fourth of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
60(a)	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if offence be committed.	Imprisonment extending to one-fourth of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence abetted is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
60(b)	If the offence be not committed.	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	According as offence abetted is cognizable or non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court by which offence abetted is triable.
61(2)(a)	Criminal conspiracy to commit an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of 2 years or upwards.	Same as for abetment of the offence which is the object of the conspiracy.	According as the offence which is the object of conspiracy is cognizable or non-cognizable.	According as offence which is object of conspiracy is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which abetment of the offence which is the object of conspiracy is triable.
61(2)(b)	Any other criminal conspiracy.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
62	Attempting to commit offence punishable with	One half of the imprisonment for life, or	According as the men is offence	According as the offence	The court by which the offence

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	imprisonment for life, or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence.	imprisonment not exceeding one-half of the longest term, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	cognizable or non-cognizable.	attempted by the offender is bailable or non-bailable.	attempted is triable.
64(1)	Rape.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
64(2)	Rape by a police officer or a public servant or member of armed forces or a person being on the management or on the staff of a jail, remand home or other place of custody or women's or children's institution or by a person on the management or on the staff of a hospital, and rape committed by a person in a position of trust or authority towards the person raped or by a near relative of the person	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

Offences

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Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	raped.				
65(1)	Persons committing offence of rape on a woman under sixteen years of age.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 20 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
65(2)	Persons committing offence of rape on a woman under twelve years of age.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 20 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine or death.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
66	Person committing an offence of rape and inflicting injury which causes death or causes the woman to be in a persistent vegetative state.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 20 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		remainder of that person's natural life or death.			
67	Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation.	Imprisonment for not less than 2 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine.	Cognizable (only on the complaint of the victim).	Bailable.	Court of Session.
68	Sexual intercourse by a person in authority, etc.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 5 years, but which may extend to 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
69	Sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means, etc.	Imprisonment which may extend to 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
70(1)	Gang rape.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 20 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
70(2)	Gang rape on a woman under eighteen years of	Imprisonment for life which shall mean	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

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Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	age.	imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life and with fine or with death.			
71	Repeat offenders.	Imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life or with death.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
72(7)	Disclosure of identity of the victim of certain offences, etc.	Imprisonment for 2 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
73	Printing or publication of a proceeding without prior permission of court.	Imprisonment for 2 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
74	Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Imprisonment for 1 year which may extend to 5 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
75(2)	Sexual harassment and punishment for sexual harassment specified in clause (i) or clause (ii) or clause (Hi) of sub-section (7).	Rigorous imprisonment with 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
75(3)	Sexual harassment and punishment for sexual harassment specified in clause (iv) of sub-section (7).	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
76	Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe.	Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
77	Voyeurism.	Imprisonment for not less than 1 year but which may extend to 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Court of Session.
	Second or subsequent conviction.	Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
78(2)	Stalking.	Imprisonment up to 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
	Second or subsequent conviction.	Imprisonment up to 5 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
19	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman, etc.	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
80(2)	Dowry death.	Imprisonment for not less than 7 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
81	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe, that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
82(1)	Marrying again during the life time of a husband or wife.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
82(2)	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
83	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Imprisonment up to 7 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
84	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	criminal intent a married woman.				
85	Punishment for subjecting a married woman to cruelty.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable if information relating to the commission of the offence is given to an officer in charge of a police station by the person aggrieved by the offence or by any person related to her by blood, marriage or adoption or if there is no such relative, by any public servant belonging to such class or category as may be notified by the State Government in this behalf.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
87	Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
88	Causing miscarriage.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
	If the woman be quick with child.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

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Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
89	Causing miscarriage without women's consent.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
90(1)	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
90(2)	If act done without women's consent.	Imprisonment for life, or as above.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
91	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Imprisonment for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
92	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
93	Exposure of a child under 12 years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
94	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
95	Hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence.	Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to 10 years and	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		fine.			
	If offence be committed.	Same as for the offence committed.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court by which offence committed is triable.
96	Procuration of child.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
97	Kidnapping or abducting a child under ten years with intent to steal from its person.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
98	Selling child for purposes of prostitution, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
99	Buying child for purposes of prostitution, etc.	Imprisonment for not less than 7 years but which may extend to 14 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
103(1)	Murder.	Death or imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
103(2)	Murder by group of five or more persons.	Death or with imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
104	Murder by life-convict.	Death or imprisonment for life, which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
105	Culpable	Imprisonment	Cognizable.	Non-	Court of

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death,	for life, or Imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to 10 years and fine.		bailable.	Session.
	If act be done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years and with fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
106(1)	Causing death by negligence.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
	Causing death by negligence by registered medical practitioner.	Imprisonment for 2 years and fine	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
106(2)	Causing death by rash and negligent driving of vehicle and escaping.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
107	Abetment of suicide of child or person of unsound mind, etc.	Death, or imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
108	Abetment of suicide.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
109(1)	Attempt to murder.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	If such act causes hurt to any person.	Imprisonment for life, or as above.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
109(2)	Attempt by life-convict to murder, if hurt is caused.	Death, or imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
110	Attempt to commit culpable homicide.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
	If such act causes hurt to any person.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
111(2)(a)	Organised crime resulting in death of any person.	Death or imprisonment for life and fine of not less than 10 lakh rupees.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
111(2)(b)	In any other case.	Imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine of not less than 5 lakh rupees.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
111(3)	Abetting, attempting, conspiring or knowingly facilitating the commission of organised crime.	Imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine of not less	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

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Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		than 5 lakh rupees.			
111(4)	Being a member of an organised crime syndicate.	Imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine of not less than 5 lakh rupees.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
111(5)	Intentionally harbouring or concealing any person who committed offence of organised crime.	Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine of not less than 5 lakh rupees.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
111(6)	Possessing property derived or obtained from the commission of organised crime.	Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine of not less than 2 lakh rupees.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
111(7)	Possessing property on behalf of a member of an organised crime syndicate.	Imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to imprisonment for 10 years and fine of not less than 1	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		lakh rupees.			
112	Petty Organised crime.	Imprisonment for not less than 1 year but which may extend to 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
113(2)(a)	Terrorist act resulting in the death of any person.	Death or imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
113(2)(b)	In any other case.	Imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
113(3)	Conspiring, attempting, abetting, etc., or knowingly facilitating the commission of terrorist act.	Imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
113(4)	Organising camps, training, etc., for commission of terrorist act.	Imprisonment for not less than 5 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
113(5)	Being a member of an organisation involved in terrorist act.	Imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
113(6)	Harbouring,	Imprisonment	Cognizable.	Non-	Court of

Offences

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Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	concealing, etc., of any person who committed a terrorist act.	for not less than 3 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine.		bailable.	Session.
113(7)	Possessing property derived or obtained from commission of terrorist act.	Imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
115(2)	Voluntarily causing hurt.	Imprisonment for 1 year or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
117(2)	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
117(3)	If hurt to results in permanent disability or persistent vegetative state.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
117(4)	Grievous hurt caused by a group of 5 or more persons.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
118(1)	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine of 20,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
118(2)	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means [except as provided in section 122(2)].	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of not less than 1 year but which may extend to 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
119(1)	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
119(2)	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt for any purpose referred to in sub-section (1).	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
120(1)	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
120(2)	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
121(1)	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
121(2)	Voluntarily causing grievous	Imprisonment not less than 1	Cognizable.	Non-	Court of

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	year, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.		bailable.	Session.
122(1)	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
122(2)	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
123	Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
124(1)	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc.	Imprisonment for not less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
124(2)	Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid.	Imprisonment for 5 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
125	Doing any act endangering	Imprisonment for 3 months,	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	human life or personal safety of others.	or fine of 2,500 rupees, or both.			Magistrate.
125(a)	Where hurt is caused.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
125(b)	Where grievous hurt is caused.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
126(2)	Wrongfully restraining any person.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
127(2)	Wrongfully confining any person.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
127(3)	Wrongfully confining for three or more days.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
127(4)	Wrongfully confining for 10 or more days.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine of 10,000 rupees.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
127(5)	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Imprisonment for 2 years in addition to any term of imprisonment to under any other section and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

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Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
127(6)	Wrongful confinement in secret.	Imprisonment for 3 years in addition to other punishment which he is liable to and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
127(7)	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, etc.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
127(8)	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or for compelling restoration of property, etc.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
131	Assault or criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
132	Assault or use of criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
133	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	provocation.				
134	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
135	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
136	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Simple imprisonment for one month, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
137(2)	Kidnapping.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
139(1)	Kidnapping a child for purposes of begging.	Rigorous imprisonment not be less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
139(2)	Maiming a child for purposes of begging.	Imprisonment not be less than 20 years which may extend to remainder of that person's natural life, and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
140(1)	Kidnapping or	Imprisonment	Cognizable.	Non-	Court of

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	abducting in order to murder.	for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.		bailable.	Session.
140(2)	Kidnapping for ransom, etc.	Death, or imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
140(3)	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
140(4)	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
141	Importation of a girl or boy from foreign country.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
142	Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person.	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court by which the kidnapping or abduction is triable.
143(2)	Trafficking of person.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years but which may extend to 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
143(3)	Trafficking of more than one person.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

Offences

Classification of Offences

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

Offences

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Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		but which may extend to 10 years and fine.			
144(2)	Exploitation of a trafficked person.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 3 years but which may extend to 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
145	Habitual dealing in slaves.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
146	Unlawful compulsory labour.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
147	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Government of India.	Death, or imprisonment for life and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
148	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
149	Collecting arms, etc., with the intention of waging war against the Government of India.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
150	Concealing with	Imprisonment	Cognizable.	Non-	Court of

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	intent to facilitate a design to wage	for 10 years and fine.		bailable.	Session.
151	Assaulting President, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
152	Act endangering sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
153	Waging war against Government of any foreign State at peace with the Government of India.	Imprisonment for life and fine, or imprisonment for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
154	Committing depredation on the territories of any foreign state at peace with the Government of India.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
155	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 153 and 154.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
156	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of state or war in his custody to	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

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Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	escape.				
157	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape.	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
158	Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring such prisoner.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
159	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier, sailor or airman from his allegiance or duty.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
160	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Death, or imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
161	Abetment of assault by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman on his superior officer, when in execution of his office.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
162	Abetment of such assault, if the assault committed.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
163	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, sailor or airman.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
164	Harbouring deserter.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
165	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Fine of 3,000 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
166	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman if the offence be committed in consequence.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
168	Wearing garb or carrying token used by soldier, sailor or airman.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
173	Bribery.	Imprisonment for 1 year or fine, or both, or if treating only, fine only.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
174	Undue influence or personation at an election.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
175	False statement in connection with an election.	Fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
176	Illegal payments in connection with elections.	Fine of 10,000 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
177	Failure to keep	Fine of 5,000	Non-	Bailable.	Magistrate of

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	election accounts.	rupees.	cognizable.		the first class.
178	Counterfeiting coins, government stamps, currency-notes or bank-notes.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
179	Using as genuine forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp currency-notes or bank-notes.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
180	Possession of forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
181	Making, buying, selling or possessing machinery, instrument or material for forging or counterfeiting coins, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
182(1)	Making or using documents resembling currency-notes or bank-notes.	Fine of 300 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
182(2)	On refusal to disclose the name and address of	Fine of 600 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	the printer.				
183	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, removing from a document a stamp used for it, with intent to cause a loss to Government.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
184	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
185	Erasure of mark denoting that stamps have been used.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
186	Fictitious stamps.	Fine of 200 rupees.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
187	Person employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
188	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
189(2)	Being member of an unlawful assembly.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
189(3)	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly,	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

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Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.				
189(4)	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
189(5)	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
189(6)	Hiring, engaging or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Cognizable.	According as offence is bailable or non-bailable.	The Court by which the offence is triable.
189(7)	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
189(8)	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
189(9)	Or to go armed.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
190	Every member of unlawful assembly guilty	The same as for the offence.	According as offence is cognizable or	According as offence is bailable	The Court by which the offence is

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	of offence committed in prosecution of common object.		non-cognizable.	or non-bailable.	triable.
191(2)	Rioting.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
191(3)	Rioting, armed with a deadly weapon.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
192	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
	If not committed.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
193(1)	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, etc.	Fine of 1,000 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
193(2)	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
193(3)	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
194(2)	Committing affray.	Imprisonment for one month, or fine of 1,000	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

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Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		rupees, or both.			
195(1)	Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine not less than 25,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
195(2)	Threatening to assault or attempting to obstruct public servant when suppressing riot, etc.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
196(1)	Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
196(2)	Promoting enmity between classes in place of worship, etc.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
197(1)	Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
197(2)	If committed in a place of public worship, etc.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
198	Public servant disobeying	Simple imprisonment	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	for 1 year, or fine, or both.			
199	Public servant disobeying direction under law.	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 6 months which may extend to 2 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
200	Non-treatment of victim by hospital.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
201	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
202	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both, or community service.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
203	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
204	Personating a public servant.	Imprisonment for not less than 6 months but which may extend to 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.

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Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
205	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
206(a)	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
206(b)	If summons or notice require attendance in person, etc., in a Court.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
207(a)	Preventing service of summons or other proceeding, or preventing publication thereof.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
207(b)	If summons, etc., require attendance in person, etc., in a Court.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
208(a)	Non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servant.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
208(b)	If the order requires personal attendance, etc., in a Court	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees,	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		or both.			
209	Non-appearance in response to a proclamation under section 84 of this Sanhita.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both, or community service.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
	In a case where declaration has been made under sub-section (4) of section 84 of this Sanhita pronouncing a person as proclaimed offender.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
210(a)	Omission to produce document to public servant by person legally bound to produce or deliver it.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXVIII; or, if not committed, in a Court, any Magistrate.
210(b)	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXVIII; or, if not committed, in a Court, any Magistrate.
211(a)	Intentional omission to give	Simple imprisonment	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	notice or information to public servant by person legally bound to give it.	for 1 month, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.			
211(b)	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, etc.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
211(c)	If the notice or information is required by an order passed under sub-section (1) of section 394 of this Sanhita.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
212(a)	Knowingly furnishing false information to public servant.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
212(b)	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, etc.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
213	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXVIII; or, if not committed, in a Court, any Magistrate.
214	Being legally bound to state	Simple imprisonment	Non-	Bailable.	The Court in which the

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	truth, and refusing to answer public servant authorised to question.	for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	cognizable.		offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXVIII; or, if not committed, in a Court, any Magistrate.
215	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 3,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXVIII; or, if not committed, in a Court, any Magistrate.
216	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
217	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or with fine of 10,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
218	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

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Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
219	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
220	Illegal purchase or bid for property offered for sale by authority of public servant.	Imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
221	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 2,500 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
222(a)	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 2,500 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
222(b)	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, etc.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
223(a)	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 2,500 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

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Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
223(b)	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
224	Threat of injury to public servant, etc.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
225	Threat of injury to induce person to refrain from applying for protection to public servant.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
226	Attempt to commit suicide to compel or restraint exercise of lawful power.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both, or community service.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
229(1)	Intentionally giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Imprisonment for 7 years and 10,000 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
229(2)	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case.	Imprisonment for 3 years and 5,000 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
230(1)	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of capital offence.	Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and 50,000 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
230(2)	If innocent person be thereby	Death, or as above.	Non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

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Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	convicted and executed.				
231	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	The same as for the offence.	Non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
232(1)	Threatening any person to give false evidence.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court by which offence of giving false evidence is triable.
232(2)	If innocent person is convicted and sentenced in consequence of false evidence with death, or imprisonment for more than 7 years.	The same as for the offence.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court by which offence of giving false evidence is triable.
233	Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	Non-cognizable.	According as offence of giving such evidence is bailable or non-bailable.	Court by which offence of giving or fabricating false evidence is triable.
234	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which	The same as for giving false evidence.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court by which offence of giving false evidence is triable.

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.				
235	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	The same as for giving false evidence.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court by which offence of giving false evidence is triable.
236	False statement made in any declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.	The same as for giving false evidence.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court by which offence of giving false evidence is triable.
237	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	The same as for giving false evidence.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court by which offence of giving false evidence is triable.
238(a)	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	According as the offence in relation to which disappearance of evidence is caused is cognizable or non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court of Session.
238(b)	If punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
238(c)	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Imprisonment for one-fourth of the longest term provided for the offence, or	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court by which the offence is triable.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		fine, or both.			
239	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
240	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
241	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
242	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
243	Fraudulent removal or concealment, etc., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
244	Claiming property without right, or practising	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.				
245	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
246	False claim in a Court.	Imprisonment for 2 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
247	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
248(a)	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine of 2 lakh rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
248(b)	Criminal proceeding instituted on a false charge of an offence punishable with death,	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court of Session.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for ten years or upwards.				
249(a)	Harbouring an offender, if the offence is punishable with death.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
249(b)	If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
249(c)	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Imprisonment for one-fourth of the longest term, and of the descriptions, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
250(a)	Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment if the offence is punishable with death.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
250(b)	If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
250(c)	If punishable with imprisonment for	Imprisonment for one-fourth of the longest term provided	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

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Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	less than 10 years.	for the offence, or fine, or both.			
251(a)	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence is punishable with death.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
251(b)	If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
251(c)	If punishable with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Imprisonment for one-fourth of the longest term, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
252	Taking gift to help to recover movable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence without causing apprehension of offender.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
253(a)	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

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Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	the offence is punishable with death.				
253(b)	If punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years, with or without fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
253(c)	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years.	Imprisonment for one-fourth of the longest term provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
254	Harbouring robbers or dacoits.	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
255	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
256	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
257	Public servant in a judicial proceeding corruptly making and pronouncing	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	an order, report, etc. contrary to law.				
258	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
259(a)	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence is punishable with death.	Imprisonment for 7 years, with or without fine.	According as the offence in relation to which such omission has been made is cognizable or non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
259(b)	If punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years, with or without fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
259(c)	If punishable with imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Imprisonment for 2 years, with or without fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
260(a)	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court if under sentence of death.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 14 years, with or without fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
260(b)	If under sentence of imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years, or upwards.	Imprisonment for 7 years, with or without fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
260(c)	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years or lawfully committed to custody.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
261	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
262	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
263(a)	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of any person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
263(b)	If charged with an offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
263(c)	If charged with offence punishable with death.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
263(d)	If the person is sentenced to imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years, or upwards.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
263(e)	If under sentence of death.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
264	Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for:--				
	(a) in case of intentional omission or sufferance;	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
	(b) in case of negligent omission or sufferance.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
265	Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue in cases not otherwise provided for.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
266	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Punishment of original sentence, or if part of the punishment has been	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	The Court by which the original offence was triable.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		undergone, the residue.			
267	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	The Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of Chapter XXVIII; or, if not committed, in a Court, any Magistrate.
268	Personation of an assessor.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
269	Failure by person released on bond or bail bond to appear in Court.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
271	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
272	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
273	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
274	Adulterating food or drink	Imprisonment for 6 months,	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious.	or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.			
275	Selling any food or drink as food and drink, knowing the same to be noxious.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
276	Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
277	Sale of adulterated drugs.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
278	Knowingly selling of drug as a different drug or preparation.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
279	Fouling water of public spring or reservoir.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
280	Making atmosphere noxious to health.	Fine of 1,000 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
281	Rash driving or riding on a public way.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
282	Rash navigation of vessel.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 10,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
283	Exhibition of a false light, mark or buoy.	Imprisonment for 7 years, and fine which shall not be less than 10,000 rupees.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
284	Conveying person by water for hire in unsafe or overloaded vessel.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
285	Causing danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.	Fine of 5,000 rupees.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
286	Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
287	Negligent conduct with respect to fire or combustible matter.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
288	Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
289	Negligent conduct with respect to machinery.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		both.			
290	Negligent conduct with respect to pulling down, repairing or constructing buildings, etc.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
291	Negligent conduct with respect to animal.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
292	Committing public nuisance in cases not otherwise provided for.	Fine of 1,000 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
293	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
294(2)	Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.	On first conviction, with imprisonment for 2 years, and with fine of 5,000 rupees, and, in the event of second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for 5 years, and with fine of 10,000 rupees.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer					
Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
295	Sale, etc., of obscene objects to child.	On first conviction, with imprisonment for 3 years, and with fine of 2,000 rupees, and in the event of second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment for 7 years, and with fine of 5,000 rupees.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
296	Obscene acts and songs.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
297(1)	Keeping a lottery office.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
297(2)	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries.	Fine of 5,000 rupees.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
298	Defiling, etc., place of worship, with intent to insult the religion of any class.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
299	Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	religious beliefs.				
300	Disturbing religious assembly.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
301	Trespassing on burial places, etc.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
302	Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound religious feelings.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
303(2)	Theft.	Rigorous imprisonment for not be less than 1 year but which may extend to 5 years, and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
	Where value of property is less than 5,000 rupees.	Upon return of the value of property or restoration of the stolen property, shall be punished with community service.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
304(2)	Snatching.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
305	Theft in a dwelling house, or means of transportation or place of worship, etc.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
306	Theft by clerk or servant of	Imprisonment for 7 years and	Cognizable.	Non-	Any

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	property in possession of master or employer.	fine.		bailable.	Magistrate.
307	Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint in order to the committing of theft.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
308(2)	Extortion.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
308(3)	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
308(4)	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
308(5)	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
308(6)	Putting a person in fear of accusation of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years in order to commit extortion.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
308(7)	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
309(4)	Robbery.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
	If robbery committed on highway between sunset and sunrise.	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
309(5)	Attempt to commit robbery.	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
309(6)	Causing hurt.	Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
310(2)	Dacoity.	Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
310(3)	Murder in dacoity.	Death, imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for not less than 10 years	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		and fine.			
310(4)	Making preparation to commit dacoity.	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
310(5)	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
310(6)	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
311	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
312	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
313	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
314	Dishonest misappropriation of movable property, or converting it to	Imprisonment of not less than 6 months but which may extend to	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	one's own use.	2 years and fine.			
315	Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased.	Imprisonment for 7 years.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
316(2)	Criminal breach of trust.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
316(3)	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, etc.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
316(4)	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
316(5)	Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, etc.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
317(2)	Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
317(3)	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
317(4)	Habitually dealing in stolen	Imprisonment for life, or	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	property.	imprisonment for 10 years and fine.			
317(5)	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
318(2)	Cheating.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
318(3)	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
318(4)	Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
319(2)	Cheating by personation.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or with fine, or with both.	Cognizable	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
320	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, etc., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Imprisonment of not be less than 6 months but which may extend to 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
321	Dishonest or fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	or demand due to the offender.				
322	Dishonest or fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
323	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, of himself or any other person or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
324(2)	Mischief.	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
324(3)	Mischief causing loss or damage to any property including property of Government or Local Authority.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
324(4)	Mischief causing loss or damage to the amount of twenty thousand rupees but less than 2 lakh rupees.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
324(5)	Mischief causing loss or damage to	Imprisonment for 5 years, or	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	the amount of one lakh rupees or upwards.	fine, or both.			the first class.
324(6)	Mischief with preparation for causing to any person death, or hurt, or wrongful restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of wrongful restraint.	Imprisonment for 5 years, and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
325	Mischief by killing or maiming animal.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
326(a)	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, etc.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
326(b)	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, navigable river, or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
326(c)	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage.	Imprisonment for 5 years, or with fine, or with both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
326(d)	Mischief by destroying or	Imprisonment for 7 years, or	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	moving or rendering less useful a lighthouse or seamark, or by exhibiting false lights.	fine, or both.			the first class.
326(e)	Mischief by destroying or moving, etc., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
326(f)	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
326(g)	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, etc.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
327(1)	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tonnes burden.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
327(2)	The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
328	Running vessel with intent to commit theft, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
329(3)	Criminal trespass.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 5,000	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

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Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
		rupees, or both.			
329(4)	House-trespass.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
331(1)	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Imprisonment for 2 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
331(2)	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
331(3)	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence be theft.	Imprisonment for 10 years.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
331(4)	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence be theft.	Imprisonment for 14 years.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
331(5)	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, etc.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
331(6)	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, etc.	Imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
331(7)	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
331(8)	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, etc.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
332(a)	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
332(b)	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment for life.	Imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
332(c)	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Imprisonment for 2 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft.	Imprisonment for 7 years.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
333	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, etc.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
334(1)	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
334(2)	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
336(2)	Forgery.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
336(3)	Forgery for the purpose of cheating.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
336(4)	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
337	Forgery of a record of a Court or of a Registrar of Births, etc., kept by a public	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine	Non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	servant.				
338	Forgery of a valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money, etc.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Central Government.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
339	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine; if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 337.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
	If the document is one of the description mentioned in section 338.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
340(2)	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Punishment for forgery of such document.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
341(1)	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	section 338 or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, etc., knowing the same to be counterfeit.				
341(2)	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 338 or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, etc., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
341(3)	Possesses any seal, plate or other instrument knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
341(4)	Fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine any seal, plate or other instrument knowing or having reason to believe the same to be counterfeit.	Same as if he had made or counterfeited such seal, plate or other instrument.	Cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
342(1)	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

Offences

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	section 338 or possessing counterfeit marked material.				
342(2)	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 338 or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
343	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, etc.	Imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
344	Falsification of accounts.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
345(3)	Using a false property mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
346	Removing, destroying or defacing property mark with intent to cause injury.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
347(1)	Counterfeiting a property mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
347(2)	Counterfeiting a property mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, etc., of any property.	Imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
348	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property mark.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
349	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property mark.	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
350(1)	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods, which it does not contain, etc.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
350(2)	Making use of any such false mark.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
351(2)	Criminal intimidation.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Any Magistrate.

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
351(3)	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.	Imprisonment for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable	Bailable	Magistrate of the first class.
351(4)	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Imprisonment for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under section 351(1).	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
352	Insult intended to provoke breach of the peace.	Imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
353(1)	False statement, rumour, etc., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
353(2)	False statement, rumour, etc., with intent to create enmity, hatred or ill-will between different classes.	Imprisonment for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
353(3)	False statement, rumour, etc., made in place of worship, etc., with intent to create enmity, hatred or ill-will.	Imprisonment for 5 years and fine.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Any Magistrate.
354	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine	Imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	displeasure.				
355	Appearing in a public place, etc., in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both or with community service.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.
356(2)	Defamation against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or Administrator of a Union territory or a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine or both, or community service.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court of Session.
	Defamation in any other case.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine or both or community service.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
356(3)	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or Administrator of	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court of Session.

Classification of Offences

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	a Union territory or a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor.				
	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory, in any other case.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
356(4)	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or Administrator of a Union territory or a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor.	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Court of Session.
	Sale of printed or engraved substance	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.

Offences

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Section	Offence	Punishment	Cognizable or Non-cognizable	Bailable or Non-bailable	By what Court triable
1	2	3	4	5	6
	containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter in any other case.	fine, or both.			
357	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 5,000 rupees, or both.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.

Offences

II.--Classification of Offences Against other Laws

Table

Offence	Cognizable or non-cognizable.	Bailable or non-bailable.	By what court triable.
1	2	3	4
If punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for more than 7 years.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Court of Session.
If punishable with imprisonment for 3 years and upwards but not more than 7 years.	Cognizable.	Non-bailable.	Magistrate of the first class.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than 3 years or with fine only.	Non-cognizable.	Bailable.	Any Magistrate.]

PART – B

Ready Reckoner of Comparative Charts

Between

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
Indian Penal Code, 1860
Indian Evidence Act, 1872

And

Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinyam, 2023

**Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 *repeals*
Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**

Re-numbered Relevant Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Re-numbered
Sections

Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
Section 9: Court of Session	Section 8: Court of Session
Section 24: Public Prosecutors	Section 18: Public Prosecutors
Section 41: When police may arrest without warrant	Section 35: When police may arrest without warrant
Section 46: Arrest how made	Section 43: Arrest how made
Section 57: Person arrested not to be detained more than twenty-four hours	Section 58: Person arrested not to be detained more than twenty-four hours
Section 61: Form of summons	Section 63: Form of summons
Section 70: Form of warrant of arrest and duration	Section 72: Form of warrant of arrest and duration
Section 82: Proclamation for person absconding	Section 84: Proclamation for person absconding
Section 87: Issue of warrant in lieu of, or in addition to, summons	Section 90: Issue of warrant in lieu of, or in addition to, summons
Section 93: When search-warrant may be issued	Section 96: When search-warrant may be issued
Section 125: Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents	Section 144: Order for maintenance of wives, children and parents
Section 144: Power to issue order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger	Section 163: Power to issue order in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger
Section 154: Information in cognizable cases	Section 173: Information in cognizable cases
Section 164: Recording of confessions and statements	Section 183: Recording of confessions and statements
Section 172: Diary of proceedings in investigation	Section 192: Diary of proceedings in investigation
Section 190: Cognizance of offences by Magistrates	Section 210: Cognizance of offences by Magistrates
Section 200: Examination of complainant	Section 223: Examination of complainant

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Re-numbered Sections	Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023
	Section 211: Contents of charge	Section 234: Contents of charge
	Section 260: Power to try summarily	Section 283: Power to try summarily
	Section 300: Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence	Section 337: Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence
	Section 320: Compounding of offences	Section 359: Compounding of offences
	Section 353: Judgment	Section 392: Judgment
	Section 372: No appeal to lie unless otherwise provided	Section 413: No appeal to lie unless otherwise provided
	Section 378: Appeal in case of acquittal	Section 419: Appeal in case of acquittal
	Section 406: Power of Supreme Court to transfer cases and appeals	Section 446: Power of Supreme Court to transfer cases and appeals
	Section 436: In what cases bail to be taken	Section 478: In what cases bail to be taken
	Section 438: Direction for grant of bail to person apprehending arrest	Section 482: Direction for grant of bail to person apprehending arrest
	Section 482: Saving of inherent power of High Court	Section 528: Saving of inherent power of High Court

**Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 *repeals*
Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973**

New Terms or Provisions Introduced in the BNSS, 2023

New Terms/Provisions	Meaning
Audio-video electronic means	Section 2(1)(a): Includes use of any communication device for the purposes of video conferencing, recording of processes of identification, search and seizure or evidence, transmission of electronic communication and for such other purposes and by such other means as the State Government may, by rules provide.
Bail	Section 2(1)(b): Release of a person accused of or suspected of commission of an offence from the custody of law upon certain conditions imposed by an officer or Court on execution by such person of a bond or a bail bond.
Bail Bond	Section 2(1)(d): An undertaking for release with surety.
Bond	Section 2(1)(e): A personal bond or an undertaking for release without surety.
Electronic communication	Section 2(1)(i): Communication of any written, verbal, pictorial information or video content transmitted or transferred (whether from one person to another or from one device to another or from a person to a device or from a device to a person) by means of an electronic device including a telephone, mobile phone, or other wireless telecommunication device, or a computer, or audio-video player or camera or any other electronic device or electronic form as may be specified by notification, by the Central Government.
Recording of search and seizure through audio-video electronic means	Section 105: The process of conducting search of a place or taking possession of any property, article or thing under this Chapter or under section 185, including preparation of the list of all things seized in the course of such search and seizure and signing of such list by witnesses, shall be recorded through any audio-video electronic means preferably mobile phone and the police officer shall without delay forward such recording to the District

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

New Terms	New Terms/Provisions	Meaning
		Magistrate, Sub-divisional Magistrate or Judicial Magistrate of the first class.
	Persons bound to conform to lawful directions of police	Section 172: (1) All persons shall be bound to conform to the lawful directions of a police officer given in fulfillment of any of his duty under this Chapter. (2) A police officer may detain or remove any person resisting, refusing, ignoring or disregarding to conform to any direction given by him under sub-section (1) and may either take such person before a Magistrate or, in petty cases, release him as soon as possible within a period of twenty-four hours.
	Witness protection scheme	Section 398: Every State Government shall prepare and notify a Witness Protection Scheme for the State with a view to ensure protection of the witnesses.
	Mercy petition in death sentence cases	Section 472: (1) A convict under the sentence of death or his legal heir or any other relative may, if he has not already submitted a petition for mercy, file a mercy petition before the President of India under article 72 or the Governor of the State under article 161 of the Constitution within a period of thirty days from the date on which the Superintendent of the jail,-- (i) informs him about the dismissal of the appeal, review or special leave to appeal by the Supreme Court; or (ii) informs him about the date of confirmation of the sentence of death by the High Court and the time allowed to file an appeal or special leave in the Supreme Court has expired. (2) The petition under sub-section (1) may, initially be made to the Governor and on its rejection or disposal by the Governor, the petition shall be made to the President within a period of sixty days from the date of rejection or disposal of such petition. (3) The Superintendent of the jail or officer in charge of the jail shall ensure, that every convict, in case there are more than one convict in a case, also files the mercy petition within a period of sixty days and on non-receipt of such petition from the other convicts, Superintendent of the jail shall send the names, addresses, copy of the record of the case and all other details of the case to the Central Government or the State Government for consideration

New Terms Introduced in BNSS

New Terms/Provisions	Meaning
	<p>along with the said mercy petition.</p> <p>(4) The Central Government shall, on receipt of the mercy petition seek the comments of the State Government and consider the petition along with the records of the case and make recommendations to the President in this behalf, as expeditiously as possible, within a period of sixty days from the date of receipt of comments of the State Government and records from Superintendent of the Jail.</p> <p>(5) The President may, consider, decide and dispose of the mercy petition and, in case there are more than one convict in a case, the petitions shall be decided by the President together in the interests of justice.</p> <p>(6) Upon receipt of the order of the President on the mercy petition, the Central Government shall within forty-eight hours, communicate the same to the Home Department of the State Government and the Superintendent of the jail or officer in charge of the jail.</p> <p>(7) No appeal shall lie in any Court against the order of the President or of the Governor made under article 72 or article 161 of the Constitution and it shall be final, and any question as to the arriving of the decision by the President or the Governor shall not be inquired into in any Court.</p>
Trial and proceedings to be held in electronic mode	<p>Section 530:</p> <p>All trials, inquires and proceedings under this Sanhita, including—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) issuance, service and execution of summons and warrant; (ii) examination of complainant and witnesses; (iii) recording of evidence in inquiries and trials; and (iv) all appellate proceedings or any other proceeding, may be held in electronic mode, by use of electronic communication or use of audio-video electronic means.

New
Terms

**Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, (BNSS) repeals
Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973**

**Summarizing Significant Changes in the Cr.PC Alongside Corresponding
BNSS Provisions**

Significant Changes	Blue indicates the changes	Green indicates new addition	Red indicates deletion
	Title	Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr.PC), 1973	Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023
	Court of Session	<p>Section 9</p> <p>(1) The State Government shall establish a Court of Session for every sessions division. (2) Every Court of Session shall be presided over by a Judge, to be appointed by the High Court.</p> <p>(3) The High Court may also appoint Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Session Judges to exercise jurisdiction in a Court of Session.</p> <p>(4) The Sessions Judge of one sessions division may be appointed by the High Court to be also an Additional Sessions Judge of another division, and in such case he may sit for the disposal of cases at such place or places in the other division as the High Court may direct.</p> <p>(5) Where the office of the Sessions Judge is vacant, the High Court may make arrangements for the disposal of any urgent application which is, or may be, made or pending before such Court of Session by an Additional or Assistant</p>	<p>Section 8</p> <p>(1)....</p> <p>(2)....</p> <p>(3)....</p> <p>(4)....</p> <p>(5)....</p> <p>(6)....</p> <p>(7) The Sessions Judge may, from time to time, make orders consistent with this Sanhita, as to the distribution of business among such Additional Sessions Judges. (8) The Sessions Judge may also make provision for the disposal of any urgent application, in the event of his absence or inability to act, by an Additional Sessions Judge or if there be no Additional Sessions Judge, by the Chief Judicial Magistrate, and such Judge or Magistrate shall be deemed to have jurisdiction to deal with any such application.</p> <p>Explanation....</p>

Significant Changes in Provisions

Title	Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr.PC), 1973	Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023
	<p>Sessions Judge, or, if there be no Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge, by a Chief Judicial Magistrate, in the sessions division; and every such Judge or Magistrate shall have jurisdiction to deal with any such application.</p> <p>(6) The Court of Session shall ordinarily hold its sitting at such place or places as the High Court may, by notification, specify; but, if, in any particular case, the Court of Session is of opinion that it will tend to the general convenience of the parties and witnesses to hold its sittings at any other place in the sessions division, it may, with the consent of the prosecution and the accused, sit at that place for the disposal of the case or the examination of any witness or witnesses therein.</p> <p>Explanation.—For the purposes of this Code, “appointment” does not include the first appointment, posting or promotion of a person by the Government to any Service, or post in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State, where under any law, such appointment, posting or promotion is required to be made by Government.</p>	
Control room at districts	<p>Section 41C</p> <p>(1) The State Government shall establish a police control room— (a) in every district; and (b) at State level.</p> <p>(2) The State Government shall cause to be displayed on the</p>	<p>Section 37 Designated police officer</p> <p>The State Government shall— (a) establish a police control room in every district and at State level; (b) designate a police officer in every district</p>

Significant
Changes

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Significant Changes	Title	Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr.PC), 1973	Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023
		notice board kept outside the control rooms at every district, the names and addresses of the persons arrested and the name and designation of the police officers who made the arrests. (3) The control room at the Police Headquarters at the State level shall collect from time to time, details about the persons arrested, nature of the offence with which they are charged and maintain a database for the information of the general public.	and in every police station, not below the rank of Assistant Sub-Inspector of Police who shall be responsible for maintaining the information about the names and addresses of the persons arrested, nature of the offence with which charged, which shall be prominently displayed in any manner including in digital mode in every police station and at the district headquarters.
	Arrest how made	Section 46 (1) In making an arrest the police officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there be a submission to the custody by word or action. Provided that where a woman is to be arrested, unless the circumstances indicate to the contrary, her submission to custody on an oral intimation of arrest shall be presumed and, unless the circumstances otherwise require or unless the police officer is a female, the police officer shall not touch the person of the woman for making her arrest. (2) If such person forcibly resists the endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such police officer or other person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest. (3) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a	Section 43 (1)... Provided... (2) ... (3) The police officer may, keeping in view the nature and gravity of the offence, use handcuff while making the arrest of a person or while producing such person before the court who is a habitual or repeat offender, or who escaped from custody, or who has committed offence of organised crime, terrorist act, drug related crime, or illegal possession of arms and ammunition, murder, rape, acid attack, counterfeiting of coins and currency-notes, human trafficking, sexual offence against children, or offence against the State. (4) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death or with imprisonment for life.

Significant Changes in Provisions

Title	Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr.PC), 1973	Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023
	<p>person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death or with imprisonment for life.</p> <p>(4)Save in exceptional circumstances, no women shall be arrested after sunset and before sunrise, and where such exceptional circumstances exist, the woman police officer shall, by making a written report, obtain the prior permission of the Judicial Magistrate of the first class within whose local jurisdiction the offence is committed or the arrest is to be made.</p>	<p>(5) Save in exceptional circumstances, no woman shall be arrested after sunset and before sunrise, and where such exceptional circumstances exist, the woman police officer shall, by making a written report, obtain the prior permission of the Magistrate of the first class within whose local jurisdiction the offence is committed or the arrest is to be made.</p>
Form of summons	<p>Section 61</p> <p>Every summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing, in duplicate, signed by the presiding officer of such Court or by such other officer as the High Court may, from time to time, by rule direct, and shall bear the seal of the Court.</p>	<p>Section 63</p> <p>(i) in writing....</p> <p>(ii) in an encrypted or any other form of electronic communication and shall bear the image of the seal of the Court or digital signature.</p>
Service of summons on corporate bodies and societies	<p>Section 63</p> <p>Service of a summons on a corporation may be effected by serving it on the secretary, local manager or other principal officer of the corporation, or by letter sent by registered post, addressed to the chief officer of the corporation in India, in which case the service shall be deemed to have been effected when the letter would arrive in ordinary course of post.</p> <p>Explanation.—In this section, "corporation" means an incorporated company or other body corporate and includes a society registered under the</p>	<p>Section 65</p> <p>(1)Service of a summons on a company or corporation may be effected by serving it on the Director, Manager, Secretary or other officer of the company or corporation, or by letter sent by registered post addressed to the Director, Manager, Secretary or other officer of the company or corporation in India, in which case the service shall be deemed to have been effected when the letter would arrive in ordinary course of post.</p> <p>Explanation.—In this section, "company" means a body corporate and "corporation"</p>

Significant
Changes

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Significant
Changes

Title	Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr.PC), 1973	Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023
	Societies Registration Act, 1860 (21 of 1860).	means an incorporated company or other body corporate registered under the Companies Act, 2013 or a society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860. (2) Service of a summons on a firm or other association of individuals may be effected by serving it on any partner of such firm or association, or by letter sent by registered post addressed to such partner, in which case the service shall be deemed to have been effected when the letter would arrive in ordinary course of post.
Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant issued	Section 80 When a warrant of arrest is executed outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Court which issued the warrant is within thirty kilometres of the place of arrest or is nearer than the Executive Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police or Commissioner of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless security is taken under section 71, be taken before such Magistrate or District Superintendent or Commissioner	Section 82 (1) ... security is taken under section 73 ... (2) On the arrest of any person referred to in sub-section (1), the police officer shall forthwith give the information regarding such arrest and the place where the arrested person is being held to the designated police officer in the district and to such officer of another district where the arrested person normally resides.
Police officer's power to investigate cognizable case	Section 156 (1) Any officer in charge of a police station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station	Section 175 (1)... Provided that considering the nature and gravity of the offence, the Superintendent of Police may require the Deputy Superintendent of Police to

Significant Changes in Provisions

Title	Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr.PC), 1973	Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023
	<p>would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XIII.</p> <p>(2) No proceeding of a police officer in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate.</p> <p>(3) Any Magistrate empowered under section 190 may order such an investigation as above-mentioned.</p>	<p>investigate the case.</p> <p>(2)...</p> <p>(3)...</p> <p>(4) Any Magistrate empowered under section 210, may, upon receiving a complaint against a public servant arising in course of the discharge of his official duties, order investigation, subject to— (a) receiving a report containing facts and circumstances of the incident from the officer superior to him; and (b) after consideration of the assertions made by the public servant as to the situation that led to the incident so alleged.</p>
Procedure for investigation	<p>Section 157</p> <p>(1) If, from information received or otherwise, an officer in charge of a police station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under section 156 to investigate, he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police report and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers not being below such rank as the State Government may, by general or special order, prescribe in this behalf, to proceed, to the spot, to investigate the facts and circumstances of the case, and, if necessary, to take measures for the discovery and arrest of the offender: Provided that—</p>	<p>Section 176</p> <p>(1)....</p> <p>Provided further that in relation to an offence of rape, the recording of statement of the victim shall be conducted at the residence of the victim or in the place of her choice and as far as practicable by a woman police officer in the presence of her parents or guardian or near relatives or social worker of the locality and such statement may also be recorded through any audio-video electronic means including mobile phone.</p> <p>(2) In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of the first proviso to sub-section (1), the officer in charge of the police station shall state in his report the reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of that sub-section</p>

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Title	Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr.PC), 1973	Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023
	<p>(a) when information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer in charge of a police station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot; (b) if it appears to the officer in charge of a police station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case.</p> <p>Provided further that in relation to an offence of rape, the recording of statement of the victim shall be conducted at the residence of the victim or in the place of her choice and as far as practicable by a woman police officer in the presence of her parents or guardian or near relatives or social worker of the locality.</p> <p>(2) In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1), the officer in charge of the police station shall state in his report his reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of that subsection, and, in the case mentioned in clause (b) of the said proviso, the officer shall also forthwith notify to the informant, if any, in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Government, the fact that he will not investigate the case or cause it to be investigated.</p>	<p>by him, and, forward the daily diary report fortnightly to the Magistrate and in the case mentioned in clause (b) of the said proviso, the officer shall also forthwith notify to the informant, if any, in such manner as may be prescribed by rules made by the State Government.</p> <p>(3) On receipt of every information relating to the commission of an offence which is made punishable for seven years or more, the officer in charge of a police station shall, from such date, as may be notified within a period of five years by the State Government in this regard, cause the forensic expert to visit the crime scene to collect forensic evidence in the offence and also cause videography of the process on mobile phone or any other electronic device: Provided that where forensic facility is not available in respect of any such offence, the State Government shall, until the facility in respect of that matter is developed or made in the State, notify the utilisation of such facility of any other State.</p>

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Title	Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr.PC), 1973	Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023
Examination of complainant	<p>Section 200</p> <p>A Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall examine upon oath the complainant and the witnesses present, if any, and the substance of such examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant and the witnesses, and also by the Magistrate:</p> <p>Provided that, when the complaint is made in writing, the Magistrate need not examine the complainant and the witnesses—</p> <p>(a) if a public servant acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duties or a Court has made the complaint; or</p> <p>(b) if the Magistrate makes over the case for inquiry or trial to another Magistrate under section 192:</p> <p>Provided further that if the Magistrate makes over the case to another Magistrate under section 192 after examining the complainant and the witnesses, the latter Magistrate need not re-examine them.</p>	<p>Section 223</p> <p>(1) A Magistrate having jurisdiction while taking cognizance of an offence....</p> <p><i>Provided that no cognizance of an offence shall be taken by the Magistrate without giving the accused an opportunity of being heard:</i></p> <p>Provided further that when the complaint is made in writing, the Magistrate need not examine the complainant and the witnesses--</p> <p>(a) if a public servant acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duties or a Court has made the complaint; or</p> <p>(b) if the Magistrate makes over the case for inquiry or trial to another Magistrate under section 212:</p> <p>Provided also that if the Magistrate makes over the case to another Magistrate under section 212 after examining the complainant and the witnesses, the latter Magistrate need not re-examine them.</p> <p><i>(2) A Magistrate shall not take cognizance on a complaint against a public servant for any offence alleged to have been committed in course of the discharge of his official functions or duties unless--</i></p> <p><i>(a) such public servant is given an opportunity to make assertions as to the situation that led to the incident so alleged; and</i></p>

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		(b) a report containing facts and circumstances of the incident from the officer superior to such public servant is received.
Commitment of case to Court of Session when offence is triable exclusively by it.	<p>Section 209</p> <p>When in a case instituted on a police report or otherwise, the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate and it appears to the Magistrate that the offence is triable exclusively by the Court of Session, he shall-</p> <p>(a) commit, after complying with the provisions of section 207 or section 208, as the case may be, the case to the Court of Session, and subject to the provisions of this Code relating to bail, remand the accused to custody until such commitment has been made;</p> <p>(b) subject to the provisions of this Code relating to bail, remand the accused to custody during, and until the conclusion of, the trial;</p> <p>(c) send to that Court the record of the case and the documents and articles, if any, which are to be produced in evidence;</p> <p>(d) notify the Public Prosecutor of the commitment of the case to the Court of Session.</p>	<p>Section 232</p> <p>When in a case....</p> <p>(a) commit, after complying with the provisions of Section 230 or Section 231 the case to the Court of Session, and subject to the provisions of this Sanhita relating to bail, remand the accused to custody until such commitment has been made</p> <p>(b) ...</p> <p>(c) ...</p> <p>(d) ...</p> <p>Provided that the proceedings under this section shall be completed within a period of ninety days from the date of taking cognizance, and such period may be extended by the Magistrate for a period not exceeding one hundred and eighty days for the reasons to be recorded in writing</p> <p>Provided further that any application filed before the Magistrate by the accused or the victim or any person authorised by such person in a case triable by Court of Session, shall be forwarded to the Court of Session with the committal of the case.</p>
Evidence for prosecution	<p>Section 231</p> <p>(1) On the date so fixed, the Judge shall proceed to take all such evidence as may be</p>	<p>Section 254</p> <p>(1)...</p> <p>Provided that evidence of a witness under this sub-section</p>

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	<p>produced in support of the prosecution.</p> <p>(2) The Judge may, in his discretion, permit the cross-examination of any witness to be deferred until any other witness or witnesses have been examined or recall any witness for further cross-examination.</p>	<p>may be recorded by audio-video electronic means.</p> <p>(2) The deposition of evidence of any public servant may be taken through audio-video electronic means.</p> <p>(3) The Judge may, in his discretion, permit the cross-examination of any witness to be deferred until any other witness or witnesses have been examined or recall any witness for further cross-examination.</p>
Judgment of acquittal or conviction.	<p>Section 235</p> <p>(1) After hearing arguments and points of law (if any), the Judge shall give a judgment in the case.</p> <p>(2) If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall, unless he proceeds in accordance with the provisions of Section 360 hear the accused on the question of sentence, and then pass sentence on him according to law.</p>	<p>Section 258</p> <p>(1) ...judgment in the case, as soon as possible, within a period of thirty days from the date of completion of arguments, which may be extended to a period of forty-five days for reasons to be recorded in writing.</p> <p>(2) If the accused is convicted, the Judge shall, unless he proceeds in accordance with the provisions of Section 401, hear the accused on the questions of sentence, and then pass sentence on him according to law.</p>
Judgment	<p>Section 353</p> <p>(1) The judgment in every trial in any Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall be pronounced in open Court by the presiding officer immediately after the termination of the trial or at some subsequent time of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders,—</p> <p>(a) by delivering the whole of</p>	<p>Section 392</p> <p>(1)...</p> <p>(c) by reading out the operative part of the judgment and explaining the substance of the judgment in a language which is understood by the accused or his advocate.</p> <p>(2)...</p> <p>(3)...</p> <p>(4)...</p>

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Significant Changes	<p>the judgment; or</p> <p>(b) by reading out the whole of the judgment: or</p> <p>(c) by reading out the operative part of the judgment and explaining the substance of the judgment in a language which is understood by the accused or his pleader.</p> <p>(2) Where the judgment is delivered under clause (a) of sub-section (1), the presiding officer shall cause it to be taken down in short-hand, sign the transcript and every page thereof as soon as it is made ready, and write on it the date of the delivery of the judgment in open Court.</p> <p>(3) Where the judgment or the operative part thereof is read out under clause (b) or clause (c) of sub-section (1), as the case may be, it shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer in open Court and if it is not written with his own hand, every page of the judgment shall be signed by him.</p> <p>(4) Where the judgment is pronounced in the manner specified in clause (c) of sub-section (1), the whole judgment or a copy thereof shall be immediately made available for the perusal of the parties or their pleaders free of cost.</p> <p>(5) If the accused is in custody, he shall be brought up to hear the judgment pronounced.</p> <p>(6) If the accused is not in custody, he shall be required by</p>	<p>Provided that the Court shall, as far as practicable, upload the copy of the judgment on its portal within a period of seven days from the date of judgment.</p> <p>(5) ... pronounced either in person or through audio-video electronic means...</p> <p>(6) If the accused is not in custody, he shall be required by the Court to attend to hear the judgment pronounced, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only or he is acquitted</p> <p>Provided that where there are more accused persons than one, and one or more of them do not attend the Court on the date on which the judgment is to be pronounced, the presiding officer may, in order to avoid undue delay in the disposal of the case, pronounce the judgment notwithstanding their absence.</p> <p>(7) ...</p> <p>(8) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit in any way the extent of the provisions of Section 511.</p>

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Title	Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr.PC), 1973	Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023
	<p>the Court to attend to hear the judgment pronounced, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only or he is acquitted:</p> <p>Provided that, where there are more accused than one, and one or more of them do not attend the Court on the date on which the judgment is to be pronounced, the presiding officer may, in order to avoid undue delay in the disposal of the case, pronounce the judgment notwithstanding their absence.</p> <p>(7) No judgment delivered by any Criminal Court shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the absence of any party or his pleader on the day or from the place notified for the delivery thereof, or of any omission to serve, or defect in serving, on the parties or their pleaders, or any of them, the notice of such day and place.</p> <p>(8) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit in any way the extent of the provisions of Section 465.</p>	
Power to commute sentence	<p>Section 433</p> <p>The appropriate Government may, without the consent of the person sentenced commute—</p> <p>(a) a sentence of death, for any other punishment provided by the Indian Penal Code (45 of 1860);</p> <p>(b) a sentence of imprisonment</p>	<p>Section 474</p> <p>The appropriate Government may, without the consent of the person sentenced, commute—</p> <p>(a) a sentence of death, for imprisonment for life</p> <p>(b) a sentence of imprisonment for life, for imprisonment for a term not less than seven years;</p>

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Title	Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr.PC), 1973	Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023
	<p>for life, for imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years or for fine;</p> <p>(c) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for simple imprisonment for any term to which that person might have been sentenced, or for fine;</p> <p>(d) a sentence of simple imprisonment, for fine.</p>	<p>(c) a sentence of imprisonment for seven years or more, for imprisonment for a term not less than three years;</p> <p>(d) a sentence of imprisonment for less than seven years, for fine;</p> <p>(e) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment, for simple imprisonment for any term to which that person might have been sentenced.</p>
<p>Maximum period for which an undertrial prisoner can be detained</p>	<p>Section 436A</p> <p>Where a person has, during the period of investigation, inquiry or trial under this Code of an offence under any law (not being an offence for which the punishment of death has been specified as one of the punishments under that law) undergone detention for a period extending up to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence under that law, he shall be released by the Court on his personal bond with or without sureties:</p> <p>Provided that the Court may, after hearing the Public Prosecutor and for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order the continued detention of such person for a period longer than one-half of the said period or release him on bail instead of the personal bond with or without sureties.</p> <p>Provided further that no such person shall in any case be detained during the period of investigation inquiry or trial for</p>	<p>Section 479</p> <p>(1) Where a person has, during the period of investigation, inquiry or trial under this Sanhita of an offence under any law (not being an offence for which the punishment of death or life imprisonment has been specified as one of the punishments under that law) undergone detention for a period extending up to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence under that law, he shall be released by the Court on bail</p> <p>Provided that where such person is a first-time offender (who has never been convicted of any offence in the past) he shall be released on bond by the Court, if he has undergone detention for the period extending up to one-third of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for such offence under that law</p> <p>Provided further that the Court may, after hearing the Public Prosecutor and for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, order</p>

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Title	Code of Criminal Procedure(Cr.PC), 1973	Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023
	<p>more than the maximum period of imprisonment provided for the said offence under that law.</p> <p>Explanation.--In computing the period of detention under this section for granting bail the period of detention passed due to delay in proceeding caused by the accused shall be excluded.</p>	<p>the continued detention of such person for a period longer than one-half of the said period or release him on bail bond instead of his bond.</p> <p>Provided also that no such person...</p> <p>Explanation—In computing the period of detention under this section for granting bail, the period of detention passed due to delay in proceeding caused by the accused shall be excluded.</p> <p>(2) Notwithstanding anything in sub-section (1), and subject to the third proviso thereof, where an investigation, inquiry or trial in more than one offence or in multiple cases are pending against a person, he shall not be released on bail by the Court.</p> <p>(3) The Superintendent of jail, where the accused person is detained, on completion of one-half or one-third of the period mentioned in sub-section (1), as the case may be, shall forthwith make an application in writing to the Court to proceed under sub-section (1) for the release of such person on bail.</p>

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**Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 *repeals*
Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860**

Re-numbered Relevant Sections of the Indian Penal Code, 1860

Re-numbered
Sections

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023	Indian Penal Code, 1860
Section 4: Punishments	Section 53: Punishments
Section 11: Solitary confinement	Section 73: Solitary confinement
Section 20: Act of a child under seven years of age	Section 82: Act of a child under seven years of age
Section 22: Act of a person of unsound mind	Section 84: Act of a person of unsound mind
Section 45: Abetment of a thing	Section 107: Abetment of a thing
Section 61: Criminal conspiracy	Section 120A: Definition of criminal conspiracy
Section 63: Rape	Section 375: Rape
Section 80: Dowry death	Section 304B: Dowry death
Section 85: Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty	Section 498A: Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty
Section 100: Culpable homicide	Section 299: Culpable homicide
Section 101: Murder	Section 300: Murder
Section 106: Causing death by negligence	Section 304A: Causing death by negligence
Section 108: Abetment of suicide	Section 306: Abetment of suicide
Section 109: Attempt to murder	Section 307: Attempt to murder
Section 129: Criminal force	Section 350: Criminal force
Section 130: Assault	Section 351: Assault
Section 137: Kidnapping	Section 359: Kidnapping
Section 138: Abduction	Section 362: Abduction
Section 189: Unlawful assembly	Section 141: Unlawful assembly
Section 194: Affray	Section 159: Affray
Section 270: Public nuisance	Section 268: Public nuisance

Re-numbered Sections of IPC

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023	Indian Penal Code, 1860
Section 303: Theft	Section 378: Theft
Section 308: Extortion	Section 383: Extortion
Section 309: Robbery	Section 390: Robbery
Section 310: Dacoity	Section 391: Dacoity
Section 316: Criminal breach of trust	Section 405: Criminal breach of trust
Section 318: Cheating	Section 415: Cheating
Section 329: Criminal trespass and house-trespass	Section 441: Criminal trespass
Section 351: Criminal intimidation	Section 503: Criminal intimidation
Section 356: Defamation	Section 499: Defamation

Re-numbered
Sections

**Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 *repeals*
Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860**

New Terms or Provisions Introduced in BNS, 2023

New Terms	New Provision/Terms	Meaning
	Transgender	Section 2(10): The term “transgender” shall have the meaning assigned to it in Sec. (k) of Section 2 of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act, 2019.
	Community service	Section 4(f): Community Service has been introduced as one of the punishments specifically for 6 petty offences like misconduct in public by a drunken person, Defamation, Public Servant unlawfully engaging in trade etc.
	Abetment outside India for offence in India	Section 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.
	Organized crime	Section 111: Any continuing unlawful activity including kidnapping, robbery, vehicle theft, extortion, land grabbing, contract killing, economic offence, cyber-crimes, trafficking of persons, drugs, weapons or illicit goods or services, human trafficking for prostitution or ransom, by any person or a group of persons acting in concert, singly or jointly, either as a member of an organised crime syndicate or on behalf of such syndicate, by use of violence, threat of violence, intimidation, coercion, or by any other unlawful means to obtain direct or indirect material benefit including a financial benefit, shall constitute organised crime.
	Petty organized crime	Section 112: 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.
	Terrorist Act	Section 113: 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” going further in this section, it is explained what kind of actions may be considered as terrorist acts.
	Snatching	Section 304: 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.

**Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 *repeals*
Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860**

Summarizing Significant Changes in the IPC Along side Corresponding
BNS Provisions

Blue indicates the
changes

Green indicates new
addition

Red indicates deletion

Significant
Changes

Title	Indian Penal Code, 1860	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
Types of Punishments	Section 53: Death; Imprisonment for life; Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, namely: - (1) Rigorous, that is, with hard labour; (2) Simple; Forfeiture of property; and Fine.	Section 4:Simple; Forfeiture of property; Fine; and Community Service.
Right of private defence of property extends to causing death	Section 103: The right of private defence of property extends to the voluntary causing of death, 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: -- First. --Robbery; Secondly. -- House breaking by night; Thirdly. -- Mischief by fire committed on any building, tent or vessel, which is used as a human dwelling Fourthly. -- Theft, mischief, or house-trespass	Section 41: (b) House breaking after sunset and before sunrise; (c) Mischief by fire or any explosive substance committed.....
Abetting commission of offence by the public or by more than ten persons	Section 117: 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	Section 57: may extend to seven years and with fine.

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Significant Changes	Title	Indian Penal Code, 1860	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
		may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.	
	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance with the Government of India	Section 125: Whoever wages war against the Government of any Asiatic Power in alliance or 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.	Section 153: Government of any foreign State at peace
	Punishment for murder	Section 302: Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.	Section 103: (1)..... (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	Section 303: Whoever, being under sentence of imprisonment for life, commits murder, shall be punished with death.	Section 104: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	Section 304: Whoever commits culpable homicide not amounting to murder 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, if the act by which the death is caused is done with the	Section 105: Shall not be less than five years but which may extend to ten years , or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and with fine ,.....

Significant Changes in Provisions

Title	Indian Penal Code, 1860	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
	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, or with fine, or with both, 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	Section 304A: Whoever causes the 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 two years, or with fine, or with both.	Section 106: (1)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. (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 insane person	Section 305: If any person under eighteen years of age, any insane person, any delirious person, any idiot, or any person in a state of intoxication, commits suicide, whoever abets the commission of	Section 107: If any child, any person of unsound mind,

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Significant Changes	Title	Indian Penal Code, 1860	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
		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.	
	Attempt to murder	Section 307: Attempts by life convicts. -- When any person offending under this section is under sentence of imprisonment for life, he may, if hurt is caused, be punished with death.	Section 109:be punished with death or with imprisonment for life, which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life.
	Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe	Section 354B: Any man who 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.	Section 76: Whoever assaults
	Voyeurism	Section 354C: Any man who 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	Section 77: Whoever watches,

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Title	Indian Penal Code, 1860	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
	extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.	
Procurement of minor girl	Section 366A: Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any minor girl under the age of eighteen years to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such girl may be, or knowing that it is likely that she 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.	Section 96: any child to go from
Selling minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.	Section 372: Whoever sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person 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 person 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 be liable to fine.	Section 98: of any child with intent that such child shall
Rape	Section 375: Exception 2. -- Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age , is not rape.]	Section 63: Exception 2: the wife not being under eighteen years of age , is not rape.
Punishment for rape on woman under twelve years of age	Section 376AB: 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,	Section 65: (1) under sixteen years of age liable to fine: this sub-section shall be paid to the victim (2) Whoever, commits rape on

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Title	Indian Penal Code, 1860	Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023
<div>Significant Changes</div>	<p>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 section shall be paid to the victim."</p>	<p>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 subsection shall be paid to the victim.</p>
	<p>Section 498: 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, from that man, or from any person having the care of her on behalf of that 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.</p>	<p>Section 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.</p>

**Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 *repeals*
Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860**

Increase in Punishments of Significant Offences

Punishments and Fine	Title	New Section and Punishment (BNS)	Old Section with Punishment (IPC)
	Amount of fine, liability in default of payment of fine, etc.	Sec. 8(5)(c) - One Year in any other case	Sec. 67(c)- Six Months in any other case
	Abetting commission of offence by public or by more than ten persons	Sec. 57- imprisonment of either description which may extend to seven years and with fine	Sec. 117- imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years , or with fine, or with both
	Buying child for purposes of prostitution, etc	Sec. 99 - shall not be less than seven years but may extend to fourteen years , and shall also be liable to fine	Sec. 373 - may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.
	Murder by life-convict	Sec. 104 - punishable with death or with imprisonment for life , which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life	Sec. 303 - punished with death
	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	Sec. 105 - a term which may extend to ten years and with fine	Sec. 304 - term which may extend to ten years , or fine, or both
	Causing death by negligence	Sec. 106(1) - may extend to two years for medical practitioner, may extend to five years for others, and shall also be liable to fine 106(2) may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine	Sec. 304A - may extend to two years, or with fine, or both
	Attempt to murder	Sec. 109(2) - punished with death or imprisonment for life , which shall mean the remainder of that person's natural life	Sec. 307(2) - punished with death
	Exploitation of a trafficked child for	Sec. 144(1) - shall not be less than five years but extend to ten	Sec. 370A (1) - shall not be less than five years , but

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**Punishments
and Fine**

Title	New Section and Punishment (BNS)	Old Section with Punishment (IPC)
engaging such child for sexual exploitation	years and shall be liable to fine	which may extend to seven years , and shall also be liable to fine
Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant to cause danger to human life etc	Sec. 223(b) - 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	Sec. 188(b)- 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
Criminal breach of trust	Sec. 316(2) - Five years or with fine, or with both	Sec. 406 - Three years or with fine, or with both
Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property	Sec. 323 - Three years , or with fine, or with both	Sec. 424 - Two years , or with fine, or with both.

List of Significant BNS Provisions Where Fine Has Been Enhanced

Title	New Section and Punishment (BNS)	Old Section with Punishment (IPC)
Voluntary causing hurt	Sec. 115(2) - fine which may extend to 10,000 rupees	Sec. 323 - fine which may extend to 1000 rupees
Voluntary causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons	Sec. 118(1) - fine which may extend to 20,000 rupees	Sec. 324 - or with fine
Act endangering life or personal safety of others	Sec. 125 - fine which may extend to 2,500 rupees	Sec. 336 - fine which may extend to 250 rupees
Wrongful restraint	Sec.126(2) - fine which may extend to 5000 rupees	Sec. 341 - fine which may extend to 500 rupees
Wrongfully confined knowing that a writ for liberation has been issued	Sec.127(5) - shall also be liable to fine	Sec. 345 - Nil fine
Affray	Sec. 194(2) - fine which may extend to 1000 rupees	Sec. 160 - fine which may extend to 100 rupees

Punishments and fines

Title	New Section and Punishment (BNS)	Old Section with Punishment (IPC)
Assaulting or obstructing a public servant when suppressing a riot etc.	Sec. 195(1) - fine which shall not be less than 25,000 rupees	Sec. 152 – or with fine
Sale of noxious food or drink	Sec. 275 – fine which may extend to 5000 rupees	Sec. 273 – fine which may extend to 1000 rupees
Sale of adulterated drugs	Sec. 277 – fine which may extend to 5000 rupees	Sec. 275 - fine which may extend to 1000 rupees
Making atmosphere noxious to health	Sec. 280 – fine which may extend to 1000 rupees	Sec. 278 – fine which may extend to 500 rupees
Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue	Sec. 293 - fine which may extend to 5000 rupees	Sec. 291 - or with fine
Obscene acts and songs	Sec. 296 - fine which may extend to 1000 rupees	Sec. 294 - or with fine
Commits house trespass	Sec. 329(4) - fine which may extend to 5000 rupees	Sec. 448 – fine which may extend to 1000 rupees
Misconduct in public by a drunken person	Sec. 355 – fine which may extend to 1000 rupees	Sec. 510 – fine which may extend to 10 rupees

Punishments and fine

List of Sections in Which Mandatory Minimum Punishment Introduced

Section	Title	Minimum Punishment
Sec. 99	Buying Child for Purposes of Prostitution, etc.	shall not be less than seven years
Sec. 105	Punishment For Culpable Homicide Not Amounting to Murder	shall not be less than five years
Sec. 111(2)(b)	Organised Crime	shall not be less than five years
Sec. 111(3)	Abetting, attempting etc. of an Organised Crime	shall not be less than five years
Sec. 111(4)	Being a member of Organised Crime	shall not be less than five years

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Punishments
and Fine

Section	Title	Minimum Punishment
Sec. 112 (2)	Petty Organised Crime	shall not be less than one year
Sec. 113 (2)(b)	Terrorist Act	shall not be less than five years
Sec. 113(6)	Harboring any person who has committed any terrorist Act	shall not be less than three years
Sec. 121(2)	Voluntarily Causing Hurt or Grievous Hurt to Deter Public Servant from His Duty	shall not be less than one year
Sec. 139(1)	Kidnapping or Maiming a Child for Purposes of Begging	shall not be less than ten years
Sec. 204	Personating A Public Servant	shall not be less than six months
Sec. 303(2)	Theft	shall not be less than one year
Sec. 310(3)	Dacoity	shall not be less than ten years
Sec. 314	Dishonest Misappropriation of Property	shall not be less than six months
Sec. 320	Dishonest or Fraudulent Removal or Concealment of Property to Prevent Distribution Among Creditors	shall not be less than six months

**Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 *repeals*
Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872**

Re-numbered Relevant Sections of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872

Re-numbered
Sections

Indian Evidence Act, 1872	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
Section 5: Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts	Section 3: Evidence may be given of facts in issue and relevant facts
Section 7: Facts which are the occasion, cause or effect of facts in issue	Section 5: Facts which are occasion, cause or effect of facts in issue or relevant facts
Section 8: Motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct	Section 6: Motive, preparation and previous or subsequent conduct
Section 10: Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design	Section 8: Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design
Section 17: Admission defined	Section 15: Admission defined
Section 23: Admissions in civil cases when relevant	Section 21: Admissions in civil cases when relevant
Section 25: Confession to police-officer not to be proved Section 26: Confession by accused while in custody of Police not to be proved against him Section 27: How much of information received from accused may be proved	Section 23: Confession to police officer
Section 31: Admissions not conclusive proof, but may estop	Section 25: Admissions not conclusive proof, but may estop
Section 45: Opinions of experts	Section 39: Opinions of experts
Section 62: Primary Evidence	Section 57: Primary Evidence
Section 63: Secondary Evidence	Section 58: Secondary Evidence
Section 101: Burden of proof	Section 104: Burden of proof
Section 102: On whom burden of proof lies	Section 105: On whom burden of proof lies
Section 115: Estoppel	Section 121: Estoppel
Section 118: Who may testify	Section 124: Who may testify

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Indian Evidence Act, 1872	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
Section 137: Examination-in-chief	Section 142: Examination of witnesses
Section 141: Leading questions Section 142: When they must not be asked Section 143: When they may be asked	Section 146: Leading questions
Section 146: Questions lawful in cross-examination	Section 149: Questions lawful in cross-examination
Section 151: Indecent and scandalous questions	Section 154: Indecent and scandalous questions

Re-numbered
Sections

**Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023 *repeals*
Indian Evidence Act (IEA), 1872**

New Terms or Provisions Introduced in the BSA, 2023

**New
Terms**

New Terms/Provisions	Meaning
Electronic record	Section 2(d): "document" means any matter expressed or described or otherwise recorded upon any substance by means of letters, figures or marks or any other means or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, for the purpose of recording that matter and includes electronic and digital records.
Coercion "coercion" word has been added:	Section 22: A confession made by an accused person is irrelevant in a criminal proceeding, if the making of the confession appears to the Court to have been caused by any inducement, threat, coercion or promise having reference to the charge against the accused person, proceeding from a person in authority and sufficient, in the opinion of the Court, to give the accused person grounds which would appear to him reasonable for supposing that by making it he would gain any advantage or avoid any evil of a temporal nature in reference to the proceedings against him.
Electronic or digital record	Section 61: Nothing in this Adhiniyam shall apply to deny the admissibility of an electronic or digital record in the evidence on the ground that it is an electronic or digital record and such record shall, subject to section 63, have the same legal effect, validity and enforceability as other document.

**Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA) *repeals*
Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (IEA)**

**Summarizing significant changes in the IEA alongside corresponding
BSA provisions**

**Blue indicates the
changes**

**Green indicates new
addition**

**Red indicates
deletion**

Significant Changes	Title		
	Indian Evidence Act, 1872	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023	
	Section 3 Evidence means and includes- (1) all statements which the Court permits or requires to be made before it by witnesses, in relation to matters of fact under inquiry; such statements are called oral evidence; (2) all documents including electronic records produced for the inspection of the Court	Section 2(e) (i) including statements given electronically.... (ii) or digital records produced for the inspection of the Court and such documents are called documentary evidence.	
	Section 30 When more persons than one are being tried jointly for the same offence, and a confession made by one of such persons affecting himself and some other of such persons is proved, the Court may take into consideration such confession as against such other person as well as against the person who makes such	Section 24 Explanation II.--A trial of more persons than one held in the absence of the accused who has absconded or who fails to comply with a proclamation issued under section 84 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 shall be deemed to be a joint trial for the purpose of this section.	

Significant Changes in Provisions

Title	Indian Evidence Act, 1872	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
	<p>confession.</p> <p>[Explanation. - "Offence", as used in this section, includes the abetment of, or attempt to commit the offence.]</p>	
Opinion of experts	<p>Section 45</p> <p>When the Court has to form an opinion upon a point of foreign law or of science, or art, or as to identity of handwriting 2 [or finger impressions], the opinions upon that point of persons specially skilled in such foreign law, science or art, 3 [or in questions as to identity of handwriting] 2 [or finger impressions] are relevant facts.</p>	<p>Section 39</p> <p>.... art, or any other field....</p>
Primary evidence	<p>Section 62</p> <p>Primary evidence means the document itself produced for the inspection of the Court.</p> <p>Explanation 1.—Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is primary evidence of the document:</p> <p>Where a document is executed in counterpart, each counterpart being executed by one or some of the parties only, each counterpart is primary evidence as against the parties executing it.</p> <p>Explanation 2.—Where a number of documents</p>	<p>Section 57</p> <p>Explanation 2 - Where a document is executed...</p> <p>Explanation 3 - Where a number of documents are</p> <p>Explanation 4 - Where an electronic or digital record is created or stored, and such storage occurs simultaneously or sequentially in multiple files, each such file is primary evidence.</p> <p>Explanation 5 -Where an electronic or digital record is produced from proper custody, such electronic and digital record is primary evidence unless it is disputed.</p>

Significant
Changes

Manupatra Criminal Laws Referencer

Significant Changes	Title	Indian Evidence Act, 1872	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
		are all made by one uniform process, as in the case of printing, lithography, or photography, each is primary evidence of the contents of the rest; but, where they are all copies of a common original, they are not primary evidence of the contents of the original.	Explanation 6 -Where a video recording is simultaneously stored in electronic form and transmitted or broadcast or transferred to another, each of the stored recordings is primary evidence. Explanation 7 -Where an electronic or digital record is stored in multiple storage spaces in a computer resource, each such automated storage, including temporary files, is primary evidence.
	Secondary Evidence	Section 63 Secondary evidence means and includes — (1) certified copies given under the provisions hereinafter contained; (2) copies made from the original by mechanical processes which in themselves insure the accuracy of the copy, and copies compared with such copies; (3) copies made from or compared with the original; (4) counterparts of documents as against the parties who did not execute them; (5) oral accounts of the contents of a document given by some person who has himself seen it.	Section 58 (vi) oral admissions; (vii) written admissions; (viii) evidence of a person who has examined a document, the original of which consists of numerous accounts or other documents which cannot conveniently be examined in Court, and who is skilled in the examination of such documents.
	Presumption as to Gazettes, newspapers, private Acts of Parliament and other documents	Section 81 The Court shall presume the genuineness of every document purporting to	Section 80 The Court shall presume the genuineness of every document purporting to be

Significant Changes in Provisions

Title	Indian Evidence Act, 1872	Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023
	<p>be the London Gazette or [any Official Gazette, or the Government Gazette] of any colony, dependency of possession of the British Crown, or to be a newspaper or journal, or to be a copy of a private Act of Parliament[of the United Kingdom] printed by the Queen's Printer and of every document purporting to be a document directed by any law to be kept by any person, if such document is kept substantially in the form required by law and is produced from proper custody.</p>	<p>the Official Gazette, or to be a newspaper or journal, and of every document purporting to be a document directed by any law to be kept by any person, if such document is kept substantially in the form required by law and is produced from proper custody.</p> <p>Explanation.--For the purposes of this section and section 92, document is said to be in proper custody if it is in the place in which, and looked after by the person with whom such document is required to be kept; but no custody is improper if it is proved to have had a legitimate origin, or if the circumstances of the particular case are such as to render that origin probable.</p>

Significant
Changes



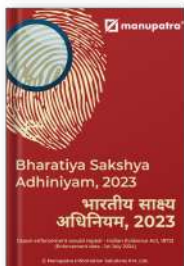
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Three New Criminal Laws



Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023

- Provisions of the new act
- Corresponding **Indian Penal Code**, 1860 provisions
- Landmark judgments of Indian Penal Code, 1860



Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

- Provisions of the new act
- Corresponding **Indian Evidence Act**, 1872 provisions
- Landmark judgments of Indian Evidence Act, 1872



Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023

- Provisions of the new act
- Corresponding **Code of Criminal Procedure**, 1973 provisions
- Landmark judgments of The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

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