

# THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, 1860

ACT NO. 45 OF 1860 <sup>1\*</sup>

[6th October, 1860.]

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

Preamble.-WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a general Penal Code for <sup>2\*</sup>[India]; It is enacted as follows:--

### **1. Title and extent of operation of the Code.**

1. Title and extent of operation of the Code.--This Act shall be called the Indian Penal Code, and shall <sup>3\*</sup>[extend to the whole of India <sup>4\*</sup>[except the State of Jammu and Kashmir]].

### **2. Punishment of offences committed within India.**

2. Punishment of offences committed within India.--Every person shall be liable to punishment under this Code and not otherwise for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof, of which he shall be guilty within <sup>5\*</sup>[India] <sup>6\*\*\*\*</sup>.

### **3. Punishment of offences committed beyond, but which by law may be tried within, India.**

3. Punishment of offences committed beyond, but which by law may be tried within, India.--Any person liable, by any <sup>7\*</sup>[Indian law], to be tried for an offence committed beyond <sup>5\*</sup>[India] shall be dealt with according to the provisions of this Code for any act committed beyond <sup>5\*</sup>[India] in the same manner as if such act had been committed within <sup>5\*</sup>[India].

### **4. Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences.**

<sup>8\*</sup>[4. Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences.--The provisions of this Code apply also to any offence committed by--

<sup>9\*</sup>[(1) any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India;

(2) any person on any ship or aircraft registered in India wherever it may be.]

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1. The Act has been amended in its application to Madras by Madras Act 25 of 1960, U. P. by U. P. Acts 31 of 1961, 29 of 1970 and 47 of 1975, Andhra Pradesh by Andhra Pradesh Act 16 of 1968, Maharashtra by Maharashtra Act 19 of 1971, Mysore by Mysore Act 8 of 1972, West Bengal by West Bengal Act 42 of 1973.

The Act has been extended to Goa, Daman and Diu with modifications by Reg. 12 of 1962, s. 3 and Sch., extended to and brought into force in Dadra and Nagar Haveli by Reg. 6 of 1963, s. 2 and Sch. I (w.e.f. 1-7-1965) and to Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands by Reg. 8 of 1965, s. 3 and Sch. (w.e.f. 1-10-

1967).

The Act comes into force in Pondicherry vide Reg. 7 of 1963, s. 3 and Sch. I (w.e.f. 1-10-1963).

2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the whole of India except Part B States".
  3. Subs. by the A. O. 1948, for "take effect \* \* \* throughout British India". The words and figures "on and from the first day of May, 1861" occurring between the words "effect" and "throughout" were rep. by Act 12 of 1891.
  4. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "except Part B States".
  5. Subs. by s. 3 and Sch., *ibid.*, for "the States".
  6. The words and figures "on or after the said first day of May, 1861" omitted by Act 12 of 1891.
  7. Subs. by the A. O. 1937, for "law passed by the Governor-General of India in Council".
  8. Subs. by Act 4 of 1898, s. 2, for the original s. 4.
  9. Subs. by the A. O. 1950, for the original cls. (1) to (4).
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Explanation.

Explanation.--In this section the word "offence" includes every act committed outside <sup>1\*</sup>[India] which, if committed in <sup>1\*</sup>[India] would be punishable under this Code.

<sup>2\*</sup>[Illustration]

<sup>3\*\*\*A, 4\*</sup>[who is <sup>5\*</sup>[a citizen of India]], commits a murder in Uganda. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in <sup>1\*</sup>[India] in which he may be found.

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#### **5. Certain laws not to be affected by this Act.**

<sup>7\*</sup>[5. Certain laws not to be affected by this Act.--Nothing in this Act shall affect the provisions of any Act for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers, soldiers, sailors or airmen in the service of the Government of India or the provision of any special or local law.]

#### **Selected sections:**

*(Note: The IPC punishes acts of violence or discrimination based on religion. Other provisions are included since they deal with discrimination and circumstances Christians and oppressed castes face in India.)*

#### **153A. Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial**

**to maintenance of harmony.**

<sup>1\*</sup>[153A. Promoting enmity between different groups on ground of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, etc., and doing acts prejudicial to maintenance of harmony.--(1) Whoever-

(a) by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, or

(b) commits any act which is prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, and which disturbs or is likely to disturb the public tranquillity, <sup>2\*</sup>[or]

<sup>2\*</sup>[(c) organizes any exercise, movement, drill or other similar activity intending that the participants in such activity shall use or be trained to use criminal force or violence or knowing it to be likely that the participants in such activity will use or be trained to use criminal force or violence, or participates in such activity intending to use or be trained to use criminal force or violence or knowing it to be likely that the participants in such activity will use or be trained to use criminal force or violence, against any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community and such activity for any reason whatsoever causes or is likely to cause fear or alarm or a feeling of insecurity amongst members of such religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community,]

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

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

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1. Subs. by Act 35 of 1969, s. 2, for s. 153A.
  2. Ins. by Act 31 of 1972, s. 2.
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**268. Public nuisance.**

268. Public nuisance.--A person is guilty of a public nuisance who does any act or is guilty of an illegal omission which causes any

common injury, danger or annoyance to the public or to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right.

A common nuisance is not excused on the ground that it causes some convenience or advantage.

**283. Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.**

283. Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.--Whoever, by doing any act, or by omitting to take order with any property in his possession or under his charge, causes danger, obstruction or injury to any person in any public way or public line of navigation, shall be punished, with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

**295. Injuring or defiling place of worship, with intent to insult the religion of any class.**

295. Injuring or defiling place of worship, with intent to insult the religion of any class.--Whoever destroys, damages or defiles any place of worship, or any object held sacred by any class of persons with the intention of thereby insulting the religion of any class of persons or with the knowledge that any class of persons is likely to consider such destruction, damage or defilement as an insult to their religion, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

**295A. Deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs.**

<sup>5\*</sup>[295A. Deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs.--Whoever, with deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of any class of <sup>6\*</sup>[citizens of India], <sup>7\*</sup>[by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise] insults or attempts to insult the religion or the religious beliefs of that class, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to <sup>8\*</sup>[three years], or with fine, or with both.]

**296. Disturbing religious assembly.**

296. Disturbing religious assembly.--Whoever voluntarily causes disturbance to any assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship, or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

**297. Trespassing on burial places, etc.**

297. Trespassing on burial places, etc.--Whoever, with the intention of wounding the feelings of any person, or of insulting the

religion of any person, or with the knowledge that the feelings of any person are likely to be wounded, or that the religion of any person is likely to be insulted thereby,

commits any trespass in any place of worship or on any place of sepulture, or any place set apart for the performance of funeral rites or as a depository for the remains of the dead, or offers any indignity to any human corpse, or causes disturbance to any persons assembled for the performance of funeral ceremonies,

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1. S. 294A ins. by Act 27 of 1870, s. 10.
  2. Subs. by the A. O. 1937, for "not authorised by Government".
  3. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "a lottery organised by the Central Government or the Government of a Part A State or a Part B State" which had been subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "a State lottery".
  4. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "Provincial".
  5. Ins. by Act 25 of 1927, s. 2.
  6. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "His Majesty's subjects".
  7. Subs. by Act 41 of 1961, s.3, for certain words.
  8. Subs. by s.3, *ibid.*, for "two years".
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shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

### **298. Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound religious feelings.**

298. Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound religious feelings.--Whoever, with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any person, utters any word or makes any sound in the hearing of that person or makes any gesture in the sight of that person or places any object in the sight of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

### **312. Causing miscarriage.**

312. Causing miscarriage.--Whoever voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry, shall if such miscarriage be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and, if the woman be quick with child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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

### **313. Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.**

313. Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.--Whoever commits the offence defined in the last preceding section without the consent of the woman, whether the woman is quick with child or not, shall be punished with <sup>2\*</sup>[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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1. Subs. by Act 8 of 1882, s. 7, for "and shall also be liable to fine".
  2. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".
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### **319. Hurt.**

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

### **320. Grievous hurt.**

320. Grievous hurt.--The following kinds of hurt only are designated as "grievous":-

First.-Emasculation.

Secondly.-Permanent privation of the sight of either eye.

Thirdly.-Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear.

Fourthly.-Privation of any member or joint.

Fifthly.-Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint.

Sixthly.-Permanent disfiguration of the head or face.

Seventhly.-Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth.

Eighthly.-Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of twenty days in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

### **321. Voluntarily causing hurt.**

321. Voluntarily causing hurt.--Whoever does any act with the intention of thereby causing hurt to any person, or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause hurt to any person, and does thereby cause hurt to any person, is said "voluntarily to cause hurt".

### **322. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.**

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

Explanation.-A person is not said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt except when he both causes grievous hurt and intends or knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt. But he is said voluntarily to cause grievous hurt, if intending or knowing himself to

be likely to cause grievous hurt of one kind, he actually causes grievous hurt of another kind.

#### Illustration

A, intending of knowing himself to be likely permanently to disfigure Z's face, gives Z a blow which does not permanently disfigure Z's face, but which causes Z to suffer severe bodily pain for the space of twenty days. A has voluntarily caused grievous hurt.

#### **324. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.**

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

#### **326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.**

326. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.--Whoever, except in the case provided for by section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt by means of any instrument for shooting, stabbing or cutting, or any instrument which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, or by means of fire or any heated substance, or by means of any poison or any corrosive substance, or by means of any explosive substance, or by means of any substance which it is deleterious to the human body to inhale, to swallow, or to receive into the blood, or by means of any animal, shall be punished with <sup>1\*</sup>[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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1. Subs, by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".  
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#### **334. Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation.**

334. Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation.--Whoever voluntarily causes hurt on grave and sudden provocation, if he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause hurt to any person other than the person who gave the provocation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

**335. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation.**

335. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt on provocation.--Whoever<sup>1\*</sup> [voluntarily] causes grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, if he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt to any person other than the person who gave the provocation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to four years, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

Explanation.-The last two sections are subject to the same provisos as Exception 1, section 300.

**336. Act endangering life or personal safety of others.**

336. Act endangering life or personal safety of others.--Whoever does any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, or with both.

**337. Causing hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others.**

337. Causing hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others.--Whoever causes hurt to any person by doing any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

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1. Ins. by Act 8 of 1882, s. 8,  
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**338. Causing grievous hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others.**

338. Causing grievous hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others.--Whoever causes grievous hurt to any person by doing any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

**339. Wrongful restraint.**

339. Wrongful restraint.--Whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent that person from proceeding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed, is said wrongfully to restrain that person.

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



### Illustration

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

### **340. Wrongful confinement.**

340. Wrongful confinement.--Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine" that person.

### Illustrations

(a) A causes Z to go within a walled space, and locks Z. Z is thus prevented from proceeding in any direction beyond the circumscribing line of wall. A wrongfully confines z.

(b) A places men with firearms at the outlets of a building, and tells Z that they will fire at Z if Z attempts leave the building. A wrongfully confines Z.

### **349. Force.**

349. Force.--A person is said to use force to another if he causes motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion to that other, or if he causes to any substance such motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion as brings that substance into contact with any part of that other's body, or with anything which that other is wearing or carrying, or with anything so situated that such contact affects that other's sense of feeling: Provided that the person causing the motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion, causes that motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion in one of the three ways hereinafter described:

First.-By his own bodily power.

Secondly.-By disposing any substance in such a manner that the motion or change or cessation of motion takes place without any further act on his part, or on the part of any other person.

Thirdly.-By inducing any animal to move, to change its motion, or to cease to move.

### **350. Criminal force.**

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

## Illustrations

(a) Z is sitting in a moored boat on a river. A unfastens the moorings, and thus intentionally causes the boat to drift down the stream. Here A intentionally causes motion to Z, and he does this by disposing substances in such a manner that the motion is produced without any other action on any person's part. A has therefore intentionally used force to Z; and if he has done so without Z's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending or knowing it to be likely that this use of force will cause injury, fear or annoyance to Z, A has used criminal force to Z.

(b) Z is riding in a chariot. A lashes Z's horses and thereby causes them to quicken their pace. Here A has caused change of motion to Z by inducing the animals to change their motion. A has therefore used force to Z; and if A has done this without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten or annoy Z, A has used criminal force to Z.

(c) Z is riding in a palanquin. A, intending to rob Z, seizes the pole and stops the palanquin. Here A has caused cessation of motion to Z, and he has done this by his own bodily power. A has therefore used force to Z; and as A has acted thus intentionally, without Z's consent, in order to the commission of an offence. A has used criminal force to Z.

(d) A intentionally pushes against Z in the street. Here A has by his own bodily power moved his own person so as to bring it into contact with Z. He has therefore intentionally used force to Z; and if he has done so without Z's consent, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten or annoy Z, he has used criminal force to Z.

(e) A throws a stone, intending or knowing it to be likely that the stone will be thus brought into contact with Z, or with Z's clothes, or with something carried by Z, or that it will strike water, and dash up the water against Z's clothes or something carried by Z. Here, if the throwing of the stone produce the effect of causing any substance to come into contact with Z, or Z's clothes, A has used force to Z, and if he did so without Z's consent, intending thereby to injure, frighten or annoy Z, he has used criminal force to Z.

(f) A intentionally pulls up a Woman's veil. Here A intentionally uses force to her, and if he does so without her consent intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby injure, frighten or annoy her, he has used criminal force to her.

(g) Z is bathing. A pours into the bath water which he knows to be boiling. Here A intentionally by his own bodily power causes such motion in the boiling water as brings that water into contact with Z,

or with other water so situated that such contact must affect Z's sense of feeling, A has therefore intentionally used force to Z; and if he has done this without Z's consent intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury, fear or annoyance to Z, A has used criminal force.

(h) A incites a dog to spring upon Z, without Z's consent. Here, if A intends to cause injury, fear or annoyance to Z, he uses criminal force to Z.

### **351. Assault.**

351. Assault.--Whoever makes any gesture, or any preparation intending or knowing it to be likely that such gesture or preparation will cause any person present to apprehend that he who makes that gesture or preparation is about to use criminal force to that person, is said to commit an assault.

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

#### Illustrations

(a) A shakes his fist at Z, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that A is about to strike Z. A has committed an assault.

(b) A begins to unloose the muzzle of a ferocious dog, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that he is about to cause the dog to attack Z. A has committed an assault upon Z.

(c) A takes up a stick, saying to Z, "I will give you a beating". Here, though the words used by A could in no case amount to an assault, and though the mere gesture, unaccompanied by any other circumstances, might not amount to an assault, the gesture explained by the words may amount to an assault.

### **354. Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.**

354. Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.--Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

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

355. Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour person, otherwise than on grave provocation.--Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, intending thereby to dishonour that person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

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

357. Assault or criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.--Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, in attempting wrongfully to confine that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

**358. Assault or criminal force on grave provocation.**

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

Explanation.-The last section is subject to the same explanation as section 352.

**362. Abduction.**

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

**363A. Kidnapping or maiming a minor for purposes of begging.**

<sup>2\*</sup>[363A. Kidnapping or maiming a minor for purposes of begging.--(1) Whoever kidnaps any minor or, not being the lawful guardian of a minor, obtains the custody of the minor, in order that such minor may be employed or used for the purposes of begging shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(2) Whoever maims any minor in order that such minor may be employed or used for the purposes of begging shall be punishable with imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(3) Where any person, not being the lawful guardian of a minor, employs or uses such minor for the purposes of begging, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that he kidnapped or otherwise obtained the custody of that minor in order that the minor might be employed or used for the purposes of begging.

(4) In this section,-

(a) "begging" means-

(i) soliciting or receiving alms in a public place, whether under the pretence of singing, dancing, fortunetelling, performing tricks or selling articles or otherwise;

(ii) entering on any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;

(iii) exposing or exhibiting, with the object of obtaining or extorting alms, any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease, whether of himself or of any other person or of an animal;

(iv) using a minor as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;

(b) "minor" means-

(i) in the case of a male, a person under sixteen years of age; and

(ii) in the case of a female, a person under eighteen years of age.]

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1. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".

2. Ins. by Act 52 of 1959, s. 2 (w.e.f. 15-1-1960).  
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**365. Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine person.**

365. Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine person.--Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person with intent to cause that person to be secretly and wrongfully confined, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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

366. Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage, etc.--Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she will be compelled, to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine;  
<sup>3\*</sup>[and whoever, by means of criminal intimidation as defined in this Code or of abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion, induces any woman to go from any place with intent that she may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall also be punishable as aforesaid].

**4\*[366A. Procurement of minor girl.**

<sup>6\*</sup>[366A. Procurement of minor girl.--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.

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1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life".
  2. Subs. by Act 3 of 1951, s. 3 and Sch., for "the States".
  3. Ins. by Act 42 of 1997 s. 2.
  4. Subs. by Act 24 of 1995, s. 2.
  5. Ins. by Act 20 of 1923, s. 2.
  6. Ins. by s.3, *ibid.*
  7. Ins. by Act 3 of 1951, s.3 and Sch.,
  8. Certain words omitted by s.3 and Sch., *ibid.*
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**367. Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc.**

367. Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc.--Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be subjected, or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being subjected to grievous hurt, or slavery, or to the unnatural lust of any person, or knowing it to be likely that such person will be so subjected or disposed of, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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

368. Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person.--Whoever, knowing that any person has been kidnapped or has been abducted, wrongfully conceals or confines such person, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had kidnapped or abducted such person with the same intention or knowledge, or for the same purpose as that with or for which he conceals or detains such person in confinement.

**369. Kidnapping or abducting child under ten years with intent to steal from its person.**

369. Kidnapping or abducting child under ten years with intent to steal from its person.--Whoever kidnaps or abducts any child under the age of ten years with the intention of taking dishonestly any movable property from the person of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to

seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**370. Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.**

370. Buying or disposing of any person as a slave.--Whoever imports, exports, removes, buys, sells or disposes of any person as a slave, or accepts, receives or detains against his will any person as a slave, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**371. Habitual dealing in slaves.**

371. Habitual dealing in slaves.--Whoever habitually imports, exports, removes, buys, sells traffics or deals in slaves, shall be punished with <sup>1\*</sup>[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**372. Selling minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.**

372. Selling minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.--Whoever sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any <sup>2\*</sup>[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 also be liable to fine.

<sup>3\*</sup>[Explanation I.-When a female under the age of eighteen years is sold, let for hire, or otherwise disposed of to a prostitute or to any person who keeps or manages a brothel, the person so disposing of such female shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to have disposed of her with the intent that she shall be used for the purpose of prostitution.

Explanation II.-For the purposes of this section "illicit intercourse" means sexual intercourse between persons not united by marriage, or by any union or tie which though not amounting to a marriage, is recognised by the personal law or custom of the community to which they belong or, where they belong to different communities, of both such communities, as constituting between them a quasi-marital relation.]

**373. Buying minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.**

373. Buying minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.--Whoever buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of any <sup>2\*</sup>[person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at

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1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for

life".

2. Subs. by Act 18 of 1924, s. 2, for "minor under the age of eighteen years with intent that such minor shall be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such minor will be".
3. Ins. by s.3, ibid,

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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 also be liable to fine.

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

Explanation II.-"Illicit intercourse" has the same meaning as in section 372.]

### **374. Unlawful compulsory labour.**

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

### **375. Rape.**

375. Rape.--A man is said to commit "rape" who, except in the case hereinafter excepted, has sexual intercourse with a woman under circumstances falling under any of the six following descriptions:-

First.-Against her will.

Secondly.-Without her consent.

Thirdly.-With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested in fear of death or of hurt.

Fourthly.-With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband, and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.

Fifthly.-With her consent, when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent.



Sixthly.-With or without her consent, when she is under sixteen years of age.

Explanation.-Penetration is sufficient to constitute the sexual intercourse necessary to the offence of rape.

Exception.-Sexual intercourse by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape.

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1. Ins. by Act 18 of 1924, s. 4.
  2. Subs. by Act 43 of 1983, s.3 for the heading "Of rape" and ss. 375 and 376.
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**376B. Intercourse by public servant with woman in his custody.**

376B. Intercourse by public servant with woman in his custody.-- Whoever, being a public servant, takes advantage of his official position and induces or seduces, any woman, who is in his custody as such public servant or in the custody of a public servant subordinate to him, to have sexual intercourse with him, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

**376C. Intercourse by superintendent of jail, remand home, etc.**

376C. Intercourse by superintendent of jail, remand home, etc.-- Whoever, being the superintendent or manager of a jail, remand home or other place of custody established by or under any law for the time being in force or of a women's or children's institution takes advantage of his official position and induces or seduces any female inmate of such jail, remand home, place or institution to have sexual intercourse with him, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

Explanation 1.-"Superintendent" in relation to a jail, remand home or other place of custody or a women's or children's institution, includes a person holding any other office in such jail, remand home, place or institution by virtue of which he can exercise any authority or control over its inmates.

Explanation 2.-The expression "women's or children's institution" shall have the same meaning as in Explanation 2 to sub-section (2) of section 376.

**380. Theft in dwelling house, etc.**

380. Theft in dwelling house, etc.--Whoever commits theft in any building, tent or vessel, which building, tent or vessel is used as a

human dwelling, or used for the custody of property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### **390. Robbery.**

390. Robbery.--In all robbery there is either theft or extortion.

When theft is robbery.

When theft is robbery.--Theft is "robbery" if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by the theft, the offender, for that end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint.

When extortion is robbery.

When extortion is robbery.--Extortion is "robbery" if the offender, at the time of committing the extortion, is in the presence of the person put in fear, and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint to that person or to some other person, and, by so putting in fear, induces the person, so put in fear then and there to deliver up the thing extorted.

Explanation.-The offender is said to be present if he is sufficiently near to put the other person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint.

#### Illustrations

(a) A holds Z down, and fraudulently takes Z's money and jewels from Z's clothes, without Z's consent. Here A has committed theft, and, in order to the committing of that theft, has voluntarily caused wrongful restraint to Z. A has therefore committed robbery.

(b) A meets Z on the high road, shows a pistol, and demands Z's purse. Z, in consequence, surrenders his purse. Here A has extorted the purse from Z by putting him in fear of instant hurt, and being at the time of committing the extortion in his presence. A has therefore committed robbery.

(c) A meets Z and Z's child on the high road. A takes the child, and threatens to fling it down a precipice, unless Z delivers his purse. Z, in consequence, delivers his purse. Here A has extorted the purse from Z, by causing Z to be in fear of instant hurt to the child who is there present. A has therefore committed robbery on Z.

(d) A obtains property from Z by saying-"Your child is in the

hands of my gang, and will be put to death unless you send us ten thousand rupees". This is extortion, and punishable as such: but it is not robbery, unless Z is put in fear of the instant death of his child.

### **391. Dacoity.**

391. Dacoity.--When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery, and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding, is said to commit "dacoity".

### **393. Attempt to commit robbery.**

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

### **394. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.**

394. Voluntarily causing hurt in committing robbery.--If any person, in committing or in attempting to commit robbery, voluntarily causes hurt, such person, and any other person jointly concerned in committing or attempting to commit such robbery, shall be punished with <sup>1\*</sup>[imprisonment for life], or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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1. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation for life."  
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### **425. Mischief.**

425. Mischief.--Whoever with intent to cause, or knowing that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person, causes the destruction of any property, or any such change in any property or in the situation thereof as destroys or diminishes its value or utility, or affects it injuriously, commits "mischief".

Explanation 1.-It is not essential to the offence of mischief that the offender should intend to cause loss or damage to the owner of the property injured or destroyed. It is sufficient if he intends to cause, or knows that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to any person by injuring any property, whether it belongs to that person or not.

Explanation 2.-Mischief may be committed by an act affecting property belonging to the person who commits the act, or to that person and others jointly.

### **Illustrations**

(a) A voluntarily burns a valuable security belonging to Z intending to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.

(b) A introduces water in to an ice-house belonging to Z and thus causes the ice to melt, intending wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.

(c) A voluntarily throws into a river a ring belonging to Z, with the intention of there by causing wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.

(d) A, knowing that his effects are about to be taken in execution in order to satisfy a debt due from him to Z, destroys those effects, with the intention of thereby preventing Z from obtaining satisfaction of the debt, and of thus causing damage to Z. A has committed mischief.

(e) A having insured a ship, voluntarily causes the same to be cast away, with the intention of causing damage to the underwriters. A has committed mischief.

(f) A causes a ship to be cast away, intending thereby to cause damage to Z who has lent money on bottomry on the ship. A has committed mischief.

(g) A, having joint property with Z in a horse, shoots the horse, intending thereby to cause wrongful loss to Z. A has committed mischief.

(h) A causes cattle to enter upon a field belonging to Z, intending to cause and knowing that he is likely to cause damage to Z's crop. A has committed mischief.

**436. Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house, etc.**

436. Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house, etc.--Whoever commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause. the destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship or as a human dwelling or as a place for the custody of property, shall be punished with <sup>2\*</sup>[imprisonment for life], or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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1. Ins. by Act 8 of 1882, s. 10

2. Subs, by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch, for "transportation for life".  
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**441. Criminal trespass.**

441. Criminal trespass.--Whoever enters into or upon property in the possession of another with intent to commit an offence or to intimidate, insult or annoy any person in possession of such property,

or having lawfully entered into or upon such property, unlawfully remains there with intent thereby to intimidate, insult or annoy any such person, or with intent to commit an offence,

is said to commit "criminal trespass".

**442. House-trespass.**

442. House-trespass.--Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place for worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit "house-trespass".

Explanation.-The introduction of any part of the criminal trespasser's body is entering sufficient to constitute house-trespass.

**443. Lurking house-trespass.**

443. Lurking house-trespass.--Whoever commits house-trespass having taken precautions to conceal such house-trespass from some person who has a right to exclude or eject the trespasser from the building, tent or vessel which is the subject of the trespass, is said to commit "lurking house-trespass".

**444. Lurking house-trespass by night.**

444. Lurking house-trespass by night.--Whoever commits lurking house-trespass after sunset and before sunrise, is said to commit "lurking house-trespass by night".

**445. House-breaking.**

445. House-breaking.--A person is said to commit "house-breaking" who commits house-trespass if he effects his entrance into the house or any part of it in any of the six ways hereinafter described; or if, being in the house or any part of it for the purpose of committing an offence, or having committed an offence therein, he quits the house or any part of it in any of it in such six ways, that is to say :-

First.-If he enters or quits through a passage made by himself, or by any abettor of the house-trespass, in order to the committing of the house-trespass.

Secondly.-If he enters or quits through any passage not intended by any person, other than himself or an abettor of the offence, for human entrance; or through any passage to which he has obtained access by scaling or climbing over any wall or building.

Thirdly.-If he enters or quits through any passage which he or any abettor of the house-trespass has opened, in order to the committing of the house-trespass by any means by which that passage was not intended by the occupier of the house to be opened.

Fourthly.-If he enters or quits by opening any lock in order to the committing of the house-trespass, or in order to the quitting of the house after a house-trespass.

Fifthly.-If he effects his entrance or departure by using criminal force or committing an assault, or by threatening any person with assault.

Sixthly.-If he enters or quits by any passage which he knows to have been fastened against such entrance or departure, and to have been unfastened by himself or by an abettor of the house-trespass.

Explanation.-Any out-house or building occupied with a house, and between which and such house there is an immediate internal communication, is part of the house within the meaning of this section.

#### Illustrations

(a) A commits house-trespass by making a hole through the wall of Z's house, and putting his hand through the aperture. This is house-breaking.

(b) A commits house-trespass by creeping into a ship at a port-hole between decks. This is house-breaking.

(c) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through a window. This is house-breaking.

(d) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through the door, having opened a door which was fastened. This is house-breaking.

(e) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through the door, having lifted a latch by putting a wire through a hole in the door. This is house-breaking.

(f) A finds the key of Z's house door, which Z had lost, and commits house trespass by entering Z's house, having opened the door with that key. This is house-breaking.

(g) Z is standing in his doorway. A forces a passage by knocking Z down, and commits house-trespass by entering the house. This is house-breaking.

(h) Z, the door-keeper of Y, is standing in Y's doorway. A

commits house-trespass by entering the house, having deterred Z from opposing him by threatening to beat him. This is house-breaking.

**446. House-breaking by night.**

446. House-breaking by night.--Whoever commits house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, is said to commit "house-breaking by night".

**498A. Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty.**

498A. Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty.--Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

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1. Chapter XXA inserted by Act 46 of 1983, s. 2.  
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Explanation.-For the purposes of this section, "cruelty" means-

(a) any wilful conduct which is of such a nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health (whether mental or physical) of the woman; or

(b) harassment of the woman where such harassment is with a view to coercing her or any person related to her to meet any unlawful demand for any property or valuable security or is on account of failure by her or any person related to her to meet such demand.]

**503. Criminal intimidation.**

503. Criminal intimidation.--Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

Explanation.-A threat to injure the reputation of any deceased person in whom the person threatened is interested, is within this section.

Illustration

A, for the purpose of inducing B to resist from prosecuting a civil suit, threatens to burn B's house. A is guilty of criminal intimidation.

**504. Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace.**

504. Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of the peace.--Whoever intentionally insults, and thereby gives provocation to any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause him to break the public peace, or to commit any other offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

**505. Statements conducing public mischief.**

<sup>1\*</sup>[505. Statements conducing public mischief.--<sup>2\*</sup>[(1)]  
Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report,-

(a) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier, <sup>3\*</sup>[sailor or airman] in the Army, <sup>4\*</sup>[Navy or Air Force] <sup>5\*</sup>[of India] to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or

(b) with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquility; or

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1. Subs. by Act 4 of 1898, s. 6, for the original section.
  2. Renumbered by Act 35 of 1969, s. 3.
  3. Subs. by Act 10 of 1927, s. 2 and Such. I, for "or sailor".
  4. Subs. by s. 2 and Sch. i. *ibid.*, for "or navy".
  5. Subs. by the A.O. 1950, for "of Her Majesty or in the Imperial Service Troops". The words "or in the Royal Indian Marine" occurring after the word "Majesty" were rep. by Act 35 of 1934.
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(c) with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community,

shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to <sup>1\*</sup>[three years], or with fine, or with both.

<sup>2\*</sup>[(2) Statements creating or promoting enmity, hatred or ill-will between classes.--Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement or report containing rumour or alarming news with intent to create or promote, or which is likely to create or promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.



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

Exception.-It does not amount to an offence, within the meaning of this section, when the person making, publishing or circulating any such statement, rumour or report, has reasonable grounds for believing that such statement, rumour or report is true and makes, publishes or circulates it <sup>2</sup>[in good faith and] without any such intent as aforesaid.]

**507. Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication.**

507. Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication.--Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication, or having taken precaution to conceal the name or abode of the person from whom the threat comes, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, in addition to the punishment provided for the offence by the last preceding section.

**508. Act caused by inducing person to believe that he will be rendered an object of the Divine displeasure.**

508. Act caused by inducing person to believe that he will be rendered an object of the Divine displeasure.--Whoever voluntarily causes or attempts to cause any person to do anything which that person is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do anything which he is legally entitled to do, by inducing or attempting to induce that person to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered by some act of the offender an object of Divine displeasure if he does not do the thing which it is the object of the offender to cause him to do, or if he does the thing which it is the object of the offender to cause him to omit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

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1. Subs. by Act 41 of 1961, s. 4, for "two years".
  2. Ins. by Act 35 of 1969, s. 3.
  3. Subs. by Act 26 of 1955, s. 117 and Sch., for "transportation".
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Illustrations

(a) A sits dhurna at Z's door with the intention of causing it to be believed that, by so sitting, he renders Z an object of Divine displeasure. A has committed the offence defined in this

section.

(b) A threatens Z that, unless Z performs a certain act, A will kill one of A's own children, under such circumstances that the killing would be believed to render Z an object of Divine displeasure. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

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