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PART VI.

BILLS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following further Report of a Select Committee, together with the Bill as settled by them, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 22nd June 1876:—

We, the undersigned Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to extend certain parts of

Note by the Honourable A. G. Macpherson, dated 28th February 1876.
 Proposed re-arrangement of the Bill by the Secretary, Legislative Department.
 From Government of Bombay, No. 1279, dated 24th February 1876.
 From Honorary Secretary, British Indian Association, dated 8th March 1876.
 From Honorary Secretary to the Calcutta Attornies' Association, dated 4th March 1876.
 Opinion by W. E. B. Forsyth, Esq., dated 25th February 1876.
 Remarks by the Senior Magistrate, Madras, dated 7th March 1876.
 From Government of Bengal, No. 938 J., dated 13th March 1876, and enclosures.
 Summary of demi-official remarks by the Senior Magistrates of Madras and Bombay.
 From Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, No. 1773, dated 29th March 1876.
 From Government of Madras, No. 719, dated 13th April 1876, and enclosures.
 From Government of Bombay, No. 3996, dated 12th July 1875.
 From Government of Madras, No. 1673, dated 19th July 1875, and enclosures.
 Petition from Bombay Association, dated 18th May 1876.
 Memorial of the British Indian Association, dated 2nd June 1876.
 From Home Department No. 872 J., dated 1st June 1876, and enclosures.
 Note by Hon'ble T. C. Hope, dated 6th June 1876.
 From Home Department, No. 971 J., dated 12th June 1876, and enclosures.
 „ do. do., No. 981 J., dated 14th June 1876, forwarding letter from Government of Bengal, No. 3234, dated 17th November 1875.
 From Home Department, No. 979 J., dated 14th June 1876, forwarding letter from Government of Bombay, No. 2990, dated 30th September 1875, and enclosures.

the Code of Criminal Procedure to the Courts of the Police Magistrates in the Presidency towns was referred, have the honour to report that we have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin.

2. We have provided (section 1) that the Bill shall come into force, not at once, but on such day as the Governor General in Council directs by notification.

3. We have defined the word 'place,' and have struck out as unnecessary the definitions of 'special and local law,' 'inquiry,' 'inquired

into,' 'cognizable and non-cognizable offence,' 'Magistrate,' 'High Court.'

4. For the same reason we have omitted the clause relating to the salaries of Presidency Magistrates.

5. We have also omitted the provision that such Magistrates shall exercise the powers which under any law may be exercised by two Justices of the Peace.

6. We have struck out the clause declaring that *all* existing Magistrates of Police (honorary as well as stipendiary) shall be deemed Presidency Magistrates under the proposed Act. The Local Governments will therefore have to make timely arrangements for re-appointing such of those Magistrates as they may deem fit to exercise the enhanced powers which Presidency Magistrates will possess.

7. We have provided (section 11) that no punishment inflicted by a Presidency Magistrate shall exceed the punishment provided for the offence by the Penal Code or other law creating it. Under the Bill, as it recently stood, a Magistrate might give two years' imprisonment for criminal trespass.

8. We have struck out as unsuited to the Presidency towns the provisions authorizing the issue of process upon mere suspicion entertained by a Magistrate.

9. We do not think it expedient that any previous conviction should be allowed to be proved in order to enhance punishment: we have therefore (section 94) confined for this purpose previous convictions to those of offences against property, of offences relating to coin and stamps, and of the other offences enumerated in sections 2 and 4 of the Whipping Act.

10. We think that a Presidency Magistrate should record the evidence in all appealable cases, *i.e.*, as the Bill now stands, in all cases in which he inflicts a fine exceeding Rs. 200, or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months. We have altered section 115 accordingly. We have also amended the rules (section 16) relating to the record of confessions.

11. As the powers of Presidency Magistrates will be so much increased, we think that in all serious cases a formal charge should be compulsory. We therefore propose (section 116) to require a charge in all cases punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding six months; and we have taken from the Code of Criminal Procedure, sections 126 and 127, provisions as to the time at which the charge shall be drawn up and as to explaining it to the accused.

12. We think that whenever the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment or fine exceeding Rs. 50 (and not merely in cases which are appealable to the High Court), he should add to the final order a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction. We have provided for this in section 126.

13. We have empowered (section 146) a Presidency Magistrate to obtain, for the purposes of inquiries and trials, not only letters, but telegrams. But we have provided that when he is not the Senior (or, as we propose to call him, the Chief) Magistrate, the direction to deliver the letter or telegram required must come from the Chief Magistrate.

14. We have enabled (section 153) the Magistrate to examine the Chemical Examiner. As the latter official usually resides near at hand, there is not the same objection as there would be to calling him in the mofussil.

15. We have provided (section 158) that commissions addressed to the Magistrate of the District may be executed by such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints.

16. In the part of the Bill (sections 159—166) which relates to search-warrants, we have added sections corresponding with sections 382 and 386 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

17. We have extended (section 167) the right of appeal against convictions. As the Bill now stands, convicted persons may appeal where the Magistrate has sentenced them to imprisonment for a term exceeding *six* months, or to fine exceeding Rs. 200. The jurisdiction of the Magistrates without appeal will thus nearly correspond to what it is at present.

18. We see no objection to the principle of giving power to Government to appeal in case of acquittal—a principle which is recognized in the Code of Criminal Procedure. But by section 168 we have diminished, from six to two months, the period within which such appeals must be presented under the proposed Act; and we have empowered the High Court, on admitting the appeal, to order the accused to be arrested and to commit him to prison or release him on bail: in this respect the Code seems defective.

19. We have altered the section (181) relating to applications under Act X of 1873, section 147. Section 181 now provides that whenever such an application is made, the applicant shall give notice to the Public Prosecutor, &c., and that no order shall be made on the merits unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of the notice and the hearing.

20. We have struck out the clause giving appeals to the High Court in cases of contempt. Such cases will stand on the same footing with other decisions of Magistrates.

21. We have taken away the power to award costs as distinguished from compensation.

22. We have also struck out the power (taken from Madras Act VIII. of 1868, section 15) to order the restitution of property forming the subject of a charge on which a conviction has been obtained. The matter seems to a majority of us sufficiently provided for by section 242.

23. The Bill in many cases required that a seal be affixed to warrants, charges, and decisions. We see no practical advantage in these requirements and have therefore struck them out.

24. We have provided (section 232) that the sections relating to security for good behaviour shall not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act.

25. We have found it expedient to re-arrange the Bill. As last published, it closely followed the order of the present Code of Criminal Procedure, which order may for our purpose be usefully altered.

We have therefore divided the Bill into four Parts and nineteen Chapters, arranged as follows:—

Part I contains the usual preliminary matter, and a Chapter dealing with the constitution and powers of the Presidency Magistrates' Courts.

Part II treats of an ordinary case from its inception to execution. It deals successively with the following subjects: the place of enquiry: complaints: prosecutions in certain cases: summons: warrant: bail: inquiry into cases triable by the High Court: the charge: trial of cases: evidence: appeals: execution.

Part III relates to special proceedings and treats of the following subjects: criminal lunatics: contempts: security for keeping the peace: security for good behaviour: restoring possession of immoveable property: maintenance of wives and children.

Part IV contains some miscellaneous matters. It treats, for instance, of offences against the Railway, Telegraph, Post Office and Arms Acts. It provides for references of questions of law to the High Court: for the disposal of property respecting which an offence has been committed: for the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses: for giving information of certain offences; and for assisting the Magistrates and the Police to prevent a breach of the peace, to suppress a riot, and to take a person whose arrest is authorized.

26. We have found it expedient to make a number of amendments in the wording of the sections taken from the Code of Criminal Procedure.

27. We have been urged to extend to the Presidency Towns Chapter XXXIX (as to Local Nuisances) of the Code of Criminal Procedure. But we think that the matter is more properly provided for by the local Municipal Acts.

28. We think that the Bill has been so altered that it should be republished, and we accordingly recommend that it be republished in the *Gazette of India*, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, the *Fort St. George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*, and that its further consideration be stayed until the Council re-assembles in Calcutta.

T. C. HOPE.
A. HOBHOUSE.
E. C. BAYLEY.
JOHN INGLIS.
F. R. COCKERELL.

The 14th June 1876.

No. V.

THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' BILL, 1876.

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A Bill to regulate the procedure and increase the jurisdiction of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency Towns.

Whereas it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law regulating the procedure of the Courts of Magistrates in the Presidency towns, and to increase the jurisdiction of such Courts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

PART I.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

1. This Act may be called "The Presidency Magistrates' Act, 1876";
 Short title. 1876";
 Commencement. And it shall come into force on such day as the Governor General in Council directs by notification in the *Gazette of India*.
 2. On and from that day the Acts mentioned in the first schedule hereto annexed are repealed to the extent specified in the third column of the said schedule.
 Repeal of Acts.
 3. Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to restrict any power conferred by any special or local law.
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 4. The Court by which an offence is triable under this Act is indicated by the seventh column of the second schedule hereto annexed and by the third explanatory note prefixed to such schedule.
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 The cases in which the Police may arrest without warrant or not, in the case of each offence under the Indian Penal Code or any law referred to in section fourteen, whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance, and whether the offence is bailable or not, are indicated respectively by the third, fourth and fifth columns of the same schedule.
 The punishment for each offence under the Indian Penal Code is indicated by the sixth column of the same schedule.
 5. Cases pending when this Act comes into force in any of the Courts of Police Magistrates, or in the town of Bombay in the Court of Petty Sessions, shall be dealt with, as far as may be, according to the procedure herein provided.
 Pending cases.

6. In this Act, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context:—

“writing” includes print, lithography, photography and engraving:—

“writing.”

“bailable offence” means an offence for, and “bailable case” means a case in, which bail may be taken under any law

in force for the time being :

“non-bailable offence” means an offence for, and “non-bailable case” means a case in, which bail may not be taken

under any law in force for the time being :

“chapter.” “chapter” means a chapter of this Act.

“place.” “place” includes also house, building and vessel ; and

Words referring to acts done. words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

CHAPTER II.—CONSTITUTION AND POWERS OF THE PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

7. The Local Government may, with the sanction of the Governor General in Council,

(a) constitute within the towns of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay respectively so many divisions as the said Government thinks fit,

(b) define the extent thereof respectively,

(c) from time to time alter the number of such divisions and their respective extents, and

(d) establish a Presidency Magistrate's Court for each of such divisions.

8. The Local Government may also from time to time appoint a sufficient number of fit persons to be Magistrates for the said towns respectively, and may suspend or remove any person so appointed.

Any such person may sit and act as a Magistrate in any of the said Courts.

Such persons shall be called Presidency Magistrates.

Every such person shall, by virtue of his office, be a Justice of the Peace for the town of which he is a Magistrate,

and shall exercise jurisdiction in all places within the local limits of the ordinary original criminal jurisdiction of the High Court, and within the limits of the port of such town and of any navigable river or channel leading thereto as such limits are defined under the law for the time being in force for the regulation of ports and port-dues.

The area comprised within such local limits shall be deemed to be a district within the

meaning of the Code of Criminal Procedure and of this Act.

Every Presidency Magistrate in the town of Bombay shall exercise all powers and jurisdictions which under any law in force immediately before the passing of this Act may be exercised by the Court of Petty Sessions, and such Court is hereby abolished.

9. In each of the said towns the Local Government shall appoint one of the Presidency Magistrates to be Chief Magistrate. Such Magistrate shall exercise in such town all the powers which by any law or rule are required to be exercised by any Senior or Chief Magistrate, and may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate the conduct of business and secure uniformity of practice in the Courts of the Presidency Magistrates.

Notwithstanding anything in the last paragraph of section 8, appeals under the law for the time being regulating the municipality of Bombay shall lie to the Chief Magistrate only.

10. All references in any Act now in force to Magistrates of Police shall be deemed to be made to Presidency Magistrates.

11. Any Presidency Magistrate may pass the following sentences:—

Imprisonment not exceeding the term of two years (including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law) :

Fine not exceeding one thousand rupees :

Whipping.

A Presidency Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentences which he is authorized by law to pass.

EXPLANATION.—A Presidency Magistrate may award imprisonment in default of payment of fine, in addition to the full term of imprisonment which, under this section, he is competent to award. But no punishment inflicted under this section shall exceed the punishment provided for the offence by the Indian Penal Code or the special or local law by which such offence is created.

12. In every case punishable under any law in force for the time being with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment, the Presidency Magistrate shall be guided by the provisions of section 64 and 65 of the Indian Penal Code in fixing the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine :

Provided that, in no case decided by a Presidency Magistrate, where imprisonment has been inflicted as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment

Proviso as to cases decided by Magistrate.

Provided that, in no case decided by a Presidency Magistrate, where imprisonment has been inflicted as part of the substantive sentence, shall the period of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment

which he is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

Where a person is sentenced to fine only, the Presidency Magistrate may fix such term of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is allowed by law, provided the term does not exceed two years.

13. When a person is convicted, at one trial, of two or more offences punishable under the same section, or different sections, of any law, the Presidency Magistrate may sentence him, for the offences of which he has been convicted, to the several penalties prescribed by such law which such Magistrate is competent to inflict; such penalties, when consisting of imprisonment, to commence the one after the expiration of the other:

Provided that the punishment shall not in the aggregate exceed twice the amount of punishment which the Magistrate is, by his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

14. Offences punishable under any law, other than the Indian Penal Code, containing no distinct provision as to the Court or officer before which or before whom they are to be tried, may be inquired into and tried, according to the provisions hereinafter contained, by a Presidency Magistrate. But no such Magistrate shall pass any sentence in excess of his powers.

15. When any offence is committed in the presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may order any person to arrest the offender, and when the offender is arrested may commit him to custody, or, if the offence is bailable, may admit him to bail.

16. A Presidency Magistrate may record any statement made to him at any place within the local limits of his jurisdiction by any person, or any confession made to him at any such place by any person accused of an offence.

Such statements and confessions shall be recorded in the manner prescribed in section 115 for recording evidence, and shall, when recorded, be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is inquired into or tried.

Every confession shall be taken down as nearly as may be in the words used by the person making it, and shall be read over to him before it is recorded.

No Presidency Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon inquiry, he has reason to believe that it was made voluntarily; and on recording any such confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot thereof to the following effect:—

“I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was read over to the person making it, and was admitted by him to be correct.”

(Signed) A. B.,
Presidency Magistrate.

17. Upon complaint made to a Presidency Magistrate on oath of the Power to compel restoration of abducted females. abduction or unlawful detention of a woman, or of a female child under the age of fourteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty, or of such female child to her husband, parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge or government of such child, and may compel compliance with such order, using force if necessary.

PART II.

CHAPTER III.—THE PLACE OF INQUIRY AND TRIAL.

18. Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into, and, if triable by a Presidency Magistrate, shall be tried in the district in which it was committed. If triable by a High Court, it shall (subject to the provisions of section 64 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure) be tried by the High Court to which the Magistrate commits.

EXPLANATION.—Offences created by local and special laws may be inquired into and tried in any place where the inquiry or trial might be held under the provisions of those laws or of this Act.

19. When a person is accused of the commission of any offence by reason of anything which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried in any district in which any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is wounded in district X and dies in district Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Z.

(b.) A is wounded in district X, and is, during twenty days, unable to follow his ordinary pursuits in district Y, where he is being treated. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

(c.) A is put in fear of injury in district X, and is thereby induced, in district Y, to deliver property to the person who put him in fear. The offence of extortion committed on A may be inquired into and tried either in X or Y.

20. When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act which is also an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which it was committed, or in the district in which the other act was committed.

Illustrations.

(a.) A charge of abetment may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the abetment was committed, or in the district in which the offence abetted was committed.

(b.) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into and tried, either in the district in which the goods were stolen, or in the district in which any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(c.) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped may be inquired into and tried in the district in which the wrongful concealing, or in the district in which the kidnapping, took place.

(d.) A, B, C and others combine together to abet the waging of war against the Queen. Any of the conspirators may be tried in any district in which acts were done by any one of the persons with whom he or they conspired, in pursuance of their original concerted plan and with reference to their common object.

Place for inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain;

where an offence is committed partly in one district and partly in another; or

where an offence is a continuing one and continues to be committed in more districts than one; or

or consists of several acts in different districts:

it may be inquired into and tried in any of such districts.

An offence committed on a journey or voyage or offence is committed on journey or voyage.

person by whom the offence was committed, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

22. The offence of being a thug, or of having being a thug or dacoit. Escaping from custody. being inquired into and tried wherever the accused person happens to be when the complaint is made.

The offence of criminal misappropriation, or Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust. into and tried either in the district in which the property which is the subject of the offence was received by the accused person, or in any other district in which the offence was committed.

The offence of murder as a thug, dacoity or Murder as a thug, dacoity with murder, dacoity or dacoity with murder. tried wherever the person accused happens to be when arrested, or in any other district in which he might be tried under any other provision of this Act, or any other law relating to the trial of such offence.

The offence of stealing an animal may be inquired into and tried either in the district in which such animal was stolen or in any other district through or into which it was conveyed.

23. Whenever any doubt arises as to the High Court to decide in case of doubt district where inquiry shall take place. district in which any offence should be inquired into or tried, the High Court within whose juris-

diction the offender is apprehended may decide in which district the offence shall be inquired into or tried.

24. No sentence or order of any criminal Court shall be liable to be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry or trial was held in a wrong district, unless it is proved, or appears, that the accused person in his defence, or the prosecutor in his prosecution, was actually prejudiced by such error, in either of which cases a new trial may be ordered.

CHAPTER IV.—OF COMPLAINTS TO A PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATE.

When Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of offences. 25. A Presidency Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence—

- (a) upon a complaint by a private person,
(b) upon information or report by a Police-officer,
(c) upon information received under section 245.

26. Any person acquainted with the facts of a case may make a complaint.

Every such information or report shall be regarded as a complaint.

27. On receipt of a complaint a Presidency Magistrate may, if the person complained of be not already in custody, proceed by summons or warrant to compel his appearance.

28. A complaint gives jurisdiction to a Presidency Magistrate to inquire into or try (as the case may be) any offence covered by the facts complained of, or disclosed on such inquiry or trial, and also to try or commit for trial (as the case may be) any person not complained against, but who, at the time when the complaint is made, or subsequently, appears to have committed any offence so disclosed.

29. Nothing in section 27 or 28 shall be held to authorize a Presidency Magistrate to take cognizance, without complaint, of any offence falling under chapters XIX, XX, or XXI of the Indian Penal Code; nor without sanction to receive a complaint, or to take cognizance without complaint, of any offence, where such complaint or offence, by any law in force for the time being, may not be received or taken cognizance of without sanction.

30. Whenever a complaint is made to a Presidency Magistrate, such Magistrate, if he has jurisdiction in the case, shall examine the complainant; and such examination may be on oath or affirmation, or not, as the Magistrate in each case thinks fit:

Provided that the Magistrate, if he thinks fit, may, before the matter of the complaint is brought before him, require it to be reduced to writing.

Where the complaint has been made by petition, and the Magistrate neglects to examine the complainant, the trial of the person accused shall not be set aside on this ground.

31. If the Magistrate sees cause to distrust the truth of the complaint, he may postpone the issuing of process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and may direct a previous inquiry or investigation to be made, either by means of any officer subordinate to such Magistrate, or of a local Police-officer, or in such other mode as he thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

32. The Magistrate before whom the complaint is duly made may, if, after examining the complainant, there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding, dismiss the complaint.

The dismissal of a complaint shall not prevent subsequent proceedings.

33. If it appears to such Magistrate that there is sufficient ground for proceeding, he shall issue his summons or his warrant (as the case may be) for causing the accused person to appear before him.

34. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case that any person has committed or is suspected of having committed any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with fine only, or with imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or with both, the Magistrate may issue his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint, at a certain time and place, before such Magistrate as may then be there.

If the Magistrate believes that the accused person is about to abscond, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant in the first instance for the arrest of such person.

35. When a complaint is made before a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case that any person has committed or is suspected of having committed—

(a) any offence triable by such Magistrate and punishable with imprisonment for a period exceeding six months, or

(b) any offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of such Magistrate, ought to be tried by the High Court,

such Magistrate may issue his warrant to arrest such person, or, if he thinks fit, his summons directed to such person, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint at a certain time and place before such Magistrate as may then be there.

36. If the person served with a summons does not appear before the Magistrate at the time mentioned in such summons, and the Magistrate is satisfied that such

summons was duly served in what he deems a reasonable time before the time therein appointed for appearing pursuant thereto,

or if it appears to the Magistrate that, after due diligence, the summons could not be served according to the provisions of this Act,

the Magistrate may issue his warrant to apprehend the accused person.

37. Whenever the Magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused person, and permit him to appear by his advocate, attorney, or pleader.

But such Magistrate may in his discretion, at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused person, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance by issuing a warrant to arrest him.

CHAPTER V.—OF PROSECUTIONS IN CERTAIN CASES.

38. A complaint of an offence punishable under Chapter VI of the Indian Penal Code, except section 127, or punishable under section 294A of the same Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, unless it be made by order of, or under authority from, the Governor General in Council or the Local Government, or some officer empowered by the Governor General in Council to order or authorize such complaint, or unless it be made by the Advocate General.

39. A complaint of an offence of which any Judge, or any public servant not removable from his office without the sanction of the Government, is accused as such Judge or public servant, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the previous sanction, or under the direction,

(a) of the Government, or

(b) of some officer empowered in this behalf by the Government, or

(c) of some Court or other authority to which such Judge or public servant is subordinate, and whose power so to sanction or direct such complaint has not been limited by the Government.

No such Judge or public servant shall, unless with the previous sanction of the Government, be prosecuted for any act purporting to be done by him in the discharge of his duty.

The Government may, in any case or class of cases, prescribe the person by whom, and the manner in which, the prosecution is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial shall be held.

In this section, the expression 'Government' means either the Local Government or the Governor General in Council, and the expressions 'Judge' and 'public servant' have the meaning assigned to them respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

40. A complaint of any offence described in chapter X. of the Indian Penal Code, not falling within section 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of that Code, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction or on the complaint of the public servant concerned or of his official superior.

41. A complaint of an offence against public justice, described in section 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code, when such offence is committed before or against a civil or criminal Court, shall not be received by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court before or against which the offence was committed, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

42. A complaint of an offence relating to documents, described in section 463, 471, 475 or 476 of the Indian Penal Code, when the document has been given in evidence in any proceedings in any civil or criminal Court, shall not be received against a party to such proceedings, by any Presidency Magistrate, except with the sanction of the Court in which the document was given in evidence, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

43. The sanction referred to in sections 40, 41 and 42 respectively may be expressed in general terms, and need not name the accused person, and may be given at any time. But it shall, so far as practicable, specify the Court or other place in which, and the occasion on which, the offence is alleged to have been committed.

A sanction under any one of the three last preceding sections shall be deemed sufficient authority for the Presidency Magistrate to alter the charge (if any) to one of an offence coming within either of the two remaining sections, if the facts disclose such offence.

44. When any civil, criminal, or other Court inferior to a High Court is of opinion that there is sufficient ground for inquiring into any complaint mentioned in section 40, 41 or 42, such Court may either itself inquire into and commit the case for trial before the High Court, or may send the case for disposal to any Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction.

The Court may send the accused person in custody, or take sufficient bail for his appearance, before such Magistrate; and may bind over any person to appear and give evidence in the case.

45. A complaint of an offence under section 497 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the other person (if any) under whose care she was living at the time when the adultery was committed.

A complaint of an offence under section 498 of the Indian Penal Code shall be made only by the husband of the woman concerned, or by the person (if any) having the care of her on behalf of her husband at the time when the offence was committed.

46. The application of the public servant or Court to a Presidency Magistrate to inquire into or try any case under this chapter shall be deemed a sufficient complaint.

CHAPTER VI.—OF THE SUMMONS AND WARRANT.

47. Every summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate to an accused person shall be in writing signed by such Magistrate, and shall be in the form (A) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

48. If the accused person can be found, the summons shall be served on him personally, wherever he may be, by delivering or tendering the summons to him.

Every person to whom a summons is delivered or tendered under this section, shall, if required by the person delivering or tendering the same, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof.

49. If the accused person cannot be found, the summons may be served by leaving it for him with some adult male member or servant of his family residing with him; and the person with whom the summons is so left, shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefor, or countersign a copy thereof. If there is no such member or servant with whom the summons can be left, the serving officer shall fix it on some conspicuous part of the house in which the accused person ordinarily resides, and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

When the person summoned is in the service of Government or of any Government and Railway Company, the Magistrate issuing the summons may send it to the head of the office in which the person summoned is employed; and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner hereinbefore provided.

50. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is to be served at any place outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, he may send the summons in duplicate to the Magistrate of the place where the accused resides or is, to be there served.

51. When a summons issued by a Presidency Magistrate is served outside such local limits as aforesaid, and also in cases where the person

who has served the same is not present at the hearing of the complaint, the service may be proved—

(a) by a solemn declaration, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and such declaration may be endorsed on the duplicate summons and returned to the Magistrate who issued the summons, or

(b) by a copy of the summons purporting to be countersigned by the person to whom it is addressed, or

(c) by a receipt under section 48.

52. The provisions relating to a summons, its issue and service, contained in sections 47 to 51 (both inclusive), shall be applicable to every summons issued under this Act.

53. A Presidency Magistrate may, notwithstanding the issue of a summons under this Chapter, either before the appearance of the accused person as required by such summons, or after he fails so to appear, issue a warrant of arrest against him.

54. A Presidency Magistrate may issue a summons for the attendance, or a warrant for the apprehension, of any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction, in respect of any offence alleged to have been committed by such person in a different district, or on the high seas, or in a foreign country; provided that if the offence were committed within such local limits, the Magistrate might issue a summons or warrant.

55. On the attendance or apprehension of such person, if the Presidency Magistrate has not jurisdiction in the case, he shall either send such person to the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence is alleged to have been committed, or if the offence is bailable, take bail for his appearance before such Magistrate.

When the Presidency Magistrate cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to whom the person so attending or arrested should be sent, he shall report the case for the orders of the High Court.

56. Every warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall be in writing under his hand, and shall be in the form (B) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect.

Every warrant issued under this Act remains in force until it is cancelled by the Magistrate who issued it, or until it is executed.

57. A fee of eight annas shall be paid for every summons or warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate, except in the case of a summons to attend and give evidence or to produce documents, in which case there shall be paid a fee of four annas :

Provided that such Magistrate may in any case remit any such fee, if he is satisfied that the complainant is unable to pay the same, and shall remit it when the complaint is made by a public servant in the execution of his duty.

58. A Presidency Magistrate, in issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person, may in his discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person give sufficient bail as therein mentioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on a specified day to answer the complaint, the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall take such bail, and shall release such person from custody.

The endorsement shall state (a) the number of sureties, (b) the amount in which they and the accused person are to be respectively bound, and (c) the day on which he is to appear before the Magistrate,

If bail be taken, the said officer shall forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

59. A warrant shall ordinarily be directed to a Police-officer; but the Magistrate issuing a warrant may, if immediate execution be necessary, and no Police-officer be immediately available, direct it to any other person.

60. A warrant may be directed to several persons, and, when so directed, may be executed by all, or by any one or more of such persons.

61. A warrant directed to any Police-officer may also be executed by any other Police-officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

62. Any Presidency Magistrate who issues a warrant of arrest may attend personally for the purpose of seeing that the warrant is duly executed.

Any such Magistrate may also at any time direct the arrest, in his presence, of any person for whose arrest he may issue a warrant.

63. A warrant issued by a Presidency Magistrate shall ordinarily be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

But if the person against whom the warrant is issued goes into, or is in, any place outside such limits, the warrant may be executed in such place.

64. A Presidency Magistrate may direct a warrant to be executed outside the local limits of his jurisdiction, either with or without endorsement by a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

Such warrant shall ordinarily be endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

The warrant may be forwarded to such Magistrate for endorsement either by post or by any Police-officer to whom it is directed.

The Magistrate to whom such warrant is forwarded by post shall indorse his name thereon and cause it to be executed within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

If the warrant is forwarded by a Police-officer, to whom it is directed, he may take it either to a Magistrate, or to a Police-officer not below the rank of an officer in charge of a station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

Such Magistrate or Police-officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the Police-officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall be bound to assist such officer in executing the warrant.

Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or Police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed will prevent such execution, the Police-officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement in any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate who issued it.

65. If a warrant is executed, whether with or without endorsement, outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Presidency Magistrate who issued the warrant be within twenty miles, or be nearer than the Magistrate in whose local jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless bail be taken under section 58, be brought before the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made.

Such Magistrate shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Presidency Magistrate, direct his removal in custody to such Magistrate, unless such person is then ready and willing to give the bail (if any) required under section 58, in which case the Magistrate before whom he is so brought shall accept such bail and forward the recognizance to the Presidency Magistrate.

66. Every Magistrate or Police-officer to whom a warrant under this Act is directed for execution shall execute the same, or cause it to be executed.

67. If a Presidency Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case has reason to believe that any person accused of an offence not coming within section 34 is absconding or concealing himself, so that a warrant issued against him under this Act cannot be executed, such Magistrate may issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days from the date of publishing the proclamation.

Proclamation how published.

Such proclamation shall be published as follows—

(a) it shall be publicly read in some conspicuous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually resides ;

(b) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of his ordinary place of abode, or some conspicuous place of such town or village ; and

(c) a copy thereof shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such Magistrate's Court-house.

A statement by the Magistrate to the effect that the proclamation was duly published shall be conclusive evidence of compliance with the requirements of this section.

68. A Presidency Magistrate may order the attachment of any property, moveable or immovable, belonging to any person believed to be absconding or concealing himself.

Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate making the order ; and it shall authorize the attachment of any property without such local limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is situate.

If the property ordered to be attached be immovable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land paying revenue to Government, be made through the Collector of the District in which the land is situate, and, in all other cases, (a) by seizure under the order of the Magistrate having jurisdiction ; or (b) by the appointment of a manager and receiver ; or (c) by an order prohibiting the payment of rent to the absent person ; or by all or any two of such processes as such Magistrate deems proper.

If the person so believed to be absconding or concealing himself does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of Government, but shall not be sold until the expiration of six months from the date of the attachment, unless it is of a perishable nature, or such Magistrate considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Magistrate may cause it to be sold whenever he thinks fit.

69. When any person whose property is or has been at the disposal of Government under the last paragraph of section 68

appears or is found within two years from the date of the attachment, and proves to the satisfaction of the Magistrate by whose order the property was attached that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of evading justice, such property, or, if the same has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale, or, if part only thereof has been sold, the nett proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall, after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

CHAPTER VII.—OF BAIL.

70. Every person arrested under this Act shall be kept in custody until he is discharged by the order of a competent Court, or until he is admitted to bail.

Custody of person arrested.

When any person appears or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate accused of any bailable offence, such person shall be admitted to bail: Provided that cases in which the Magistrate has power to inflict fine only, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, the Magistrate may discharge him on his binding himself by a personal recognizance in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, to appear and attend at the time and place therein mentioned, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate.

When bail shall be taken.

71. When any person accused of any non-bailable offence appears, or is brought before a Presidency Magistrate, such person shall not be admitted to bail, if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of the offence of which he is accused.

When bail shall not be taken.

If the evidence given in support of the complaint is, in the opinion of the Magistrate, not such as to afford such grounds,

When bail may be taken.

or if such evidence is adduced on behalf of the accused person as, in the opinion of the Magistrate, weakens the presumption of his guilt,

but there appears to the Magistrate, in either of such cases, to be sufficient ground for further inquiry into his guilt,

the accused person shall be admitted to bail pending such inquiry.

But if the Magistrate decide not to admit the accused person to bail, he shall commit him to custody by a warrant in the form (C) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

Warrant for intermediate custody.

Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any subsequent stage of any proceeding under this Act, cancel the admission under this section of any accused person to bail, and may commit him to custody, or may admit to bail any person who has been committed to custody under this section.

72. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of any offence is admitted to bail, a recognizance, in such sum of money as the Magistrate thinks sufficient, shall be entered into by the person so accused and one or more sufficient sureties, conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the recognizance, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Magistrate, and if required, shall appear when called upon at the High Court, to answer the charge.

Recognizance of accused and sureties.

It is the duty of the Presidency Magistrate or other officer accepting bail to satisfy himself that every surety entering into such recognizance is a person of whom it may reasonably be presumed that he can, if necessary, satisfy its terms.

Every such recognizance shall be in the form (D) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect.

73. After the recognizance has been entered into, the Presidency Magistrate, in case the accused person has appeared voluntarily or is in the custody of some officer, shall thereupon release him, and in case he is in some jail, shall issue a warrant of release to the officer in charge of the jail, and such officer shall thereupon release him.

Discharge on bail.

74. If the accused person cannot find sufficient bail when permitted so to do, failure in first instance, he may, if the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, be admitted to bail upon finding the same at any time afterwards before conviction.

Admission to bail after failure in first instance.

75. If, through mistake or fraud, insufficient bail have been taken, or if the bail become afterwards insufficient, the accused person may be ordered by a Presidency Magistrate to find sufficient bail, and on failing so to do may be committed to prison.

Power to order sufficient bail when that first taken is insufficient.

76. The sureties for the attendance and appearance of an accused person admitted to bail may, at any time, apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge their recognizance.

Discharge of sureties.

On such application being made the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest, directing that the accused person be brought before him.

On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the recognizance of the sureties to be discharged, and shall call upon the accused person to find other sufficient sureties, and if he fail to do so, may commit him to prison.

77. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover the penalty mentioned in the recognizance into which such person has entered, he shall proceed to recover the same, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of the moveable property belonging to such person, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by accused.

Such warrant may be executed within such limits, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the accused person without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

78. Whenever, by reason of default of attendance or appearance of the person bailed, the Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that proceedings should be had to recover from the sureties the penalty mentioned

Procedure to compel payment of penalty by sureties.

in the recognizance, he shall give them notice to pay the same, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If such penalty be not paid, and if no sufficient cause for its non-payment be shown, the Presidency Magistrate shall proceed to recover the penalty from such sureties, by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to them, or either of them, which may be found within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate. Such warrant may be executed within such limits; and it shall authorize the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the sureties, or either of them, without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, such sureties shall be liable to confinement by order of the Presidency Magistrate, in the civil jail, during a period not exceeding six months.

79. The powers given by sections 77 and 78 may be exercised by every Presidency Magistrate in every case in which a recognizance has been given for the appearance of any person, if default is made by the non-appearance of such person before such Magistrate, according to the conditions of the recognizance:

Provided that the Magistrate may, at his discretion, remit any portion of the penalty mentioned in any such recognizance and enforce payment in part only.

80. When any person is required by a Presidency Magistrate to give bail, such Magistrate may permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory notes to such amount as the Magistrate may fix in lieu of such bail.

CHAPTER VIII.—OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE HIGH COURT.

81. Cases, triable by a High Court in the exercise of its ordinary original criminal jurisdiction, or which, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate before whom the accused person is brought, ought to be tried by such Court, shall be inquired into by a Presidency Magistrate; and in such inquiry he shall adopt the following procedure.

82. When the accused person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, or if his personal attendance is dispensed with, after reasonable notice to his advocate, attorney, or pleader, the Magistrate shall, at such time as he thinks fit, take the evidence of the complainant and of such persons as are stated by the complainant to have any knowledge of the facts which form the subject-matter of the accusation and the attendant circumstances.

Such evidence shall be recorded in the manner described in clauses, 2, 3 and 4 of section 115.

83. The complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution shall be examined in the presence of the accused person, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney, or pleader (if any).

The Magistrate may, in his discretion, summon or examine any witness offered on behalf of the accused person to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

Accused may examine, cross-examine and re-examine.

The accused person or his advocate, attorney, or pleader shall be permitted to examine his own witnesses, to cross-examine the complainant and his witnesses, and to re-examine his own witnesses, in accordance with the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

84. Whenever an accused person is examined in the course of a preliminary inquiry into a case triable by the High Court, the whole of such examination, including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, and shall be shown or read to him, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the examination shall be attested by the signature of the Magistrate, who shall certify under his own hand that it was taken in his presence and in his hearing, and contains accurately the whole of the statement made by the accused person.

85. The Magistrate may, at any stage of the proceedings, summon and examine any person whose evidence he considers essential to the inquiry, and recall and re-examine any person already examined.

86. If, from the absence of a witness or from any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary or advisable to adjourn the inquiry, the Magistrate may, by a written order, from time to time adjourn the inquiry on such terms as he thinks fit and remand the accused person for a reasonable time not exceeding fifteen days.

EXPLANATION.—After commencing the inquiry, if sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the person accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

87. When a Presidency Magistrate finds that there are not sufficient grounds for committing the accused person for trial before the High Court, or for remanding him, he shall discharge him, unless it appears to the Magistrate that such person should be tried before himself, in which case he shall proceed accordingly.

EXPLANATION I.—The absence of the complainant, except when the offence may lawfully be compounded, shall not be deemed sufficient ground for a discharge, if there appear other evidence of a nature rendering a trial desirable.

EXPLANATION II.—A discharge is not equivalent to an acquittal, and does not bar the revival of a prosecution for the same offence.

EXPLANATION III.—An order of discharge shall not ordinarily be made until the evidence of the witnesses named for the prosecution has been taken.

88. When evidence has been given before a Presidency Magistrate, which appears to justify him in committing the accused person for trial for an offence triable exclusively by the High Court, or which, in the opinion of the Magistrate, ought to be tried by such Court, the accused person shall be committed for trial accordingly.

89. When the Magistrate determines to commit the accused person for trial before the High Court, he shall, after the evidence has been recorded, frame a charge under his hand, declaring with what offence the accused person is charged, and (subject to the provisions of the High Court's Criminal Procedure Act, 1875) committing him for trial by such Court on such charge.

All such charges shall be drawn up in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

Pending such trial, the Magistrate may commit the accused person to custody by warrant in the form (E) given in the third schedule hereto annexed, or to the like effect; and the charge, the record of the inquiry, and any weapon or other article necessary to produce in evidence, shall be sent to the Clerk of the Crown or other officer appointed in this behalf by the High Court.

When the accused person is committed for trial before the High Court, the Magistrate shall issue an order to such person as may be appointed by the Local Government in this behalf, notifying the commitment, and stating the offence in the same form as the charge, unless the Magistrate is satisfied that such person is already aware of the commitment and the form of the charge.

90. As soon as the charge on which the accused person is to be tried has been prepared, it shall be read and explained to him; and a copy thereof shall be furnished to him, if he so require.

91. The accused person shall be required at once to give in, orally or in writing, a list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on his trial before the High Court.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks proper, summon all or any such persons to attend and give evidence at the inquiry; and if he does so, the

commitment shall not be considered to have been made until such evidence has been taken.

The Magistrate may in his discretion allow the accused person to give in any further list of witnesses at a subsequent time.

The Magistrate may summon and examine supplementary witnesses after commitment and before the commencement of the trial. Such examination shall, if possible, be taken in the presence of the accused person.

Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude the accused person from giving at any time before his trial before the High Court to the Clerk of the Crown a further list of the persons whom he wishes to be summoned to give evidence on such trial.

92. When the person accused is to be committed for trial, and has given in any list of the persons referred to in section 91, the Magistrate may either summon such persons to appear before the High Court, or leave them to be summoned by the Clerk of the Crown.

93. Complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence, whose attendance before the High Court is necessary, and who appear before the Presidency Magistrate, shall execute before him recognizances, in the form (H) given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon at the High Court, to prosecute or to give evidence, as the case may be.

If any complainant or witness refuses to attend before the High Court, or to execute the recognizance above directed, the Presidency Magistrate may detain him in custody until he executes such recognizance, or until his attendance at the High Court is required, when the Magistrate shall send him in custody to the High Court.

CHAPTER IX.—OF THE CHARGE.

Form of Charges.

94. Every charge under this Act shall state the offence with which the accused person is charged.

If the law which creates the offence gives it any specific name, the offence may be described in the charge by that name only.

If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused person notice of the matter with which he is charged.

The law and section of the law against which the offence is said to have been committed shall be mentioned in the charge.

The fact that the charge is made shall be equivalent to a statement that every legal condition, necessary by law to constitute the offence charged, was fulfilled in the particular case.

The charge shall be written in English. If English is not understood by the accused person, the charge shall be interpreted to him in a language which he understands.

If the accused person has been previously convicted of any offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, or of any other offence mentioned in section 3 or section 4 of Act No. VI of 1864 (to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases), and if it is intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which is to be awarded, the fact of the previous conviction must be stated in the charge. If such statement is omitted, it may be added at any time before sentence is passed, but not afterwards.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged with the murder of B.

This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in sections 299 and 300 of the Indian Penal Code; that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the Penal Code; and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to section 300, or that, if it did fall within exception I, one or other of the three provisos to that exception applied to it.

(b.) A is charged, under section 326 of the Indian Penal Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B, by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by section 335 of the Indian Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

(c.) A is accused of murder, cheating, theft, extortion, adultery or criminal intimidation, or using a false property-mark. The charge may state that A committed murder, or cheating, or theft, or extortion, or adultery, or criminal intimidation, or that he used a false property-mark, without reference to the definitions of those crimes contained in the Indian Penal Code; but the sections under which the offence is punishable must, in each instance, be referred to in the charge.

(d.) A is charged, under section 184 of the Indian Penal Code, with intentionally obstructing a sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of a public servant. The charge should be in those words.

95. The charge shall contain such particulars as to time, place and person, as to the time and place of the alleged offence and the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged.

96. When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in sections 94 and 95 do not give sufficient notice to the accused person of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also contain such particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

When manner of committing offences must be stated.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is accused of the theft of a certain article at a certain time and place. The charge need not set out the manner in which the theft was effected.

(b.) A is accused of cheating B at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A cheated B.

(c.) A is accused of giving false evidence at a given time and place. The charge must set out that portion of the evidence given by A which is alleged to be false.

(d.) A is accused of obstructing B, a public servant, in discharge of his public functions at a given time and place. The charge must set out the manner in which A obstructed B in the discharge of his functions.

(e.) A is accused of the murder of B at a given time and place. The charge need not state the manner in which A murdered B.

(f.) A is accused of disobeying a direction of the law with intent to save B from punishment. The charge must set out the disobedience charged and the law infringed.

97. The charge may be in the form given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

Forms in schedule.

98. No error, either in the way in which the offence is stated, or in the particulars required to be stated in section 96, and no omission to state the offence, or to state those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the person accused was in fact misled by such error or omission.

Effect of errors:

Illustrations:

(a.) A is charged, under section 242 of the Indian Penal Code, with "having been in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit," the word "fraudulently" being omitted in the charge. Unless it appears that A was in fact misled by this omission, the error shall not be regarded as material.

(b.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge, or is set out incorrectly. A defends himself, calls witnesses, and gives his own account of the transaction. The Court may infer from this that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating is not material.

(c.) A is charged with cheating B, and the manner in which he cheated B is not set out in the charge. There were many transactions between A and B, and A had no means of knowing to which of them the charge referred, and offered no defence. The Court may infer from such facts that the omission to set out the manner of the cheating was, in this case, a material error.

(d.) A is charged with the murder of Khodá Baksh on the 21st January. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haidar Baksh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the inquiry before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e.) A was charged with murdering Haidar Baksh on the 20th January and Khodá Baksh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January. When charged for the murder of Haidar Baksh, he was tried for the murder of Khodá Baksh. The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haidar Baksh. The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

99. Any accused person may apply to a Presidency Magistrate for an amendment of the charge made against him; and in considering whether any error in a charge did in fact mislead the accused person, the Magistrate shall take into account the fact that he did or did not make such an application.

100. A Presidency Magistrate may, upon the application of the accused person, or of the complainant, or upon his own motion, alter any charge at any stage of the proceedings before judgment is pronounced.

Every such alteration shall be read and explained to the accused person.

101. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may, in his discretion, after making such alteration, proceed with the trial as if the altered charge had been the original charge.

102. If the alteration is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Presidency Magistrate, to prejudice the accused person in his defence, the Magistrate may either direct a new trial, or suspend the trial for such period as may be necessary to enable the accused person to make his defence to the altered charge; and, after hearing his defence, the Magistrate may further adjourn the trial, to admit of the appearance of any witness whose evidence the Magistrate may consider to be material to the case, or whom the accused person may wish to be summoned in his defence.

103. In all cases of alteration of a charge the complainant and accused person shall be allowed to recall and examine with reference to such alteration any witness who may have been examined.

104. If the offence stated in the altered charge be one for the prosecution of which previous sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained, for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the altered charge is founded.

Joinder of Charges.

105. There must be a separate charge for every distinct offence for which any person is accused, and every such charge must be tried separately, except in the cases hereinafter excepted.

Illustration.

A is accused of a theft on one occasion, and of causing grievous hurt on another occasion. A must be separately charged and separately tried for the theft and the causing grievous hurt.

106. When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within one year of each other, he may be charged with, and tried at the same time for, any number of them not exceeding three.

107. I.—If in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried for every such offence at the same time.

II.—If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being, by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with each of the offences so committed; but he must not receive a more severe punishment than could be inflicted for any of such offences.

III.—If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself constitute an offence, form, when combined, a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with every offence or any of the different offences, which he may have committed; but he must not receive for such offences, collectively, a punishment more severe than that which might have been inflicted for any one of such offences.

Illustrations.

To paragraph I.

(a.) A rescues B, a person in lawful custody, and in so doing causes grievous hurt to C, a constable in whose custody B was. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 225 and 333 of the Indian Penal Code.

(b.) A has in his possession several seals knowing them to be counterfeit and intending to use them for the purpose of committing several forgeries punishable under section 466 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, the possession of each seal, under section 473 of the Indian Penal Code.

(c.) A, with intent to cause injury to B, institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding. A also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence; knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, two offences under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code.

(d.) A, with intent to cause injury to B, falsely accuses him of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such charge. On the trial, A gives false evidence against B, intending thereby to cause B to be convicted of a capital offence. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 211 and 194 of the Indian Penal Code.

(e.) A, knowing that B, a female minor, has been kidnapped in order that she may be subjected to grievous hurt, wrongfully confines her and detains her against her will as a slave. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 368 (read with 367) and 370 of the Indian Penal Code.

(f.) A, with six others, commits the offences of rioting, grievous hurt, and of assaulting a public servant endeavouring, in the discharge of his duty as such, to suppress the riot. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, offences under sections 147 and 325 and 152 of the Indian Penal Code.

(g.) A threatens B, C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause alarm to them. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 506 of the Indian Penal Code.

(h.) A intentionally causes the death of three persons by upsetting a boat. A may be separately charged with, convicted of, and punished for, each of the three offences under section 302 of the Indian Penal Code.

The separate charges referred to in illustrations (a) to (h) respectively may be tried at the same time.
To paragraph II.

(i.) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 352 and 323 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 323 only.

(j.) A wrongfully kills a buffalo worth sixty rupees belonging to B, and then moves the carcass in order to take it dishonestly out of B's possession without B's consent. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 429 and 379 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a more severe punishment than if he had convicted him under section 429 only.

(k.) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property. A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain-pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 411 and 414 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries them may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted them under one of those sections only.

(l.) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under section 167 of the Indian Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under one of those sections only.

To paragraph III.

(m.) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits, in the house so entered, adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 454 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

(n.) A commits robbery on B, and, in doing so, voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 392 or 394 only.

(o.) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under sections 498 and 497 of the Indian Penal Code; but the Presidency Magistrate who tries him may not inflict a severer punishment than if he had convicted him under section 497 only.

108. If a single act or series of acts is of

Where it is doubtful what offence has been committed.

such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences the facts which

can be proved will constitute, the accused person may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences; and any number of such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustration.

A is accused of an act which may amount to theft, or receiving stolen property or criminal breach of trust, or cheating. He may be charged with theft, receiving stolen property, criminal breach of trust, and cheating, or he may be charged with having committed theft, or receiving stolen property, or criminal breach of trust, or cheating.

109. If, in the case mentioned in the last

When a person is charged with one offence he can be convicted of another.

preceding section, one charge only is brought against an accused person, and it appears in

evidence that he committed a different offence, for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

Illustration.

A is charged with theft. It appears that he committed the offence of criminal breach of trust, or that of receiving stolen goods. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust, or of receiving stolen goods (as the case may be), though he was not charged with such offence.

110. When a person is charged with an offence, and part of the charge is not proved, but the part which is proved amounts to a different offence, he may be convicted of the offence which he is proved to have committed, though he was not charged with it.

When offence proved included in offence charged.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is charged, under section 407 of the Indian Penal Code, with criminal breach of trust in respect of property entrusted to him as a carrier. It appears that he did commit criminal breach of trust under section 406 in respect of the property, but that it was not entrusted to him as a carrier. He may be convicted of criminal breach of trust under section 406.

(b.) A is charged with murder. He may be convicted of culpable homicide, or of causing death by negligence.

111. When more persons than one are accused of the same offence, or of different offences committed in the same transaction, or when one person is accused of committing any offence, and another of abetment of, or attempt to commit, such offence, they may be charged and tried together, or separately, as the Presidency Magistrate thinks fit, and the provisions contained in the former part of this chapter shall apply to all such charges.

What persons may be charged jointly.

Illustrations.

(a.) A and B are accused of the same murder. A and B may be charged and tried together for the murder.

(b.) A and B are accused of a robbery, in the course of which A commits a murder with which B has nothing to do. A and B may be tried together on a charge, charging both of them with the robbery, and A alone with the murder.

(c.) A and B are both charged with a theft, and B is charged with two other thefts committed by him in the course of the same transaction. A and B may be both tried together on a charge, charging both with the one theft, and B alone with the two other thefts.

112. When more charges than one are made against the same person, and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the Government Solicitor or other officer conducting the prosecution, may, with the consent of the Presidency Magistrate, withdraw, or such Magistrate of his own accord may suspend, the inquiry into, or trial of, the remaining charge or charges.

Withdrawal of remaining charges on conviction on one of several charges.

Previous Acquittals or Convictions.

113. A person who has once been tried for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence, shall, while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under section 108, or for which he might have been convicted under section 109.

Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence.

A person convicted or acquitted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any offence for which a separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under section 107, paragraph one.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any act causing consequences which, together with such act, constituted a different offence from that for which he was acquitted or convicted, may be afterwards tried for such last mentioned offence, if the consequences had not happened, or were not known to the Court to have happened, at the time when he was acquitted or convicted.

A person acquitted or convicted of any offence constituted by any acts may, notwithstanding such acquittal or conviction, be subsequently charged with, and tried for, any other offence constituted by the same acts, which he may have committed if the Court by which he was first tried was not competent to try the offence with which he is subsequently charged.

Illustrations.

(a.) A is tried upon a charge of theft as a servant and acquitted. He cannot afterwards be charged with theft as a servant, or, upon the same facts, with theft simply, or with criminal breach of trust.

(b.) A is tried upon a charge of murder and acquitted. There is no charge of robbery; but it appears from the facts that A committed robbery at the time when the murder was committed: he may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, robbery.

(c.) A is tried for an assault and convicted. The person assaulted afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(d.) A is tried, under section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, for malignantly doing an act likely to spread the infection of a disease dangerous to life, and is acquitted. The act so done afterwards causes a person permanently to lose his eyesight. A may be charged, under section 325 of the same Code, with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to that person.

(e.) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, voluntarily causing hurt to B. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph three of this section.

(f.) A is charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, theft of property from the person of B. A may be subsequently charged with, and tried for, robbery on the same acts.

(g.) A, B and C are charged by a Presidency Magistrate with, and convicted by him of, robbing D. A, B and C may afterwards be charged with, and tried for, dacoity on the same fact.

CHAPTER X.—OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES.

114. The following procedure shall be observed in the trial of cases summarily. Cases may be tried by Presidency Magistrates.

In every such case the Magistrate shall record the following particulars :

- (a) the serial number,
- (b) the date of the commission of the offence,
- (c) the name of the complainant,
- (d) the name of the accused person,
- (e) the offence complained of or proved,
- (f) the prisoner's plea,
- (g) the final order,
- (h) the date of such order.

115. No Presidency Magistrate shall impose a fine exceeding two hundred rupees or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, unless he has recorded the evidence of the witnesses.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall for the purposes of this section be considered as one sentence.

Where the Magistrate records such evidence, it shall be sufficient either to take it down with his own hand or to cause it to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court. All evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Magistrate, and shall be part of the record.

Evidence so taken down shall ordinarily be taken in the form of a narrative, but the Magistrate may in his discretion take down, or cause to be taken down, any particular question or answer.

Every Magistrate recording the evidence of a witness shall record such remarks as he thinks material respecting the demeanour of such witness while under examination.

116. In cases in which the Magistrate has power to impose fine only, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, no formal charge need be made against the accused person; and the Magistrate may convict him of any offence punishable with fine only or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, and which, from the facts proved, he appears to have committed.

In cases in which the Magistrate has power to impose imprisonment for a term exceeding six months, there shall be a formal charge against the accused person.

All charges under this section shall be drawn up by the Magistrate in accordance with the provisions of chapter IX.

117. Neither the complaint nor the process issued thereon shall be regarded otherwise than as notice to the accused person of the facts to be inquired into. No defect in the complaint or process shall invalidate the proceedings, unless it appears that the accused person was actually misled by such defect; and, in considering whether or not he was so misled, the Magistrate shall have regard to the manner in which the accused person conducted his defence.

118. If upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused person, or any day subsequent thereto on which the cases may be called on, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall dismiss the complaint, unless he thinks

fit to adjourn the hearing of the same to some other day. Such adjournment shall be made upon such terms as the Magistrate thinks fit.

119. On the appearance of both parties on the day fixed for the trial, the substance of the complaint shall be stated to the accused person, and he shall be asked if he has any cause to show why he should not be convicted.

120. If the accused person admit the truth of the complaint, his admission shall be recorded, and if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

121. If the accused person does not admit the truth of the complaint, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant and such witnesses as he produces in support of his complaint, and also to hear the accused person and such witnesses as he produces in his defence.

Whenever any charge is drawn up under this Act, it shall be drawn up as soon as the Magistrate is of opinion that a *prima facie* case has been established against the accused person, and shall be read and explained to the accused person, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

122. If the accused person be examined, the procedure prescribed in section 84 shall be followed.

123. Before or during the hearing of any complaint, the Magistrate may, in order to secure the attendance of witnesses or for any other reason, adjourn the hearing, on such terms as he thinks fit, to a day to be then appointed and stated in the presence of the parties.

If on the day to which such hearing or such further hearing has been so adjourned the accused person does not appear, the Magistrate may issue his warrant for the arrest of such person.

If on such day the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate may dismiss the complaint.

124. Whenever any person causes a police-officer to arrest another person, and whenever a complaint of any offence is made before any Presidency Magistrate, if it appears to the Magistrate by whom the case is heard that there was no sufficient ground for causing such arrest or for making such complaint, the Magistrate may award such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, to be paid by the person so causing the arrest or making the complaint, to the person so arrested or complained against, for his loss of time and expenses in the matter, as the Magistrate thinks fit.

In such cases, if more persons than one are arrested or complained against, the Magistrate may, in like manner, award to each of them such compensation, not exceeding fifty rupees, as such Magistrate thinks fit.

All compensation awarded under this section may be recovered as if it were a fine.

125. If a complainant, at any time before a final order is passed in any case in which the Presidency Magistrate may impose fine only or imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, satisfies the said Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint, the Magistrate may permit him to do so.

The withdrawal under this section of a complaint shall operate as an acquittal of the accused person.

126. If the Magistrate, in any case tried under this chapter, finds the accused person not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

If the accused person is convicted, the Magistrate shall pass sentence upon him; and, in all cases in which the Magistrate inflicts imprisonment, or fine exceeding fifty rupees, or both, he shall add to the final order mentioned in section 114, clause (g), a brief statement of the reasons for the conviction.

When the personal attendance of the accused person during the trial has been dispensed with, the sentence of the Magistrate shall be pronounced in his presence, except where the sentence is for fine only, in which case it may be pronounced in the presence of the accused person's advocate, attorney or pleader.

127. If in the course of any trial before a Presidency Magistrate, it appears that the case is one which he has not jurisdiction to try, or one which, in his opinion, ought to be tried by the High Court, he shall stop further proceedings under this chapter, and shall either forward the case to the Magistrate having jurisdiction, or commit the accused person, in accordance with the provisions of chapter VIII, to the High Court for trial.

128. Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under chapter XII or chapter XVII of the Indian Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall ordinarily, if the Presidency Magistrate considers him an habitual offender, be committed to the High Court.

General Provisions as to Inquiries and Trials.

129. A Presidency Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit any person to conduct the case as prosecutor; but no person other than the Advocate General, Standing Counsel and Government Solicitor shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

Any person conducting the case may do so personally or by an advocate, attorney, or pleader.

130. Every person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence, may of right be defended by any advocate, attorney or pleader.

131. If an accused person, though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Magistrate may proceed with the inquiry or trial; and if such inquiry results in a committal or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court, with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

132. The place in which the Court of a Presidency Magistrate is held for the purpose of inquiring into or trying any offence, shall be deemed an open Court, to which the public generally may have access, so far as the same can conveniently contain them:

Provided that the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into or trial of any particular case, that the public generally or any particular person, shall not have access to, or be, or remain in, the room or building used by the Magistrate.

133. In the case of offences which may lawfully be compounded, the injured person may compound the offence out of Court, or in Court with the permission of the Presidency Magistrate. Such composition shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused.

CHAPTER XI.—OF EVIDENCE.

A.—Of securing the Attendance of Witnesses.

134. Any Presidency Magistrate may, at any stage of any proceeding, inquiry or trial under this Act, summon, in manner provided by chapter VI, any witness, or examine any person in attendance though not summoned as a witness; and the Magistrate shall summon and examine such person if his evidence appears essential to the just decision of the case.

135. If a Presidency Magistrate has reason to believe that any witness whose attendance is required will not attend to give evidence without being compelled to do so, he may, instead of issuing a summons, issue a warrant of arrest in the first instance.

136. If any person summoned under this Act to give evidence neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed by the summons, and no reasonable excuse is offered for such neglect or refusal, the Presidency Magistrate, upon proof of the summons having been duly served, may issue a warrant under his hand to bring such person before him to testify as aforesaid.

137. If such warrant cannot be executed, and

Procedure when warrant cannot be served.

the Magistrate has reason to believe that the witness absconds or conceals himself for the purpose of preventing the execution thereof, he may issue a notice, requiring the attendance of such witness to give evidence at a time and place to be named therein, and such notice shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of such witness' ordinary place of abode, or, if he has no such abode, of the Magistrate's Court.

If the witness does not attend at the time and place so named, the Magistrate may order the attachment of any moveable property belonging to such witness, equal in value, as nearly as may be, to the amount of the costs of attachment and of any fine to which the witness may be liable under the provisions of section 172 of the Indian Penal Code.

138. The provisions of section 68 and section 69 as to the attachment,

Attachment, &c., of property ordered to be attached under section 137.

sale and restoration of moveable property shall apply to all property ordered to be attached under section 137.

139. Notwithstanding any thing contained in

Power to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination.

the Prisoners' Testimony Act, 1869, any Presidency Magistrate desirous of examining as a witness or

accused person in any case pending before him, any person confined in any jail within the local limits of his jurisdiction may issue an order to the officer in charge of the said jail requiring him to bring such prisoner in proper custody at a time to be therein named, to the Magistrate for examination.

The officer so in charge, on receipt of such order, shall act in accordance therewith, and shall provide for the safe custody of the prisoner during his absence from the jail for the purpose aforesaid.

140. The Presidency Magistrate may require

Power to require complainants, &c., to execute recognizances.

complainants and witnesses for the prosecution and defence whose attendance before him is necessary, to execute recognizances, in the form (F)

given in the third schedule to this Act, or to the like effect, to be in attendance when called upon to prosecute or give evidence, as the case may be.

141. If any witness summoned or brought be-

Committal of person refusing to answer.

fore a Presidency Magistrate refuses to answer such questions as are put

to him, without offering any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Magistrate may sentence him to simple imprisonment, or commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court, for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer; after which, in the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of section 205 or 206.

B.—Of Witnesses.

142. In the case of offences punishable with fine only or with imprisonment, for a term not exceeding six months, or

In cases tried upon summons.

with both, it shall ordinarily be the duty of the complainant and accused to produce their own witnesses. But the Presidency Magistrate may in his discretion—

(a) summon any person who appears to him likely to give material evidence on behalf of the complainant or the accused :

(b) summon any witness named by the complainant or the accused :

Provided that the Magistrate may, before summoning a witness, require that his reasonable expenses incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial be deposited in Court.

143. In the case of all other offences, the

In cases tried upon warrant.

Magistrate shall ascertain from the complainant, or otherwise, the

names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case, and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon to give evidence before him such of them as he thinks necessary.

The Magistrate shall also summon any witness, and take any evidence that may be offered, in behalf of the accused person, to answer or disprove the evidence against him.

C.—Of Securing Documentary Evidence.

144. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate con-

Summons to produce document required as evidence.

siders that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the

purposes of any inquiry, trial, or other proceeding under this Act, he may issue a summons to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it at the time and place stated in the summons.

145. Where there is reason to believe that

Issue of search warrant in first instance.

the person to whom the summons is addressed will not produce the document

or other thing as directed in the summons, the Magistrate may issue a warrant to search for such document or thing in the first instance.

146. If any letter in the custody of the Postal

Procedure as to letters and telegrams in custody of Postal Department or telegraph officer.

Department, or any telegram in the custody of any telegraph officer as defined in Act No. I of

1876, is wanted for the purpose of any inquiry or trial by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate may, if he is the Chief Magistrate, direct the postal authorities or such telegraph officer (as the case may be) to deliver such letter or telegram to such person as the Magistrate directs, and if he is not the Chief Magistrate, may apply to the Chief Magistrate, who may, if he thinks fit, give such direction.

The letter or telegram referred to in any direction given under this section shall be delivered accordingly.

147. Any Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, impound any document or other thing produced before him, or may, at the conclusion of the proceedings, order it to be returned to the person who produced it.

D.—Of the Examination of Accused Persons.

148. At any stage of any inquiry or trial under this Act, the Magistrate may, without previously warning the accused person, put such questions to him as he considers necessary.

The accused person shall not render himself liable to punishment for refusal to answer such questions, or for giving false answers to them, but the Magistrate shall draw such inference as may to him seem just from such refusal or false answers.

EXPLANATION.—The answer given by an accused person may be put in evidence against him, not only in such inquiry or trial, but also in any other inquiry into or trial for any other offence which such answer may tend to show he has committed.

149. Except as is provided in section 150, no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise, shall be used to induce an accused person to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

150. A Presidency Magistrate may, with the view of obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any offence specified in column seven of the second schedule hereto annexed as triable exclusively by the High Court, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances, within his knowledge, relative to such offence and to every other person concerned in the perpetration thereof.

Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the case.

Such person, if not on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial.

151. When a pardon has been tendered under section 150, if before the trial it appears to the Presidency Magistrate that any person who has accepted such tender has either by willfully concealing anything essential, or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition under which the tender was made, such Magistrate may commit him for trial for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered or for any other offence of which he may appear to have been guilty in connection with the same matter.

The statement made by a person under pardon, which pardon has been withdrawn under this section, may be put in evidence against him.

E.—Special Rules of Evidence.

152. The deposition of a civil surgeon or other medical witness, taken and duly attested by a Magistrate, may be given in evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act, although the deponent is not called as a witness.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject-matter of his deposition.

153. Any document purporting to be a report from the chemical examiner, or assistant chemical examiner to Government, upon any matter or thing duly submitted to him for examination or analysis and report, in the course of any inquiry or trial under this Act, or in any preliminary inquiry relating thereto, may, if it bears his signature, be used as evidence in any inquiry or trial under this Act.

The Presidency Magistrate may presume that the signature to any such document is genuine, and that the person signing it held the office which he professed to hold at the time when he signed it.

The Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, summon and examine such chemical examiner or assistant chemical examiner as to the subject-matter of his said report.

154. A previous conviction or acquittal may be proved (a) by an extract certified, under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had, to be a copy of the sentence or order, or, (b) in case of a conviction, by a certificate signed by the officer in charge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted.

155. If an accused person abscond, and after due pursuit cannot be arrested, the Presidency Magistrate may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution, and record their depositions; and any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be put in on his trial for the offence with which he is charged, if the attendance of the deponent cannot be procured.

156. Whenever any Presidency Magistrate, after having heard the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or trial ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly recorded by himself, or he may re-summon the witnesses and re-commence the inquiry or trial.

Provided that the accused person may, when the second Magistrate commences his proceedings, demand that the witnesses be re-summoned and re-heard, in which case the inquiry or trial shall be re-commenced :

Provided also that the High Court may set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Magistrate before whom the conviction was had, if such Court is of opinion that the accused person has been materially prejudiced thereby; and may order a new inquiry or trial.

157. Whenever in the course of a trial under this Act it appears that the attendance of a witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, the Presidency Magistrate may dispense with such attendance.

158. Such Magistrate may direct a commission to any Magistrate of the District or Magistrate of the first class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such witness may be.

The Magistrate to whom the commission is directed, or, if he be the Magistrate of the District, such Magistrate of the first class as he appoints in this behalf shall proceed to the place where such witness is, or shall summon such witness before himself, and shall take the evidence of such witness in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers as in trials of warrant cases under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

If the witness is within the local limits of the jurisdiction of any Presidency Magistrate, other than the Magistrate dispensing with his attendance, the latter Magistrate may direct a commission to the former Magistrate, who thereupon shall have the like power to compel the attendance of, and to examine, such witness as he possesses for that purpose in cases pending before himself.

The complainant and the accused person may respectively forward interrogatories in writing, upon which the Magistrate to whom the commission is directed shall examine the witness,

or the complainant and the accused person (if on bail) may appear before such Magistrate,

or the complainant and the accused person may so appear respectively by advocate, attorney or pleader,

and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

After any commission issued under this section has been duly executed

it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined thereunder, to the Magistrate by whom it was issued; and the commission, the return thereto, and the deposition of such witness may be used as evidence in the case and shall form part of the record.

F.—Of Search-warrants.

159. When a Presidency Magistrate considers that the production of any thing is essential to the conduct of an inquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed or to the discovery of the offender,

or when he considers that such inquiry or discovery will be furthered by a general search or inspection,

he may grant his search-warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate.

The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place, building or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only the place, building or part so specified.

Nothing in this section or in section 145 shall authorise a Magistrate to grant a warrant to search for a letter or telegram in the custody of the Postal Department or of a telegraph officer.

160. If a Presidency Magistrate, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property, or of property which has been fraudulently obtained,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit Government stamps, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or for forging,

or that any forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin, or instruments or materials used for counterfeiting coin, or for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

he may by his warrant authorize any Police-officer above the rank of a constable—

(a) to enter, with such assistance as may be required, and by force if necessary, such place, and,

(b) to search the same as specified in the warrant, and

(c) to take possession of any property, documents, stamps, seals or coins therein found, which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit, and also any such instruments and materials as aforesaid, and

(d) to convey such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials before a Presidency Magistrate, or to guard the same on the spot until the offender is taken before a Presidency Magistrate, or otherwise to dispose thereof in some place of safety, and

(e) to take into custody and carry before the said Magistrate every person found in such place, who appears to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials knowing or having reasonable

cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained, or the said documents, stamps, seals, coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or for forging.

161. The provisions of sections 59 to 62, both inclusive, shall apply to all search-warrants issued under this chapter.

Direction, &c., of search-warrants.

162. Whenever any place or place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is closed, any person residing in, or being in charge of, such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, allow such officer or other person free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

Persons in charge of closed place to allow search.

163. A police-officer or other person, authorized by a warrant to search any place, may break open any outer or inner door or window of such place, in order to execute the warrant, if, after notification of his authority and purpose and demand of admittance duly made, he cannot otherwise obtain admittance.

Place to be searched may be broken open.

164. If the place ordered to be searched is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman who, according to the customs of the country, does not appear in public, the officer or other person charged with the execution of the warrant shall, unless a warrant of arrest has been issued against her, give her notice that she is at liberty to withdraw.

Search of zanána.

After giving such notice and allowing a reasonable time for such woman to withdraw, and affording her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, such officer or person may enter such apartment for the purpose of making the search, using at the same time every precaution consistent with this section for preventing the clandestine removal of the thing mentioned in the warrant.

165. Before making a search under this chapter the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search.

Search to be made in presence of witnesses.

The search shall be made in their presence, but they shall not be required to attend the Court of the Magistrate as witnesses, unless especially summoned by him.

The occupant of the place searched, or some person in his behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search.

Occupant of place searched may attend.

166. Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made with strict regard to the customs of the country.

Mode of searching women.

CHAPTER XII.—OF APPEALS.

167. Any person convicted on a trial held by a Presidency Magistrate, may appeal to the High Court if the Magistrate has sentenced him to imprisonment for a term exceeding six months or to fine exceeding two hundred rupees :

Appeal by person convicted.

Provided that, where an accused person has been convicted on his own plea, no such appeal shall lie except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

Sentences passed under section 13 on the same occasion shall for the purposes of this section be considered as one sentence.

For the purposes of the Indian Limitation Act 1871, all appeals under this section and all applications to the High Court for the exercise of the powers given by Act No. X of 1875, section 147, shall be deemed to be appeals under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

168. The Local Government may direct the Public Prosecutor or other officer specially or generally appointed in this behalf to present an appeal to the High Court from a Presidency Magistrate's order of acquittal, or of dismissal, or of discharge; but in no other case shall there be an appeal by the prosecution from any order under this Act.

Appeal by Government from order of acquittal.

No appeal shall be presented under this section after two months from the date of the order complained of.

When an appeal is presented under this section the High Court may order the accused person to be arrested and brought before it, and may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or (if the offence of which he is accused be bailable) admit him to bail.

The High Court may, in any case so appealed, direct a new trial by any Presidency Magistrate, or may pass such order as may be warranted by law.

169. Every petition of appeal under this Act shall be accompanied by a copy of the order appealed against.

Copy of order to accompany petition.

170. If any person affected by an order passed under this Act desires to have a copy of such order or of any deposition or other part of the record, he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith: provided that he pay for the same, unless the Magistrate, for some special reason, thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

Copies of proceedings.

171. If the appellant be in jail, he shall be at liberty to present his petition of appeal and the copy of the order appealed against, to the officer in charge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copy to the High Court.

Procedure when appellant in jail.

172. On receiving the petition of appeal and the copy of the order appealed against, the High Court shall peruse the same, and may fix a reasonable time for hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, or if he be present may hear him at once.

The High Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for altering or revising the order appealed against, reject the appeal summarily.

Before rejecting an appeal under this section, the High Court may call for the record of the case, but shall not be bound to do so.

In rejecting under this section an appeal by a person convicted the High Court shall not enhance the sentence.

173. If the High Court does not reject the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant and the public prosecutor, Government solicitor, or other officer empowered by Government in that behalf, of the day on which such appeal will be heard,

and in case of appeals under section 168, the High Court shall also cause a like notice to be given to the respondent.

All such notices shall be served in manner provided by this Act for serving a summons.

174. The High Court shall send for the record of the case, and after perusing the same, and hearing the appellant or his advocate or pleader, if he appears, and the Government solicitor or other officer empowered by Government in this behalf, if he appears, may—

- (a) alter or reverse the order of such Court, or
- (b) enhance any punishment that has been awarded, but not so as to inflict a greater punishment than is prescribed by law for the offence, or
- (c) order the appellant to be re-tried before any Presidency Magistrate or before the High Court, or
- (d) if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering with the sentence or order appealed against, reject the appeal.

175. Pending any appeal under section 167, the High Court may direct that the execution of the order appealed against be suspended, and if the appellant be in confinement for a bailable offence, may order that he be released on bail.

Where the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in calculating the term of his imprisonment.

176. In dealing with any appeal under this chapter, the High Court, if it thinks additional evidence upon any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the accused person to be necessary, may either take such evidence itself, or may direct it to be taken by a Presidency Magistrate.

When the additional evidence is taken by the Presidency Magistrate, he shall certify such evidence to the High Court, and the High Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the accused person or his advocate, attorney or pleader, shall be present when the additional evidence is taken.

The provisions of this Act relating to summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and their examination shall, so far as may be, apply to witnesses examined before a Magistrate under this section.

177. No order passed by a Presidency Magistrate shall be reversed or altered on appeal on account of any error or defect, either in the charge or in the proceedings, or on account of the improper admission or rejection of any evidence, unless such error or defect has occasioned a failure of justice, either by affecting the due conduct of the prosecution, or by prejudicing the accused person in his defence.

178. No irregularity in the proceedings prior to the commencement of the trial is a sufficient ground for reversing or altering any order passed in a trial properly held.

179. When a Presidency Magistrate has passed an order inflicting punishment on any person for an offence not triable by such Magistrate, the High Court shall cancel the order and either try the case itself or direct it to be tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

180. No appeal shall lie from any order of a Presidency Magistrate, except in the cases provided for by this Act or by any other law for the time being in force.

Illustrations.

- (a). There is no appeal against an order refusing to grant compensation in case of a groundless complaint.
- (b). There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to keep the peace.
- (c). There is no appeal against an order requiring a person to furnish security to be of good behaviour.
- (d). There is no appeal against an order of maintenance.

181. Whenever an application is made to the High Court for the exercise of the powers conferred by the High Courts' Criminal Procedure Act, 1875, section 147, the applicant shall give to the Public Prosecutor, Government Solicitor, or such other officer as the Local Government appoints in this behalf, notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of the grounds on which it is to be made; and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

182. When the decision of any Presidency Magistrate is called in question in the High Court, the Magistrate may submit with the record of the case a statement setting forth the grounds of his decision and any facts which he thinks material to the issue; and the Court shall consider such statement before overruling or setting aside the said decision.

CHAPTER XIII.—OF EXECUTION.

183. In cases tried by a Presidency Magistrate, the Magistrate passing any order inflicting imprisonment or whipping shall forward the accused person with a warrant for the execution of the sentence to the officer in charge of the jail of the Presidency town in which the trial was held,

or where there are more such jails than one, to the officer in charge of such of them as the Local Government from time to time directs in this behalf.

The warrant shall state the offence of which the accused person has been convicted, the nature of the punishment to which he has been sentenced, and if he has been sentenced to imprisonment, the term for which he is to be imprisoned.

184. Every such warrant shall be in writing under the hand of the Magistrate who issues it, and shall be directed to the officer in charge of the jail aforesaid, and shall be in the form (F) given in the third schedule to this Act or to the like effect.

185. Whenever a fine is imposed under this Act, the Presidency Magistrate may issue a warrant for the levy of the amount of the fine by distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the offender, although the sentence directs that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall be imprisoned.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any such property without such limits when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which it is found.

This section shall not apply to cases in which any special procedure is laid down, by any special or local law in force for the time being, for the recovery of any fine, but shall apply to cases in which no such procedure is laid down, and to all fines not levied when this Act comes into force, but which might have been levied under this section if it had been in force when they were imposed.

When a warrant is issued under this section, the Presidency Magistrate may order the offender to be imprisoned until return can be conveniently made to such warrant, unless the offender enter into a recognizance with or without sureties as the Magistrate thinks fit, conditioned for his appearance before the Magistrate on the day appointed for such return, such day not being more than eight days from the time of taking the recognizance. But if, before issuing such warrant of distress, it appears to the Magistrate, by the admission of the offender or otherwise, that no sufficient distress can be had within the local limits of his jurisdiction whereon to levy such fine or penalty, he may, if he think fit, refrain from issuing such warrant.

No distress made under this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, warrant of distress or other proceeding relating thereto.

The said warrant may be issued either by the Magistrate who imposes the fine, or by his successor in office.

186. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate imposes a fine under any law in force for the time being, he may order the whole or any part of the fine to be paid in compensation—

(a) for expenses properly incurred in the prosecution.

(b) for the injury complained of, where such injury can, in the opinion of such Magistrate, be compensated by money.

Such payment shall be made, as the Magistrate thinks fit, to or for the benefit of the complainant, or the person injured, or both.

If the fine be imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made until the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, until after the decision of the appeal.

At the time of awarding damages in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter the Court shall take into consideration any sum which may have been paid under this section.

187. When the punishment of whipping is imposed, in addition to imprisonment, in a case which is subject to appeal, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen days from the date of such

sentence, or, if an appeal be made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the High Court: but the whipping shall be inflicted immediately on the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, immediately on the receipt of the order of the High Court confirming the sentence.

188. In the case of a person of, or over sixteen years of age, the punishment of whippings shall be inflicted with such instrument, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Local Government directs; and in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in the way of school-discipline with a light rattan.

In no case, if the cat-o'-nine-tails be the instrument employed, shall the punishment of whipping exceed one hundred and fifty lashes, or, if the rattan be employed, shall such punishment exceed thirty stripes.

The punishment of whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer in charge of the jail.

189. The punishment of whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

If, during the execution of a sentence of whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall be finally stopped.

190. No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments.

191. In any case in which, under section 189, a sentence of whipping is, wholly or partially, prevented from being executed, the offender shall be kept in custody till the Magistrate who passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Magistrate may, at his discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender, in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to imprisonment for any period, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence.

Provided that the whole period of imprisonment to which such offender is sentenced shall not exceed that to which he is liable by law, or that which the Magistrate is competent to inflict.

192. When sentence is passed under this Act on an escaped convict, such sentence, if of fine or whipping, shall take effect immediately, and, if of imprisonment, shall take effect after he has undergone the portion of his former sentence which remained unexpired at the time of his escape.

193. When a person already under sentence of imprisonment or transportation is sentenced under this Act to imprisonment, such imprisonment shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment or transportation to which such person has been previously sentenced.

PART III.

CHAPTER XIV.—OF LUNATICS.

194. When any person accused before a Presidency Magistrate of an offence appears to such Magistrate to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall inquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause the accused person to be examined by such medical officer as the Local Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination into writing.

If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused person is of unsound mind, he shall stay further proceedings in the case.

195. When, from the evidence given before a Presidency Magistrate, there appears to be sufficient ground for believing that an accused person committed an act which, if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of such act, or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the Presidency Magistrate shall, if such accused person appears to be of sound mind at the time of the inquiry or trial, proceed with the case.

196. Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Presidency Magistrate, if the offence of which such person is accused be bailable, may release him on sufficient bail being given that he shall be properly taken care of, and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or such officer as the Magistrate appoints in this behalf.

If the offence be non-bailable, or if sufficient bail be not given, the Magistrate shall report the case for the order of the Local Government, and the accused person shall be kept in safe custody in such place as the Local Government directs.

197. Whenever proceedings are stayed under section 194, the Presidency Magistrate may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused person to appear or to be brought before him.

When the accused person has been released under section 196, and the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused person is capable of making his defence shall be receivable as evidence.

198. If, when the accused person appears or is again brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed.

If the Magistrate considers the accused person to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall again act according to section 194.

199. Whenever any person is acquitted by a Presidency Magistrate upon the ground that, at the time at which such person is alleged to have committed an offence he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence complained of, or that he was doing what was contrary to law, the order of acquittal shall state specially whether he committed the act or not.

200. Whenever such order states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Presidency Magistrate before whom the trial was held shall, if such act would, but for the incapacity found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be kept in safe custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate thinks fit, and shall report the case for the order of the Local Government.

The Local Government may order such person to be kept in safe custody in a lunatic asylum or other suitable place of safe custody.

201. When any person is confined under the provisions of section 196 or 200, the Inspector-General of Prisons, if such person is confined in a jail, or the visitors of the lunatic asylums, or any two of them, if he is confined in a lunatic asylum, may visit him in order to ascertain his state of mind; and he shall be visited once at least in every six months by such Inspector-General or by two of such visitors as aforesaid; and such Inspector-General or visitors shall make a special report to the Local Government as to the state of mind of such person.

202. If such person is confined under section 196, and such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid shall certify that in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Presidency Magistrate at such time as such Magistrate appoints, and such Magistrate shall deal with such person under the provisions of section 198; and the certificate of such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

203. If such person is confined under the provisions of section 200, and such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid certify that, in his or their judgment, he may be discharged without danger of his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Local Government may thereupon either order him to be discharged, or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum, if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and may appoint a commission, consisting of a judicial officer and two medical officers, whereof the chief medical officer attached to the lunatic asylum shall be one.

The said commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Local Government, who may order his discharge or detention as it thinks fit.

204. Whenever any relative or friend of any person detained under the provisions of section 200 is desirous that he shall be delivered over to his care and custody, the Local Government, upon the application of such relative or friend, and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Government that the person so detained shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or another, may order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

Whenever such person is so delivered over, it shall be upon condition that he shall be produced for the inspection of such officer as the Local Government appoints, and at such times as such Government directs.

The provisions of sections 201 and 203 shall, *mutatis mutandis*, apply to persons detained under the provisions of this section; and the certificate of the inspecting officer appointed under this section shall be dealt with as a certificate of the Inspector-General of Prisons, or the visitors of lunatic asylums, under the said sections.

CHAPTER XV.—OF CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

205. When any such offence as is described in sections 175, 178, 179, 180 or 228 of the Indian Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of a Presidency Magistrate, he may cause the offender to be detained in custody; and, at any time before the Magistrate leaves his court on the same day, he may take cognizance of the offence, and sentence the offender to punishment by fine not exceeding two hundred rupees, and, in default of payment, by imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

In every such case, the Magistrate shall record the acts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender as well as the finding and sentence.

If the offence is under section 228 of the Indian Penal Code, the record must show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Magistrate interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the insult or interruption.

206. If the Presidency Magistrate considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in section 205 should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, such Magistrate, after recording the facts constituting the offence, and the statement of the accused person, shall forward the case to another Presidency Magistrate, and shall require bail to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such other Magistrate, or, if sufficient bail be not given, shall forward such person under custody to such Magistrate.

Such other Magistrate shall proceed to try the accused person in the manner provided by this Act for trials before a Presidency Magistrate; and may sentence the offender to punishment, as provided in the section under which he is charged.

207. When any Presidency Magistrate has sentenced an offender to punishment, or forwarded him to another Magistrate for trial, for refusing or omitting to do anything which he was lawfully required to do, or for any intentional insult or interruption, the former Magistrate may discharge the offender, or remit the punishment, on his submission to the order or requisition of such Magistrate, or on apology being made to his satisfaction.

CHAPTER XVI.—OF SECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

A.—Security for keeping the Peace.

208.—Whenever a person accused of rioting, assault, or other breach of the peace, or with abetting the same, or with assembling armed men or taking other unlawful measures with the evident intention of committing the same, is convicted of such offence before a Presidency Magistrate,

and such Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace,

he may, in addition to any other order passed in the case, order the person so convicted to execute a personal recognizance for keeping the peace during such period as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix, not exceeding one year.

209. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that it is necessary to require sureties for keeping the peace, in addition to the personal recognizance of the person so convicted, such Magistrate may require him to give such sureties, and may fix the penalties which the sureties shall be respectively bound to discharge, and may direct that, if such bail be not given, he shall be imprisoned for such term not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit.

210. If the person so convicted be sentenced to imprisonment, the period so fixed, and the term of imprisonment in default of executing the recognizance, shall commence on the expiration of his sentence.

Where the order to execute such recognizance is not made at the time of signing, or by the Magistrate who signs the judgment, the person so convicted must be produced before the Magistrate making such order.

211. Whenever it appears to a Presidency Magistrate that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace that the term for which any person is so bound should be extended, he may, before the expiration of the first year, record his opinion to that effect and the grounds thereof, and may refer the case for the orders of the High Court.

Such Court, after examining the proceedings of the Magistrate, and making such further inquiry as it thinks necessary, may, if it see cause, authorize him to extend such term for a further period not exceeding one year from the expiration of the first year.

EXPLANATION.—When the subject of dispute, or ground for apprehension, is the same as that on which the first order was passed, the Magistrate must proceed under this section if the first bond is still in force, and not under section 215.

B.—Security for Good Behaviour.

212. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is lurking within the local limits of his jurisdiction, or that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself, the Magistrate may require such person to enter into such recognizance, with sureties for his good behaviour for a period not exceeding six months, as the Magistrate thinks sufficient.

213. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is by repute

a robber, house-breaker or thief,

or a receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of notoriously bad livelihood, or of a dangerous character,

such Magistrate may require similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding one year.

214. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any person is

an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief,

or an habitual receiver of stolen property, knowing the same to have been stolen,

or of a dangerous character,

and that his release without security, at the expiration of the limited period of one year, would be hazardous to the community,

the Magistrate shall record his opinion to that effect, and make an order requiring similar security for the good behaviour of such person for a period not exceeding three years.

If such person does not comply with the order, the Magistrate shall issue a warrant directing his detention pending the orders of the High Court.

C.—Provisions as to both kinds of Security.

215. Whenever a Presidency Magistrate receives information that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, or to do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, or that he is one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, he may summon such person to attend at a time and place mentioned in the summons, to show cause why he should not be required to execute a recognizance to keep the peace or for good behaviour, as the case may be.

EXPLANATION I.—A summons calling on a person to show cause why he should not execute such recognizance, may be issued on any report or other information which the Magistrate believes; but the Magistrate shall not require any person to execute such recognizance until the Magistrate has adjudicated on evidence before him.

EXPLANATION II.—A Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, recall any summons issued under this section.

216. Such summons shall set forth the substance of the report or information on which it is issued, the penalty to be specified in the recognizance, and the term for which it is to be in force, and, if bail are to be taken, their number, the penalties which they shall be respectively bound to discharge, and the time and place at which the person summoned is required to attend.

When the person believed to be likely to commit a breach of the peace or to be one of the persons referred to in sections 212, 213 and 214, is present in Court, no summons is necessary, but the Magistrate may at once require him to show cause why he should not be required to execute the recognizance.

217. If the person summoned does not attend on the day appointed at the hour and place named in the summons, the Presidency Magistrate, if satisfied that the summons has been duly served, may issue a warrant for his arrest:

Provided that, whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a Police-officer or upon other credible information (the substance of which report or information shall be recorded by the Magistrate on the warrant) that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, which may probably be prevented by the immediate arrest of any person, or that there is reason to think that any person is one of the persons so referred to, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

218. The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of the person informed against under section 215, and may permit him to appear and execute the required recognizance, or show cause against such requisition, by an advocate, attorney or pleader.

219. If on the appearance of the person so informed against, or, if his attendance is dispensed with, of his advocate, attorney, or pleader, the Magistrate is not satisfied that there is occasion to bind over such person to keep the peace, or to be of good behaviour, the Magistrate shall direct his discharge.

220. If the Magistrate is satisfied that it is necessary for the preservation of the peace or the maintenance of good behaviour that such person shall execute a recognizance, the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly.

The penalty specified in every recognizance executed under this chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and the means of the person bound.

The penalty which the sureties shall be jointly and severally bound to discharge shall not exceed the penalty which the principal debtor is bound to discharge.

221. If a person required to furnish security under section 214 does not furnish the same, or offers sureties whom the Magistrate rejects, the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be, before the High Court.

Such Court, after examining such proceedings and requiring any further information or evidence which it thinks necessary, may pass such orders on the case as it thinks fit, provided that the period (if any) for which it may direct the security to be taken shall not exceed three years.

222. Whenever security is required under this chapter, the amount of the security, the number and description of sureties, and the period of time for which the recognizance is to remain in force, shall be stated in the order, and the recognizance shall be in the form (H) or (I) as the case may be, given in the third schedule hereto annexed or to the like effect.

223. In the event of any person required to give security under the provisions of this chapter failing to furnish the security so required, he shall be committed to prison until he furnish the same:

Provided that no such person shall be kept in prison for a longer period than that for which the security has been required from him.

Imprisonment under this section may be rigorous or simple, as the High Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

224. If any person required under this chapter to enter into a recognizance is under sentence of imprisonment, he shall, on or after the expiration of his sentence, be brought up before the Magistrate for the purpose of entering into such recognizance.

225. A Presidency Magistrate may at any time release any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, whether by his own order, or that of his predecessor in office, provided that the Magistrate is of opinion that such person may be released without hazard to the community.

Whenever a Presidency Magistrate is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to furnish security for good behaviour, as ordered by the High Court, may be safely released without such security, such Magistrate shall make an immediate report of the case for the orders of the High Court.

226. A surety for the peaceable conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to a Presidency Magistrate to discharge his recognizance.

On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrant requiring the person for whom such surety is bound to appear or be brought before him.

When such person appears or is brought before the Magistrate, such Magistrate shall discharge the recognizance of the surety, and shall order such person to give a fresh surety.

227. The commission, or attempt to commit, or the abetment, of any offence whatever, and wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the recognizance.

228. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter has been forfeited, he shall record the grounds of such proof and call upon the person bound by such recognizance to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If sufficient cause be not shown, and the penalty be not paid, the Magistrate shall proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person bound by such recognizance.

Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate in which it is issued; and it shall authorize the distress and sale of any moveable property belonging to the person so bound without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate of the District in which such property is found.

If such penalty be not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable to imprisonment by order of the Presidency Magistrate in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

The penalty shall not be enforced until the person so bound has had an opportunity of showing cause against the enforcement, and until the breach of the condition of the recognizance has been proved.

229. Whenever it is proved before a Presidency Magistrate that any recognizance entered into under this chapter by a surety has been forfeited, the Magistrate may give notice to the surety to pay the penalty to which he has thereby become liable, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

If no sufficient cause is shown, and such penalty is not paid, the Magistrate may proceed to recover the penalty from such surety in manner provided by the last preceding section.

And in case such penalty cannot be so recovered, the Magistrate may sentence the surety to imprisonment in the civil jail for a period not exceeding six months.

230. Any previous conviction of the person to be bound may, in proceedings under this chapter, be proved in the manner prescribed in section 153.

231. Proceedings under this chapter may be taken in any district in which the breach of the peace is apprehended, or in which an offence has been committed in breach of the bond, or in which the person whom it is desired to bind may be.

232. The provisions of this chapter relating to security for good behaviour do not apply to European British subjects in cases where they may be dealt with under the European Vagrancy Act, 1874.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF RESTORING POSSESSION OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

233. Whenever any person is convicted by a Presidency Magistrate of an offence attended with criminal force, and it appears to such Magistrate that, by such criminal force, any person has been dispossessed of any immoveable property, the Magistrate may order such person to be restored to possession.

No such order shall prejudice any right over such immoveable property which any person may be able to show in a civil suit.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF THE MAINTENANCE OF WIVES AND FAMILIES.

234. If any person, having sufficient means, neglects or refuses to maintain his wife, or his legitimate or illegitimate child unable to maintain itself, a Presidency Magistrate may, upon due proof thereof by evidence, order such person to make a monthly allowance for the maintenance of his said wife, or child, or both, at such monthly rate not exceed-

ing fifty rupees in the whole, as such Magistrate thinks fit, and to pay the same to such person as the Magistrate from time to time directs.

Such allowance shall be payable from the date of the order.

If any person so ordered wilfully neglects to comply with the order, a Presidency Magistrate may, for every breach of the order, issue a warrant for levying the amount due in manner hereinafore provided for levying fines; and may sentence such person, for each month's allowance remaining unpaid, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month:

Provided that, if such person offers to maintain his wife on condition of her living with him, and his wife refuses to live with him, such Magistrate may consider any grounds of refusal stated by such wife; and may make the order allowed by this section notwithstanding such offer, if he is satisfied that such person is living in adultery, or that he has habitually treated his wife with cruelty.

No wife shall be entitled to receive an allowance from her husband under this section, if she is living in adultery, or if, without any sufficient reason, she refuses to live with her husband, or if they are living separately by mutual consent.

235. On the application of any person receiving or ordered to pay a monthly allowance under the provisions of section 234, and on proof of a change in the circumstances of such person, his wife, or child, the Magistrate may make such alteration in the allowance ordered as he thinks fit, provided the monthly rate of fifty rupees be not exceeded.

236. A copy of the order of maintenance shall be given without fee to the person in whose favour it is made, or to his guardian (if any); and such order shall be enforceable by any Magistrate in any place where the person against whom it is made may be, on such Magistrate being satisfied as to the identity of the parties and the non-payment of the allowance due.

PART IV.

CHAPTER XIX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

237. The procedure prescribed by this Act shall be followed, so far as it can be, in all miscellaneous criminal cases and proceedings which are instituted in any Presidency Magistrate's Court.

238. All offences against the provisions of any law for the time being in force relating to Railways, Telegraphs, the Post Office, and Arms and Ammunition may be inquired into by a Presidency Magistrate, and may be tried according to the provisions of this Act.

239. The powers conferred on a Presidency Magistrate by section 238 may be exercised whether the offence is stated to have been committed

within the local limits of his jurisdiction or not; but such powers shall only be exercised if the witnesses necessary for the prosecution of the offender are to be found within such limits.

240. * A Presidency Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, refer for the opinion of the High Court any question of law which may arise in the hearing of any case in which he has jurisdiction; or may give judgment in any such matter, subject to the decision of the High Court on such reference; and, pending such decision by the High Court, may either commit the accused person to jail or release him on bail to appear for judgment when called upon.

241. When a question has been so referred, the High Court shall pass such order thereon as it thinks fit, and shall cause a copy of such order to be sent to the Magistrate by whom the reference was made, who shall proceed to dispose of the case conformably to the said order.

The High Court may direct by whom the costs of the reference shall be paid.

242. When the inquiry or trial before any Presidency Magistrate is concluded, he may make such order as he thinks fit for the disposal of any movable property produced before him regarding which any offence appears to have been committed.

EXPLANATION.—In this section the term property includes not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

243. If any property alleged to be stolen or fraudulently obtained, is in the custody of any Police-officer by virtue of any warrant of a Presidency Magistrate, or in prosecution of any complaint of an offence in regard to the obtaining thereof, and the person accused of such offence is not found, or has been summarily dealt with and discharged, or has been tried and acquitted,

or if such person has been tried and found guilty, but the property so in custody has not been included in the charge upon which he has been found guilty,

or if any property has been seized by a Police-officer under chapter XI,

any Presidency Magistrate may make an order for the delivery of such property to the person appearing to be the rightful owner thereof; or, in case the owner cannot be ascertained, may make such order with respect to the property as the Magistrate thinks fit:

Provided that no such order shall bar the right of any person to sue the person to whom the property is delivered, and to recover such property from him, so that the suit be instituted within six months next after such order has been made.

244. Subject to any rules that may be made by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, a Presidency Magistrate may order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purpose of any trial under this Act.

245. Every person aware of the commission within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Presidency Magistrate of any offence made punishable under sections 121, 121A, 122, 123, 124, 124A, 125, 126, 130, 302, 303, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399,

402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459, or 460, of the Indian Penal Code, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burthen of proving which shall lie upon such person, give information of the same to the nearest Police-officer or Presidency Magistrate.

246. Within such local limits every person is bound to assist a Presidency Magistrate or Police officer demanding his aid

All persons to assist Magistrate and Police in certain cases.

in the prevention of a breach of the peace, or in the suppression of a riot or an affray, or in the taking of any other person whom such Magistrate or Police-officer is authorized to arrest.

SCHEDULE I.

ACTS REPEALED.

(SEE SECTION 2.)

No. and Year.	Title or subject.	Extent of repeal.
XIII. of 1856	Presidency Towns Police...	In the preamble, the words "and the administration of justice in the Police Courts." In section one, the words and figures "Sections II. and IV. of Act XXII. of 1837 and " Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six to thirty-one (both inclusive), thirty-six, thirty-seven, forty-one, forty-two, forty-four, forty-five, eighty-three, eighty-four, eighty-seven, ninety-five to ninety-eight (both inclusive), one-hundred to one-hundred-and-four (both inclusive), one-hundred-and-six, one-hundred-and-eight to one-hundred-and-eleven (both inclusive). In section twenty-four, the words "or by any Magistrate of Police." In section thirty-five, clause two, the words "on oath." In section ninety-three, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
XLVIII. of 1860	Amending Act XIII. of 1856.	Sections four, five, six, eight, ten, twenty-four, twenty-five, and twenty-six.
LII. of 1860	Trials for breach of Railway Police Regulations.	The whole.
XXI. of 1864	An Act for the extension of the jurisdiction of the Magistrates of Police in Calcutta.	The whole.
Madras Act VIII. of 1867.	Madras Town Police and Police Magistrates.	In the preamble, the words "and to extend the jurisdiction of the Town Police Magistrates." Sections ten, twelve to sixteen (both inclusive), nineteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, fifty-two, fifty-three, sixty to seventy (both inclusive), seventy-two to seventy-four (both inclusive). In section fifty-eight, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act IV. of 1866.	The Calcutta Police* Act, 1866.	Sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-one, sixty-nine, seventy-three, eighty-two to ninety-four (both inclusive), ninety-six to ninety-eight (both exclusive). In section seventy-nine, the words "or to a Magistrate," "or the Magistrate," and "or Magistrate."
Bengal Act VIII. of 1866.	Amending Bengal Act IV. of 1866.	The whole.
Bombay Act IV. of 1866.	Court of Petty Sessions, Bombay.	The whole.

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SCHEDULE II.

TABULAR STATEMENT OF OFFENCES.

(SEE SECTION 4.)

EXPLANATORY NOTES.—*1st.*—The entries in the second and sixth columns of the schedule, headed respectively "Offence" and "Punishment under the Indian Penal Code," are not intended as definitions of the offences and punishments described in the several corresponding sections of the Indian Penal Code, or even as abstracts of those sections, but merely as references to the subject of the section, the number of which is given in the 1st column.

2nd.—The term "Whether bailable or not," in column 5, is to be taken in connection with the provisions of sections 70 and 71 of this Act.

3rd.—The High Court may try an offence entered in column 7 as triable by a Magistrate.

4th.—The last part of the schedule, headed "Offences against other Laws," shall not be taken to alter or affect any special provision contained in such laws regarding the procedure to be followed in the case of offences made punishable thereby.

5th.—The direction in column 4 is meant to indicate to Presidency Magistrates the manner in which the discretion vested in them by sections 34 and 35 is commonly to be used.

CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
109	Abetment of any offence, if the act abetted is committed in consequence, and where no express provision is made for its punishment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted.	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	The same punishment as for the offence abetted.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable.
110	Abetment of any offence, if the person abetted does the act with a different intention from that of the abettor.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
111	When one act is abetted and a different act is done, subject to the proviso.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same punishment as for the offence intended to be abetted.	Ditto.
113	When an effect is caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	The same punishment as for the offence committed.	Ditto.
114	If abettor is present when offence is committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

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CHAPTER V.—OF ABETMENT—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
115	Abetment of an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment. If an act which causes harm be done in consequence of the abetment.	May arrest without warrant, if arrest for the offence abetted may be made without warrant, but not otherwise. Ditto ...	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence abetted. Ditto ...	Not bailable ... Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine. Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	By the Court by which the offence abetted is triable. Ditto.
116	Abetment of an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be not committed in consequence of the abetment. If the abettor or the person abetted be a public servant, whose duty is to prevent the offence.	Ditto ... Ditto ...	Ditto ... Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not. Ditto ...	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both. Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto. Ditto.
117	Abetting the commission of an offence by the public, or by more than ten persons.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
118	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with death or transportation for life, if the offence be committed. If the offence be not committed	Ditto ... Ditto ...	Ditto ... Ditto ...	Not bailable ... Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine. Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto. Ditto.
119	A public servant concealing a design to commit an offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed. If the offence be punishable with death or transportation.	Ditto ... Ditto ...	Ditto ... Ditto ...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not. Not bailable ...	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both. Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto. Ditto.

	If the offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	...	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
120	Concealing a design to commit an offence punishable with imprisonment, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If not committed	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to one-eighth part of the longest term, and of the description provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE.

121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, and forfeiture of property.	High Court.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Transportation for life or any shorter term, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and forfeiture of property.	Ditto.
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage war.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
124	Assaulting Governor General, Governor, &c., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Transportation for life or for any term and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen, or abetting the waging of such war.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Transportation for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, or fine.	Ditto.
126	Committing depredation on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Queen.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine, and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto.
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation, mentioned in sections 125 and 126.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.

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CHAPTER VI.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE—*concluded.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
129	Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or War in his custody to escape.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
130	Aiding escape of, rescuing, or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER VII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier or sailor from his allegiance or duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death or transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
133	Abetment of an assault by an officer, soldier or sailor on his superior officer when in the execution of his office.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
135	Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier or sailor.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
136	Harbouring such an officer, soldier or sailor who has deserted.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant-vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 500 rupees ...	Ditto.
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, or sailor, if the offence be committed in consequence.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

140	Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier.	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
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CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY.

143	Being member of an unlawful assembly...	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
144	Joining an unlawful assembly armed with any deadly weapon.	Ditto	...	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
145	Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, knowing that it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
147	Rioting ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
148	Rioting armed with a deadly weapon ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.
149	If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly shall be guilty of the offence.	According as arrest may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as a warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	...	According as the offence is bailable or not.	...	The same as for the offence ...	High Court or Magistrate. By the Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, engaging, or employing persons to take part in an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	According to the offence committed by the person hired, engaged, or employed.	...	Ditto	...	The same as for a member of such assembly, and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto.
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse.	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.
152	Assaulting or obstructing public servants when suppressing riot, &c.	Ditto	...	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, if rioting be committed.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.
	If not committed ...	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.
154	Owner or occupier of land not giving information of riot, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fine of 1,000 rupees ...	Ditto.

CHAPTER VIII.—OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILLITY—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
155	Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	... Bailable	... Fine	Magistrate.
156	Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it.	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto.	Ditto.
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	.. Ditto	... Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot.	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	Ditto.
	Or to go armed	Ditto	... Warrant.	... Ditto	... Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	... Ditto	... Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER IX.—OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS.

161	Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking a gratification other than legal remuneration in respect of an official act.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	... Bailable	... Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
162	Taking a gratification in order by corrupt or illegal means to influence a public servant.	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	Ditto.
163	Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant.	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
164	Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself.	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
165	Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, from a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by such public servant.	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
166	Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person.	Ditto	... Ditto	... Ditto	... Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

167	Public servant drawing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both, and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto.
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS.

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant. If summons or notice require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
173	Preventing the service or the affixing of any summons or notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation. If summons, &c., require attendance in person, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority. If the order require personal attendance, &c., in a Court of Justice.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
175	Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce or deliver such document.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chap. XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

CHAPTER X.—CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not,	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of Justice.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chap. XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.
176	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
178	Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions of chap. XXXII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or if not committed in a Court, a Magistrate.

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179	Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto
180	Refusing to sign a statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	...	Ditto
181	Knowingly stating to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.	Ditto	...	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	...	High Court or Magistrate.
182	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.	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	...	Magistrate.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto
184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	...	Ditto
185	Bidding by person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorised sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	...	Ditto
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	...	Ditto
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	...	Ditto
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offences, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	...	Ditto
188	Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, if such disobedience causes obstruction or annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	...	Ditto
	If such disobedience causes danger to human life, health or safety, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	...	Ditto
189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him, or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	...	Ditto
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	...	Ditto

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
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CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence in any other case. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence.	Shall not arrest without warrant. Ditto ...	Warrant ... Ditto ...	Bailable ... Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine. Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate. High Court.
195	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for more than seven years.	Ditto ... Ditto ...	Ditto ... Ditto ...	Ditto ... Ditto ...	Death, or as above ... The same as for the offence ...	Ditto. Ditto.
196	Using, in a judicial proceeding, evidence known to be false or fabricated.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	According as the offence of giving such evidence is bailable or not.	The same as for giving or fabricating false evidence.	High Court or Magistrate.
197	Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	The same as for giving false evidence.	Ditto.
198	Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
199	False statement made in any declaration which is by law received as evidence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
200	Using as true any such declaration known to be false.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, if a capital offence.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with less than 10 years' imprisonment.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.

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202	Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform.	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed.	Ditto	...	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
205	False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment, &c., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
207	Claiming property without right, or practising 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.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
208	Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto.
210	Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 7 years, or upwards.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
212	Harbouring an offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with imprisonment for 1 year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, &c., to screen an offender from punishment, if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
214	Gift made to cause restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover moveable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence, without causing apprehension of offender.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
216	Harbouring an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If with imprisonment for one year, and not for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for quarter of the longest term, and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By a Magistrate or by the Court by which the offence is triable.
217	Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

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218	Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture.	Ditto	...	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
219	Public servant in a judicial proceeding making or pronouncing an order, report, verdict or decision which he knows to be contrary to law.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by a person having authority, who knows that he is acting contrary to law.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, with or without fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, with or without fine.	Magistrate.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 14 years, with or without fine.	High Court.
	If under sentence of transportation for life, or imprisonment or penal servitude for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, with or without fine.	Ditto.
	If under sentence of imprisonment for less than 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
223	Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant.	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Ditto	...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
224	Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.	May arrest without warrant.	...	Warrant	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
225	Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of another person, or rescuing him from lawful custody.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If charged with an offence punishable with transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If charged with a capital offence... ..	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine.	High Court.
	If the person is sentenced to transportation for life, or to transportation, penal servitude, or imprisonment for 10 years or upwards.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
	If under sentence of death	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
225A	Escape, or attempt to escape, from custody for failing to furnish security for good behaviour.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XI.—FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE—concluded.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Section.	OFFENCE.	Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	Whether bailable or not.	Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	By what Court triable.
226	Unlawful return from transportation ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, and fine and rigorous imprisonment for 3 years before transportation.	High Court.
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Punishment of original sentence, or, if part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	By the Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Court in which the offence is committed, subject to the provisions contained in Chapter XXXII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate of Police.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

231	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
232	Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
233	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.

234	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting the Queen's coin.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If Queen's coin	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
236	Abetting in India the counterfeiting out of British India of coin.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within British India.	Ditto.
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
238	Import or export of counterfeits of the Queen's coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, &c., the same to any person.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
240	The same with respect to the Queen's coin ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
241	Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or both.	Magistrate.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
243	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
244	Persons employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	High Court.
245	Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
246	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
247	Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of the Queen's coin.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
248	Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
249	Altering appearance of the Queen's coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest with- out warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether hail- able or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
250	Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant...	Not bailable ..	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
251	Delivery of Queen's coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
252	Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
253	Possession of Queen's coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Ditto.
254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of ten times the value of the coin.	Magistrate.
255	Counterfeiting a Government stamp	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
256	Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
257	Making, buying, or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
259	Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	High Court or Magistrate.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
261	Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it with intent to cause wrongful loss to Government.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
262	Using a Government stamp known to have been before used.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
263	Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIII.—OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

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264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure ...	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
266	Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
267	Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS.

269	Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
270	Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine-rule ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
272	Adulterating food or drink for man intended for sale so as to make the same noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for six months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink for man knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
274	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.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
275	Offering for sale, or issuing from a dispensary, any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
276	Knowingly selling, or issuing from a dispensary, any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Fine of 500 rupees	Ditto.

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CHAPTER XIV.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordina- rily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
281	Exhibition of a false light, mark, or buoy	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
283	Causing danger, obstruction, or injury in any public way or line of navigation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, &c.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
286	So dealing with any explosive substance	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
287	So dealing with any machinery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building, over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
289	A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
290	Committing a public nuisance	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees	Ditto.
291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

292	Sale, &c., of obscene books, &c. ...	Ditto ...	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
293	Having in possession obscene book, &c., for sale or exhibition.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
294	... n gs ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
294A	Keeping a lottery-office ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	Publishing proposals relating to lotteries ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Fine of 1,000 rupees ...	Ditto.

CHAPTER XV.—OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION.

295	Destroying, damaging, or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons.	May arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
296	Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
297	Trespassing in a place of worship or sepulture, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing, or making any gesture or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feeling.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY.

Offences affecting life.

302	Murder ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Death, transportation for life and fine	High Court.
303	Murder by a person under sentence of transportation for life.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death ...	Ditto.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, if act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act is done with knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Offences affecting life—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
304A	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
305	Abetment of suicide committed by a child, or insane or delirious person, or an idiot, or a person intoxicated.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Death, or transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
306	Abetting the commission of suicide ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
307	Attempt to murder ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
308	If such act cause hurt to any person ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above ...	Ditto.
308	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
	If such act cause hurt to any person ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
309	Attempt to commit suicide ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year and fine.	Magistrate.
311	Being a thug ...	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life and fine	High Court.

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Of the causing of Miscarriage ; of Injuries to unborn Children ; of the Exposure of Infants ; and of the Concealment of Births.

312	Causing miscarriage ...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
	If the woman be quick with child ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
318	Causing miscarriage without woman's consent...	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
314	Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If act done without woman's consent ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above ...	Ditto.

315	Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
316	Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
317	Exposure of a child under twelve years of age, by parent or person having care of it, with intention of wholly abandoning it.	May arrest without warrant.		Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
318	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Hurt.

323	Voluntarily causing hurt	...	...	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for one year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.	
324	Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt	...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	...	Warrant...	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
328	Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do an illegal act which may facilitate the commission of an offence.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
330	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
331	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information, or to compel restoration of property, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
332	Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—*continued.*

Of Hurt—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
334	Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
335	Causing grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 4 years, or fine of 2,000 rupees, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
336	Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 250 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
337	Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
338	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

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Of wrongful Restraint and wrongful Confinement.

341	Wrongfully restraining any person	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
345	Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto.
346	Wrongful confinement in secret ...	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

Of Criminal Force and Assault.

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation:	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ..	Ditto.
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons ...	Ditto ..	Simple imprisonment for 1 month, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour.

363	Kidnapping ...	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
364	Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

CHAPTER XVI.—OFFENCES AFFECTING THE HUMAN BODY—concluded.

Of Kidnapping, Forcible Abduction, Slavery and forced Labour—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
366	Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, &c.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Ditto.
369	Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave...	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Ditto	Ditto.
371	Habitual dealing in slaves... ..	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for the purpose of prostitution.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purpose.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
374	Unlawful compulsory labour	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate

Of Rape.

376	Rape	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
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Of Unnatural Offences.

377	Unnatural offences	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant...	Not bailable ...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
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CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Of Theft.

379	Theft	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto:
381	Theft by clerk or servant, of property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	High Court or Magistrate.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, in order to the committing such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Extortion.

384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
389	Putting person in fear of accusation of offence punishable with death, transportation for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years, in order to commit extortion.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life	Ditto.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	If the offence be an unnatural offence	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Robbery and Dacoity.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
392	Robbery If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	May arrest without warrant. Ditto ...	Warrant ... Ditto ...	Not bailable ... Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine. Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate. Ditto.
393	Attempt to commit robbery	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person generally concerned in such robbery.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
395	Dacoity	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	High Court.
396	Murder in dacoity	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Death, transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
397	Robbery or dacoity with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for not less than 7 years.	Ditto.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Transportation for life, or as above ...	Ditto.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.

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Of Criminal Misappropriation of Property.

403	Dishonest misappropriation of moveable property, or converting it to one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant... ..	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
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404	Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If by clerk or person employed by deceased ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust.

406	Criminal breach of trust	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant...	...	Not bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.		
407	Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.	
408	Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant ...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.	
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, &c.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of the Receiving of Stolen Property.

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant...	...	Not bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.	
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

Of Cheating.

417	Cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant...	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.	
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.

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CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—*continued.*

Of Cheating—continued.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
419	Cheating by personation	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispositions of Property.

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property, &c., to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant... ..	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing a false statement of consideration.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
424	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.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

Of Mischief.

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426	Mischief... ..	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
427	Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any animal of the value of ten rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, &c., whatever may be its value, or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or navigable channel, and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling, or conveying property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
432	Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage, attended with damage.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
433	Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a light-house or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, &c., a landmark fixed by public authority.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of 100 rupees or upwards.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or a vessel of twenty tons burden.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
438	The mischief described in the last section, when committed by fire or any explosive substance.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
439	Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVII.—OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY—concluded.

Of Mischief—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.	May arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	High Court.

Of Criminal Trespass.

447	Criminal trespass	May arrest without warrant.	Summons	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 500 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.
448	House-trespass	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1,000 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
449	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Transportation for life, or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
450	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with transportation for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
451	House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
452	House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Magistrate.
454	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.

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455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
	If the offence is theft	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 14 years and fine.	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	...	Ditto	...	High Court.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto.
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	...	Ditto	...	Magistrate.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	...	Ditto	...	High Court or Magistrate.

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CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS.

465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court.
466	Forgery of a record of a Court of Justice or of a register of births, &c., kept by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Not bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
467	Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any public security, or to receive any money, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
469	Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto	Ditto	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XVIII.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY-MARKS—*continued.*

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Punishment for forgery	High Court.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Government of India.	May arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto.
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code; or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, &c., knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, &c., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
474	Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.
475	If the document is a valuable security or will ... Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or as above	Ditto.
476	Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
477	Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, &c.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Transportation for life, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.

Of Trade and Property-Marks.

482	Using a false trade or property-mark with intent to deceive or injure any person.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	Bailable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both,	Magistrate.
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483	Counterfeiting a trade or property-mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment for either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
484	Counterfeiting a property-mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, &c., of any property.	Ditto	...	Summons	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	High Court or Magistrate.
485	Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate, or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property or trade-mark.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property or trade-mark.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
487	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, &c.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
488	Making use of any such false mark	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	Ditto.
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing any property-mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XIX.—OF THE CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE.

490	Being bound by contract to render personal service during a voyage or journey, or to convey or guard any property or person, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Summons	...	Bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of 100 rupees, or both.	Magistrate.	
491	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.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, or fine of 200 rupees, or both.	Ditto.
492	Being bound by a contract to render personal service for a certain period at a distant place to which the employee is conveyed at the expense of the employer, and there voluntarily deserting the service or refusing to perform the duty.	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month, or fine of double the expense incurred, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE.

493	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.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant	...	Not bailable	...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	High Court.
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CHAPTER XX.—OF OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE—concluded.

1 Section.	2 OFFENCE.	3 Whether the Police may arrest without warrant or not.	4 Whether a warrant or a summons shall ordinarily issue in the first instance.	5 Whether bailable or not.	6 Punishment under the Indian Penal Code.	7 By what Court triable.
494	Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	High Court.
495	Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto.
496	A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto.
497	Adultery	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.

CHAPTER XXI.—OF DEFAMATION.

500	Defamation	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Simple imprisonment for 2 years, or fine, or both.	High Court or Magistrate.
501	Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.
502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXII.—OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT, AND ANNOYANCE.

504	Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant.	Warrant ...	Bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
505	False statement, rumours, &c., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offences against the public peace.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Not bailable ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto.

506	Criminal intimidation ... If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.	Ditto ... Ditto ...	Ditto ... Ditto ...	Bailable ... Ditto ...	Ditto ... Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine, or both.	Ditto. High Court or Magistrate.
507	Criminal intimidation by anonymous communi- cation or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punish- ment under above section.	Ditto.
508	Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Magistrate.
509	Uttering any word or making any gesture in- tended to insult the modesty of a woman.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine, or both.	Ditto.
510	Appearing in a public place, &c., in a state of in- toxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees, or both.	Ditto.

CHAPTER XXIII.—OF ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES.

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with transportation or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commis- sion of the offence.	According as the offence is one in respect of which the Po- lice may arrest without war- rant or not.	According as the offence is one in respect of which a sum- mons or war- rant shall ordinarily issue.	According as the offence contemplated by the offen- der is bail- able or not.	Transportation or imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term and of the description, provided for the offence, or fine, or both.	By the Court by which the offence at- tempted is triable.
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OFFENCES AGAINST OTHER LAWS.

If punishable with death, transportation, or im- prisonment for seven years or upwards.	May arrest with- out warrant.	Warrant ...	Not bailable	High Court.
If punishable with imprisonment for three years and upwards but less than seven.	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	High Court or Magistrate.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than three years.	Shall not arrest without war- rant.	Summons ...	Bailable ...	.....	Magistrate.
If punishable with fine only ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	.....	Ditto.

SCHEDULE III.

FORMS OF SUMMONS, WARRANTS, BONDS AND
RECOGNIZANCES.

A.

FORM OF SUMMONS (section 47).

To A. B., of

Whereas complaint has this day been made before the undersigned Presidency Magistrate for the Town of that you on the day of 187 at (state shortly the offence complained of) contrary to section of the Indian Penal Code [or of Act No. of 18, as the case may be]: You are hereby required to appear in person [or by advocate, attorney or pleader, as the case may be] on the day of 187, at o'clock in the forenoon [or afternoon] at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present, to answer to the said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law.

Dated the day of

(Signed) C. D.,
Presidency Magistrate.

B.

FORM OF WARRANT OF ARREST (section 56).

To (name and designation of the person who is to execute the warrant).

Whereas of is accused of the offence of (state the offence): You are hereby directed to apprehend the said and produce him at the Court of before such Magistrate as may then be present.

(Signature).

[This warrant may be endorsed as follows:—]

If the said shall give bail, himself in the sum of, with one surety in the sum of (or two sureties each in the sum of), to appear before me on the day of, he may be released.

Dated

(Signature).

C.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTER-
MEDIATE CUSTODY (section 71).

To the officer in charge of the
Whereas of is accused of () you are hereby required to receive the said into your custody and to produce him before by whom [or which] the offence of which he is accused is to be tried [or inquired into] from time to time when so required.

D.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE (section 72).

We A. B. of, C. D. of and E. F. of do hereby bind ourselves jointly and severally that the said A. B. will attend on the day of 187 at the Court of the Presidency Magistrate of and continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the said Magistrate, and will, if required, appear when called upon at the High Court of Judicature at to answer the charge of, and in case of the said A. B. making default herein, we the said A. B., C. D. and E. F. bind ourselves jointly and severally to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(Signature)

Dated the day of 187.

E.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT FOR INTER-
MEDIATE CUSTODY PENDING TRIAL BEFORE THE HIGH
COURT (section 89).

To, the officer in charge of the Jail.

Whereas of is charged with (state the offence in respect of which the prisoner is charged), and has been committed to take his trial before the Court of at

You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody, and to produce him before the said Court when so required.

(Signature.)

(Office and powers.)

Dated

F.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO PROSECUTE OR GIVE
EVIDENCE (section 93).

I, of, do hereby bind myself to appear at, in the Court of, at o'clock on the day of next, and then and there to prosecute (or, as the case may be, to prosecute and give evidence, or to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of against one A. B., and to attend at the said Court from day to day, or as I may be otherwise directed by the presiding officer; and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated

G.

FORM OF WARRANT OF COMMITMENT AFTER
SENTENCE (section 183).To _____, the officer in charge of the
Jail.

Whereas _____ of _____ was convicted before me (*name and official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence, quoting Act and section*) and was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly mentioning its nature and extent*): You are hereby required to receive the said into your custody in the said jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

(Signature.)

Dated the _____ day of _____

H.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE TO KEEP THE PEACE
(section 222).

Whereas, I, A. B., [or we A. B., C. D., etc.], of _____, have been called upon to enter into a bond to keep the peace for the term of _____, I hereby bind myself [or each of us hereby binds himself] not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of my [or any of us] making default therein, I bind myself [or he binds himself] to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of _____ rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated _____

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE
RECOGNIZANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I E. F. of _____ hereby declare myself surety for the above-mentioned A. B., that he shall not commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of _____ rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated _____

I.

FORM OF RECOGNIZANCE FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR
(section 222).

Whereas I, _____, inhabitant of _____, have been called to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty, and to all her subjects, for the term of _____, I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Her Majesty, and to all her subjects during the said term, and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty,

vi.—124 s

her heirs and successor the sum of _____ rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated _____

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND
OF THE PRINCIPAL.

I hereby declare myself surety for the above-said _____, that he shall be of good behaviour to Her Majesty and to all her subjects during the said term; and in case of his making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Her Majesty, her heirs and successors the sum of _____ rupees.

(Signature.)

Dated _____

CHARGES.

(See Section 97).

(I.)—CHARGES WITH ONE HEAD.

(a.) I [*name and office of Magistrate, &c.*], hereby charge you, [*name of accused person*], as follows:—

(b.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, On Penal Code, section _____, at _____, waged war against the Queen, 121. _____ and thereby committed

an offence punishable under section 121 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(c.) And I hereby direct that you be tried by the said Court on the said charge.

[Signature of the Magistrate.]

[To be substituted for (b)].

(2.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____,

On section 124. _____ at _____, with the intention of inducing the Honourable B., Member of the Council of the Governor General of India, to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such Member, assaulted such Member, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 124 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(3.) That you, being a public servant in the _____ Department, directly on section 161. _____ accepted from [*state the name*] for another party [*state the name*] a gratification, other than legal remuneration, as a motive for forbearing to do an official act, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 161 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(4.) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, On section 304. _____ at _____, committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder, causing the death of _____, and thereby committed an offence punishable under section 304 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the High Court.

(5.) That you, on or about the day of ,
 On section 306. at , abetted the com-
 mission of suicide by A.B.,
 a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby
 committed an offence punishable under section 306
 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cogni-
 zance of the High Court.

(6.) That you, on or about the
 On section 325. day of , at
 voluntarily caused
 grievous hurt to , and thereby commit-
 ted an offence punishable under section 325 of the
 Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of
 the High Court.

(7.) That you, on or about the day of
 On section 392. at , com-
 mitted robbery, an offence
 punishable under section 392 of the Indian Penal
 Code, and within the cognizance of the High
 Court.

(8.) That you, on or about the day
 On section 395. of , at
 committed dacoity, an
 offence punishable under section 395 of the Indian
 Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the
 High Court.

(9.) That you, on or about the day
 On section 166. of , at
 did (or omitted to do, as the
case may be) , such conduct
 being contrary to the provisions of Act , section
 , and was known by you to be
 prejudicial to , and thereby com-
 mitted an offence punishable under section 166 of
 the Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance
 of the High Court.

(10.) That you, on or about the
 On section 193. day of
 at , in the course
 of the trial of before
 stated in evidence that “

” which statement you either
 knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be
 true, and thereby committed an offence punishable
 under section 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and
 within the cognizance of the High Court.

[In cases tried by Magistrates, substitute “with-
 in my cognizance,” for “within the cognizance of
 the High Court.” In (c) omit “by the said
 Court.”]

(II).—CHARGES WITH TWO OR MORE HEADS.

(a.) I, [name and office of Magistrate, &c.],
 hereby charge you [name of accused person], as
 follows:—

(b.) *First*.—That you, on or about the day
 of , at , knowing a
 On Penal Code, sections 241 and 242. coin to be counterfeit,
 delivered the same to
 another person, by name A.B., as genuine, and
 thereby committed an offence punishable under
 section 241 of the Indian Penal Code, and within
 the cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day of
 , at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit,
 attempted to induce another person, by name A.B.,
 to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed
 an offence punishable under section 242 of the
 Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance
 of the High Court.

(c.) And I hereby commit you to the said
 Court to be tried on the said charge.

[Signature of the Magistrate.]

For (b) First.—That you, on or about the
 day of , at , com-
 On sections 302 and 304. mitted murder by caus-
 ing the death of , and thereby committed an
 offence punishable under section 302 of the In-
 dian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of
 the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day
 of , at , by causing the death of ,
 committed culpable homicide, and thereby com-
 mitted an offence punishable under section 304
 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the cog-
 nizance of the High Court.

For (b) First.—That you, on or about the
 day of , at , com-
 On sections 379 and 382. mitted theft, and thereby
 committed an offence punishable under section
 379 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the
 cognizance of the High Court.

Secondly.—That you, on or about the day
 of , at , committed theft, having made
 preparation for causing death to a person in order
 to the committing of such theft, and thereby
 committed an offence punishable under section
 382 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the
 cognizance of the High Court.

Thirdly.—That you, on or about the day
 of , at , committed theft, having made
 preparation for causing restraint to a person in
 order to the effecting of your escape after the
 committing of such theft, and thereby committed
 an offence punishable under section 382 of the
 Indian Penal Code, and within the cognizance of
 the High Court.

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the day
 of , at , committed theft, having made
 preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in
 order to the retaining of property taken by such
 theft, and thereby committed an offence punish-
 able under section 382 of the Indian Penal Code,
 and within the cognizance of the High Court.

For (b). That you, on or about the
 day of
 Alternative charges on at , in the
 section 193. course of the inquiry into
 before
 stated in evidence that “

” and that you, on or about the
 day of , at
 in the course of the trial of before
 , stated in evidence that
 “ ,” one of which
 statements you either knew or believed to be
 false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby
 committed an offence punishable under section
 193 of the Indian Penal Code, and within the
 cognizance of the High Court.

In trials before Magistrates, substitute “within
 my cognizance,” for “within the cognizance of
 the High Court;” and omit “by the said Court.”

WHITLEY STOKES,
 Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th June 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in four months :—

No. 6 of 1876.

A Bill to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1871.

For the purpose of amending the Indian Registration Act, 1871; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Preamble.

1. For section seven the following shall be substituted:—

Amendment of Act VIII of 1871, section 7.

“7. The local Government shall establish in every District an office to be styled the Office of the Registrar and in every Sub-District an office or offices to be styled the Office of the Sub-Registrar or the Offices of the Joint Sub-Registrars,

and may amalgamate with any Office of a Registrar any Office of a Sub-Registrar,

and may authorize any Sub-Registrar whose Office has been so amalgamated to exercise and perform all or any of the powers and duties of a Registrar other than the powers conferred by sections sixty-eight and seventy-two.”

2. In section seventeen, after clause (c), the following clause shall be inserted (namely):—

Addition of clause (d) to section 17.

“or (d) to any document merely creating a right to obtain another document which will, when executed, create, declare, assign, limit or extinguish any right, title or interest of the value of one hundred rupees and upwards, to or in immoveable property.”

3. In section eighteen, to clause (7) the words “All such” shall be prefixed, and for the last seven words of the same clause the following words shall be substituted (namely): “and other documents as are not required by section seventeen to be registered.”

Amendment of section 18, clause (7).

4. In section thirty, clause (b), after the word “Town,” the words “and the Registrar of the Labore District” shall be inserted.

Addition to section 30, clause (b).

5. For section thirty-one the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of section 31.

“31. In ordinary cases the presentation or deposit of documents under this Act shall be made only at the office of the officer authorized to accept the same for registration or deposit.

But such officer may on special cause being shown attend at the residence of any person desiring to present a document for registration or to deposit a will, and accept for registration or deposit such document or will.”

Presentation and deposit of documents at private residences.

6. To section thirty-four, paragraph first, the following words shall be added (namely): “under sections twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five and twenty-six;” and in clause two of the same section, after the word “fee,” the following words shall be inserted (namely): “in addition to the fine (if any) payable under section twenty-four.”

7. For sections forty-two, forty-three, forty-four and forty-five the following shall be substituted (namely):—

Amendment of sections 42 to 45.

“42. Any testator may, either personally or by duly authorized agent, deposit with any Registrar his will in a sealed cover superscribed with the name of the testator and that of his agent (if any), and with a statement of the nature of the document.

“43. On receiving such cover, the Registrar, if satisfied, that the person presenting the same for deposit is the testator or his agent, shall transcribe in his Register-Book No. 5 the superscription aforesaid, and shall note in the same book and on the said cover the year, month, day and hour of such presentation and receipt, the names of any persons who may testify to the identity of the testator or his agent, and any legible inscription which may be on the seal of the cover.

The Registrar shall then place and retain the cover in his fireproof box.

“44. If the testator who has deposited such cover wishes to withdraw it, he may apply, either personally or by duly authorized agent, to the Registrar who holds it in deposit; and such Registrar, if he be satisfied that the applicant is actually the testator or his agent, shall deliver the cover accordingly.

“45. If on the death of a testator who has deposited a sealed cover under section forty-two, application be made to the Registrar who holds it in deposit to open the same, and if the Registrar is satisfied that the testator is dead, he shall in the applicant's presence open the cover, and at the applicant's expense cause the contents thereof to be copied into his Book No. 3.”

8. In section forty-six, for the second sentence, the following shall be substituted (namely): “But whenever any such order is made, the Registrar shall, unless the will has already been copied under section forty-five, open the cover and copy the will in his Book No. 3, and shall make a note in such Book that the original has been removed into Court in pursuance of the order aforesaid.”

Amendment of section 46.

9. To section fifty the following words shall be prefixed (namely): “Every document mentioned in clauses (1), (2), (3), and (4) of section seventeen, and.”

Addition to section 50.

10. In section fifty-nine, for the words "the last preceding section," the words "sections fifty-two and fifty-eight" shall be substituted.

Amendment of section 59.

11. In section sixty-four and in the first paragraph of section sixty-five, after the word "document," the words "not testamentary" shall be inserted.

Addition to sections 64 and 65.

12. In section seventy-one, for clause two, the following shall be substituted (namely) :—

Amendment of section 71, clause 2.

"except on the ground—

(a) that the property to which it relates is not situate within his District or Sub-District; or

(b) that he is a Registrar and that the document ought to be registered in the Office of a Sub-Registrar."

13. To section seventy-three the following explanation shall be added (namely) :—

Addition to section 73.

"EXPLANATION.—In this section 'District Court' means the principal civil Court of original jurisdiction within the local limits of which is situate the Office in which the order of refusal was made."

14. In this Act 'section' means section of the said Indian Registration Act, 1871.

'Section' defined.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill is to make in the Registration Act thirteen amendments which the experience of the past five years has shown to be desirable.

Of these, the first is intended to authorize the Local Governments to establish in each Sub-District more Sub-Registrars than one who will exercise concurrent jurisdiction. The absence of such a power has been found inconvenient in the Lower Provinces, and, probably, elsewhere. Power is also expressly given to authorize any Sub-Registrar whose Office has been amalgamated with that of a Registrar to exercise all the powers of a Registrar other than those conferred by sections 68 and 72. Some doubt had arisen whether or no such a power was implied.

The second embodies in section seventeen of the Act the resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department No. 51-1906, dated 10th July 1874. Its effect is to expressly exempt from compulsory registration documents merely creating a right to obtain other documents, which will, when executed, create, &c., rights of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards to immovable property.

The third is intended to make it clear that section 18, clause (7), is not to encroach upon the provisions of section 17.

The fourth places the Registrar of the Lahore District on the same footing, as regards documents relating to land situate in any part of British India, as the Registrars of Districts, including the Presidency Towns. This change has been made on the recommendation of the Local Government.

The fifth simply amends the drafting of section 31 of the Act.

The sixth expresses distinctly two of the intentions of the legislature in framing sections 34 of the Act, *viz.*, that the time allowed for presentation is the time allowed under the first four sections of Part IV., *i. e.*, not merely the time (four months) ordinarily allowed, but also any extension of that period allowed under sections 24, 25, 26, and that, not only the fine mentioned in section 34, but the fines, if any, payable under section 24, must be paid in case of delay in appearing before the Registrar.

The seventh amends the drafting of sections 42 and 43, and expressly confines, in accordance with the intention of the framers of Act VIII of 1871, sections 44 and 45 to cases in which the testator himself, as distinguished from a depositing agent, desires to withdraw the deposit, or has died.

The eighth exempts the Registrar from the duty of copying a will under section 46 when it has already been copied under section 45; and when he has to copy a will, expressly empowers him to open the sealed cover in which it is preserved.

The ninth is an amendment of section 50, and is intended to supply a defect which has already given rise to fraudulent practices. That section now provides that registered documents relating to land, of which the registration is optional, shall take effect against unregistered documents. But it makes no such provision as to documents of which the registration is compulsory and which have accordingly been registered. Deeds coming under section 18 of the Act, whether registered or not, take effect against deeds registered under section 17, according to date of execution. The result is that, although a registered deed creating a right of the value of Rs. 99 to land cannot be defeated by an unregistered deed, a registered deed creating a similar right worth Rs. 101 may be defeated by an antedated unregistered deed creating a right worth anything under Rs. 100. The mischief feared is an extensive fabrication of falsely dated deeds purporting to create rights of small value in order to defeat deeds creating rights of large value. The remedy which the Bill proposes is to make documents registered under section 17 take effect against unregistered documents.

The tenth amendment is in section 59. That section now provides only for dating and signing endorsements made under section 58. It is desirable to make a similar provision for endorsements made under section 52.

The eleventh amendment consists in expressly excluding wills and codicils from sections 64 and 65.

The twelfth amendment effects a slight, but desirable, amendment in the drafting of section 71.

The thirteenth and last amendment clears up a doubt which has been raised as to the meaning in section 72 of the expression "District Court."

SIMLA ;
The 5th June 1876. }

A. HOBHOUSE.

WHITLEY STOKES,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th June 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in six weeks.

No. 7 of 1876.

THE SINDH INCUMBERED
ESTATES BILL, 1876.

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*A Bill to relieve from Incumbrances the Estates of
Jágirdárs and Zamindárs in Sindh.*

Whereas many Jágirdárs and Zamindárs in
Sindh are in debt, and
their immoveable prop-
erty is subject to mortgages, charges and liens; and
whereas it is expedient to provide for their relief
in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby
enacted as follows:—

I.—PRELIMINARY.

Short title. I. This Act may be call-
ed "The Sindh Incum-
bered Estates Act, 1876."
Commencement. And it shall come into
force on the passing
thereof.

Interpretation-clause. 2. In this Act—
'Jágír-land' includes also a share held here-
ditarily of the revenues of
"Jágír-land." a Government village, but
does not include *siri* or *mámul* or garden-grants:

"Jágirdár" means a person who was in posses-
sion of jágír-land in Sindh
"Jágirdár." on the seventeenth day
of February 1843, and has since been in posses-
sion of the same land or of a portion thereof, or of
other jágír-land assigned by the British Govern-
ment in lieu thereof, and who holds a sanad
granted under the authority of the said Govern-
ment confirming his title.

For the purposes of this definition the posses-
sion of any person from whom jágír-land has
descended by way of inheritance shall be deemed
to be the possession of the person to whom such
land has so descended:

"Zamindár" means a person holding lands in Sindh on the aggregate of which he has paid, direct to the Government, on account of land-revenue for any one of the five revenue years next before the passing of this Act, a sum not less than three hundred rupees :

"Commissioner." "Commissioner" means the Commissioner in Sindh.

II.—OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

3. At any time within twelve months after Application for the passing of this Act, benefit of this Act. any jágirdár or zamindár,

or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such jágirdár or zamindár if he then died intestate,

may apply, in writing, to the Commissioner, stating that such jágirdár or zamindár is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities, other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

When any jágirdár, zamindár or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

4. When any such application is made by or Order to inquire. on behalf of a jágirdár, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an inquiry to be made as aforesaid.

5. When an inquiry has been directed under section four, the applicant shall within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner submit to the officer appointed to make such inquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer subject to his control, may require.

If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person

shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

6. The officer so appointed, after making such inquiry as he thinks necessary, shall submit a report of his proceedings to the Commissioner.

On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may (a) direct a further inquiry, or (b) dismiss the application, or (c), by order published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the Manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debt, in manner hereinafter provided.

III.—OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

7. Such order (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date.

The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

8. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue :

First, all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section seven shall be stayed ; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of such debts and liabilities shall be suspended ;

Secondly, so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities ;

Thirdly, so long as the management continues the debtor shall be incompetent

(a) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

(b) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

(c) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom :

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the Manager from letting and the debtor from taking the whole or

any part of such property on such terms consistent with this Act, as may be agreed upon between the parties;

Fourthly, so long as the management continues, no person other than the Manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

9. The Manager shall, during the management, receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management.

and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a *jágirdár* or *zamindár*, as the case may be, all the powers possessed by a Collector, under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of land-revenue due to Government.

In the event of any dispute arising as to the liability of any person to pay any such rent or profit, or as to the amount thereof, the decision of the Manager shall be binding until set aside by a competent Court.

10. From the sums received or recovered under section nine, the Manager shall pay

First, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the Government Revenue, &c., time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management,

Secondly, the rent (if any) due to the *jágirdár* or other superior holder, rent due to superior holder, in respect of the said property;

Thirdly, such periodical allowance as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family,

Fourthly, the cost of such repairs and improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and

Fifthly, the costs of the management.

The residue shall be retained by the Manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section seven other than those so due or incurred to Government.

11. At any time after the management has commenced the Manager may demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding three years to take effect in possession, so as there be reserved the best yearly rent that can be reasonably gotten without taking anything in the nature of a fine.

IV.—PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the Manager shall publish in the *Sindh Official Gazette* a notice in English and Sindhi, calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor, or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such Manager within six months from the date of the publication.

He shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the Mukhtif-*árkars'* *kachahrís* in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

13. Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the Manager along with the claim.

If the document be an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the Manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The Manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the Manager, along with the claim, the Manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the Manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section twenty-one, be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged:

Provided that, when proof is made to the Manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section twelve, the Manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

15. The Manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections twelve and fourteen, and shall in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) due to the several claimants.

16. No claim shall be allowed which was barred by the law of limitation when the order of management was published.

Time-barred claims not to be allowed.

17. If on any inquiry under section fifteen it appears that, having regard to the principal amount of the debt or liability as originally incurred, and to all the circumstances of the case, the amount from time to time debited to the debtor on account of interest, though debited in accordance with the agreement between the parties, is unconscionably large, the Manager may re-open the account as far back as he deems fit, and allow for interest to the date of his decision only such amount as to him may seem fair and reasonable.

18. An appeal against any decision or order under section fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, or seventeen shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

Appeal.

There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

19. When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the Manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) showing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Every such scheme shall further provide (a) for the continuance of the payments to be made by the Manager under section ten, (b) for the order in which such debts and liabilities shall be paid and discharged, and (c) for the rate of interest (if any) on the aggregate amount finally awarded under this Part in respect of each claim from the date of the final decision on such claim to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

And such scheme may further provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of scheme.

20. The Commissioner may—

(a) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the Manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(b) sanction any liquidation-scheme, or any revised liquidation-scheme, submitted to him either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient,

21. At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section twenty, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

On the date so fixed—

(a) the management shall terminate;

(b) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment thereof, subject to any leases made under section eleven;

(c) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property retained under the last clause of section ten shall be paid to him; and

(d) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section eight, and the debts and liabilities barred by section fourteen, shall revive.

In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

V. OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-Scheme.

22. On the sanction of the liquidation-scheme by the Commissioner—

1st, all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section eight shall be for ever barred, and

2nd, every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the Manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Part IV of this Act in respect of such debt or liability.

23. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the Manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing, require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

If such incumbrancer refuse or neglect to obey such order, the Manager may, without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive under the liquidation-scheme the amount (if any) awarded to him under Part IV of this Act.

24. If the property under management or any part thereof be in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, the Manager, with the

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

Power to relinquish management.

sanction of the Commissioner, may inquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was given; and if such consideration appear to him insufficient, may by order, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the Manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

25. Subject to the rules made under section thirty-one, the Manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions as may be agreed upon.

26. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the Manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme,

(a) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management; or

(b) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the Manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient:

Provided that no property shall be sold under this section without the previous consent of the owner thereof, and of the person or persons being of full age who would be his heir or heirs if he then died intestate.

27. The Manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act, shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

28. When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme have been paid and discharged, the Manager shall publish in the *Sindh Official Gazette* a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management.

On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the Manager under the power conferred by section twenty-six, but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the Manager under the powers conferred by sections eleven, twenty-five, and twenty-six.

29. If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided,

1st, the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

2ndly, any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by clauses (b) and (c) of section eight; and

3rdly, no Civil Court in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management for or in respect of any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his succession.

30. When a jágirdár or zamindár has been restored under section twenty-eight to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made by such jágirdár or zamindár, shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

VI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

31. The Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(a) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(b) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(c) for the guidance of officers inquiring into and determining on claims under Part IV. of this Act; and in particular as to the allowance of interest, and the order of paying debts and liabilities;

(d) to provide for the exercise by any officer conducting an inquiry under this Act of any power exercised by a Civil Court in the trial of suits;

(e) for investing any moneys received or raised by the Manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(f) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

Such rules shall be published in the *Sindh Official Gazette*, and when so published shall have the force of law.

32. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may suspend or remove any Manager and may appoint any officer in the stead of any Manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former Manager shall become vested in the new Manager.

Every such new Manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

33. Every Manager appointed under this Act, shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Managers to be public servants.

34. Every investigation conducted by the Manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

35. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of any thing done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Bar of suits.

36. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Sindh having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act, from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Sindh in respect of certain suits.

all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The object of this Bill, which has been prepared at the desire of the Local Government, is to provide for the relief of certain Jâgirdârs and Zamîndârs in Sindh, whose estates are heavily encumbered. The Bill closely resembles the measures which have been passed of late years for the relief of the Tâlukdârs of Oudh, the Thâkurs of Broach, and the landholders of Chutiâ Nâgpur, and the reasons for introducing it are substantially the same as the reasons which led to those enactments.

As the Bill purports to bar certain suits throughout British India, the Bombay legislature is incompetent to pass it.

SIMLA;
The 22nd June 1876. }

T. C. HOPE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th June 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month:—

No. 8 of 1876.

A Bill to amend the law relating to the transfer of Bombay Municipal Debentures.

Whereas under the Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay were empowered to mortgage for the purposes therein mentioned the rates and taxes imposed and levied under that Act:

And whereas by section 255 of the same Act it was enacted that any person entitled to any such mortgage might transfer his right and interest therein to any other person, and that every such transfer should be by deed duly stamped, wherein the consideration should be truly stated, and that every such transfer might be according to the form in Schedule K to the said Act annexed or to the like effect:

And whereas in exercise of the said power divers mortgages of the said rates and taxes have been made, and the mortgages have purported to transfer their mortgages to other persons, but such transfers have been by simple endorsement and not by deed duly stamped:

And whereas it is expedient to provide that such transfers may hereafter be made by endorsement, and to confirm the said transfers heretofore made, and to exempt the parties thereto from the penalties which they have incurred by reason of their failure to comply with the provisions of the said section and of the law relating to stamp duties for the time being in force;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. Every mortgage of rates and taxes, authorized to be made under the said Bombay Municipal Act of 1865, shall be transferable by endorsement on the instru-

Transfers of Bombay Municipal debentures to be by endorsement and free from stamp-duty.

ment of mortgage, and no such endorsement shall be chargeable with any stamp-duty.

2. Every transfer of any such mortgage heretofore made by endorsement shall be, and be deemed to have been, as valid as if this Act had been in force at the date of such transfer; and no stamp-duty shall be, or be deemed to have been, chargeable in respect of any such transfer; and no penalty shall be deemed to have been incurred by reason of any failure to comply with the provisions of the said section 255 or of the law relating to stamp-duties for the time being in force.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

Under the power conferred by the Bombay Municipal Act (Bombay Act No. II. of 1865), numerous mortgages (generally called Municipal Debentures) were made of the rates and taxes imposed and levied under that Act. The mortgagees in many, if not in all, instances have purported to transfer their interests to other persons. In so doing, however, the directions contained in section 255 of that Act, that every such transfer should be "by deed duly stamped, wherein the consideration shall be truly stated," have been unintentionally disregarded, and the transfers have been made by simple unstamped endorsement.

The objects of this Bill, which has been prepared at the request of the Local Government, are, first, to assimilate in Bombay the law as to the transfer of Municipal debentures to that which prevails in the other Presidency Town under Bengal Act IV of 1876, section 335, and Madras Act IX of 1867, section 98, and, secondly, to validate the transfers which have already been made of the Bombay Municipal debentures, and to relieve the parties thereto from the penalties which they have incurred from their neglect of the requirements of the Stamp Act.

SIMLA;
16th June 1876. }

T. C. HOPE.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 29th June 1876, and was referred to a Select Committee with instructions to make their report thereon in a month,

No. 9 of 1876.

A Bill to amend the Stage Carriages Act.

Whereas Act No. XVI of 1861 (*for licensing and regulating Stage Carriages*) does not apply

Preamble. to carriages drawn by camels or oxen, and it is expedient to render it applicable to such carriages; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. For the third sentence of section 21 of the said Act, the following shall be substituted (that is to say):

Amendment of Act XVI. of 1861, s. 21.

“The term ‘horse’ shall include ponies, mules, camels, and oxen.”

2. The said Act, as amended by this Act, applies to the whole of British India, but not so as to supersede or contravene the provisions of any local law dealing with the same subject.

Local extent of Act XVI. of 1861.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces has recently called the attention of the Government of India to the necessity of bringing conveyances drawn by camels within the scope of the Stage Carriages Act of 1861. The primary object of the present Bill is to make this amendment; and the opportunity has been taken to render the Act applicable also to carriages drawn by oxen, and to declare it to be in force throughout British India.

SIMLA;
The 22nd June 1876. }

E. C. BAYLEY.

WHITLEY STOKES,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.