

**182.** Whoever gives to any public servant any information which he knows or believes to be false, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, such public servant—

False information, with intent to cause public servant to use his lawful power to the injury of another person.

(a) to do or omit anything which such public servant ought not to do or omit if the true state of facts respecting which such information is given were known by him, or

(b) to use the lawful power of such public servant to the injury or annoyance of any person,

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred dollars, or with both.

*Illustrations.*

(a) *A* informs a Magistrate that *Z*, a police officer subordinate to such Magistrate, has been guilty of neglect of duty or misconduct, knowing such information to be false, or knowing it to be likely that the information will cause the Magistrate to dismiss *Z*: *A* has committed the offence defined in this section.

(b) *A* falsely informs a public servant that *Z* has contraband salt in a secret place knowing such information to be false, and knowing that it is likely that the consequence of the information will be a search of *Z*'s premises attended with annoyance to *Z*: *A* has committed the offence defined in this section.

(c) *A* falsely informs a policeman that he has been assaulted and robbed in the neighbourhood of a particular village. He does not mention the name of any person as one of his assailants, but knows it to be likely that, in consequence of this information, the police will make inquiries and institute searches in the village to the annoyance of the villagers or some of them: *A* has committed an offence under this section.

**183.** Whoever offers any resistance to the taking of any property by the lawful authority of any public servant, knowing or having reason to believe that he is such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred dollars, or with both.

Resistance to the taking of property by lawful authority of public servant.

**184.** Whoever intentionally obstructs any sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of

Obstructing sale of property offered for

sale by  
authority  
of public  
servant.

either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty dollars, or with both.

Illegal pur-  
chase or bid  
for property  
offered for  
sale by  
authority  
of public  
servant.

**185.** Whoever, at any sale of property held by the lawful authority of a public servant as such, purchases or bids for any property on account of any person, whether himself or any other, whom he knows to be under a legal incapacity to purchase that property at that sale, or bids for such property not intending to perform the obligations under which he lays himself by such bidding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred dollars, or with both.

Obstructing  
public  
servant in  
discharge  
of public  
functions.

**186.** Whoever voluntarily obstructs any public servant in the discharge of his public functions shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty dollars, or with both.

Omission to  
assist public  
servant when  
bound by  
law to give  
assistance.

**187.** Whoever, being bound by law to render or furnish assistance to any public servant in the execution of his public duty, intentionally omits to give such assistance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred dollars, or with both; and, if such assistance be demanded of him by a public servant legally competent to make such demand for the purposes of executing any process lawfully issued by a Court of Justice, or of preventing the commission of an offence, or of suppressing a riot or affray, or of apprehending a person charged with or guilty of an offence, or of having escaped from lawful custody, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred dollars, or with both.

Disobedience  
to order duly  
promulgated  
by public  
servant.

**188.** Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under

his management, disobeys such direction, shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance, or injury to any persons lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred dollars, or with both; and if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human life, health, or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred dollars, or with both.

*Explanation.*—It is not necessary that the offender should intend to produce harm, or contemplate his disobedience as likely to produce harm. It is sufficient that he knows of the order which he disobeys, and that his disobedience produces or is likely to produce harm.

*Illustration.*

An order is promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, directing that a religious procession shall not pass down a certain street. A knowingly disobeys the order, and thereby causes danger of riot. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

**189.** Whoever holds out any threat of injury to any public servant, or to any person in whom he believes that public servant to be interested, for the purpose of inducing that public servant to do any act, or to forbear or delay to do any act, connected with the exercise of the public functions of such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Threat of injury to public servant.

**190.** Whoever holds out any threat of injury to any person for the purpose of inducing that person to refrain or desist from making a legal application for protection against any injury to any public servant legally empowered as such to give such protection, or to cause such protection to be given, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Threat of injury to induce person to refrain from applying for protection to public servant.

## Chapter XI.

FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST  
PUBLIC JUSTICE.Giving false  
evidence.

**191.** Whoever, being legally bound by an oath, or by any express provision of law, to state the truth, or being bound by law to make a declaration upon any subject, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, is said to give false evidence.

*Explanation 1.*—A statement is within the meaning of this section, whether it is made verbally or otherwise.

*Explanation 2.*—A false statement as to the belief of the person attesting is within the meaning of this section, and a person may be guilty of giving false evidence by stating that he believes a thing which he does not believe, as well as by stating that he knows a thing which he does not know.

*Illustrations.*

(a) *A*, in support of a just claim which *B* has against *Z* for one thousand dollars falsely swears on a trial that he heard *Z* admit the justice of *B*'s claim: *A* has given false evidence.

(b) *A*, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of *Z* when he does not believe it to be the handwriting of *Z*: Here *A* states that which he knows to be false, and therefore gives false evidence.

(c) *A*, knowing the general character of *Z*'s handwriting, states that he believes a certain signature to be the handwriting of *Z*, *A*, in good faith, believing it to be so: Here *A*'s statement is merely as to his belief, and is true as to his belief, and therefore although the signature may not be the handwriting of *Z*, *A* has not given false evidence.

(d) *A*, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he knows that *Z* was at a particular place on a particular day, not knowing anything upon the subject: *A* gives false evidence whether *Z* was at that place on the day named or not.

(e) *A*, an interpreter or translator, gives or certifies as a true interpretation or translation of a statement or document which he is bound by oath to interpret or translate truly, that which is not, and which he does not believe to be, a true interpretation or translation: *A* has given false evidence.

Fabricating  
false  
evidence.

**192.** Whoever causes any circumstance to exist, or makes any false entry in any book or record or makes any document containing a false statement, intending that such circumstance, false entry, or false statement may

appear in evidence in a judicial proceeding, or in a proceeding taken by law before a public servant as such, or before an arbitrator, and that such circumstance, false entry, or false statement, so appearing in evidence, may cause any person, who, in such proceeding, is to form an opinion upon the evidence, to entertain an erroneous opinion touching any point material to the result of such proceeding, is said to "fabricate false evidence."

*Illustrations.*

(a) *A* puts jewels into a box belonging to *Z*, with the intention that they may be found in that box and that this circumstance may cause *Z* to be convicted of theft: *A* has fabricated false evidence.

(b) *A* makes a false entry in his shop-book for the purpose of using it as corroborative evidence in a Court of Justice: *A* has fabricated false evidence.

(c) *A*, with the intention of causing *Z* to be convicted of a criminal conspiracy, writes a letter in imitation of *Z*'s handwriting, purporting to be addressed to an accomplice in such criminal conspiracy, and puts the letter in a place which he knows that the officers of the police are likely to search: *A* has fabricated false evidence.

**193.** Whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any stage of a judicial proceeding, or fabricates false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and whoever intentionally gives or fabricates false evidence in any other case, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Punishment  
for false  
evidence.

*Explanation 1.*—A trial before a Court-martial is a judicial proceeding.

*Explanation 2.*—An investigation directed by law preliminary to a proceeding before a Court of Justice, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a Court of Justice.

*Illustration.*

*A*, in an inquiry before a Magistrate for the purpose of ascertaining whether *Z* ought to be committed for trial, makes on oath a statement which he knows to be false. As this inquiry is a stage of a judicial proceeding, *A* has given false evidence.

*Explanation 3.*—An investigation directed by a Court of Justice according to law, and conducted under the authority of a Court of Justice, is a stage of a judicial proceeding, though that investigation may not take place before a Court of Justice.

*Illustration.*

*A*, in an inquiry before an officer deputed by a Court of Justice to ascertain on the spot the boundaries of land, makes on oath a statement which he knows to be false. As this inquiry is a stage of a judicial proceeding, *A* has given false evidence.

Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of capital offence.

**194.** Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any person to be convicted of an offence which is capital by this Code or by the law of England shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to fifteen years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if an innocent person be convicted in consequence of such false evidence, the person who gives such false evidence shall be punished either with death or the punishment hereinbefore described.

Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of offence punishable with imprisonment.

**195.** Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause any person to be convicted of an offence which by this Code or by the law of England is not capital, but punishable with imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, shall be punished as a person convicted of that offence would be liable to be punished.

*Illustration.*

*A* gives false evidence before a Court of Justice, intending thereby to cause *Z* to be convicted of gang-robbery. The punishment of gang-robbery is rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to fifteen years, with or without fine. *A*, therefore, is liable to such imprisonment, with or without fine.

Using evidence known to be false.

**196.** Whoever corruptly uses, or attempts to use, as true or genuine evidence, any evidence which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave or fabricated false evidence.

Issuing or signing false certificate.

**197.** Whoever issues or signs any certificate required by law to be given or signed, or relating to any fact of

which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence, knowing or believing that such certificate is false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

**198.** Whoever corruptly uses, or attempts to use, any such certificate as a true certificate knowing the same to be false in any material point shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

Using as true a certificate known to be false.

**199.** Whoever, in any declaration made or subscribed by him, which declaration any Court of Justice, or any public servant or other person, is bound or authorized by law to receive as evidence of any fact, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, touching any point material to the object for which the declaration is made or used, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

False statement made in declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.

**200.** Whoever corruptly uses, or attempts to use, as true, any such declaration, knowing the same to be false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

Using as true such declaration, knowing it to be false.

*Explanation.*—A declaration which is inadmissible merely upon the ground of some informality is a declaration within the meaning of sections 199 and 200.

**201.** Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, causes any evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, or with that intention gives any information respecting the offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall, if the offence which he knows or believes to have been committed is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years or over, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine, and if the offence is

Causing disappearance of evidence of offence or giving false information to screen offender.

punishable with imprisonment for any term not extending to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of the imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

*Illustration.*

*A*, knowing that *B* has murdered *Z*, assists *B* to hide the body with the intention of screening *B* from punishment. *A* is liable to imprisonment of either description for seven years, and also to fine.

Intentional omission to give information of offence by person bound to inform.

**202.** Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, intentionally omits to give any information respecting that offence which he is legally bound to give, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Giving false information respecting an offence committed.

**203.** Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, gives any information respecting that offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

*Explanation.*—In sections 201 and 202 and in this section the word “offence” includes any act committed at any place out of the State which, if committed in the State, would be punishable under any of the following sections, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460.

Destruction of document to prevent its production as evidence.

**204.** Whoever secretes or destroys any document which he may be lawfully compelled to produce as evidence in a Court of Justice, or in any proceeding lawfully held before a public servant as such, or obliterates or renders illegible the whole or any part of such document with the intention of preventing the same from being produced or used as evidence before such Court or public servant as aforesaid, or after he shall have been lawfully summoned or required to produce the same for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.



**205.** Whoever falsely personates another, and, in such assumed character, makes any admission or statement, or confesses judgment, or causes any process to be issued, or becomes bail or security, or does any other act in any suit or criminal prosecution shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

False personation for purpose of act or proceeding in suit or prosecution.

**206.** Whoever fraudulently removes, conceals, transfers, or delivers to any person any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest from being taken as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced, by a Court of Justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court of Justice in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution.

**207.** Whoever fraudulently accepts, receives, or claims any property or any interest therein, knowing that he has no right or rightful claim to such property or interest, or practises any deception touching any right to any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced, by a Court of Justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court of Justice in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Fraudulent claim to property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution.

**208.** Whoever fraudulently causes or suffers a decree or order to be passed against him at the suit of any person for a sum not due, or for a larger sum than is due to such person or for any property or interest in property to which such person is not entitled, or fraudulently causes or suffers a decree or order to be executed against him after it has been satisfied, or for anything in respect of which it has

Fraudulently suffering decree for sum not due.

been satisfied shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

*Illustration.*

*A* institutes a suit against *Z*. *Z*, knowing that *A* is likely to obtain a decree against him, fraudulently suffers a judgment to pass against him for a larger amount at the suit of *B*, who has no just claim against him, in order that *B*, either on his own account or for the benefit of *Z*, may share in the proceeds of any sale of *Z*'s property which may be made under *A*'s decree. *Z* has committed an offence under this section.

Dishonestly  
making false  
claim in  
Court.

**209.** Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly, or with intent to injure or annoy any person, makes in a Court of Justice any claim which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Fraudulently  
obtaining  
decree for  
sum not due.

**210.** Whoever fraudulently obtains a decree or order against any person for a sum not due, or for a larger sum than is due, or for any property or interest in property to which he is not entitled, or fraudulently causes a decree or order to be executed against any person after it has been satisfied, or for anything in respect of which it has been satisfied, or fraudulently suffers or permits any such act to be done in his name, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

False charge  
of offence  
made with  
intent to  
injure.

**211.** Whoever with intent to cause injury to any person, institutes, or causes to be instituted, any criminal proceeding against that person, or falsely charges any person with having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding or charge against that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both, and, if such criminal proceeding be instituted on a false charge of an offence punishable with death, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**212.** (1) Whenever an offence has been committed, who-  
ever harbours or conceals a person whom he knows or has  
reason to believe to be the offender with the intention of  
screening him from legal punishment, shall, if the offence  
is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment  
of either description for a term which may extend to five  
years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence  
is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten  
years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either  
description for a term which may extend to three years,  
and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence is punish-  
able with imprisonment which may extend to one year and  
not to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of  
the description provided for the offence for a term which  
may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of impris-  
onment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

Harbouring  
offender.

(2) " Offence " in this section includes any act com-  
mitted at any place out of the State, which, if committed  
in the State, would be punishable under any of the following  
sections, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396,  
397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460;  
and every such act shall, for the purposes of this section,  
be deemed to be punishable as if the accused person had  
been guilty of it in the State.

**213.** Whoever accepts or attempts to obtain, or agrees  
to accept, any gratification for himself or any other person,  
or any restitution of property to himself or any other  
person, in consideration of his concealing an offence, or of  
his screening any person from legal punishment for any  
offence, or of his not proceeding against any person for the  
purpose of bringing him to legal punishment, shall, if the  
offence is punishable with death, be punished with impris-  
onment of either description for a term which may extend to  
seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and, if the offence  
is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to  
ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either  
description for a term which may extend to three years,  
and shall also be liable to fine; and, if the offence is punish-  
able with imprisonment not extending to ten years, shall  
be punished with imprisonment of the description provided  
for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth

Taking gift,  
etc., to  
screen an  
offender  
from  
punishment.

part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender.

**214.** Whoever gives or causes, or offers or agrees to give or cause, any gratification to any person, or to restore, or cause the restoration of, any property to any person, in consideration of that person's concealing an offence, or of his screening any person from legal punishment for any offence, or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment, shall, if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and, if the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment not extending to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

*Exception.*—The provisions of sections 213 and 214 do not extend to any case in which the offence may lawfully be compounded.

Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, etc.

**215.** Whoever takes or agrees or consents to take any gratification under pretence or on account of helping any person to recover any movable property of which he shall have been deprived by any offence punishable under this Code, shall, unless he uses all means in his power to cause the offender to be apprehended and convicted of the offence, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Harbouring offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered.

**216.** (1) Whenever any person convicted of or charged with an offence, being in lawful custody for that offence, escapes from such custody, or whenever a public servant, in the exercise of the lawful powers of such public servant, orders a certain person to be apprehended for an offence, whoever, knowing of such escape or order for apprehension, harbours or conceals that person with the intention of

preventing him from being apprehended, shall be punished in the manner following, that is to say—

(a) if the offence for which the person was in custody or is ordered to be apprehended is punishable with death, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

(b) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for ten years, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, with or without fine; and

(c) if the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year and not to ten years, he shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of the imprisonment provided for such offence, or with fine, or with both.

(2) "Offence" in this section includes also any act or omission of which a person is alleged to have been guilty out of the State, which, if he had been guilty of it in the State, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition, or under the Fugitive Offenders Enactment (*Chapter 9*), or otherwise, liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in the State; and every such act or omission shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be punishable as if the accused person had been guilty of it in the State.

*Exception.*—This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour or concealment is by the husband or wife of the person to be apprehended.

**216A.** Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that any persons are about to commit, or have recently committed, robbery or gang-robbery, harbours them or any of them with the intention of facilitating the commission of such robbery or gang-robbery, or of screening them or any of them from punishment shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Penalty for  
harbouring  
robbers or  
gang-  
robbers.

*Explanation.*—For the purposes of this section, it is immaterial whether the robbery or gang-robbery is intended to be committed, or has been committed, within or without the State.

*Exception.*—This provision does not extend to the case in which the harbour is by the husband or wife of the offender.

Definition of  
"harbour"  
in sections  
212, 216, and  
216A.

**216B.** In sections 212, 216, and 216A, the word "harbour" includes the supplying a person with shelter, food, drink, money, clothes, arms, ammunition, or means of conveyance, or the assisting a person in any way to evade apprehension.

Public  
servant  
disobeying  
direction of  
law with  
intent to  
save person  
from punish-  
ment or pro-  
perty from  
forfeiture.

**217.** Whoever, being a public servant, knowingly disobeys any direction of the law as to the way in which he is to conduct himself as such public servant, intending thereby to save, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby save any person from legal punishment, or subject him to a less punishment than that to which he is liable, or with intent to save, knowing that he is likely thereby to save, any property from forfeiture or any charge to which it is liable by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Public ser-  
vant framing  
incorrect  
record or  
writing with  
intent to  
save person  
from punish-  
ment or pro-  
perty from  
forfeiture.

**218.** Whoever, being a public servant, and being, as such public servant, charged with the preparation of any record or other writing, frames that record or writing in a manner which he knows to be incorrect, with intent to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause loss or injury to the public or to any person, or with intent thereby to save, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby save any person from legal punishment, or with intent to save, or knowing that he is likely thereby to save any property from forfeiture or other charge to which it is liable by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Public  
servant in  
judicial  
proceeding  
corruptly  
making  
report, etc.,  
contrary  
to law.

**219.** Whoever, being a public servant, corruptly or maliciously makes or pronounces in any stage of a judicial proceeding, any report, order, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

220. Whoever, being in any office which gives him legal authority to commit persons for trial or to confinement, or to keep persons in confinement, corruptly or maliciously commits any person for trial or to confinement, or keeps any person in confinement, in the exercise of that authority, knowing that in so doing he is acting contrary to law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Commitment for trial or confinement by person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.

221. Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to apprehend or to keep in confinement any person charged with or liable to be apprehended for an offence, intentionally omits to apprehend such person, or intentionally suffers such person to escape, or intentionally aids such person in escaping, or attempting to escape, from such confinement, shall be punished as follows, that is to say—

Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of public servant bound to apprehend.

(a) with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with death; or

(b) with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years; or

(c) with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term less than ten years.

222. Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant, to apprehend, or to keep in confinement, any person under sentence of a Court of Justice for any offence, or lawfully committed to custody, intentionally omits to apprehend such person, or intentionally suffers such person to escape, or intentionally aids such person

Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of public servant bound to apprehend

person under sentence or lawfully committed.

in escaping or attempting to escape from such confinement, shall be punished as follows, that is to say—

(a) with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fifteen years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is under sentence of death; or

(b) with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is subject by a sentence of a Court of Justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such sentence, to imprisonment for a term of ten years or upwards; or

(c) with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is subject, by a sentence of a Court of Justice, to imprisonment for a term not extending to ten years, or if the person was lawfully committed to custody.

Escape from confinement or custody negligently suffered by public servant.

**223.** Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to keep in confinement any person charged with or convicted of any offence or lawfully committed to custody, negligently suffers such person to escape from confinement, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Resistance, etc., to lawful apprehension: escape from custody.

**224.** Whoever intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself for any offence with which he is charged, or of which he has been convicted, or escapes, or attempts to escape, from any custody in which he is lawfully detained for any such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

*Explanation.*—The punishment in this section is in addition to the punishment for which the person to be apprehended or detained in custody was liable for the offence with which he was charged, or of which he was convicted.

Resistance or obstruction to lawful

**225.** Whoever intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of any other



person for an offence, or rescues, or attempts to rescue, any other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained for an offence—

apprehension of another person.

(a) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; or

(b) if the person to be apprehended, or the person rescued or attempted to be rescued, is charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; or

(c) if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; or

(d) if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is liable, under the sentence of a Court of Justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such a sentence, to imprisonment for a term of ten years or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; or

(e) if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is under sentence of death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding fifteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.

225A. Whoever, being a public servant legally bound as such public servant to apprehend, or to keep in confinement, any person in any case not provided for in sections 221, 222 or 223, or in any other law for the time being in force, omits to apprehend that person or suffers him to escape from confinement shall be punished—

Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant in cases not otherwise provided for.

(a) if he does so intentionally, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and

(b) if he does so negligently, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue, in cases not otherwise provided for.

**225B.** Whoever, in any case not provided for in sections 224 or 225 or in any other law for the time being in force, intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself or of any other person, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained, or rescues or attempts to rescue any other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

Unlawful return from deportation, etc.

**226.** Whoever, having been lawfully deported or otherwise lawfully sent out of the State, returns to the State, the term for which he was deported or sent out of the State not having expired, and he not having received a remission of punishment, or otherwise not having lawful authority to return to the State, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Violation of condition of remission of punishment.

**227.** Whoever, having accepted any conditional remission of punishment, knowingly violates any condition on which such remission was granted, shall be punished with the punishment to which he was originally sentenced, if he has already suffered no part of that punishment, and, if he has suffered any part of that punishment, then with so much of that punishment as he has not already suffered.

Intentional insult or interruption to public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.

**228.** Whoever intentionally offers any insult, or causes any interruption, to any public servant, while such public servant is sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand dollars, or with both.

Contempt of Court.

**228A.** Whoever does any act which prejudices or is likely to prejudice the course of justice, or commits any contempt of court which is not expressly made punishable by this Code or any other law, shall be punished with

simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred dollars, or with both.

229. Whoever, by personation or otherwise, shall intentionally cause, or knowingly suffer himself to be returned, empanelled, or sworn as a juror or assessor in any case in which he knows that he is not entitled by law to be so returned, empanelled or sworn, or, knowing himself to have been so returned, empanelled, or sworn contrary to law, shall voluntarily serve on such jury or as such assessor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Personation of a juror or assessor.

229A. Whoever does anything which by any law in force in the State he is prohibited from doing, or omits to do anything which he is so enjoined to do, shall, when no special punishment is provided by the law for such commission or omission, be punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Offences for which no special punishment is provided.

## Chapter XII.

### OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS.

230. Coin is metal used for the time being as money, and stamped and issued by the authority of some State or Sovereign Power in order to be so used.

"Coin" defined.

#### Illustrations.

- (a) Cowries are not coin.
- (b) Lumps of unstamped copper, though used as money, are not coin.
- (c) Medals are not coin, inasmuch as they are not intended to be used as money.

232. Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fifteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Counterfeiting coin.

234. Whoever makes or mends, or performs any part of the process of making or mending, or buys, sells, or disposes

Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting coin.

of any die, or instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin.

**235.** Whoever is in possession of any instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin, or knowing or having reason to believe that the same is intended to be used for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Abetting in the State the counterfeiting out of the State of coin.

**236.** Whoever, being within the State, abets the counterfeiting of coin out of the State, shall be punished in the same manner as if he abetted the counterfeiting of such coin within the State.

Import or export of counterfeit coin.

**238.** Whoever imports into the State, or exports therefrom, any counterfeit coin which he knows, or has reason to believe, to be counterfeit coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Delivery of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is counterfeit.

**240.** Whoever, having any counterfeit coin which at the time when he became possessed of it, he knew to be counterfeit, fraudulently, or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers the same to any person, or attempts to induce any person to receive it, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Delivery of coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit.

**241.** Whoever delivers to any other person as genuine, or attempts to induce any other person to receive as genuine, any counterfeit coin which he knows to be counterfeit, but which he did not know to be counterfeit at the time when he took it into his possession, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine to an amount which may extend to ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or with both.

*Illustration.*

*A*, a coiner, delivers counterfeit dollars to his accomplice *B*, for the purpose of uttering them. *B* sells the dollars to *C*, another utterer, who buys them knowing them to be counterfeit. *C* pays away the dollars for goods to *D*, who receives them, not knowing them to be counterfeit. *D*, after receiving the dollars, discovers that they are counterfeit and pays them away as if they were good. Here *D* is punishable only under this section, but *B* and *C* are punishable under section 240.

**243.** Whoever, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, is in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed of it that it was counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Possession of coin by person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof.

**247.** Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly performs on any coin any operation which diminishes the weight or alters the composition of that coin shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Fraudulently or dishonestly diminishing weight or altering composition of coin.

*Explanation.*—A person who scoops out part of the coin, and puts anything else into the cavity, alters the composition of that coin.

**249.** Whoever performs on any coin any operation which alters the appearance of that coin, with the intention that the said coin shall pass as a coin of a different description, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Altering appearance of coin with intent that it shall pass as coin of different description.

**251.** Whoever, having coin in his possession with respect to which the offence defined in sections 247 or 249 has been committed, and having known at the time when he became possessed of such coin that such offence had been committed with respect to it, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers such coin to any other person, or attempts to induce any other person to receive the same, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Delivery of coin possessed with knowledge that it is altered.

Possession of coin by person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof.

**253.** Whoever fraudulently, or with intent that fraud may be committed, is in possession of coin with respect to which the offence defined in either of the sections 247 or 249 has been committed, having known at the time of becoming possessed thereof that such offence had been committed with respect to such coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Delivery of coin as genuine, which when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.

**254.** Whoever delivers to any person as genuine, or as a coin of a different description from what it is, or attempts to induce any person to receive as genuine, or as a different coin from what it is, any coin in respect of which he knows that any such operation as that mentioned in sections 247 or 249 has been performed, but in respect of which he did not, at the time when he took it into his possession, know that such operation had been performed, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine to an amount which may extend to ten times the value of the coin for which the altered coin is passed or attempted to be passed.

Counterfeiting Government stamp.

**255.** Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting, any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Having possession of instrument or material for counterfeiting Government stamp.

**256.** Whoever has in his possession any instrument or material for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Making or selling instrument for counterfeiting Government stamp.

**257.** Whoever makes or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**258.** Whoever sells, or offers for sale, any stamp which he knows, or has reason to believe to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Sale of counterfeit Government stamp.

**259.** Whoever has in his possession any stamp which he knows to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, intending to use or dispose of the same as a genuine stamp, or in order that it may be used as a genuine stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Having possession of counterfeit Government stamp.

**260.** Whoever uses as genuine any stamp, knowing it to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit.

**261.** Whoever fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to the Government, removes or effaces from any substance bearing any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, any writing or document for which such stamp has been used, or removes from any writing or document a stamp which has been used for such writing or document, in order that such stamp may be used for a different writing or document, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

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

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

Using Government stamp known to have been before used.

**263.** Whoever fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to Government, erases or removes from a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, any mark put or impressed upon such stamp for the purpose of denoting

Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.

that the same has been used, or knowingly has in his possession, or sells or disposes of, any such stamp from which such mark has been erased or removed, or sells or disposes of any such stamp which he knows to have been used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Prohibition  
of fictitious  
stamps.

**263A.** (1) Whoever—

(a) makes, knowingly utters, deals in, or sells any fictitious stamps, or knowingly uses for any postal purposes any fictitious stamp, or

(b) has in his possession, without lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp, or

(c) makes, or, without lawful excuse, has in his possession any die, plate, instrument, or materials for making any fictitious stamp,

shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred dollars.

(2) Any such stamp, die, plate, instrument, or materials in the possession of any person for making any fictitious stamp may be seized, and shall be forfeited.

(3) In this section "fictitious stamp" means any stamp falsely purporting to be issued by Government for the purpose of denoting a rate of postage, or any facsimile or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp issued by Government for that purpose.

### Chapter XIII.

#### OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Fraudulent  
use of false  
instrument  
for weighing.

**264.** Whoever fraudulently uses any instrument for weighing, which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

Fraudulent  
use of false  
weight or  
measure.

**265.** Whoever fraudulently uses any false weight or false measure of length or capacity, or fraudulently uses any weight or any measure of length or capacity as a different weight or measure from what it is, shall be punished with