

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### Preamble

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a general [Penal Code](#) for Bangladesh; It is enacted as follows:-

#### Title and extent of operation of the Code

1. This Act shall be called the <sup>2</sup>[ [Penal Code](#)], and shall take effect throughout Bangladesh.

#### Punishment of offences committed within Bangladesh

2. Every person shall be liable to punishment under this Code and not otherwise for every act or omission contrary to the provisions thereof, of which he shall be guilty within Bangladesh.

#### Punishment of offences committed beyond, but which by law may be tried within Bangladesh

3. Any person liable, by any Bangladesh Law, to be tried for an offence committed beyond Bangladesh shall be dealt with according to the provisions of this Code for any act committed beyond Bangladesh in the same manner as if such act had been committed within Bangladesh.

#### Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences

4. The provisions of this Code apply also to any offence committed by-

(1) any citizen of Bangladesh in any place without and beyond Bangladesh;

(2) [Omitted by Article 2 and Schedule of the Central Laws (Adaptation) Order, 1961.]

(3) [Omitted by section 3 and 2nd Schedule of the [Bangladesh Laws \(Revision And Declaration\) Act](#), 1973 (Act No. VIII of 1973).]

(4) any person on any ship or aircraft registered in Bangladesh wherever it may be.

**Explanation.**-In this section the word "offence" includes every act committed outside Bangladesh which, if committed in Bangladesh, would be punishable under this Code.

#### *Illustrations*

(a) A, a Bangladesh subject, commits a murder in Uganda. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in Bangladesh in which he may be found.

(b) B, a European British subject, commits a murder in <sup>3</sup>[Rangpur]. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in Bangladesh in which he may be found.

(c) C, a foreigner who is in the service of the Bangladesh Government, commits a murder in <sup>4</sup>[Khulna]. He can be tried and convicted of murder at any place in Bangladesh in which he may be found.

(d) D, a British subject living in <sup>5</sup>[Khulna], instigates E to commit a murder in <sup>6</sup>[Chittagong]. D is guilty of abetting murder.

**Certain laws not to be affected by this Act**

5. Nothing in this Act is intended to repeal, vary, suspend, or affect <sup>7</sup>[ \* \* \* ] any of the provisions of any Act for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers, soldiers, sailors or airmen in the service of the <sup>8</sup>[ Republic], or of any special or local law.

**CHAPTER II**

**GENERAL EXPLANATIONS**

**Definitions in the Code to be understood subject to exceptions**

6. Throughout this Code every definition of an offence, every penal provision and every illustration of every such definition or penal provision, shall be understood subject to the exceptions contained in the chapter entitled "General Exceptions," though those exceptions are not repeated in such definition, penal provision or illustration.

*Illustrations*

(a) The sections in this Code, which contain definitions of offences, do not express that a child under seven years of age cannot commit such offences; but the definitions are to be understood subject to the general exception which provides that nothing shall be an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age.

(b) A, a police officer, without warrant, apprehends Z who has committed murder. Here A is not guilty of the offence of wrongful confinement; for he was bound by law to apprehend Z, and therefore the case falls within the general exception which provides that "nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is bound by law to do it".

**Sense of expression once explained**

7. Every expression which is explained in any part of this Code is used in every part of this Code in conformity with the explanation.

**Gender**

8. The pronoun "he" and its derivatives are used of any person, whether male or female.

**Number**

9. Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number.

**"Man" "Woman"**

10. The word "man" denotes a male human being of any age: the word "woman" denotes a female human being of any age.

<b>“Person”</b>	11. The word “person” includes any Company or Association, or body of persons, whether incorporated or not.
<b>“Public”</b>	12. The word “public” includes any class of the public or any community.
<b>[Omitted]</b>	13. [Omitted by Article 2 and Schedule of the Central Laws (Adaptation) Order, 1961.]
<b>“Servant of the State”</b>	14. The words <sup>9</sup> [ Servant of the Republic] denote all officers or servant, continued, appointed or employed in Bangladesh by or under the authority of the Government.
<b>[Repealed]</b>	15. [Repealed by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.]
<b>[Repealed]</b>	16. [Repealed by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.]
<b>“Government”</b>	17. The word “Government” denotes the person or persons authorized by law to administer executive Government in Bangladesh, or in any part thereof.
<b>[Repealed]</b>	18. [Repealed by the Government of India (Adaptation of Indian Laws) Order, 1937.]
<b>“Judge”</b>	19. The word “Judge” denotes not only every person who is officially designed as a Judge, but also every person,-  who is empowered by law to give, in any legal proceeding, civil or criminal, a definitive judgment, or a judgment which, if not appealed against, would be definitive, or a judgment which, if confirmed by some other authority, would be definitive, or  who is one of a body of persons, which body of persons is empowered by law to give such a judgment.

*Illustrations*

- (a) A Collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act X of 1859, is a Judge.
- (b) A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to sentence to fine or imprisonment with or without appeal, is a Judge.
- (c) [Repealed by the Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act 1951 (Act XXXVI of 1951)].
- (d) A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power only to commit for trial to another Court, is not a Judge.

**“Court of justice”**

20. The words "Court of Justice" denote a Judge who is empowered by law to act judicially alone, or a body of Judges which is empowered by law to act judicially as a body, when such Judge or body of Judges is acting judicially.

**“Public servant”**

21. The words "public servant" denote a person falling under any of the descriptions hereinafter following, namely:-

First.-[Omitted by section 2 of the [Penal Code](#) (Amendment) Ordinance, 1982 (Ordinance No. X of 1982)];

Second. Every Commissioned Officer in the Military, Naval or Air Forces of Bangladesh <sup>10</sup>[ \* \* \*];

<sup>11</sup>[ Third.- Every Judge including any person empowered by any law to perform, whether by himself or as a member of any body of persons, any adjudicatory function;]

Fourth.- very officer of a Court of Justice whose duty it is, as such officer, to investigate or report on any matter of law or fact, or to make, authenticate, or keep any document, or to take charge or dispose of any property, or to execute any judicial process, or to administer any oath, or to interpret, or to preserve order in the Court; and every person specially authorized by a Court of Justice to perform any of such duties;

Fifth.-Every juryman, assessor, or member of a panchayat assisting a Court of Justice or public servant;

Sixth.-Every arbitrator or other person to whom any cause or matter has been referred for decision or report by any Court of Justice, or by any other competent public authority;

Seventh.-Every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement;

Eighth.-Every officer of the Government whose duty it is, as such officer, to prevent offences, to give information of offences, to bring offenders to justice, or to protect the public health, safety or convenience;

Ninth.-Every officer whose duty it is, such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property on behalf of the Government, or to make any survey, assessment or contract on behalf of the Government, or to execute any revenue-process, or to investigate, or to report, on any matter affecting the pecuniary interests of the Government, or to make, authenticate or keep any document relating to the pecuniary interest of the Government, or to prevent the infraction of any law for the protection of the pecuniary interests of the Government <sup>12</sup>[ \* \* \*];

Tenth.-Every officer whose duty it is, as such officer, to take, receive, keep or expend any property, to make any survey or assessment or to levy any rate or tax for any secular common purpose of any village, town or district, or to make, authenticate or keep any document for the ascertaining of the rights of the people of any village, town or district;

Eleventh.-Every person who holds any office in virtue of which he is empowered to prepare, publish, maintain or revise an electoral roll or to conduct an election or part of an election.

Illustration

A Municipal Commissioner is a public servant.

<sup>13</sup>[ Twelfth.-Every person-

(a) in the service or pay of the Government or remunerated by the Government by fees or commissions for the performance of any public duty;

(b) in the service or pay of a local authority or of a corporation, body or authority established by or under any law or of a firm or company in which any part of the interest or share capital is held by, or vested in, the Government.]

**Explanation 1.**-Persons falling under any of the above descriptions are public servants, whether appointed by the Government or not.

**Explanation 2.**-Wherever the words "public servant" occur, they shall be understood of every person who is in actual possession of the situation of a public servant, whatever legal defect there may be in his right to hold that situation.

**Explanation 3.**-The word "election" denotes an election for the purpose of selecting members of any legislative, municipal or other public authority, of whatever character, the method of selection to which is by, or under, any law prescribed as by election.

**“Moveable property”**

22. The words "moveable property" are intended to include corporeal property of every description, except land and thing attached to the earth or permanently fastened to any thing which is attached to the earth.

**“Wrongful gain”**

23. "Wrongful gain" is gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled.

**“Wrongful loss”**

"Wrongful loss" is the loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is legally entitled.

**Losing wrongfully**

A person is said to gain wrongfully when such person retains wrongfully, as well as when such person acquires wrongfully. A person is said to loss wrongfully when such person is wrongfully kept out of any property, as well as when such person is wrongfully deprived of property.

**“Dishonestly”**

24. Whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person, is said to do that thing "dishonestly".

**“Fraudulently”**

25. A person is said to do a thing fraudulently if he does that thing with intent to defraud but not otherwise.

**“Reason to believe”**

26. A person is said to have "reason to believe" a thing if he has sufficient cause to believe that thing but not otherwise.

**Property in possession of wife, clerk or servant**

27. When property is in the possession of a person's wife, clerk or servant, on account of that person, it is in that person's possession within the meaning of this Code.

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

**“Counterfeit”**

28. A person is said to "counterfeit" who causes one thing to resemble another thing, intending by means of that resemblance to practice deception, or knowing it to be likely that deception will thereby be practiced.

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

**Explanation 2.**-When a person causes one thing to resemble another thing, and resemblance is such that a person might be deceived thereby, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the person so causing the one thing to resemble the other thing intended by means of that resemblance to practice deception or knew it to be likely that deception would thereby be practiced.

**“Document”**

29. The word "document" denotes any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, marks, or by more than one of those means, intended to be used, or which may be used, as evidence of that matter.

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

*Illustrations*

A writing expressing the terms of a contract, which may be used as evidence of the contract, is a document.

A cheque upon a banker is a document.

A Power-of-Attorney is a document.

A map or plan which is intended to be used or which may be used as evidence, is a document.

A writing containing directions or instructions is a document.

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

*Illustration*

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

the signature.

**“Valuable security”**

30. The words "valuable security" denote a document which is, or purports to be, a document whereby any legal right is created, extended, transferred, restricted, extinguished or released, or whereby any person acknowledges that he lies under legal liability, or has not a certain legal right.

Illustration

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

**“A will”**

31. The words "a will" denote any testamentary document.

**Words referring to acts include illegal omissions**

32. In every part of this Code, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions.

**“Act” “Omission”**

33. The word "act" denotes as well a series of acts as a single act: the word "omission" denotes as well a series of omissions as a single omission.

**Acts done by several persons in furtherance of common intention**

34. When a criminal act is done by several persons, in furtherance of the common intention of all, each of such persons is liable for that act in the same manner as if it were done by him alone.

**When such an act is criminal by reason of its being done with a criminal knowledge or intention**

35. Whenever an act, which is criminal only by reason of its being done with a criminal knowledge or intention, is done by several persons, each of such persons who joins in the act with such knowledge or intention is liable for the act in the same manner as if the act were done by him alone with that knowledge or intention.

**Effect caused partly by act and partly by omission**

36. Wherever the causing of a certain effect, or an attempt to cause that effect, by an act or by an omission, is an offence, it is to be understood that the causing of that effect partly by an act and partly by an omission is the same offence.

Illustration

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

**Co-operation by doing one of several Acts constituting an**

37. When an offence is committed by means of several acts, whoever intentionally co-operates in the commission of that offence by doing any one of those acts, either

**offence**

singly or jointly with any other person, commits that offence.

*Illustrations*

(a) A and B agree to murder Z by severally and at different times giving him small doses of poison. A and B administer the poison according to the agreement with intent to murder Z. Z dies from the effects of the several doses of poison so administered to him. Here A and B intentionally co-operate in the commission of murder and as each of them does an act by which the death is caused, they are both guilty of the offence though their acts are separate.

(b) A and B are joint jailors, and as such, have the charge of Z, a prisoner, alternately for six hours at a time. A and B, intending to cause Z's death, knowingly co-operate in causing that effect by illegally omitting, each during the time of his attendance, to furnish Z with food supplied to them for that purpose. Z dies of hunger. Both A and B are guilty of the murder of Z.

(c) A, a jailor, has the charge of Z, a prisoner. A intending to cause Z's death, illegally omits to supply Z with food; in consequence of which Z is much reduced in strength, but the starvation is not sufficient to cause his death. A is dismissed from his office, and B succeeds him. B, without collusion or co-operation with A, illegally omits to supply Z with food, knowing that he is likely thereby to cause Z's death. Z dies of hunger. B is guilty of murder, but, as A did not co-operate with B, A is guilty only of an attempt to commit murder.

**Persons concerned in criminal act may be guilty of different offences**

38. Where several persons are engaged or concerned in the commission of a criminal act, they may be guilty of different offences by means of that act.

*Illustration*

A attacks Z under such circumstances of grave provocation that his killing of Z would be only culpable homicide not amounting to murder. B having ill-will towards Z and intending to kill him, and not having been subject to the provocation, assists A in killing Z. Here, though A and B are both engaged in causing Z's death, B is guilty of murder, and A is guilty only of culpable homicide.

**“Voluntarily”**

39. A person is said to cause an effect "voluntarily" when he causes it by means whereby he intended to cause it, or by means which, at the time of employing those means, he knew or had reason to believe to be likely to cause it.

*Illustration*

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

**“Offence”**

40. Except in the chapters and sections mentioned in clauses 2 and 3 of this section, the word "offence" denotes a thing made punishable by this Code.

In Chapter IV, Chapter VA and in the following sections, namely, sections 64, 65, 66, 67, 71, 109, 110, 112, 114, 115, 116, 117, 187, 194, 195, 203, 211, 213, 214, 221,



222, 223, 224, 225, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 347, 348, 388, 389 and 445, the word "offence" denotes a thing punishable under this Code, or under any special or local law as hereinafter defined.

And in sections 141, 176, 177, 201, 202, 212, 216 and 441 the word "offence" has the same meaning when the thing punishable under the special or local law is punishable under such law with imprisonment for a term of six months or upwards, whether with or without fine.

**“Special law”**

41. A "special law" is a law applicable to a particular subject.

**“Local law”**

42. A "local law" is a law applicable only to a particular part of the territories comprised in Bangladesh.

**“Illegal” “Legally bound to do”**

43. The word "illegal" is applicable to everything which is an offence or which is prohibited by law, or which furnishes ground for a civil action: and a person is said to be "legally bound to do" whatever it is illegal in him to omit.

**“Injury”**

44. The word "injury" denotes any harm whatever illegally caused to any person, in body, mind, reputation or property.

**“Life”**

45. The word "life" denotes the life of a human being, unless the contrary appears from the context.

**“Death”**

46. The word "death" denotes the death of a human being, unless the contrary appears from the context.

**“Animal”**

47. The word "animal" denotes any living creature, other than a human being.

**“Vessel”**

48. The word "vessel" denotes anything made for the conveyance by water of human beings or of property.

**“Year” “Month”**

49. Wherever the word "year" or the word "month" is used, it is to be understood that the year or the month is to be reckoned according to the British calendar.

**“Section”**

50. The word "section" denotes one of those portions of a chapter of this Code which are distinguished by prefixed numeral figures.

**“Oath”**

51. The word "oath" includes a solemn affirmation substituted by law for an oath, and any declaration required or authorized by law to be made before a public servant or to be used for the purpose of proof, whether in a Court of Justice or not.

**“Good faith”**

52. Nothing is said to be done or believed in "good faith" which is done or believed without due care and attention.

**“Harbour”**

<sup>14</sup>[ 52A. Except in section 157, and in section 130 in the case in which the harbour is given by the wife or husband of the person harboured, 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 by any means, whether of the same kind as those enumerated in this section or not, to evade apprehension.]

## CHAPTER VIII

### OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY

**Unlawful assembly**

141. An assembly of five or more persons is designated an "unlawful assembly," if the common object of the persons composing –that assembly is

First.-To overawe by criminal force, or show of criminal force, Government or Legislature, or any public servant in the exercise of the lawful power of such public servant; or

Second.-To resist the execution of any law, or of any legal process; or

To commit any–Third. mischief or criminal trespass, or other offence; or

Fourth.-By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to any person to take or obtain possession of any property, or to deprive any person of the enjoyment of a right of way, or of the use of water or other incorporeal right of which he is in possession or enjoyment, or to enforce any right or supposed right; or

Fifth.-By means of criminal force, or show of criminal force, to compel any person to do what he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do what he is legally entitled to do.

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

**Being member of unlawful assembly**

142. Whoever, being aware of facts which render any assembly an unlawful assembly, intentionally joins that assembly, or continues in it, is said to be a member of an unlawful assembly.

**Punishment**

143. Whoever is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

**Joining unlawful assembly, armed with deadly weapon**

144. Whoever, being armed with any deadly weapon, or with anything which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, is a member of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

**Joining or continuing in unlawful assembly, knowing it has been commanded to disperse**

145. Whoever joins or continues in an unlawful assembly, knowing that such unlawful assembly has been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

**Rioting**

146. Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of rioting.

**Punishment for rioting**

147. Whoever is guilty of rioting, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

**Rioting, armed with deadly weapon**

148. Whoever is guilty of rioting, being armed with a deadly weapon or with anything which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

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

149. If an offence is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, or such as the members of that assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object, every person who, at the time of the committing of that offence, is a member of the same assembly, is guilty of that offence.

**Hiring, or conniving at hiring, of persons to join unlawful assembly**

150. Whoever hires or engages, or employs, or promotes, or connives at the hiring, engagement or employment of any person to join or become a member of any unlawful assembly, shall be punishable as a member of such unlawful assembly, and for any offence which may be committed by any such person as a member of such unlawful assembly in pursuance of such hiring, engagement or employment, in the same manner as if he had been a member of such unlawful assembly, or himself had committed such offence.

**Knowingly joining or continuing in assembly of five or more persons after it has been commanded to disperse**

151. Whoever knowingly joins or continues in any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly has been lawfully commanded to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

**Explanation.**-If the assembly is an unlawful assembly within the meaning of section 141, the offender will be punishable under section 145.

**Assaulting or obstructing public servant when**

152. Whoever assaults or threatens to assault, or obstructs or attempts to obstruct, any public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, in endeavouring to disperse an unlawful assembly, or to suppress a riot or affray, or uses, or threatens, or

**suppressing riot, etc** attempts to use criminal force to such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years or with fine, or with both.

**Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot- if rioting be committed; if not committed** 153. Whoever malignantly, or wantonly, by doing anything which is illegal, gives provocation to any person intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause the offence of rioting to be committed, shall, if the offence of rioting be committed in consequence of such provocation, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both; and if the offence of rioting be not committed, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

**Promoting enmity between classes** <sup>63</sup>[ 153A. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of Bangladesh, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.]

**Explanation.**-It does not amount to an offence within the meaning of this section to point out, without malicious intention and with an honest view to their removal, matters which are producing or have a tendency to produce, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of Bangladesh.

**Inducing students, etc to take part in political activity** <sup>64</sup>[ 153B. Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representations, or otherwise, induce or attempts to induce any student, or any class of students, or any institution interested in or connected with students, to take part in any political activity which disturbs or undermines, or is likely to disturb or undermine, the public order shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to two years or with fine, or with both.]

**Punishment for committing affray** 160. Whoever commits an affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred taka, or with both.

## CHAPTER IXA

### OF OFFENCES RELATING TO ELECTIONS

**Punishment of bribery** 171E. Whoever commits the offence of bribery shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both:

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

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

**Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election**

171F. Whoever commits the offence of undue influence or personation at an election shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

**False statement in connection with an election**

171G. Whoever with intent to affect the result of an election makes or publishes any statement purporting to be a statement of fact which is false and which he either knows or believes to be or does not believe to be true, in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate shall be punished with fine.

**Illegal payments in connection with an election**

171H. Whoever without the general or special authority in writing of a candidate incurs or authorises expenses on account of the holding of any public meeting, or upon any advertisement, circular or publication, or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of such candidate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred taka:

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

**Failure to keep election accounts**

171-I. Whoever being required by any law for the time being in force on any rule having the force of law to keep accounts of expenses incurred at or in connection with an election fails to keep such accounts shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred taka.]

## CHAPTER X

### OF CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

**Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant**

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 one thousand taka, or with both.

**Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by 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 either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred taka, or with both.

**Illegal purchase or bid for property offered for sale by authority of public**

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

**servant**

by such bidding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred taka, 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 five hundred taka, 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 two hundred taka, 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 taka, 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, or risk of 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 two hundred taka, 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 one thousand taka, 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.

**Threat of injury to public servant**

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.

## CHAPTER XI

### OF FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE

#### **Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person**

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

or, 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 <sup>86</sup>[imprisonment for life] or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;

or, 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, 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 <sup>87</sup>[imprisonment for life], <sup>88</sup>[ \* \* \* ] or imprisonment, for a term of ten years or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

or, if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is under sentence of death, shall be punished with <sup>89</sup>[imprisonment for life] or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

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

<sup>90</sup>[ 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 section 221, section 222 or section 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

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

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

#### **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 section 224 or section 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.]

## CHAPTER XIII

### OF 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 imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

**Being in possession of false weight or measure**

266. Whoever is in possession of any instrument for weighing, or of any weight, or of any measure of length or capacity, which he knows to be false, and intending that the same may be fraudulently used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

**Making or selling false weight or measure**

267. Whoever makes, sells or disposes of any instrument for weighing, or any weight, or any measure of length or capacity which he knows to be false, in order that the same may be used as true, or knowing that the same is likely to be used as true, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine or with both.

## CHAPTER XIV

### OF OFFENCES AFFECTING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, SAFETY, CONVENIENCE, DECENCY AND MORALS

**Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life**

269. Whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

**Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life**

270. Whoever maliciously does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

**Disobedience to quarantine rule**

271. Whoever knowingly disobeys any rule made and promulgated by the Government for putting any vessel into a state of quarantine, or for regulating the intercourse of vessels in a state of quarantine with the shore or with other vessels, or for regulating the intercourse between places where an infectious disease prevails and other places, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

**Adulteration of food**

272. Whoever adulterates any article of food or drink, so as to make such article



<b>or drink intended for sale</b>	noxious as food or drink, intending to sell such article as food or drink, or knowing it to be likely that the same will be sold as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.
<b>Sale of noxious food or drink</b>	273. Whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, as food or drink, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious, or is in a state unfit for food or drink, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is noxious as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.
<b>Adulteration of drugs</b>	274. Whoever adulterates any drug or medical preparation in such a manner as to lessen the efficacy or change the operation of such drug or medical preparation, or to make it noxious, intending that it shall be sold or used for, or knowing it to be likely that it will be sold or used for, any medicinal purpose, as if it had not undergone such adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.
<b>Sale of adulterated drugs</b>	275. Whoever, knowing any drug or medical preparation to have been adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, sells the same, or offers or exposes it for sale, or issues it from any dispensary for medicinal purposes as unadulterated, or causes it to be used for medicinal purposes by any person not knowing of the adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.
<b>Sale of drug as a different drug or preparation</b>	276. Whoever knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or issues from a dispensary for medicinal purposes, any drug or medicinal preparation, as a different drug or medical preparation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand taka, or with both.
<b>Punishment for public nuisance in cases not otherwise provided for</b>	290. Whoever commits a public nuisance in any case not otherwise punishable by this Code, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred taka.
<b>Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue</b>	291. Whoever repeats or continues a public nuisance, having been enjoined by any public servant who has lawful authority to issue such injunction not to repeat or continue such nuisance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.
<b>Sale, etc, of obscene books, etc</b>	–292. Whoever  (a) sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or in any manner puts into circulation, or for purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation, makes, produces or

has in his possession any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation or figure or any other obscene object whatsoever, or

(b) imports, exports or conveys any obscene object for any of the purposes aforesaid, or knowing or having reason to believe that such object will be sold, let to hire, distributed or publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation, or

(c) takes part in or receives profits from any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such obscene objects are, for any of the purposes aforesaid, made, produced, purchased, kept, imported, exported, conveyed, publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation, or

(d) advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever that any person is engaged or is ready to engage in any act which is an offence under this section, or that any such obscene object can be procured from or through any person, or

(e) offers or attempts to do any act which is an offence under this section,

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

Exception.- This section does not extend to any book, pamphlet, writing, drawing or painting kept or used bona fide for religious purposes or any representation sculptured, engraved, painted or otherwise represented on or in any temple, or on any car used for the conveyance of idols, or kept or used for any religious purpose.

**Sale, etc, of obscene objects to young person**

293. Whoever sells, lets to hire, distributes, exhibits or circulates to any person under the age of twenty years any such obscene object as is referred to in the last preceding section, or offers or attempts so to do, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

**Obscene acts and songs**

294. Whoever, to the annoyance of others,

(a) does any obscene act in any public place, or

(b) sings, recites or utters any obscene songs, ballad or words, in or near any public place,

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

**Keeping lottery-office**

<sup>99</sup>[ 294A. Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not being a State lottery or a lottery authorized by the Government shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

And whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number or figure in any such lottery shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand taka.]

**Offering of prize in connection with trade, etc**

<sup>100</sup>[ 294B. Whoever offers, or undertakes to offer, in connection with any trade or business or sale of any commodity, any prize, reward or other similar consideration, by whatever name called, whether in money or kind, against any coupon, ticket, number or figure, or by any other device, as an inducement or encouragement to trade or business or to the buying of any commodity, or for the purpose of advertisement or popularising any commodity, and whoever publishes any such offer, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.]

## CHAPTER XV

### OF OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION

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

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

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

<sup>101</sup>[ 295A. Whoever, with deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of any class of the citizens of Bangladesh, by words, either spoken or written, or by visible representations insults or attempts to insult the religion or the religious beliefs of that class, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.]

**Disturbing religious assembly**

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

**Trespassing on burial places, etc**

297. Whoever, with the intention of wounding the feelings of any person, or of insulting the religion of any person, or with the knowledge that the feelings of any person are likely to be wounded, or that the religion of any person is likely to be insulted thereby,

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

shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

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

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

*Of Criminal Force and Assault*

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

352. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred taka, or with both.

**Explanation.-** Grave and sudden provocation will not mitigate the punishment for an offence under this section, if the provocation is sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for the offence, or

if the provocation is given by anything done in obedience to the law, or by a public servant, in the lawful exercise of the powers of such public servant, or

if the provocation is given by anything done in the lawful exercise of the right of private defence.

Whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to mitigate the offence, is a question of fact.

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

353. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person being a public servant in the execution of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person from discharging his duty as such public servant, or in consequence

of anything done or attempted to be done by such person in the lawful discharge of his duty as such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to <sup>123</sup>[ three years], or with fine, or with both.

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

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

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

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

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

356. Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person in attempting to commit theft on any property which that person is then wearing or carrying shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

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

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

**Assault or criminal force on grave provocation**

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

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

## CHAPTER XXII

### <sup>164</sup> OF CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT PREJUDICIAL ACT AND ANNOYANCE

**Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman**

509. Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.