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**MARRIAGE**

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MarriageSolution.in: Reliable Legal Partner

**BNS Sections 01 to 358**

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**BNS Section 1 – Short title, extent and commencement.**

This section gives the short title of the law and explains when it starts to apply. It tells readers where the law is in effect and from what date it begins. The idea is to make clear that this new law replaces or updates older rules where needed. It helps everyone know the basic reach and start of the code. The section is short but important for legal clarity. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-1/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-1/)

**BNS Section 2 – Definitions.**

This section explains the important words used in the law so that any reader can understand what they mean. It gives simple meanings for technical terms used elsewhere in the code. This helps avoid confusion when the law describes offences and punishments. Clear definitions make legal sentences easier to read and follow. In short, this section defines key words used through the BNS. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-2/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-2/)

**BNS Section 3 – General Explanations and expressions.**

This section clarifies common expressions and how they are used in the BNS. It tells the reader how to interpret certain phrases and terms across different sections. The aim is to ensure consistency and fairness in applying the law. It reduces uncertainty when courts or people try to understand legal text. Simple explanations help ordinary citizens and lawyers both. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-3/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-3/)

**BNS Section 4 – Punishments.**

This section lists the types of punishments the law allows, such as imprisonment, fines, or other penalties. It explains the general principles of how punishment is decided for different offences. The section ensures that punishments are clear and proportionate to crimes. It also helps judges choose suitable sentences following the law. In simple words, it tells what punishments exist under the BNS. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-4/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-4/)

**BNS Section 5 – Commutation of sentence of death or imprisonment for life.**

This section explains when and how very severe sentences like death or life imprisonment can be reduced. It sets out rules for changing a harsh punishment to a lesser one in certain cases. The purpose is to allow mercy or correction when circumstances demand it. It also ensures the legal process for commutation is fair and documented. The section protects both justice and compassion in sentencing. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-5/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-5/)

**BNS Section 6 – Fractions of terms of punishment.**

This section deals with how to count parts of prison terms, for example months and days in addition to years. It explains how fractional terms are calculated for clear sentencing. The aim is to avoid confusion about the exact length of punishment. This helps in proper record keeping and release dates. In short, the section sets rules for counting partial terms of imprisonment. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-6/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-6/)

**BNS Section 7 – Sentence may be (in certain cases of imprisonment) wholly or partly rigorous or simple.**

This section explains that for some prison sentences, the court can order hard labour (rigorous) or simple imprisonment. It tells how and when a sentence may be split into different kinds of custody. The purpose is to allow flexibility depending on the seriousness of the crime. It helps courts match punishment to the offence and the offender's situation. This section ensures sentencing remains fair and practical. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-7/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-7/)

**BNS Section 8 – Amount of fine, liability in default of payment of fine, etc.**

This section explains how fines are set and what happens if someone cannot pay a fine. It covers rules on converting unpaid fines to further penalties or imprisonment if legally allowed. The aim is to make sure fines are effective but not unfair. It protects the rights of poor people while ensuring penalties are enforced. In short, it gives clear rules about fines and failures to pay. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-8/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-8/)

**BNS Section 9 – Limit of punishment of offence made up of several offences.**

This section describes how to calculate punishment when a single act breaks several rules at once. It explains the legal limits so a person is not punished more than the law allows. The idea is to avoid double punishment for closely connected offences. Courts use this section to combine or limit sentences fairly. This keeps sentencing balanced and lawful. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-9/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-9/)

**BNS Section 10 – Punishment of person guilty of one of several offences, the judgment stating that it is doubtful of which.**

This section covers cases where it is unclear which of several offences was actually committed. It explains how the court should sentence if the judge is in doubt about the exact offence. The law guides the judge to avoid excessive punishment when the offence is uncertain. It promotes fairness when evidence is not clear. In short, it protects people from harsh sentences when doubt exists.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-10/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-10/)

**BNS Section 11 – Solitary confinement.**

This section explains what solitary confinement is and when the court may order it. It sets limits to prevent misuse and to protect prisoner welfare. The aim is to ensure that such confinement is only used for strict, lawful reasons. It requires careful judicial oversight to apply solitary confinement fairly. Overall, the section balances discipline with basic human rights. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-11/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-11/)

**BNS Section 12 – Limit of solitary confinement.**

This section sets a legal limit on how long someone may be kept in solitary confinement. It ensures solitary confinement is not used for indefinite or cruel punishment. The rule protects prisoners from excessive isolation and mental harm. It requires that any such confinement follows clear legal standards. In short, the section guards the dignity and safety of detainees. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-12/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-12/)

**BNS Section 13 – Enhanced punishment for certain offences after previous conviction.**

This section says that repeat offenders may receive tougher sentences for some crimes if they have prior convictions. It explains when and how punishment can be increased for repeated wrongdoing. The aim is to discourage habitual criminal behaviour by adding legal consequences. It also ensures the court uses past convictions fairly and legally. Overall, the section seeks to prevent repeat offending while safeguarding justice. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-13/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-13/)

**BNS Section 14 – Act done by a person bound, or by mistake of fact believing himself bound, by law.**

This section explains that if a person acts because they honestly believe the law requires it, they may not be criminally guilty. It covers situations where someone follows what they think is a legal duty. The law recognises honest mistakes about legal duty in some cases. The aim is to avoid punishing people who act under a genuine belief about the law. In short, this section offers protection for

lawful or mistaken lawful actions. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-14/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-14/)

**BNS Section 15 – Act of Judge when acting judicially.**

This section protects judges and their lawful acts while doing judicial duties. It says judges should not be punished for proper judicial decisions taken in good faith. The purpose is to maintain judicial independence and allow courts to function without fear. It also ensures that only improper acts by judges are liable to penalty. The section helps protect honest decision-making in courts. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-15/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-15/)

**BNS Section 16 – Act done pursuant to the judgment or order of Court.**

This section covers acts carried out because of a court's order or judgment. It explains that people following such orders in good faith are not usually guilty of crime for those acts. The goal is to protect those who act under court authority. This keeps the legal system effective and respected. In short, following a court order in good faith gives legal safety. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-16/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-16/)

**BNS Section 17 – Act done by a person justified, or by mistake of fact believing himself, justified, by law.**

This section deals with acts done under a real justification or a genuine belief of being justified. It recognises honest mistakes where a person thought their act was lawful. The law gives protection when there was no criminal intent and the action seemed justified. The aim is to be fair to people acting on honest belief or legal justification. In simple words, it forgives acts done under a true or honest belief of rightness. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-17/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-17/)

**BNS Section 18 – Accident in doing a lawful act.**

This section says that if a lawful act causes harm by accident, the actor may not be criminally responsible. It recognises that accidents can happen even while doing something permitted by law. The law asks for fairness and looks at intent before punishing. It protects people acting lawfully from being punished for unintended consequences. Overall, it balances responsibility with the reality of unintentional harm. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-18/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-18/)

**BNS Section 19 – Act likely to cause harm, but done without criminal intent, and to prevent other harm.**

This section explains when someone does a risky act without bad intention to prevent greater harm. It allows the law to accept that sometimes small harm may be needed to stop bigger damage. The rule checks the reason, necessity and good faith behind the act. It aims to protect those who act to prevent danger, not to cause it. In short, the section offers legal cover when the motive is to avoid larger harm. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-19/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-19/)

**BNS Section 20 – Act of a child under seven years of age.**

This section explains that very young children under seven are generally not held criminally responsible. It recognises that children of that age cannot form criminal intent. The law treats them with care rather than punishment. The focus is on protection, guidance, and welfare for such children. In short, this section shields little kids from criminal blame. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-20/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-20/)

**BNS Section 21 – Act of a child above seven and under twelve of immature understanding.**

This section explains that children older than seven but under twelve may sometimes not understand the nature of their acts. It says the law will carefully check the child's ability to know right from wrong before calling it a crime. If the child is not mature enough, the law may treat them differently

from adults. The focus is on guiding, rehabilitating and protecting the child rather than punishment. Courts will look at the child's age, maturity, and the circumstances of the act. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-21/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-21/)

**BNS Section 22 – Act of a person of mental illness.**

This section covers people who are mentally ill and cannot understand their actions. It means the law will consider whether the person could form criminal intent because of their mental condition. If the illness prevented understanding, the person may be treated under health and rehabilitation rules instead of criminal punishment. The law aims to balance public safety with care for mentally ill persons. Courts may order medical help or special measures rather than jail. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-22/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-22/)

**BNS Section 23 – Act of a person incapable of judgment by reason of intoxication caused against his will.**

This section says that if someone is intoxicated because another person forced them, they may not be held guilty. It looks at whether the intoxication was voluntary or caused by someone else without consent. If it was forced, the law gives protection and may reduce blame. The rule prevents people from escaping responsibility by blaming their own voluntary drinking. It focuses on fairness and stops misuse of intoxication as an excuse. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-23/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-23/)

**BNS Section 24 – Offence requiring a particular intent or knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated.**

This section explains that for some crimes the law needs special intent or knowledge. If a person was intoxicated and could not form that required intent, the law may treat them differently. It checks whether the intoxication removed the particular intent necessary for that offence. Voluntary drunkenness is not always a full defence, but it can matter for intent. Courts will look closely at the facts to decide. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-24/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-24/)

**BNS Section 25 – Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent.**

This section says that if someone performs an act with consent and no intention to cause serious harm, it may not be a crime. It covers situations where people agree to an act, such as medical treatment or sporting by consent. The law looks at whether the person understood the risks and gave informed permission. If there was no intention to cause serious injury, the act may not be punished harshly. The section protects honest acts done with consent and without dangerous intention. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-25/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-25/)

**BNS Section 26 – Act not intended to cause death, done by consent in good faith for person's benefit.**

This section deals with acts done to help a person, like a medical operation, done in good faith and with consent. It says such acts, even if harmful outcomes occur, are not usually criminal if they were meant to help. The idea is to allow doctors and helpers to act without fear when they try to save life or health. The law checks that the act was reasonable and done for the person's benefit. This protects people who act honestly to help others. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-26/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-26/)

**BNS Section 27 – Act done in good faith for benefit of child or person with mental illness, by or by consent of guardian.**

This section explains that actions taken in good faith for the welfare of a child or mentally ill person

are not criminal. It allows guardians or caretakers to act to protect health and safety even when risks exist. The law asks that such acts are reasonable, not cruel, and in the best interest of the person. Courts will check if the guardian honestly believed the act was necessary. This protects caretakers who act to help vulnerable people. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-27/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-27/)

**BNS Section 28 – Consent known to be given under fear or misconception.**

This section says consent is not valid if given because of fear, fraud, or misunderstanding. If someone agrees under threat or wrong information, that agreement is not true consent in law. The rule protects people from being forced or tricked into harmful acts. Courts will examine how the consent was obtained and whether it was genuine. In short, proper free and informed consent is required. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-28/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-28/)

BNS Section 29 – Exclusion of acts which are offences independently of harm caused.

This section explains that some actions are crimes no matter whether harm happened or not. It means certain acts are illegal by their nature, and harm is not the deciding factor. The law treats these acts seriously because they threaten public safety or order. The section helps make it clear which acts are forbidden outright. It aims to prevent danger before harm occurs. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-29/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-29/)

**BNS Section 30 – Act done in good faith for benefit of a person without consent.**

This section covers emergency acts done to help someone who cannot give consent, like urgent medical aid. It says that if a person acts in good faith to save life or prevent serious harm, they may not be criminally responsible. The law expects the helper to act with care, not recklessness. It balances protecting victims with encouraging prompt help in emergencies. In short, it supports good Samaritans acting to save lives. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-30/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-30/)

**BNS Section 31 – Communication made in good faith.**

This section protects honest communications made in good faith, even if they turn out to be wrong. It means telling the truth or reporting something honestly to authorities is usually not a crime. The law encourages people to report matters without fear, provided they act responsibly. However, knowingly false statements or malicious reporting are not protected. The section supports open and honest communication for justice. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-31/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-31/)

**BNS Section 32 – Act to which a person compelled by threats.**

This section says that if someone is forced by threats to do an act, the law will consider the pressure they faced. It recognises that people under threat may not act with free will and may be less blameworthy. The courts look at the nature of the threat and whether a reasonable person would have acted the same way. The aim is to avoid punishing someone who acted only under fear for life or safety. This section protects victims of coercion. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-32/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-32/)

**BNS Section 33 – Act causing slight harm.**

This section deals with acts that cause only minor or slight harm. It explains that not every small injury becomes a serious crime. The law often reserves tougher punishment for serious or intentional harm. For slight harm, the court may use lighter penalties or other remedies. The section helps judges distinguish minor incidents from serious offences. In short, it keeps punishments proportional to harm. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-33/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-33/)

BNS Section 34 – Things done in private defence.

This section explains when a person can lawfully defend themselves or their property. It allows reasonable force to stop an attack or prevent a crime, as long as it's proportionate. The law asks that

the defence is necessary and not excessive. Private defence is not a license to use more violence than needed. Courts check the circumstances before accepting this defence. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-34/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-34/)

**BNS Section 35 – Right of private defence of the body and of property.**

This section sets out the right to protect one's body or property from danger. It explains that people may use reasonable force to stop harm or theft. The law balances the need to defend with the need to avoid causing greater harm. It guides what is acceptable in self-defence situations. In short, the section allows sensible defence to keep people and property safe. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-35/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-35/)

**BNS Section 36 – Right of private defence against the act of a person with mental illness, etc.**

This section covers defending oneself even when the other person is mentally ill or unaware. It says the right to defend remains, but care must be taken given the other person's condition. The law asks for sensible and cautious response to avoid unnecessary harm. It recognises that people with mental illness may act dangerously without full control. The aim is to protect both the victim and treat the mentally ill person humanely. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-36/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-36/)

**BNS Section 37 – Acts against which there is no right of private defence.**

This section lists situations where private defence is not allowed, such as peaceful acts that are lawful. It prevents people from taking the law into their own hands for minor matters. The rule avoids unnecessary confrontations and escalation of violence. It encourages seeking legal help rather than using force. Courts will decide if the private defence claim is valid based on facts. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-37/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-37/)

**BNS Section 38 – When the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death.**

This section explains that in extreme cases, private defence may justify causing death if it is the only way to prevent serious harm or death. It sets strict limits so this extreme step is allowed only when absolutely necessary. The law expects the person to show there was an immediate and grave threat. Courts will carefully examine why deadly force was used. This protects those who act to save lives while also preventing misuse of deadly force. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-38/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-38/)

**BNS Section 39 – When such right extends to causing any harm other than death.**

This section describes when private defence can cause non-lethal harm to stop an attack. It allows force that is reasonable and not intended to kill, to prevent injury or crime. The law expects the defender to choose the least harmful option possible. Courts look at whether the force used matched the danger faced. The section keeps self-defence measures in proportion to the threat. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-39/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-39/)

**BNS Section 40 – Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of the body.**

This section says when the right to defend oneself starts and how long it lasts. It explains that defence begins at the moment of danger and continues only while the danger remains. Once the threat ends, the right to use force stops. The law expects people to act only for as long as necessary to avoid harm. In short, private defence is timely and temporary, not long-term revenge. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-40/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-40/)

**BNS Section 41 – When the right of private defence of property extends to causing death.**

This section covers rare cases where defending property might allow deadly force, but only in strict situations. It sets strong limits because taking a life to protect property is usually not justified. The law asks that there was clear danger to life or grave harm linked to the property threat. Courts will be

very cautious before allowing such a defence. This section aims to prevent misuse while protecting lives. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-41/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-41/)

**BNS Section 42 –** When such right extends to causing any harm other than death.

This section explains that one may use reasonable non-lethal force to protect property from theft or damage. The force must be proportionate and used only while the danger exists. The law discourages excessive punishment or violence over property disputes. Courts will check if the response was sensible and necessary. The goal is to protect property but avoid serious harm. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-42/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-42/)

**BNS Section 43 –** Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of property.

This section clarifies when the right to defend property starts and stops. It says the right begins when there is an immediate threat to property and ends when the threat is gone. The defender must act only as long as needed to secure the property. Using force beyond necessity is not allowed. The law balances owners' rights with public safety. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-43/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-43/)

**BNS Section 44 –** Right of private defence against deadly assault when there is risk of harm to innocent person.

This section says that private defence must consider harm to innocent people nearby. It limits the right to use deadly force if it would put others at serious risk. The defender must try to protect life without causing wider danger. The law asks people to act carefully when others may be harmed by their response. It balances personal protection with responsibility towards public safety. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-44/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-44/)

**BNS Section 45 – Abetment of a thing.**

This section explains abetment, meaning helping or encouraging someone to do an act that becomes an offence. It covers acts like planning, instigating, or aiding the offender. Even if the main offender commits the crime, the abettor may also be held responsible. The law aims to stop people from causing crimes indirectly. This section makes clear that helping wrongdoing is also punishable. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-45/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-45/)

**BNS Section 46 – Abettor.**

This section defines who is an abettor and how they can be held responsible. It looks at whether the person had the intention or knowledge to support the crime. Abettors can be punished even if they did not commit the main act themselves. The rule helps the law catch all who plan or encourage crimes. It promotes accountability for conspirators and helpers. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-46/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-46/)

**BNS Section 47 – Abetment in India of offences outside India.**

This section says that if someone inside India abets an offence committed abroad, they may be liable under Indian law. It helps prevent people in India from arranging crimes outside the country. The law considers where the abetment act took place and its effect. This keeps cross-border crime from going unpunished. Courts will examine the link between the abetment and the foreign act. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-47/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-47/)

**BNS Section 48 – Abetment outside India for offence in India.**

This section covers the case when someone abroad abets a crime that occurs in India. It allows Indian law to act against persons who plan or help crimes from outside India. The aim is to prevent people from escaping legal responsibility by being overseas. The law looks at the connection and the

intention behind the abetment. It supports international cooperation in criminal justice. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-48/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-48/)

**BNS Section 49 – Punishment of abetment if the act abetted is committed in consequence and where no express provision is made for its punishment.**

This section explains that if the abetted act happens, the abettor may be punished even when no specific rule exists for abetment. It means abetment carries consequences when it leads to a crime. The law wants to ensure helpers of a crime do not go free. Courts will judge the abettor's role and intent. The section helps close gaps where abetment might otherwise escape punishment. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-49/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-49/)

**BNS Section 50 – Punishment of abetment if person abetted does act with different intention from that of abettor.**

This section deals with cases where the person who committed the offence had a different intention than the abettor. It asks whether the abettor should still be punished when outcomes differ from their plan. The law says the abettor can be held liable if their act naturally led to the result, even if unintended. Courts examine what the abettor knew and expected. The section balances fairness with preventing harms from planned wrongdoing. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-50/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-50/)

**BNS Section 51 – Liability of abettor when one act abetted and different act done.**

This section makes clear who is responsible when the person abetted does something different from what was planned. It explains how far the abettor's liability extends for unexpected results. The law looks at whether the different act was a natural consequence of the abetment. If so, the abettor may still be held accountable. This prevents people from escaping responsibility by claiming they meant something else. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/51-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/51-bns/)

**BNS Section 52 – Abettor when liable to cumulative punishment for act abetted and for act done.**

This section says an abettor can face separate punishments for the abetment and for the actual crime committed. It prevents doubling up unfairly but allows courts to impose cumulative sentences when justified. The idea is to reflect both the planning and the result in sentencing. Judges use discretion to ensure fairness and proportion. The section ensures accountability for both intent and outcome. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-52/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-52/)

**BNS Section 53 – Liability of abettor for an effect caused by the act abetted different from that intended by the abettor.**

This section covers when an unexpected effect happens from the abetted act and whether the abettor is liable. It asks whether the effect was a likely result of the abetment even if not specifically intended. If it was, the abettor may be held responsible. Courts assess foreseeability and the abettor's state of mind. The rule stops people from planning crimes that result in broader harms and then denying responsibility. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-53/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-53/)

**BNS Section 54 – Abettor present when offence is committed.**

This section explains the special case where the abettor is physically present when the crime happens. Presence can increase blame if the abettor encouraged or aided the act. The law treats active support at the scene as more serious than remote encouragement. Courts look at actions, words, and behaviour to judge participation. The section helps identify those who directly helped during the crime. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-54/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-54/)

**BNS Section 55 – Abetment of offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life.**

This section focuses on abetting very serious crimes that carry life or death sentences. It says

abettors of such grave offences can face severe punishment too. The law treats planning of major crimes as a matter of high public danger. Courts will examine the abettor's intent and role in the serious offence. The section aims to deter those who plan or encourage extreme crimes. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/55-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/55-bns/)

**BNS Section 56 – Abetment of offence punishable with imprisonment.**

This section deals with abetment of offences that carry regular imprisonment (not life or death). It explains that such abettors can be punished, often in line with the main crime's seriousness. The law ensures helpers of crimes cannot escape simply because they did not commit the final act. Sentences depend on the abettor's involvement and intent. The section upholds responsibility for assisting criminal acts. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-56/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-56/)

**BNS Section 57 – Abetting commission of offence by the public or by more than ten persons.**

This section covers situations when someone encourages a public disorder or a crime by many people. It says organizing or encouraging group offences is a serious matter. The law treats mass abetment as dangerous to public order and safety. Courts may impose heavier penalties to stop leaders who incite groups. This section helps protect community peace from organized wrongdoing. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-57/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-57/)

**BNS Section 58 – Concealing design to commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life.**

This section says hiding a plan to commit a very serious crime is itself an offence. It punishes those who know of a grave plan but keep silent. The law aims to stop conspiracies before they happen by making concealment punishable. People with knowledge must report or they may be liable. The section supports early action to prevent major crimes. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-58/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-58/)

**BNS Section 59 – Public servant concealing design to commit offence which it is his duty to prevent.**

This section is about public servants who know of a plan to commit a crime but hide it instead of acting. It says such failure can be punished because officials have a duty to prevent crime. The law demands that those in authority protect the public and their failure is serious. Courts will examine whether the servant had duty and knowledge. The section holds officials to higher standards of responsibility. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-59-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-59-bns/)

**BNS Section 60 – Concealing design to commit offence punishable with imprisonment.**

This section covers concealment of plans to commit ordinary but punishable offences. It makes hiding such designs an offence, too, if it helps the crime succeed. The rule encourages people to report plans that may lead to harm. The law aims to prevent crimes by penalising silence in some cases. Courts will judge the degree of knowledge and duty to act. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-60-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-60-bns/)

**BNS Section 61 – Criminal conspiracy.**

This section defines criminal conspiracy as an agreement between two or more persons to commit an illegal act. It explains that even planning or agreeing to do a crime can be punished, even if the crime was not completed. The law treats conspiracies seriously because they increase the risk of crime. Courts look for clear proof of agreement and intent. This section helps law enforcement stop crimes at the planning stage. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-61/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-61/)

**BNS Section 62 – Punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment.**

This section says attempting a serious crime is punishable even if the crime is not finished. It covers attempts where someone starts to commit the offence but fails for some reason. The law aims to stop harmful acts early by punishing attempts. Courts will check how close the attempt came to completing the crime. This section discourages dangerous behaviour by making attempts illegal.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-62/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-62/)

**BNS Section 61 – Criminal conspiracy.**

This section explains that when two or more people agree to do something illegal, it is called criminal conspiracy. Even if the crime is not completed, the agreement itself can be punishable. The law treats conspiracies as dangerous because they increase the risk of crimes being carried out. The focus is on the intention and agreement between the parties. Courts will check if there was a real plan and common purpose to commit the crime. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-61/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-61/)

**BNS Section 62 – Punishment for attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment.**

This section says that trying to commit a crime is also punishable, even if the act fails. The law recognises that the attempt itself shows criminal intent and is harmful to society. It applies especially to serious crimes like those carrying life imprisonment. Courts will decide the punishment depending on how close the attempt came to completion. This ensures people cannot escape liability just because their plan failed. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-62/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-62/)

**BNS Section 63 – Rape.**

This section defines rape and explains when sexual intercourse becomes a criminal act. It covers situations where consent is not given, or where it is obtained by force, threat, or fraud. The law is strict to protect women's dignity and bodily autonomy. It recognises that rape is not just a physical crime but also an attack on personal honour. The section makes it clear that such acts will attract severe punishment. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-63/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-63/)

**BNS Section 64 – Punishment for rape.**

This section provides the punishments for rape depending on the circumstances. It says that imprisonment can range from many years to life imprisonment, and fines may also apply. The aim is to make sure the punishment reflects the seriousness of the crime. It also considers the impact on the victim while giving strong legal protection. This section ensures strict action against offenders to maintain justice. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-64/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-64/)

**BNS Section 65 – Punishment for rape in certain cases.**

This section explains that in certain special cases, punishment for rape can be even more severe. Examples include when the victim is a minor, pregnant woman, or when the offender is in a position of trust or power. The law sets higher sentences to reflect the added seriousness of such crimes. It ensures that vulnerable groups receive stronger protection. This section underlines that rape in such cases will not be treated lightly. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-65-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-65-bns/)

**BNS Section 66 – Punishment for causing death or resulting in persistent vegetative state of victim.**

This section explains punishment when rape leads to the victim's death or permanent unconscious condition. In such extreme cases, the law allows the death penalty or life imprisonment. It shows the seriousness with which the law treats crimes causing such irreversible harm. Courts consider the cruelty and lasting damage while deciding punishment. This section provides justice to the most serious cases of sexual assault. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-66/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-66/)

**BNS Section 67 – Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation or by a person in authority.**

This section explains that if a husband forces sexual intercourse on his wife during separation, it is treated as an offence. It also covers sexual acts by a person who has authority or power over the victim. The law recognises that trust or authority must never be misused for sexual exploitation. It protects women in situations where they are vulnerable. This section makes forced sex in such cases a punishable crime. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-67/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-67/)

**BNS Section 68 – Sexual intercourse by a person in authority.**

This section focuses on people in positions of trust, such as teachers, employers, or officials, who misuse their power for sexual acts. It says such misuse of authority for sexual exploitation is punishable. The law protects weaker parties from being taken advantage of. Consent in such cases is not treated as genuine if obtained under pressure of power. The section ensures accountability for those who exploit positions of responsibility. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-68/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-68/)

**BNS Section 69 – Sexual intercourse by employing deceitful means etc.**

This section explains that if sexual intercourse is obtained through lies, deception, or false promises, it can be an offence. Examples include false promise of marriage or tricking someone into believing the act is lawful. The law protects people from being exploited through fraud. It recognises that deceit can be as harmful as force in some cases. This section provides punishment for sexual exploitation by cheating. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-69-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-69-bns/)

**BNS Section 70 – Gang rape.**

This section deals with cases where rape is committed by multiple offenders acting together. It provides for very strict punishments, often life imprisonment, to reflect the gravity of the crime. The law recognises the increased trauma and violence in such cases. It aims to deter group assaults through strong sentences. This section ensures collective responsibility for gang rape offenders. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-70/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-70/)

**BNS Section 71 – Punishment for repeat offenders.**

This section explains that people who repeat serious sexual offences face harsher punishments. It sets stricter rules for criminals who have already been convicted before. The aim is to discourage habitual offenders and protect society from repeat crimes. Courts may impose longer prison terms or even life sentences in such cases. This section ensures stronger deterrence against repeat sexual crimes. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-71/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-71/)

**BNS Section 72 – Disclosure of identity of the victim of certain offences, etc.**

This section makes it illegal to publish or reveal the identity of victims of sexual offences without permission. It protects the dignity and privacy of victims. The law allows disclosure only in limited circumstances, such as with the victim's consent or by court order. Violating this rule is punishable to prevent further trauma. This section safeguards victims from social stigma and exploitation. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-72/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-72/)

**BNS Section 73 – Printing or publishing any matter relating to Court proceedings without permission.**

This section prevents printing or publishing sensitive details of ongoing court cases without approval. It protects the fairness of trials and the privacy of victims and witnesses. The law aims to stop misuse of media that could harm justice. Violations can be punished to keep proceedings fair and unbiased.

This section balances freedom of press with justice needs. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-73/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-73/)

**BNS Section 74 – Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.**

This section explains that any physical act intended to insult or outrage a woman's modesty is a crime. It covers acts like unwanted touching or forceful behaviour with bad intention. The law protects women's dignity and punishes such offenders. Courts look at the circumstances to decide if modesty was outraged. This section gives women legal protection against harassment. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-74-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-74-bns/)

**BNS Section 75 – Sexual harassment and punishment for sexual harassment.**

This section deals with sexual harassment, such as unwanted advances, remarks, or behaviour towards women. It explains what actions are considered harassment and how they will be punished. The law protects women in workplaces, public places, and private spaces. Punishment includes imprisonment or fine depending on the act. This section promotes safety and respect for women.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-75/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-75/)

**BNS Section 76 – Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe.**

This section makes it a serious crime to attack or use force on a woman with the intention of removing her clothes. Such acts are treated as severe violations of dignity and privacy. The law prescribes strong punishment to deter such behaviour. Courts view such cases with great seriousness due to the humiliation caused. This section ensures women are protected from such degrading acts.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-76/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-76/)

**BNS Section 77 – Voyeurism.**

This section defines voyeurism as watching or capturing images of a woman without her consent when she expects privacy. It includes recording or sharing such images without permission. The law recognises this as a crime against dignity and privacy. Punishments increase if the offender repeats the act. This section addresses modern issues of digital and personal safety. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-77-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-77-bns/)

**BNS Section 78 – Stalking.**

This section explains stalking, which means following or contacting someone repeatedly against their will. It includes online stalking such as unwanted messages or monitoring. The law protects women and others from such harassment. Stalking is treated as a crime because it invades safety and peace of mind. Punishment includes imprisonment and fine to stop such behaviour. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-78/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-78/)

**BNS Section 79 – Word, gesture or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman.**

This section says using words, gestures, or actions meant to insult a woman's modesty is a crime. It covers verbal abuse, offensive gestures, or public actions. The law gives women the right to live without humiliation or harassment. Such behaviour is punishable to deter disrespect. This section highlights respect for women in society. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-79/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-79/)

**BNS Section 80 – Dowry death.**

This section makes it a crime when a woman dies due to harassment or cruelty linked to dowry demands. It recognises dowry deaths as serious crimes against women. The law holds husbands and in-laws accountable in such cases. Strict punishment, including life imprisonment, is provided. This section seeks to eliminate the social evil of dowry. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-80/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-80/)

**BNS Section 81 – Cohabitation caused by a man deceitfully inducing a belief of lawful marriage.**

This section covers cases where a man tricks a woman into living with him by making her believe she is lawfully married. It treats such deceit as a criminal act. The law protects women from being exploited under false claims of marriage. Punishment is given to men who cheat in this way. This section safeguards women's dignity and rights. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-81/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-81/)

**BNS Section 82 – Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife.**

This section makes it illegal for a married person to marry again while their spouse is still alive. Such acts are treated as offences unless legally divorced or separated. The law aims to protect the institution of marriage and prevent cheating. It provides punishment for bigamy to discourage such conduct. This section upholds honesty in marital relations. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-82/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-82/)

**BNS Section 83 – Marriage ceremony fraudulently gone through without lawful marriage.**

This section deals with situations where a person goes through a marriage ceremony without intending a lawful marriage. It punishes frauds in the name of marriage. The law protects individuals from being deceived into false marriages. Courts examine the intention behind the ceremony to decide. This section ensures that marriage is respected as a genuine institution. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-83-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-83-bns/)

**BNS Section 84 – Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman.**

This section punishes anyone who entices, takes away, or wrongfully keeps a married woman with bad intention. It recognises such acts as offences against family peace and women's safety. The law aims to stop exploitation and protect married women. Punishment depends on the circumstances and intent. This section strengthens respect for marital relationships. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-84-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-84-bns/)

**BNS Section 85 – Husband or relative of husband of a woman subjecting her to cruelty.**

This section makes cruelty by a husband or his relatives against a woman a punishable offence. Cruelty includes harassment for dowry, physical abuse, or mental torture. The law strongly protects women against such domestic violence. Courts treat cruelty cases very seriously for women's safety. This section aims to create safer homes for women. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-85-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-85-bns/)

**BNS Section 86 – Cruelty defined.**

This section explains what cruelty means in legal terms. It includes actions that cause grave injury, danger to life, harassment for dowry, or constant torture. The law defines cruelty clearly so that offenders cannot escape on technical grounds. It ensures women can seek justice with proper legal support. This section provides clarity in cases of domestic violence. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-86-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-86-bns/)

**BNS Section 87 – Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage, etc.**

This section punishes those who kidnap, abduct, or forcefully induce a woman to marry or engage in illicit acts. It recognises forced marriages and abductions as crimes. The law protects women from being exploited in this way. Offenders can face strict punishment, including imprisonment. This section ensures women's right to choose freely in marriage. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/87-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/87-bns/)

**BNS Section 88 – Causing miscarriage.**

This section deals with causing a miscarriage without lawful reason. It punishes acts that harm a

woman's pregnancy unless legally permitted. The law protects both the woman's health and the unborn child. Punishment varies depending on intent and consent. This section discourages unsafe and illegal practices of miscarriage. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-88-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-88-bns/)

**BNS Section 89 – Causing miscarriage without woman's consent.**

This section makes it a serious crime to cause miscarriage without the woman's consent. It recognises this as a grave violation of bodily autonomy. The law punishes such acts with strict penalties to protect women's rights. It ensures women have control over decisions about their pregnancy. This section aims to safeguard dignity and health of women. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-89/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-89/)

**BNS Section 90 – Death caused by act done with intent to cause miscarriage.**

This section punishes cases where an attempt to cause miscarriage leads to the woman's death. It treats such cases as extremely serious and provides strong punishment. The law holds offenders accountable for the deadly consequences of their actions. It aims to prevent dangerous and illegal miscarriage practices. This section highlights protection of women's lives. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-90/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-90/)

**BNS Section 91 – Act done with intent to prevent child being born alive or to cause it to die after birth.**

This section punishes acts meant to prevent a child from being born alive or to kill the child after birth. It recognises such acts as crimes against life. The law protects unborn and newborn children equally. Punishments are strict to deter such cruel behaviour. This section promotes respect for life from the earliest stage. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-91/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-91/)

**BNS Section 92 – Causing death of quick unborn child by act amounting to culpable homicide.**

This section says that causing the death of a developing unborn child in the womb can be treated like culpable homicide. It recognises the seriousness of ending a life that was about to be born. The law punishes such acts strongly to protect unborn children. Courts examine intent and circumstances carefully. This section strengthens child protection before birth. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-92/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-92/)

**BNS Section 93 – Exposure and abandonment of child under twelve years, by parent or person having care of it.**

This section makes it a crime for parents or guardians to expose or abandon a child under twelve years. It recognises that such acts put children in danger and violate their rights. The law provides punishment to protect children from neglect. Society has a duty to care for children's welfare and safety. This section ensures that children are not left helpless. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-93-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-93-bns/)

**BNS Section 94 – Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body.**

This section punishes people who secretly dispose of a child's dead body to hide its birth. It recognises this act as unlawful and harmful to public morals. The law wants transparency and dignity even in such sensitive situations. Punishment aims to discourage people from hiding births or deaths in secrecy. This section protects truth and respect for human life. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-94/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-94/)

**BNS Section 95 – Hiring, employing or engaging a child to commit an offence.**

This section punishes anyone who hires or uses a child to commit crimes. It recognises such acts as exploitation of children and harmful to society. The law strictly forbids involving children in illegal

activities. Punishments are strong to deter people from using children for crime. This section protects the innocence and safety of children. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-95-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-95-bns/)

**BNS Section 96 – Procurement of child.**

This section deals with procuring or obtaining a child for unlawful purposes. It punishes acts like trafficking or using children for immoral purposes. The law strongly protects children from being exploited in this way. Courts impose strict sentences to deter such crimes. This section safeguards children's dignity and future. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-96/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-96/)

**BNS Section 97 – Kidnapping or abducting child under ten years with intent to steal from its person.**

This section punishes kidnapping or abducting a small child to steal items from them. It recognises the cruelty of using a child as a target for theft. The law treats such acts very seriously to protect vulnerable children. Punishment reflects both the kidnapping and theft involved. This section ensures children's safety from such exploitation. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-97/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-97/)

**BNS Section 98 – Selling child for purposes of prostitution, etc.**

This section punishes selling a child for prostitution or other immoral purposes. It treats such acts as grave crimes against humanity. The law provides strict sentences to deter trafficking of children. It protects the dignity and rights of children from being exploited. This section upholds the protection of minors against abuse. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-98-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-98-bns/)

**BNS Section 99 – Buying child for purposes of prostitution, etc.**

This section makes it a serious crime to buy a child for prostitution, slavery, or other immoral purposes. It recognises that buying a child destroys their safety, dignity and future. The law punishes buyers to stop the market for children and protect minors. Courts treat these crimes with strong punishment and social care for the victim. This section helps prevent trafficking and exploitation of children. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-99-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-99-bns/)

**BNS Section 100 – Culpable homicide.**

This section explains culpable homicide, meaning causing someone's death by an act done with knowledge or intent. It covers various forms of causing death that fall short of murder but are still very serious. The law looks at the offender's mental state and the circumstances to decide the degree of guilt. Punishments vary depending on whether the act was intentional or due to extreme negligence. This section helps courts decide fair punishment for causing death. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-100/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-100/)

**BNS Section 101 – Murder.**

This section defines murder as the intentional and unlawful killing of a person with malice or deliberate intent. It explains that murder is the most serious offence against life and carries the strictest punishments. The law distinguishes murder from lesser forms of homicide by looking at intent and planning. Courts examine evidence, motive and actions to prove murder beyond doubt. This section ensures justice for victims and strong deterrence for offenders. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-101/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-101/)

**BNS Section 102 – Culpable homicide by causing death of person other than person whose death was intended.**

This section deals with cases where the offender intended harm to one person but caused death to another. It explains how responsibility extends to outcomes that were a likely result of the act. The

law treats such acts seriously but may view them differently from planned murder. Courts consider foreseeability and the link between intention and result. This section helps judge fairness in complex situations of unintended death. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-102/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-102/)

**BNS Section 103 – Punishment for murder.**

This section describes the punishment for murder, which can include long imprisonment or, in rare cases, the death penalty. The law aims to match the punishment to the crime's gravity and the offender's culpability. Courts follow strict procedures and safeguards before imposing the maximum sentences. Victim impact and the nature of the crime are considered during sentencing. This section sets the legal consequences for taking a life unlawfully. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-103/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-103/)

**BNS Section 104 – Punishment for murder by life-convict.**

This section addresses murder committed by someone already serving a life sentence. It explains that such offenders may face very strict punishment for new crimes. The law recognises repeat dangerous behaviour as needing stronger deterrence. Courts consider prior convictions and the threat posed to society. This section aims to protect public safety from habitual violent offenders.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-104-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-104-bns/)

**BNS Section 105 – Punishment for culpable homicide not amounting to murder.**

This section provides punishment for causing death without the full intention that defines murder. It covers cases like grave negligence or reckless acts that lead to death. The law sets penalties that reflect the seriousness but different mental element compared to murder. Courts weigh intent, negligence and consequences to decide sentences. This section balances punishment and fairness for less culpable killings. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/105-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/105-bns/)

**BNS Section 106 – Causing death by negligence.**

This section explains that causing death through careless or negligent actions is punishable. It includes cases like dangerous driving or unsafe acts that lead to someone's death. The law aims to encourage responsibility and prevent careless behaviour. Courts check whether the offender failed in their duty to take reasonable care. This section protects public safety by holding negligent persons accountable. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-106/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-106/)

**BNS Section 107 – Abetment of suicide of child or person with mental illness.**

This section punishes those who encourage or help a child or mentally ill person to commit suicide. It recognises the vulnerability of such persons and the need for protection. The law holds abettors responsible because they exploit weakness or dependency. Courts consider the level of influence and pressure used by the abettor. This section aims to shield the most vulnerable from being driven to suicide. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-107-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-107-bns/)

**BNS Section 108 – Abetment of suicide.**

This section covers abetment of suicide for any person, not only vulnerable groups. It makes it a crime to encourage, aid, or abet someone in taking their own life. The law seeks to prevent such tragic outcomes by punishing those who push others to suicide. Courts look for evidence of instigation, help, or persistent pressure. This section stresses the duty to protect life and to stop harmful encouragement. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/108-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/108-bns/)

**BNS Section 109 – Attempt to murder.**

This section explains that trying to kill someone, even if unsuccessful, is a serious crime. It covers acts where the offender has clear intention to cause death but the victim survives. The law punishes attempts strongly to prevent violent behaviour. Courts examine actions and intent closely to decide

guilt. This section ensures offenders cannot evade punishment merely because the attempt failed. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/109-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/109-bns/)

**BNS Section 110 – Attempt to commit culpable homicide.**

This section deals with attempts that would amount to culpable homicide if completed. It punishes dangerous actions that show a disregard for life. The law acts to prevent harm even when the outcome falls short of causing death. Courts assess the nature and seriousness of the attempt. This section discourages reckless acts that threaten life. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/110-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/110-bns/)

**BNS Section 111 – Organised crime.**

This section covers crimes carried out by organised groups working together in a planned way. It recognises that organised crime can be more harmful because of planning, resources and secrecy. The law allows special measures and stricter punishments for such groups. Courts may consider leadership roles and the extent of the organisation in sentencing. This section helps fight planned criminal networks. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-111-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-111-bns/)

**BNS Section 112 – Petty organised crime or organised in general.**

This section deals with smaller-scale organised crime or groups involved in repeated wrongdoing. It allows the law to treat repeated small crimes as organised when there is planning or teamwork. The rule helps police and courts address groups that repeatedly break the law. Punishments consider both the act and the organised nature of the crime. This section supports prevention of group-based petty crime. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/112-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/112-bns/)

**BNS Section 113 – Terrorist act.**

This section describes acts of terror that aim to create fear, harm people, or damage property for political or ideological goals. It treats terrorism as a grave crime with severe penalties. The law supports strong measures to prevent and punish terrorist activities. Courts and security agencies may use special procedures to handle such threats. This section underlines national security and protection of citizens. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-113/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-113/)

**BNS Section 114 – Hurt.**

This section explains hurt as causing bodily pain, disease, or infirmity to another person. It covers both minor and more serious physical harms. The law separates hurt from grievous hurt, with different punishments depending on severity. Courts consider intention and the nature of the injury in sentencing. This section helps protect individuals from bodily harm. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-114-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-114-bns/)

**BNS Section 115 – Voluntarily causing hurt.**

This section says that intentionally causing hurt to someone is an offence. It covers deliberate acts that harm another's body or health. The law punishes such conduct to protect personal safety. Courts look at whether the harm was caused on purpose and how severe it was. This section deters intentional physical attacks. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-115/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-115/)

**BNS Section 116 – Grievous hurt.**

This section addresses grievous hurt, which means very serious injuries like permanent damage, disfigurement, or danger to life. It gives stronger punishments for causing such severe harm. The law treats grievous hurt as more serious than simple hurt. Courts consider the extent and permanence of the injury when deciding sentences. This section aims to protect people from life-changing violence. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-116/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-116/)

**BNS Section 117 – Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.**

This section punishes intentionally causing grievous hurt to another person. It applies when the offender planned or intended serious injury. The law imposes strict penalties to reflect the harm caused. Courts check intent, the weapon used, and the result to decide punishment. This section protects citizens from severe and deliberate violence. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-117/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-117/)

**BNS Section 118 – Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.**

This section covers causing hurt using weapons or dangerous methods, which raises the offence's seriousness. It punishes those who use knives, fire, poisons, or other means likely to cause great harm. The law seeks to deter the use of dangerous tools for violence. Courts impose heavier sentences when weapons are involved. This section protects public safety by discouraging armed violence. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-118/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-118/)

**BNS Section 119 – Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property, or to constrain to an illegal act.**

This section makes it a crime to hurt someone to force them to give property or to do something illegal. It recognises violence used for extortion as particularly dangerous. The law punishes such acts strongly to protect victims. Courts consider both the injury and the coercive purpose in sentencing.

This section prevents using hurt as a tool for crime. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-119-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-119-bns/)

**BNS Section 120 – Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort confession, or to compel restoration of property.**

This section punishes causing harm to force someone into confessing or returning property. It bars violence to obtain false confessions or to grab possessions. The law ensures confessions obtained under force are invalid and punishable. Courts treat such coercive violence as a serious breach of law.

This section protects individuals from forced admission or theft by violence. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-120/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-120/)

**BNS Section 121 – Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.**

This section explains that harming someone to stop a public servant from doing their job is a crime. It protects public officers like police, doctors, or officials from violent interference. The law punishes those who attack or threaten servants to obstruct justice or public duty. Courts consider the victim's public role in deciding punishment. This section safeguards the functioning of public services. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-121/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-121/)

**BNS Section 122 – Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt on provocation.**

This section deals with acts of hurt committed under sudden provocation and how courts may treat them. It recognises that people sometimes react in heat-of-moment situations but still need accountability. The law allows courts to consider provocation as a factor in sentencing. This may reduce punishment compared to premeditated violence. Nonetheless, serious harm remains punishable. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-122/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-122/)

**BNS Section 123 – Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.**

This section covers causing harm through poison, fire, or other dangerous means with criminal intent. It punishes those who use such methods to injure or endanger life. The law imposes heavy penalties due to the cruelty and high risk involved. Courts look at the method and intent when deciding sentences. This section discourages the use of lethal means to commit crimes. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-123/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-123/)

**BNS Section 124 – Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc.**

This section punishes causing serious injury using acid or other corrosive substances. It recognises acid attacks as crimes that cause permanent damage and trauma. The law provides severe penalties and measures for victim protection and rehabilitation. Courts treat such offences with high priority to prevent recurrence. This section helps combat horrific crimes like acid attacks. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-124/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-124/)

**BNS Section 125 – Act endangering life or personal safety of others.**

This section prohibits acts that put other people's lives or safety at clear risk. It may include dangerous driving, reckless use of weapons, or unsafe practices. The law treats such endangering acts as offences even if no injury occurs. Courts can punish to prevent serious danger to the public. This section promotes public safety and responsible behaviour. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/125-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/125-bns/)

**BNS Section 126 – Wrongful restraint.**

This section defines wrongful restraint as preventing someone from moving freely without legal cause. It punishes those who stop or confine others unlawfully. The law protects basic freedom of movement and personal liberty. Courts look at the level of force or obstruction used in such cases. This section ensures people are not unlawfully held against their will. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-126/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-126/)

**BNS Section 127 – Wrongful confinement.**

This section covers cases where a person is confined or imprisoned against their will. It is a more serious offence than simple restraint because it involves longer or more severe detention. The law punishes wrongful confinement to protect liberty and safety. Courts examine intent, duration, and harm caused to decide punishment. This section aims to stop illegal detention and abuse. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/127-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/127-bns/)

**BNS Section 129 – Criminal force.**

This section explains criminal force as using force to unlawfully move or harm someone. It covers acts that do not necessarily cause injury but involve coercion or intimidation. The law punishes use of force to threaten or control another person. Courts consider the manner and intent behind the force. This section helps protect people from being forced into acts against their will. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-129/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-129/)

**BNS Section 130 – Assault.**

This section defines assault as an act that causes another person to fear immediate violence. It punishes actions that threaten or attempt to use unlawful force, even without physical contact. The law treats assault as a serious invasion of personal safety and dignity. Courts look at the conduct and circumstances to decide guilt. This section ensures protection from threats and hostile acts. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-130/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-130/)

**BNS Section 131 – Punishment for assault or criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.**

This section sets penalties for assault or force used without grave provocation. It means acts of aggression that are unnecessary and not strongly provoked will attract punishment. The law aims to discourage petty violence and protect social peace. Courts consider the absence of serious provocation when deciding sentences. This section promotes restraint and lawful behaviour. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-131/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-131/)

**BNS Section 132 – Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty.**

This section punishes assaults aimed at stopping a public servant from doing their job. It protects

officials and the rule of law from violent obstruction. The law considers such attacks more serious because they harm public service. Courts may impose stronger sentences to preserve public order. This section defends the functioning of public institutions. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/132-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/132-bns/)

**BNS Section 133 – Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour person, otherwise than on grave provocation.**

This section makes it an offence to assault someone with the intent to dishonour or humiliate them without major provocation. It protects individuals' dignity and social reputation. The law punishes deliberate acts meant to disgrace others. Courts consider motive and the social impact of such assaults. This section supports respect and civility in public life. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/133-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/133-bns/)

**BNS Section 134 – Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person.**

This section targets assaults used to steal from a person directly, for example snatching a bag. It punishes such aggressive theft attempts harshly because of the danger to victims. The law aims to deter violent robberies and protect people in public places. Courts weigh both the assault and the attempted theft in sentencing. This section helps keep personal belongings and safety secure. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-134/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-134/)

**BNS Section 135 – Assault or criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.**

This section punishes attempts to unlawfully confine or restrain a person by force. It addresses acts that aim to detain someone against their will without lawful authority. The law protects personal freedom and safety from such violent attempts. Courts examine intent and means used in the attempt. This section prevents forced confinement and coercion. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-135/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-135/)

**BNS Section 136 – Assault or criminal force on grave provocation.**

This section recognises that in rare cases serious provocation may lead to assault, affecting sentencing. It allows courts to consider strong provocation as a mitigating factor in punishment. However, the law still condemns violent responses and seeks proportionate justice. Courts balance human reaction under extreme provocation against the need for public order. This section ensures fairness in judging emotionally charged acts. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-136/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-136/)

**BNS Section 137 – Kidnapping.**

This section defines kidnapping as taking or carrying away a person by force or deception against their will. It punishes such acts strongly because they endanger personal liberty and safety. The law aims to protect people, especially children and vulnerable adults, from abduction. Courts consider the victim's age, harm, and kidnappers' intent in sentencing. This section helps secure freedom and safety for individuals. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/137-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/137-bns/)

**BNS Section 138 – Abduction.**

This section deals with taking a person away by force, threat or deception and keeping them away from their lawful guardians or place. It punishes abduction because it endangers freedom and may lead to further crimes. The law protects victims from being taken or hidden against their will. Courts examine how the abduction took place and its harmful effects. This section aims to prevent forcible removal and exploitation of people. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/138-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/138-bns/)

**BNS Section 139 – Kidnapping or maiming a child for purposes of begging.**

This section punishes those who kidnap or maim children to make them beg and exploit them for profit. It recognises this as a cruel form of child abuse and exploitation. The law imposes severe sentences to stop such trafficking and forced begging. Courts treat these offences very seriously and consider rehabilitation for victims. This section protects children from organised exploitation. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/139-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/139-bns/)

**BNS Section 140 – Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder or for ransom etc.**

This section covers kidnapping done for extreme crimes like murder or ransom demands. It treats such acts as highly dangerous and punishable with long imprisonment. The law aims to deter organised and violent abductions that threaten life. Courts impose strong sentences to ensure public safety and justice. This section reflects the severe nature of kidnapping for grave crimes. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/140-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/140-bns/)

**BNS Section 141 – Importation of girl or boy from foreign country.**

This section punishes bringing children from abroad for immoral purposes or exploitation. It aims to prevent cross-border trafficking and exploitation of minors. The law targets those who smuggle or lure children into harmful situations. Courts treat such cases with strict penalties and may involve international cooperation. This section protects children from being transported for exploitation. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/141-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/141-bns/)

**BNS Section 142 – Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person.**

This section punishes hiding or keeping someone who has been kidnapped or abducted. It recognises that sheltering such persons helps criminals and harms victims. The law targets those who aid kidnappers by hiding victims. Courts look at the role and intent of those who conceal kidnapped people. This section supports rescue and recovery of abducted persons. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/142-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/142-bns/)

**BNS Section 143 – Trafficking of person.**

This section makes human trafficking a serious crime, covering selling or transporting people for exploitation. It includes trafficking for labour, sexual exploitation, or other abuses. The law imposes heavy punishments and seeks to help victims recover. Courts and authorities may work with social services to protect survivors. This section aims to stop the deplorable trade in humans. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-143/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-143/)

**BNS Section 144 – Habitual dealing in slaves.**

This section punishes anyone who regularly deals in slaves or forced labour. It addresses long-term exploitation where people are treated as property. The law aims to end modern slavery and protect human dignity. Courts consider habitual practices in imposing severe penalties. This section strengthens human rights protections against slavery. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-144-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-144-bns/)

**BNS Section 145 – Habitual dealing in slaves.**

This section repeats and reinforces laws against regular trafficking or dealing in slaves. It makes clear that ongoing involvement in such crimes will attract strict punishment. The law aims to make habitual slavery a focus for serious legal action. Courts will not treat habitual traffickers lightly. This section protects human freedom and dignity. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-145/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-145/)

**BNS Section 146 – Unlawful compulsory labour.**

This section forbids forcing people to do labour against their will, such as bonded labour or forced work. It treats compulsory labour as an offence because it violates personal freedom and dignity. The law punishes those who force others into work through coercion or threats. Courts may order rescue and rehabilitation of those forced into labour. This section defends the right to free and fair work.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-146/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-146/)

**BNS Section 147 – Waging, or attempting to wage war, or abetting waging of war, against the Government of India.**

This section punishes acts that amount to waging war or preparing to wage war against India. It includes plotting, gathering arms, or supporting such efforts. The law treats attempts against the state as among the gravest offences. Courts impose the strictest penalties to protect national security. This section safeguards India's sovereignty and safety. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/147-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/147-bns/)

**BNS Section 148 – Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by section 147.**

This section covers plotting or agreeing to commit acts that would amount to waging war against India. It punishes conspiracies aimed at attacking the state. The law seeks to stop threats to national security at the planning stage. Courts look for clear proof of agreement and dangerous intent. This section supports early action to protect the country. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-148/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-148/)

**BNS Section 121 – Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.**

This section says hurting someone to stop a public servant from doing their duty is a crime. It protects officials like police, health workers, and others doing lawful work. The law punishes those who use violence to block public duties. Courts look at the motive and the harm when deciding punishment. The section helps maintain rule of law and safety for public servants. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-121/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-121/)

**BNS Section 122 – Voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt on provocation.**

This section recognises that people sometimes react violently under strong provocation, but it remains an offence. It allows courts to consider provocation as a factor when deciding punishment. The law aims to be fair by balancing human reactions with public safety. Serious harm still receives punishment, though sentences may reduce if provocation was extreme. This section ensures justice while understanding human emotions. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-122/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-122/)

**BNS Section 123 – Causing hurt by means of poison, etc., with intent to commit an offence.**

This section punishes those who use poison, fire or other deadly means to hurt others with criminal intent. It treats such actions as very dangerous because they can easily lead to death. The law gives heavy penalties to deter the use of lethal methods. Courts examine the means used and the intent to harm when sentencing. This section protects citizens from cruel and risky attacks. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-123/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-123/)

**BNS Section 124 – Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc.**

This section addresses attacks using acid or corrosive substances that cause severe disfigurement or harm. It recognises acid attacks as particularly cruel and lasting in their damage. The law imposes strict punishments and encourages measures for victim support. Courts treat such crimes seriously and may order rehabilitation for survivors. This section aims to stop acid attacks and protect victims' rights. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-124/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-124/)

**BNS Section 125 – Act endangering life or personal safety of others.**

This section punishes acts that create serious risk to others' life or personal safety, even if no injury happens. Examples include dangerous driving or careless handling of hazardous items. The law seeks to prevent harm before it occurs by penalising risky behaviour. Courts look at the level of danger and negligence when deciding penalties. This section promotes caution and public safety. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/125-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/125-bns/)

**BNS Section 126 – Wrongful restraint.**

This section defines wrongful restraint as preventing someone from moving freely without legal reason. It punishes blocking or restraining people unlawfully. The law protects personal freedom and liberty of movement. Courts consider how the restraint happened and whether force or threats were used. This section helps ensure people are not held against their will. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-126/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-126/)

**BNS Section 127 – Wrongful confinement.**

This section covers keeping a person confined or imprisoned without legal authority. It treats confinement as a serious violation of personal liberty. Law punishes those who lock or detain others unlawfully. Courts assess duration, methods used, and the harm caused to decide punishment. This section defends freedom from illegal detention. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/127-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/127-bns/)

**BNS Section 129 – Criminal force.**

This section explains that criminal force means using physical power to make someone move or to hurt them unlawfully. It includes pushing, grabbing, or any force used without consent. The law punishes such actions because they violate personal safety. Courts check the nature of force and intention when deciding cases. This section protects people from being forced into acts against their will. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-129/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-129/)

**BNS Section 130 – Assault.**

This section defines assault as an act that makes a person fear immediate violence, even if no contact happens. It covers threatening gestures or attempts to strike. The law treats such behaviour as harmful because it invades a person's sense of safety. Courts look at whether the victim had a real fear of harm. This section prevents threats and hostile acts in public life. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-130/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-130/)

**BNS Section 131 – Punishment for assault or criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation.**

This section sets punishment when assault or criminal force is used without serious provocation. It discourages needless violence and rewards restraint. The law expects people to avoid violent responses in routine disputes. Courts will consider the lack of strong provocation when sentencing offenders. This section supports peace and order in society. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-131/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-131/)

**BNS Section 132 – Assault or criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty.**

This section states that attacking a public servant to stop them from working is an offence. It protects officials like police, medical staff, and other duty-bearers. The law punishes those who try to prevent public servants from doing their job. Courts impose strict penalties to maintain public order and rule of law. This section helps ensure services and laws are carried out safely. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/132-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/132-bns/)

**BNS Section 133 – Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour person, otherwise than on grave provocation.**

This section makes it an offence to assault someone with the aim of shaming or dishonouring them without major provocation. It protects people's dignity and social respect. The law punishes such humiliating attacks to discourage public disgrace. Courts check motives and context while deciding punishment. This section seeks to uphold respect and civility. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/133-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/133-bns/)

**BNS Section 134 – Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property carried by a person.**

This section punishes using force to steal from someone carrying possessions, such as snatching a bag. It recognises the danger and fear caused by such attacks. The law gives heavier penalties because victims face both harm and loss. Courts balance the assault and theft when deciding sentences. This section helps protect people in public from violent theft. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-134/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-134/)

**BNS Section 135 – Assault or criminal force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person.**

This section covers assaults intended to detain or confine someone unlawfully. It treats attempts to forcibly imprison as a serious offence. The law protects personal liberty by punishing efforts to wrongfully detain. Courts analyze intent, means and duration in such cases. This section prevents coercive confinement and abuse. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-135/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-135/)

**BNS Section 136 – Assault or criminal force on grave provocation.**

This section recognises that severe provocation may lead to violent acts, and allows courts to consider this in sentencing. While provoked acts remain offences, punishment can be adjusted based on the provocation level. The law balances human reaction with the need to prevent violence. Courts examine the events that led to the assault before deciding punishment. This section ensures fair treatment in emotionally charged cases. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-136/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-136/)

**BNS Section 137 – Kidnapping.**

This section defines kidnapping as taking or carrying away a person by force, threat, or deception against their will. It punishes such acts strongly because they take away a person's freedom and safety. The law protects especially vulnerable groups like children or the elderly from abduction. Courts consider motive, harm and duration when giving sentences. This section is meant to deter abduction and protect personal liberty. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/137-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/137-bns/)

**BNS Section 138 – Abduction.**

This section explains abduction as taking someone away by force, fraud or persuasion and holding them away from their guardians or lawful place. It treats such actions as crimes since they endanger the person taken. The law aims to protect people from being moved or hidden against their will. Courts look at how the abduction occurred and the harm caused to the victim. This section protects victims and punishes abusers. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/138-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/138-bns/)

**BNS Section 139 – Kidnapping or maiming a child for purpose of begging.**

This section punishes those who kidnap or harm a child to force them into begging or similar exploitation. It recognises such acts as severe child abuse and exploitation. The law gives heavy penalties to stop organised cruelty and trafficking of children. Courts often include victim protection and rehabilitation when applying justice. This section defends children's rights and safety. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/139-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/139-bns/)

**BNS Section 140 – Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder or for ransom etc.**

This section covers kidnappings done for extreme crimes like murder, ransom, or sexual assault. It treats such acts as among the most serious offences. The law provides long sentences to reflect the high danger to victims. Courts impose strict penalties to deter such grave crimes. This section protects life and safety by punishing violent kidnappers. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/140-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/140-bns/)

**BNS Section 141 – Importation of girl or boy from foreign country.**

This section punishes bringing children from another country for immoral or exploitative purposes. It aims to stop cross-border trafficking of minors. The law treats such importation as harmful and criminal. Courts often work with other agencies to protect victims and prosecute offenders. This section seeks to prevent international child exploitation. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/141-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/141-bns/)

**BNS Section 142 – Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person.**

This section says hiding or keeping someone who has been kidnapped is an offence. It targets those who help kidnappers by sheltering victims. The law helps rescue victims by making concealment punishable. Courts assess the role of those who shelter kidnapped persons when giving sentences. This section supports recovery of abducted people and punishes helpers of criminals. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/142-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/142-bns/)

**BNS Section 143 – Trafficking of person.**

This section defines trafficking as moving, selling or buying people for exploitation like forced labour, prostitution, or slavery. It treats trafficking as a grave crime that violates human dignity. The law imposes heavy punishments and seeks to rescue and rehabilitate victims. Courts work with social services to protect survivors and punish traffickers. This section aims to end the trade in human beings and protect vulnerable people. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-143/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-143/)

**BNS Section 144 – Habitual dealing in slaves.**

This section punishes those who repeatedly trade in slaves or forced labour. It targets ongoing and systematic slavery practices. The law treats habitual dealers as serious offenders deserving strict punishment. Courts consider the long-term harm caused by slavery when sentencing. This section helps eradicate practices that treat people as property. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-144-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-144-bns/)

**BNS Section 145 – Habitual dealing in slaves.**

This section reinforces prohibition on regular engagement in slavery or forced labour. It makes clear that repeated involvement in such crimes carries heavy penalties. The law aims to break patterns of exploitation and protect victims. Courts treat habitual traffickers and slave dealers with strict measures. This section defends human rights and freedom. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-145/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-145/)

**BNS Section 146 – Unlawful compulsory labour.**

This section forbids making people work against their will, including bonded labour and forced services. It sees compulsory labour as a violation of freedom and dignity. The law punishes those who force others into work through threats or coercion. Courts can order rescue and support for victims along with penalties for offenders. This section protects the right to free and fair work. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-146/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-146/)

**BNS Section 147 – Waging, or attempting to wage war, or abetting waging of war, against the Government of India.**

This section punishes acts that amount to waging war or helping to wage war against India. It includes serious actions like armed uprising, collecting weapons or armed groups. The law treats such acts as extremely serious threats to national security. Courts impose the most severe penalties to prevent attacks on the state. This section defends national sovereignty and citizens' safety. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/147-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/147-bns/)

**BNS Section 148 – Conspiracy to commit offences punishable by section 147.**

This section covers plotting or planning to wage war against India. It punishes conspiracies that threaten the state even if the plan is not executed. The law aims to stop dangerous plans early before they can harm the nation. Courts look for clear agreement and intent in such conspiracies. This section supports prevention of threats to national security. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-section-148/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-section-148/)

**BNS Section 149 – Collecting arms, etc., with intention of waging war against the Government of India.**

This section punishes collecting or preparing weapons and supplies with the intent to attack the state. It targets those who prepare tools of war or rebellion. The law treats such preparations as serious crimes even before violence starts. Courts impose heavy sentences to deter anyone planning armed attack on the country. This section helps secure national safety and peace. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/149-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/149-bns/)

**BNS Section 150 – Concealing with intent to facilitate design to wage war.**

This section says hiding or helping to conceal plans to wage war against India is an offence. It punishes those who secretly assist dangerous designs against the state. The law encourages reporting and penalises secrecy that helps serious crimes. Courts look at the role and knowledge of the person in aiding such plans. This section helps expose and prevent threats to national security. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-150-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-150-bns/)

**BNS Section 151 – Assaulting President, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power.**

This section punishes assault or threats against top state officers like the President or Governor aimed at controlling their duties. It protects key figures of the state from violence meant to influence official actions. The law views such attacks as attacks on constitutional functioning. Courts impose severe penalties to safeguard public offices and their holders. This section ensures the safety and independence of state officials. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/151-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/151-bns/)

**BNS Section 152 – Acts endangering sovereignty unity and integrity of India.**

This section targets acts that threaten the nation's unity, integrity or sovereignty, such as separatist violence or sabotage. It treats such actions as grave crimes due to wide public harm. The law allows tough penalties to protect national unity and security. Courts examine the seriousness and wider impact of the acts when sentencing. This section defends the country from threats to its core foundations. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-152-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-152-bns/)

**BNS Section 153 – Waging war against Government of any foreign State at peace with the Government of India.**

This section punishes taking part in hostilities against another state that is at peace with India. It prevents citizens from getting involved in foreign conflicts that can harm India's relations. The law discourages participation in violent acts abroad that may endanger national interest. Courts consider

the international implications when deciding punishment. This section supports peaceful foreign relations and lawfulness. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-153/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-153/)

**BNS Section 154 – Committing depredation on territories of foreign State at peace with the Government of India.**

This section forbids damaging or looting property in another country that is at peace with India. It punishes acts that may harm India's diplomatic relations or international law. The law aims to keep Indian citizens from attacking foreign peace and property. Courts may coordinate with foreign agencies when handling such cases. This section defends international peace and law. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-154-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-154-bns/)

**BNS Section 155 – Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 153 and 154.**

This section punishes receiving or keeping property taken during hostile acts against peaceful foreign states. It aims to stop illicit gains from unlawful foreign depredations. The law treats such possession as part of the wrongdoing and punishes those involved. Courts consider how the property was obtained and the receiver's knowledge. This section helps prevent benefits from unlawful foreign acts. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-155/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-155/)

**BNS Section 156 – Committing depredation on territories of foreign State at peace with the Government of India.**

This section reiterates punishment for causing damage or plundering in friendly foreign territories. It highlights the seriousness of such acts and the need to maintain peaceful relations. The law ensures such crimes receive adequate punishment. Courts assess the impact of the depredation and the offender's role. This section protects international peace and India's standing abroad. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-156-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-156-bns/)

**BNS Section 157 – Public servant negligently suffering such prisoner to escape.**

This section punishes public servants who negligently allow a prisoner to escape custody. It holds officials accountable for carelessness that endangers public safety. The law expects public servants to perform duties responsibly to prevent escapes. Courts examine negligence and the duty of care when deciding punishments. This section ensures officials maintain proper custody practices. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/157-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/157-bns/)

**BNS Section 158 – Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring such prisoner.**

This section punishes anyone who helps a prisoner escape, rescues them, or hides them. It treats assisting escapes as a serious crime that undermines law enforcement. The law seeks to discourage people from obstructing justice and aiding fugitives. Courts look at the level of assistance and intent when sentencing. This section protects the justice system from interference. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/158-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/158-bns/)

**BNS Section 159 – Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce a soldier, sailor or airman from his duty.**

This section punishes encouraging or helping military personnel to desert or disobey orders. It protects the discipline and functioning of the armed forces. The law treats such acts as dangerous because they weaken defence and security. Courts impose strict penalties to preserve military order. This section defends national defence and service duties. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/159-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/159-bns/)

**BNS Section 160 – Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof.**

This section punishes those whose abetment leads to an actual mutiny by military personnel. It holds

planners and encouragers responsible if their actions cause rebellion. The law treats mutinies as severe threats to national security. Courts assess the link between abetment and the mutiny in sentencing. This section helps prevent attacks on military discipline and safety. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/160-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/160-bns/)

**BNS Section 161 – Abetment of assault by soldier, sailor or airman on his superior officer, when in execution of his office.**

This section makes it an offence to encourage a service member to assault a superior who is performing official duty. It protects the chain of command and lawful execution of orders. The law punishes those who try to undermine authority within the services. Courts consider the seriousness of breaking military discipline when punishing. This section ensures respect for lawful official duties in the armed forces. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/161-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/161-bns/)

**BNS Section 162 – Abetment of such assault, if the assault committed.**

This section covers cases where the abetment mentioned in section 161 leads to an actual assault. It holds abettors criminally responsible when their encouragement results in violence. The law aims to stop anyone from inciting attacks on public or military officials. Courts punish those who cause or facilitate such assaults. This section secures public service and military safety. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/162-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/162-bns/)

**BNS Section 163 – Abetment of desertion of soldier, sailor or airman.**

This section punishes those who encourage service members to desert their post or duty. Desertion is a serious breach of military responsibility and safety. The law targets people who lure or persuade servicemen to abandon duty. Courts consider the effects on national defence when sentencing. This section helps keep armed forces disciplined and secure. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/163-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/163-bns/)

**BNS Section 164 – Harboursing deserter.**

This section punishes anyone who hides or shelters a deserter from the armed forces. It prevents civilians from aiding those who abandon military duty. The law seeks to stop support networks that help deserters evade consequences. Courts examine the harboured person's status and the helper's role when deciding punishment. This section supports military discipline and law enforcement. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/164-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/164-bns/)

**BNS Section 165 – Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel through negligence of master.**

This section says a ship master or responsible person may be punished if, through negligence, they allow a deserter to be concealed on board. It highlights the duty of care for those in charge of vessels to prevent hiding deserters. The law asks masters to be vigilant and report such cases to authorities. Courts judge the level of negligence and resultant harm when deciding punishment. This section ensures responsibility in transport sectors too. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/165-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/165-bns/)

**BNS Section 166 – Abetment of act of insubordination by soldier, sailor or airman.**

This section punishes those who encourage disobedience or insubordination within the armed forces. It protects the essential order and discipline required for military functioning. The law treats incitement to disobey orders as dangerous to national security. Courts consider the intended impact and the resulting disorder in sentences. This section defends orderly conduct in services. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/166-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/166-bns/)

**BNS Section 167 – Persons subject to certain Acts.**

This section explains who is covered by specific laws governing soldiers, sailors, or airmen. It clarifies

that certain offences and rules apply to people in the services under special Acts. The law ensures that service personnel follow both general and service-specific rules. Courts apply relevant laws depending on the person's role and duty. This section helps apply correct legal standards for those in uniform. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/167-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/167-bns/)

**BNS Section 168 – Wearing garb or carrying token used by soldier, sailor or airman.**

This section punishes wearing uniforms or carrying badges of service members to mislead others. It prevents impersonation of military personnel, which can be used to commit crimes or gain trust. The law treats such impersonation as an offence because it can endanger security and public trust. Courts look at the purpose and misuse of the uniform or token. This section protects the dignity and security of service roles. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/168-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/168-bns/)

**BNS Section 169 – Candidate, electoral right defined.**

This section defines terms like candidate and electoral rights to clarify election-related offences. It helps explain who can stand for election and what rules apply to voting and candidacy. The law aims to keep elections fair and transparent. Courts use these definitions when handling election offence cases. This section supports clean and lawful electoral processes. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-169-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-169-bns/)

**BNS Section 170 – Bribery.**

This section makes offering or taking bribes in connection with elections or public duties a crime. It punishes attempts to buy votes or influence officials with gifts or money. The law protects democratic processes from corruption. Courts impose penalties to deter bribery and maintain fairness. This section helps keep elections free from undue influence. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/170-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/170-bns/)

**BNS Section 171 – Undue influence at elections.**

This section forbids using force, threat, or pressure to influence someone's vote or election choices. It protects voters' freedom to choose without fear or coercion. The law punishes those who try to control others' votes by improper means. Courts examine the methods used to influence and the effect on voters. This section supports free and fair voting. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-171/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-171/)

**BNS Section 172 – Personation at elections.**

This section punishes impersonating another voter or person to influence election results. It treats such fraud as a serious crime against democracy. The law aims to ensure that every legitimate vote counts and that no one cheats. Courts impose penalties on those who vote in someone else's name. This section protects the integrity of the voting process. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-172/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-172/)

**BNS Section 173 – Punishment for bribery.**

This section sets out penalties for those found guilty of bribery in elections or public matters. It aims to deter corrupt practices by imposing fines or imprisonment. The law ensures that bribery is punished appropriately to maintain trust. Courts consider the scale and effect of bribery when sentencing. This section is central to anti-corruption efforts. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-173/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-173/)

**BNS Section 174 – Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election.**

This section describes punishments for influencing votes improperly or voting fraudulently by personation. It aims to protect the democratic process and punish those who harm it. The law gives courts power to impose penalties to deter such offences. Sentences depend on the severity and

impact on the election. This section strengthens election integrity. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-174/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-174/)

**BNS Section 175 – False statement in connection with an election.**

This section punishes making false statements about candidates or election matters to mislead voters. It aims to prevent dishonest propaganda that harms fair choice. The law protects voters by penalising deceptive campaign practices. Courts evaluate intent and the likely effect on the electorate. This section keeps election information honest and responsible. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-175/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-175/)

**BNS Section 176 – Illegal payments in connection with an election.**

This section forbids illegal payments or rewards to influence voters or voting agents. It treats such payments as corruption and punishable offences. The law seeks to prevent money from unfairly affecting election outcomes. Courts impose penalties to discourage buying influence. This section supports fair competition in elections. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-176/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-176/)

**BNS Section 177 – Failure to keep election accounts.**

This section requires candidates and agents to keep proper accounts of election expenses and payments. It punishes failing to maintain or produce accurate accounts, which can hide corrupt practices. The law promotes transparency in election spending. Courts may penalise those who dodge financial reporting rules. This section helps detect and deter illicit election funding. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-177/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-177/)

**BNS Section 178 – Counterfeiting coin, government stamps, currency-notes or bank-notes.**

This section punishes making fake coins, stamps or currency notes. It treats counterfeiting as a serious crime because it harms the economy and public trust. The law imposes strict penalties to deter producing fake money or stamps. Courts consider the scale and sophistication of counterfeiting when sentencing. This section protects monetary and public security. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-178/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-178/)

**BNS Section 179 – Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank notes.**

This section punishes using fake or forged money or stamps as if they were real. It targets people who knowingly pass counterfeit items into circulation. The law aims to keep the financial system safe from fraud. Courts impose penalties based on the offence's seriousness and impact. This section helps stop counterfeit goods from hurting the public. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-179/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-179/)

**BNS Section 180 – Possession of forged or counterfeit coin, Government stamp, currency-notes or bank-notes.**

This section deals with possessing counterfeit coins, stamps or notes, even without using them. It punishes those who hold fake monetary items, as possession suggests intent to use or distribute them. The law targets the supply chain of counterfeit goods, not just their use. Courts consider knowledge and intent when deciding penalties. This section helps disrupt counterfeit networks.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-180/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-180/)

**BNS Section 181 – Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting coin, Government stamp, currency notes or bank-notes.**

This section punishes making or holding tools and materials used to produce counterfeit money or stamps. It aims to stop the production process at its root by targeting equipment and supplies. The law imposes strict penalties to break the counterfeit manufacturing chain. Courts assess whether the

person intended to use these tools for counterfeiting. This section prevents the creation and spread of fake currency. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-181/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-181/)

**BNS Section 182 – Making or using documents resembling currency-notes or bank-notes.**

This section punishes creating or using papers or documents that resemble real currency or bank notes. It recognises such acts as part of wider counterfeiting crimes. The law treats these offences seriously because they threaten economic stability. Courts examine the intent and the likelihood of deception when deciding punishment. This section helps ensure monetary instruments are genuine and trusted. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-182/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-182/)

**BNS Section 183 – Effacing writing from substance bearing Government stamp, or removing from document a stamp used for it, with intent to cause loss to Government.**

This section punishes erasing or removing stamps or marks on documents to cheat the government or cause loss. It targets acts like removing tax stamps or altering official papers for gain. The law seeks to protect government revenue and official documents. Courts consider the intent and harm when imposing penalties. This section helps stop fraud against public revenue. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-183/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-183/)

**BNS Section 184 – Using Government stamp known to have been before used.**

This section punishes reusing stamps that have already been used on other documents. It prevents fraud where stamps or markings are recycled to avoid fees or taxes. The law treats such reuse as an offence against government revenue. Courts check whether the person knew the stamp was used before when deciding punishment. This section protects public finances from deceit. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-184/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-184/)

**BNS Section 185 – Erasure of mark denoting that stamp has been used.**

This section targets erasing or altering marks that show a stamp has already been used. It prevents people from hiding previous use to cheat authorities. The law punishes such tampering to maintain integrity of official stamps and seals. Courts decide sentences based on intent and the extent of fraud. This section helps guard official markings from misuse. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-185/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-185/)

**BNS Section 186 – Prohibition of fictitious stamps.**

This section forbids making or using fake stamps that pretend to be official. It treats creating imaginary or false stamps as a crime since it deceives the public and government. The law gives penalties to stop the spread of fake official markings. Courts assess the danger and intent behind making fictitious stamps. This section protects authenticity of government documents and instruments. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-186/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-186/)

**BNS Section 187 – Person employed in mint causing coin to be of different weight or composition from that fixed by law.**

This section punishes anyone working in a mint who changes coin weight or makeup against legal standards. It aims to stop internal fraud that can damage public trust in currency. The law regards such tampering by officials as serious because it undermines monetary integrity. Courts impose strict penalties for those who manipulate coins or production standards. This section secures the official currency system. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-187/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-187/)

**BNS Section 188 – Unlawfully taking coining instrument from mint.**

This section punishes removing or stealing tools used for coin production from the mint. It seeks to prevent theft of machinery or dies that could be used to counterfeit currency. The law treats such acts as serious threats to monetary security. Courts consider the intent and possible misuse when

deciding punishment. This section helps protect mint property and prevent currency crimes. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-188/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-188/)

**BNS Section 188 – Unlawfully taking coining instrument from mint.**

This section punishes anyone who steals or removes instruments, dies or tools from the mint without permission. Such instruments are very sensitive because they are used to make coins. If they fall into the wrong hands, they can be misused for counterfeiting. The law treats this offence as a big threat to the economy and public trust. Courts impose strict punishments to protect mint property and currency safety. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-188/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-188/)

**BNS Section 189 – Unlawful assembly.**

This section defines unlawful assembly as a group of five or more people gathered with a common illegal purpose. It becomes an offence when the assembly threatens peace, safety, or order. The law punishes people for joining such gatherings even if no violence occurs. Courts look at the group's purpose and actions to decide guilt. This section helps maintain public order and prevent mob activities. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/189-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/189-bns/)

**BNS Section 190 – Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object.**

This section says if an unlawful assembly commits a crime, every member is guilty, even if only a few acted. It means responsibility is shared because they gathered for a common illegal object. The law punishes all members to discourage people from joining such groups. Courts check whether the act was connected to the group's purpose. This section strengthens accountability for mob actions. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/190-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/190-bns/)

**BNS Section 191 – Rioting.**

This section explains that when an unlawful assembly uses force or violence, it becomes rioting. All members of the rioting group are guilty, not just those who acted. The law punishes rioting to stop damage to people, property and peace. Courts impose penalties to deter group violence and mob rule. This section helps protect communities from violent gatherings. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/191-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/191-bns/)

**BNS Section 192 – Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot – if rioting be committed; if not committed.**

This section punishes a person who deliberately provokes others to start a riot. If a riot happens, punishment is harsher, but even failed attempts are punishable. The law targets those who incite violence for personal or political reasons. Courts consider the intent and results of the provocation. This section prevents dangerous actions that disturb peace. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/192-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/192-bns/)

**BNS Section 193 – Liability of owner, occupier etc., of land on which an unlawful assembly or riot takes place.**

This section says landowners or occupiers may be liable if they knowingly allow unlawful assemblies on their property. It holds them responsible for not preventing or reporting such gatherings. The law expects landowners to avoid giving shelter to rioters. Courts decide liability based on knowledge and effort to prevent the offence. This section helps stop properties being misused for riots. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-193/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-193/)

**BNS Section 194 – Affray.**

This section defines affray as two or more people fighting in a public place, causing fear to others. It is punishable because it disturbs peace and safety. Even small fights in public that frighten bystanders

can lead to punishment. The law aims to keep public spaces safe and calm. Courts impose fines or imprisonment based on seriousness. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-194/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-194/)

**BNS Section 195 – Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.**

This section punishes anyone who assaults or blocks a public servant trying to stop a riot or disturbance. It protects officials carrying out their lawful duties. The law punishes such attacks strictly to maintain authority. Courts treat resistance to lawful control as a serious matter. This section supports quick and safe suppression of riots. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-195/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-195/)

**BNS Section 196 – Spreading hate or conflict between groups based on religion, race, birthplace, residence, language, or other differences, and doing things that harm peace and unity.**

This section punishes those who create enmity or hatred between different groups in society. It covers words, actions or publications that disturb harmony. The law aims to protect peace, unity, and national integration. Courts punish offenders to discourage hate speech and violence. This section builds communal peace and brotherhood. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/196-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/196-bns/)

**BNS Section 197 – Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration.**

This section punishes false claims or statements that harm national unity and integration. It prevents actions or speeches that divide people based on region, language or community. The law sees unity as vital for the country's strength. Courts take such offences seriously, especially if they spread widely. This section protects India's integrity from harmful ideas. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-197/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-197/)

**BNS Section 198 – Public servant disobeying law, with intent to cause injury to any person.**

This section punishes public servants who knowingly break the law to harm someone. It recognises misuse of official power as a serious offence. The law demands honesty and fairness from public officials. Courts check intent and the harm caused when deciding punishment. This section protects citizens from abuse by authorities. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-198/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-198/)

**BNS Section 199 – Public servant disobeying direction under law.**

This section punishes public servants who ignore lawful orders or directions. It ensures accountability of officials to follow rules properly. The law protects citizens from negligence or disobedience by officials. Courts impose penalties when such disobedience causes harm. This section strengthens discipline in public service. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-199/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-199/)

**BNS Section 200 – Punishment for non-treatment of victim.**

This section punishes doctors or others who deny treatment to victims of accidents, crimes, or emergencies. It stresses that saving life comes before paperwork or formalities. The law makes refusal to treat an offence to protect human life. Courts treat such negligence strictly to promote medical responsibility. This section ensures victims receive immediate care. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-200/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-200/)

**BNS Section 201 – Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury.**

This section punishes public servants who deliberately prepare false records to harm someone. It recognises that official documents carry great authority. The law demands honesty in official record-keeping. Courts punish such misconduct strictly to protect fairness. This section stops misuse of records for personal gain or revenge. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-201/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-201/)

**BNS Section 202 – Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade.**

This section punishes public servants who take part in trade or business against legal rules. It prevents conflicts of interest and corruption in public duty. The law ensures servants remain focused on service, not personal profit. Courts decide punishments depending on the scale of misconduct.

This section protects honesty in government offices. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-202/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-202/)

**BNS Section 203 – Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property.**

This section punishes public servants who buy or bid for property in situations where it is illegal. It prevents them from using their power for unfair advantage. The law promotes fairness and transparency in property dealings. Courts punish offenders to stop misuse of position. This section keeps public trust in officials.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-203/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-203/)

**BNS Section 204 – Personating a public servant.**

This section punishes pretending to be a public servant to cheat or gain benefit. It covers using uniforms, titles or false claims to mislead people. The law sees impersonation as harmful to public trust. Courts treat such frauds seriously as they misguide innocent people. This section protects respect for genuine public servants.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-204/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-204/)

**BNS Section 205 – Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.**

This section punishes wearing the dress or badge of a public servant to deceive others. It prevents people from gaining false authority or advantage. The law makes intent important, so only dishonest use is punishable. Courts punish misuse depending on the effect on victims. This section maintains dignity and trust in public service uniforms.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-205/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-205/)

**BNS Section 206 – Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding.**

This section punishes people who hide or run away to avoid receiving summons or legal notices. It ensures legal proceedings are not delayed by avoidance. The law requires everyone to respect court processes. Courts may issue punishment or stronger actions if someone absconds. This section supports smooth justice delivery.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-206/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-206/)

**BNS Section 207 – Preventing service of summons or other proceeding, or preventing publication thereof.**

This section punishes interfering with the delivery or publication of legal notices. It prevents people from blocking justice by hiding or obstructing summons. The law ensures all legal communications reach the concerned parties. Courts treat such acts as obstruction of justice. This section protects the legal system from delays.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-207/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-207/)

**BNS Section 208 – Non-attendance in obedience to an order from public servant.**

This section punishes those who fail to attend when ordered by lawful authority. It ensures respect for summons and directions of officials. The law treats disobedience as harmful to public administration. Courts consider the reason and seriousness of absence when deciding punishment.

This section enforces discipline in following orders. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-208/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-208/)

**BNS Section 209 – Non-Appearance in Response to a Proclamation under Section 84 of BNSS.**

This section punishes people who ignore a legal proclamation requiring them to appear. It ensures proclaimed offenders cannot escape the law easily. The law requires attendance to maintain justice.

Courts can impose penalties and take further steps for arrest. This section supports enforcement of criminal proceedings. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-209/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-209/)

**BNS Section 210 – Omission to Produce Document or Electronic Record to Public Servant.**

This section punishes failure to produce a required document or electronic record to authorities. It ensures transparency and cooperation with legal processes. The law demands citizens respect lawful requests for records. Courts impose penalties if omission is deliberate and harmful. This section protects investigations and judicial fairness. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-210/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-210/)

**BNS Section 211 – Omission to Give Notice or Information to Public Servant by Person Legally Bound to Give It.**

This section punishes failure to provide information that a person is legally bound to share. It ensures authorities receive vital details for safety and justice. The law obliges citizens to help prevent harm by giving required information. Courts punish deliberate omission or neglect. This section supports smooth working of governance. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-211/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-211/)

**BNS Section 212 – Furnishing false information.**

This section punishes people who knowingly provide false information to public servants. It prevents authorities from being misled in their duties. The law treats lies to officials as harmful to justice and administration. Courts check the intent and effect of false statements when sentencing. This section encourages truthfulness in dealings with government. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-212/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-212/)

**BNS Section 213 – Refusal to take oath or affirmation.**

This section punishes refusing to take an oath or affirmation when lawfully required by a judge or official. It ensures honesty and responsibility in testimonies and statements. The law requires cooperation for justice to function properly. Courts treat refusal as obstruction and punish it. This section supports the truth-seeking role of courts. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/213-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/213-bns/)

**BNS Section 214 – Refusing to answer public servant authorised to question.**

This section punishes people who refuse to answer questions when legally asked by authorised officials. It ensures smooth investigations and legal processes. The law expects cooperation to maintain justice. Courts impose penalties for refusal unless lawful protection applies. This section helps authorities perform their duties. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/214-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/214-bns/)

**BNS Section 215 – Refusing to sign statement.**

This section punishes those who refuse to sign a lawful statement when required by authorities. It ensures official records are properly completed and verified. The law demands cooperation with lawful procedures. Courts punish refusal that obstructs justice. This section promotes reliability in legal documents. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-215/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-215/)

BNS Section 216 – False statement on oath or affirmation to public servant or person authorised to administer an oath or affirmation.

This section punishes lying on oath to officials or authorised persons. It treats false statements under oath as serious crimes against justice. The law protects truthfulness as key to fair outcomes. Courts impose strict punishments for perjury and false oaths. This section safeguards honesty in official proceedings. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-216/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-216/)

**BNS Section 217 – Giving false information on purpose to a public servant so that they use their legal powers in a way that harms someone else.**

This section punishes giving false information to mislead officials into misusing their authority. It recognises the harm caused when officials act based on lies. The law holds such dishonest persons

accountable. Courts punish offenders depending on the harm caused. This section prevents misuse of official powers by false inputs. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-217/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-217/)

**BNS Section 218 – Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant.**

This section punishes resisting or opposing lawful property seizures by authorities. It ensures officials can carry out duties without unlawful obstruction. The law punishes those who stop recovery or seizure ordered by law. Courts impose penalties for violent or dishonest resistance. This section protects authority and lawful property processes. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-218/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-218/)

**BNS Section 219 – Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of public servant.**

This section punishes obstructing or preventing the sale of property lawfully ordered by public officials. It ensures legal auctions or sales proceed fairly. The law stops people from interfering in official recovery processes. Courts punish obstruction that affects justice or government revenue.

This section keeps public sales transparent and safe. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-219/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-219/)

**BNS Section 220 – Buying or bidding for a property in an illegal way when it is being sold under the order of a public servant.**

This section punishes those who illegally buy or bid for property sold by public order. It prevents corruption and misuse in official auctions. The law ensures sales are fair and transparent for all. Courts punish dishonest buyers who break rules to gain advantage. This section protects justice in public property dealings. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-220/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-220/)

**BNS Section 221 – Stopping or disturbing a public servant while they are doing their official duty.**

This section punishes anyone who stops or disturbs a public servant who is lawfully doing their job. It protects officials from being interrupted while serving the public. The law expects people to cooperate and not block public duties. Courts look at whether the interruption was wrongful and how it affected the official work. Penalties help ensure smooth functioning of government services.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-221-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-221-bns/)

**BNS Section 222 – Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give assistance.**

This section says people who are legally required to help public servants but refuse may be punished. It ensures that certain duties of assistance are carried out for public safety or order. The law aims to prevent people from abandoning civic responsibilities. Courts check whether the person had a legal duty and willfully ignored it. This section encourages cooperation with authorities in important situations. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-222/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-222/)

**BNS Section 223 – Disobedience to order duly promulgated by public servant.**

This section punishes refusal to obey a lawful order given by an authorised public servant. It helps maintain discipline and the rule of law in public operations. The law expects citizens and officials to follow valid commands that serve public interest. Courts consider whether the order was lawful before deciding punishment. This section supports orderly administration and public safety. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-223/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-223/)

**BNS Section 224 – Threat of injury to public servant.**

This section makes threatening a public servant with harm an offence. It aims to protect officials from intimidation while they do their duties. The law punishes those who use threats to stop officials from acting. Courts examine the seriousness of the threat and its intent. This section helps keep public servants safe so they can serve everyone. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-224/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-224/)

**BNS Section 225 – Threatening someone with harm so that they do not ask a public servant for help or protection.**

This section punishes threats made to stop a person from seeking help from public servants. It recognises that preventing help can leave victims vulnerable and unprotected. The law aims to keep people free to seek assistance without fear. Courts consider the purpose of the threat and the effect on the victim. This section supports access to help and protection for all citizens. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-225/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-225/)

**BNS Section 226 – Trying to commit suicide with the intention of forcing or stopping a public servant from using their legal powers.**

This section punishes attempting suicide when done to coerce or stop public action. It treats such acts as both dangerous and manipulative. The law protects public processes from being disrupted by threats to life. Courts look at motive and the effect on public duty when deciding penalties. This section seeks to deter extreme acts used to obstruct justice. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-226/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-226/)

**BNS Section 227 – Giving false evidence.**

This section punishes people who give false testimony or evidence in legal proceedings. It protects the truth-finding process of courts and investigations. The law treats lying under oath or presenting fake evidence as serious wrongdoing. Courts may impose strict penalties to discourage perjury and falsehoods. This section helps keep justice fair and honest. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-227/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-227/)

**BNS Section 228 – Fabricating false evidence.**

This section punishes making or inventing false evidence to mislead investigations or courts. It covers creating false documents, records, or objects to deceive officials. The law aims to stop people from tampering with facts and obstructing justice. Courts impose penalties based on the damage caused to legal processes. This section protects the reliability of evidence used in courts. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-228/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-228/)

**BNS Section 229 – Punishment for false evidence.**

This section sets out the punishments for giving or fabricating false evidence. It ensures that those who lie or forge proof face consequences. The law uses penalties to deter dishonest behaviour in legal matters. Courts consider the seriousness and impact of the false evidence on cases. This section helps preserve the integrity of judicial proceedings. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-229/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-229/)

**BNS Section 230 – Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of capital offence.**

This section punishes lying or forging evidence with the intent to convict someone of a capital crime. It recognises the extreme danger of wrongfully sending someone to death or life sentence. The law imposes very strong penalties when false evidence aims at such grave outcomes. Courts treat such malicious acts as among the worst perversions of justice. This section defends people from being wrongly convicted of the most serious offences. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-230/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-230/)

**BNS Section 231 – Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment.**

This section covers false evidence aimed at securing conviction for serious crimes that attract long imprisonment. It punishes those who try to manipulate legal outcomes by deception. The law

ensures that wrongful convictions are prevented and punished. Courts weigh the intent and consequences when deciding sentences. This section protects defendants from malicious attempts to imprison them unjustly. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/231-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/231-bns/)

**BNS Section 232 – Threatening any person to give false evidence.**

This section punishes threatening someone to force them into giving false testimony or evidence. It recognises that intimidation distorts justice and harms victims. The law protects witnesses and the truth by penalising coercion. Courts examine the threat and the context to punish offenders. This section supports free and honest testimony in legal processes. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-232/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-232/)

**BNS Section 233 – Using evidence known to be false.**

This section punishes knowingly presenting or using evidence that is false in court or official proceedings. It targets those who continue legal actions despite knowing the truth is fake. The law ensures that justice is not built on lies and deceit. Courts impose penalties to deter misuse of false materials. This section reinforces trust in legal fact-finding. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-233/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-233/)

**BNS Section 234 – Issuing or signing false certificate.**

This section punishes issuing or signing official certificates or records that are false. It applies to doctors, officials or others who produce dishonest paperwork. The law protects public trust in official documents and certifications. Courts consider the purpose and harm when deciding punishment.

This section helps keep official records truthful and reliable. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/234-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/234-bns/)

**BNS Section 235 – Using as true a certificate known to be false.**

This section punishes anyone who uses or acts upon a certificate that they know is false. It prevents people from relying on fake documents for gain or to mislead. The law discourages complicity in document fraud. Courts take into account the user's knowledge and intent when punishing. This section defends honesty in official dealings. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-235/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-235/)

**BNS Section 236 – False statement made in declaration which is by law receivable as evidence.**

This section punishes making untrue statements in legally acceptable declarations or affidavits. It ensures documents that are treated as evidence contain truthful facts. The law discourages perjury and deception in formal declarations. Courts impose penalties to protect the integrity of such records. This section helps maintain accuracy in legal declarations. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-236/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-236/)

**BNS Section 237 – Using as true such declaration knowing it to be false.**

This section punishes acting on statements or declarations that the person knows to be false. It prevents people from benefiting by using forged or dishonest declarations. The law ensures that those who use false documents are held responsible. Courts judge intent and misuse in deciding penalties. This section supports the credibility of official declarations. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-237/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-237/)

**BNS Section 238 – Hiding or destroying evidence of a crime, or giving false information to protect the criminal.**

This section punishes destroying, hiding, or giving false information about evidence to shield a criminal. It recognises that such acts prevent justice and help criminals escape. The law demands honesty and cooperation in investigations. Courts impose penalties to deter obstruction and protect

victims' rights. This section helps ensure crimes are properly investigated and prosecuted. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/238-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/238-bns/)

**BNS Section 239 – Intentional omission to give information of offence by person bound to inform.**

This section punishes people who, having a legal duty to report an offence, intentionally fail to do so. It applies where certain persons must inform authorities to prevent harm or enable justice. The law ensures that legal duties are not neglected to cover crimes. Courts consider whether the omission was deliberate and harmful. This section supports timely reporting to stop illegal acts. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/239-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/239-bns/)

**BNS Section 240 – Giving false information respecting an offence committed.**

This section punishes giving false or misleading information about an offence to authorities. It stops people from wasting police time or framing others wrongly. The law treats such false reports as harmful to justice and the innocent. Courts punish those who deliberately mislead investigations. This section encourages honest reporting of crimes. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-240/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-240/)

**BNS Section 241 – Destroying a document or electronic record so that it cannot be used as evidence in a case.**

This section punishes destroying or tampering with documents or digital records to prevent their use in legal proceedings. It recognises that losing evidence can block justice and protect wrongdoers. The law imposes penalties to stop destruction or concealment of key material. Courts evaluate the intent and the importance of the destroyed evidence. This section protects the integrity of judicial evidence and records. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/241-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/241-bns/)

**BNS Section 242 – False personation for purpose of act or proceeding in suit or prosecution.**

This section punishes pretending to be someone else to influence legal proceedings or perform acts in court. It protects the justice system from fraud and identity misuse. The law imposes strong penalties for impersonation that harms legal processes or rights. Courts examine the deception and its outcome when deciding punishment. This section keeps courts and proceedings secure from trickery. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-242/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-242/)

**BNS Section 243 – Fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution.**

This section punishes hiding or moving property to stop it from being lawfully taken by authorities. It targets attempts to frustrate court orders or enforcement actions. The law ensures property ordered seized remains available for legal processes. Courts impose penalties and may reverse attempts to hide assets. This section helps enforce lawful recovery and execution of orders. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-243/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-243/)

**BNS Section 244 – Fraudulent claim to property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in execution.**

This section covers making false claims or documents to stop property from being seized in legal processes. It punishes those who try to defeat rightful enforcement by fraud. The law protects the authority of court orders and public enforcement. Courts assess the false claim and impose penalties and corrective measures. This section stops dishonest tactics to evade legal consequences. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-244/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-244/)

**BNS Section 245 – Fraudulently suffering decree for sum not due.**

This section punishes causing or allowing a false court decree for money that is not owed. It targets schemes to get unjust legal money awards through deception. The law punishes such fraudulent gains and protects rightful creditors and debtors. Courts can reverse false decrees and punish those

responsible. This section safeguards the fairness of civil procedures. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-245/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-245/)

**BNS Section 246 – Dishonestly making false claim in Court.**

This section punishes making dishonest or false claims in court to gain advantage. It ensures parties present truthful cases and do not misuse the legal system. The law discourages perjury and fraudulent litigation. Courts impose penalties where claims are knowingly false and harmful. This section protects the integrity of judicial processes. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-246/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-246/)

**BNS Section 247 – Fraudulently obtaining decree for sum not due.**

This section punishes obtaining a court order for money that is not owed by dishonest means. It targets people who trick courts into awarding undeserved sums. The law allows reversal of such decrees and penalties for fraudsters. Courts examine the deceit and act to correct injustice. This section defends fair legal outcomes in financial disputes. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-247/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-247/)

**BNS Section 248 – False charge of offence made with intent to injure.**

This section punishes making false criminal accusations to harm another person. It recognises the terrible damage false charges can cause to reputation and life. The law penalises those who misuse police or courts to settle personal scores. Courts require proof and punish malicious accusers when found guilty. This section helps protect innocent people from wrongful prosecution. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-248/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-248/)

**BNS Section 249 – Harboursing offender.**

This section punishes sheltering someone who has committed a crime to help them avoid capture. It targets those who protect criminals and delay justice. The law encourages people to cooperate with authorities rather than hide wrongdoers. Courts consider the nature of support and intent when giving punishment. This section assists law enforcement in catching and punishing offenders. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-249/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-249/)

**BNS Section 250 – Taking money, gifts, or any benefit to protect an offender from being punished.**

This section punishes taking bribes or gifts to help an offender escape punishment. It recognises such acts as corruption that harms justice. The law treats those who accept benefits to shield criminals as guilty of an offence. Courts impose penalties to deter buying protection for criminals. This section protects the fairness of law enforcement and courts. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-250/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-250/)

**BNS Section 251 – Offering money, gifts, or giving back property in return for hiding or protecting an offender from punishment.**

This section punishes offering bribes or returns of property to anyone to hide or protect a criminal. It targets those who try to buy safety for offenders through corruption. The law aims to end deals that block justice and reward crime. Courts punish both givers and receivers involved in such corrupt bargains. This section helps keep justice free from bribery. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-251/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-251/)

**BNS Section 252 – Taking gift to help to recover stolen property, etc.**

This section punishes accepting gifts to help return stolen property in an illegal or corrupt way. It prevents secret deals that may hide theft or obstruct recovery. The law ensures official processes for recovery are followed without improper benefits. Courts decide penalties based on dishonesty and

the effect on justice. This section seeks transparency in recovering stolen goods. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-252/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-252/)

**BNS Section 253 – Giving shelter or helping an offender who has escaped from police custody or whose arrest has been ordered.**

This section punishes those who shelter or help escaped prisoners or wanted offenders. It stops people from protecting fugitives and hindering law enforcement. The law imposes penalties to discourage aiding escape or evasion. Courts consider the level of help given and the intent of the helper. This section assists authorities in bringing fugitives back to justice. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-253/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-253/)

**BNS Section 254 – Penalty for harbouring robbers or dacoits.**

This section punishes anyone who hides or helps robbers, dacoits, or violent criminals. It recognises that protecting such dangerous people threatens public safety. The law aims to break networks that support violent crime by penalising helpers. Courts impose severe penalties for harbouring violent offenders. This section protects communities from organised violent crime. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-254/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-254/)

**BNS Section 255 – Public servant knowingly disobeys the law to protect someone from punishment or to stop property from being taken away (forfeited).**

This section punishes public servants who break the law to shield people from punishment or to save property illegally. It targets abuse of official power for private gain. The law insists on honest public service and penalises misuse of authority. Courts examine the servant's actions and intent to punish fairly. This section protects citizens from corrupt officials. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-255/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-255/)

**BNS Section 256 – Public servant framing incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture.**

This section punishes falsifying records by officials to protect someone from legal consequences. It addresses deliberate tampering with official documents for dishonest ends. The law imposes penalties to maintain faith in public records and administration. Courts evaluate the seriousness and consequences of the falsification. This section defends transparency and fairness in official records.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-256/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-256/)

**BNS Section 258 – Commitment for trial or confinement by person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law.**

This section punishes officials who knowingly commit someone to trial or confinement while acting unlawfully. It prevents misuse of power to detain innocents. The law holds responsible those who intentionally violate legal limits. Courts examine whether authority was exceeded and punish wrongful confinement. This section safeguards individual liberty from illegal official actions. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-258/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-258/)

**BNS Section 259 – Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of public servant bound to apprehend.**

This section punishes public servants who intentionally fail to apprehend someone they are legally required to arrest. It protects the process of law enforcement from official neglect or collusion. The law expects officials to act dutifully to prevent escape or continued crime. Courts consider motive and harm when deciding punishment. This section supports active and honest policing. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/259-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/259-bns/)

**BNS Section 260 – Intentional failure of a public servant to apprehend a person under sentence or lawfully committed.**

This section punishes officials who deliberately fail to keep hold of prisoners or persons lawfully detained. It ensures that convicted or remanded persons remain in custody as law requires. The law treats such failure as serious because it risks public safety. Courts punish negligent or dishonest officials who let prisoners escape. This section helps maintain custody and enforcement of sentences. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-260/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-260/)

**BNS Section 261 – Person escape from confinement or custody negligently suffered by public servant.**

This section punishes escape of prisoners when it happens due to official negligence. It holds servants accountable for poor custody or security practices. The law expects care in keeping prisoners safe and preventing escapes. Courts look at the level of negligence and consequences before punishing. This section promotes responsible handling of detainees. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-261/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-261/)

**BNS Section 262 – Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension.**

This section punishes resisting arrest or obstructing officers carrying out a lawful apprehension. It protects police and officials from being attacked or hindered while enforcing laws. The law discourages citizens from taking violent or obstructive action against lawful actions. Courts consider the reason for resistance when deciding punishment. This section supports peaceful compliance with lawful apprehension. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/262-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/262-bns/)

**BNS Section 263 – Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension of another person.**

This section punishes helping someone else avoid lawful arrest or resisting officers on behalf of another. It recognises that obstructing justice harms public safety and legal order. The law penalises those who interfere with officers trying to enforce the law. Courts weigh the actions and intent when imposing penalties. This section helps ensure that arrests proceed without unlawful interference. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/263-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/263-bns/)

**BNS Section 264 – Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for.**

This section punishes officials who fail to arrest or allow escape in situations not covered by other specific rules. It fills gaps where negligence or collusion could let offenders go free. The law demands diligence from those tasked with keeping public order. Courts assess the circumstances and duty to decide punishment. This section strengthens accountability in law enforcement. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/264-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/264-bns/)

**BNS Section 265 – Resistance or obstruction to arrest, or escape or rescue, in cases not otherwise covered.**

This section covers resisting arrest or aiding escape in cases not specifically mentioned elsewhere. It ensures that all forms of obstruction and rescue that hinder law enforcement are punishable. The law protects the authority of officers and the rule of law. Courts consider intent, the level of force, and harm when sentencing. This section helps keep enforcement effective across varied situations. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/265-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/265-bns/)

**BNS Section 266 – Violation of condition of remission of punishment.**

This section punishes breaking the conditions set when a sentence is remitted or reduced. It ensures that offenders who are given a second chance follow the rules attached to their release. The law protects the integrity of remission systems and public safety. Courts reinstate penalties or add

punishment if conditions are violated. This section helps supervise conditional release responsibly. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/266-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/266-bns/)

**BNS Section 267 – Intentional disrespect or interruption of a public servant while in judicial proceeding.**

This section punishes insulting, interrupting, or showing disrespect to public servants during court or official proceedings. It maintains decorum and dignity in legal processes. The law ensures that officials can carry out duties without humiliation or obstruction. Courts can impose penalties to keep proceedings orderly and respectful. This section supports the healthy functioning of justice institutions. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-267/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-267/)

**BNS Section 268 – Personation of an assessor.**

This section punishes pretending to be an assessor or official advisor in legal or official proceedings. It prevents deception that could affect judgments or administrative decisions. The law treats impersonation as a threat to the fairness of official processes. Courts consider the intent and effect of such personation in deciding punishment. This section helps maintain trust in formal decision-making. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-268/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-268/)

**BNS Section 269 – Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in court.**

This section punishes those who skip court when they were released on bail or bond. It ensures that accused persons honour their court promises and face trial. The law allows courts to take action, including cancelling bail or issuing arrest orders. Courts consider reasons for non-appearance before imposing further penalties. This section helps keep the justice process moving and prevents evasion. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-269/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-269/)

**BNS Section 269 – Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in court.**

This section says that if a person released on bail or bond does not appear in court as ordered, it is an offence. It protects the court process by making sure accused persons return for their trial. The law lets courts cancel bail, issue arrest warrants, or give extra penalties if someone absconds. Courts look at reasons for absence, but unexplained failure brings consequences. This keeps the legal system moving and discourages evasion. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-269/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-269/)

**BNS Section 270 – Public nuisance.**

This section defines acts that harm public comfort, health, or convenience as public nuisance. It covers things like blocking roads, polluting water, or acts that frighten people in public. The law allows punishment to stop such behaviour and protect community life. Courts focus on the public harm rather than small private disputes. This section helps keep streets, parks and public places safe and usable. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/270-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/270-bns/)

**BNS Section 271 – Negligent act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.**

This section punishes careless acts that are likely to spread a serious contagious disease. It applies when someone's negligence endangers many people's health. The law aims to protect public health by holding careless persons accountable. Courts check whether the person acted negligently and how serious the risk was. This section supports public welfare and disease prevention. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-271/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-271/)

**BNS Section 272 – Malignant act likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life.**

This section punishes intentional or reckless acts that spread dangerous disease. It is harsher than negligence because it involves willfulness or gross disregard for life. The law treats deliberate spreading of infection as a severe crime. Courts impose strong penalties to deter such actions and

protect public health. This section defends communities from deliberate biological harm. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/272-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/272-bns/)

**BNS Section 273 – Disobedience to quarantine rule.**

This section punishes ignoring lawful quarantine or health orders meant to stop disease spread. It ensures people follow rules during epidemics or public health emergencies. The law supports measures like isolation or movement restrictions for safety reasons. Courts can penalise those who breach quarantine and put others at risk. This section protects public health and safety. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/273-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/273-bns/)

**BNS Section 274 – Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale.**

This section makes it an offence to dilute or contaminate food or drink sold to the public. It protects consumers from cheap or dangerous substances sold as real food. The law punishes those who profit by harming public health. Courts consider the scale of adulteration and risk to people when imposing penalties. This section promotes safe food practices and consumer safety. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-274/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-274/)

**BNS Section 275 – Sale of noxious food or drink.**

This section punishes selling food or drink that is poisonous, harmful, or unfit for people to consume. It aims to prevent illness and deaths caused by unsafe products. The law holds sellers and producers accountable for public safety. Courts examine the product, intent and harm when deciding punishment. This section protects buyers and public health. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/275-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/275-bns/)

**BNS Section 276 – Adulteration of drugs.**

This section punishes mixing, weakening or tampering with medicines so they become unsafe or ineffective. It recognises that adulterated drugs can cause serious harm or death. The law imposes strict penalties to ensure drug safety and trust in medicine. Courts consider public health risk and deliberate wrongdoing when sentencing. This section defends patients' lives and medical integrity. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-276/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-276/)

**BNS Section 277 – Sale of adulterated drugs.**

This section punishes selling medicines that are known to be impure, fake or dangerous. It protects consumers who rely on safe and effective drugs for health. The law treats this as a serious public health crime and punishes sellers and distributors. Courts weigh the danger and the seller's knowledge when deciding penalties. This section ensures drug sellers act responsibly. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/277-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/277-bns/)

**BNS Section 278 – Sale of drug as a different drug or preparation.**

This section makes it an offence to sell a drug by falsely calling it another drug or mixing it under a wrong label. It prevents deception that can seriously harm patients. The law requires honesty in medicine labelling and sales. Courts punish false representation to keep public trust in healthcare. This section protects buyers from dangerous fraud in medicines. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/278-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/278-bns/)

**BNS Section 279 – Fouling water of public spring or reservoir.**

This section punishes polluting public water sources like wells, ponds or reservoirs. It recognises water pollution as a major public health and sanitation threat. The law imposes penalties to stop contamination and protect communities. Courts consider severity and intent when deciding punishment. This section helps ensure clean water for public use. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/279-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/279-bns/)

**BNS Section 280 – Making atmosphere noxious to health.**

This section punishes acts that make the air harmful to breathe, such as releasing toxic fumes. It protects public health and environment from dangerous emissions. The law holds polluters accountable for endangering people's lives. Courts impose fines or imprisonment based on the harm caused. This section supports clean air and safe living conditions. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/280-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/280-bns/)

**BNS Section 281 – Rash driving or riding on a public way.**

This section punishes driving or riding a vehicle carelessly in public places, risking others' safety. It covers speeding, reckless manoeuvres or dangerous stunts on roads. The law aims to prevent accidents and protect pedestrians and other road users. Courts consider negligence and harm caused when imposing penalties. This section encourages responsible driving and road safety. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-281/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-281/)

**BNS Section 282 – Rash navigation of vessel.**

This section punishes irresponsible or reckless navigation of boats or ships that endanger lives or property. It applies to careless captains or operators on watercraft. The law seeks to prevent maritime accidents and protect passengers and cargo. Courts look at negligence, weather conditions and consequences when deciding punishment. This section supports safe navigation and marine safety. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/282-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/282-bns/)

**BNS Section 283 – Exhibition of false light, mark or buoy.**

This section punishes showing false signals, lights or markers at sea that can mislead vessels. It recognises that false signals can cause shipwrecks or collisions. The law imposes penalties to protect sailors and maritime navigation. Courts examine intent and danger when sentencing offenders. This section helps keep sea routes safe and reliable. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/283-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/283-bns/)

**BNS Section 284 – Conveying person by water for hire in unsafe or overloaded vessel.**

This section punishes carrying passengers for money in unsafe, unseaworthy, or overloaded boats. It protects lives by making operators responsible for vessel safety. The law punishes those who risk others for profit. Courts consider conditions, overcrowding and intent when imposing penalties. This section safeguards public transport safety on water. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/284-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/284-bns/)

**BNS Section 285 – Danger or obstruction in public way or line of navigation.**

This section punishes creating hazards or blockages on roads, paths or navigation channels. It prevents actions that endanger people or cause accidents. The law encourages keeping public ways clear and safe. Courts penalise those who knowingly cause obstruction or risk. This section helps maintain safe movement for everyone. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/285-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/285-bns/)

**BNS Section 286 – Negligent conduct with respect to poisonous substance.**

This section punishes careless handling or storage of poisonous substances that endanger others. It applies to people who fail to take reasonable precautions, causing risk. The law aims to prevent poisoning, contamination or accidental deaths. Courts consider negligence level and potential harm when deciding punishment. This section protects communities from toxic dangers. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/286-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/286-bns/)

**BNS Section 287 – Negligent conduct with respect to fire or combustible matter.**

This section punishes careless acts with fire or flammable materials that may cause fires or explosions. It targets negligence that threatens lives and property. The law holds people accountable

for unsafe behaviour with dangerous materials. Courts examine the foreseeability of harm and the negligence involved. This section promotes safe handling of fire and combustibles. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/287-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/287-bns/)

**BNS Section 288 : Negligent conduct with respect to explosive substance.**

BNS Section 288 deals with situations where a person carelessly handles fire or combustible materials in a way that may endanger others' lives or property. This section covers negligent acts such as leaving a fire unattended, mishandling fireworks, or keeping flammable items in unsafe conditions. The main aim of this law is to ensure people act responsibly when dealing with fire or explosive substances, as even a small act of negligence can cause major harm. The punishment under this section may include imprisonment of up to six months, a fine up to ₹1,000, or both, depending on the seriousness of the act. For example, if someone lights crackers near a petrol can and puts people at risk, it will be treated as an offence under BNS Section 288. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/288-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/288-bns/)

**BNS Section 289 – Negligent conduct with respect to machinery.**

This section punishes careless use or oversight of machinery that can injure people or damage property. It covers situations where workers or operators neglect safety leading to accidents. The law requires reasonable care in operating machines to avoid harm. Courts assess negligence and safety failures when imposing penalties. This section protects workers and the public from machinery hazards. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/289-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/289-bns/)

**BNS Section 290 – Negligent conduct with respect to pulling down, repairing or constructing buildings etc.**

This section punishes negligent work in construction, demolition, or repair that endangers lives or property. It holds builders, supervisors and workers accountable for safety. The law ensures structures are built or demolished with proper care and standards. Courts consider professional duty and breaches when deciding punishment. This section promotes construction safety and public protection. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/290-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/290-bns/)

**BNS Section 291 – Negligent conduct with respect to animal.**

This section punishes negligence regarding the control of animals that may harm others, such as dangerous animals left loose. It aims to prevent attacks or accidents caused by animals. The law requires owners to take reasonable steps to prevent harm. Courts look at care taken and foreseeability of danger when imposing penalties. This section protects people from avoidable animal-related injury. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/section-291-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/section-291-bns/)

**BNS Section 292 – Punishment for public nuisance in cases not otherwise provided for.**

This section covers public nuisance conduct that is not specifically listed elsewhere. It allows punishment for acts harming public comfort or health that fall between defined offences. The law ensures broad protection for the public against novel or rare nuisances. Courts use discretion to apply fair penalties based on harm and intent. This section fills legal gaps to secure public peace. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/292-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/292-bns/)

**BNS Section 293 – Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.**

This section punishes continuing a nuisance even after receiving a court order to stop. It enforces respect for legal injunctions and community safety. The law allows courts to add penalties if the person ignores orders and keeps causing harm. Courts may also take stronger measures to end persistent nuisances. This section ensures compliance with court directives for public good. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/293-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/293-bns/)

**BNS Section 294 – Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.**

This section punishes publishing, selling or showing obscene books, films, or materials in public. It aims to protect public morality and prevent the spread of indecent content. The law balances freedom of expression with community standards and decency. Courts consider the nature of the material and its likely effect on the public. This section helps maintain social decency and protect minors from harmful content. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/294-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/294-bns/)

**BNS Section 295 – Sale, etc., of obscene objects to child.**

This section makes it an offence to sell or expose obscene materials specifically to children. It recognises children need special protection from indecent content. The law imposes stricter penalties where minors are the target. Courts treat such acts as more serious because of the vulnerable audience. This section safeguards children’s mental and moral wellbeing. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/295-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/295-bns/)

**BNS Section 296 – Obscene acts and songs.**

This section punishes performing obscene acts or singing lewd songs in public places. It aims to prevent acts that offend public decency or disturb peace. The law allows penalties to deter public indecency and preserve moral standards. Courts weigh context, location and intent when deciding punishment. This section protects public spaces from offensive behaviour. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/296-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/296-bns/)

**BNS Section 297 – Keeping lottery office.**

This section punishes running a lottery or gambling office without lawful permission. It protects public order and prevents illegal gambling activities. The law controls gambling to avoid social harm and fraud. Courts impose penalties and may seize illegal proceeds. This section supports lawful entertainment while discouraging illicit betting. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/297-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/297-bns/)

**BNS Section 298 – Injuring or defiling place of worship, with intent to insult the religion of any class.**

This section punishes damaging or insulting a place of worship to hurt religious feelings. It protects religious sites and sentiments from deliberate attacks. The law treats such acts as harmful to communal harmony and public order. Courts impose penalties to deter deliberate religious provocation. This section defends respect for all religions and places of worship. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-298/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-298/)

**BNS Section 299 – Deliberate and malicious acts, intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious beliefs.**

This section punishes deliberate actions or words meant to outrage the religious feelings of a community. It aims to prevent hate and communal conflict stirred by malicious insults. The law balances freedom of speech with protection from deliberate religious provocation. Courts consider intent and the likely effect on public peace when punishing. This section preserves communal harmony and respect. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/299-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/299-bns/)

**BNS Section 300 – Disturbing religious assembly.**

This section punishes interrupting or disrupting a religious meeting or worship. It protects the right to worship peacefully without disturbance. The law supports freedom of religion and the safety of worshippers. Courts punish deliberate disruptions that threaten public order. This section promotes peaceful religious practice for all. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/300-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/300-bns/)

**BNS Section 301 – Trespassing on burial places, etc.**

This section punishes entering or damaging graveyards, cremation grounds, or places of burial without lawful cause. It recognises such acts offend cultural and religious respect for the dead. The law imposes penalties to protect sacred sites and the dignity of the departed. Courts assess intent and damage when deciding punishment. This section preserves respect for burial places and mourners. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/301-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/301-bns/)

**BNS Section 302 – Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound religious feelings of any person.**

This section punishes language or acts deliberately intended to hurt a person’s religious feelings. It focuses on intentional insults likely to create communal tension. The law aims to prevent provocative behaviour that could harm social peace. Courts examine the intent, context and consequences in punishment. This section safeguards mutual respect among different faiths. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/302-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/302-bns/)

**BNS Section 303 – Theft.**

This section defines theft as dishonestly taking someone’s movable property without their consent. It punishes stealing because it violates another person’s ownership and safety. The law distinguishes theft from other property crimes by the secretive taking and dishonesty. Courts consider the value, method and intent when deciding punishment. This section protects people’s property and sense of security. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/303-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/303-bns/)

**BNS Section 304 – Snatching.**

This section deals with snatching or snatch-theft, such as grabbing a bag or phone from someone suddenly. It recognises the fear and danger caused by such sudden thefts. The law imposes penalties to deter violent or aggressive theft in public places. Courts weigh the force and risk to the victim when sentencing offenders. This section helps keep public places safer from quick robberies. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/304-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/304-bns/)

**BNS Section 305 – Theft in a dwelling house, or means of transportation or place of worship etc.**

This section punishes theft carried out in houses, vehicles, temples or other private or sacred places. It treats theft in these locations as more serious because of the breach of privacy and sanctity. The law imposes higher penalties to reflect the increased harm. Courts examine the location and circumstances when deciding punishment. This section protects private homes, transport users and places of worship from theft. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/305-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/305-bns/)

**BNS Section 306 – Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master.**

This section punishes employees or servants who steal from their employer or master. It recognises that such theft is a breach of trust as well as property crime. The law holds trusted persons to higher standards and punishes betrayal. Courts consider the position of trust and the value of stolen goods when sentencing. This section defends employers and customers from internal theft. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/306-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/306-bns/)

**BNS Section 307 – Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint in order to the committing of theft.**

This section covers theft committed after preparing for violence, such as planning to hurt someone to facilitate the theft. It treats such thefts as especially dangerous because they involve planned harm. The law allows stronger penalties where theft is linked to violence or dangerous preparation. Courts consider planning, weapons and intent when sentencing. This section protects people from violent and premeditated thefts. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/307-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/307-bns/)

**BNS Section 308 – Extortion.**

This section defines extortion as forcing someone to give property or money by threats or coercion. It punishes those who use fear, violence or threats to get gains from others. The law aims to protect people from being bullied or blackmailed. Courts look at means of coercion and harm when imposing penalties. This section helps keep business and personal dealings free from force. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/308-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/308-bns/)

**BNS Section 309 – Robbery.**

This section punishes robbery, which is stealing from a person using force or threat of force. It recognises robbery as more serious than simple theft because it endangers victims' safety. The law imposes heavier penalties to deter violent theft and protect citizens. Courts consider weapons, injury and intimidation in sentencing. This section helps protect people from violent thefts in public. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-309/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-309/)

**BNS Section 310 – Dacoity.**

This section deals with dacoity, a theft committed by five or more people acting together as a gang. It treats group robberies as extremely dangerous because of organised violence and intimidation. The law punishes dacoity severely to break criminal gangs and protect communities. Courts impose strong sentences for group-based violent crimes. This section defends public safety against organised armed robbery. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/310-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/310-bns/)

**BNS Section 311 – Robbery, or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.**

This section punishes robbery or dacoity when the offenders try to cause death or very serious injury during the crime. It treats violent theft that puts life at risk as especially grave. The law gives heavy sentences where attackers use or threaten deadly force. Courts look at the weapons, injuries and intent when deciding punishment. This section protects people from violent and life-threatening robberies. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/311-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/311-bns/)

**BNS Section 312 – Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.**

This section covers attempts to commit robbery or dacoity while carrying deadly weapons. It punishes those who prepare to use lethal force even if the theft fails. The law aims to stop dangerous conduct before it leads to death or severe harm. Courts assess how close the attempt came to succeeding and the risk to the public. This section deters armed attempts at violent theft. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/312-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/312-bns/)

**BNS Section 313 – Punishment for belonging to gang of robbers, dacoits, etc.**

This section punishes people who belong to gangs formed for robbery, dacoity or similar crimes. It recognises that being part of a criminal group increases the danger to society. The law targets membership as a way to break organised crime networks. Courts consider role, frequency of participation and danger when sentencing. This section helps dismantle groups planning violent crimes. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/313-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/313-bns/)

**BNS Section 314 – Dishonest misappropriation of property.**

This section punishes taking someone's property dishonestly for one's own use. It covers acts where a person has access to property but uses it wrongly. The law protects owners and trust relationships from betrayal. Courts weigh how the property was taken and the intent behind it. This section helps ensure people cannot keep others' goods by dishonest means. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/314-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/314-bns/)

**BNS Section 315 – Dishonest misappropriation of property possessed by deceased person at the time of his death.**

This section punishes dishonest taking of property that belonged to someone who has just died. It recognises that stealing from the dead or their estate is especially dishonourable. The law aims to protect heirs and the proper settlement of estates. Courts consider timing and deception when imposing penalties. This section defends respect for the deceased and fairness in inheritance. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/315-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/315-bns/)

**BNS Section 316 – Criminal breach of trust.**

This section punishes breaking trust by dishonestly misusing someone's property that was entrusted to you. It applies to clerks, agents, or anyone given control of another's goods or money. The law treats betrayal of trust as both moral and legal wrongdoing. Courts consider the position of trust and the extent of loss in sentencing. This section protects relationships built on trust from exploitation. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/316-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/316-bns/)

**BNS Section 317 – Stolen property.**

This section punishes receiving, buying or hiding property known to be stolen. It targets the market for stolen goods and those who help thieves profit. The law discourages handling stolen items by penalising recipients and dealers. Courts look at whether the person knew or ought to have known the goods were stolen. This section helps return property to rightful owners and break theft cycles. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/317-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/317-bns/)

**BNS Section 318 – Of Cheating.**

This section defines cheating as deceiving someone to gain property or advantage. It punishes false promises, tricks, or dishonest moves that cause loss to others. The law protects people from being cheated in business, personal or official dealings. Courts consider the method, deceit and harm when deciding penalties. This section helps keep financial and social dealings honest. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/318-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/318-bns/)

**BNS Section 319 – Cheating by personation.**

This section punishes cheating where a person pretends to be someone else to deceive and gain. It covers fraud through false identity, impersonation or fake credentials. The law treats personation as serious because it often leads to larger scams. Courts examine intention and the advantage gained by impersonation. This section defends people and systems from identity fraud. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/319-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/319-bns/)

**BNS Section 320 – Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent distribution among creditors.**

This section punishes hiding property to stop it from being shared properly with creditors or rightful claimants. It prevents debtors or others from evading lawful claims by concealment. The law ensures fairness in debt recovery and estate division. Courts may reverse the hiding and punish the dishonest person. This section protects creditors and legal processes from fraud. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/320-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/320-bns/)

**BNS Section 321 – Dishonestly or fraudulently preventing debt being available for creditors.**

This section covers acts designed to keep assets away from creditors through dishonest means. It punishes tricks like false transfers or secret sales meant to defeat claims. The law protects those owed money from clever avoidance by debtors. Courts look at intent, timing and method in imposing penalties. This section enforces responsibility in financial obligations. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/bns-321/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/bns-321/)

**BNS Section 322 – Dishonest or fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration.**

This section punishes making or using transfer deeds that falsely state how much was paid or received. It targets fraudulent property transfers meant to cheat others or hide true ownership. The law requires honest documentation in property deals. Courts examine the false statement and the gain obtained when deciding penalties. This section keeps property records truthful and reliable.

More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/322-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/322-bns/)

**BNS Section 323 – Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property.**

This section punishes hiding or moving property to conceal truth in financial or legal matters. It aims to stop people from hiding assets to avoid liabilities or rightful claims. The law allows courts to penalise and undo such dishonest moves. Courts examine motive and damage caused by the concealment. This section helps restore fairness in property disputes. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/323-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/323-bns/)

**BNS Section 324 – Mischief.**

This section defines mischief as intentionally damaging someone’s property or causing loss by wrongful acts. It punishes vandalism, intentional destruction, or acts that spoil usefulness of property. The law protects people’s possessions and public property from willful damage. Courts consider extent of damage and intent when setting punishment. This section keeps property and public assets safe from malicious harm. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/324-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/324-bns/)

**BNS Section 325 – Mischief by killing or maiming animal.**

This section punishes intentionally killing or maiming someone else’s animal as an act of mischief. It recognises animals as valuable property and companions that deserve protection. The law deals with cruelty and deliberate damage to animals owned by others. Courts look at motive and the harm caused when deciding penalties. This section helps prevent animal cruelty and protect owners’ rights. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/325-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/325-bns/)

**BNS Section 326 – Mischief by injury, inundation, fire or explosive substance, etc.**

This section punishes causing damage by dangerous means such as fire, explosives, flooding or other risky acts. It treats such mischief as especially hazardous because it can harm many people and property. The law imposes strong penalties to deter use of dangerous methods. Courts examine means used and the scale of damage in sentencing. This section protects public safety and property from high-risk harm. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/326-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/326-bns/)

**BNS Section 327 – Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a rail, aircraft, decked vessel or one of twenty tons burden.**

This section punishes intentionally damaging important transport infrastructure like railways, ships or aircraft. It recognises such acts can cause mass harm and endanger many lives. The law treats these offences as extremely serious due to the risk to public safety. Courts impose heavy penalties to deter attacks on transport safety. This section protects large-scale travel and transport systems. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/327-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/327-bns/)

**BNS Section 328 – [Reserved / not listed in your source].**

**BNS Section 328** deals with the offence of **intentionally running a vessel aground or ashore** with the purpose of committing theft or dishonestly taking away property from the vessel. This section ensures that people who misuse ships or boats for stealing cargo, machinery, or other valuable items are strictly punished. The key element here is *intention*—the act must be deliberate and not accidental. The offence is treated as **cognizable and non-bailable**, which means the police can arrest without a warrant, but bail is not a right and can only be granted by the court. The punishment under this section is **imprisonment of up to 10 years along with a fine**, showing the seriousness of crimes

affecting maritime trade and safety. For example, if a person purposely steers a cargo ship ashore to secretly steal electronics or machinery, it will fall under BNS Section 328. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/328-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/328-bns/)

**BNS Section 329 – Criminal trespass and house-trespass.**

This section punishes entering someone's property or home unlawfully and without permission. It protects privacy and the safety of homes and personal spaces. The law treats home trespass as more serious than trespass on open land. Courts consider intent, timing and any harm when deciding penalty. This section ensures people respect others' private property and dwellings. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/329-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/329-bns/)

**BNS Section 330 – House-trespass and house-breaking.**

This section punishes breaking into houses to commit theft or other crimes. It treats forced entry into a home as a serious offence because it threatens personal safety. The law imposes heavier penalties when forced entry is used to commit further crimes. Courts consider tools used, time of entry and harm in sentencing. This section protects homes from burglary and violent intrusion. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/330-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/330-bns/)

**BNS Section 331 – Punishment for house-trespass or housebreaking.**

This section sets the penalties for house trespass and housebreaking, which can include imprisonment or fines. The law aims to match punishment to the seriousness of invading a home. Courts evaluate value of theft, violence involved and risk to residents. This section deters burglary and safeguards private dwellings. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/331-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/331-bns/)

**BNS Section 332 – House-trespass in order to commit offence.**

This section punishes entering a home with the plan to commit a crime, even if the crime was not completed. It treats intent combined with trespass as a dangerous threat. The law allows punishment for the plan to protect residents from preparation of crime. Courts weigh the purpose and steps taken to judge punishment. This section discourages planning offences inside private spaces. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/332-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/332-bns/)

**BNS Section 333 – House-trespass after preparation for hurt, assault or wrongful restraint.**

This section punishes entering a house after preparing to hurt, assault, or detain someone there. It recognises planned violent intrusion as very serious. The law imposes strong penalties where harm was planned along with trespass. Courts consider weapons, plans and danger posed when sentencing. This section prevents premeditated violent attacks in private homes. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/333-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/333-bns/)

**BNS Section 334 – Dishonestly breaking open receptacle containing property.**

This section punishes breaking open safes, boxes or other containers to steal property inside. It targets theft methods that use force or tools to access secured goods. The law treats these as aggravated thefts due to breach of security. Courts examine the tools, planning and value of stolen items in penalties. This section protects locked property from forceful theft. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/334-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/334-bns/)

**BNS Section 335 – Dishonestly breaking open receptacle containing property.**

(This appears similar to Section 334 and reinforces the offence of forcefully opening secured containers to steal.) It punishes breaking into locked receptacles to take property, highlighting the aggravated nature of such theft. The law aims to deter thefts that involve breaking security and

privacy. Courts consider the circumstances and value of goods when setting punishment. This section helps protect people and businesses from forcible theft. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/335-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/335-bns/)

**BNS Section 336 – Forgery.**

This section punishes making false documents, signatures, or records with intention to deceive. Forgery harms trust in documents used for business, legal or personal purposes. The law imposes penalties to discourage creating fake papers that mislead others. Courts examine the falsified material and the intent behind it to decide punishment. This section upholds honesty in official and private documents. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/336-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/336-bns/)

**BNS Section 337 – Forgery of record of Court or of public register, etc.**

This section punishes forging court records, land registers, or other public documents. It recognises these forgeries as especially dangerous because they affect legal rights and public trust. The law gives strong penalties for tampering with official records. Courts treat such offences seriously due to wide impact on justice and property. This section protects the integrity of public records. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/337-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/337-bns/)

**BNS Section 338 – Forgery of valuable security, will, etc.**

This section punishes forging wills, bonds, or other valuable securities that transfer money or property. It treats such forgeries as very harmful because they can steal wealth or change ownership. The law imposes strict sentences to deter attacks on financial and inheritance systems. Courts assess the value and the damage done when sentencing. This section protects financial rights and family inheritances. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/338-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/338-bns/)

**BNS Section 339 – Having possession of document described in section 337 or section 338, knowing it to be forged and intending to use it as genuine.**

This section punishes holding or planning to use forged official or valuable documents, knowing they are fake. It targets not only the forger but those who benefit by using forged papers. The law helps stop the spread and use of forged records in transactions or court. Courts consider the user's knowledge and intended use when deciding penalties. This section prevents fraudulent use of forged documents. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/339-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/339-bns/)

**BNS Section 340 – Forged document or electronic record and using it as genuine.**

This section punishes actually using a forged paper or electronic record as if it were real. It covers digital frauds as well as physical forgeries. The law treats the use of forged items to deceive others as a crime. Courts examine the effect of using the forgery and the intent behind it. This section protects people and systems from being misled by fake records. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/340-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/340-bns/)

**BNS Section 341 – Making or possessing counterfeit seal, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable under section 338.**

This section punishes making or keeping fake seals or devices used to forge important documents. It targets tools that enable serious fraud like forging wills or securities. The law aims to stop counterfeiters from creating instruments for major crimes. Courts consider the maker's purpose and possible misuse in sentencing. This section helps prevent high-level document fraud. More info:

[https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/341-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/341-bns/)

**BNS Section 342 – Counterfeiting device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 338, or possessing counterfeit marked material.**

This section punishes making fake authentication marks or possessing materials bearing counterfeit

marks used for fraud. It protects the authenticity of items like certificates, seals and official stamps. The law imposes penalties to deter people from producing or using counterfeit authentication. Courts consider the potential harm to trust and property when sentencing. This section defends the credibility of official marks. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/342-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/342-bns/)

**BNS Section 343 – Fraudulent cancellation, destruction, etc., of will, authority to adopt, or valuable security.**

This section punishes destroying, cancelling or tampering with wills, adoption documents, or securities to cheat others. It recognises these acts as attacks on family rights and financial security. The law imposes strong penalties for messing with such important documents. Courts evaluate motivation and loss when deciding punishment. This section protects legal documents crucial to family and property rights. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/343-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/343-bns/)

**BNS Section 344 – Falsification of accounts.**

This section punishes altering or falsifying business or financial accounts to mislead others. It targets fraudulent bookkeeping, tax evasion, or hiding losses and gains. The law protects creditors, investors and public interest in truthful accounts. Courts examine the scale and deception in imposing penalties. This section supports honest financial reporting and trust in business. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/344-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/344-bns/)

**BNS Section 345 – Property mark.**

This section deals with marks that identify ownership of goods, and punishes misuse or forgery of such marks. It protects brands, trademarks and property identifiers from dishonest copying. The law helps owners keep their property and reputation safe from imitation. Courts look at intent and damage when imposing penalties. This section supports fair trade and property rights. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/345-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/345-bns/)

**BNS Section 346 – Tampering with property mark with intent to cause injury.**

This section punishes altering property marks to harm the owner, such as changing labels or removing brand tags. It recognises such tampering as a deceptive act that can cause loss. The law ensures owners can rely on marks to identify and protect goods. Courts consider the harm and deceit in sentencing. This section defends honest commerce and property identification. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/346-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/346-bns/)

**BNS Section 347 – Counterfeiting a property mark.**

This section punishes making fake property marks to pass off goods as someone else's. It targets counterfeit goods and dishonest traders who mislead buyers. The law imposes penalties to protect consumers and rightful owners. Courts evaluate the scale of counterfeiting and the damage done. This section helps prevent fraud in trade and commerce. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/347-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/347-bns/)

**BNS Section 348 – Making or possession of any instrument for counterfeiting a property mark.**

This section punishes making or holding tools used to create fake property marks. It stops the equipment that enables counterfeiting from being used to cheat others. The law aims to break the supply chain behind counterfeit goods. Courts consider intent to assist or profit from counterfeiting when sentencing. This section protects markets from dishonest replication. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/348-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/348-bns/)

**BNS Section 349 – Selling goods marked with a counterfeit property mark.**

This section punishes selling products that bear fake property marks, passing them off as genuine. It protects consumers from buying fake or inferior goods thought to be branded. The law punishes

dishonest sellers to maintain fair trade and consumer trust. Courts take into account scale of sale and profit gained in sentencing. This section helps stop trade fraud and protect buyers. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/349-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/349-bns/)

**BNS Section 350 – Making a false mark upon any receptacle containing goods.**

This section punishes placing false marks on containers to misrepresent contents or ownership. It targets deceptive packaging or marking intended to cheat buyers or authorities. The law ensures that goods are honestly labelled and traceable. Courts judge intent and the likely harm in imposing penalties. This section supports accurate labelling and consumer protection. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/350-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/350-bns/)

**BNS Section 351 – Criminal intimidation.**

This section punishes threatening someone with injury to person, reputation or property to cause alarm or force action. It seeks to protect people from fear and coercion. The law treats intimidation as harmful because it may lead to further crimes. Courts assess the severity of threats and their effect on victims. This section helps maintain personal safety and freedom from fear. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/351-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/351-bns/)

**BNS Section 352 – Intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace.**

This section punishes insulting someone with the purpose of causing a fight or public disturbance. It recognises that certain insults are meant to stir violence and unrest. The law discourages provocative behaviour that harms community peace. Courts consider motive and the likely result when imposing penalties. This section aims to prevent deliberate stirring of trouble. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/352-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/352-bns/)

**BNS Section 353 – Statements conducing to public mischief.**

This section punishes statements or acts that are likely to cause danger or public disorder. It covers false alarms, rumours or incitements that threaten peace. The law seeks to protect public order and prevent panic or unrest. Courts weigh the probable effect on the public when deciding punishment. This section supports stable and peaceful community life. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/353-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/353-bns/)

**BNS Section 354 – Act caused by inducing person to believe that he will be rendered an object of the Divine displeasure.**

This section punishes acts that exploit religious fear to harm or control someone. It recognises manipulation through claims of divine wrath as abusive and criminal. The law protects individuals from coercion based on superstition or threats of spiritual punishment. Courts consider the intent to exploit and the harm caused when sentencing. This section defends people from religious intimidation and fraud. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/354-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/354-bns/)

**BNS Section 355 – Misconduct in public by a drunken person.**

This section punishes disorderly or offensive behaviour in public while intoxicated. It seeks to maintain public calm and safety by discouraging drunken misconduct. The law allows penalties for acts that disturb or offend others in public places. Courts consider danger, nuisance and past behaviour when deciding punishment. This section promotes responsible public conduct. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/355-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/355-bns/)

**BNS Section 356 – Defamation.**

This section punishes making false statements that harm a person's reputation. It recognises that words can destroy honour, business or relationships. The law provides remedies and penalties for those who spread false and damaging statements. Courts balance freedom of speech with protection

of reputation and may order damages or punishment. This section helps people protect their good name from false attacks. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/356-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/356-bns/)

**BNS Section 357 – Breach of contract to attend on and supply wants of helpless person.**

This section punishes failing to fulfil a contractual duty to care for a helpless person when that failure causes harm. It applies where a person agreed to look after someone dependent and then neglects them. The law holds caretakers accountable for promises that protect vulnerable people. Courts examine the duty, the neglect and the harm to decide penalties. This section protects helpless persons who depend on others for care. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/357-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/357-bns/)

**BNS Section 358 – Repeal and savings.**

This final section explains which older laws are repealed when the BNS took effect and what parts are saved or kept. It ensures legal continuity and clarifies which previous rules still apply in certain cases. The law aims to avoid confusion by showing how the new code replaces or preserves past provisions. Courts use this section to interpret transitional legal questions. This section helps the legal system move smoothly from old laws to the BNS. More info: [https://marriagesolution.in/bns\\_section/358-bns/](https://marriagesolution.in/bns_section/358-bns/)