

**THE WEST PAKISTAN ANTI-CORRUPTION ESTABLISHMENT ORDINANCE,  
1961  
XX of 1961.  
[8th September, 1961]**

**AN  
ORDINANCE**

*to provide for the constitution of a special agency for the investigation of certain offences relating to corruption by public servants and for holding preliminary inquiries against such servants in West Pakistan.*

**Preamble** -- Whereas it is expedient to provide for the constitution of a special agency for the investigation of certain offences relating to corruption by public servants and for holding preliminary inquiries against such servants in West Pakistan;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the presidential Proclamation of the seventh day of October, 1958, and having received the previous instructions of the President, the Governor of the West Pakistan is pleased, in exercise of all powers enabling him in that behalf, to make and promulgate the following Ordinance: --

1. **Short title and extent.** (1) This Ordinance may be called the West Pakistan Anti- Corruption Establishment Ordinance, 1961.

(2) It extends to the whole of the Province of West Pakistan, except the Special Areas.

2. **Definitions** -- In this Ordinance, unless the context otherwise requires, the following expressions shall have the meanings hereby respectively assigned to them, that is to say:-

- i. **"Establishment"** means the Anti-Corruption Establishment constituted under section 3;
- ii. **["Director General"]<sup>1</sup>** means the Director General of the Anti-Corruption Establishment appointed under section 4.
- iii. **"Government"** means the Government of West Pakistan;
- iv. **"public servant"** means a public servant as defined in section 21 of the Pakistan Penal Code; and
- v. **"Schedule"** means a Schedule appended to this Ordinance.

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1 – Substituted for the word "Director" vide Notification No. PAP-Legis-2(21)/05 /739 dated 09.07.2005 (The Punjab ACE amendment Act 2005)

3.. **Constitution and powers of Anti-Corruption Establishment** – (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, Government may constitute an establishment to be known as the Anti-Corruption Establishment, for the investigation of Offences set forth in the Schedule, and for holding preliminary inquiries for determining whether such offence shall be investigated or departmental inquiries into the conduct of any public servant concerned in such offences shall be held;

**Ordinance viii of 1948** – Provided that nothing contained in this Ordinance shall affect the provisions of subsection (2) of section 2 of the Pakistan Special Police Establishment Ordinance, 1948.

(2) The Establishment shall consist of a [Director General]<sup>1</sup> and such number of officers and members as may be determined by Government.

(3) Subject to the provisions of section 4, the pay and other conditions of service of the [Director General]<sup>1</sup>, officers and members of the Establishment shall be such as may be determined by Government.

(4) Subject to any orders or rules which Government may make in this behalf, the [Director General]<sup>1</sup>, officers and members of the Establishment shall, for *the* purpose of any preliminary enquiry or investigation under this Ordinance have throughout the Province of West Pakistan all *the* powers of search, arrest of persons and seizure of property and all *other* powers, duties, privileges and liabilities which a Police Officer has or is subject to in connection with the investigation of offences under *the* Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

(5) Subject to any orders of Government in this behalf any officer of the Establishment of or above the rank of a Sub-Inspector may, in relation to the offences mentioned in the Schedule, exercise any of the powers of the officer in charge of a police station within the meaning of clause (p) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, in the area in which he is for the time being posted, and charge of a police station discharging the functions of such an officer within the Limits of this station.

4.. **Superintendence and general control** – (1) Government shall appoint a person to discharge the functions and perform the duties of [Director General]<sup>1</sup> under this Ordinance.

(2) Subject to such orders as Government may make, the superintendence and general control of the Establishment shall vest in [Director General]<sup>1</sup>.

(3) The [Director General]<sup>1</sup> shall exercise, in respect of officer and men belonging to the police Force and serving in the Establishment, all the powers exercisable by an Inspector – General of Police in respect of the Police force in the Province.

5. **Bar to Legal Proceedings** – No suit or Legal proceedings shall lie against Government or the [Director General]<sup>1</sup>, or any other officer or member of the Anti-Corruption Establishment in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done under this Ordinance.

6. **Power to make rules** – (1) Government may make rules for carrying out the purposes of this Ordinance.

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1 – Substituted for the word “Director” vide Notification No. PAP-Legis-2(21)/05 /739 dated 09.07.2005 (The Puniab ACE amendment Act 2005)

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the- generality of the foregoing power such rules may provide for the organization of the Establishment and for prescribing the authorities with whose permission investigation of any case or class of cases may be commenced or any person may be arrested.

7. **Repeal** – The Sind Prevention of Bribery and Corruption Act (xxiv of 1950) is hereby repealed.
8. **Provisions not in derogation of any other law** -- The provisions of this Ordinance are in addition to and not in derogation of any other law for the time being in force.

**SCHEDULE**  
**(SECTION 3)**

(a) Offences punishable under sections 161 to 169, 217 and 218 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and as attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation thereto or connected therewith.

(b) Offences punishable under sections 186, 188, 189, 201 332, 353, 379, to 382, 403 to 409, 411 to 420, 465 to 468, 471 and 477-A of the Pakistan Penal Code, and as attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation thereto or connected therewith, when committed by any public servant as such, or by any person acting jointly with or abetting or attempting to abet or acting in conspiracy with any public servant as such; and

(c) Offences punishable under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1947, and as attempts, abetments and conspiracies in relation thereto or connected therewith.

**SCHEDULED OF OFFENCES –OFFENCES MENTIONED IN THE SCHEDULE  
ATTACHED TO THE ANTI-CORRUPTION ESTABLISHMENT ORDINANCE,  
1961 (XX OF 1961)**

**Section 161** -- Whoever, being or expecting to be a public servant, accepts or obtains, agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, other than legal remuneration, as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any official act or for showing or forbearing to show, in the exercise of his official functions, favour or disfavour to any person, or for rendering or attempting to render any service or disservice to any person, with the Central, or any Provincial Government or Legislature, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**Explanation:**

**"Expecting to be a public servant":** If a person not expecting to be in office obtains a gratification by deceiving others into a belief that he is about to be in office, and that he will then serve them, he may be guilty of cheating, but he is not guilty of the offence defined in this section.

**"Gratification":** The word "gratification" is not restricted to pecuniary gratifications, or to gratifications estimable in money.

**"Legal remuneration":** The words "legal remuneration" are not restricted to remuneration, which a public servant can lawfully demand, but include all remuneration which he is permitted by the authority by which he is employed, to accept.

**"A motive or reward for doing":** A person who receives gratification as a motive for doing what he does not intend to do or as a reward for doing what he has not done, comes within these words.

**"Public servant":** In this section and in Sections 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169 and 409, 'public servant' includes an employee of any corporation or other body or organization set up, controlled or administered by, or under the authority, of the Federal Government.

***Illustrations***

- (a) A, a munsif, obtains from Z, a banker, a situation in Z's bank for A's brother, as a reward to A for deciding a case

in favour of Z. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

- (b) A, holding the office of Consul at the Court of a Foreign Power accepts a lakh of rupees from the Minister of that Power. It does not appear, that A accepted this sum as a motive or reward for doing or forbearing to do any particular official act, or for rendering or attempting to render any particular service to that Power, with the Government of Pakistan. But it does appear that A accepted the sum as a motive or reward for generally showing favour in the exercise of his official functions to that Power. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- (c) A, a public servant, induces Z erroneously to believe that A's influence with the Government has obtained a title for Z and thus induces Z to give A money as a reward for this service. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

**Section 162** --Whoever accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept, or attempts to obtain from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever as a motive or reward for inducing, by corrupt or illegal means, any public servant to do or to forbear to do any official act, or in the exercise of the official functions of such public servant to show favour or disfavour to any person, or to render or attempt to render any service or disservice to any person with the Central or any Provincial Government or Legislature, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 163** -- Whoever accepts or obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, from any person, for himself or for any other person, any gratification whatever, as a motive or reward for inducing, by the exercise of personal influence, any public servant to do or to forbear to do any official act, or in the exercise of the official functions of such public servant to show favour or disfavour to any person, or to render or attempt to render any service or disservice to any person with the Central or any Provincial Government or Legislature, or with any public servant, as such, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

### ***Illustration***

An advocate who receives a fee for arguing a case before a Judge; a person who receives pay for arranging and correcting a memorial addressed to Government, setting forth the services and claims of the memorialist; a paid agent for a condemned criminal, who lays before the Government statements tending to show that the condemnation was unjust, are not within this section, in as much as they do not exercise or profess to exercise personal influence.

**Section 164** --Whoever, being a public Servant, in respect of whom either of the offences defined in the last two preceding sections is committed, abets the offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.

***Illustration***

A is a public servant. B, A's wife receives a present as a motive for soliciting A to give an office to a particular person. A abets her doing so. B is punishable with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or with fine or with both. A is punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 165**--Whoever, being a public servant, accepts or obtains, or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain, for himself, or for any other person, any valuable thing without consideration, or for a consideration which he knows to be inadequate, from any person whom he knows to have been, or to be, or to be likely to be concerned in any proceeding or business transacted or about to be transacted by such public servant, or having any connection with the official functions of himself or of any public servant to whom he is subordinate, or from any person whom he knows to be interested in or related to the person so concerned, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

***Illustration***

- (a) A, a Collector, hires, a house of Z, who has a settlement case pending before, him. It is agreed that A shall pay fifty rupees a month, the house being such that, if the bargain were made in good faith, A would be required to pay two hundred rupees a month. A has obtained a valuable thing from Z without adequate consideration.
- (b) A, a Judge, buys of Z, who has a case pending in A's Court, Government promissory notes at a discount, when

they are selling in the market at a premium. A has obtained a valuable thing from Z without adequate consideration.

- (c) Z's brother is apprehended and taken before A, a Magistrate, on a charge of perjury. A sells to Z shares in a bank at a premium, when they are selling in the market at a discount. Z pays A for the shares accordingly. The money so obtained by A is a valuable thing obtained by him without adequate consideration.

**Section 165-A** --Whoever abets any offence punishable under Section 161 or Section 165 shall, whether the offence abetted is or is not committed in consequence of the abetment, be punished with the punishment provided for the offence.

**Section 165-B**--A person shall be deemed not to abet an offence punishable under Section 161 or Section 165 if he is induced, compelled, coerced, or intimidated to offer or give any such gratification as is referred to in Section 161 for any of the purposes mentioned therein, or any valuable thing without consideration, or for an inadequate consideration, to any such public servant as is referred to in Section 165.

**Section 166** --Whoever, being a public servant, knowingly disobeys any direction of the law as to the way in which he is to conduct himself as such public servant, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will, by such disobedience, cause injury to any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### ***Illustration***

A, being an officer directed by law to take property in execution, in order to satisfy a decree pronounced in Z's favour by a Court of Justice, knowingly disobeys that direction of law, with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause injury to Z. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

**Section 167**-- Whoever, being a public servant, and being, as such public servant, charged with the preparation or translation of any document, frames or translates that document in a manner which he knows or believes to be incorrect, intending thereby to cause or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 168** --Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound as such public servant not to engage in trade, engages in trade shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 169**--Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound as such public servant, not to purchase or bid for certain property, purchases or bids for that property, either in his own name or in the name of another, or jointly, or in shares with other, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; and the property, if purchased, shall be confiscated.

**Section 186**-- Whoever voluntarily obstructs any public servant in the discharge of his public functions, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand five hundred rupees, or with both.

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

shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to six hundred rupees, or with both;

and if such disobedience causes or tends to cause danger to human' life, health or safety, or causes or tends to cause a riot or affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees, or with both.

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

### ***Illustration***

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

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

**Section 201** -- Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, causes any evidence of the commission of that offence to disappear, with the intention of screening the offender from legal punishment, or with that intention gives any information respecting the offence which he knows or believes to be false;

shall, if the offence which he knows or believes to have been committed is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine:

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

### ***Illustration***

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

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

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

**Section-332**—whoever voluntarily causes hurt to any person being a public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person or any other public servant from discharging his duty as such public servant, or in consequence of anything done or attempting to be done by that person in the lawful discharge of his duty as such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.

**Section 353** -- Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person being a public servant in the execution of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person from discharging his duty as such public servant, or in consequence of anything done or attempted to be done by such person in the lawful discharge of his duty as such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both.

**Section 379** -- Whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 380** -- Whoever commits theft in any building, tent or vessel, which building, tent or vessel is used as a human dwelling, or used for the custody of property shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**Section 381** -- Whoever being a clerk or servant, or being employed in the capacity of a clerk or servant, commits theft in respect of any property in the possession of his master or-employer, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**Section 382** - Whoever, commits theft, having made preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, to any

person, in order to the committing of such theft, or in order to the effecting of his escape after the committing of such theft, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term, which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

***Illustrations***

- (a) A commits theft on property in Z's possession, and, while committing this theft, he has a loaded pistol under his garment having provided this pistol for the purpose of hurting Z in case Z should resist. A has committed the offence defined in this section.
- (b) A picks Z's pocket, having posted several of his companions near him, in order that they may restrain Z. if Z should perceive what is passing and should resist, or should attempt to apprehend A. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

**Section 403** -- Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any ' movable property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

***Illustrations***

- (a) A takes property belonging to Z out of Z's possession in good faith, believing, at the time when he takes it, that the property belongs to himself, A is not guilty of theft; but if A, after discovering his mistakes, dishonestly appropriates the property to his own use, he is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (b) A, being on friendly terms with Z, goes into Z's library in Z's absence, and takes away a book without Z's express consent- Mere, if A was under the impression that he had Z's implied consent to take the book for the purpose of reading it, A has not committed theft But, if A afterwards sells the book for his own benefit, he is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (c) A and B, being joint owners of a horse. A takes the horse out of B's possession, Intending to use it. Here as A has a right to use the horse he does not dishonestly misappropriate it. But, if A sells the horse and

appropriates the whole proceeds to his own use, he is guilty of an offence under this section.

**Explanation 1** : A dishonest misappropriation for a time only is a misappropriation within the meaning of this section.

### ***Illustration***

A finds a Government promissory-note belonging to Z, bearing a blank endorsement. A knowing that the note belongs to Z, pledges it with a banker as a security for a loan, intending at a future time to restore it to Z. A has committed an offence under this section.

**Explanation 2** : A person who finds property not in the possession of any other person, and takes such property for the purpose of protecting it for, or of restoring it to, the owner, does not take or misappropriate it dishonestly, and is not guilty of an offence; but he is guilty of the offence above defined, if he appropriates it to his own use, when he knows or has the means of discovering the owner, or before he has used reasonable means to discover and give notice to the owner and has kept the property a reasonable time to enable the owner to claim it.

What are reasonable means or what is a reasonable time in such a case, is a question of fact.

It is not necessary that the finder should know who is the owner of the property, or that any particular person is the owner of it, is sufficient if, at the time of appropriating it, he does not believe it to be his own property, or in good faith believes that the real owner cannot be found.

### ***Illustrations***

- (a) A finds a rupee on the high-road, not knowing to whom the rupee belongs. A picks up the rupee. Here A has not committed the offence defined in this section.
- (b) A finds a letter on the road, containing a bank note. From the direction and contents of the letter he learns to whom the note belongs. He appropriates the note. He is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (c) A finds a cheque payable to bearer. He can form no

conjecture as to the person who has lost the cheque. But the name of the person, who has drawn the cheque, appear, A knows that this person can direct him to the person on whose favour the cheque was drawn. A appropriates the cheque without attempting to discover the owner. He is guilty of an offence under this section.

- (d) A sees Z drop his purse with money In it, A picks up the purse with the intention of restoring it to Z, but afterwards appropriates it to his own use, A has committed an offence under this section.
- (e) A finds a purse with money, not knowing to whom it belongs; he afterwards discover that it belongs to Z, and appropriates it to his own use. A is guilty of an offence under this section.
- (f) A finds a valuable ring not knowing to whom it belongs. A sells it immediately without attempting to discover the owner. A is guilty of an offence under this section.

**Section 404** -- Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use property, knowing that such property was in the possession of a deceased person at the time of that person's decease, and has not since been in the possession of any persons legally entitled to such possession, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offender at the time of such person's decease was employed by him as a clerk or servant, the imprisonment may extend to seven years.

***Illustration***

Z dies in possession of furniture and money. His servant A, before the money comes into the possession of any person entitled to such possession, dishonestly misappropriates it. A has committed the offence defined in this section.

**Section 405** -- Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property, in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made

touching the discharge of such trust, or willfully suffers any other person so to do, commits "criminal breach of trust.

***Illustrations***

- (a) A, being executor to the will of a deceased person, dishonestly disobeys the law which directs him to divide the effects according to the will, and appropriates them to his own use. A has committed criminal breach of trust.
- (b) A is a warehouse-keeper, Z going on a journey entrusts his furniture to A, under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse-room. A dishonestly sells the goods. A has committed criminal breach of trust.
- (c) A, residing in Dacca, is agent for Z, residing at Lahore. There is an express or implied contract between A and Z, that all sums remitted by Z to A shall be invested by A, according to Z's direction. Z remits a lakh of rupees to A, with directions to A to invest the same in Company's paper. A dishonestly disobeys the directions and employs the money in his own business. A has committed criminal breach of trust.
- (d) But if A, in the last illustration, not dishonestly but in good faith, believing that it will be more for Z's advantage, to hold shares in the Bank of Bengal, disobeys Z's directions and buys shares in the Bank of Bengal for Z, instead of buying Company's paper, here, though Z should suffer loss, and should be entitled to bring a civil action against A, on account of that loss, yet A, not having acted dishonestly, has not committed criminal breach of trust.
- (e) A, a revenue-officer, is entrusted with public money and is either directed by law, or bound by a contract, express or implied, with the Government, to pay into a certain treasury all the public money which he holds. A dishonestly appropriates the money. A has committed criminal breach of trust.
- (f) A, a carrier, is entrusted by Z with property to be carried by land or by water. A dishonestly misappropriates the property. A has committed criminal breach of trust.

**Section 406** -- Whoever, commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 407** -- Whoever, being entrusted with property as a carrier, wharfinger or warehouse-keeper, commits criminal breach of trust in respect of such property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**Section 408** -- Whoever, being a clerk or servant or employed as a clerk or servant, and being in any manner entrusted in such capacity with property, or with any dominion over property, commits criminal breach of trust in respect of that property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**Section 409** -- Whoever being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property in his capacity of a public servant or in the way of his business as a banker, merchant, factor, broker, attorney or agent, commits criminal breach of trust in respect of that property, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**Section 411** -- Whoever dishonestly receives or retains, any stolen property, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 412**-- whoever dishonestly receives or retains any stolen property, the possession whereof he knows or has reason to believe to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity, or dishonestly receives from a person, whom he knows or has reason to believe to have been stolen, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**Section 413:** Whoever habitually receives or deals in property which he knows or has reason to believe to be stolen property, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**Section 414:** Whoever voluntarily assists in concealing or disposing of or making away with property which he knows or has reason to believe to be stolen property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 415:** Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property or intentionally induce the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person (or any other person) in body, mind, reputation or property, is said to "cheat".

**Section 416:** A person is said to “cheat by personation” if he cheats by pretending to be some other person, or by knowingly substituting one person for another, or representing that he or any other person is a person other than he or such other person really is.

**Explanation.** The offence is committed whether the individual personated is a real or imaginary person.

**Section 417 --** Whoever cheats shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term, which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 418 --** Whoever cheats with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause wrongful loss to a person whose interest in the transaction to which the cheating relates, he was bound either by law, or by legal contract, to protect shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 419 --** Whoever cheats by personation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 420 --**Whoever cheats and thereby dishonestly induces the person deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to make, alter or destroy the whole or any part of a valuable security, or anything which is signed or sealed, and which is capable of being converted into a valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment, of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**Section 465 --** Whoever commits forgery shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term, which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

**Section 466 --** Whoever forges a document, purporting to be a record or proceeding of or in a Court of Justice, or a register of birth, baptism, marriage or burial or a register kept by a public servant as such, or a certificate or document purporting to be made by public servant in his official capacity, or an authority to institute or defend a suit, or to take any proceedings therein or to confess judgment, or a power-of-attorney, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also, be liable to fine.

**Section 467 --** Whoever forges a document which purports to be a valuable security, or a will, or an authority to adopt a son, or which purports to give authority to any person to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive the principal, interest or dividends thereon, or to receive or deliver any money, movable property, or valuable security, or any document purporting to be an acquaintance or receipt acknowledging the payment of money, or valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**Section 468** -- Whoever commits forgery, intending that, the document forged shall be used for the purpose of cheating, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

**Section 471**—Whoever, fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine any document which he knows or has reason to believe to be a forged document, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had forged such document.

**Section 477-A--** Whoever, being a clerk, officer or servant, or employed or acting in the capacity of a clerk, officer or servant, willfully, and with intent to defraud, destroys, alters, mutilates or falsifies any book, paper, writing, valuable security or account which belongs to or is in the possession of his employer, or has been received by him for or on behalf of his employer, or willfully, and with intent to defraud, makes or abets the making of any false entry in, or omits or alters or abets the omission or alteration of any material particular form or in, any such book, paper, writing valuable security or account, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

**Explanation:** It shall be sufficient in any charge under this section to allege a general intent to defraud without naming any particular person intended to be defrauded or specifying any particular sum of money intended to be the subject of the fraud, or any particular day on which the offence was committed.

