

CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

(ACT V OF 1898)

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CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

An act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the criminal procedure

[22nd March, 1899]

Preamble: Where as it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to criminal Procedure, it is hereby enacted as follows.

PART I

PRELIMINARY

CHAPTER I

1. Short Title and Commencement: (1) This Act may be called the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898; and it shall come into force on the first day of July 1898.

(2) Extent: It extends to the whole of, Pakistan but, in the absence of any specific provision to the contrary, nothing herein, contained shall affect any special or local law, new in force, or any special jurisdiction or power conferred or any special form of procedure prescribe by any other law for the time being in force.

2. [Repeal of enactments, notifications, etc., under repealed Acts, Pending cases]: Repealed by the Repealing and Amending Act, 1914 (X of 1914).

3. References to Code of Criminal Procedure and other repealed enactments (1) In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force in which reference is made to, or to any Chapter or section of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Act XXV of 1861 or Act X Of 1872, or Act X of 1882, or to any other enactment hereby repealed, such, reference so far as may be practical be taken to be made to this Code or to its corresponding chapter or section.

(2) Expressions in former Acts: In every enactment passed before this Code comes into force, the expressions "Officer exercising (or 'having') the powers (or the full powers) of a Magistrate," "Subordinate Magistrate First Class" and "Subordinate Magistrate, Second class" shall respectively be deemed to mean "Magistrate of the First class", "Magistrate

of the Second Class" and Magistrate of the Third Class".
And the expression "joint Sessions Judge" shall mean "Additional Sessions Judge".

4. Definitions: (1) In this Code the following words and expressions have the following meanings, unless a different intention appears from the subject or content:-

(a) "Advocate-General": "Advocate-General" includes also a Government Advocate or, where there is no Advocate-General or Government Advocate, such officer as the Provincial Government may, from time to time, appoint in this behalf.

(b) "Bailable offence, "non-bailable offence": "Bailable offence" means an offence shown as bailable in the Second Schedule or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force; and "non-bailable offence" means any other offence.

(c) Charge: "Charge" includes any head of charge when the charge contains more than one.

(d) [Rep. by Act (XI of 1923), section 3 and Schd. I]

(e) [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance (XII of 1972), Schd. Item I].

(f) "Cognizable offence" , "cognizable case": "Cognizable offence" means an offence for, and cognizable case" means a case in which a police officer, may, in accordance with the second Schedule or under any law for the time being in force, arrest without warrant.

(g) [Rep. by the A.O. 1949]

(h) ."Complaint": Complaint means the allegation made orally or in writing to a Magistrate, with a view to his taking action, under this Code that some person whether known or unknown, has committed an offence, but it does not include the report of a police officer.

(i) [Rep. by the Act II of 1950]

(j) "High Court": "High Court" means the highest Court of criminal appeal or revision for a province,

(k) Inquiry": "Inquiry" includes every inquiry other than a trial conducted under this Code by a Magistrate or Court.

(l) "Investigation": -Investigation" includes all the proceedings under this Code for the collection of evidence conducted by a police officer or by any person (other than a Magistrate) who is authorised by a Magistrate in this behalf.

(m) "Judicial Proceeding": "Judicial proceeding" includes any proceeding in the course of which evidence is or may be legally taken on oath.

(m-a) "Magistrate" means a Judicial Magistrate and includes a Special Judicial Magistrate appointed under Sections 12 and 14.

Clause m-a inserted. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt.13-8-2001.

(n) "Non-cognizable offence," "Non-cognizable case": "Non-cognizable offence means an offence for, and "non-cognizable case" means a case in which a police officer, may not arrest with our warrant.

(o) "Offence": "Offence" means any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force; it also includes any act in respect of which a complainant may be made under Section 20 of the Cattle Trespass Act, 1871.

(p) "Officer incharge of a police station": "Officer incharge of a police station" induces, when the officer incharge of the police station is-absent from tile station house or unable from illness or cause to perform his duties, the police officer present at the station house who is next in rank to such officer and is above the rank of constable or when the Provincial Government so directs, any other police officer so present.

(q) "Place": "Place" includes also a house, building, tent and vessel.

(r) "Pleader": "Pleader" used with reference to any proceeding in any Court means a pleader for a mukhtar authorised under any law for the time being in force to practise in such Court, and includes (1) an advocate, a vakil and an attorney of a High Court so authorised and (2) any other .person appointed with permission of the court to act in such proceeding.

(s) "Police station": "Police Station" means any post or place declared, generally or specially, by the Provincial Government to be a police station, and includes any local area specified by the Provincial Government in this behalf.

(t) "Public Prosecutor": "Public Prosecutor" means any person appointed under Section 492, and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor and any person conducting a prosecution on behalf of the State in any High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction.

(u) "Sub-division": Sub-division means a sub-division of a district.

(v) & (w) [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972, Sched, item 1]

(2): **Words referring to acts:** Words which refer to acts done, extend also to illegal omissions; and

words to have same meaning as in Pakistan Penal Code: All words and expressions used herein and defined in the Pakistan Penal Code, and not herein before defined, shall be deemed to have the meanings respectively attributed to them by that Code.

5. Trial of offences under Penal Code: (1) All offences, under the Pakistan Penal Code Shall be investigated, enquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with according to the provisions hereinafter contained.

(2) Trial of offences against other laws: All offences under any other law shall be investigated, enquired into, tried, and otherwise dealt with according to the same provisions, but subject to any enactment for the time being in force regulating the manner or place of investigating, inquiring into, trying or otherwise dealing with such offences.

PART II

CONSTITUTION AND POWER OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES

CHAPTER II

OF THE CONSTITUTION OF CRIMINAL COURTS AND OFFICES

A.-----Classes of Criminal Courts

6. Classes of Criminal Courts and Magistrates: (1) Besides the High Courts and the Courts constituted under any law other than this Code for the time being in force, there shall be two classes of Criminal Courts in Pakistan, namely:-

- (i) Courts of Session;
- (ii) Courts of Magistrate.

[(2) There shall be the following classes of Magistrate, namely:-

- (i) Magistrate of the First Class;:*
- (ii) Magistrate of the Second Class; and*
- (iii) Magistrate of the Third Class,]*

S. 6 subs by them 2 of Punjab Notification No. SO(J-II) 1-8/75 (P-v), dated 13-3-1996 for Punjab and by same Item No. of Islamabad Notification No. S.R.O. 255(1)/96. dated ;8-4"1996 for Islamabad only.

Sub Section (2) Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt.13-8-2001.

B.----Territorial Divisions

7. Sessions divisions and districts: (1) Each Province shall consist of sessions divisions; and every sessions division shall, for the purposes of this Code, be a district or consist of districts.

(2) **Power to alter divisions and districts:** The Provincial Government may alter the limits or the number of such divisions and districts.

(3) **Existing divisions and districts maintained till altered:** The sessions divisions and districts existing when this Code comes into force shall be sessions divisions and districts respectively, unless and until they are so altered.

(4) [Repeated by the Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, XXVI of 1951, Section 3 and II Sched.]

8. Power to divide districts into sub-divisions: (1) The Provincial Government may divide any district into sub-divisions, or make any portions of any such district a sub-division and may alter the limits of any sub-division.

(2) [Omitted by the Ordinance XXXVII of 2001 dt. 13-8-2001.]

C. —Courts and offices

9. Court of Session: (1) The Provincial Government shall establish a Court of Session for every sessions division, and appoint a Judge of such Court.

(2) The Provincial Government may, by general or special order in the official Gazette, direct at what place or places the Court of Session shall hold its sitting; but, until such order is made, the Courts of Session shall Hold their sittings as heretofore.

(3) The Provincial Government may also appoint Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges to exercise jurisdiction in one or more such Courts. '

(4) A Sessions Judge of one sessions division may be appointed by the Provincial Government to be also an Additional Sessions Judge of another division, and in such case he may sit for the disposal of case at such place or places in either division as the Provincial Government may direct.

(5) All Courts of Session existing when this Code comes into force shall be deemed to have been established under this Act.

10. [Omitted by the Ordinance XXXVII of 2001dt. 13-8-2001.]

11. [Omitted by the Ordinance XXXVII of 2001 dt:13-8-2001.]

12. Subordinate Magistrates: (1) Provincial Government may appoint as many persons as it thinks fit to be Magistrates of the first, second or third class in any district, from time to time, define focal areas within which such persons may exercise all or any of the powers, with which they may respectively be invested under this Code.

(2) Local limits of their jurisdiction: Except as otherwise provided .by .such definition, the jurisdiction and powers of such persons shall extend throughout such district.

13. [Omitted by the Ordinance XXXVII of 2001 dt:13-8-2001.]

14. Special Judicial: (1) The Provincial Government may, on the recommendation of the High Court, confer upon any person *including a former Executive Magistrate* all or any of the powers, conferred, or conferrable by or under this Code on a judicial Magistrate in respect to particular cases or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or in regard to cases generally in any local area.

Words ins. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt.13-8-2001.

(2) Such Magistrates shall be called Special Judicial Magistrates and shall be appointed for such term as the Provincial Government may, in consultation with the High Court, by general or special order, direct.

Sec. 14 substituted by Item No.6 Punjab Notification No. SO(J-II) 1-8/75 (P-V), dated 21.3.1996 for Punjab and by same Item No. of Islamabad Notification No. S.R.O. 255(1)96, dated 8.4.1996 for Islamabad only.

15. Benches of Magistrates: (1) The Provincial Government may direct any two or more 9[judicial Magistrates] in any place to sit together as a Bench, an may by order invest such Bench with any of the powers conferred.

or conferable by or under this Code on a Magistrate of First, Second or Third Class, and direct it to exercise such powers in such cases. or, such classes only, and within such local limits, as the Provincial Government thinks fit.

(2) Powers exercisable by Bench in absence of special direction: Except as otherwise provided by any order under this section, every such Bench shall have the powers conferred by this Code on a Magistrate of the highest class to which any one of its members, who is present taking part in the proceedings as a member of the Bench, belongs, and as far as practicable shall, for the purposes of this code, be deemed to be a Magistrate of such class.

16. Power to frame rules for guidance of Benches: The Provincial Government, may, from time to time make rules consistent with this Code for the guidance of Magistrate, Benches in any district respecting the following subjects:-

- (a) the classes of cases to be tried;
- (b) the times and places of sitting;
- (c) the constitution of the Bench for conducting. Trials;;
- (d) the mode of settling differences of opinion which may arise between the Magistrates in session.

17. Subordination of Magistrates and Benches to Sessions Judge: (1) all Magistrates appointed under section 12, 13 and 14 and all Benches constituted under section 15, shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge and he may, from time to time, make rules or give special orders consistent with this Code and any rules framed by the provincial government under Section 16, as to the distribution of business among such Magistrates and Benches.

(2) All Executive Magistrates appointed under sections 13 and 14 shall be Subordinate to the district Magistrate and he may, from time to time, make rules or give social orders consistent with this Code and any rules framed by the Provincial Government under section 16 as to the distribution of business among such Magistrates.

(2-A) Every Executive Magistrate (other than a Sub-Divisional Magistrate) in a sub-division shall also be subordinate to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, subject, however to the general control of the District Magistrate.

Sub-sections (1) and (2) subs. by Item No.9(I) of Punjab Notification No.SO(J-II) 1-8/75 ((P-V), dated 21.3.1996 for Punjab and by same item No. of Islamabad Notification No.S.R.O. 255(I)/96, dated 8.4.1996 for Islamabad only.

(3) Subordination of Assistant Sessions Judges to Sessions Judge: All Assistant Sessions Judges shall be subordinate to the Sessions Judge in whose Court they exercise jurisdiction, and he may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this code as to the distribution of business among such Assistant Sessions Judges.

(4) The Sessions Judge; may, also when he himself is unavoidably absent or incapable of acting, make provision for the disposal of any urgent application by an additional or Assistant Sessions Judge and such judge shall have jurisdiction to deal with any such application.

(5) [Omitted by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt: 13.8.2001].

D-----Courts of Presidency Magistrates.

18 to 21: Appointment of Presidency Magistrates, Benches, Local limites of jurisdiction, Chief Presidency Magistrate: [Omitted by A.O., 1949, Sched.]

E.----Justices of the Peace

22. Justice of the peace for the mufassil: Provincial Government, so far as regards the territories subject to its Administration, may by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such persons resident within Pakistan and not being the subjects of an foreign State as it

thinks fit to be Justices of the peace within and for the local area mentioned in such notification.

PUNJAB AMENDMENTS

22. Appointment of Justices of the Peace: The Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint for such period as may be 'specified in the notification, and subject to such' rules as may be made-by it any person who is a citizen of Pakistan and as to whose integrity and suitability it satisfied to be a justice of the peace for a local area to be specified in the notification, and more than one Justice of the Peace may be appointed for the same local area.

22-A. Powers of Justices of the Peace: A Justice on the Peace for any local area shall, for the purpose of making an arrest have within such area all the powers of a police officer referred to in section 54 and an officer-in-charge of a police station referred to in section 55.

(2) A Justice of the Peace making an arrest in exercise of any powers under sub-section (1) shall, forthwith, take or cause to be taken the person arrested before the officer incharge of the nearest police station and furnish such officer with a report as to the circumstances of the arrest and such officer shall thereupon re-arrest the person.

(3) A Justice of the Peace for any local area shall have powers, within such area, to call upon any member of the police force on duty to aid him.

- a) in taking or preventing the escape of any person who has participated in the commission of any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having so participated; and
- b) in the prevention of crime in general and, in particular, in the prevention of a breach of the peace or a disturbance of the public tranquillity.

(4) Where a member of the police force on duty has been called upon to render aid under sub-section (3), such call shall be deemed to have been made by a competent authority.

(5) A Justice of the Peace for any local area may, in accordance with such rules as may be made by the Provincial Government,--

- a) issue a certificate as to the identity of any person residing within such area,
or
- b) verify any document brought before him by any such person, or
- c) attest any such document required by or under any law for the time being in force to be attested by a Magistrate, and until the contrary is proved, any certificate so issued shall be presumed to be correct and any document so

verified shall be deemed to be duly verified, and any document so attested shall be deemed to have been as fully attested as if he had been a Magistrate.

22-B. Duties of Justices of the Peace:- Subject to such rules as may be made by the Provincial Government, every Justice of the Peace for any local area shall:--

- a) on receipt of information of the occurrence of any incident involving a breach of the peace, or of the commission of any offence within such local area, forthwith make inquiries into the matter and report in writing the result of his inquiries to the nearest Magistrate and to officer incharge of the nearest Police Station;
- b) if the offence referred to in clause (a) is a cognizable offence, also prevent the removal of anything from, or the interference in any way with, the place of occurrence of the offence;
- c) when so required in writing by a police officer making an investigation under Chapter XIV in respect of any offence committed within such local area,--
 - i) render all assistance to the police officer in making such an investigation;
 - ii) record any statement made under expectation of death by a person in respect of whom a crime is believed to have been committed.

23 and 24. [Rep. By Act (XII of 1923), Section 4]

25. Ex-Officio Justices of the Peace: In virtue of their respective offices, the judges of the High Court are Justices of the Peace within and for whole of Pakistan, Sessions Judges ¹⁷[***] are Justices of the Peace within and for the whole of the territories administered by the Provincial Government under which they are serving.

F-----Suspension and Removal

26 and 27. [Suspension and removal of Judges and Magistrates. Suspension and removal of Justices of the Peace]: [Rep. by A.O. 1937].

CHAPTER III

POWERS OF COURTS

A----Description of offences cognizable by each Court.

28. Offences under Penal Code: Subject to the other provisions of this Code any offence under the Pakistan Penal Code may be tried--

- (a) by the High Court, or

- (b) by the Court of Session, or
- © by any other Court by which such offence is shown in the eighth column of the Second Schedule to be triable.

Proviso: [Omitted by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.]

29. Offences under other laws: (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Code, any offence under any other law shall, when any Court is mentioned in this behalf in such law, be tried by such Court.

(2) When no Court is so mentioned, it may be tried by the High Court or subject as aforesaid by any Court constituted under this Code by which such offence is shown in the eighth column of the Second Schedule to be triable.

Proviso: [Omitted by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.]

29-A [Omitted by (Act II of 1950).]

29-B. Jurisdiction in the cases of juveniles: Any offence, other than one punishable with death or imprisonment for life, committed by any person who at the date when he appears or is brought before a Court is under the age of fifteen years, may be tried by any Judicial Magistrate specially empowered by the Provincial Government to exercise the powers conferred by Section 8, sub-section (1) of the Reformatory School Act, 1897, or, in any area in which the said Act is not applicable, by any other law providing for the custody, trial or punishment of youthful offenders, by any Magistrate empowered by or under such law to exercise all or any of the powers conferred thereby.

Section 29-B subs. by Item No.12 of Punjab Notification No.SO(J-II) 1-8/75(P.V), dated 21.3.1996 for Punjab and by same Item No. of Islamabad Notification No.S.R.O. 255(I)/96, dated 8.4.1996 for Islamabad only.

[30. Offences not punishable with death: *Notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 28 and 29, the Provincial Government may invest any Magistrate of the First Class with power to try as a Magistrate all offences not punishable with death.]*

Sec. 30 subs. by ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt: 13.8.2001.

B.---Sentences which may be passed by Courts of various Classes.

31. Sentences which High Court and Sessions Judges may pass: (1) High Court may pass any sentences Authorised by law.

(2) A Sessions Judge or Additional Sessions Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law; but any sentence of death passed by any such Judge shall be subject to confirmation by the High Court.

(3) An Assistant Session Judge may pass any sentence authorised by law, except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

32. Sentences which Magistrates may pass: (1) The Courts of Magistrates may pass the following sentences namely:-

a) Courts of Magistrates of the First Class;	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years including such solitary confinement as is authorized by law; Fine not exceeding forty five thousand rupees; arsh: daman whipping
b) Courts of Magistrates of the Second class;	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year including such solitary confinement as is authorised by law; Fine not exceeding fifteen thousand rupees;
c) Courts of Magistrates of the Third Class;	Imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month; Fine not exceeding three thousand rupees.

(2) The Court of any Magistrate may pass any lawful sentence, combining any of the sentence which it is authorised by law to pass.

(3) Whipping (if specially empowered): [Rep. by the Whipping Act (IV 1909), Section 8 & Sched,]

33. Power of Magistrates to sentence to imprisonment in default of fine:- (1) The Court of any Magistrate may award such terms of imprisonment in default of payment of fine as is authorised by law in case of such default:

Proviso as to certain cases:- Provided that—

- (a) the term is not excess of the Magistrate's powers under this Code;
- (b) in any case decided by a Magistrate where imprisonment has been awarded as part of the substantive sentence, the period of imprisonment awarded in default of payment of the fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the period of imprisonment which such Magistrate is competent to inflict as punishment for the offence otherwise than as imprisonment in default of payment of the fine.

(2) .The imprisonment awarded under this section may be in addition to a substantive sentence of imprisonment for the maximum term awarded by the Magistrate under Section 32.

34. Higher powers of certain: The court of a Magistrate, specially empowered under Section 30, may pass any sentence authorized by law, except a sentence of death or of imprisonment for a term exceeding seven years.

34-A. Sentence which courts and Magistrates may pass upon European British subjects: [omitted by the Criminal law (Extinction of Discriminatory Privileges) Act, 1949(II of 1950), Sched.

35. Sentence in case of conviction of several offences at one trial:- (1) When a person is convicted at one trial of two or more offences, the Court may, subject to the provisions of section 71 of Pakistan Penal Code sentence him, for such offences, to the several punishments prescribed therefore which such court is competent to inflict; such punishments, when consisting of imprisonment 27[***} to commence the one after the expiration of the other in such order as the court may direct, unless the court directs that such punishments shall run concurrently.

(2) **Maximum term of punishment:** In the case of consecutive sentences, sentences, it shall not be necessary for the Court, by reason only of the aggregate punishment for the several offences being in excess of the punishment which it is competent to inflict on conviction of a single offence, to send the offender for trial before a higher Court:

Provided as follows:-

- (a) in no case shall person be sentenced to imprisonment for a longer period than 14 years;
- (b) if the case is tried by a Magistrate 28[***], the aggregate punishment shall not exceed twice the amount of punishment which he is, in the exercise of his ordinary jurisdiction, competent to inflict.

(3) For the purpose of appeal, the aggregate of consecutive sentence passed under this section in case of conviction for several offences at one trial shall be deemed to be a single sentences.

C---Ordinary and Additional Powers

36. Ordinary Powers of Magistrates: All Magistrate have the powers hereinafter respectively conferred upon them and specified in the Third Schedule. Such powers are called "their ordinary powers".

37. Additional powers conferrable on Magistrates: On the recommendations of the High Court, the Provincial Government may, in addition to the ordinary powers, invest any Magistrate with any powers specified in the Fourth Schedule.

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

38. Control of District Magistrate's inventing power: [Omitted by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001- dt. 13-8-2001.]

D.—Conferment, Continuance and Cancellation of Powers

39. Mode of conferring powers: (1) In conferring powers under this Code the Provincial Government may by order empower persons specially by name, or in virtue of their office or classes or officials generally by their official titles.,

(2) Every such order shall take effect from the date on which it is communicated to the person so empowered.

40. Powers of officers appointed: Whenever any person holding an office in the service of Government who has been invested with any powers; under this Code throughout any local area is appointed to an equal or higher office, of the same, nature, within a like local area under the same Provincial Government, he shall, unless the Provincial Government otherwise directs, or has otherwise directed, exercise the same powers in the local area in which he is so appointed.

41. Withdrawal of Powers: The Provincial Government may on the recommendations of the High Court, withdraw all or any power conferred by it under this Code on any person or Magistrate.

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

PART III

GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER IV

OF AID AND INFORMATION TO THE MAGISTRATES, THE POLICE AND PERSONS MAKING ARRESTS

42. Public when to assist Magistrates and Police: Every person is bound to assist a Magistrate [*Justice of the Peace*] or police officer reasonably demanding his aid,--

(a) in the taking or preventing the escape of any other person whom such Magistrate; or police officer is authorized to arrest;

(b) in the prevention or suppression of a breach of the peace, or in the-prevention of any injury attempted to be committed to any railway, canal, telegraph or public property.

[Words inserted by Item No. 21 of Punjab Notification No. SO (J-II) 1-8/75 (P.V.), dated 21-3-1996 for Punjab and by same Item No. of Islamabad Notification No. S.R.O. 255(I)/96, dated 8-4-1996 for Islamabad only].

43. Aid to person, other than police officer, executing warrant: When a warrant is directed to a person other than a police officer, any other person may aid in the execution of such warrant if the person to whom the warrant is directed be hear at hand and acting In the execution of the warrant.

44. Public to give information of certain offences: (1) Every person, aware of the commission of or of [the intention of any other person to commit any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Pakistan Penal Code, namely, 121,121-A, 122, 123,123-A, 124,124-A, 125, 126, 130, 143, 144, 145, 147, 148, 153-A, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 168, 170, 231, 232, 255, 302, 303, 304, 304,304-A, 364-A, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460 and 489-A, shall, in the absence of reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall lie upon the person so aware, forthwith give information to the nearest Magistrate [Justice of the Peace] or police officer of such commission or intention.

Words subs- by Law Reforms Ordinance (XII of 1972).

Words inserted by Item No. 22 (//) of Punjab Notification No. SO (J-II) 1-8/75 (P.V.), dated 21-3-1996 for Punjab and by same Item No of Islamabad Notification No. S.R.O. 255<1)/96, dated 8-4-1996 for Islamabad only.

(2) For the purposes of this section the term "offence" includes any act committed at any place out of Pakistan which would constitute an offence if committed in Pakistan.

45- Village Headman, accountant, landholders and others bound to report certain matters: (1) Every village headman, village accountant,; village watch man, village police officer, owner or occupier of land, and the agent of any such owner or occupier incharge of the management of that land and every officer employed in the-collection of revenue or rent of land on he part of the Government or the Court of Wards, shall forthwith communicate to the nearest Magistrate, {Justice of the Peace} or to the officer incharge of the nearest police station whichever is the nearer, any information which may possess respecting-

(a) the permanent or temporary residence of any notorious receiver or vendor of stolen property in any village of which he is headman, accountant, watch man or police-officer or in which, he owns or occupies land, or is agent, or collects revenue or rent;

(b) the resort to any place within or the passage through such village of any person on whom he knows or reasonably suspect to be a thug, robber, escaped convict or proclaimed offender;

(c) the commission of or intention to commit, in or near such village any non-boilable offence or any offence punishable under Sections 143, 144, 145, 147 or 148 of the Pakistan Penal Code ;

(d) the occurrence in or near such village of any sudden or unnatural death or of any death under suspicious circumstances; or the discovery in or near such-village of any corpse or part of a corpse. In circumstances which read to a reasonable suspicion that such a death has occurred or the disappearance from such village of any person in circumstances which lead to a reasonable suspicion that a non-bailable offence has been committed in respect of such person;

Words inserted by Item No. 23 of Punjab Notification No. SO(J-11) I-5/75 (P.V.), dated 21-3-1996 for Punjab and by same Item No. of Islamabad Notification No. S:RO. 255(1)/96, dated 8-4-1996 for Islamabad only.

(e) the commission of or intention to commit, at any place out of Pakistan near such village any act which, if committed in Pakistan, would be an offence punishable under any of the following sections of the Pakistan Penal Code namely 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459, 460, 489-A, 489-B, 489-C and 489-D;

(f) any matter likely to affect the maintenance of order or the prevention of crime or the safety of person or property, respecting which [any officer authorised by the Provincial Government] by general or special order made with the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, has directed him to communicate information-

(2) In this section-

(i) "village" includes village –lands; and

(ii) the expression "proclaimed offender" includes any person proclaimed as an offender by any Court or authority established or continued by the Federal Government in any part Of Pakistan, in respect of ,any Act which if committed in Pakistan, would be punishable under any of the following sections of the Pakistan Penal Code, namely, 302, 304, 362 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 448, 450, 457, 458, 459and 460.

(3) Appointment of village-headmen in certain cases for purposes of this section:

Subject to rules in this behalf to be made by the Provincial Government, the [District officer (Revenue)] from time to time' appoint one or more persons with his or their consent to perform the duties of a village-headman under this section whether a village-headman has or has not been appointed for that village under any other law.

Words subs by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, (dt. 13-8-2001).

CHAPTER V

OF ARREST, ESCAPE AND RETAKING

A—Arrest generally

46. Arrest how made: (1) In making an arrest the police officer or other person making the same shall actually touch or confine the body of the person to be arrested, unless there, be a submission to the custody by word or action.

(2) Restating endeavour to arrest: If such person forcibly resists the 'endeavour to arrest him, or attempts to evade the arrest, such police officer or other-person may use all means necessary to effect the arrest.

(3) Nothing in this section gives a right to cause the death of a person who is not accused of an offence punishable with death or with *[imprisonment for life]*.

Words subs, by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, XXV of 1974

47. Search of place entered by person sought to be arrested: If any person acting under a warrant of arrest, or any police-officer having authority to arrest, has reason to believe that the person to be arrested has entered into, or is within any place, the person residing in, or being in charge of such place shall, on demand of such person acting as aforesaid or such police-officer, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

48. Procedure where ingress not obtainable: If ingress to such place cannot be obtained under Section 47 it shall be lawful in any case for a person acting under a warrant and in any case in which a warrant may issue, but cannot be obtained without affording the person to be arrested an opportunity of escape, for a police officer to enter such place and search therein; and in order to effect an entrance into such place, to break, open any outer or inner or window of any house or place, whether that of the person to be arrested or of any other person, if after notification of his authority and purpose, and demand of admittance duly made, he can not otherwise obtain admittance.

Breaking open zenana: Provided that, if any such place is an apartment in the actual occupancy of a woman (not being the person to be arrested) who, according to custom, does not appear in public such person or police-officer shall, before entering such apartment notice to such woman that she is at liberty to withdraw and shall afford her every reasonable facility for withdrawing, and may then break open the apartment and enter it.

49. Power to break open doors and windows for purposes of liberation: Any police officer or other person authorized to make an arrest may break open any outer or inner door or window of any house or place in order to liberate himself or any other person who, having lawfully entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein.

50. No unnecessary restraint: The person arrested shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary to prevent his escape.

51. Search of arrested persons: Whenever a person is arrested by a police-officer under-a warrant which does not provide for the taking of bail or under a warrant, which provides for the taking of bail but the person arrested cannot furnish bail, and

whenever a person is arrested without warrant, or by a private person under a warrant, and cannot legally be admitted to bail, or is unable to furnish bail.

The officer making the arrest or, when the arrest is made by a private person, the police officer to whom he makes over the person arrested, may search such person and place in safe custody all articles, other than necessary wearing apparel, found upon him.

52. Mode of searching women: Whenever it is necessary to cause a woman to be searched, the search shall be made by another woman, with strict regard to decency.

53. Power to seize offensive weapons: The officer, or other person making any arrest under Code may take from the person arrested any offensive weapons which he has about his person, and shall deliver all weapons so taken to the Court or officer before which or whom the officer or person making the arrest is required by this Code to produce the person arrested.

B.—Arrest without Warrant

54. When police may arrest without warrant: (1) Any police-officer may, without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant arrest--

first, any person who has been concerned in any cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received, or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been so concerned;

secondly, any person having in his possession without lawful excuse, the burden of proving which excuse shall lie on such person, any implement of house breaking;

thirdly, any person who has been proclaimed as an offender either under this Code or by order of the Provincial Government;

fourthly, any person in whose possession anything is found which may reasonably be suspected to be stolen property and who may reasonably be suspected of having committed an offence with reference to such thing ;

fifthly, any person who obstructs a police-officer while in the execution of his duty, or who has; escaped, or attempts to escape, from lawful custody ;

sixthly, any person reasonably suspected of being a deserter from the armed forces of Pakistan;

seventhly, any person who has been concerned in, or against whom a reasonable complaint has been made or credible information has been received or a reasonable suspicion exists of his having been concerned in, any act committed at any place out of Pakistan, which, if committed in Pakistan, would have been punishable as an offence and for which he is under any law relating to extradition or otherwise liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in Pakistan;

eighthly, any released convict committing a breach of any rule made under Section 565, sub-section (3);

ninthly, any, person for whose arrest a requisition has been received from another police officer, provided that the requisition specifies the person to be arrested and the offence or other cause for which the arrest is to be made and it appears therefrom that the person might lawfully be arrested without a warrant by the officer who issued the requisition.

(2) [Omitted by A.O., 1949, Sch.].

55. Arrest of vagabonds, habitual robbers, etc.: (1) Any officer Incharge of a police station may in like manner, arrest or cause to be arrested--

(a) any person found taking precautions to conceal his presence within the limits of such station, under circumstances which afford reason to believe that he is taking such precautions with a view to committing a cognizable offence ; or

(b) any person within the limits of such station who has not ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself; or

(c) any person who is by repute an habitual robber, house-breaker or thief, or an habitual receiver of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen, or who by repute habitually commits extortion or in order to the committing of extortion habitually puts or attempts to put persons in fear of injury.

(a) [Omitted by AO, 1949, Sch.]

56. Procedure when police officer deposes subordinate to arrest without warrant: (1) When any officer incharge of a police-station or any police-officer making an investigation under-Chapter XIV requires any officer subordinate, to him to arrest without a warrant (otherwise than in his presence) any person who may lawfully, be arrested without a warrant, he shall deliver to the officer required to make the arrest, an order in writing, specifying the person to be arrested and the offence or other cause for which the arrest is to be made. The officer so required shall, before making the arrest, notify to the person to be arrested the substance of the order and, if so required by such person, shall show him the order.

(2) [Omitted by the AO., 1949, Sch.]

57. Refusal to give name and residence: (1) When any person who in the presence of a police-officer has committed or has been accused of committing a non-cognizable offence refuses, on demand of such officer, to give his name and residence or gives a name or residence which such officer has reason to believe to be false, he may be arrested by such officer in order that his name or residence may be ascertained.

(2) When the true name and residence of such person have been ascertained, he shall be released on his executing a bond, with or without sureties to appear before a Magistrate *[having jurisdiction]* if so required :

Provided that, if such person is not resident in Pakistan, the bond shall be secured by a surety or sureties resident in Pakistan.

(3) Should the true name and residence of such person be not ascertained within twenty four hours from the time of arrest or should he fail to execute the bond or, if so required to

furnish sufficient sureties, he shall forthwith be forwarded to the nearest Magistrate having jurisdiction.

Words inserted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

58. Pursuit of offenders into other jurisdiction: A police-officer may, for the purpose of arresting without warrant any person whom he is authorized to arrest under this Chapter pursue such person into anyplace in Pakistan.

[Explanation: In this section, "'police-officer' includes a police-officer acting under this Code as in, force in Azad Jammu and Kashmir].

Explanation added by Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, VIII of 1993

59. Arrest by private persons and procedure on such arrest: (1) Any private person may arrest any person who in his view commits a non-bailable and cognizable offence, or any proclaimed offender, and without unnecessary delay, shall make over any person so arrested to a police-officer or, in the absence of a police-officer, take such person or cause him to be taken in custody to the nearest police-station.

(2) If there is reason to believe that such person comes under the provisions of Section 54, a police-officer shall re-arrest him.

(3) If there is reason to believe that he has committed a non-cognizable offence, and he refuses on the demand of a police officer to give his name and residence, or gives a name or residence, which such officer has, reason to believe to be false, he shall be dealt with under the provisional Section 57. If there is no sufficient reason to believe that he has committed any offence; he shall be at once released.

60. Person arrested to be taken before Magistrate or officer incharge of police-station: A police officer making an arrest without warrant shall, without unnecessary delay and subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail, take or send the person arrested before a Magistrate having jurisdiction in the case or before the officer incharge of a police-station.

61. Persons arrested not to be detained more than twenty-four hours: No police-officer shall detain in custody a person arrested without warrant for period longer than, under all the circumstances of the case is reasonable and such period shall not, in the absence of a special order of a Magistrate under Section -167 exceed twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the Magistrate's Court.

62. Police to report apprehensions: Officers incharge of police-stations shall report to the *[Zila Nazim, District Superintendent of Police and District Public Safety Commission, set up under the Police Act, 1861 (V of 1861), simultaneously]*, the cases of all persons arrested without warrant, within the limits of their respective stations, whether such persons have been admitted to bail or otherwise:

[Provided that in the application of this section to the districts where the local Government elections have not been held or the Zila-Nazim has not assumed charge of office, any reference in this section to the Zila Nazim shall be read as a reference to the District Coordination Officer in relation to such districts:

Provided further that the aforesaid proviso shall cease to have effect and shall be deemed to have been repealed at the time when Local Governments are installed in the districts As aforesaid.]

Substituted by Ordinance XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13.8.2001
Proviso added by Ordinance XLIII of 2001, dt. 29.8.2001

63. Discharge of person apprehended: No person who has been arrested by a police officer shall be discharged except on his own bond, or on bail, or under the special order of a Magistrate.

64. Offence committed in Magistrate's presence: When any offence is committed in the presence of a Magistrate within the local limits of his jurisdiction he may himself arrest or order any person to arrest the offender and may thereupon, subject to the provisions herein contained as to bail commit the offender to custody.

65. Arrest by or in presence of Magistrate: Any Magistrate may at any time arrest or direct the arrest, in his presence, within the local limits of his jurisdiction, of any person, for whose arrest he is competent at the time and in the circumstances to issue a warrant.

66. Power, on escape, to pursue and retake: If a person in lawful custody escapes or is rescued the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and arrest him in any place in Pakistan.

67. Provisions of Sections 47, 48 and 49 to apply to arrest under Section 66: The provisions of Sections 47, 48 and 49 shall apply to arrests under Section 66, although the person making any such arrest is not acting under a warrant and is not a police-officer having authority to arrest.

CHAPTER VI

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL APPEARANCE

A -----Summons

68. Form of summons :-(1) Every summons issued by a Court under this Code shall be in writing in duplicate, signed and sealed by the presiding officer of such Court or by such other officer as the High Court may, from time to time, by rule, direct.

(2) Summons by whom served: Such summons shall be served by a police officer, or subject to such rules as the Provincial Government may prescribe in this behalf by an officer of the Court issuing, it or other public servant:

[provided that the Court may, at the request of the complainant or the accused, allow him to serve the summons on his own witnesses.]

(3) [Omitted by A.O., 1949, Sch.]
Proviso added by Law Reforms Ordinance. 1972.

69. Summons how served: (1) The summons shall, if practicable, be served personally on the person summoned, by delivering or tendering to him one of the duplicates of the summons.

(2) Every person on whom a summon is to be served shall sign a receipt thereof on the back of the other duplicate.

(3) Signature of receipt for Summons: Service of a summons on an incorporated company or other body corporate may be effected by serving it on the secretary, local manager or other, principal officer of the corporation or by registered, post letter addressed to the chief officer of the corporation in Pakistan, to such case the service shall be deemed to have been effected when the letter would arrive in ordinary course of post.

70. Service when person summoned cannot be found: Where the person summoned cannot by the exercise of due diligence be found the summons may be served by leaving one of the duplicates for him with some adult male member of his family, and the person with whom the summons is so left shall, if so required by the serving officer, sign a receipt therefore on the back of the other duplicate.

71. Procedure when service cannot be effected as before provided: If service in the manner mentioned in Sections 69 and 70 cannot by the exercise of due diligence be effected, the-serving officer shall affix one of the duplicates of the summons to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which the person summoned ordinarily resides; and thereupon the summons shall be deemed to have been duly served.

72. Service on servant of, State or of Railway Company : (1) Where the person summoned is in the active service of the State or of a Railway Company, the Court issuing the summons shall ordinarily send it in duplicate to the head of the office in which such person is employed, and such head shall thereupon cause the summons to be served in manner provided by Section 69, and shall return it to the Court under his signature with the endorsement required by that section.

(2) Such signature shall be evidence of due service.

73. Service of summons outside local limits: When a Court desires that a summons issued by it shall be served at any place outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, it shall ordinarily send such summons in duplicate to a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person summoned resides or is to be there served.

74. Proof of service in such cases and when serving officer not present: (1)When a summons issued by a Court is served outside the local limits of its jurisdiction, and in any

case where the officer who has served a summons is not present at the hearing of the case, an affidavit, purporting to be made before a Magistrate, that such summons has been served, and a duplicate of the summons purporting to be endorsed (in manner provided by section 69 and section 70) by the person to whom it was delivered or tendered or with whom it was left, shall be admissible in evidence, and the statements made therein shall be deemed to be correct unless and until the contrary is proved.

(2) The affidavit mentioned in this section may be attached to the duplicate of the summons and returned to the Court.

B.---Warrant of Arrest

75. Form of warrant of arrest: (1) Every Warrant of arrest Issued by a Court under this Code, shall be in writing, signed by the presiding officer, or in the case of a Bench of Magistrates, by any member of such Bench and shall bear the seal of the Court.

(2) Continuance of warrant of arrest: Every such warrant shall remain in force until cancelled by the Court which issued it, or until it is executed.

76. Court may direct security to be taken: Any Court issuing a warrant for the arrest of any person may in its discretion direct by endorsement on the warrant that, if such person execute a a bond with sufficient sureties for his attendance before the court at a specified time and thereafter, until otherwise directed by the Court, the officer to the warrant is directed shall take such security and shall release such person from custody.

(2) The endorsement shall state--

(a) the number of sureties.

(b) the amount in which they and the person for whose arrest the warrant is issued, are to be respectively bound; and

(c) the time at which he is to attend before the Court.

(3) Recognizance to be forwarded: Whenever security is taken under this section the officer to whom the warrant is directed shall forward the bond to the Court. -

77. Warrants to whom directed: (1) A warrant of arrest shall ordinarily be directed to one or more police-officers, but any Court issuing such a warrant may, if its immediate execution is necessary and, no .police-officer is immediately available, direct it to any other person or persons, and such person or persons shall execute the same.

(2) Warrants to several persons: When a warrant is directed to more officers or persons than one, it may be executed by all, or by any one or more, of them.

78. Warrant may be directed to landholders, etc.: (1) A [Magistrate of the First Class] may direct a warrant to any landholder, farmer or manager of land within the district or sub-division for the arrest of any escaped convict, proclaimed offender or person who has been accused of a non-bailable offence, and who has eluded pursuit.

(2) Such landholder farmer or manager shall acknowledge in writing the receipt of the warrant, and shall execute it if the person for whose arrest it was issued is in, or enters on, his land or farm of the land under his charge.

(3) When the person against whom such warrant is issued is arrested, he shall be made over with the warrant to the nearest police-officer, who shall cause him to be taken before a Magistrate having Jurisdiction in the case, unless security is taken under Section 76.
Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001

79. Warrant directed to police officer: A warrant directed to any police officer may also be executed by any other police officer whose name is endorsed upon the warrant by the officer to whom it is directed or endorsed.

80. Notification of substance of warrant: The police officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall notify the substance thereof to the person to be arrested, and if so required, shall show him the warrant.

81. Person arrested to be brought before Court without delay: The police officer or other person executing a warrant of arrest shall (subject to the provisions of Section 76 as to security) without unnecessary, delay bring the person arrested before the Court before which he is required by law to produce such person.

82. Where warrant may be executed: A warrant of arrest may be executed at any place in Pakistan.

[Explanation : In this section, "warrant of arrest" includes a warrant of arrest issued under this Code as in force in Azad Jammu and Kashmir]

Explan. added by Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act. VIII of 1993.

83. Warrant forwarded for execution outside jurisdiction: (1) When a warrant is to be executed outside the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same such Court may, instead of directing such warrant to a police-officer, forward the same by post or otherwise to any Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it is to be executed.

(2) The Magistrate or District Superintendent to whom such warrant is so forwarded shall endorse his name thereon and, if practicable, cause it to be executed in manner hereinbefore provided within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

84. Warrant directed to police-officer for execution outside jurisdiction: (1) When a warrant directed to a police-officer is to be executed beyond the local limits of the

jurisdiction of the Court issuing the same, he shall ordinarily take it for endorsement either to a Magistrate or to a police-officer not below the rank of an officer-in-charge of a police station, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed.

(2) Such Magistrate or police officer shall endorse his name thereon, and such endorsement shall be sufficient authority to the police-Officer to whom the warrant is directed to execute the same within such limits, and the local police shall, if so required, assist such officer in executing such warrant.

(3) Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by obtaining the endorsement of the Magistrate or police-officer within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the warrant is to be executed, will prevent such execution, the police-Officer to whom it is directed may execute the same without such endorsement ^h any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued it.

(4) [Omitted by. A.O., 1949].

85. Procedure on arrest of person against whom warrant issued: When a warrant of arrest is executed outside the district in which it was issued, the person arrested shall, unless the Court which issued the warrant is within twenty miles of the place of arrest or is nearer than the Magistrate or District Superintendent of Police within the focal limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, or unless security is taken under Section 76, be taken before such Magistrate or District Superintendent.

86. Procedure by Magistrate before whom person arrested is brought: (1) Such Magistrate or District Superintendent shall, if the person arrested appears to be the person intended by the Court which issued the warrant, direct his removal in custody to such Court.

Provided that, if the offence is bailable, and such person is ready and willing to give bail to the satisfaction of such Magistrate, or District Superintendent or a direction has been endorsed under Section 76 on the warrant and such person is ready and willing to give the security required by such direction, the Magistrate, or District Superintendent shall take such bail or security as the case may be, and forward the bond to the Court which issued the warrant:

[provided further that, if the offence is not bailable or no direction has been: endorsed under Section 76 on the warrant, the Sessions Judge of the sessions division in which the person is arrested may, subject to the provisions of Section 497 and for sufficient reasons, release, the person on an interim bail on such bond or security, as the Sessions Judge thinks fit and direct the person to appear by a specified date before the Court which issued the warrant and forward the bond to that Court]

2nd Proviso added by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent a police-officer from taking security under Section 76.

[86-A. Procedure for removal in custody to Tribal Areas: Where a person, arrested under Section 85 is to be removed in custody to, any place in the Tribal Areas, he shall be produced before a Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the arrest was made, and such Magistrate in directing the removal shall hear the case in the same manner and have the same jurisdiction and powers, as nearly as may be, including the powers to order the production of evidence, as if the person arrested were charged with an offence committed within the jurisdiction of such Magistrate, and such Magistrate shall direct the removal of the arrested person in custody if he is satisfied that the evidence produced before him raises a strong or probable presumption that the person arrested committed the offence mentioned in the warrant.

Section 86-A added by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

C.—Proclamation and Attachment

87. Proclamation for person absconding: (1) If any Court is satisfied after taking evidence that any person against whom a warrant has been issued by it has absconded or is concealing himself so that such warrant cannot be executed, such Court may publish a written proclamation requiring him to appear at a specified place and at a specified time not less than thirty days from the date of publishing such proclamation.

(2) The proclamation shall be published as follows:

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

(b) it shall be affixed to some conspicuous part of the house or homestead in which such person ordinarily resides or to some conspicuous place of such town or village; and

(c) a copy thereof shall be affixed, to some conspicuous part of the Court-house.

(3) A statement in writing by the Court issuing the proclamation to the "effect that the proclamation was duly published on a specified day shall be conclusive evidence that the requirements of this section have been complied with and that the proclamation was published on such day.

88. Attachment of property of person absconding: (1) The Court issuing a proclamation under Section 87 may at any time order the attachment of any property, movable or immovable or both, belonging to the proclaimed person.

(2) Such order shall authorize the attachment of any property belonging to such person within the district in which it is made and it shall authorise the attachment of any property belonging to such person without such district when endorsed by the *[Sessions Judge]* within whose district such property is situated.

(3) If the property ordered to be attached is a debt or other movable property, the attachment under this section shall be made—

(a) by seizure; or

(b) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(c) by an order in writing prohibiting the delivery of such property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(a) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(4) if the property ordered to be attached is immovable, the attachment under this section shall, in the case of land-paying revenue to the Provincial Government, be made through the [*District Officer (Revenue)*] in which the land is situated, and in all other cases--

(e) by taking possession ; or

(f) by the appointment of a receiver; or

(g) by an order in writing prohibiting the payment of rent or delivery of property to the proclaimed person or to any one on his behalf; or

(h) by all or any two of such methods, as the Court thinks fit.

(5) If the property ordered to be attached consists of livestock or is of a perishable nature, the Court may, if it thinks it expedient, order immediate sale thereof, and in such case the proceeds of the sale shall abide, the order of the Court.

(6) The powers, duties and liabilities of a receiver appointed under this section shall be the same as those of a receiver appointed under Order XL of the Code of Civil Procedure 1908.

(6-A) If any claim is preferred to or objection made, to the attachment of any property attached under this section within six months from the date of such attachment, by any person other than the proclaimed person, on the ground that the claimant or objector has an interest in such property, and that such interest is not liable to attachment under this section, the claim or objection shall be inquired into, and may be allowed or disallowed in whole or in part :

Provided that any claim preferred or objection made within the period allowed by this sub-section may, in the event of the death of the claimant or objector, be continued by his legal representative.

(6-B) Claims or objections under sub-section (6-A) may be preferred, or made in the Court by which the order of attachment is issued or, if the claim or objection is in respect of

property attached under an order endorsed by a [Sessions Judge] in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) in the Court of such Magistrate.

(6-C) Every such claim or objection shall be inquired into by the Court [or Magistrate] in which it is preferred or made.

Proviso: [Omitted by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.]

(6-D) Any person whose claim or objection has been disallowed in whole or in part by an order under sub-section (6-A) may within a period of one year from the date of such order, institute a suit to establish the right which he claims in respect of the property in dispute; but subject to the result of such suit, if any, the order shall be conclusive.

(6-E) If the proclaimed person appears within the time specified in the proclamation, the Court shall make an order releasing the property from the attachment.

(7) If the proclaimed person does not appear within the time specified in the proclamation, the property under attachment shall be at the disposal of the Provincial Government but it shall not be sold until the expiration of Six months from the date of the attachment and until any claim preferred or objection made under sub-section (6-A) has been disposed of under that sub-section, unless if is subject to speedy and natural decay, or the Court considers that the sale would be for the benefit of the owner, in either of which cases the Court may cause it to be sold whenever it thinks fit.

Subs./ins. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

89. Restoration of attached property: If within two years from the date of the attachment, any person, whose property is or has been at the disposal of Provincial Government, under sub-section (7) of Section 88 appears voluntarily or is apprehended and brought before the Court by whose order the property was attached; or the Court to which such Court is subordinate, and proves to the satisfaction of such Court that he did not abscond or conceal himself for the purpose of avoiding, execution of the warrant and that he had not such notice of the proclamation as to enable him to attend within the time specified therein, such property or, if the same has been sold, the net proceeds of the sale, or, if part only thereof has been sold, the net proceeds of the sale and the residue of the property, shall after satisfying thereout all costs incurred in consequence of the attachment, be delivered to him.

D.—Other Rules regarding Processes

90. Issue of warrant in lieu of, or in addition to summons: A Court may, in any case in which it is empowered by this Code to issue a summons for the appearance of any person other than a juror or assessor, issue, after recording its reasons in writing, a warrant for his arrest--

(a) if, either before the issue, of such summons, or after the issue of the same but before the time fixed for his appearance, the Court sees reasons to believe that he has absconded or will not obey the summons; or

(b) it at such time he fails to appear and the summons is proved to have been duly served in time to admit of his appearing in accordance therewith and no reasonable excuse is offered for such failure.

91. Power to take bond for appearance: When any person for whose appearance or arrest the officer presiding in any Court is empowered to issue a summons or warrant, is present in such Court, such officer may require such person to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for his appearance in such Court.

92. Arrest by breach of bond for appearance: When any person who is bound by any bond taken under this Code to appear before a Court does not so appear, the officer presiding in such Court may issue a warrant directing that such person be arrested and produced before him.

93. Provisions of this Chapter generally applicable to summons and warrants of arrest: The provisions contained in this Chapter relating to a summons and warrant, and their issue, service and execution, shall, so far as may be, apply to every summons and every warrant of arrest issued under this Code.

E — Special Rules regarding processes issued for service or execution outside Pakistan and processes received from outside Pakistan for service or execution within Pakistan

[93-A. Sending of summons for service outside Pakistan: (1) *Where a Court in Pakistan desires that a summons issued by it to an accused person shall be served at any place outside Pakistan within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court established or continued by the authority of the Federal Government in exercise of its foreign jurisdiction it shall send such summons, in duplicate, by post or otherwise, to the presiding officer of that Court to be served.*

(2) *The provisions of Section 74 shall apply in the case of a summons sent for service under this section as if the presiding officer of that Court to whom it was sent were a Magistrate in Pakistan,*

93-B. Sending of warrants for execution outside Pakistan: *Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 82, where a Court in Pakistan desires that a warrant, issued by it for the arrest of an accused person shall be executed at any place outside Pakistan within the local limits of the jurisdiction of a Court established or continued by the authority of the Federal Government in exercise of its foreign jurisdiction, it may send such Warrant, by post or otherwise, to the presiding officer of that Court to be executed.*

93-C. Service and execution in Pakistan of processes received from outside

Pakistan: (1) Where a Court has received for service or execution a summons to, or a warrant for the arrest of, an accused person issued by a Court established or continued by the authority of the Federal Government in exercise of its foreign jurisdiction, outside Pakistan it shall cause the same to be served or executed as if it were a summons or warrant received by it from a Court in Pakistan for service or execution within the local limits of its jurisdiction-

(2) Where any warrant of arrest has been so executed the person arrested shall so far as possible be dealt with in accordance with the procedure prescribed by Sections 85 and 86.]

Sections 93-A--93-C added by Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act. XIV of 1914.

CHAPTER VII

OF PROCESSES TO COMPEL THE PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS AND OTHER MOVABLE PROPERTY AND FOR THE DISCOVERY OF PERSONS WRONGFULLY CONFINED

A—Summons to produce

94. Summons to produce document or other thing: (1) Whenever any Court, or, any officer incharge of a police-station considers that the production of any document or other thing is necessary or desirable for the purposes of ,any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code by or before such Court or officer, such Court may issue a summons, or such officer a written order, to the person in whose possession or power such document or thing is believed to be, requiring him to attend and produce it or to produce it, at the time and place stated in the summons or order:

Provided that no such officer shall issue any such order requiring the production of any document or other thing which is in the custody of a bank or banker as defined in the Banker's Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVII of 1891), and relates, or might disclose any information which relates to the bank account of any person except--

(a) for the purpose of investigating an offence under Sections 403, 406, 408 and 409 and Sections 421 to 424 (both inclusive) and Sections 465 to 477-A (both inclusive) of the Pakistan Penal Code, with prior permission in writing of a Sessions Judge ; and

(b) in other cases, with the prior permission in writing of the High Court.

(2) Any person required under this section merely to produce a document or other thing shall be deemed to have complied with the requisition if he causes such document or thing to be produced instead of attending personally to produce the same.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the Evidence Act, 1872, Sections 123 and 124, or to apply to a letter, postcard, telegram or other document or any parcel or thing in the custody of the Postal or Telegraph Authorities.

95. Procedure as to letters and telegrams: (1) If any document, parcel or thing in such custody is, in the opinion of any Magistrate, High Court or Court of Session wanted for the purpose of any investigation, inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, such Magistrate or Court may require the Postal or Telegraph Authorities, as the case may be, to deliver such document, parcel or thing to such person as such Magistrate or Court directs.

(2) If any such document, parcel or thing is, in the opinion of any Other Magistrate, or District Superintendent of Police wanted for any such purpose he may require the Postal or Telegraph Department, as the case may be, to cause search to be made for and to detain such document, parcel or thing pending the orders of any such Court.

B. —Search-warrants

96. When search warrant may be issued: (1) Where any Court has reason to believe that a person to whom a summons or order under Section 94 or a requisition under Section 95, sub-section (1), has been or might be addressed, will not or would not produce the document or thing as required by such summons or requisition,

or where such document or thing is not known to the Court to be in the possession of any person,

or where the Court considers that the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceedings under this Code will be served by a general search or inspection,

it may issue a search-warrant; and the person to whom such warrant is directed, may Search or inspect in accordance therewith and the provision hereinafter contained, [Omitted by the Ordinance XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13.8.2001]

97. Power to restrict warrant: The Court may, if it thinks fit, specify in the warrant the particular place or part thereof to which only the search or inspection shall extend; and the person charged with the execution of such warrant shall then search or inspect only tffe place or part so specified.

98. Search of house suspected to contain stolen property, forged documents, etc.: (1) If a Magistrate of the First Class, upon information and after such inquiry as he thinks necessary, has reason to believe that any place is used for the deposit or sale of stolen property,

or for the deposit or sale or manufacture of forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps, [*bank notes, currency notes*] or coins or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin or stamps, [*bank notes or currency notes*] for forging,

or that any forged documents, false seals or counterfeit stamps, [*bank notes, currency notes*] or coins, or instruments or materials for counterfeiting coins or Stamps or [*bank notes, currency notes*] for forging, are kept or deposited in any place,

or for the deposit, sale, manufacture or production of any obscene object such as is referred to in Section 292 of the Pakistan Penal Code or that any such obscene objects are kept or deposited in any place ;

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

(a) to enter with such assistance as may be required, such place, and

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

(c) to take possession of any property, document, seals, stamps or [*bank notes, currency notes*] or coins therein found which he reasonably suspects to be stolen, unlawfully obtained, forged, false or counterfeit and also of any such instruments and material or of any such obscene objects as aforesaid, and

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

(e) to take into custody and carry before a Magistrate every person, found in such place" who appears, to have been privy to the deposit, sale or manufacture or keeping of any such property, documents, seals, stamps, 30[*bank notes, currency notes*], coins, instruments or materials or such obscene objects knowing or having reasonable cause to suspect the said property to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained or the said documents, seals, stamps, [*bank notes, currency notes*], coins, instruments or materials to have been forged, falsified or counterfeited, or the said instruments or materials to have been or to be intended to be used for counterfeiting coin or stamps, [*bank notes, currency notes*] or for forging or the said obscene objects to have been or to be intended to be sold, let to hire, distributed, publicly exhibited, circulated, imported or exported.

(2) The provisions of this section with respect to-

(a) counterfeit coin,

(b) coin suspected to be counterfeit, and

(c) instruments or materials for counterfeiting coin,
shall so far as they can be made applicable, apply respectively to

(a) pieces of metal made in contravention of the Metal Tokens Act, 1889, or brought into Pakistan in contravention of any notification for the time being in force under Section 16 of the Customs Act, 1969;

(b) pieces of metal suspected to have been so made or to have been so brought, into Pakistan or to be intended to be issued in contravention of the former of those Acts, and

(c) instruments or materials for making pieces of metal in contravention of that Act.

Words subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance, (XII of 1972)

99. Disposal of things found in search beyond jurisdiction: When, in the execution of a search-warrant at any place beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court which issued the same any of the things for which search is made are found, such things together with the list of the same, prepared under the provisions hereinafter contained, shall be immediately taken before the Court issuing the warrant unless such place is nearer to the Magistrate having jurisdiction herein than to such Court, in which case the list and things shall be immediately taken before such Magistrate; and unless there be good cause to the contrary, such Magistrate shall make an order authorizing them to be taken to such Court.

99-A. Power to declare certain publications forfeited and to issue search-warrants for the same: (1) Where-

(a) any newspaper, or book as defined in the [*West Pakistan Press and Publications Ordinance, 1963, or any other- law relating to press-and publication for the time being in force*],

(b) any document,

wherever printed, appears to the Provincial Government to contain any treasonable or seditious matter or any matter which is prejudicial to national integration or any matter which promotes or is intended to promote, feelings of enmity or hatred between different classes of the citizens of Pakistan or which is deliberately and maliciously intended to outrage the religious feelings of any such class, by inputting the religion or religious belief of that class, [*or any matter, of the nature referred to in clause (ii) of sub-section (1) of Section 24 of the West Pakistan Press and Publication Ordinance, 1963*] that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 123-A or Section 124-A-or Section 154-A or Section 295-A [*or Section 298-A or Section 298-B or Section 298-C*] of the Pakistan Penal Code, the Provincial Government may, by notification in the official Gazette stating the grounds of its opinion, declare every copy of the issue of the newspaper containing such platter and every copy of such book or other document to be forfeited to Government, and thereupon any police-officer may seize the same wherever found in Pakistan and any Magistrate may by warrant authorize any police-officer not below the rank of sub-Inspector to enter upon and search for the same in any premises where any copy of such issue or any such book or other document may be reasonably suspected to be-

(2) In sub-section (1) "document" includes also any painting, drawing or photograph, or other visible representation.

Substituted by Law Reforms Ordinance (XII of 1972).

Inserted by Anti-Islamic Activities of Quadiani Group, Lahori Group and Ahmadis (Prohibition and Punishment) Ordinance (XX of 1984).

33. Inserted by Anti-Islamic Activities of Quadiani Group, Lahori Group and Ahmadis (Prohibition and Punishment) Ordinance (XX of 1984),

99-B. Application to High Court to set aside order of forfeiture: (1) Any person having any interest in any newspaper, book or other document, in respect of which an order of forfeiture has been made under Section 99-A *[or any other law for the time being in force]* may, within two months from the date of such order, apply, to the High Court to set aside such order on the ground that the issue of the newspaper, or the book or other document in respect of which the order was made, did not contain any treasonable or seditious or other matter of such a nature as is referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 99-A.

[(2) Nothing in subsection (1), shall apply to a case where the order of forfeiture has been made--

(a) in respect of a newspaper, book or other document printed outside Pakistan ; or

(b) in respect of a newspaper, book or other document on the conviction in respect of such newspaper, book or other document, of the author or editor thereof for any of the offences referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 99-A.]

99-C. [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

99-D. Order of [High Court] setting aside forfeiture: (1) On receipt of the application, the *[High Court]* shall, if it is not satisfied that the issue of the newspaper, or the book or other document, in respect of which the application has been made, contained treasonable or seditious or other matter of such a nature as is referred to in sub-section (1) of Section 99-A, set aside the order of forfeiture.

(2) [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

Words inserted/substituted by Law Reforms Ordinance (XII of 1972).

99-E. Evidence to prove nature or tendency of newspaper: On the hearing of any such application with reference to any newspaper, any copy of such newspaper may be given in evidence in aid of the proof of the nature or tendency of the words, signs or visible representations contained in such newspaper, in respect of which the order of forfeiture was made.

99-F. Procedure in High Court: Every High Court shall as soon as conveniently may be, frame rules to regulate the procedure in the case of such applications, the amount of the

costs thereof and the execution of orders passed thereon, and until such rules are framed, the practice of such Courts in proceedings other than suits and appeals shall apply, so far as may be practicable to such applications.

99-G. Jurisdiction barred: No order passed or action taken under Section 99-A shall be called in question in any Court otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of Section 99-B.

C.—Discovery of persons wrongfully confined

100. Search for persons wrongfully confined: If any Magistrate of the First Class has reason to believe that any person is confined under such circumstances that the confinement amounts to an offence, he may issue a search warrant, and the person to whom such warrant is directed may search for the person so confined; and such search shall be made in accordance therewith, and the person, if found, shall be immediately taken before a Magistrate, who shall make such order as in the circumstances of the case seems proper.

D. -General Provisions relating to Searches

101. Direction, etc., of search-warrants; The provisions of Sections 43, 75, 77, 79, 82, 83 and 84 shall, so far as may be, apply to all search-warrants issued under Section 96, Section 98, Section 99-A or Section 100.

102. Persons incharge of closed place to allow search: (1) Whenever any place liable to search or inspection under this chapter is dosed, any person residing in, or being incharge of such place shall, on demand of the officer or other person executing the warrant, and on production of the warrant, allow him free ingress thereto, and afford all reasonable facilities for a search therein.

(2) If ingress into such place cannot be so obtained, the officer or other person executing the warrant may proceed in manner provided by Section 48.

(3) Where any person in or about such place is reasonably suspected of concealing about his person any article for which search should be made, such person may be searched. If such person is a woman, the directions of Section 52 shall be observed.

103. Search to be made in presence of witnesses: (1) Before making a search under this chapter, the officer or other person about to make it shall call upon two or more respectable inhabitants of the locality in which the place to be searched is situate to attend and witness the search and may issue an order in writing to them or any of them so to do.

(2) The search shall be made in their presence, and a list of all things seized in the course of such search and of the places in which they are respectively found shall be prepared

by such officer or other person signed by such witnesses; but no person witnessing a search under this section shall be required to attend the Court as a witness of the search unless specially summoned by it.

(3) Occupant of place searched may attend: The occupant of the place searched, or some person in this behalf, shall, in every instance, be permitted to attend during the search, and a copy of the list prepared under this section, signed by the said witnesses, shall be delivered to such occupant or person at his request.

(4) When any person is searched under Section 102, sub-section (3), a list of all things taken possession of shall be prepared, and a copy thereof shall be delivered to such person, at his request.

(5) Any person who, without reasonable cause, refuses or neglects to attend and witness a search under this section, when called upon to do so by any order in writing delivered or tendered to him, shall be deemed to have committed an offence under Section 187 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

E. —Miscellaneous

104. Power to impound document, etc., produced: Any Court may, if it thinks fit, impound any document or thing produced before it under this Code.

105. Magistrate may direct search in his presence: Any Magistrate may direct a search to be made in his presence of any place for the search of which he is competent to issue a search warrant.

PART IV

PREVENTION OF OFFENCES CHAPTER VIII

OPSECURITY FOR KEEPING THE PEACE AND FOR GOOD BEHAVIOUR

A. —Security for keeping the Peace on Conviction

106. Security for keeping the peace on conviction: (1) Whenever any person accused of any offence punishable under Chapter VIII of the Pakistan Penal Code, other than an offence punishable under Section 143, Section 149, Section 153-A or Section 154 thereof, or of assault or other offence involving a breach of the peace, or of abetting the same, or any person accused of committing criminal intimidation, is convicted of such offence before a High Court, a Court of Session, or the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class,

and such Court is of opinion that it is necessary to require such person to; execute a bond for keeping the peace, such Court may, at the time of passing sentence on such person,

order him to execute a bond for a sum proportionate to his means, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace during such period/not exceeding three years, as it thinks fit to fix.

(2) if the conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, the bond so executed shall become void.

(3) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court *[or by a Court]* exercising its powers of revision.

Words subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance (XII of 1972).

B-Security for keeping the peace in other cases and security for good behaviour

107. Security for keeping the peace in other cases: Whenever *[Magistrate of the First Class]* is informed that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace, disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity, the Magistrate if in his opinion there is sufficient ground for proceeding may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace for such period not exceeding one year as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

(2) Proceeding shall not be taken under this section unless either, the person informed against or the place where the breach of the peace or, disturbance is apprehended, is within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and no proceedings shall be taken before any Magistrate *[except with the approval of the Sessions Judge]*, unless both the persons informed against and the place where the breach of the peace or disturbance is apprehended, are within the local limits of the Magistrate's jurisdiction.

(3) Procedure if Magistrate not empowered to act under sub-section (1): When any Magistrate not empowered to proceed under sub-section (1) has reason to believe that any person is likely to commit a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity or to do any wrongful act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace or disturb the public tranquillity, and that such breach of the peace, or disturbance, cannot be prevented otherwise than by detaining such person in custody, such Magistrate may, after recording his reasons; issue a warrant for his arrest if he is not already in custody or before the Court and may send him before a Magistrate empowered to deal with the case together with a copy of his reasons.

(4) A Magistrate before whom a person is sent under sub-section (3) may in his discretion detain such person in custody pending further action by himself under this Chapter.

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

108. Security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matter: Whenever *[Magistrate of the First Class]* has information that there is within the limits of his

jurisdiction any person who, within or without such limits, either orally or in writing or in any other manner intentionally disseminates or attempts to disseminate, or in any wise abets the dissemination of-

(a) any seditious matter, that is to say, any matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 123-A or Section 124-A of the Pakistan Penal Code, or

(b) any matter the publication of which is punishable under Section 153-A of the Pakistan Penal Code, or

(c) any matter concerning a Judge which amounts to criminal intimidation or defamation under the Pakistan Penal Code,

such Magistrate if in his opinion there is sufficient ground for proceeding may (in manner hereinafter provided) require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond with or without sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding one year, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

No proceedings shall be taken under this section against the editor, proprietor, printer or publisher of any publication registered under, and edited, printed and published in conformity with, *[the provisions of the Press and Publications Ordinance, 1960, the West Pakistan Press and Publications Ordinance, 1963, or any other law relating to Press and Publication for the time being in force]* with reference to any matters contained in such publication, except by the order or under the authority of the Provincial Government or some officer empowered by the Provincial Government in this behalf.

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001
Words subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance (XII of 1972).

109. Security for good behaviour from vagrants and suspected persons: Whenever a *[Magistrate of the First Class]* receives information-

(a) that any person is taking precautions to conceal his presence within the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction, and that there is reason to believe that such person is taking such precautions with a view to committing any offence, or

(b) that there is within such limits a person who has no ostensible means of subsistence, or who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself,

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding [three years,] as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.
Substituted for the words "one year" by Item 44 (ii) of Punjab Notification No. SO(J-11) 1-8/75 (P-V), dated 21-3-1996 for Punjab and by same Item No- of Islamabad Notification No. S.R.O. 255(i)/96, dated 8-4-1996 for Islamabad only,

110. Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders: Whenever a *[Magistrate of the First Class]* receives information that, any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction—

(a) is by habit robber, house-breaker, thief or forger, or

(b) is by habit a receiver of stolen property knowing the same to have been stolen, or

(c) habitually protects or harbours thieves or aids, in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, or

(d) habitually commits or attempts to commit, or abets the commission of the offence of kidnapping, abduction, extortion, cheating or mischief, or any offence punishable under Chapter XII of the Pakistan Penal Code, or under Section 489-A, Section 489-B, Section 489-C or Section 489-D of that Code, or

(e) habitually commits, or attempts to commit, or abets the commissions of, offences involving a breach of the

(f) is so desperate and dangerous as to render his being at large without security hazardous to the community.

such Magistrate may, in manner hereinafter provided, require such person to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, with sureties, for his good behaviour for such period, not exceeding three years, as the Magistrate thinks fit to fix.

Subs by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

111. Proviso as to European vagrants: [Rep. by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1923 (XI of 1923), Section 8].

112. Order to be made: When a Magistrate acting under Section 107, Section 108, Section 109 or Section 110 deems it necessary to require any person to show cause under such section, he shall make an order in writing, setting forth the substance of the information received, the amount of the bond to be executed, the term for which it is to be in force, and the number, character and class of sureties (if any) required.

113. Procedure in respect of person present in Court: If the person in respect of whom such order is made is present in Court, it shall be read over to him or, if he so desires, the substance thereof shall be explained to him.

114. Summons or warrant in case of person not so present: If such person is not present in Court, the Magistrate shall issue a summons requiring him to appear, or, when such person is in custody, a warrant directing the officer in whose custody he is, to bring him before the Court:

Provided that whenever it appears to such Magistrate, upon the report of a police officer or upon other information (the substance of which report of information shall be recorded by the Magistrate), that there is reason to fear the commission of a breach of the peace, and that such breach of the peace cannot be prevented otherwise than by the immediate arrest of such person, the Magistrate may at any time issue a warrant for his arrest.

115. Copy of order under Section 112 to accompany summons or warrant: Every summons or warrant issued under Section 114 shall be accompanied by a copy of the order made under Section 112, and such copy shall be delivered by the officer serving or executing such summons or warrant to the person served with, or arrested under, the same.

116. Power to dispense with personal attendance: The Magistrate may, if he sees sufficient cause, dispense with the personal attendance of any person called upon to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond for keeping the peace, and may permit him to appear by a pleader.

117. Inquiry as to truth of information: When an order under Section 112 has been read or explained under Section 113 to a person present in Court, or when any person appears or is brought before a Magistrate in compliance with, or in execution of, a summons or warrant, issued, under Section 114, the Magistrate shall proceed to inquire into the truth of the information upon which action has been taken, and to take such further evidence as may appear necessary.

[(2) Such inquiry shall be made, as nearly as may be practicable, in the manner prescribed in Chapter XX for conducting trial and recording evidence except that no charge need be framed].

(3) Pending the completion of the inquiry under sub-section (1) the Magistrate, if he considers that immediate measures are necessary for the prevention of a breach of the peace or disturbance of the public tranquillity or the commission of any offence or for the public safety, may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, direct the person in respect of whom the order under Section 112 has been made, to execute a bond, with or without sureties, for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour until the conclusion of the inquiry, and may detain him in custody until such bond is executed or, in default of execution, until the inquiry is concluded:

Provided that-

(a) no person against whom proceedings are not being taken under Section 108, Section 109, or Section 110, shall be directed to execute a bond for maintaining good behaviour, and

(b) the conditions of Such ^bond, whether as to the amount thereof or as to the provision of sureties or the number thereof or the pecuniary extent of their liability, shall not be more onerous than those specified in the , order under Section 112.

(4) For the purposes of this section the fact that a person is an habitual offender or is so desperate and dangerous as to render him being at large without security hazardous to the community may be proved by evidence of general repute or otherwise.

(5) Where two or more persons have been- associated together in the matter under inquiry, they may be dealt with in the same or separate inquiries as the Magistrate shall think just.

Sub-sec. (2) substituted by Law Reforms Ordinance (XII of 1972).

118. Order to give security: (1) If, upon such inquiry, it is proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made should execute a bond, with or without sureties the Magistrate shall make an order accordingly:

Provided--

first, that no person shall be ordered to give security of a nature different from, or of an amount larger than or for a period longer than, that specified in the order made under Section 112;

secondly, that the amount of every bond shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case and shall not be excessive ;

thirdly, that when the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made is a minor, the bond shall be executed only by his sureties.

119. Discharge of person informed against: If, on an inquiry under Section 117, it is not proved that it is necessary for keeping the peace or maintaining good behaviour, as the case may be, that the person in respect of whom the inquiry is made, should execute a bond the Magistrate shall make an entry on the record to that effect, and if such person is in custody, only for the purpose of the inquiry, shall release him, or, if such person is not in custody, shall discharge him.

C.—Proceedings in all cases subsequent to order to furnish security

120. Commencement of period for which security is required: (1) If any person, in respect of whom an order requiring security is made under Section 106 or Section 118, is, at the time such order is made, sentenced to, or undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, the period for which such security is required shall commence on the expiration of such sentence.

(2) In other cases such period shall commence on the date of such order unless the Magistrate, for sufficient reason, fixes a later date.

121. Contents of bond: The bond to be executed by any such person shall bind him to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, as the case may be, and in the latter case the commission, or attempt to commit, or the abetment of, any offence punishable with imprisonment, wherever it may be committed, is a breach of the bond.

122. Power to reject sureties: (1) A Magistrate may refuse to accept any surety offered, or may reject any surety previously accepted by him or his predecessor under this chapter on the ground that such surety is an unfit person for the purposes of the bond :

Provided that, before so refusing to accept or rejecting any such surety, he shall either himself hold an inquiry on oath into the fitness of the surety, or cause such inquiry to be held and a report to be made thereon by a Magistrate subordinate to him.

(2) Such Magistrate shall, before holding inquiry, give reasonable notice to the surety and to the person by whom the surety was offered and shall in making the inquiry record the substance of the evidence adduced before him.

(3) If the Magistrate is satisfied, after considering the evidence so adduced either before him or before a Magistrate deputed under sub-section (1), and the report of such Magistrate (if any) that the surety is an unfit person for the purpose of the bond, he shall make an order refusing to accept or rejecting, as the case may be, such surety and recording his reasons for so doing:

Provided that, before making an order rejecting any surety who has previously been accepted, the Magistrate shall issue his summons or warrants, as he thinks fit, and cause the person for whom the surety is bound to appear or to be brought before him.

123. Imprisonment in default of security: (1) If any person ordered to give security under Section 106 or Section 118 does not give such security on or before the date on which the period for which such security is to be given commences, he shall, except in the case next hereinafter mentioned, be committed to prison, or, if he is already in prison be detained in prison until such period expires or until within such period he gives the., security to the Court or Magistrate who made the order requiring it.

(2) Proceedings when to be laid before High Court or Court of Session: When such person has been ordered by a Magistrate to give security for a period exceeding one year, such Magistrate shall, if such person does not give such security as aforesaid, issue a warrant directing him to be detained in prison pending the orders of the Sessions Judge; and the proceedings shall be laid, as soon as conveniently may be; before such Judge.

(3) The Sessions Judge, after examining such proceedings and requiring from the Magistrate any further information or evidence which he thinks necessary, may pass such order on the case as he thinks fit:

Provided that the period (if any) for which any person is imprisoned for failure to give security shall not exceed three years.

(3-A) If security has been required in the course of the same proceedings from two or more persons in respect of any one of whom the proceedings are referred to the Sessions Judge under sub-section (2), such reference shall also include the case of any other of such persons who has been ordered to give security, and the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3) shall, in that event, apply to the case of such other person also, except that the period (if any) for which he may be imprisoned shall not exceed the period for which he was ordered to give security.

(3-B) A Sessions Judge may in his discretion transfer any proceedings laid before him under sub-section (2) or sub-section (3-A) to an Additional Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge and upon such transfer, such Additional Sessions Judge or Assistant Sessions Judge may exercise the powers of a Sessions Judge under this section in respect of such proceedings.

(4) If the security is tendered to the officer incharge of the jail. he shall forthwith refer the matter to the Court or Magistrate who made the order, and shall await the orders of such Court or Magistrate.

(5) Kind of imprisonment: Imprisonment for failure to give security for keeping the peace shall be simple.

(6) Imprisonment for failure to give security for good behaviour shall, where the proceedings have been taken under Section 108 be simple and, where the proceedings have been taken under Section 109 or Section 110, be rigorous or simple as the Court or Magistrate in each case directs.

124. Power to release persons imprisoned for failing to give security: (1) Whenever the [Sessions Judge] is of opinion that any person imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter may be released without hazard to the community or to any other person, he may order such person to be discharged.

(2) Whenever any person has been imprisoned for failing to give security under this Chapter, the [Sessions Judge] may (unless the order has been made by some Court superior to his own) make an order reducing the amount of the security or the number of sureties or the time for which security has been required.

(3) An order under sub-section (1) may direct the discharge of such person either without conditions or upon any conditions, which such person accepts:

Provided that any condition imposed shall cease to be operative when the period for which such person was ordered to give security has expired.

(4) The Provincial Government may prescribe the conditions upon which a conditional discharge may be made.

(5) If any condition upon which any such person has been discharged is, in the opinion of the [Sessions Judge] by whom the order of discharge was made or of his successor, not fulfilled, he may cancel the same.

(6) When a conditional order of discharge has been cancelled under sub-section (5) such person may be arrested by any police-officer without warrant, and shall thereupon be produced before the [Sessions Judge.]

Unless such person then gives security in accordance with the terms of the original order for the unexpired portion of the term for which he was in the first instance committed or ordered to be detained (such portion being deemed to be a period equal to the period between the date of the breach of the conditions of discharge and the date on which, except for such conditional discharge, he would have been entitled to release), the [Sessions Judge] may remand such person to prison to undergo such unexpired portion.

A person remanded to prison under this sub-section shall, subject to the provisions of Section 122 be released at any time on giving security in accordance with the terms of the original order for the unexpired portion aforesaid to the Court or Magistrate by whom such order was made, or to its or his successor.

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

125. Power to District Magistrate to cancel any bond for keeping the peace or good behaviour: The [Sessions Judge] may, at any time, for Sufficient reasons to be recorded in writing, cancel any bond for keeping the peace or for good behaviour executed under this Chapter by order of any Court in his district riot superior to his Court.

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

126. Discharge of sureties: (1) Any surety for the peaceable Conduct or good behaviour of another person may at any time apply to [concerned Magistrate of the First Class] to cancel any bond executed under this Chapter within the local limits of his jurisdiction.

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

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

[126-A. Security for unexpired period of bond: *When a person for whose appearance a warrant or summons has been issued under the proviso to sub-section (3) of Section 122 or under Section 126, sub-section (2), appears or is brought before him, the Magistrate shall cancel the bond executed by such person and shall order such person to give, for the unexpired portion of the term of such bond, fresh security of the same description as the original security. Every such order shall, for the purposes of Sections 121, 122, 123 and 124 be deemed to be an order made under Section 106 or Section 118, as the case may be.]*

CHAPTER IX

UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLIES AND MAINTENANCE OF PUBLIC PEACE AND SECURITY

127. Assembly to disperse on command of Magistrate or police officer: (1) Any officer incharge of a police station may command any unlawful assembly, or any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, to disperse; and it shall thereupon be the duty of the members of such assembly to disperse accordingly.

(2) [Omitted by A.O., 1949, Sch.]

128. Use of civil force to disperse: If, upon being so commanded, any such assembly does not disperse, or if, without being so commanded, it conducts itself in such a manner as to show a determination not to disperse, any officer incharge of a police-station, may proceed to disperse such assembly by force and may require the assistance of any male person, not being an officer, soldier, sailor or airman in the Armed Forces of Pakistan and, acting as such, for the purpose of dispersing such assembly, and, if necessary, arresting and confining the persons who form part of it, in order to, disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law:

[provided that for diapering any assembly, firing shall not be resorted to except under the specific directions of an officer of the police not below the rank of an Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police.]

Proviso added by the Ordinance. XXXVII of 2001. dt. 13-8-2001.

129. Use of military force: If any such assembly cannot be otherwise dispersed, and if it is necessary for the public security that it should be dispersed, the (the police officer of the highest rank not below an Assistant Superintendent, or Deputy Superintendent, of Police] who is present may cause it to be dispersed by the armed forces.

130. Duty of officer commanding troops required by Magistrate to disperse assembly: *[(1) When 2o[a police officer of the highest rank not below an Assistant Superintendent, or Deputy Superintendent, of Police] determines to disperse any such assembly by the armed forces; he may require any officer thereof in command of any group of persons belonging to the armed forces to disperse such assembly with the help of the armed forces under his command and to arrest and-confine such persons forming part of it as the Magistrate [or such Police officer] may direct, or as it may be necessary to arrest and confine in order to disperse the assembly or to have them punished according to law].*

(2) Every such officer shall obey such requisition in such manner as he thinks fit, but in so doing he shall use as little force, and do as little injury to person and property, as may be consistent with dispersing the assembly and arresting and detaining such persons.

Sub-sec: (1) substituted by Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, XLIX of 1975.
Subs. & ins. by Ordinance, XXXVII) of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

131. Power of commissioned military officers to disperse assembly: When the public security is manifestly endangered by any such assembly, and when [no police officer of the highest rank not below an Assistant Superintendent, or Deputy Superintendent, of Police] can be communicated with, any commissioned officer of the Pakistan Army may disperse such assembly by military force, and may arrest and confine any persons forming part of it, in order to disperse such assembly or that they may be punished according to law; but if, while, he is acting under this section, it becomes practicable for him to communicate with [*a Police officer not below the rank of Assistant Superintendent or Deputy Superintendent of Police.*] he shall do so, and shall thenceforward obey the instructions of the [*such Police officer*] as to whether he shall or shall not continue such action.

[131-A. Power to use military force for public security and maintenance of law and order: (1) *If the Provincial Government is satisfied that, for the public security, protection of life and property, public peace and the maintenance of law and order, it is necessary to secure the assistance of the armed forces; the Provincial Government may require, with the prior approval of the Federal Government, or the Federal Government may, on the request of the Provincial Government, direct, any officer of the armed forces or civil armed forces to render such assistance with the help of the forces under his command, and such assistance shall include the exercise of powers specified in Sections 46 to 49, 53,54, 55 (a) and (c). 58, 63 to 67, 100.102,103 and 156:*

Provided that such powers shall not include the powers of a Magistrate.

(2) *Every such officer shall obey such requisition or direction, as the case may be, and in doing so may use such force as the circumstances may require.*

(3) *In rendering assistance relating to exercise of powers specified in sub-section (1), every officer shall, as far as may be, follow the restrictions and conditions laid down in the Code.]*

Section 131-A inserted by Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Ordinance, LXI of 1996, Section 3.
Subs. & ins. by Ordinance, XXXVII) of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

132. Protection against prosecution for acts done under this Chapter: No prosecution against any person for any act purporting to be done under this Chapter shall be instituted in any Criminal Court, except with the sanction of the Provincial Government; and

(a) no police officer acting under this Chapter in God faith,

(b) no officer acting under Section 131 in good faith,

(c) no person doing any act in good faith, in compliance with a requisition under Section 128 or Section 130 [or Section 131-A]; and

(d) no inferior officer, or soldier, [sailor or airman in the armed forces] doing any act in obedience to any order which he was bound to obey, shall be deemed to have thereby committed an offence:

Provided that no such prosecution shall be instituted in any Criminal Court against any officer or [sailor or airman in the armed forces] except with the sanction of the Federal Government.

Words inserted by Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Order, LXt of 1996, Section 5.

[132-A. Definitions: In this Chapter--

(a) the expression "armed forces" means the military, naval and air forces, operating as land forces and includes any other armed forces of Pakistan so operating;

(b) "officer", in relation to the armed forces, means a person commissioned, gazetted or in pay as an officer of the armed forces and includes a junior commissioned officer, a warrant officer, a petty officer and a non-commissioned officer; and

(c) "soldier" includes a member of the force constituted under the Act referred to in clause (a).]

S. 132-A inserted by Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, XUX of 1975, Sections-

CHAPTER X

PUBLIC NUISANCES

133. Conditional order for removal of nuisance: (1) Whenever a [Magistrate of the First Class] considers, on receiving a police-report or other information and on taking such evidence (if any) as he thinks fit, that any unlawful obstruction or nuisance should be removed from any way, river or channel which is or may be lawfully used by the public, or from any public place, or

that the conduct of any trade or occupation, or the keeping of any goods or merchandise, is injurious to the health or physical comfort of the community, and: that in consequence of such trade or occupation should be prohibited or regulated or such goods or merchandise should be removed or the keeping thereof regulated, or

that the construction of any building, or the disposal of any substance, as is likely to occasion conflagration or explosion, should be prevented or stopped, or

that any building, tent or structure, or any tree is in such a condition that it is likely to fall and thereby cause injury to persons living or carrying on business in the neighbourhood or passing by, and that in consequence the removal, repair or support of such building, tent or structure, or the removal or support of such tree, is necessary, or

that any tank, well or excavation adjacent to any such way or public place should be fenced in such manner as to prevent danger arising to the public, or

that any dangerous animal should be destroyed, confined or otherwise disposed of,

such Magistrate may make a conditional order requiring the person causing such obstruction or nuisance or carrying on such trade or occupation, or keeping any such goods or merchandise, or owning, possessing or controlling such building, tent, structure, substance, tank, well or excavation, or owning or possessing such animal or tree, within a time to be fixed in the order,

to remove such obstruction or nuisance; or

to desist from carrying on, or to remove or regulate in such manner as maybe directed, such trade or occupation, or

to remove such goods or merchandise, to regulate the keeping thereof in such manner as may be directed; or

to prevent or stop the erection of, or to remove, repair or support, such building, tent or structure; or

to remove or support such tree, or to alter the disposal of such substance; or

to fence such tank, well or excavation, as the case may be; or .

to destroy, confine or dispose of such dangerous animal in the manner provided in the said order;

or, if he objects so to do,

to appear before himself or some other [*Magistrate of the First Class*] or Second Class, at a time and place to be fixed by the order, and move to have the order set aside or modified in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) No order duty made by a Magistrate under this section shall be called in question in any Civil Court.

Explanation : A "public place" includes also property belonging to the State, camping grounds and grounds left unoccupied for sanitary or recreative purposes.

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

134. Service or notification of order: (1) The order shall, if practicable, be served on the person against whom it is made, in manner herein provided for service-of a summons.

(2) If such order cannot be so served, it shall be notified by proclamation published in such manner as the Provincial Government may by rule direct, and a copy thereof shall be stuck up at such place or places as may be fittest for conveying the information to such person.

135. Person to whom order is addressed to obey or show cause or claim jury: The person against whom such order is made shall

(a) perform within the time and in the manner specified in the order, the act directed thereby; or

(b) appear in accordance with such order and either show cause against the same, or apply to the Magistrate by whom it was made to appoint a jury to try whether the same is reasonable and proper.

136. Consequence of his failing to do so: If such person does not perform such act or appear and show cause or apply for the appointment of a jury as required by Section 135, he shall be liable to the penalty prescribed in that behalf in Section 188 of the Pakistan Penal Code and the order shall be made absolute.

137. Procedure where he appears to show cause: (1) If he appears and shows' cause against the order, the Magistrate shall take evidence *[in the manner provided in Chapter XX]*.

(2) If the Magistrate is satisfied that the order is not reasonable and proper, no further proceedings shall be taken in the case.

(3) If the Magistrate is not so satisfied, the order shall be made absolute.

Words subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

138. Procedure when he claims Jury : (1) On receiving an application, under Section 135 to appoint a jury, the Magistrate shall;

(a) forthwith appoint a jury consisting of an uneven number of persons not less than five, of whom the foreman and one-half of the remaining members shall be nominated by such Magistrate, and the other members by the applicant;

(b) summon such foreman and members to attend at such place and time as the Magistrate thinks fit; and

(c) fix a time within which they are to return their verdict-

(2) The time so fixed may, for good cause shown, be extended by the Magistrate.

139. Procedure where jury finds Magistrate's order to be reasonable: If the jury or a majority of the jurors find that the order of the Magistrate is reasonable and proper as originally made, or subject to a modification which the Magistrate accepts, the Magistrate shall make the order absolute, subject to such modification (if any).

(2) In other cases no further proceedings shall be taken under this Chapter.

139-A. Procedure where existence of public right is denied: (1) Where an order is made under Section 133 for the purpose of preventing obstruction, nuisance or danger to the public in the use of any way, river; channel or place, the Magistrate shall, on the appearance before him of the person against whom the order was made, question him as to whether he denies the existence of any public right in respect of the way, river, channel or place, and if he does so, the Magistrate shall, before proceeding under Section 137 or Section 138 inquire into the matter.

(2) If in such inquiry the Magistrate finds that there is any reliable evidence in support of such denial, he shall stay the proceeding until the matter of the existence of such right has been decided by a competent Civil Court; and, if he finds that there is no such evidence, he shall proceed as laid down in Section 137 or Section 138, as the case may require.

(3) A person who has, on being questioned by the Magistrate under sub-section (1) failed to deny the existence of a public right of the nature therein referred to, or who, having made such denial, has failed to adduce reliable evidence in support thereof, shall not in the subsequent proceedings be permitted to make any such denial, nor shall any question in respect of the existence of any such public right be inquired into by any jury appointed under Section 138.

140. Procedure on order being made absolute: (1) When an order has been made absolute under Section 136, Section 137 or Section 139, the Magistrate shall give notice of the same to the person against whom the order was made, and shall further require him to perform the act directed by the order within a time to be fixed in the notice, and inform him that, in case of disobedience, he will be liable to the penalty provided by Section 188 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

(2) Consequences of disobedience to order: if such act is not performed within the time fixed, the Magistrate may cause it to be performed, and may recover the costs of performing it, either by the sale of any building, goods or other property removed by his order, or by the distress and sale of any other movable property of such person within or without the local limits of such Magistrate's jurisdiction. If such other property is without such limits, the order shall authorise its attachment and sale when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the property to be attached is found.

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith under this section.

141. Procedure on failure to appoint jury or omission to return verdict: If the applicant, by neglect or otherwise, prevents the appointment of the jury, or if from any cause the jury appointed do not return their verdict within the time fixed or within such further time as the Magistrate may in his discretion allow, the Magistrate may pass such order as he thinks fit, and such order shall be executed in the manner provided by Section 140.

142. Injunction pending Inquiry: (1) If a Magistrate making an order under Section 133 considers that immediate measures should be taken to prevent imminent danger or injury of a serious kind to the public, he may, whether a jury is to be or has appointed w not, issue such an injunction to the person against whom the order was made, as is required to obviate or prevent such danger or injury pending the determination of the matter.

(2) In default of such person forthwith obeying such injunction, the Magistrate may himself use, or cause to be used, such means as he thinks fit to obviate such danger or to prevent such injury.

(3) No suit shall lie in respect of anything done in good faith by a Magistrate under this section.

143. Magistrate may prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisance: A *[Magistrate of the First Class]*; may order any person not to repeat or continue a public nuisance, and defined in the Pakistan Penal Code or any special or Local law.

Subs by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. "13-8-2001,

CHAPTER XI

TEMPORARY ORDERS IN URGENT CASES OF NUIANCE OR APPREHENDED DANGER

144. Power to issue order absolute at once in urgent cases of nuisance or apprehended danger: (1) in cases where, in the opinion of *[the Zila Nazim upon the written recommendation of the District Superintendent of Police or Executive District Officer]* there is sufficient ground for proceeding under this section and immediate prevention or speedy remedy is desirable.

[the Zila Nazim] may, by a written order stating the material facts of the case and served in manner provided by Section 134, direct any person to abstain from a certain act or take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management, if such Magistrate considers that such direction is likely to prevent, or tends to prevent, obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any person lawfully employed, or clanger to human life, health or safety, or a disturbance of the public tranquillity, or a riot, or an affray.

(2) An order under this section may, in case of emergency or In cases where the circumstances do not admit of the serving in due time of a notice upon the person against whom the order is directed, be passed, *ex parte*.

(3) An order under this section may be directed to a particular individual, or to the public generally when frequenting or visiting a particular place.

(4) *[The Zila Nazim]* may, either, on his own motion or on the application of any person aggrieved, rescind or alter any order made under this section by himself or by his predecessor-in-office.

(5) Where such an application is received, the Magistrate shall afford to the applicant an early opportunity of appearing before him either in person or by pleader and showing cause against the order; and, if the *[Zila Nazim]* rejects the application wholly or in part, he shall record in writing his reasons for so doing.

(6) No order under this section shall remain in force for more than two 39[consecutive days and not more than seven days in a month] from the making thereof; unless, in cases of danger to human life, health or safety, or a likelihood of a riot or an affray, the Provincial Government, by notification in the official Gazette, otherwise directs.

[(7) In the application of sub-sections (1) to (6) to the districts where the local Government elections have not been held, or the Zila Nazim has not assumed charge of office, any reference in those provisions to the Zila Nazim shall be read as a reference to the District Coordination Officer in relation to such districts:

Provided that this sub-section shall cease to have effect, and shall be deemed to have been repealed, at the time when local Governments are installed in the districts as aforesaid.]

Subs. by Ordinance. XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

Sub-section (7) 2 Proviso added by Ordinance, XLMI of 2001, . dt. 29-8-2001.

CHAPTER XII

DISPUTES AS TO IMMOVABLE PROPERTY

145. Procedure where dispute concerning land, etc., is likely to cause breach of peace: (1) Whenever a *[Magistrate of the First Class]* is Satisfied from a police report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists concerning any land or water or the boundaries thereof within the local limits of his jurisdiction, he shall make an order in writing, stating the grounds of his being so satisfied, and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend his Court in person or by pleader, within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate and to put in written statements of their respective claims as respects the fact of actual possession of the subject of dispute.

(2) For the purposes of this section the expression "land or water" includes buildings, markets, fisheries, crops or other produce of land. and the rents or profits of any such property.

(3) A copy of the order shall be served in manner provided by this Code for the service of a summons upon such person or persons as the Magistrate may direct, and at least one copy shall be published by being affixed to some conspicuous place at or near the subject of dispute.

(4) Inquiry as to possession: The Magistrate shall then, without reference to the merits or the claims of any of such parties to a right to possess the subject of dispute peruse the statements so put in, hear the parties, receive all such evidence as may be produced by them respectively, consider the effect of such evidence, take such further evidence (if any) as he thinks necessary, and, if possible, decide whether any and which of the parties was at the date of the order before mentioned in such possession of the said subject:

Provided that, if it appears to the Magistrate that any party has within two months next before the date of such order been forcibly and wrongfully dispossessed, he may treat the party so dispossessed as if he had been in possession at such date:

Provided also, that if the Magistrate considers the case one of emergency, he may at any time attach the subject of dispute, pending his decision under this section.

Subs. & omitted by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt-13-8-2001.

(5) Nothing in this section shall preclude any party so required to attend or any other person interested, from showing that no such dispute as aforesaid exists or has existed; and in such case the Magistrate shall cancel his said order, and all further proceedings thereon shall be stayed, but, subject to such cancellation, the order of the Magistrate under sub-section (1) shall be final.

(6) Party in possession to retain possession until legally evicted: If the Magistrate decides that one of the parties was or should under the first proviso to sub-section (4) be treated as being in such possession of the said subject he shall issue an order declaring such party to be entitled to possession thereof until evicted there from in due course of law, and forbidding all disturbance of such possession until such eviction and when he proceeds under the first proviso to sub-section (4), may restore to possession the party forcibly and wrongfully dispossessed.

(7) When any party to any such proceeding dies, the Magistrate may cause the legal representative of the deceased party to be made a party to the proceeding and shall thereupon continue the inquiry and if any question arises as to who the legal representative of a deceased party for the purpose of such proceeding is, all persons claiming to be representatives of the deceased party shall be made parties thereto.

(8) If the Magistrate is of opinion that any crop or other produce of the property, the subject of dispute in a proceeding under this section pending before him, is subject to speedy and natural decay, he may make an order for the proper custody or sale of such property, and, upon the completion of the inquiry, shall make such order for the disposal of such property, or the sale-proceeds thereof, as he thinks fit.

(9) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, at any stage of the proceedings under this section, on the application of either party, issue a summons to any witness directing him to attend or to produce any document or thing.

(10) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to be in derogation of the powers of the Magistrate, to proceed under Section 107.

146. Power to attach subject of dispute: (1) If the Magistrate decides that none of the parties was then in such possession, or is unable to satisfy himself as to which of them was then in such possession of the subject of dispute, he may attach it until a competent Court has determined the rights of the parties thereto, or the person entitled to possession thereof:

Provided that the Magistrate who had attached the subject of dispute may withdraw the attachment of any item if he is satisfied that there is no longer any likelihood of a breach of the peace in regard to the subject of dispute.

(2) When the Magistrate attaches the subject of dispute, he may, if he thinks fit and if no receiver of the property, the subject of dispute, has been appointed by any Civil Court appoint a receiver thereof, who, subject to the control of the Magistrate, shall have all the powers of a receiver appointed under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908:

Provided that, in the event of a receiver of the property, the subject of dispute, being subsequently appointed by any Civil Court, possession shall be made over to him by the receiver appointed by the Magistrate, who shall thereupon be discharged.

147. Dispute concerning rights of use of immovable property, etc.: (1) Whenever any *[Magistrate of the First Class]* is satisfied, from a police-report or other information that a dispute likely to cause a breach of the peace exists regarding any alleged right of user of any land or water as explained in Section 145, sub-section (2) (whether such rights be claimed as an easement or otherwise) within the local limits of his Jurisdiction, he may make an order in writing stating the grounds of his being so satisfied and requiring the parties concerned in such dispute to attend the Court in person or by pleader within a time to be fixed by such Magistrate and to put in writing statements of their respective claims, and shall thereafter inquire into the matter in the manner provided in Section 145, and the provisions of that section shall, as far as may be, be applicable in the case of such inquiry.

Subs, by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001. dt. 13-8-2001.

(2) If it appears to such Magistrate that such right exists, he may make an order prohibiting any interference with the exercise of such right:

Provided that no such order shall be made where the right is exercisable at all times of the year, unless such right has been exercised within three months next before the institution of the inquiry, or where the right is exercisable only at particular seasons or on particular occasions, unless the right has been exercised during the last of such seasons or on the last of such occasions before such institution.

(3) If it appears to such Magistrate that such right does not exist, he may make an order prohibiting any exercise of the alleged right.

(4) An order under this section shall be subject to any subsequent decision of a Civil Court of competent jurisdiction.

148. Local inquiry: (1) Whenever a local inquiry is necessary for the purposes of this Chapter, 44[a Sessions Judge] may depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to make the inquiry and may furnish him with such written instructions as may seem necessary for his guidance, and may declare by whom the whole or any part of the necessary expenses of the inquiry shall be paid.

(2) The report of the person so deputed may be read as evidence in the case.

(3) Order as to costs: When any costs have been incurred by any party to a proceeding under this Chapter the Magistrate passing a decision under Section 145, Section 146 or Section 147 may direct by whom such costs shall be paid, whether by such party or by any other party to the proceeding, and whether in whole or in part or proportion, such costs may include any expenses incurred in respect of witnesses, and of pleader's fees, which the Court may consider reasonable.

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001

CHAPTER XIII

PREVENTIVE ACTION OF THE POLICE

149. Police to prevent cognizable offences: Every police officer may interpose for the purpose of preventing, and shall, to the best of his ability, prevent the commission of any cognizable offence.

150. Information of design to commit such offences: Every police officer receiving information of a design to commit any cognizable offence shall communicate such information to the police officer to whom he is subordinate, and to any other officer whose duty it is to prevent or take cognizance of the commission of any such offence.

151. Arrest to prevent such offences: A police officer knowing of a design to commit any cognizable offence may arrest, without orders from a Magistrate and without a

warrant, the person so designing, if it appears to such officer that the commission of the offence cannot be otherwise prevented.

152. Prevention of injury to public property: A police officer may of his own authority interpose to prevent any injury attempted to be committed in his view to any public property, movable or immovable, or the removal or injury of any public landmark or buoy or other mark used for navigation.

153. Inspection of weights and measures: (1) Any officer incharge of a police station may, without a warrant, enter any place within the limits of such station for the purpose of inspecting or searching for any weights or measures or instruments for weighing, used or kept therein whenever he has reason to believe that there are in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are false.

(2) If he finds in such place any weights, measures or instruments for weighing which are raise, he may seize the same, and shall forthwith give information of such seizure to a Magistrate having jurisdiction.

PART V

INFORMATION TO POLICE AND THEIR POWERS TO INVESTIGATE

CHAPTER XIV

154. Information in cognizable cases: information relating to the, commission of a cognizable offence if given orally to an officer incharge of a police station, shall reduced to writing by him or under his direction and then read over to the informant and every such information, whether given in writing or reduced to writing as aforesaid, shall be signed by the person giving it, and the substance thereof shall be entered in a book to be kept by such officer in such form as the Provincial Government may prescribe in this behalf:

155. Information in non-cognizable cases: (1) When information is given to an officer incharge of a police station of the commission within the limits of such station of a non-cognizable offence, he shall enter in a book to, be kept as aforesaid the substance of such information and refer the information the Magistrate.

(2) Investigation into non-cognizable cases: No police-officer shall investigate a non-cognizable case without the order of a Magistrate of the First or Second Class having power to try such case [*or send the same for trial to the Court of Session*].

(3) Any police officer receiving such order may exercise, the, same powers in respect of the investigation (except the power to arrest without warrant) as an officer incharge of a police-station may exercise in a cognizable case.

156. Investigation into cognizable cases: (1) Any officer incharge of a police-station may, without the order of a Magistrate, investigate any cognizable case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would, have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XV relating to the place of inquiry or trial.

(2) No proceeding of a police-office in any such case shall at any stage be called in question on the ground that the case was one, which such officer was not empowered under this section to investigate.

Any Magistrate empowered under Section 190 may order such an investigation as above mentioned.

[(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (2) or (3) no police-officer shall investigate an offence under Section 497 or Section 498 of the Pakistan Penal Code, except upon a complaint made by the husband of the woman, or, in his absence by some person who had the care of such woman on his behalf at the time when such offence was committed.]

Sub-section (4) added by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

157. Procedure where cognizable offence suspected: (1) If from information received or otherwise, an officer incharge of a police-station has reason to suspect the commission of an offence which he is empowered under Section 156 to investigate, he shall forthwith send a report of the same to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of such offence upon a police-report and shall proceed in person, or shall depute one of his subordinate officers not being below such rank as the Provincial Government may, by general or special order, prescribe in this behalf to proceed, to the spot, to investigate the facts and circumstance of the case, and, if necessary, to take measures for the 'discovery and arrest of the offender:

Provided as follows: --

(a) Where local investigation dispensed with: When any information as to the commission of any such offence is given against any person by name and the case is not of a serious nature, the officer incharge of a police-station need not proceed in person or depute a subordinate officer to make an investigation on the spot;

(b) Where police-officer incharge sees no sufficient ground for investigation: if it appears to the officer incharge of a police station that there is no sufficient ground for entering on an investigation, he shall not investigate the case.

(2) In each of the cases mentioned in clauses (a) and (b) of the proviso to sub-section (1), the officer incharge of the police-station shall state in his said report his reasons for not fully complying with the requirements of that sub-section, and, in the case mentioned in clause (b) such officer shall also forthwith notify to the informant, if any, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Provincial Government the fact that he will not investigate the case or cause it to be investigated.

158. Reports under Section 157 how submitted: (1) Every report sent to a Magistrate under Section 157 shall, if the Provincial Government so directs, be submitted through such superior officer of police as the Provincial Government, by general or special order, appoints in that behalf.

(2) Such superior officer may give such instructions to the officer in charge of the police-station as he thinks fit, and shall, after recording such instructions on such report, transmit the same without delay to the Magistrate.

159. Power to hold investigation or preliminary inquiry: Such Magistrate, on receiving such report may direct an investigation or, if he thinks fit at once proceed, or depute any Magistrate subordinate to him to proceed, to hold a preliminary inquiry into, or otherwise to dispose of, the case in manner provided in this Code.

160. Police-officer's power to require attendance of witnesses: Any police-officer making an investigation under this Chapter may, by order in writing, require the attendance before himself of any person, being within the limits of his own or any adjoining station who, from, the information given or otherwise, appears to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case; and such person shall attend as so required.

161. Examination of witnesses by police: (1) Any police-officer making an investigation under this Chapter or any police-officer not below such rank as the Provincial Government may, by general or special order, prescribe in this behalf, acting on the requisition of such officer may examine orally any person supposed to be acquainted with the facts and circumstances of the case.

(2) Such person shall be bound to answer all- questions relating to such case put to him by such officer, other than questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge or to a penalty or forfeiture.

(3) The police officer may reduce into writing any statement made to him in the course of an examination under this section, and if he does so he shall make a separate record of the statement of each such person whose statement he records.

162. Statements to police not to be signed, use of such statements in evidence: (1) No statement made by any person to a police-officer in the course of an investigation under this Chapter shall if reduced into writing be signed by the person making it; nor shall any such statement or any record thereof whether in a police-diary or otherwise or any part of such statement or record, be used for any purpose (save as hereinafter provided) at any inquiry or trial in respect of any offence under investigation at the time when such statement was made:

Provided that, when any witness is called for the prosecution in such inquiry or trial whose statement has been reduced into writing as aforesaid the Court shall on the request of the accused, refer to such writing and direct that the accused be furnished with a copy

thereof, in order that any part of such statement, if duly proved, may be used to contradict such witness in the manner provided by Section 145 of the Evidence Act, 1872. When any part of such statement is so used, any part thereof may also be used in the re-examination of such witness, but for the purpose only of explaining any matter referred to in his cross-examination:

Provided further, that, if the Court is of opinion that any part of any such statement is not relevant to the subject-matter of the Enquiry or trial or that its disclosure to the accused is not essential in the interests of justice and is inexpedient in the public interests, it shall record such opinion (but-not the reasons therefore) and shall exclude such part from the copy of the statement furnished to the accused.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to any statement falling within the provisions of Section 32, clause (1) of the Evidence Act, 1872 or to affect the provisions of Section 27 of that Act.

163. No inducement to be offered: (1) No police officer or other person in authority shall offer or make, or cause to be offered or made, any such inducement, threat or promise as is mentioned in the Evidence Act, 1872, Section 24.

(2) But no police officer or other person shall prevent by any caution or otherwise, any person from making in the course of any investigation: under this Chapter any statement, which he may be disposed to make of his, own free will.

164. Power to record statements and confessions: (1) Any Magistrate of the First Class and any Magistrate of the Second Class specially empowered in this behalf by the

Provincial Government may, if he is not a police officer, record any statement or confession made to him in the course of an investigation under this Chapter or at any time afterwards before the commencement of the inquiry or trial.

[(1-A) Any such statement may be recorded by such Magistrate in the presence of the accused, and the accused given an opportunity of cross-examining the witness making the statement],

(2) Such statements shall be recorded in such of the manners hereinafter prescribed for recording evidence as is, in his opinion, best fitted for the circumstances of the case: Such confessions shall be recorded and signed in the manner provided in Section 364, and such statements or confessions shall then be forwarded to the Magistrate by whom the case is to be inquired into or tried-

(3) A Magistrate shall, before recording any such confessions explain to the person making it that he is not bound to make a confession and that if he does so it may be used as evidence against him and no Magistrate shall record any such confession unless, upon questioning the person making it, he has reason to believe that it was made

voluntarily; and when he records any confession, he shall make a memorandum at the foot of such record to the following effect:--

"I have explained to (name) that he is not bound to make a confession and that, if he does so, any confession he may make may be used as evidence against him and I believe that this confession was voluntarily made. It was taken in my presence and hearing, and was read over to the person making it and admitted by him to be correct, and it contains a full and true account of the statement made by him-

(Signed) A.B.
Magistrate.

Explanation: It is not necessary that the Magistrate receiving and recording a confession or statement should be a Magistrate having Jurisdiction in the case.

Sub-section (1-A) added by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

165. Search by police-officer: (1) whenever an officer incharge of a police-station or a police-officer making an investigation has reasonable grounds for believing that anything necessary for the purposes of an investigation into any offence which he is authorised to investigate may be found in any place within the limits of the police-station of which he is incharge, or to which he is attached, and that such thing cannot in his opinion be otherwise obtained without undue delay, such officer may, after recording in writing the grounds of his belief and specifying in such writing, so far as possible, the thing for which search is to be made, search, or cause search to be made, for such thing in any place within the limits of such station:

Provided that no such officer shall search, or cause search to be made, for anything which is in the custody of a bank or banker as defined in the Bankers' Books Evidence Act, 1891 (XVIII of 1891), and relates, or might disclose any information which relates, to the bank account of any person except, --

(a) for the purpose of investigating an offence under Sections 403, 406, 408 and 409 and Sections 421 to 424 (both inclusive) and Sections 465 to 477-A (both inclusive) of the Pakistan Penal Code with the prior permission in writing of a Sessions Judge: and

(b) in other cases, with the prior permission in writing of the High Court.

(2) A police-officer proceeding under sub-section (1) shall, if practicable, conduct the search in person.

(3) If he is unable to conduct the search in person, and there is no other person competent to make the search present at the time, he may, after recording in writing his reasons for so doing require any officer subordinate to him to make the search, and he shall deliver to such subordinate officer an order in writing specifying the place to be searched and, so far as possible, the thing for which search is to be made; and such subordinate officer may thereupon search for such thing in such place.

(4) The provisions of this Code as to search warrants and the general provisions as to searches contained in Section 102, Section 103 shall, so far may be, apply to a search made under this section.

(5) Copies of any record made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (3) shall forthwith be sent to the nearest Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence and the owner or occupier, of the place searched shall on application be furnished with a copy of the same by the Magistrate:

Provided; that he shall pay for the same unless the Magistrate for Some special reason thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

166. When officer incharge of police station may require another to issue search warrant: (1) An officer incharge of a police-station or a police-officer not being below the rank of sub-inspector making an investigation, may require an officer incharge of another police-station, whether in the same or a different district, to cause a search to be made in any place, in any case In which the former officer might cause such search to be made, within the limits of his own station.

(2) Such officer, on being So required, shall proceed according to the provisions of Section 165, and shall forward the thing found, if any. to the officer at whose request the search was made,

(3) Whenever there is reason to believe that the delay occasioned by requiring an officer incharge of another police station to cause a search to be made under sub-section (1) might result in evidence of the commission of an offence being concealed or destroyed, it shall be lawful for an officer incharge of a police-station or a police-officer making an investigation under this chapter to search, or cause to be searched, any place in the limits of another police station, in accordance with the provisions of Section 165, as if such place were within the limits of his own station.

(4) Any officer conducting a search under sub-section (3) shall forthwith send notice of the search to the officer incharge of the police station within the limits of which such place is situate, and shall also send with such notice a copy of the list (if any) prepared under Section 103, and shall also send to the nearest Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence, copies of the records referred to in Section 165, sub-sections (1) and (3).

(5) The owner or occupier of the place searcher shall, on application be furnished with a copy of any record sent to the Magistrate under sub-section (4):

Provided that he shall pay for the, same unless the Magistrate for some special reasons thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

167. Procedure when investigation cannot be completed in twenty-four hours: (1) Whenever any person is arrested and detained in custody, and it appears that the

investigation cannot be completed within the period of twenty four hours fixed by Section 61, and there are grounds for believing that the accusation or information is well founded, the officer incharge of the police-station or the police-officer making the investigation if he is not below the rank of the sub-inspector, shall forthwith transmit to the nearest Magistrate a copy of the entries in the diary hereinafter prescribed relating to the case, and shall at the same time forward the accused to such Magistrate.

Explanation : [Omitted by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.]

(2) The Magistrate to whom an accused person is forwarded under this section may, whether he has or has not jurisdiction to try the case, from time to time, authorize the detention of the accused in such custody as such Magistrate thinks fit, for a term not exceeding fifteen days in the whole. If he has no jurisdiction to try the case or [send] it for trial, and considers further detention unnecessary, he may order the accused to be forwarded to a Magistrate having such jurisdiction;

Provided that no Magistrate of the Third Class, and no Magistrate of the Second Class not specially empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government shall authorise detention in the custody of the police.

(3) A Magistrate authorizing under this section detention in the custody of the police shall record his reasons for so doing.

[(4) The Magistrate, giving such order shall forward copy of his order, with his reasons for making it, to the Sessions Judge].

[(5) Notwithstanding anything contained in Sections 60 and 61 or hereinbefore to the contrary, where the accused forwarded under sub-section (2) is a female, the Magistrate shall not except—in the cases involving Qatl or dacoity supported by reasons to be recorded in writing, authorise-the detention of the accused in police custody, and the police officer making an investigation shall interrogate the accused referred to in sub-section (1) in the prison in the presence of an officer of jail and a female police officer.

(6) The officer incharge of the prison shall make appropriate arrangements the admission of the investigating police officer into the prison for the purpose of interrogating the accused.

(7) If for the purpose of investigation, it is necessary that the accused referred to in sub-section (1) be taken out of the prison, the officer incharge of the police station or the police officer making investigation, not below the rank of sub-inspector, shall apply to the Magistrate in that behalf and the Magistrate may, for the reasons to be recorded in writing, permit taking of accused out of the prison in the company of a female police officer appointed by the Magistrate :

Provided that the accused shall not be kept out of the prison while in the custody of the police between sunset and sunrise].

Word subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

Sub-sec. (4) subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

Sub-sections (5) to (7) added by Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Act. XX of 1994, 8.2,

168. Report of Investigation by subordinate police officer: When any subordinate police officer has made any investigation under this Chapter, he shall report the result of such investigation to the officer incharge of the police-station.

169. Release of accused when evidence deficient: If upon an investigation under this Chapter, it appears to the officer incharge of the police station or to the police officer making the investigation that there is no sufficient evidence or reasonable ground of suspicion to justify the forwarding of the accused to a Magistrate, such officer shall if such person is in custody, release him on his executing a bond, with or without sureties, as such officer may direct, to appear, if and when so required, before a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police-report and to try the accused or send him for trial.

170. Case to be sent to Magistrate when evidence is sufficient: (1) If, upon an investigation under this Chapter, it appears to the officer incharge of the police-station that there is sufficient evidence or reasonable ground as aforesaid such officer shall forward the accused under custody to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence upon a police-report and to try the accused or send him for trial, or if the offence is bailable and the accused is able to give security, shall take security from him for his appearance before such Magistrate on a day fixed and for his attendance from day-to-day before such Magistrate until otherwise directed.

(2) When the officer Incharge of a police station forwards an accused person to a Magistrate or take security for his appearance before such Magistrate under this section, he shall send to such Magistrate any weapon or other article which it may, be necessary, to produce before him and shall require the complainant,(if any) and so-many of the persons who appear to such officer to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case as he may think necessary, to execute a bond to appear before, the Magistrate as thereby directed and prosecute or, give evidence (as the case may be) in the matter of the charge against the accused.

(3) Omitted by item No. 65 (ii) of Punjab Notification No. SO(J-ff) 1-8/75 (P-V), dated 21.3.1996 for Punjab and by same Item No. of Islamabad Notification No. S.R.O. 255 (I)/96, dated 8-4-1996 for Islamabad only.]

(4) [Rep. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment Act II of 1926 Section 2]

(5) The officer in whose presence the bond is executed shall deliver a-copy thereof to one of the persons who executed it, and shall then send to the Magistrate the original with his report.

171. Complainants and witnesses not to be required to accompany police-officer:

No complainant or witness on his way to the Court of Magistrate shall be required to accompany a police officer.

Complainants and witnesses not to be subjected to restraint: Or shall be subjected to unnecessary restraint or inconvenience, or required to give any security for his appearance other than his own bond.

Reseasant complainant witness may be forwarded in custody: .Provided that, if any complainant or witness refuses to attend or to execute a bond as directed in Section 170, the officer incharge of the police-station may forward him in custody to the Magistrate who may detain him in custody until he executes such bond, or until the hearing of the case is completed.

172. Diary of proceedings in investigation: (1) Every police-officer making an investigation under this Chapter shall day by day enter his proceedings in the investigation in-a diary setting forth the time at which the information reached him, the time at which he began and closed his investigation, the place or places Visited by him, and a statement of the circumstances ascertained through his investigation.

(2) Any Criminal Court may send for the police-diaries of a case under inquiry or trial in such Court, and may use such diaries, not as evidence in the case, but to aid it in such inquiry or trial. Neither the accused nor his agents shall be entitled to call for such diaries, nor shall he or they be entitled to see them merely because they are referred to by the Court; but, if they are used by the police-officer who made them, to refresh his memory, or if the Court uses them for the purpose of contradicting such police-officer, the provisions of the Evidence Act, 1872, Section 161 or Section 145, as the case may be, shall apply.

173. Report of police officer: (1) Every investigation under this Chapter shall be completed without unnecessary delay, and, as soon as it is completed, the officer incharge of the police-station shall *[through the Public Prosecutor]*-

(a) forward to a Magistrate empowered to take cognizance of the offence on a police-report, a report in the form prescribed by the Provincial Government, setting forth the names of the parties, the nature of the information and the names of the persons who appear to be acquainted with the circumstances of the case, and stating whether the accused (if arrested) has been forwarded in custody or has been released on his bond, and, if so, whether with or without sureties, and

(6) communicate, in such manner as may be prescribed by the Provincial Government, the action taken by him to the person, if any, by whom the information relating to the commission of the offence was first given :

[provided that, where investigation is not completed within a period of fourteen days from the date of recording of the first information report under Section 154, the officer incharge of the police station shall, within three days of the expiration of such period, forward to the

Magistrate through the Public Prosecutor, an interim report in the form prescribed by the Provincial Government stating therein the result of the investigation made until then and the Court shall commence the trial on the basis of such interim report, unless, for reasons to be recorded, the Court decides that the trial should not so commence],

(2) Where a superior officer of police has been appointed under Section 158, the report shall, in any cases in which the Provincial Government by general or special order so directs, be submitted through that officer, and he may, pending the orders of the Magistrate, direct the officer incharge of the police-station to make further investigation.

(3) Whenever it appears from a report forwarded under this section that the accused has been released on his bond, the Magistrate shall make such order for the discharge of such bond or otherwise as he thinks fit.

(4) A copy of any report forwarded under this section shall, on application, be furnished to the accused before the commencement of the inquiry or trial:

Provided that the same shall be paid for unless the Magistrate for some special reason thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

[(5) Where the officer incharge of a police station forwards a report under sub-section (1), he shall along with the report produce the witnesses in the case, except the public servants, and the Magistrate shall bind such witnesses for appearance before him or some other Court on the date fixed for trial.]

Words added by Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, XXV of 1992, S.2(i).

Proviso added by *ibid.*, S. 2 (ii), dated 12-12-1992.

Sub-section (5) added by Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, XXV of 1992.

174. Police to inquire to report in suicide, etc.: (1) The officer incharge of a police station or some other police officer specially empowered by the Provincial Government in that behalf, on receiving information that a person-

(a) has committed suicide, or

(b) has been killed by another, or by an animal, or by machinery, or by an accident, or

(c) has died under circumstances raising a reasonable suspicion that some other person has committed an offence,

shall immediately give intimation thereof to the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold (inquests and unless otherwise directed by any rule prescribed by the Provincial Government, shall proceed to the place where the body, of such deceased person is, and there, in the presence of two or more respectable inhabitants of the neighbourhood, shall make an investigation, and draw up a report of the apparent cause of death, describing such wounds, fractures, bruises and other marks of injury as may be found on the body. and stating in what manner, or by what weapons- or instrument (if any), such marks appear to have been inflicted.

(2) The report shall be signed by such police officer and other persons, or by so many of them as concur therein, and shall be forthwith forwarded to the *[concerned]* Magistrate.

(3) When there is any doubt regarding the cause of death or when for any other reason the police-officer considers it expedient so to do, the shall, subject to such rules as the Provincial Government may prescribe in this behalf, forward the body, with a view to its being examined, to the nearest Civil Surgeon, or other qualified medical man appointed in this behalf by the Provincial Government, if the state of the weather and the distance admits of its being so forwarded without risk of such putrefaction on the road as would render such examination useless.

(4) [Omitted by A.O., 1949, Sch.]

(5) [The Magistrates of the First Class are empowered to hold inquests.]

175. Power to summon persons: (1) A police-officer proceeding under Section 174 may, by order in writing summon two or more persons a& aforesaid for the purpose of the said investigation and any other person, who appears to be acquainted with the facts of the case. Every person so summoned shall be bound to attend and to answer truly, all questions other than Questions the answers to which would have a tendency to expose him to a criminal charge, or to a penalty or forfeiture.

(2) If the facts do not disclose a cognizable offence to which Section 170 applies, such persons shall not be required by the police officer to attend a Magistrate's Court.

176. Inquiry by Magistrate into cause of death: (1) When any person dies while in the custody of the police, the nearest Magistrate empowered to hold inquests shall, and in any other case mentioned in Section 174, clauses (a), (b) and (c) of sub-section (1), any Magistrate so empowered may hold an inquiry into the cause of death either .instead of, or in addition to, the investigation held by the police-officer, and if he does so, he shall have all the powers in conducting it which he would have in holding:, an inquiry into an offence. The Magistrate holding such an inquiry shall record the evidence taken by him in connection therewith in any of the manners hereinafter prescribed according to the circumstances of the case.

(2) Power to disinter corpses: 'Whenever such Magistrate considers it expedient to make an examination of the dead body of any person who has been already interred, in order to discover the cause of his death, the Magistrate may cause the body to be disinterred and examined.

PART VI

PROCEEDINGS IN PROSECUTIONS

CHAPTER XV

OF THE JURISDICTION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

A-Place of Inquiry or Trial

177. Ordinary place of inquiry and trial: Every offence shall ordinarily be inquired into and tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction it was committed.

178. Power to order cases to be tried in different sessions divisions :

Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 177, the Provincial Government may direct that any cases or class of cases [*in any district sent for trial to a Court of Session may be tried in any sessions division*]:

[Provided that such direction is not repugnant to any direction previously issued by the High Court under Section 526 of the Code or any other law for the time being in force].

179. Accused triable in district where act is done or where consequence ensues:

When a person is accused of the commission of offence by reason of anything, which has been done, and of any consequence which has ensued, such offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any such thing has been done, or any such consequence has ensued.

Illustrations

(a) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and dies within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z. The offence of the culpable homicide of A may be inquired into or tried by X or Z.

(b) A is wounded within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court X, and is, during ten days within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Y. and during ten days more within the local limits of the jurisdiction of Court Z, unable in the local limits of the jurisdiction of either Court Y, or Court Z. to follow his ordinary pursuits. The offence of causing grievous hurt to A may be inquired into or tried by X, Y or Z.

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

(d) A is wounded in the State of Junagadh and dies of his wounds in Karachi. The offence of causing A's death may be Inquired into and tried in Karachi.

Words subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

Proviso subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

180. Place of trial where act is offence by reason of relation to other offence: When an act is an offence by reason of its relation to any other act, which is also an offence or which would be an offence if the doer were capable of committing an offence, a charge of the first-mentioned offence may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction either act was done.

Illustrations

(a) A charge of abetment may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the abetment was committed, or by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the offence abetted was committed.

(b) A charge of receiving or retaining stolen goods may be inquired into or tried either by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the goods were stolen, or by any Court within, the local limits of whose jurisdiction any of them were at any time dishonestly received or retained.

(c) A charge of wrongfully concealing a person known to have been kidnapped, may be inquired into or tried by the Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the wrongful concealing, or by the Court within the local limits of whose Jurisdiction the kidnapping, took place.

181. Being a thug or belonging to a gang of dacoits escape from custody, etc.: (1) The offence of being a thug, of being a thug and committing murder, of dacoity, of dacoity with murder, of having belonged to a gang of dacoits, or of having escaped from custody, may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the person charged is.

(2) Criminal misappropriation and criminal breach of trust: The offence of criminal misappropriation or of criminal breach of trust may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any part of the property which is the subject of the offence was received or retained by the accused person, or the offence was committed.

(3) Theft: The offence of theft, or any offence which includes theft or the possession of stolen property, may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such offence was committed or the property stolen was possessed by the thief or by any person who received or retained the same knowing or having reason to believe it to be stolen.

(4) Kidnapping and abduction: The offence of kidnapping or abduction may be inquired into or tried by a Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the, person kidnapped or abducted was kidnapped or abducted or was conveyed or concealed or detained.

182. Place of inquiry or trial where scene of offence is uncertain or not in one district only or where offence is continuing or consists of several acts: When it is uncertain in which of several local areas an offence was committed, or where an offence

is committed partly in one local area and partly in another, or where an offence is a continuing one, and continues to be committed in more local areas than one, or where it consists of several acts done in different local areas.

it may be inquired into or tried .by a Court having jurisdiction over any of such local areas.

183. Offence committed on a journey: An offence committed whilst the offender is in the course of performing a journey or voyage may be inquired into or tried by a Court through or Into the focal limits of whose Jurisdiction- the offender, or the person against whom, or the thing in respect of which, the offence was committed, passed in the course of that journey or voyage.

184. Offence against Railway Telegraph, Post Office & Arms Act: [Rep by the Federal Law (Revision and Declaration) Act, XXVI of 1951, S. 3 and Second Sch.]

185. High Court to decide, in case of doubt, district where inquiry or trial shall take place: (1) Whenever a question arisen as to which of two or more Courts subordinate to the Same High Court ought to inquire into or try any offence, it shall be decided by that High Court.

(2) Where two or more Courts not subordinate to the same High Court have taken cognizance of the same offence the High Court within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction the-proceedings were first commenced may direct the trial of such offender to be held in any Court subordinate to it, and if so decides, all other proceedings; against such person in, respect of such offence shall be discontinued. If Such High Court, upon the matter, having been brought to its notice, does not so decide, any other High Court/within the local limits of whose appellate criminal jurisdiction such proceedings are pending may give a like direction, and upon its so doing all other such proceedings shall be discontinued.

186. Power to issue summons or warrant for offence committed beyond local jurisdiction: (1) When a Magistrate of the First Class Sees reason to believe that any person within the local limits of his jurisdiction has committed without such limits (whether, within or without Pakistan an offence which cannot under the provisions of Sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive), or any other law for the time being in force, be inquired into or tried within such local limits, but is under some law for the time being in force triable in Pakistan, such Magistrate may inquire into the offence as if it had been committed within such local limits and compel such person in manner hereinbefore provided to appear before him, and send such person to the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence, of, if such offence is bailable, take a bond with or without sureties for his appearance before such Magistrate.

(2) Magistrate's procedure on arrest: When there are more Magistrate then one, having such jurisdiction and the Magistrate acting under this section cannot satisfy himself as to the Magistrate to or before whom such person should be sent or bound to appear, the case shall be reported for the orders of the High Court.

187. Procedure where warrant issued by subordinate Magistrate: (1) If the person has been arrested under a warrant issued under Section 186 [*the Magistrate issuing warrant shall send the arrested person to the Sessions Judge*] to whom he is subordinate, unless the Magistrate having jurisdiction to inquire into or try such offence issues his warrant for the arrest of such person, in which case the person arrested shall be delivered to the police officer executing such warrant or shall be sent to the Magistrate by whom such warrant was issued.

(2) If the offence, for which the person arrested is alleged or suspected have committed, is one, which may be inquired into or tried by any Criminal-Court in the same district other than that of the Magistrate acting under Section 186, such Magistrate shall send person to such Court.

Words subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

188. Liability for offences committed: When a citizen of Pakistan commits an offence at any place without and beyond the limits of Pakistan, or

Outside Pakistan : When a servant of the State (whether a citizen of Pakistan or not) commits an offence in [*a tribal area*], or

when any person commits an offence on any ship or aircraft registered in Pakistan where it may be,

he may be dealt with in respect of such offence as if it had been committed at any place within Pakistan at which he may be found:

Political Agents to certify fitness of inquiry into charge: Provided that notwithstanding anything in any of the preceding sections of this Chapter no charge as to any such offence shall be inquired into in Pakistan unless the Political Agent, if there is one, for the territory in which the offence is alleged to have been committed, certifies that in his opinion, the charge ought to-be inquired into in Pakistan; and, where there is no Political Agent, the sanction of the Federal Government shall be required :

Provided, also, that any proceedings taken against any person under this section which would be a bar to subsequent proceedings against such person for the same offence if such offence had been committed in Pakistan shall be a bar to further proceedings against him under the Extradition Act, 1972 (XXI of 1972) in respect of the same offence in any territory beyond the limits of Pakistan.

Words substituted by Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Ordinance, XXVII of 1981.

189. Power to direct copies of depositions and exhibits to be received in evidence: Whenever any such offence as is referred to in Section 188 is being inquired into or tried, the Provincial Government may, if it thinks fit, direct that copies of depositions made or exhibits produced before the Political Agent or a Judicial Officer in or for the territory in

which such offence is alleged to have been committed shall be received as evidence by the Court holding such inquiry or trial in any case in which such Court might issue a commission for taking evidence as to the matters to which such depositions or exhibits relate.

B-Conditions requisite for initiation of proceedings

190. Cognizance of offences by Magistrates: *[(1) All Magistrates of the First Class, or any other Magistrate specially empowered by the Provincial Government on the recommendation of the High Court, may take cognizance of any offence-*

(a) upon receiving a complaint of facts which constitute such offence;

(b) upon a report in writing of such facts made by any police officer;

(c) upon information received from any person other than a police officer, or upon his own knowledge or suspicion,

that such offence has been committed which he may try or send to the Court of Session for trial and]

7[(2) A Magistrate taking cognizance under sub-section (1) of an offence triable exclusively by a Court of Session shall, without recording any evidence, send the case to the Court of Session for trial].

Sub-Section (1) Subs. by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

Sub-section (3) renumbered (Sub-Section (2)) as sub-section (2) by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001 –

[191. Transfer on application of accused: When a Magistrate takes cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1), clause (c) of the preceding section, the accused shall, before any evidence is taken be informed that he is entitled to have the case tried by another Court, and, if the accused, or any of the accused if there be more than one, objects to being tried by such Magistrate, the case shall instead of being tried by such Magistrate, be sent to the Sessions Judge.

Section 191 subs. by Item No. 71 of Punjab Notification No. SO(J-II) 1- 8/75 (P-V), dated 21-3-1996 for Punjab and by same Item No. of Islamabad Notification No. S.R.O. 255 (1), dated 8-4-1996 for Islamabad only.

192. Transfer of cases by Magistrate [Omitted by the Ordinance. XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13.8.2001.]

193. Cognizance of offences by Courts of Session: (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force no Court of Session shall take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction unless the case has been sent to it under Section 190, sub-section [(2)].

(2) Additional Sessions Judges and Assistant Sessions Judges shall try such cases only as the Provincial Government by general or special order may direct them to try or as the

Sessions Judge of the division by general or special order may make over-to them for trial.

Words subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1992.
Subs. by the Ordinance. XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001-

194. Cognizance of offences by High Court : (1) The High Court may take cognizance of any offence in manner hereinafter provided.

Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the provisions of any Letters Patent or Order by which a High Court is constituted or continued, or any other provision of this Code.

(2) [Omitted by Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Ordinance XXVII of 1981].

195. (1) No Court shall take cognizance: --

(a) Prosecution for contempt of lawful authority of public servants: Of any offence punishable under Sections 172 to 188 of the Pakistan Penal Code, except on the complaint in writing of the public servant concerned, or of some other public servant to whom he is subordinate;

(b) Prosecution for certain offences against public justice: Of any offence punishable under any of the following sections of the same Code, namely Sections 193, 194, 195, 196, 199, 200, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211 and 228, when such offence is alleged to have been committed in, or in relation to, any proceeding in any Court, except, on the complaint in writing of such Court or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate; or

(c) Prosecution for certain offences relating to documents given in evidence : Of any offence described in Section 463 or punishable under Section 471, Section 475 or Section 476 of the same Code, when such offence is alleged to have been committed by a party to any proceeding in any Court in respect of a document produced or given in evidence in such proceeding, except on the complaint in writing of such Court, or of some other Court to which such Court is subordinate.

(2) In Clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (1), the term "Court" includes a Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court, but does not include a Registrar or sub-Registrar under the Registration Act, 1908.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Court to which appeals ordinarily lie from the appealable decrees or sentences of such former Court, or in the case of a Civil Court from whose decrees no appeal, ordinarily lies, to the principal Court having ordinary, original civil jurisdiction within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such Civil Court, is situate:

Provided that--

(a) where appeals lie to more than one Court, the Appellate Court of inferior jurisdiction shall be the Court to which such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate; and

(b) where appeals tie to a Civil and also to a Revenue Court, such Court shall be deemed to be subordinate to the Civil or Revenue Court according to the nature of the case or proceeding in connection with which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

(4) The provisions of sub-section (1), with reference to the offences named therein, apply also to criminal conspiracies to commit such offences and to the abetment of such offences, and attempts to commit them.

(5) Where a complaint has been made under sub-section (1) clause (a), by a public servant, any authority to which such public servant is subordinate may order the withdrawal of the complaint and, if it does so, it shall forward a copy of such order to the Court, and upon receipt thereof by the Court, no further proceedings shall be taken on the complaint

196. Prosecution for offences against the State: No Court shall take cognisance of any offence punishable under Chapter VI or IX-A of the Pakistan Penal Code (except Section 127), or punishable under Section 108-A, or Section 153-A or Section 294-A, or Section 295-A or Section 505 of the same Code, unless upon complaint made by order of or under authority from, the Federal Government or the Provincial Government concerned, or some officer empowered in this behalf by either of the two Governments.

196-A. Prosecution for certain classes of criminal conspiracy: No Court shall take cognizance of the offence of criminal conspiracy punishable under Section 120-B of the Pakistan Penal Code,

(1) in a case where the object of the conspiracy is to commit either an illegal act other than an offence, or a legal act by illegal means, or an offence to which the provisions of Section 196 apply, unless upon complaint made by order or under authority from the Federal Government or the Provincial Government concerned or some officer empowered in this behalf by either of the two Governments, or

(2) in a case where the object of the conspiracy is to commit any non-cognizable offence, or a cognizable offence not punishable with death, imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term of two years or upwards, unless the Provincial Government or *[Officer in-charge of the prosecution in the district]* empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government, has, by order in writing, consented to the initiation of the proceedings:

Provided that where the criminal conspiracy is one to which the provisions of sub-section (4) of Section 195 apply no such consent shall be necessary.

196-B. Preliminary inquiry in certain cases: In the case of any offence in respect of which the provisions of Section 196 or Section 196-A apply, [officer in-charge of the investigation in the district] may, notwithstanding anything contained in those sections or in any other part of this Code, order a preliminary investigation by a police-officer not being below the rank of inspector, in which case such police-officer shall have the powers referred to in Section 155, sub-section (3).

Subs. by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001

197. Prosecution of Judges and public servants: (1) When any person who is a Judge within the meaning of Section 19 of the Pakistan Penal Code, or when any Magistrate, or when any public servant who is not removable from his office save by or with the sanction of the Federal Government or a Provincial Government, is accused of any offence alleged to have been committed by him while acting or purporting to act in the discharge of his official duty, no Court shall take cognizance of such offence except with the previous sanction--

(a) in the case of a person employed in connection with the affairs of the Federation of the President; and

(b) in the case of a person employed in connection with the affairs of a Province, of the Governor of that Province.

(2) Power of President or Governor as to prosecution: The President or Governor, as the case may be, may determine the person by whom, the manner in which, the offence or offences for which, the prosecution of such Judge, Magistrate or public servant is to be conducted, and may specify the Court before which the trial is to be held.

198. Prosecution for breach of contract, defamation and offences against marriage: No Court shall take cognizance of an offence falling under Chapter XIX or Chapter XXI of the Pakistan Penal Code or under Sections 493 to 496 (both inclusive) of the same Code, except upon a complaint made by some person aggrieved by such offence:

Provided that, where the person so aggrieved is a woman who, according to the customs and manners of the country, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, or where such person is under the age of eighteen years or is an idiot or lunatic, or is from sickness or infirmity unable to make a complaint, some other person may, with the leave of the Court, make a complaint on his or her behalf:

Provided further that where the husband aggrieved by an offence under Section 494 of the said Code is serving in any of the armed forces of Pakistan under conditions, which are certified by the commanding Officer as precluding him from obtaining leave of absence to enable him to make a complaint in person, some other person authorised by the husband in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 199-B may, with the leave of the Court, make a complaint on his behalf.

[198-A. Prosecution for defamation against public servants in respect of their conduct in the discharge of public functions: (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code, when any offence falling under Chapter XXI of the Pakistan Penal Code (Act XLV of 1860) is alleged to have been committed against the President, the Prime Minister, a Federal Minister, Minister of State, Governor, Chief Minister or Provincial Minister or any public servant employed in connection with the affairs of the Federation or of a Province, in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions, a Court of Session may take cognizance of such offence, without the accused being committed to it for trial, upon a complaint in writing -made by the Public Prosecutor.

(2) Every such complaint shall set forth the facts which constitute the offence alleged, the nature of such offence and such other particulars as are reasonably sufficient to give notice to accused of the offence alleged to have been committed by him.

(3) No complaint under sub-section (1) shall be made by the Public Prosecutor except with the previous sanction (a) in the case of the President or the Prime Minister or a Governor, or any Secretary to the Government authorised by him in this behalf; (b) in the case of a Federal Minister or Minister of State, Chief Minister, or Provincial Minister, of any secretary to the Government authorised in this behalf by the Government concerned; (c) in the case of any public servant employed in connection with the affairs of the Federation or of a Province, of the Government concerned.

(4) No Court of Session shall take cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1), unless the -complaint is made within six months from the date on which the offence is alleged to have been committed.

(5) When the Court of Session takes cognizance of an offence under sub-section (1), then notwithstanding anything contained in this Code, the Court of Session shall try the case without the aid of jury or assessors and in trying the case shall follow the procedure prescribed for the trial by Magistrates of warrant cases instituted otherwise than on a police report.

(6) The provisions of this section shall be in addition to, and not in derogation of those of Section 198.]

Section 198-A inst. by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, XXV of 1974, S-7.

[199. Prosecution for adultery or enticing a married woman ; No Court shall take cognizance of an offence under Section 497 or Section 498 of the Pakistan Penal Code, except--

(a) upon a report in writing made by a police-officer on the complaint of the husband of the woman, or in his absence, by some person who had care of such woman on his behalf at that time when such offence was committed; or

(b) upon a complaint made by the husband of the woman or, in his absence, made with the leave of the Court by some person who had care of such woman on his behalf at the time when such offence was committed:

Provided that, where such husband is under the age of eighteen years, or is an idiot or lunatic, or is from sickness or infirmity unable to make a complaint, some other person may, with the-leave of the Court, make a complaint on his behalf:

Provided further that where such husband is serving in any of the armed forces of Pakistan, under conditions which are certified by his Commanding Officer as precluding him from obtaining leave of absence to enable him to make a complaint in person and where for any reason no complaint has been made by a person having care of the woman as aforesaid, some other person authorised by the husband in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) of Section 199-B may, with the leave of the Court, make a complaint on his behalf.]

S. 199 subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

[199-A. Objection by lawful guardian to complaint by person other than person aggrieved : *When in any case falling under Section 198 or Section 199 the person on whose behalf the complaint is ought to be made is under the age of eighteen years or is a lunatic, and the person applying for leave has not been appointed or declared, by competent authority to be the guardian of the person of the said minor or lunatic, and the Court is satisfied that there is a guardian, so appointed or declared, notice shall be given to such guardian, and the Court shall, before granting the application give him a reasonable opportunity of objecting to the granting thereof.]*

S. 199-A Inst. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Act, XVIII of 1923.

[199-B. Form of authorisation under second proviso to Section 198 or 199: (1) The authorisation of a husband given to another person to make a complaint on his behalf under the second proviso to Section 198 or the second proviso to Section 199 shall be in writing, shall be signed or, otherwise attested by the husband, shall contain a statement to the effect that he has been informed of the allegations upon which the complaint is to be founded, shall be" countersigned by the Officer referred to in the said provisos, and shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by that officer to the effect that leave of absence for the purpose of making a complaint in person cannot for the time being be granted to the husband.]

(2) Any document purporting to be such an authorisation and complying with the provisions of sub-section (1), and any document purporting to be a certificate required by that sub- section shall, unless the contrary is proved, be presumed to be genuine and shall be received in evidence.

Section 199-B inst. By the Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Act, XVIII of 1943.

CHAPTERXVI

OF COMPLAINTS TO MAGISTRATES

200. Examination of complainant: A Magistrate taking cognizance of an offence on complaint shall at once examine the complainant upon oath, and the substance of the examination shall be reduced to writing and shall be signed by the complainant, and also by the Magistrate :

Provided as follows:

(a) when the complaint is made in writing, nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require a Magistrate to examine the complainant before transferring the case under Section 192 *[or sending it to the Court of Session]*;

(aa) when the complaint is made in writing nothing herein contained shall be deemed to require the examination of a complainant in any case in which the complaint has been made by a Court or by a public servant acting or -purporting to act in the discharge of his official duties;

(b) *[Omitted A.O., 1949, Sch.]*;

(c) when the case has been transferred under Section 192-and the Magistrate so transferring it has already examined the complainant, the Magistrate to whom it is so transferred shall not be bound to re-examine the complainant.

Words added by Law Reforms Ordinance. XII of 1972

201. Procedure by Magistrate not competent to take cognizance of the case: (1) If the complaint has been made in/writing to a Magistrate-who is not competent to take cognizance of the case, he shall return the complaint for presentation to the proper Court with an endorsement to that effect.

(2) If the complaint has not been made in writing, such Magistrate shall direct the complainant to the proper Court.

[202. Postponement of issue of process : (1) *Any Court, on receipt of a complaint of an offence of which it is authorised to take cognizance; or which has been sent to it under Section 190, sub-section (3), or referred to it under Section 191 or-Section 192, may, if it thinks fit, for reasons to be recorded, postpone the issue or process for compelling the attendance of the person complained against, and either inquire into the case itself or direct any inquiry or investigation to be made by [any Justice of the Peace or by] a police officer or by such other person as it thinks fit, for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint:*

Provided that save, where the complaint has been made by a Court, no such direction shall be made unless the complainant has been examined on oath under the provisions of Section 200.

(2) A -Court of Session may, instead of directing an investigation under the provisions of sub-section (1), direct the investigation to be made by any Magistrate subordinate to it for the purpose of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of the complaint.

(3) If any inquiry or investigation under this section is made by a person not being a Magistrate [or Justice of the Peace] or a police officer, such person shall exercise all the powers conferred by this Code on an officer-in-charge of a police station, except that he shall not have power to arrest without warrant.

(4) Any Court inquiring into a case under this section may, if it thinks fit, take evidence of witnesses on oath].

Section 202 Substituted by item No. 79 (ii) of Punjab Notification No. SO(J-II) 1-8/75 (P-V), dated 21.3.1996 for Punjab and by same Item No. of Islamabad Notification No. S.R.O. 255 (I)/96, dated 8-4-1996 for Islamabad only.

203. Dismissal of complaints: *[The Court]*, before whom a complaint is made or to whom it has been transferred, 2s[or sent] may dismiss the complaint, if, after considering the Statement on oath (if any) of the complainant and the result of the investigation or inquiry (if any) under Section 202 there is in his judgment no sufficient ground for proceeding. In such cases he shall briefly record his reasons for so doing.

Words subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

CHAPTER XVII

OF THE COMMENCEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS BEFORE [COURT]

204. Issue of process: (1) If in the opinion of a *[Court]* taking cognizance of an offence there is sufficient ground of proceeding, and the case appears to be one in which, according to the fourth column of the Second Schedule, a summons should issue in the first instance, [it] shall issue his summons for the attendance of the accused. If the case appears to be one in which, according to that column, a warrant should issue in the first instance, [it] may issue a warrant, or, if [Court] or if [it] thinks fit, a summons, for causing the accused to be brought or to appear at a certain time before such *[Court]* if as if it has no jurisdiction itself some other Court having jurisdiction.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of Section 90.

(3) When by any law for the time being in force any process-fees or other fees are payable, no process shall be issued until the fees are paid, and if such fees are not paid within a reasonable time, the Court may dismiss the complaint.

Words added by Item No. 79-A of Punjab Notification No. SO(J-II) 1-8/75 (P-V), dated 21-3-1996 for Punjab and by same Item No- of Islamabad Notification No. SRO No. 255 (I)/96, dated 8-4-1996 for Islamabad only.

Words inserted/subs. by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

205. Magistrate may dispense with personal attendance of the accused. (1)

Whenever a magistrate issues a summons, he may, if he sees reasons so to do, dispense with the personal attendance of the accused, and permit him to appear by his pleader.

(2) But the Magistrate inquiring into or trying the case may, in his discretion at any stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of the accused, and, if necessary, enforce such attendance in manner hereinbefore provided.

CHAPTER XVHI

OF INQUIRY INTO CASES TRIABLE BY THE COURT OF SESSION OR HIGH COURT

206 to 220. [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

CHAPTER XIX

OF THE CHARGE

Form of Charges

221. Charge to state offence: (1) Every charge under this Code shall state the offence with which the accused is charged.

(2) Specific name of offence sufficient description: if the law, which creates the offence, gives it any specific name, the offence may be-described in the charge by that name only.

(3) How stated where offence has no specific name: If the law which creates the offence does not give it any specific name, so much of the definition of the offence must be stated as to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged

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

(5) What implied in charge: The fact that the charge is : made is equivalent to a statement, that every legal condition required by law, to constitute the offence charged was fulfilled in the particular case.

(6) Language of charge:- The charge shall be written either in English or in the language of the Court.

(7) Previous conviction when to be set put: If the accused having been previously convicted of any offence, Is liable, by reason of such previous conviction, to enhanced punishment ,or to punishment of a different kind, for a subsequent offence, and it is

intended to prove such previous conviction for the purpose of affecting the punishment which the Court may think fit to award for the subsequent offence, the fact, date and place of the previous conviction shall be stated in the charge, if such statement has been omitted, the Court may add it any time before sentence is passed.

Illustrations

(a) A is charged with the murder of B. This is equivalent to a statement that A's act fell within the definition of murder given in Sections 299 and 300 of the Pakistan Penal Code that it did not fall within any of the general exceptions of the same Code and that it did not fall within any of the five exceptions to Section 300; or that if it did fall within Exception 1, one or other of the three provisos to that exception apply to it.

(b) A is charged, under Section 376 of the Pakistan Penal Code with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B by means of an instrument for shooting. This is equivalent to a statement that the case was not provided for by Section 335 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and that the general exceptions did not apply to it.

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

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

222. Particulars as to time, place and person : (1) The charge, shall contain such particulars as to the time and place of the alleged offence, and the person (if any) against whom, or the thing (if any) in respect of which, it was committed, as are reasonably sufficient to give the accused notice of the matter with which he is charged.

(2) When the accused is charged with criminal breach of trust or dishonest misappropriation of money, it shall be sufficient to specify the gross sum in respect of which the offence is alleged to have been committed, and the dates between which the offence is alleged to have been committed, without specifying particular items or exact dates, and the charge so framed shall be deemed to be a charge of one offence within the meaning of Section 234 :

Provided that the time included between the first and last of such dates shall not exceed one year.

223. When manner of committing offence must be stated: When the nature of the case is such that the particulars mentioned in Sections 221 and 222 do not give the accused sufficient notice of the matter with which he is charged, the charge shall also

contain such, particulars of the manner in which the alleged offence was committed as will be sufficient for that purpose.

Illustrations

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

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

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

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

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

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

224. Words in charge taken in sense of law under which offence is punishable: In every charge words used in describing an offence shall be deemed to have been used in the sense attached to them respectively by the law under which such offence is punishable.

225. Effect of errors: No error in stating either the offence or the particulars required to be stated in the charge, and no omission to state the offence or those particulars, shall be regarded at any stage of the case as material, unless the accused was in fact misled by such error or omission, and it has occasioned a failure of justice.

Illustrations

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

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

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

(d) A is charged with the murder of Khuda Bakhsh on the 21st January, 1882. In fact, the murdered person's name was Haider Bakhsh, and the date of the murder was the 20th January, 1882. A was never charged with any murder but one, and had heard the trial before the Magistrate, which referred exclusively to the case of Haider Bakhsh, The Court may infer from these facts that A was not misled, and that the error in the charge was immaterial.

(e) A was charged with murdering Haider Bakhsh on the 20th January, 1882, and Khuda Bakhsh (who tried to arrest him for that murder) on the 21st January, 1882. When charged for the murder of Haider Bakhsh. he was tried for the murder of Khuda Baksh- The witnesses present in his defence were witnesses in the case of Haider Bakhsh- The Court may infer from this that A was misled, and that the error was material.

226. Procedure on commitment without charge or with imperfect or erroneous charge: [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

227. Court may alter charge: (1) Any Court may alter or add to any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced.

(2) Every such alteration or addition shall be read and explained, to the accused.

228. When trial may proceed immediately after alteration: If the charge framed or alteration or addition made under Section 227 is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is not likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused in his defence or the prosecution in the conduct of the case, the Court may, in its discretion, after such charge or alteration or addition has been framed or made, proceed with the trial as if the new or altered charge had been the original charge.

229. When new trial may be directed or trial suspended : If the new or altered or added charge is such that proceeding immediately with the trial is likely, in the opinion of the Court, to prejudice the accused or the prosecutor as aforesaid, the Court may either direct a new trial or adjourn the trial for such period as may be necessary.

230. Stay of proceedings If prosecution of offence in altered charge require previous sanction : If the offence stated in the new or altered or added charge is one for the prosecution of which previous Sanction is necessary, the case shall not be proceeded with until such sanction is obtained, unless sanction has been already obtained for a prosecution on the same facts as those on which the new or altered charge is founded.

231. Recall of witnesses which charge altered: Whenever a charge is altered or added to by the Court after the commencement of the trial, the prosecutor and the accused shall be allowed to recall or resubmit, and examine with reference to such alteration or addition, any witness who may have been examined, and also to call any further witness whom the Court may think to be material.

232. Effect of material error: (1) If any Appellate Court, or the High Court [*or the Court of Session*] in the exercise of its powers of revision or of its powers under Chapter XXVII is of opinion that any person convicted of an offence was misled in his defence by the absence of a charge or by an error in the charge, it shall direct a new trial to be had upon a charge framed in whatever manner it thinks fit.

(2) If the Court is of opinion that the facts of the case are such that no valid charge could be preferred against the accused in respect of the facts proved, it shall quash the conviction.

Illustration

A is convicted of an offence, under Section 196 of the Pakistan Penal Code, upon a charge which omits to state that he knew the evidence, which he corruptly used or attempted to use ;as true or genuine, Was false or fabricated, if the Court thinks it probable that A had such knowledge, and that he was misled in his defence by the omission from the charge of the statement that he had it, it shall direct a new trial upon an amended charge but if it appears probable from the proceedings that A had no such knowledge, it shall quash the conviction.

Word inserted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

Joinder of charges

233. Separate charged for distinct offences: For every distinct offence of which any person is accused there shall be a separate charge, and every such charge shall be tried separately except in the cases mentioned in Sections 234, 235, 236 and 239.

Illustrations

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

234. Three offences of same kind within year may be charged together: (1) When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, whether in respect of the same person or not, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, any number of them not exceeding three.

(2) Offences are of the same kind when they are punishable with the same amount of punishment under the same section of the Pakistan Penal Code or of any special or local law:

Provided that, for the purpose of this section, an offence punishable under Section 379 of the Pakistan Penal Code shall be deemed to be an offence of the same kind as an offence punishable under Section 380 of the said Code, and that an offence punishable under any section of the Pakistan Penal Code, or of any special or local law, shall be deemed to be an offence of the same kind as an attempt to commit such offence, when such an attempt is an offence.

235. Trial for more than one offence: (1) If, in one series of acts so connected together as to form the same transaction, more offences than one are committed by the same person, he may be charged with, and tried at one trial for, every such offence-

(2) Offence falling within two definitions: If the acts alleged constitute an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for; each of such offences.

(3) Acts constituting one offence, but constituting when combined a different offence: If several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute when combined a different offence, the person accused of them may be charged with, and tried at one trial for the offence constituted by such acts when combined, and for any offence constituted by any one, or more, of such acts.

(4) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the Pakistan Penal Code, Section 71.

Illustrations

to sub-section (1)—

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

(b) A commits house-breaking by day with intent to commit adultery, and commits in the house so entered adultery with B's wife. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of offences under Sections 454 and 497 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

(c) A entices B, the wife of C, away from C, with intent to commit adultery with B, and then commits adultery with her. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under Sections 498 and 497 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

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

(e) With intent to cause Injury to B, A institutes a criminal proceeding against him, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding; and also falsely accuses B of having committed an offence, knowing that there is no Just or lawful ground for such charges. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, two offences under Section 211 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

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

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

(h) A threatens B. C and D at the same time with injury to their persons with intent to cause harm to them. A may be separately charged with and convicted of, each of the three offences under Section 506 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

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

to sub-section (2)-

(i) A wrongfully strikes B with a cane. A may be separately charged with and convicted of, offences under Sections 352 and 323 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

(j) Several stolen sacks of corn are made over to A and B, who know they are stolen property, for the purpose of concealing them, A and B thereupon voluntarily assist each other to conceal the sacks at the bottom of a grain pit. A and B may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under Sections 411 and 414 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

(k) A exposes her child with the knowledge that she is thereby likely to cause its death. The child dies in consequence of such exposure. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under Section 317 and 304 of the Pakistan Penal Code,

(l) A dishonestly uses a forged document as genuine evidence, in order to convict B, a public servant, of an offence under Section 167 of the Pakistan Penal Code. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under Sections 471 (read with 466) and 196 of the same Code.

to sub-section (3)-

(m) A commits robbery on B, and in doing so voluntarily causes hurt to him. A may be separately charged with, and convicted of, offences under Sections 323, 392 and 394 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

236. When it is doubtful what offence has been committed: If a single act or series of acts is of such a nature that it is doubtful which of several offences, the facts which can be proved will constitute the accused may be charged with having committed all or any of such offences, and any number or such charges may be tried at once; or he may be charged in the alternative with having committed some one of the said offences.

Illustrations

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

(b) A states on oath before the Magistrate that he saw B hit C with a club. Before the Sessions Court A states on oath that B never hit C. A may be charged in the alternative and convicted of intentionally giving false evidence, although it cannot be proved when of these contradictory statements was false.

237. When a person is charged with one offence, he can be convicted of another: (1) If, in the case mentioned in Section 236, the accused is charged with one offence, and it appears in evidence that he committed a different offence for which he might have been charged under the provisions of that section, he may be convicted of the offence which he is shown to have committed, although he was not charged with it.

(2) [Rep. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1923 (18 of 1923), Section 63].

Illustration

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

238. When offence proved included in offence charged: (1) When a person is charged with an offence consisting of several particulars, a combination of some only of which constitutes a complete minor offence, and such combination is proved, that the remaining particulars are not proved, he may be convicted of the minor offence, though he was not charged with it.

(2) When a person is charged with an offence and facts are proved which reduce it to a minor offence, he may be convicted of the minor offence, although he is not charged with it.

(2-A) When a person is charged with an offence, he may be convicted of an attempt to commit such offence although the attempt is not separately charged.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize a conviction of any offence referred to in Section 198 or Section 199 when, no complaint has been made as required by that section.

Illustrations

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

(b) A is charged, under Section 325 of the Pakistan Penal Code, with causing grievous hurt. He proves that he acted on grave and sudden provocation. He may be convicted under Section 335 of that Code.

239. What persons may be charged jointly: The following persons may be charged and tried together, namely;

(a) persons accused of the same offence committed, in the course of the same transaction

(b) persons accused of an offence and persons accused of abetment, or of an attempt to commit such offence;

(c) persons accused of more than one offence of the same kind, within the meaning of Section 234 committed by them jointly within the period of twelve months;

(d) persons accused of different offences committed in the course of the same transaction

(e) persons accused of an offence which includes theft, extortion, or criminal misappropriation, and persons accused of receiving, or retaining, or assisting in the disposal or concealment of, property possession of which is alleged to have been transferred by any such offence committed by the first-named persons, or of abetment of or attempting to commit any such last-named offence:

(f) persons accused of offences under Sections 411 and 414 of the Pakistan Penal Code or either of those sections in respect of stolen property the possession of which has been transferred by one offence; and

(g) persons accused of any offence under Chapter XII of the Pakistan Penal Code relating to counterfeit coin, and persons accused of any other offence under the said Chapter relating to the same coin, or of abetment of or attempting to commit any such offence.

and the provisions contained in the former part of this Chapter shall, so far as may be, apply to all such charges.

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

When a charge containing more heads than one, is framed against the same person and when a conviction has been had on one or more of them, the complainant, or the officer conducting the prosecution, may with the consent of the Court, withdraw the remaining charge or charges, or the Court of its own accord may stay the inquiry into, or trial of, such charge or charges- Such withdrawal shall have effect of an acquittal on such charge or charges, unless the conviction be set aside, in which case the said Court (subject to the order of the Court of setting aside the conviction) may proceed with the inquiry into or trial of the charge or charge so withdrawn.

CHAPTER XX

OF THE TRIAL OF CASES BY MAGISTRATES

241. Procedure in trial of cases: The following procedure shall be observed by Magistrates in the trial of cases.

[241 -A. Supply of statements and documents to the accused : (1) *In all cases instituted upon police report, except those tried summarily or punishable with fine or imprisonment not exceeding six months, copies of statements of all witnesses recorded under Sections 161 and 164 and of the inspection-note- recorded by an investigating officer on his first visit to the place of occurrence, shall be supplied free of cost to the accused not less than seven days before the commencement of the trial:*

Provided that, if any part of the statement recorded under Section 161 is such that its disclosure to the accused would be inexpedient in the public interest, such part of the statement shall be excluded from the copy of the statement furnished to the accused.

(2) In all cases instituted upon a complaint in writing, the complainant shall!--

(a) state in the petition of complaint the substance of the accusation, the names of his witnesses and the gist of the evidence which he is likely to adduce at the trial;

and

(b) within three days of the order of the Court under Section 204 for issue of process to the accused, file in the Court for supply to the accused, as many copies of the complaint and any other document which he has filed with his complaint as the number of the accused:

Provided that the provisions of this sub-section shall not apply in any case in which the complaint has been made by a Court or by a public servant acting or purporting to act in discharge of his official duties],

Section 241-A added by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

242. Charge to be framed : When the accused appears or is brought before the Magistrate, a formal charge shall be framed relating to the offence of which he is accused and he shall be asked whether he admits that he has committed the offence with which he is charged.

243. Conviction on admission of truth of accusation: If the accused admits that he has committed the offence [*with which he is charged*], his admission shall be recorded as nearly as possible in the words used by him; and, if he shows no sufficient cause why he should not be convicted, the Magistrate may convict him accordingly.

Words subs- by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.

244. Procedure when no such admission is made: (1) If the Magistrate does not convict the accused under the preceding section or if the accused does not make such admission, the Magistrate shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any), and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution, and also to hear the accused and take all such evidence as he produces in his defence:

Provided that the Magistrate shall not be bound to hear any person as complainant in any case in which the complaint has been made by a Court.

(2) The Magistrate may, if he thinks fit on the application of the complainant or accused issue a summons to any witness directing him to attend or to produce any document or other thing.

(3) The Magistrate may, before summoning any witness on such application, require that his reasonable expenses, incurred in attending for the purposes of the trial, be deposited in Court:

provided that it shall not be necessary for the accused to deposit any such expenses in Court in cases where he is charged with an offence punishable with imprisonment exceeding six months.

244-A. Statement made under Section 164: The statement of a witness duly recorded under Section 164, if it was made in the presence of the accused and if he had notice of it and was given, an opportunity of cross-examining the witness, may in the discretion of the Court, if such witness is produced and examined, be treated as evidence in case for all purposes subject to the provisions of the Qanun-e-Shahadat, 1984.

245. Acquittal: (1) If the Magistrate upon taking the evidence referred to in Section 244 and such further evidence (if any) as he may, of his own motion, cause to be produced, and (if he thinks fit) examining the accused, finds the accused not guilty, he shall record an order of acquittal.

(2) Sentence: Where the Magistrate does not proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section 349 he shall if he finds the accused guilty, pass sentence upon him according to law.

245-A. Procedure in cases of previous convictions: In a case where a previous conviction is charged under the provisions of Section 221, sub-section (7), and the accused does not admit that he had been previously convicted as alleged in the charges the Magistrate may, after he has convicted the accused under Section 243, or under Section 245, sub-section (2), take evidence in respect of the alleged previous conviction, and if he does so, shall record a finding thereon.

246. [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

247. Non-appearance of complainant: If the summons has been issued on complaint, and upon the day appointed for the appearance of the accused, or any day subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, the complainant does not appear, the Magistrate shall, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, acquit the accused, unless for some reasons he thinks proper to adjourn the hearing of the case to some other day :

Provided that, where the complainant is a public servant and his personal attendance, is not required, the Magistrate may dispense with his attendance, and proceed with the case:

Provided further that nothing in this section shall apply where the offence of which the accused is charged is either cognizable or non-compoundable.

248. Withdrawal of complaint: If a complainant, at any time before a final order is: passed -in any case under this Chapter satisfies the Magistrate that there are sufficient grounds for permitting him to withdraw his complaint the Magistrate may permit him to withdraw the same, and shall thereupon acquit the accused.

249. Power to stop proceeding when no complaint: In any case instituted otherwise than upon complaint, a Magistrate of the First Class, or with the previous-sanction of the Sessions Judge, any other Magistrate may for reasons to be recorded by him, stop the proceedings at any stage without pronouncing any judgment either of acquittal or conviction; and may thereupon release the accused.

249-A. Power of Magistrate to acquit accused at any stage: Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to prevent a Magistrate from acquitting an accused at any stage of the case if after hearing the prosecutor and the accused and for reasons to be recorded, he considers that the charge is groundless or that there is no probability of the accused being convicted of any offence.

Frivolous Accusations in cases tried by Magistrate

250. False, frivolous or vexatious accusations: (1) If in any case instituted upon complaint or upon information given to a police-officer or to a Magistrate, one or more persons is or are accused before Magistrate of any offence triable by a Magistrate, and the Magistrate by whom the case is heard acquits all or any of the accused, and is of opinion that the accusation against them or any of them was false and either frivolous or vexatious, the Magistrate may, by his order of acquittal, if the person upon whose complaint or information the accusation was made is present, call upon him forthwith to show cause why he should not pay compensation to such accused or to each or any of such accused when there are more than one, or if such person is not present direct the issue of a summons to him to appear and show cause as aforesaid.

(2) The Magistrate shall record and consider any cause which such complainant or informant may show and if he is satisfied that the accusation was false and either frivolous or vexatious may, for reasons to be recorded, direct that compensation to such amount not exceeding twenty-five thousand rupees or, if the Magistrate is a Magistrate Of the Third Class not exceeding two thousand and five hundred rupees as he may determine be paid, by such complainant or informant to the accused or to each or any of them.

(2-A) The compensation payable under sub-section (2) shall be recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue.

(2-B) When any person is imprisoned under sub-section (2-A) the provisions of Sections 68 and 69 the Pakistan Penal Code shall, so far as may be, apply.

(2-C) No person who has been directed to pay compensation under this section shall, by reason of such order, be exempted from any civil or criminal liability in respect of the complaint made or information given by him:

Provided that any amount paid to an accused person under this section shall be taken into account in awarding compensation to such person in any subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter.

(3) A complainant or informant who has been ordered under sub-section (2) by a Magistrate of the Second or Third Class to pay compensation or has been so ordered by any other Magistrate to pay compensation exceeding fifty rupees may appeal from the order, in so far as the order relates to the payment of the compensation, as if such complainant or informant had been convicted on a trial held by such Magistrate.

(4) When an order for payment of compensation to an accused person is made in a case which is subject to appeal under sub-section (3), the compensation shall not be paid to him before the period allowed for the presentation of the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal is presented, before the appeal has been decided and, where such order is made in a case which is not so subject to appeal, the compensation shall not be paid before the expiration of one month from the date of the order.

(5) [Rep. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 7923 (XVIII of 192[^], S. 69.

250-A. Special summons in case of petty offences: (1) Any Magistrate of the first Class specially empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government taking cognizance of any offence punishable only with fine shall, except for reasons to be recorded in writing, issue summons to the accused requiring him either to appear before him on a specified date in person or by an advocate or, if he desires to plead guilty to the charge, without appearing before the Magistrate, to transmit to the Magistrate before the specified date, by registered post or through a messenger, the said plea in writing and the amount of fine specified in the summons or, if he desires to appear by an advocate and to plead guilty to the charge, to authorise, in writing such advocate to plead guilty to the charge on his behalf and to pay the fine :

Provided that the amount of the fine specified in such summons shall not be less than twenty-five per cent. nor more than fifty per cent. of the maximum fine provided for such offence.

(2) Sub-section (1) shall not apply to an offence punishable under the Motor Vehicles Ordinance, 1965 (Ordinance XIX of 1965), or under any other law, which provides for the accused person being convicted in his absence on a plea of guilty.

CHAPTER XXI

OF THE TRIAL OF WARRANT CASES BY MAGISTRATES

251 & 259. [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

CHAPTER XXII

OF SUMMARY TRIALS

260. Power to try summarily: (1) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code--

- (a) [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972],
- (b) any Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government, and
- (c) any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the First Class and especially empowered in this behalf by the Provincial Government,

may, if he or they think fit, try in a summary way all or any of the following offences:

- (a) offences not punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment for a term exceeding six months;

(b) offences relating to weights and measures under Sections 264, 265 and 266 of the Pakistan Penal Code;

(c) hurt, under clause (i) of section 337-A of the same Code;

(d) theft under Sections 379, 380 or 381 of the same Code, where the value of the property stolen does not exceed ten thousand rupees;

(e) dishonest misappropriation of property under Section 403 of the same Code, where the value of the property misappropriated does not exceed so ten thousand rupees ;

(f) receiving or retaining stolen property under Section 411 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed ten thousand rupees;

(g) assisting in the concealment or disposal of stolen property, under Section 414 of the same Code, where the value of such property does not exceed ten thousand rupees;

(h) mischief, under Section 247 of the same Code;

(i) house-trespass, under Section 448, and offences under Sections 451, 453, 454, 456 and 457 of the same Code-

(j) insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace, under Section 504. and criminal intimidation, under Section 506 of the same Code;

(jj) offence of personation at an election under Section 171-F of the same Code;

(k) abetment of any of the foregoing offences;

(l) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempt is an offence;

(m) offences under Section 20 of the Cattle-Trespass Act, 1871.

Proviso : [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

(2) When in the course of a summary trial it appears to the Magistrate or Bench that the case is one which is of a character which renders it undesirable that it should be tried summarily, the Magistrate or Bench shall recall any witnesses who may have been examined and proceed to rehear the case in manner provided by this Code.

261. Power to invest Bench of Magistrates invested with less powers: The Provincial Government may on the recommendation of: High Court confer on any Bench of Magistrates invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the Second or Third Class power to try summarily all or any of the following offences:-

(a) offences against the Pakistan Penal Code, Sections 277, 278, 279, 285, 286, 289, 290, 292, 293, 294, 337-A (i), 337-L (2), 337-H (2), 341, 352, 426, 447 and 504;

(b) offences against Municipal Acts, and the conservancy clauses of Police Acts which are punishable only with fine or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month with or without fine ;

(c) abetment of any of the foregoing offences ;

(d) an attempt to commit any of the foregoing offences when such attempt is an offence. .

262. Procedure prescribed in Chapter XX applicable : (1) In trials under this Chapter, the procedure prescribed in Chapter XX shall be followed except as hereinafter mentioned.

(2) Limit of imprisonment : No sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding three months shall be passed in the case of any conviction under this Chapter.

263. Record in cases where there is no appeal: In cases where no appeal lies, the Magistrate or Bench of Magistrates need not record the evidence of the witnesses or frame a formal charge; but he or they shall enter in such form as the Provincial Government may direct the, following particulars :--

(a) the serial number;

(b) the date of the commission of the offence;

(c) the date of the report or complaint;

(d) the name of the complainant (if any);

(e) the name, parentage and residence of the accused ;

(f) the offence complained of and the offence (if any), proved, and in cases coming under clause (d), clause (e), clause (f) or clause (g) of sub-section (1) of Section 260, the value of the property in respect of which the offence has been committed ;

(g) the plea of the accused and his examination (if any);

(h) the finding, and, in the case of a conviction, a brief statement of the reasons therefore;

(i) the sentence or other final order; and

(j) the date on which the proceedings terminated.

264. Record in appealable cases: (1) In every case tried summarily by a Magistrate or Bench in which an appeal lies such Magistrate or Bench shall record the substance of

the evidence and also the particulars mentioned in sub-section 263. 54[and shall, before passing any sentence, record a judgment in the case.

265. Language of record and Judgment: (1) Records made under Section 263 and judgments recorded under Section 264 shall be written by the Presiding Officer, either in English or in the language of the Court, or if the Court to Which such Presiding Officer is immediately subordinate so directs, in such officer's mother tongue.

(2) Bench may be authorized to employ clerk: The Provincial Government may authorize any Bench of Magistrates empowered to try offences summarily to prepare the aforesaid record or judgment by means of an officer appointed in this behalf by the Court to which such Bench is immediately subordinate, and the record. or judgment so prepared shall be signed by each member of such Bench present taking part in the proceedings.

(3) if no such authorization, be given, the record prepared by a member of the Bench and signed as aforesaid shall be the proper record.

(4) If the Bench differ In opinion, any dissentient member may write a separate judgment.

CHAPTER XXII-A

TRIALS BEFORE HGHH COURTS AND COURTS OF SESSION

265-A. Trials before Court of Session to he conducted by Public Prosecutors: In every trial before a Court of Session, initiated upon a police report, the prosecution shaft be conducted by the Public Prosecutor.

265-B. Procedure in cases triable by High Courts and Courts of Session: The following procedure shall be observed by the High Courts and the Courts of Session in the trial of cases triable by the said Courts.

265-C. Supply of statements and documents to the accused:(1) In all cases instituted upon police report, copies of the following documents shall be supplied free of cost to the accused not later than seven days before the commencement of the trial, namely--

(a) the first information reports

(b) the police report;

(c) the statements of all witnesses recorded under Sections 161 and 164; and

(d) the inspection note recorded by an investigation officer on his first visit, to the place of occurrence and the note recorded by him on recoveries made, if any:

Provided that, If arty part of a statement recorded under Section 161 or Section 464 is such that its disclosure to the accused would be inexpedient in the public interest, such

part of the statement shall be excluded from the copy of the statement furnished to the accused.

(2) in all cases instituted upon a complaint in writing-

(a) the complainant shall-

(i) state in the petition of complaint the substance of the accusation, the names of his witnesses and the gist of the evidence which he is likely to adduce at the trial; and

(ii) within three days of the order of the Court under Section 204 for issue of process to the accused, file, in the Court for supply to the accused as many copies of the complaint and any other document -which he has filed with his complaint as the number of the accused and

(b) copies of the complaint, and any other documents which the complainant has filed therewith and the statement under Section'200 or Section 202 shall be supplied free of cost to the accused not later than seven days before the commencement of the trial.

265-D When charge to be framed: If, after perusing the police report or, as the case may be, the complaint, and all other documents and statements filed by the prosecution, the Court is of opinion that there is ground for proceeding with the trial of the accused it shall frame in writing a charge against the accused.

265-E. Plea: (1) The charge shall be read and explained to the accused, and he shall be asked whether he is guilty or has any defence to make.

(2)- If the accused pleads guilty, the Court shall record the plea, and may in its discretion convict him thereon.

265-F. Evidence for prosecution: (1) if the accused does not plead guilty or the Court in its discretion does not convict him on his plea, the Court shall proceed to hear the complainant (if any) and take all such evidence as may be produced in support of the prosecution:

Provided that the Court shall not be bound to hear any person as complainant in any case in which the complaint has been made by a Court.

(2) The Court shall ascertain from the Public Prosecutor or, as the case may be from the complainant, the names of any persons likely to be acquainted with the facts of the case and to be able to give evidence for the prosecution, and shall summon such persons to give evidence before it.

(3) The Court may refuse to summon any such witness, if it is of opinion that such witness is being called for the purpose of vexation or delay or defeating "the ends of justice. Such

ground shall be recorded by the Court in-writing.

(4) When the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the examination of any of the accused are concluded, the accused shall be asked whether he means to adduce evidence.

(5) If the accused puts in any written statement, the Court shall file it with the record.

(6) If the accused, or any one of several accused, says that he means to adduce evidence, the Court shall call on the accused to enter on his defence and produce his evidence.

(7) If the accused, or any one of several accused, after entering on his defence, applies to the Court to issue any process for compelling the attendance of any witness for examination or the production of any document or other thing, the Court shall issue such process unless it considers that the application is made for the purpose of vexation or delay or defeating the ends of justice. Such ground shall be recorded by the Court in writing.

265-G. Summoning up by prosecutor and defence: (1) in cases Where the accused, or any one of several accused, does not adduce evidence in his defence, the Court shall, on the close of the prosecution case and examination (if any) of the accused, call upon the prosecutor to sum up his case where after the accused shall make a reply -

(2) In cases where the accused, or any of the several accused, examines evidence, in his defence, the Court shall, on the close of the defence case, call upon the accused to sum up the case whereafter the prosecutor shall make a reply.

265-H. Acquittal or conviction: (1) if in any case under this Chapter in which a charge has been framed the Court finds the accused not guilty, it shall record an order of acquittal.

(2) If in any case under this Chapter the Court finds the accused guilty the Court shall/subject to the provisions of Section 265-1, pass a sentence upon him according to law.

265-I. Procedure in case of previous conviction: (1) In a case where, by reason of a previous conviction the accused has been charged under Section 221, sub-section (7), the Court, after finding the accused guilty of the offence charged and recording a conviction, shall record the plea of the accused in relation to such part of the charge.

(2) If the accused admits that he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge, the Court may pass a sentence upon him according to law, and if the accused does not admit that he has been previously convicted as alleged in the charge, the Court may take evidence in respect of the alleged previous conviction, and shall record a finding thereon, and then pass sentence upon him according to law,

265-J. Statement under Section 164 admissible: The statement of a witness duly recorded under Section 164, if it was made in the presence of the accused and if he had notice of it and was given an opportunity of cross-examining the witness, may, in the discretion of the Court, if such witness is produced and examined, be treated as evidence in the case for all purposes Subject to the provisions of the Qanun-e-Shahadat 1984.

265-K. Power of Court to acquit accused at any stage: Nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to prevent a Court from acquitting an accused at any stage of the case, if, after hearing the prosecutor and the accused and for reasons to be recorded, it considers that there is not probability of the accused being convicted of any offence.

265-L. Power of Advocate-General to stay prosecution: At any stage of any trial before a High Court under this Code, before the sentence is passed, the Advocate-General may, if he thinks fit inform the Court on behalf of Government that he will not prosecute the accused upon the charge; and thereupon all proceedings against the accused shall be stayed, and he shall be discharged of and from the same. But such discharge shall not amount to an acquittal unless the presiding Judge otherwise directs.

265-M. Time of holding sittings: For the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, every High Court shall hold sittings on such days and at such convenient intervals as the Chief Justice of such Court from time to time appoints.

265-N, Place of holding sittings: (1) The High Court shall hold its sittings at the place at which it held them immediately before the commencement of the Law Reforms Ordinance, 1972, or at such other place (if any) as the Provincial Government may direct.

(2) But the High Court, may, from time to time with the consent of the Provincial Government, hold sittings at such other places within the local limits of its appellate jurisdiction as the High Court appoints.

(3) Such officer as the Chief Justice directs shall give prior notice in the official Gazette of all sittings intended to be held for the exercise of the criminal jurisdiction of the High Court.

CHAPTER XXIII

OF THE TRIALS BEFORE HIGH COURT AND COURTS OF SESSION

266 to 336. Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance XII of 1972

CHAPTER XXIV

GENERAL PROVISIONS AS TO INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

337. Tender of pardon to accomplice: (1) In the case of any offence triable exclusively by the High Court or Court of Session, or any offence punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, or any offence punishable under Section 211 of the Pakistan Penal Code with imprisonment which may extend to seven years, or any offence under any of the following sections of the Pakistan Penal Code, namely, Sections 216-A, 369, 401, 435 and 477-A, [officer incharge of the prosecution in the district] may, at any stage of investigation or inquiry into or the trial of the offence, with a view to obtaining the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in or privy to the offence, tender a pardon to such person on condition of his making a full and true disclosure of the whole of the circumstances within his knowledge relative to the offence and to every other person concerned, whether as principal or abettor, in the commission thereof:

provided that no person shall be tendered pardon who is involved in an offence relating to hurt or qatl without permission of the victim or as the case may be of the heirs of the victim.

Proviso: [Omitted by Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Ordinance XXVII of 1981].

(1-A) Every Magistrate who tenders a pardon under sub-section (1) shall record his reasons, for so doing and shall on application made by the accused, furnish him with a copy of such record :

Provided that the accused shall pay for the same unless the Magistrate for some special reason thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

(2) Every person accepting a tender under this section shall be examined as a witness in the subsequent trial, if any.

(2-A) In every case where a person has accepted a tender of pardon and has been examined under sub-section (2), the Magistrate before whom the proceedings are pending shall, if he is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused is guilty of an offence, commit him for trial to the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be-

(3) Such person, unless he is already on bail, shall be detained in custody until the termination of the trial.

(4) [Repealed by Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act. XVIII of 1923].

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001. dt 13-8-2001.

338. Power to grant tender of pardon: At any time before the judgment is passed the High Court or the Court of Session trying the case may, with the view of obtaining on the trial the evidence of any person supposed to have been directly or indirectly concerned in, or privy to, any such offence, tender, or order the [officer-in-charge of the prosecution in the district] to tender a pardon on the same condition to such person:

Provided that no person shall be tendered pardon who is involved in an offence relating to hurt or qatl; without permission of the victim or, as the case may be, of the heirs of the victim.

Subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001. dt 13-8-2001.

339. Commitment of person to whom pardon has been tendered: (1) Where a pardon has been tendered under Section 337 or Section 388, and the Public Prosecutor certifies that in his opinion any person who has accepted such tender has, either by wilfully concealing anything essential or by giving false evidence, not complied with the condition on which the tender was made such person may be tried for the offence in respect of which the pardon was so tendered or for any other offence of which he appears to have been guilty in connection with the same matter:

Provided that such person shall not be tried jointly with any of the other accused, and that he shall be entitled to plead at such trial that he has complied with the conditions upon which such tender was made, in which case it shall be for the prosecution to prove that such conditions have not been complied with.

(2) The statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon may be given in evidence against him at such trial.

(3) No prosecution for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of such statement shall be entertained without the sanction of the High Court.

339-A. Procedure in trial of person under Section 339: The Court trying under Section 339 a person who has accepted a tender of pardon shall, before the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution is taken, ask the accused, whether he pleads that he has complied with the conditions on which the tender of the pardon was made.

(2) If the accused does so plead, the Court shall record the plea and proceed with the trial, and, shall, before judgment is passed in the case find whether or not the accused has complied with the conditions of the pardon, and if it is found that he has so complied, the Court shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Code, pass judgment of acquittal.

340. Right of person against whom proceedings are instituted to be defended and his competency to be a witness: (1) Any person accused of an offence before a Criminal Court, or against, whom proceedings are instituted under this Code in any such Court, may of right be defended by a pleader.

(2) Any person accused of an offence before a Criminal Court or against whom proceedings are instituted under this Code in any such Court shall, if he does not plead guilty, give evidence on oath in disproof of the charges or allegations made against him or any person charged or tried together with him at the same trial -

Provided that he shall not be asked, and, if asked, shall not be required to answer, any question tending to show that he has committed or been convicted of any offence other than the offence with which he is charged or for which he is being tried, or is of bad character, unless.

(i) the proof that he has committed or been convicted of such offence is admissible in evidence to show that he is guilty of the offence with which he is charged or for which he is being tried; or

(ii) He has personally or by his pleader asked questions of any witness for the prosecution with a view to establishing his own good character, or has given evidence of his good character; or

(iii) he has given evidence against any other person charged wither tried for the same offence.

341. Procedure where accused does not understand proceedings : If the accused though not insane, cannot be made to understand the proceedings, the Court may proceed with the trial; and-in the case of a Court other than a High Court or if such trial results in a conviction, the proceedings shall be forwarded to the High Court with a report of the circumstances of the case, and the High Court shall pass thereon such order as it thinks fit.

342. Power to examine the accused: (1) For the purpose of enabling the accused to explain any .circumstances appearing in the evidence against him, the Court-may, at any stage of any inquiry or trial without previously warning the accused, put such questions to him as the Court considers necessary, and shall, for the purpose aforesaid, question him generally on the case after the witnesses for the prosecution have been .examined and before he is called on for his defence;

(2) The accused shall not render himself liable to punishment by refusing to answer such questions, or by giving false answers to them; but the Court may draw such inference from such refusal or answers as it thinks just.

(3) The answers given by the accused may be taken into consideration in such inquiry or trial, and put in evidence for or against him in any other inquiry into or trial for, any other offence which such answers may tend to show he has committed. :

(4) Except as provided by sub-section (2) of Section 340, no oath shall be administered to the accused.

343. No influence to be used to induce disclosures: Except as provided m Section 3377 and 338 no influence, by means of any promise or threat or otherwise; shall be used to an accused person to induce him to disclose or withhold any matter within his knowledge.

344. Power to postpone or adjourn proceedings: If, from the absence of a witness, or any other reasonable cause, it becomes necessary-or advisable to postpone the commencement of, or adjourn any inquiry or trial, the Court may, if it thinks fit, by order in writing, stating the reasons therefore, from time to time, postpone or adjourn the same on such terms as it thinks-fit, for such time as it considers reasonable and may by a warrant remand the accused if in custody :

Remand: Provided no Magistrate shall remand an accused person to custody under this section for a term exceeding fifteen days at a time.

(2) Every order made under this section by a Court other than a High Court shall be in writing signed by the presiding Judge or Magistrate.

Explanation Reasonable cause for remand: If sufficient evidence has been obtained to raise a suspicion that the accused may have committed an offence, and it appears likely that further evidence may be obtained by a remand, this is a reasonable cause for a remand.

345. Compounding offence: (1) The offences punishable under the sections of the Pakistan Penal Code specified in the first two columns of the table next following may be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that table:-

Offence	Sections of the Pakistan Penal Code applicable	Persons by whom offence may be compounded.
Uttering words, etc., with deliberate intent to wound the religious feelings of any person.	296	The person whose religious feelings are intended to be wounded.
Wrongfully restraining or confining any person.	241, 342	The person restrained or confined.
Assault or use Of criminal force.	352, 355, 358	The person assaulted or to whom criminal force is used.
Unlawful compulsory labour.	374	The person compelled to labour.
Mischief when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	426, 427	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.
Criminal trespass	447	The person in possession of the property trespassed upon.
House-trespass	448	
Dishonestly issuing a cheque for repayment of loan or fulfilment of an obligation.	489-F	The person in whose favour cheque issued.
Criminal breach of contract of service.	490, 491, 492	The person with whom the offender has contracted.
Adultery	497	The husband of the woman.
Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent	498	

a married woman		
Defamation	500	The person defamed.
Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory.	501	
Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter.	502	
Insult intended to provoke a breach of the peace.	504	The person insulted.
Criminal intimidation except when the offence is punishable with Imprisonment for seven years.	506	The person intimidated.
Act caused by making a person believe that he will be an object of divine displeasure.	508	The person against whom the offence was committed.

(2) The offences punishable under the sections of the Pakistan Penal Code specified in the first two columns of the table next following may, with the permission of the Court before which any prosecution for such offence is pending, be compounded by the persons mentioned in the third column of that table:

Offence	Sections of the Pakistan Penal Code applicable	Persons by whom offence may be compounded.
Qatl-i-amd	302	By the heirs of the victim.
Qatt under ikram-i-tam	303	Ditto
Qatl-i-amd not liable to qisas	308	Ditto
Qatt-i-Shibh-i-amd	316	By the heirs of the victim.
Qatt-i-khata	319	Ditto
Qatl-i-khata by rash or negligent driving.	320	Ditto
Qatl-bis-sabab	322	Ditto
Attempt to commit Qati-i-amd	324	The person against whom the offence was committed,
Itlaf-i-udw	334	The person to whom is caused,
Itlaf-i-Satahiyyat-i-udw	336	Ditto
Shajjah of any kinds	337-A	Ditto
Jaifah	337-D	Ditto
Ghayr-jaifah of any kind	337-F	Ditto
Hurt by rash or negligent driving	337-G	Ditto
Hurt by rash or negligent act	337-H	Ditto
Hurt by mistake	337-I	Ditto
Hurt by means of a poison.	337-J	Ditto

Hurt to extort confession or to compel restoration of property	337-k	Ditto
Other hurts	337-L	Ditto
Hurt not liable to qisas	337-M	Ditto
Cases in which qisas for hurt cannot be enforced	337-N	Ditto
Isqat-i-haml	338-A	The Victim or the heirs of the victim, as the case may be.
Isqat-janin	338-C	The Victim or the heirs of the victim, as the case may be.
Wrongfully confining a person for three days or more	343	The person confined
Wrongfully confining a person in secret-	346	Ditto
Assault or criminal force in attempting wrongfully to confine a person	357	The person assaulted or to whom the force was used.
Dishonest misappropriation of property	403	The owner of the property misappropriated:
Cheating	417	The person cheated.
Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, by law or by legal contract, to protect.	418	Ditto
Cheating by personation	419	Ditto
Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	420	Ditto
Mischief by injury to work of irrigation by wrongfully diverting water when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	430	The person to whom the loss or damage is caused.
House-trespass to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment.	451	The person in possession of the house trespassed upon.
Using a false trade or property mark.	482	The person to whom loss or injury is caused by such use.
Counterfeiting a trade or property mark used by another.	483	The person whose trade or property mark is counterfeited.

Knowingly selling or exposing or possessing for sale or for trade or manufacturing purpose, goods marked with counterfeit trade or property mark.	486	Ditto
Marrying again during the lifetime of a husband or wife.	494	The husband or wife of the person so marrying.
Uttering words or sounds or making gestures or exhibiting any object intending to insult the modesty of a woman or intruding upon the privacy of a woman.	509	The woman whom it is, intended to insult or whose, privacy is intruded upon.

(3) When, any offence is compoundable under this section, the abetment of such offence or an attempt to commit such offence (when such attempt is itself an offence) may be compounded in, like manner.

(4) When the person who would otherwise be competent to compound an offence under this section is under the age of eighteen years or is an idiot or a lunatic, any person competent to contract on his behalf may with the permission of the Court compound such offence.

(5) when the accused has been convicted and an appeal is pending, no composition for the offence shall be allowed without the leave,-of the Court before which the appeal is to be heard.

(5-A) A High Court acting in the exercise of its powers of revision under Section 439 and a Court of Session so acting under Section 439-A, may allow any person to compound any offence which he is competent to compound under this section.

(6) The composition of an offence under this section shall have the effect of an acquittal of the accused with whom the offence has been compounded.

(7) No offence shall be compounded, except as provided by this section.

346. Procedure of Magistrate In cases which he cannot dispose of : (1) If, in the course of an inquiry or trial before a Magistrate in any district, the evidence appears to him to warrant a presumption that the case is one which should be tried or sent for trial to the Court of Session or the High Court, by some other Magistrate in such district, he shall stay proceedings and submit the case, with a brief report explaining its nature, to the Sessions Judge or to such other Magistrate, having jurisdiction, as the Sessions Judge, directs.

(2) The Magistrate to whom the case is submitted may, if so empowered, either try the case himself, or send the case for trial to the Court of Session or the High Court.

347. Procedure when after commencement of trial, Magistrate finds case should be tried by Court of Session or High Court : (1) If, in any trial before a Magistrate before, signing judgment, it appears to him at any stage of the proceedings that the case is one which ought to be tried by the Court of Session or High Court, he shall send the case to the Court of Session or High Court, for trial.

348. Trial of persons previously convicted of offences against coinage, stamp-law or property: (1) Whoever, having been convicted of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of the Pakistan Penal Code with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards is again accused of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with imprisonment for a term of three years or upwards, shall if the Magistrate before whom the case is pending is satisfied that there are sufficient grounds for the trial of the accused by the Court of Session or High Court, as the case may be, send the accused for trial to such Court unless the Magistrate is competent to try the case and is of opinion that he can himself pass an adequate sentence if the accused is convicted:

Proviso: [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

(2) When any person is sent for trial to the Court of Session or High Court, under sub-section (1), any other person accused jointly with him in the trial shall be similarly sent for trial.

349. Procedure when Magistrate cannot pass sentence sufficiently severe : (1) Whenever a Magistrate of the Second or Third Class, having jurisdiction, is of opinion, after hearing the evidence for the prosecution and the accused, that the accused is guilty, and that, he ought to receive a punishment/different In kind from, or more, severe than, that which such Magistrate is empowered to inflict, or that he ought to be required to execute a bond under Section 106, he may record the opinion and submit his proceedings, and forward the accused to a Magistrate of the First Class specially empowered, in this behalf by ,the Provincial Government.

(1-A) When more accused than one are being tried together and the Magistrate considers it necessary to proceed under sub-section (1) in regard to any of such accused, he shall forward all the accused who are in his opinion guilty to the Magistrate empowered under sub-section (1).

(2) The Magistrate to whom the proceedings are submitted may, if he thinks fit, examine the parties and recall and examine any witness who has already given evidence in the case and may call for and take any further evidence, and shall pass such judgment, sentence or order in the case as he thinks fit, and as is according to law:

Provided that he shall not inflict a. punishment more severe than he is empowered to inflict under Sections 32 and 33.

350. Conviction or evidence partly recorded by one Presiding Officer and partly by another: (1) Whenever any Sessions Judge or Magistrate, after having heard and

recorded the whole or any part of the evidence in an inquiry or a trial, ceases to exercise jurisdiction therein, and is succeeded by another Sessions Judge or Magistrate who has and who exercises such jurisdiction, the Sessions Judge or Magistrate so succeeding may act on the evidence so recorded by his predecessor, or partly recorded by his predecessor and partly, recorded by himself; or he may resummon the witnesses and recommence the inquiry or trial;

Provided that—

(a) where the conviction was held before a Sessions Judge, the High Court; and

(b) where the conviction was held before a Magistrate, the High Court or the Court of Session may, whether there be an appeal or not, set aside any conviction passed on evidence not wholly recorded by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate before whom the conviction was held, if such Court is of opinion that the accused has been materially prejudiced thereby, and may order as a new inquiry or trial.

(2) Nothing in this section applies to cases in which proceedings have been stayed under Section 346 or in which proceedings have been submitted to a Magistrate specially empowered under Section 349.

(3) When a case is transferred under the provisions of this Code from one Magistrate to another, the former shall be deemed to cease to exercise jurisdiction therein, and to be succeeded by the latter within the meaning of sub-section (1).

350-A. Changes in constitution of Benches: No order or judgment of a Bench of Magistrates shall be invalid by reason only of a change having occurred in the constitution of the Bench in any case in which the Bench by which such order or judgment is passed, is duly constituted under Sections 15 and 16, and the Magistrates constituting the same have been present on the Bench throughout the proceedings.

351. Detention of offenders attending Court: (1) Any person attending a Criminal Court, although not under arrest or upon a summons, may be detained by such Court for the purpose of inquiry into or trial of any offence of which such Court can take cognizance and which, from the evidence, may appear to have been committed, and may be proceeded against as though he had been arrested or summoned.

(2) When the detention, takes place after a trial has been begun the proceedings in respect of such person shall be commenced afresh, and the witnesses reheard-

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

Provided that the Presiding Judge or Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, order at any stage of any inquiry into or trial of, any particular case, that the public generally, or any particular

person, shall not have access to, or be or remain in, the room or building used by the Court.

CHAPTER XXV

OF THE MODE OF TAKING AWRECORDING EVIDENCE IN INQUIRIES AND TRIALS

353. Evidence to be taken in presence of accused: Except as otherwise expressly provided, all evidence taken under Chapters XX, XXI, XXII and XXII-A shall be taken in the presence of the accused, or, when his personal attendance is dispensed with, in presence of his pleader.

354. Manner of recording evidence: In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) under the Code by or before a Magistrate or Sessions Judge, the evidence of the witnesses shall be recorded in the following, manner.

355. Record in trials of certain cases by First and Second Class Magistrates: (1) In cases tried under Chapter XX or XXII by a Magistrate of the First or Second Class and in all proceedings under Section 514 (if not in the course of a trial), the Magistrate shall make a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

(2) Such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate with his Own hand, and shall form part of the record.

(3) If the Magistrate is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to do so, and shall cause such memorandum to be made in writing from his dictation in open Court, and shall sign the same and such memorandum shall form part of the record.

356. Record in other cases: (1) In the trials before Courts of Session and in inquiries under Chapter XII the evidence of each witness shall be taken down in writing in the language of the Court by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, or in his presence and hearing and under his personal direction and superintendence and shall be signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge.

(2) Evidence given in English: When the evidence of such witness is given in English the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, and, unless the accused is familiar with English, or the language of the Court is English, an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court shall form part of the record.

(2-A) When the evidence of such witness is given in any other language, not being English, than the language of the Court, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may take it down in that language with his own hand, or cause it to be taken down in that language in

his presence and hearing and under his personal direction and superintendence, and an authenticated translation of such evidence in the language of the Court or in English shall form part of the record.

(3) Memorandum when evidence not taken down by the Magistrate or Judge himself : In cases in which the evidence is not taken down in writing by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge, he shall, as the examination of each witness proceeds, make a memorandum of the substance of what such witness deposes; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Sessions Judge with his own hand, and shall form part of the record.

(4) If the Magistrate or Sessions Judge is prevented from making a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of his inability to make it.

357. Language or record of evidence: (1) The Provincial Government may direct that in any district or part of a district, or in proceedings before any Court of Session or before any Magistrate or class of Magistrates the evidence of each witness shall, in cases referred to in Section 356, be taken down by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate with his own hand and in his mother-tongue, unless he is prevented by any sufficient reason from taking down the evidence of any witness, in which case he shall record the reason of his inability to do so and shall cause the evidence to be taken down in writing from his dictation in open Court.

(2) The evidence so taken down shall be signed by the Sessions Judge or Magistrate, and shall form part of the record:

Provided that the Provincial Government may direct the Sessions Judge or Magistrate to take down the evidence in the English language or in the language of the Court, although such language is not his mother tongue.

358. Option to Magistrate in cases under Section 355: In cases of the kind mentioned in Section 355, the Magistrate may, if he thinks fit, take down the evidence of any witness in the manner provided in Section 356, or, if within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate the Provincial Government has made the order referred to in Section 357, in the manner provided in the same section.

359. Mode of recording evidence under Section 356 or Section 357: (1) Evidence taken under Section 356 or Section 357 shall not ordinarily be taken down in the form of question and answer, but in the form of a narrative.

(2) The Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, in his discretion, take down, or cause to be taken down any particular question and answer.

360. Procedure in regard to such evidence when completed: (1) As the evidence of, each witness taken under Section 356 or Section 357 is completed, it shall be read over

to him in the presence of the accused, if in attendance, or of his pleader, if he appears by pleader, and shall, if necessary, be corrected.

(2) If the witness denies the correctness of any part of the evidence when the same is read over to him, the Magistrate or Sessions Judge may, instead of correcting, the evidence make a memorandum thereon of the objection, made to it by the witness, and shall add such remarks as he thinks necessary.

(3) If the evidence is taken down in a language different from that in which it has been given and the witness does not understand the language in which it is taken down, the evidence so taken down shall be interpreted to him in the language in which it was given, or in a language, which he understands.

361. Interpretation of evidence to accused or his pleader: (1) Whenever any evidence is given in a language not understood by the accused, and he is present in person, it shall be interpreted to him in open Court in a language understood by him.

(2) If he appears by pleader and the evidence is given in a language other than the language of the Court, and not understood by the pleader, it shall be interpreted to such pleader in that language.

(3) When documents are put in for the purpose of formal proof, it shall be in the discretion of the Court to interpret as much thereof as appears necessary.

362. Record of evidence in Presidency Magistrate's Court: [Omitted by A.O. 1949, Sch.].

363. Remarks respecting demeanour of witness: When a Sessions Judge or Magistrate has recorded the evidence of a witness he shall also record such remarks (if any) as he thinks material; respecting the demeanour of such witness whilst under examination.

364. Examination how recorded: (1) Whenever the accused is examined, by any Magistrate or by any Court other than a High Court, the whole of such examination including every question put to him and every answer given by him, shall be recorded in full, in the language in which he is examined, or, if that is not practicable, in the language of the Court or in English; and such record shall be shown or read, to him, or if he does not understand the language in which it is written shall be interpreted to him in language which he understands, and he shall be at liberty to explain or add to his answers.

(2) When the whole is made conformable to what he declares is the truth, the record shall be signed by the accused and the Magistrate or Judge of such Court, and such Magistrate or Judge shall certify under his own hand that the examination was taken in his presence and hearing and that the record contains a full and true account of the statement made by the accused.

(3) In cases in which the examination of the accused is not recorded by the Magistrate or Judge himself, he shall be bound, as the examination proceeds, to make a memorandum thereof in the language of the Court, or in English, if he is sufficiently acquainted with the latter language; and such memorandum shall be written and signed by the Magistrate or Judge with his own hand, and shall be annexed to the record. If the Magistrate or Judge is unable to make a memorandum as above required, he shall record the reason of such inability.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to apply to the examination of an accused person under Section 263.

365. Record of evidence in High Court: Every High Court shall from time to time, by general rule, prescribe the manner in which evidence shall be taken down in cases coming before the Court, and the evidence shall be taken down in accordance with such rule.

CHAPTER XXVI

OF THE JUDGMENT

366. Mode of delivering Judgment: (1) The judgment in every trial in any Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall be pronounced or the substance of such judgment shall be explained--

(a) in open Court either immediately after the termination of the trial or at some subsequent time of which notice shall be given to the parties or their pleaders and

(b) in the language of the Court, or in some other language which the accuser, or his pleader understands:

Provided that the whole judgment shall be read out by the presiding Judge if he is requested so to do either by the prosecution or the defence.

(2) The accused shall, if in custody, be brought up, or; if not in custody, be required by the Court to attend, to hear judgement delivered, except where his personal attendance during the trial has been dispensed with and the sentence is one of fine only or he is acquitted, .either of which cases it may be delivered in the presence of his pleader. :

(3) No judgment delivered by any Criminal Court shall be deemed to be invalid by reason only of the absence of any party or his pleader on the day or from the place notified for the delivery thereof, or of any omission to serve, or defect in Sewing, on the parties or their pleaders, or any of them, the notice of such day and place.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit in any way the extent of the provisions of Section 537.

367. Language of judgment-Contents of Judgment: (1) Every such judgment shall, except as otherwise expressly provided by this Code, be written by the presiding officer of the Court or from the dictation of such presiding officer in the language of the Court or in English; and shall contain the point or points, for determination, the decision, thereon and the reasons for the decision; and shall be dated and signed by the presiding officer in open Court at the time of pronouncing it and where it is not written by the presiding officer with his own hand, every page of such judgment shall be signed by him.

(2) It shall specify, the offence (if any) of which, and the section of the Pakistan Penal Code or other law under which, the accused is convicted, and the punishment to which he is sentenced.

(3) Judgment in alternative: When the conviction is under the Pakistan Penal Code and it is doubtful under which of two sections, or under which of two parts of the same section, of that Code the offence falls, the Court shall distinctly express the same, and pass judgment in the alternative.

(4) If it be a judgment of acquittal it shall state the offence of which the accused is acquitted, and direct that he be set at liberty.

(5) If the accused is convicted of an offence punishable with death, and the Court sentences him to any punishment other than death, the Court shall in its judgment state the reason why sentence of death was not passed :

Proviso : [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

(6) For the purposes of this section an order under Section 118 or Section 123, sub-section (3), shall be deemed to be a judgment.

368. Sentence of death: (1) When any person is sentenced to death, the sentence shall direct that he be hanged by the neck till he is dead.

369- Court not to alter judgment: Save as otherwise provided by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force or in the case of a High Court, by the letters Patent of such High Court, no Court when it has signed its judgment, shall alter or review the same, except to correct a clerical error.

370. Presidency Magistrate's judgment: [Omitted by A.O. 1949, Sch.]

371. Copy of Judgment, etc., to be given to accused: (1) in every case where the accused is convicted of an offence, a copy of the Judgment shall be given to him at the time of pronouncing the judgment or, when the accused so desires, a translation of the judgment in his own language, if practicable, or in the language of the Court, shall be given to him without delay. Such copy or translation shall be given free of cost:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply, to cases tried summarily or where the accused is convicted, of an offence under any law other than the Pakistan Penal Code.

(2) Case of person sentenced to death: When the accused is sentenced to death by a Sessions judge, such Judge shall further inform him of the period within which, if he wishes to appeal, his appeal should be preferred.

372. Judgment when to be translated : The original judgment shall be filed with the record of proceedings, and, where the original is recorded-in a different language from that of the Court, and the accused so requires, a translation thereof into the language of the Court shall be added to such record.

373. Court of Session to send copy of finding and sentence to [officer-in-charge of prosecution] : In cases tried by the Court of Session, the Court shall forward a copy of its finding and sentence (if any) to the [officer-in-charge of prosecution in the district] within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the trial was held.

Subs. by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001

CHAPTER XXVII

OF THE SUBMISSION OF SENTENCES, FOR CONFIRMATION

374. Sentence of death to be submitted by Court of Session : When the Court of Session passes a sentence of death, the proceedings shall be submitted to the High Court and the sentence shall not be executed unless it is confirmed by the High Court.

375. Power to direct further inquiry to be made or additional; evidence to be taken :
(1) If when such proceedings are submitted the High Court thinks that a further inquiry should be made into, or additional evidence taken upon, any point bearing upon the guilt or innocence of the convicted person, it may make such inquiry or take such evidence itself, or direct it to be made or taken by the Court of Session.

(2) Unless the High Court otherwise directs, the presence of the convicted person may be dispensed with when such inquiry is made or such evidence is taken

(3) When the inquiry and the evidence (if any) are not made and taken by the High Court, the result of such inquiry and the evidence shall be certified to such Court.

376. Power to High Court to confirm sentence or annul conviction : In any case submitted under Section 374 the High Court--

(a) may confirm the sentence, or pass any other sentence warranted by law, or

(b) may annul the conviction, and convict the accused of any offence of which the Sessions Court might have convicted him, or order a new trial on the same or an amended charge, or

(c) may acquit the accused person :

Provided that no order of confirmation shall be made under this section until the period allowed for preferring an appeal has expired, or, if an appeal is presented within such period, until such appeal is disposed of.

377. Confirmation of new sentence to be signed by two Judges : In every case so submitted, the confirmation of the sentences-or any new sentence or order passed by the High Court, shall, when such Court consists of two or more Judges, be made. passed and signed by at least two of them.

378. Procedure in case of difference of opinion : Where any such case is heard before a Bench of Judges and such Judges are equally divided in opinion, the case, will their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge and such Judge, after such hearing as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

379. Procedure in cases submitted to High Court for confirmation : In cases submitted by the Court of Session to the High Court for the confirmation of a sentence of death, the proper officer of the High Court shall, without delay, after the order of confirmation or other order has been made by the High Court, send a copy of the order under the seat of the High Court and attested with his official signature, to the Court of Session.

380. Procedure in cases submitted by Magistrate not empowered to act under Section 562: [Rep. by Probation of Offenders Ordinance, XLV of 1960, Section 16].

CHAPTER XXVIII

OF EXECUTION

381. Execution of order parsed under Section 376 : When a sentence of death passed by a Court of Sessions submitted to the High Court for confirmation, such Court of Session shall, on receiving the order of confirmation or other order of the High Court thereon, cause such order to be carried into effect by issuing a warrant or taking such other steps as may be necessary :
provided that the sentence of death shall not be executed if the heirs of the deceased pardon the convict or enter into a compromise with him even at the last moment before execution of the sentence.

382. Postponement of capital sentence on pregnant woman : If a woman sentenced to death is found to be pregnant, the High Court shall order the execution of the sentence to be postponed, and may. if it thinks fit; commute the sentence to imprisonment for life.

382-A. Postponement of execution of sentences of imprisonment under Section 476 or for a period of less than one year : Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 383 or 391, where the accused--

(a) is awarded any sentence of imprisonment under Section 476, or

(b) is sentenced in cases other than those provided for in Section 381, to imprisonment whether with or without fine or whipping, for a period of less than one year.

the sentence shall not, if the accused furnishes bail to the satisfaction of the Court for his appearance at such time and place as the Court may direct, be executed, until the expiry of the period prescribed for making an appeal against such sentence, or if an appeal is made within that time, until the sentence of imprisonment is confirmed by the Appellate Court, but the sentence shall be executed as soon as practicable after the expiry of the period prescribed for making an appeal.

or in case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence.

382-B. Period of detention to be considered while awarding sentence of imprisonment : Where a Court decides to pass a sentence of imprisonment on an accused for an offence it shall take into consideration the period, if any, during which such accused was detained in custody for such offence.

382-C. Scandalous or false and frivolous pleas to be considered in passing sentence : In passing a sentence on an accused for any offence, a Court may take into consideration any scandalous or false and frivolous plea taken in offence by him or on his behalf.

383. Execution of sentences of transportation or imprisonment in other cases : Where the accused is sentenced to imprisonment for life or imprisonment in cases other than those provided for by Section 381 and Section 382-A the Court passing sentence shall forthwith forward a warrant to the jail in which he is, or is to be, confined, and, unless the accused is already confined in such jail shall forward him to such jail, with-the warrant.

384. Direction of warrant for execution : Every warrant for the execution of a sentence of imprisonment shall be directed to the officer-in-charge of the jail or other place in which the prisoner is, or is to be, confined.

385. Warrant with whom to be lodged : When the prisoner is to be confined in a jail, the warrant shall be lodged with the jailor.

386. Warrant for levy of fine : (1) Whenever an offender has been sentenced to pay a fine, the Court passing the sentence may take action for the recovery of the fine in either or both of the following ways, that is to say, it may--

(a) issue a .warrant for the levy of the amount by attachment and sale of any movable property belonging to the offender;

(b) issue a warrant .to the *[District Officer (Revenue)]* authorising him to realise the amount by execution according to civil process against the movable or immovable property, or both, of the defaulter:

Provided that, if the sentence directs that in default of payment of the fine the offender shall be imprisoned, and if such offender has undergone the whole of such imprisonment in default, no Court shall issue such warrant.

(2) The Provincial Government, may make rules regulating the manner which warrants- under sub-section (1), clause (a), are to be executed, and for the summary determination if any claims made by any person other than the offender in respect of any property attached in execution of such warrant.

(3) Where the Courts issue a warrant to the *[District Officer (Revenue)]* under sub-section (1), clause- (b) such warrant shall be deemed to be a decree and the Collector to be the decree-holder, within the meaning of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and the nearest Civil Court by which any decree for a like amount could be executed shall, for the purposes, of the said Code, be deemed to be the Court which passed the .decree, and at the provisions of that Code as to execution of decrees shall apply accordingly :

Provided that no such warrant shall be executed by the arrest or detention in prison of the offender.

Subs. & omitted by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

387. Effect of such warrant : A warrant issued under Section 386, sub-section (1) clause (a), by any Court may be executed-within the focal limits of the jurisdiction of such Court, and ft shall authorize the attachment and sale of any such property without such limits, when endorsed by the Magistrate within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

388. Suspension of execution of sentence of imprisonment: (1) When an offender has been sentenced to fine only and to imprisonment in default of payment of the fine, and the fine is not paid forthwith, the Court may--

(a) order that the fine shall be payable either in full on or before a date not more than thirty days from the date of the order or in two or three installments, of which the first, shall be payable on or before a date not more than thirty days from the date of the order and the other or others at an interval or at intervals, as the case may be, of not more than thirty days, and

(b) suspend the execution of the sentence of imprisonment and release the offender, on the execution by the offender of a bond, with or without sureties; as the Court thinks fit,

conditioned for his appearance before the Court on the date or dates on or before which payment of the fine or the installments

thereof, as the case may be, is to be made and if the amount of the fine or of any installment, as the case may be, is not realised on or before the latest date on

which it is payable under the order, the Court may direct the sentence of imprisonment to be carried into execution at once.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall be applicable also in any case in which an order for the payment of money has been made on non-recovery of which imprisonment may be awarded and the money is not Paid forthwith; and, if the person against whom the order has been made, of being - required to enter info a bond such as is referred to in that sub-section, fails to do so the Court may at once pass sentence of imprisonment.

389. Who may issue warrant : Every warrant for the execution of any sentence may be issued either by the Judge or Magistrate who passed the sentence, or by his successor-in-office.

390. Execution of sentence of whipping only : When the accused is sentenced to whipping only, the sentence shall subject to the provisions of .Section 391 be executed at such place and time as; the Court may direct.

391. (1) When-the accused

(a) Execution of sentence of whipping, in addition to imprisonment : is sentenced to whipping only and furnishes bail to the satisfaction of the Court for his appearance at such time and place as the Court may direct, or

(b) is sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment, the whipping shall not be inflicted until fifteen-days from the date of the sentence, or if an appeal is made within that time, until the sentence is confirmed by the Appellate Court, but the whipping shall be inflicted as soon as .practicable after the expiry of the fifteen days, or, in case of an appeal, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the order of the Appellate Court confirming the sentence;

(2) The whipping shall be inflicted in the presence of the officer incharge of the Jail, unless the Judge or Magistrate orders it to be inflicted in his own presence.

(3) No accused person shall be sentenced to whipping in addition to imprisonment when the term of imprisonment to which he is sentenced is less than three months.

392. Mode of inflicting punishment: (1) In the case of a person of over sixteen years of age whipping shall be inflicted with a light rattan not less than half an inch in diameter, in such mode, and on such part of the person, as the Provincial Government directs; and in

the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall be inflicted in such mode, and on such part of the person, and with such instruments, as the Provincial Government directs.

(2) Limit of number of stripes : In no case shall such punishment exceed thirty Stripes and, in the case of a person under sixteen years of age, it shall not exceed fifteen stripes.

393. Not to be executed by instalments - Exemptions: No sentence of whipping shall be executed by instalments; and none of the following persons shall be punishable with whipping, namely :

(a) females:

(b) males sentenced to death or to imprisonment for life or to imprisonment for more than five years;

(c) males whom the Court considers to be more than forty-five years of age.

394. Whipping not to be inflicted if offender not in fit state of health : (1) The punishment of .whipping shall not be inflicted unless a medical officer, if present, certifies, or, if there is not a medical officer present, unless it appears to the Magistrate or officer present, that the offender is in a fit state of health to undergo such punishment.

(2) Stay of execution : if during the execution of a sentence of 'whipping, a medical officer certifies, or it appears to the Magistrate-or officer present, that the offender is not in a fit state of health to undergo the remainder of the sentence, the whipping shall toe finally stopped.

395. Procedure if punishment cannot be inflicted under Section 394 : (1) In any case in which under Section 394, a sentence of whipping is wholly or partially, prevented from being executed; the Offender shall be kept in custody till the Court which passed the sentence can revise it; and the said Court, may, at its discretion, either remit such sentence, or sentence the offender in lieu of whipping, or in lieu of so much of the sentence of whipping as was not executed, to imprisonment for any term not exceeding twelve months, or to a fine not exceeding-five-hundred rupees, which may be in addition to any other punishment to which he may have been sentenced for the same offence.

(2) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize any Court' to inflict imprisonment for a term or a fine of an amount exceeding that to which the accused is liable by law, or that which the said Court is competent to inflict.

396. Execution of sentence on escaped convicts : (1) When sentence, is passed under this Code on-an escaped convict, such sentence if of death, fine or whipping, shall subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained, take effect immediately, and, if, of imprisonment, or imprisonment for life shall take effect according to the following rules, that is to say :

(2) If the new sentence is severer in its kind than the sentence which such convict was undergoing when he escaped/the new sentence shall take effect immediately.

(3) When the new sentence is not severer in its kind than the sentence the convict was undergoing when he escaped, the new sentence shall take effect after he has suffered imprisonment, for a further period equal to that which, at the time of his escape, remained unexpired of his former sentence.

Explanation : For the purposes of this section-

(a) [Omitted]

(b) a sentence of imprisonment with solitary confinement shall be deemed severer than a sentence of the same description of imprisonment without solitary confinement, and

(c) a sentence of rigorous imprisonment shall be deemed severer than a sentence of simple imprisonment with or without solitary confinement.

397. Sentence of offender already sentenced for another offence : When a person already undergoing a sentence of imprisonment, or imprisonment for life, is sentenced to imprisonment, or imprisonment for life such imprisonment, or 103 (imprisonment for life), shall commence at the expiration of the imprisonment, or imprisonment for life to which he has been previously sentenced, unless the Court directs that the subsequent Sentence shall run concurrently with such previous sentence :

Proviso : [Omitted by Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, XXV of 1974] :

Provided further, that where a person who has been sentenced to imprisonment by an order under Section 123 in default of furnishing security is, whilst undergoing such sentence, sentenced to, imprisonment for an offence committed prior to the making of such order, the latter sentence shall commence immediately.

398. Saving as to Sections 396 and 397: (1) Nothing in Section 396 or Section 397 shall be held to excuse any person from any part Of the punishment to which he is liable upon his former or subsequent conviction.

(2) When an award of imprisonment in default of payment of a fine is annexed to a substantive sentence of imprisonment, or a sentence of imprisonment for life and the person undergoing the sentence is after its execution to undergo a further substantive sentence, or further substantive sentences, of imprisonment, or transportation, effect shall not be given to the award of imprisonment in default of payment of the fine until the person has undergone the further sentence or sentences.

399. Confinement of youthful offenders in reformatories : (1) When any person under the age of fifteen years is sentenced by any Criminal Court to imprisonment for any

offence, the Court may direct that such person, instead of being imprisoned in a criminal jail, shall be confined in any reformatory established by the Provincial Government as a fit place for confinement, in which there are means of suitable discipline and of training in some branch of useful industry or which is kept by a person willing to obey such rules as the Provincial Government prescribes with regard to the discipline and training of persons confined therein.

(2) All persons confined under this section shall be subject to the rules so prescribed.

(3) This section shall not apply to any place in which the Reformatory Schools Act, 1897, is for the time being in force.

400. Return of warrant on execution of sentence : When a sentence has been fully executed, the officer executing it shall return the warrant to the Court from which it is issued, with an endorsement under his hand certifying the manner in which the sentence has been executed.

CHAPTER XXIX

OF SUSPENSIONS, REMISSIONS AND COMMUTATIONS OF SENTENCES

401. Power to suspend or remit sentences : (1) When any person has been sentenced to punishment of an offence, the Provincial Government may at any time without conditions or upon any conditions which the person sentenced accepts, suspend the execution of his sentence or remit the whole or any part of the punishment to which he has been sentenced.

(2) Whenever an application is made to the Provincial Government for the suspension or remission of a sentence, the Provincial Government may require the presiding Judge of the Court before or by which the conviction was had or confirmed to state his opinion as to whether the application should be granted or refused, together with his reasons for such opinion and also to forward with the statement of such opinion a certified copy of the record of the trial or of such record thereof as exists.

(3) If any condition on which a sentence has been suspended or remitted is, in the opinion of the Provincial Government, not fulfilled, the Provincial Government may cancel the suspension or remission, and thereupon the person in whose favour the sentence has been suspended or remitted may, if at large, be arrested by any police-officer without warrant and remanded to undergo the unexpired portion of the sentence.

(4) The condition on which a sentence is suspended or remitted under this section may be one to be fulfilled by the person in whose favour the sentence is suspended or remitted, or one independent of his will.

(4-A) The provisions of the above subsections shall also apply to any order passed by a Criminal Court under any section of this Code or of any other law, which restricts the liberty of any person or imposes any liability upon him or his property.

(5) Nothing herein contained shall be deemed to interfere with the right of the President or of the Federal Government when such right is delegated to it to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment.

(5-A) Where a conditional pardon is granted by the President or in virtue of any powers delegated to it by the Federal Government, any condition thereby imposed, of whatever nature, shall be deemed to have been imposed by a sentence of a competent Court under this Code and shall be enforceable accordingly.

(6) The Provincial Government may, by general rules or special orders, give directions as to the suspension of sentences and the conditions on which petitions should be presented and dealt with.

402. Power to commute punishment : (1) The Provincial Government may, without the consent of the person sentenced, commute any one of the following sentences or any other mentioned after it:-

death imprisonment for life, rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding that to which he might have been sentenced, simple imprisonment for a like term, fine.

(2) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of Section 54 or Section 56 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

402-A. Sentence of death: The powers conferred by Sections 401 and 402 upon the provincial Government may, in the case of sentences of death, also be exercised by the President.

402-B. Certain restrictions on the exercise of powers by Provincial Government : Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 401 or Section 402, the Provincial Government shall not except with the previous approval of the President, exercise the powers conferred thereby in a case where the President has passed an order in exercise of his powers under the Constitution to grant pardons, reprieves and respites or to remit, suspend or commute any sentence or of his powers under Section 402-A.

402-C. Remission or commutation of certain sentences not to be without consent : Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 401, Section 402, Section 402-A or Section 402-B, the Provincial Government, the Federal Government or the President shall not, without the consent of the victim, or as the case may be of his heirs suspend remit or commute any sentence passed under any of the sections in Chapter XVI of the Pakistan Penal Code.

CHAPTER XXX

OF PREVIOUS ACQUITTALS OR CONVICTIONS

403. Person once convicted or acquitted not to be tried for same offence : (1) A person who has once been tried by a Court of Competent Jurisdiction for an offence and convicted or acquitted of such offence shall while such conviction or acquittal remains in force, not be liable to be tried again for the same offence, nor on the same facts for any other offence for which a different charge from the one made against him might have been made under Section 236, or for which he might have been convicted under Section 237.

(2) A person acquitted or convicted of any offence may be afterwards tried for any distinct offence for which separate charge might have been made against him on the former trial under Section 235, sub-section (1).

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

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

(5) Nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of Section 26 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, or Section 188 of this Code.

Explanation : The dismissal of a complaint, the stopping of proceedings under Section 249, or the discharge of the accused is not an acquittal for the purposes of this section.

Illustrations

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

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

(c) A is tried for causing grievous hurt and convicted. The person injured afterwards dies. A may be tried again for culpable homicide.

(d) A is charged before the Court of Session and convicted of the culpable homicide of B. A may not afterwards be tried on the same facts for the murder of B.

(e) A is charged by a Magistrate of the First Class with, and convicted by him of, voluntary causing hurt to S. A may not afterwards be tried for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to B on the same facts, unless the case comes within paragraph 3 of the section.

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

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

PART VII
OF APPEAL, REFERENCE AND REVISION
CHAPTER XXXI
OF APPEALS

404. Unless otherwise provided, no appeal to lie: No appeal -shall lie from- any judgment or order of a Criminal Court except-as provided for by this Code or by any other law for the time being in force.

405. Appeal from order rejecting application for restoration of attached property: Any person whose application under Section 89 for the delivery of property or the proceeds of the sale thereof has been rejected .by any Court may appeal to the. Court to- which appeals ordinarily. He from the sentences of the former Court.

[406. Appeal from order requiring security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour: Any person who has been ordered by a Magistrate under Section 118 to give security for keeping, the peace or for good behaviour may appeal against such order to the Court of Session;

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to persons the proceedings against whom are laid before a Sessions Judge in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (2) or sub-section (3-A) of Section 123].

Section 406 & Proviso subs. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt, 13-8-2001

406-A. Appeal from order refusing to accept or rejecting a surety: Any person aggrieved by an order refusing to accept or rejecting a surety under Section 122 may appeal against which order to the Court of Session.

407. [Omitted by Item No. 140 of Punjab Notification No. SO(J-II) 1-8/75 (P-V), dated 21-3-1996 for Punjab.]

408. Appeal from sentence of Assistant Sessions Judge or 3 [Judicial Magistrate]:

Any person convicted on a trial held by an Assistant Sessions Judge, a District Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate, or any person sentenced under Section 349 may appeal to the Court of Session :

Provided as follows:

(a) [Rep: by the Criminal Law Amendment Act, XII of 1923, S.23]

(b) When in any case an Assistant Sessions Judge 6 [passes any sentence of imprisonment for a term exceeding four years the appeal of all or any of the accused convicted at such trial shall lie to the High Court;

(c) when any person is convicted by a Magistrate of an offence under Section 124-A of the Pakistan Penal Code, the appeal shall lie to the High Court.

409. Appeals to Court of Session how heard: Subject to the provisions of this section, an appeal to the Court of Session or Sessions Judge shall be heard by the Sessions Judge or by an Additional Sessions Judge or an Assistant Sessions Judge:

Provided that an Additional Sessions Judge shall hear only such appeal as the Provincial Government may, by general or special order, direct or as the Sessions Judge of the Division may make over to him :

Provided further that no such appeal shall be heard by an Assistant Sessions Judge unless the appeal is of a person convicted on a trial held by any Magistrate of the Second Class or Third Class.

410. Appeal from sentence of Court of Session: Any person convicted on a trial held by a Sessions Judge, or an Additional Sessions Judge, may appeal to the High Court.

411. [Omitted by AO. 1949, Sch].

411-A. Appeal from sentence of High Court: (1) Except in cases in which an appeal lies to the Supreme Court under Article 185 of the Constitution any person convicted on a trial held by a High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction may, notwithstanding anything contained in Section 418 or Section 423, sub-section (2), or in the Letters Patent of any High Court, appeal to the High Court-

(a) against the conviction on any ground of appeal which involves a matter of law only;

(b) with the leave of the Appellate Court or upon the certificate of the Judge who tried case that it is a fit case for appeal, against the conviction on any ground of appeal which involves a matter of fact only, or a matter of mixed law and fact, or any other ground which appears to the Appellate Court to be a sufficient ground of appeal; and

(c) with the leave of the Appellate Court, against the sentence passed unless the sentence is, one fixed by

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in Section 417, the Provincial Government may direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from any order of acquittal passed by the High Court in the exercise of its original criminal jurisdiction, and such appeal may notwithstanding anything contained in Section 418, or Section 423, sub-section (2), or in the Letters Patent of any High Court, but subject to the restrictions imposed by clause (b) and clause (c) of sub-section (1) of this section on an appeal against a conviction, lie on a matter of fact as well as a matter of law.

(3) Notwithstanding anything elsewhere contained in any Act or Regulation an appeal under this section shall be heard by a Division Court of the High Court composed of not less than two Judges, being Judges other than the Judge or Judges by whom the original trial was held; and if the constitution of such a Division Court impracticable, the High Court shall report the circumstances to the Provincial Government which shall take action with a view to the transfer of the appeal under Section 527 to another High Court.

(4) Subject to such rules as may from time to time be made by the Supreme Court in this behalf, and to such conditions as the High Court may establish or require, an appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any order made on appeal under sub-section (1) by a Division Court of the High Court in respect of which order the High Court declares that the matter is a fit one of such appeal.

412. No appeal in certain cases when accused pleads guilty: Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, where an accused person has pleaded guilty and has been convicted by a High Court, a Court of Session or Magistrate of the First Class on such plea, there shall be no appeal except as to the extent or legality of the sentence.

413. No appeal in petty cases: Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained there shall be no appeal by a convicted person in cases in which High Court passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding six months only or of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only or in which a Court of Session passes a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding one month only or in which a Court of Session or Magistrate of the First Class passes a sentence of fine not exceeding fifty rupees only.

Explanation: There is no appeal from a sentence of imprisonment passed by such Court or Magistrate in default of payment, of fine when no substantive sentence of imprisonment has also been passed.

414. No appeal from certain summary convictions: Notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, there shall be, no appeal by a convicted person-in-any case tried summarily in which a Magistrate empowered to act under Section 260 passes a sentence of fine not exceeding two hundred rupees only.

415. Proviso to Sections 413 and 414: An appeal may be brought against any sentence referred to in Section 413 or Section 414 by which any punishment therein mentioned is combined with any other punishment, but no sentence which would not otherwise be liable to appeal shall be appealable merely on the ground that the person convicted is ordered to find security to keep the peace.

Explanation: A sentence of imprisonment in default of payment of fine is not a sentence by which two or more punishments are combined within the meaning of this section.

415-A. Special right of appeal in certain cases: Notwithstanding anything contained in this Chapter, when more persons than one are convicted in one that, and an appealable, judgment or order has been passed in respect of any of such persons,, all or any of the persons convicted at such trial shall have a right of appeal-

416. [Rep. by Act, XII of 1923, S.26]

417. Appeal in case of acquittal: (1) Subject to the provisions of sub-section (4); the Provincial Government may in any case, direct the Public Prosecutor to present an appeal to the High Court from an original or appellate order of acquittal passed by any Court other than a High Court.

(2) If such an order of acquittal is passed in any case instituted upon complaint and the High Court, on an application made to it by the complainant in this behalf grants special leave to appeal from the order of acquittal, the complainant may present such an appeal to the High Court.

(2-A) A person aggrieved by the order of acquittal passed by any Court-. -other than a High Court, may, within thirty days, file an appeal against such order.

(3) No application under sub-section (2) for the grant of special leave to appeal from an order of acquittal shall be entertained by the High Court after the expiry of sixty days from: the date of that order,

(4) If, in any case, the application under sub-section (2) for the grant of special leave to appeal from an order of acquittal is refused no appeal from that order of acquittal shall lie under sub-section (1).

418. Appeal on what matters admissible: (1) An appeal may lie on a matter of fact as well as matter of law.

(2) [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.]

Explanation : The alleged severity of a sentence shall for the purpose of this section, be deemed to be a matter of law.

419. Petition of appeal: Every appeal shall be made in the form of petition in writing presented by the appellant or his pleader, and every such petition shall (unless the Court to which it is presented otherwise directs) be accompanied by a copy of the judgment or order appealed against.

420. Procedure when appellant in jail: If the appellant is in jail, he may present his petition of appeal and the copies accompanying the same to the officer incharge of the jail, who shall thereupon forward such petition and copies to the proper Appellate Court.

421. Summary dismissal of appeal: (1) On receiving the petition and copy under Section 419 or Section 420, the Appellate Court shall peruse the same, and if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, it may dismiss the appeal summarily :

Provided that no appeal presented under Section 419 shall be dismissed unless the appellant or his pleader has had a reasonable opportunity of being heard in support of the same.

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

422. Notice of appeal: If the Appellate Court does not dismiss the appeal summarily, it shall cause notice to be given to the appellant or his pleader, and to such officer as the Provincial Government may appoint in this behalf of the time and place at which such appeal will be heard, and shall, on the application of such officer, furnish him with a copy of the grounds of appeal;

and, in cases of appeals under Section 411-A, sub-section (2) or Section 417, the Appellate Court shall cause a like notice to be given to the accused

423. Powers of Appellate Court in disposing of appeal: (1) The Appellate Court shall then send for the record, of the case, if, such record is not already, in Court. After perusing such record, and hearing the appellant or his pleader, if he appears and the Public Prosecutor, if he appears, and in case of an appeal under Section 411-A, sub-section (2) or Section 417, the accused, if he appears, the Court may, if it considers that there is no sufficient ground for interfering, dismiss the appeal, or may--

(a) in an appeal from an order of acquittal, reverse such order and direct that further inquiry be made, or that the accused be tried or sent for trial to the Court of Session or High Court as the case may be, or find him guilty and pass sentence on him according to law;

(b) in an appeal from a conviction, (1) reverse the finding and sentence, and acquit or discharge the accused, or order him to be tried by a Court of competent jurisdiction subordinate to such Appellate Court of i7[sent for trial, or (2) after the finding, maintaining the sentence, or, with or without altering the finding, reduce the sentence, or (3) with or without such reduction and with or without altering the finding after the nature of the sentence, but subject to the provisions of Section 106, sub-section (3), not so as to enhance the same;

(c) in an appeal from any other order, alter or reverse such order;

(d) make any amendment ;or any consequential or incidental order that may be just or proper.

(2) [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972.]

424. Judgments of subordinate Appellate Courts: The rules contained In Chapter XXVI as to the Judgment of a Criminal Court of original jurisdiction shall apply, so far as may be practicable, teethe judgment of any Appellate Court other than a High Court :

Provided that, unless, the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused shall not be brought up, or required to attendee hear judgment delivered.

425. Order by High Court on appeal to be certified to lower Court: (1) Whenever a case is decided on appeal by the High Court under this Chapter, it shall certify its judgment or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order appealed against was recorded or passed. If the finding, sentence-or order was recorded or passed by a Magistrate other than the District Magistrate, the certificate shall be sent through the District Magistrate.

(2) The Court to which the High Court certifies its judgment or order shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the judgment or .order of the High Court; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

426. Suspension of sentence pending appeals--Release of appellant on bail: (1) Pending any appeal by a convicted person, the Appellate Court may, for reasons to be recorded by It in writing, order, that the execution of the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, also, if he is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond.

(1-A) [Omitted by Ordinance, LIV of 2001.]

(2) The power, conferred by this section on an Appellate Court may be exercised also by the High Court in the case of any appeal by ,a convicted person to a Court subordinate thereto.

(2-A) Subject to the provisions of Section 382-A when any person other, than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is sentenced to imprisonment by a Court, and an appeal lies from that sentence, the Court may, if the convicted person satisfies the Court that he intends to present

an appeal order that he be released on bail, for a period sufficient in the Opinion of the Court to enable him to present the appeal and obtain the orders of the Appellate Court under sub-section (1) and the sentence of imprisonment shall, so long as he is so released on bail, be deemed to be suspended.

(2-B) Where a High Court is satisfied that a convicted person has been granted special leave to appeal to the Supreme Court against any sentence which it has imposed or maintained, it may, if it so thinks fit order that pending the appeal the sentence or order appealed against be suspended and, also, if the said person is in confinement, that he be released on bail.

(3) When the appellant is ultimately sentenced to imprisonment, or imprisonment for life the time during which he is so released shall be excluded in computing the term for which he is so sentenced.

427. Arrest of accused in appeal from acquittal: When appeal is presented under Section 411-A, sub-section (2), or Section 417, the High Court may issue a warrant directing that the accused be arrested and brought before it or any subordinate Court, and the Court, before which he is brought may commit him to prison pending the disposal of the appeal, or admit him to bail.

428. Appellate Court may take further evidence or direct it to be taken : In dealing with any appeal under this Chapter, the Appellate Court, if it thinks additional evidence to be necessary, shall record its reasons, and may either take such evidence itself, or direct it to be taken by a Magistrate, or when the Appellate Court is a High Court, by a Court of Session or a Magistrate.

(2) Where the additional evidence is taken by the Court of Session or the Magistrate, it or he shall certify such evidence to the Appellate Court, and Such Court shall thereupon proceed to dispose of the appeal.

(3) Unless the Appellate Court otherwise directs, the accused or his pleader shall be present when the additional evidence is taken.

20. Sub-sec. (2-B) inst. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Second Amendment) Act, 4 of 1946, S. 2.

(4) The taking of evidence under this section shall be subject to the provisions of Chapter XXV, as if it were an inquiry.

429. Procedure where Judges of Court of Appeal are equally divided : When the Judges composing the Court of Appeal are equally divided in opinion, the case, with their opinions thereon, shall be laid before another Judge of the same Court and such Judge, after such hearing (if any) as he thinks fit, shall deliver his opinion, and the judgment or order shall follow such opinion.

430. Finality of orders on appeal: Judgments and orders passed by an Appellate Court upon appeal shall be final, except in the cases -provided for in Section 417 and Chapter XXXII.

431. Abatement of appeals: Every appeal under Section 411-A, sub-section (2), or Section 417 shall finally abate on the death of the accused, and every other appeal under this Chapter except an appeal from a sentence of fine shall finally abate on the death of the appellant

CHAPTER XXXII

OF REFERENCE AND REVISION

432-433. [Omitted by AO.1949, Sch.]

434. [Omitted by Act, XXVI of 1943, S. 6.]

435. Power to call for records of inferior Courts: (1) The High Court or any Sessions Judge may call for an examine the record of any proceeding before any inferior Criminal Court situate within the local limits of its or his jurisdiction for the purpose of satisfying, itself or himself as to the correctness, legality or propriety of any finding, sentence or order recorded or passed, and as to the regularity of any proceedings of such inferior Court and may, when calling for such record, direct that the execution of any sentence be suspended and, if the accused is in confinement, that he be released on bail or on his own bond pending the examination of the record.

Explanation: All Magistrates shall be deemed to be inferior to the Sessions Judge for the purposes of this sub-section.

(2) [Omitted by Item No. 150 (ii) of Punjab Notification No: SO (J-II) 1-8-/75 (P-V). dated 21-3-1996 for Punjab and by same Item No. of Islamabad Notification No. S.'R.O. 255 (I) 96, dated 8-4-1996 for Islamabad only.]

(3) [Rep. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1923^(Vfffof1923);S. 116.]

(4) [Omitted by Item. No. 150(ii) of Punjab Notification No. SO(J-II) 1-8/75 (P-V), dated 21-3-1996 for Punjab and by same Item No. of Islamabad Notification No. S.R^O. 255(f)/96, dated 8-4-1996 for Islamabad only.]

436. Power to order further inquiry: On examination any record under Section-435 or otherwise (a) the High Court may direct the Sessions Judge to require *[any]* Magistrate

subordinate to him to make, and the Sessions Judge himself may direct any Judicial Magistrate subordinate to him to make, further inquiry into any complaint which has been dismissed under Section 203 or sub-section (3) of Section 204, or into the case of any person accused of an offence who, has been discharged ;

(6) the High Court or the Sessions, Judge may direct [*any Magistrate*] to make further Inquiry into any proceedings to, which an order of discharge or release has been made under Section 119:

Provided that no Court shall make any direction under this section for enquiry into the case of a person Who has been released or discharged under Section 119 unless such person has had an opportunity of showing cause why such direction should not be made.]

Subs. by Ordinance. XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

437. [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972, Sch. 152.]

438. [Omitted by Item No. 752-B of Punjab Notification No. SO(J-II) 1-8/75 P-V dated 21-3-1996 for Punjab and by same Item No. of Islamabad Notification No.S.R.O. 255(I)/96, dated, 8-4-1996 for Islamabad only.]

439. High Court's powers Of revision: (1) In the case of any proceeding the record of which has been called for by itself or which otherwise comes to its knowledge, the High Court, may, in its discretion,, exercise any of the powers Conferred on a Court of Appeal by Sections 423, 426, 427 and 428 or on a Court by Section 338, and may enhance the sentence and, when the Judges Composing the Court of Revision are equally divided in opinion, the case shall be disposed of in manner provided by Section 4.29.

(2) No order under this section, shall be made to the prejudice of the accused unless he has had an opportunity of being heard either personally or by pleader in his own defence.

(3) Where the sentence dealt with under this section has been passed by a Magistrate the Court shall not inflict a greater punishment for the offence which, in the opinion of such Court, the accused has committed, than might have been inflicted for such offence by a Magistrate of the First Class.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be, deemed to authorize a High Court—

(a) To convert a finding of acquittal into one of conviction; or

(b) to entertain any proceedings in revision, with respect to an order made .by the Sessions Judge under Section

(5) Where under this Code an appeal lies and no appeal is brought, no proceedings by way of revision shall be entertained at the instance of the party who could have appealed.

(6) Notwithstanding anything contained in this section, any convicted person to whom an opportunity has been given under sub-section (2) of showing cause why his sentence should not be enhanced shall, in showing cause, be entitled at so to show cause against his conviction.

439-A. Sessions Judge's powers of revision: (1) In the case of any proceedings before a Magistrate the record of which has been called for by the Sessions Judge or which otherwise comes to his knowledge; the Sessions, Judge may exercise any of the powers conferred on the High Court by Section 439:

(2) An Additional Sessions Judge shall have and may exercise all the powers of a Sessions Judge under, this Chapter in respect of any case which may be transferred to him under any general or special order of the Sessions Judge.

440. Option with Court to hear parties : No party has any right to be heard either personally or by pleader before any Court when exercising its powers of revision :

Provided that the Court may, if it thinks fit, when exercising such powers, hear any party either personally or by pleader, and that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect Section 439, sub-section (2).

441. [Omitted by A.O., 1949, Sch.]

442. High Court's order to be certified to lower Court or Magistrate: When a case is revised under this Chapter by the High Court, it shall, in manner hereinbefore provided by Section 425, certify its decision or order to the Court by which the finding, sentence or order revised was recorded or passed, and the Court or Magistrate to which the decision or order is so certified shall thereupon make such orders as are conformable to the decision so certified; and, if necessary, the record shall be amended in accordance therewith.

PART VIII SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS

CHAPTER XXXIII

443 to 463. [Omitted by the Criminal Law (Execution of Discriminatory Privileges) Act, 1949, II of 1950, Schedule.]

CHAPTER XXXIV

LUNATICS

464. Procedure in case of accused being lunatic: (1) When a Magistrate holding an inquiry or a trial has reason to believe that the accused is of unsound mind and

consequently incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate shall inquire into the fact of such unsoundness, and shall cause such person to be examined by the Civil Surgeon of the district or such other medical officer as the Provincial Government directs, and thereupon shall examine such surgeon or other officer as a witness, and shall reduce the examination to writing.

(1-A) Pending such examination and inquiry, the Magistrate may deal with the-accused in accordance with the provisions of Section 466.

(2) If such Magistrate is of opinion that the accused is of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, he shall record a finding to that effect and, shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

465. Procedure in case of person sent for trial before Court of Session or High Court being lunatic: (1) If any person before a Court of Session or a High Court appears to the Court at his trial to be of unsound mind and consequently incapable of making his defence, the Court shall, in the first instance, try the fact of such unsoundness and incapacity, and if the Court is satisfied of the fact, it shall record a finding to that effect and shall postpone further proceedings in the case.

(2) The trial of the fact of the unsoundness of mind and incapacity of the accused shall be deemed to be part of his trial before the Court.

466. Release of lunatic pending investigation or trial: (1) Whenever an accused person is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, whether the case is one in which bail may be taken or not, may release him on sufficient security being given that he- shall be properly taken care of and shall be prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and for his appearance when required before the Magistrate or Court or such officer as the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf.

(2) Custody, of lunatic: If the case is one in which, in the opinion of the Magistrate or Court, bail should not be taken, or if sufficient security is not given, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, shall, order the accused to be detained in safe custody in such place and manner as he or it may think fit, and shall report the action taken to the provincial Government:

Provided that no order for the detention of the accused in a lunatic asylum shall be made otherwise than in accordance with such rules as the Provincial Government may have made under the Lunacy Act, 1912.

467. Resumption of inquiry or trial: (1) Whenever an inquiry or a trial is postponed under Section 464, or Section 465, the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, may at any time resume the inquiry or trial, and require the accused to appear or be brought before Such Magistrate or Court.

(2) When the accused has been released under Section 466 and, the sureties for his appearance produce him to the officer whom the Magistrate or Court appoints in this behalf, the certificate of such officer that the accused is capable of making his defence shall be receivable in evidence.

468, Procedure on accused appearing before Magistrate or Court: (1) if, when the accused appears or is again brought before the Magistrate or the Court, as the case may be, the Magistrate or Court, considers him capable of making his defence, the inquiry or trial shall proceed,

(2) If the Magistrate or Court considers the accused to be still incapable of making his defence, the Magistrate or Court shall again act according to the provisions of Section 464 or Section 465, as the case may be, and if the accused is found to be of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence, shall deal with such accused in accordance with the provisions of Section 466.

469. When accused appears to have, been insane: When the accused appears to be of sound mind at the time of Inquiry or trial, and the Magistrate or Court is satisfied from the evidence given before him that there is reason to believe that the accused committed an act which if he had been of sound mind, would have been an offence, and that he was, at the time when the act was committed, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the fact or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the Magistrate or Court shall proceed with the case.

470. Judgment of acquittal on ground of lunacy: Whenever any person is acquitted upon the ground that, at the time at which he is alleged to have committed an offence he was, by reason of unsoundness of mind, incapable of knowing the nature of the act alleged as constituting the offence, or that it was wrong or contrary to law, the finding shall state specifically whether he committed the act or not.

471 Person acquitted on such ground to be detained in safe custody: (1) Whenever the finding states that the accused person committed the act alleged, the Magistrate or Court before whom, or which the trial has been held, shall, if such act would but for the incapacity, found, have constituted an offence, order such person to be detained in safe Custody in such place and manner as the Magistrate or Court thinks fit, and shall report the action taken to the Provincial Government:

Provided that no order for the detention of the accused in a lunatic asylum shall be made otherwise than in accordance with such rules as the Provincial Government may have made under the Lunacy Act, 1912.

(2) Power of Provincial Government to relieve Inspector-General of certain functions: The Provincial Government may empower the officer incharge of the jail in which a person is confined under the provisions of Section 466 or this section, to discharge all or any of the functions of the inspector General of Prisons under Section 473 or Section

474.

472. [Rep. by the Lunacy Act, 1912 IV of 1912), S, 101 and Schedule II.]

473. Procedure where lunatic prisoner is reported capable of making his defence : If such person is detained under the provisions of Section 466, and in the case of a person detained in a jail, the Inspector-General of Prisons, or, in the case of a person detained in a lunatic asylum, the visitors of such asylum or any two of them shall certify, that, in his or their opinion, such person is capable of making his defence, he shall be taken before the Magistrate or Court, as the case may be, at such time, as the Magistrate or Court, appoints, and the Magistrate or Court shall deal with such person under the provisions of Section 468, and the certificate of such Inspector-General or visitors as aforesaid shall be receivable as evidence.

474. Procedure where lunatic detained under Section 466 or 471 is declared fit to be released: (1) If such person is detained under the provisions of Section 466 or Section 471, and such Inspector-General or visitors shall certify that in his or their judgment, he may be released without danger or his doing injury to himself or to any other person, the Provincial Government may thereupon order him to be released or to be detained in custody, or to be transferred to a public lunatic asylum; if he has not been already sent to such an asylum; and, in case it orders him to be transferred to an asylum, may appoint a Commission, consisting of a Judicial and two medical officers.

(2) Such Commission shall make formal inquiry into the state of mind of such person, taking such evidence as is necessary, and shall report to the Provincial Government, which may order his release or detention as it thinks fit.

475. Delivery of lunatic to care of relative or friend : (1) Whenever any relative or friend of any person, detained under the provisions of Section 466 or Section 471 desires that he shall be delivered to his care and custody, the Provincial Government may, upon the application of such relative or friend and on his giving security to the satisfaction of such Provincial Government that the person delivered shall--

(a) be properly taken care of and prevented from doing injury to himself or to any other person, and

(b). be produced for the inspection of such officer, and at such times and places, as the Provincial Government may direct, and

(c) in the case of a person detained under Section 466, be produced when required before such Magistrate or Court,.

order such person to be delivered to such relative or friend.

(2) If the person so delivered is accused of any offence the trial of which has been postponed by reason of his being of unsound mind and incapable of making his defence,

and the Inspecting Officer referred to in sub-section (1), clause (b) certifies at anytime to the Magistrate or Court that such person is capable of making his defence, such Magistrate or Court shall call upon the relative or friend to whom such accused was delivered to produce him before the Magistrate or Court; and, upon such production, the Magistrate or Court shall proceed in accordance with the provisions of Section 468, and the certificate of the inspecting officer shall be receivable as evidence.

CHAPTER XXXV

PROCEEDINGS IN CASE OF CERTAIN OFFENCES AFFECTING THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

476. Procedure in cases mentioned in Section 195: When any offence referred to in Section 195, sub-section (1), clause (b) or clause (c), has been committed in or in relation to a proceeding in any Civil, Revenue or Criminal Court, the Court may take cognizance of the offence and try the same in accordance with the procedure prescribed for summary trials in Chapter XXII.

(2) When in any case tried under sub-section (1) the Court finds the offender guilty, it may, notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (2) of Section 262-

(a) pass any sentence on the offender authorised by law for such offence, except sentence of death, or imprisonment for life, or imprisonment exceeding five years, if such Court be a High Court, a Court of Session, a District Court or any Court exercising the power of a Court of Session or a District Court;

(b) sentence the offender to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or to pay a fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or both, if such Court be a Court of a Magistrate of the First Class, a Civil Court other than a High Court, a District Court or a Court exercising the powers of a District Court, or a Revenue Court no inferior to Court of Collector.

(c) sentence the offender to simple imprisonment for a term not exceeding one month, or to pay a fine not exceeding fifty rupees, or both, if such Court be a Criminal Court or a Revenue Court other than a Court referred to in clause (a) or clause (b).

(3) The powers conferred on Civil, Revenue and Criminal Courts under this section may be exercised in respect of any offence referred to in sub-section (1) and alleged to have been committed in relation to any proceeding in such Court by the Court to which such former Court is subordinate within the meaning of sub-section (3) of Section 119.

(4) Any person sentenced by any Court under this section may, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained; appeal-

(a) in the case of a sentence by the, High Court, to the Supreme Court.

(b) in the case of a, sentence by a Court of Session, or District Courts of a Court, exercising the powers of a Court of Session-or a District Court, to the High Court; and

(c) in any other case, to the Sessions Judge.

(5) The provisions of Chapter XXXI shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under this section and the Appellate Court may alter the finding or reduce or enhance the sentence appealed against.

476-A. Forwarding of cases for trial by Courts having jurisdiction: (1) If the Court in any case considers that the person accused of any of the offences referred to in Section 476, sub-section (1), and committed in, or in relation to, any proceedings before it, should not be tried under that section, such Court may, after recording the facts constituting the Offence and the statement of the accused person, as hereinbefore provided, forward the case to a Court having jurisdiction to try the case, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Court, or if sufficient security is not given, shall forward such person in custody to such Court.

(2) The Court to which a case is forwarded under this section shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused person in the manner hereinbefore provided.

476-B. [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

477. [Rep. by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 1923, XVIII of 1923, S. 129

478-479. [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII Of 1972].

480. Procedure in certain cases of contempt: (1) When any such offence as is described in Section 175, Section 178, Section 179, Section 180 or Section 228 of the Pakistan Penal Code is committed in the view or presence of any Civil Criminal or Revenue Court, the Court may cause the offender to be detained in custody and at any time before the rising of the Court on the same day may, if it thinks fit, take cognizance of the offence and sentence the offender to fine not exceeding two hundred rupees; and, in default of payment to simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, unless such fine be sooner paid.

(2) [Omitted by Act, II of 1950, Sch.]

481. Record in such cases: (1) In every such case the Court shall record the facts constituting the offence, with the statement (if any) made by the offender, as well as the finding and sentence.

(2) If the offence is under Section 228 of the Pakistan Penal, Code the record shall show the nature and stage of the judicial proceeding in which the Court interrupted or insulted was sitting, and the nature of the interruption or insult.

482. Procedure where Court considers that case should not be dealt with under Section 480: (1) If the Court in any case considers that a person accused of any of the offences referred to in Section 480 and committed in its view or presence should be imprisoned otherwise than in default of payment of fine, or that a fine exceeding two hundred rupees should be imposed upon him, or such Court is for any other reason of opinion that the case should not be disposed of under Section 480, such Court, after recording the facts constituting the offence and the statement of the accused as hereinbefore provided, may forward the case to a Magistrate having jurisdiction to try the same, and may require security to be given for the appearance of such accused person before such Magistrate, or if sufficient security is not given, shall forward such person in custody to such Magistrate.

(2) The Magistrate, to whom any case is forwarded under this section, shall proceed to hear the complaint against the accused person in manner hereinbefore provided.

483. When Registrar or Sub-Registrar to be deemed a Civil Court within Sections 480 and 482: When the Provincial Government so directs, any Registrar or any Sub-Registrar appointed under the [Registration Act, 1908] shall be deemed to be a Civil Court within the meaning of Sections 480 and 482.

484. Discharge of offender on submission of apology : When any Court has under Section 480 or Section 482 adjudged an offender to punishment or forwarded him to a Magistrate for trial for refusing or omitting to do anything which he -was lawfully required to do or for any intentional insult or interruption, the Court may in its discretion, discharge the offender or remit the punishment on his submission to the order or requisition of such Court, or of apology being made to its satisfaction.

485. Imprisonment or committal of person refusing to answer or produce document: If any witness or person called to produce a document or thing before a Criminal Court refuses to answer such questions as are put to him or to produce any document or thing in his possession or power which the Court requires him to produce, and does not offer any reasonable excuse for such refusal, such Court may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, sentence him to simple imprisonment, or by warrant under the hand of the Presiding Magistrate or Judge commit him to the custody of an officer of the Court for any term not exceeding seven days, unless in the meantime such person consents to be examined and to answer, or to produce the document, or thing. In the event of his persisting in his refusal, he may be dealt with according to the provisions of Section 480 or Section 482, and in the case of a High Court, shall be deemed guilty of a contempt;

486. Appeals from convictions in contempt cases: (1) Any person sentenced by any Court under Section 480 or Section 485 may; notwithstanding anything hereinbefore

contained, appeal to the Court to which decrees or orders made in such Court are ordinarily appealable.

(2) The provisions of Chapter XXXI shall, so far as they are applicable, apply to appeals under this, section, and the Appellate Court may; alter or reverse the finding, or reverse the sentence appealed against .

(3) [Omitted by AO Sch.]--

An appeal from such conviction by a Court of Small Causes shall lie to the Court of Session for the session division within which such Court is situate.

(4) An appeal from such conviction by any officer as Registrar or sub-registrar appointed as aforesaid may, when such officer is also Judge of a civil Court be made to the Court to which. It would be under the preceding portion of this section, be made if such conviction were a decree by such officer in his capacity as such Judge, and in other causes may be made to the District Judge.

487. Certain Judges and Magistrates not to try offences referred to in Section 195 when committed before themselves: (1) Except as provided¹ in Sections 476¹, 480 and 485 no Judge of .a Criminal Court or Magistrate, other than a Judge of a High Court, shall try any person for any offence referred to in Section 195, when such offence is committed before himself or in contempt of his authority, or is brought under his notice, as such Judge or Magistrate in the course of a judicial proceeding.

(2) [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance XII of 1972]

CHAPTER XXXVI

[SECTIONS 488 TO 490]: [Omitted by Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Ordinance, XXVII of 1981.]

CHAPTER XXXVII

DIRECTIONS OF THE NATURE OF A HABEAS CORPUS

491. Power to issue directions of the nature of a habeas corpus : (1) Any High Court may, whenever it thinks fit, direct--

(a) that a person within the limits of its appellate criminal jurisdiction be brought up before the Court to be dealt with according to law;

(b) that a person illegally or improperly detained in public or private custody within such limits be set at liberty ;

(c) that a prisoner detained in any Jail situated within such limits be brought before the Court to be there examined as a witness in any matter pending or to be inquired into in such Court;

(d) that a prisoner detained as aforesaid be brought before a Court-martial or any Commissioners for trial or to be examined touching any matter pending before such Court-martial or Commissioners respectively ;

(e) that a prisoner within such limits be removed from one custody to another for the purpose of trial; and

(f) that the body of a defendant within such limits be brought in on the Sheriff's return of Capi Corpus to a writ of attachment.

(2) The High Court may, from time to time, frame rules to regulate the procedure in cases under this section.

(3) Nothing in this section applies to persons detained under any law providing for preventive detention.

491-A. Powers of High Court outside the limits of appellate jurisdiction; [Omitted by the Criminal Law (Extinction of Discriminatory Privileges) Act, 1949 (If of 1950), Schedule.]

PART IX

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS CHAPTER XXXVIII

OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

492. Power to appoint Public Prosecutors: (1) The Provincial Government, may appoint, generally, or in any case, or for; any. specified class of cases, in any local area, one or more officers to be called Public Prosecutors.

(2) [*Officer-in-charge of prosecution in the district*] may, in the absence of the Public Prosecutor, or where no Public Prosecutor has been appointed, appoint any other person, not being an officer of police below such rank as the Provincial Government may prescribe in this behalf to be Public Prosecutor for the purpose of any case.

Subs. by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

493. Public Prosecutor may plead in all Courts in cases under his charge-Pleaders privately instructed to be under his direction: The Public Prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before any Court in which any case of which he has charge is under inquiry, trial or appeal, and if any private person instructs a pleader to

prosecute in any Court any person in any such case, the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution, and the pleader so instructed shall act therein, under his directions.

494. Effect of withdrawal from prosecution : Any Public Prosecutor may, with the consent of the Court, before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person either generally or in respect of any one or more of the offences for which he is tried; and upon such withdrawal,--

(a) if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged in respect of such offence or offences;

(b) if it is made after a charge has been framed, or when under this Code no charge is required, he shall be acquitted in respect of such offence or offences:

495. Permission to conduct prosecution: (1) Any Magistrate inquiring into or trying any case may permit the prosecution to be, conducted by any, person other than an officer of Police below the rank to be prescribed by the Provincial Government in this behalf but no person, other than the Advocate-General, Standing Counsel, Government Solicitor, Public Prosecutor or other officer generally or specialty empowered by the Provincial Government in this behalf, shall be entitled to do so without such permission.

(2) Any such officer shall have the like power of withdrawing from the prosecution as is provided by Section 494, and the provisions of that section, shall apply to any withdrawal by such officer.

(3): Any, person conducting the prosecution may do so personally or by a pleader.

(4) An officer of police shall not be permitted to conduct the prosecution if he has taken any part in the investigation into the offence with respect to which the accused is being prosecuted.

CHAPTER XXXIX

OF BAIL

496. In what cases bail to be taken: When any person other than a person accused of a non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station or appears or is brought, before a Court, and is prepared at any time while in the custody of such officer or at any stage of the proceedings, before such Court to give bail, such person shall be released on bail, Provided that such officer or Court, if he or it thinks fit, may, instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance as; hereinafter provided:

Provided, further that nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the provisions of Section 107, sub-section (4), or Section 117, sub-section (3).

497. When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence: (1) When any person accused of any non-bailable offence is arrested or detained without warrant by an officer in charge of a police station, or appears or is brought before a Court, he may be released on bail but he shall not be so released if there appear reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life or imprisonment for ten years:

Provided that the Court may direct that any person under the age of sixteen years or any woman or any sick or infirm person accused of such an offence be released on bail,

provided further that a person accused of an offence as aforesaid shall not be released on bail unless the prosecution has been given notice to show cause why he should not be so released:

Proviso : [Omitted by the Ordinance, LIV of 2001.]

(2) If it appears to such Officer or Court at any stage of the investigation, inquiry or trial, as the case may be that there are not reasonable grounds, for believing that the accused has committed a non-bailable offence; but that there are sufficient grounds for further inquiry into his guilt, the accused shall, pending such inquiry, be released on bail, or, at the discretion of such officer or Court, on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance as hereinafter provided.

(3) An officer of a Court releasing any person on bail under sub-section, (1) or sub-section (2) shall record in writing his or its reasons for so doing.

(4) If, at any time after the conclusion at the trial of a person accused of a non-bailable offence and before judgment is delivered, the Court is, of opinion that there are reasonable grounds for believing that the accused is not guilty of any such offence, it shall release the accused, if he is in custody on the execution by him of a bond without sureties for his appearance to hear judgment delivered.

(5) A High Court or Court of Session and, in the case of a person released by itself any, other Court may cause any person who has been released under this section to be arrested and may commit him to custody.

498. Power to direct admission to bail or reduction of bail: The amount of every bond executed under this Chapter shall be fixed with due regard to the circumstances of the case, and shall, not be excessive and the High Court or Court of Session may in any case, whether there be an appeal on conviction or riot, direct that any person be admitted to bail, or that the bail required by a police officer or Magistrate be reduced.

498-A. No bail to be granted to a person not in custody, in Court or against whom no case is registered, etc.: Nothing in Section 497, or Section 498 shall be deemed to require or authorise a Court to release on bail, or to direct to be admitted to bail, any person who is not in custody or is not present in Court or against whom no case stands

registered for the time being and an order for the release of a person on bail, or a direction that a person be admitted to bail, shall be effective only in respect of the; case that so stands registered against him and is specified in the order or direction.

499. Bond of accused and sureties : (1) Before any person is released on bail or released on his own bond, a bond for such sum of money as the police officer or Court, as the case may be, thinks sufficient shall be executed by such person, and when he is released on bail, by one or more sufficient sureties conditioned that such person shall attend at the time and place mentioned in the bond, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the police officer or Court, as the case may be.

(2) If the case so requires, the bond shall also bind the person released on bail to appear when called upon at the High Court, Court of Session or other Court to answer the charge.

500. Discharge from custody: (1) As soon as the bond has been executed, the person for whose appearance it has been executed shall be released; and, when he is in jail, the Court admitting him to bail shall issue an order of release to the officer incharge of the jail and such officer on receipt of the order shall release him.

(2) Nothing in this section, Section 496 or Section 497 shall be deemed to require the release of any person liable to be detained for some matter other than that in respect of which the bond was executed.

501. power to order sufficient bait when that first taken is insufficient: If through mistake, fraud or otherwise, insufficient sureties, have been accepted, or if they afterwards become insufficient, the Court may issue a warrant of arrest directing that the person released on bail be brought before it and may order him to find sufficient sureties, and, on his failing so to do, may commit him to jail.

502. Discharge of sureties : (1) All or any sureties for the attendance and appearance of a person released on bail may at and time apply to a Magistrate to discharge the bond, either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants.

(2) On such application being made, the Magistrate shall issue his warrant of arrest directing that the person so released be brought before him.

(3) On the appearance of such person pursuant to the warrant, or on his voluntary surrender, the Magistrate shall direct the, bond to be discharged either wholly or so far as relates to the applicants, and shall call upon such person to find other sufficient sureties, and if he falls to do so, may commit him to custody.

CHAPTER XL

OF COMMISSIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES

503. When attendance of witness may be dispensed with : (1) Whenever, in the course of an inquiry, a trial or any other proceeding under this Code, it appears to a Court of Session or the High Court that the examination of a witness is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Court may dispense with such attendance and may issue a commission to any Magistrate of the First Class, within the local limits of whose jurisdiction, such witness resides, to take the evidence of such witness.

(2) [Omitted by Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Ordinance, XXVII of 1981].

(2-A) When the witness resides- in an area in or in relation to which the President has Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Within the meaning of the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Order, 1949 (G.G.O. No- 5 of 1949), the commission may be issued to such Court or officer in the area as may be recognised by the President by notification in the official Gazette as a Court or officer to which or to whom commissions may be issued under this sub-section and within the local limits of whose jurisdiction the witness resides.

(2-B) When the witness resides in the United Kingdom or any other country of the Commonwealth or in the Union of Burma or any other country in which reciprocal arrangement, in this behalf exists, the commission may be issued to such Court or Judge having authority in this behalf in that country as may be specified by the Federal Government by notification in the Official Gazette.

(3) The Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is issued, shall proceed to the place where the witness is or shall summon the witness before him, and shall take down his evidence in the same manner, and may for this purpose exercise the same powers, as in trials of cases under this code.

(4) Where the commission is issued to such officer as is mentioned in sub-section (2-A), he may, in lieu of proceeding in the manner provided in Sub-section (3), delegate his powers and duties under the commission to any officer subordinate to him whose powers are not less than those of a Magistrate of the First Class in Pakistan.

504.[Omitted by A.Q., 1949, Sch.].

505. Parties may examine witnesses : (1) The parties to any proceeding under this Code in which a commission is issued may, respectively forward any interrogatories in writing which the Magistrate or Court directing the commission may think relevant to the issue and when the commissions is directed to a Magistrate or officer mentioned in Section 503, such Magistrate or the officer to Whom the duty executing such commission has been delegated shall! examine the witness upon such interrogations.

(2) Any such party may appear before such Magistrate or officer by pleader, or if not in custody, in person, and may examine, cross-examine and re-examine (as the case may be) the said witness.

506. Power of Magistrate to apply for issue of commission : Whenever, in the course of an inquiry or a trial or any other proceeding under this Code before any Magistrate it appears that a commission ought to be issued for the examination of a witness whose evidence is necessary for the ends of justice, and that the attendance of such witness cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expense or inconvenience which under the circumstances of the case, would be unreasonable, such Magistrate, shall apply to the Sessions Judge or the District Magistrate stating the reasons for the application and the Sessions Judge may either issue a commission in the manner hereinbefore provided or reject the application.

507. Return of commission: (1) After any commission issued under Section 503, or Section 506 has been duly executed, it shall be returned, together with the deposition of the witness examined there under, to the Court out of which it issued; and the commission; the return thereto and the deposition shall be open at all, reasonable times, to inspection of the parties, and may, subject to all just exceptions, be read in evidence in the case by either party, and shall form part of the record.

(2) Any deposition so taken, if it satisfies the conditions prescribed by Article 47 of Qanun-i-Shahadat, 1984, may also be received in evidence at any subsequent stage of the case before another Court.

508. Adjournment of inquiry or trial : In every case in which a commission is issued under Section-503 or Section 506, the inquiry, trial or other proceeding may be adjourned for a specified time reasonable sufficient for the execution and return of the commission.

508-A. Application of this Chapter to commissions issued in Burma : The provisions of sub-section (3) of Section 503, and so much of Sections 505 and 507 as relate to the execution of commission and its return by the Magistrate or officer to whom the commission is directed shall apply in respect of commissions issued by any Court or Judge having authority in this behalf in the United Kingdom or in any other country of the Commonwealth or in the Union of Burma or any other country in which reciprocal arrangement in this behalf exists under the law in force in that country relating to commissions for the examination of witnesses, as they apply to commissions issued under Section 503 or Section 506.

CHAPTER XLI

SPECIAL RULES OF EVIDENCE

509. Deposition of medical witness : (1) The deposition of a Civil Surgeon or other medical witness, taken and attested by a Magistrate in the presence of the accused, or taken on commission under Chapter XL, may be given in evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code, although the deponent is not called as a witness-

(2) Power to summon medical witness : The Court may, if it thinks fit, summon and examine such deponent as to the subject matter of his deposition.

510. Report of Chemical Examiner, Serologist: Any document purporting to be a report, under the hand of any Chemical Examiner or Assistant Chemical Examiner to Government or of the Chief Chemist of the Pakistan Security Printing Corporation Limited or any Serologist, fingerprint expert or fire-arm expert appointed by Government upon any matter or thing duty submitted to him for examination or analysts and report in the course of any proceeding under this Code, may, without calling him as a witness, be used as evidence in any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code:

Provided that the Court may, if it considers necessary in the interest of justice, summon and examine the person by whom such report has been made.

511. Previous conviction or acquittal how proved : In any inquiry, trial or other proceeding wider this Code, a previous conviction or acquittal may be proved, in addition to any other mode provided by any law for the time being in force-

(a) by an extract certified under the hand of the officer having the custody of the records of the Court in which such conviction or acquittal was had to be a copy of the sentence or the order.

(b) In case of a conviction, either by a certificate signed by the officer incharge of the jail in which the punishment or any part thereof was inflicted, or by production of the warrant of commitment under which the punishment was suffered, together with in each of such cases, evidence as to the identity of the accused person with the person so convicted or acquitted.

512. Record of evidence in absence of accused: (1) if it is proved that an accused person has absconded, and that there is no immediate prospect of arresting him, the Court competent to try of send for trial to the Court of Session or High Court such person for the offence complained of may, in his absence, examine the witnesses (if any) produced on behalf of the prosecution and record their depositions. Any such deposition may, on the arrest of such person, be given in evidence against him on the inquiry into, or trial for the offence with which he is charged if the deponent is dead or incapable of, giving evidence or his attendance cannot be procured without an amount of delay, expanse or inconvenience which, under the circumstance's of the case, would be unreasonable,

(2) Record of evidence when offender unknown : if it appears that an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life has been committed by some person or persons unknown, the High Court may direct that any Magistrate of the First Class shall hold an inquiry and examine any witnesses who can give evidence concerning the offence.

Any depositions so taken may be given in evidence against any person who is subsequently accused of the offence, if the deponent is dead or -incapable of giving evidence or beyond the limits of Pakistan.

CHAPTER XLII

PROVISIONS AS TO BONDS

513. Deposit instead of recognizance : When any person is required by any Court or officer to execute a bond, with or without sureties, such Court or officer may, except in the case of a bond for good behaviour, permit him to deposit a sum of money or Government promissory-notes to such amount as the Court or officer may fix in lieu of executing such bond.

514. Procedure on forfeiture of bond : (1) Whenever it is proved to the satisfaction- of the Court by which a bond under this Code has been taken, or of the Court of a Magistrate of the First Class, or, when the bond is for appearance before a Court, to the satisfaction of such Court, that such bond has been forfeited, the Court shall record the grounds of such proof, and may call upon any person bound by such bond to pay the penalty thereof, or to show cause why it should not be paid.

(2) If sufficient cause is not shown and the penalty is not paid, the Court may proceed to recover the same by issuing a warrant for the attachment and, sale of the movable property belonging to such person or his estate if he be dead.

(3) Such warrant may be executed within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, which issued it; and it shall authorise the attachment, and sale of any movable property belonging to such person without such limits, when endorsed by the *[District Officer Revenue]* within the local limits of whose jurisdiction such property is found.

(4) If such penalty is not paid and cannot be recovered by such attachment and sale, the person so bound shall be liable, by order of the Court which issued the, Warrant, to imprisonment in the civil jail for a term which may extend to six months.

(5) The Court may; at its discretion remit any portion of the penalty mentioned and enforce payment in part only.

(6) Where a surety to a bond dies before the bond is forfeited, his estate shall be discharged, from all liability in respect of the bond.

(7) When any person who has furnished security under section 107 or section 108 is convicted of an offence the commission of which constitutes a breach of the condition of his bond, or of a bond executed in lieu of his bond under Section 514-B, a certified copy of the judgment of the Court by which he was convicted of such offence may be used as evidence in proceedings under this section against his surety or sureties, and, if such

certified copy is so used, the Court shall presume that such offence was committed by him unless the contrary is proved.

Subs. by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

514-A. Procedure in case of insolvency or death of surety or when a bond is forfeited : When any surety to a bond under this Code become insolvent or dies, or when any bond is forfeited under the provisions of Section 514 the Court by whose order such bond was taken or Magistrate of the First Class, may order the person from whom such security was demanded to furnish fresh security in accordance with the directions of the original order, and, if such security, is not furnished, such Court or Magistrate may proceed as if there had been a default in complying with such original order.

514-B. Bond required from a minor: When the person required by any Court or Officer to execute a bond is a minor, such Court or officer may accept, in lieu thereof, a bond executed by a surety or sureties only.

[515. Appeal from and revision of, orders under Section 514 : All orders passed by any Magistrate under Section 514 shall be appealable to the Sessions Judge or, if no appeal is preferred against any such order, may be revised by the Sessions Judge].

Subs. by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

516. Power to direct levy of amount due on certain recognizance : The High-Court or Court of Session may direct any Magistrate to levy the amount due on a bond to appear and attend at such High Court or Court of Session.

CHAPTER XLIII

OF THE DISPOSAL OF PROPERTY

516-A. Order for custody and disposal of property pending trial in certain cases : When any property regarding which any offence appears to have been committed or which appears to have been used for the commission of any offence, is produced before any Criminal Court during any inquiry or trial, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the proper custody of such property pending the conclusion of the inquiry or trial, and, if the property is subject to speedy or natural decay, may, after recording such evidence as it thinks necessary, order it to be sold or otherwise disposed of.

provided that, if the property consists of explosives substance, the Court shall not order it to be sold or handed over to any person other than a Government Department or office dealing with, or to an authorised dealer in such substances:

Provided further that if the property is a dangerous drug, intoxicant, intoxicating liquor or any other narcotic substance seized or taken into custody under the Dangerous Drugs Act, 1930 (II of 1930), the Customs Act, 1969 (IV of 1969), the Prohibition (Enforcement of Hadd) Order, 1979 (P.O. 4 of 1979), or any other law for the time being in force, the Court

may, either on an application or of its own motion and under its supervision and control, obtain and prepare such number of samples of the property as it may deem fit for safe custody and production before it or any other Court and cause destruction of the remaining portion of the property under a certificate issued by it in that Behalf:

Provided also that such samples shall be deemed to be Whole of the property in an inquiry or proceeding in relation to such offence before any authority or Court.

517. Order for disposal of property regarding which offence committed : (1) When an inquiry or a trial in any Criminal Court is concluded, the Court may make such order as it thinks fit for the disposal by destruction, confiscation, or delivery to any person claiming to be entitled to possession thereof or otherwise of any property or document produced before it or in its custody or regarding whiter any offence appear to have been committed or which has been used for the commission of any offence.

(2) When a High Court or Court of Sessions makes such order and cannot through its own officers conveniently deliver the property to the person entitled thereto, such Court may direct that the order be carried into effect by the *[District Officer (Revenue)]*

(3) When an order is made under this section such order shall not, except where the property is livestock or subject to speedy and natural decay, and save as provided by sub-section (4), be carried out for one month, or, when an appeal is presented, until such appeal has been disposed of.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit any Court from delivering any property under the provisions of sub-section (1) to any person claiming to be entitled to the possession thereof, on his executing a bond with or without sureties to the satisfaction of the Court; engaging to restore such property to the Court if the order made under this section is modified or set aside on appeal.

Explanation : In this section the term "property" includes in the case of property regarding which an offence appear to have been committed, not only such property as has been originally in the possession or under the control of any party, but also any property into or for which the same may have been converted or exchanged, and anything acquired by such conversion or exchange, whether immediately or otherwise.

Subs. by the Ordinance. XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001;

518. Order may take form of reference in lieu of itself passing an order under Section 517: The Court may direct the property to be delivered to *[a Magistrate of the First Class]* who shall in such cases deal with it as if it had been seized by the police and the Seizure had been reported to him in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

Subs. by the Ordinance. XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001;

519. Payment to innocent purchaser or money found on accused : When any person is convicted of any offence which includes, or amounts to, theft or receiving stolen

property, and it is proved that any other person has bought the stolen property from him without knowing, or having reason to believe, that the same was stolen, and that any money has on his arrest been taken out of the possession of the convicted person, the Court may, on the application of such purchaser and on the restitution of the stolen property to the person entitled to the possession thereof order that out of such money a sum not exceeding the price paid by such purchaser be delivered to him.

520. Stay of Order under Section 517,518 or 519: Any Court of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision may direct any order under Section 517, Section 518, or Section 519, passed by a Court subordinate thereto, to be stayed pending consideration by the former Court, and may modify, alter or annul such order and make any further orders that may be just.

521. Destruction of libellous and other matter: (1) On a convict under the Pakistan Penal Code, Section 292, Section 293 Section 501 or Section 502 the Court may order the destruction of all the copies of that thing in respect of which the conviction was had, and which are in the custody of the Court or remain in the possession or power of the person convicted,

(2) The Court may, in like manner on a conviction under Pakistan Penal Code, Section 272, Section 273, Section 274 or Section 275, order the food, drink, drug or medical preparation in respect of which the conviction was had to be destroyed.

522. Power to restore possession of immovable property : (1) When ever a person is convicted of an offence of cheating or forgery or of an offence] attended by criminal force or show of force or by criminal intimidation and it appears to the Court that by such cheating forgery, force of Show of force of criminal intimidation any person has been dispossessed of any immovable, property the Court may, if it thinks fit when convicting such person or at any time within one month from the date of the conviction order the person dispossessed] to be restored to the possession of the same, whether such property is in the possession or under the control of the person convicted or of any other person to Whom it may have been transferred for any consideration or Otherwise.

(2) No such order shall prejudice any right or interest to or in such immovable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

(3) An order under this section may be made by any Court of appeal, confirmation, reference or revision.

522-A. Power to restore possession of movable property: (1) Whenever a person convicted of an offence of criminal misappropriation, of property or criminal breach of trust or cheating or forgery and it appears to the Court that, by such misappropriation, breach of trust, cheating or forgery, any person has been dispossessed or otherwise deprived of any movable property, the Court may, if it thinks fit, when convicting such person of at any time within the month from the date of the conviction, order the person dispossessed or

deprived of the property, where such property can be identified, to be restored to the possession of such property, whether such property is in the possession or under the control of the person convicted or of any other person to whom it may have been transferred for any consideration or otherwise.

(2) Where the property referred to in sub-section (1) cannot be identified or has been disposed of by the accused so that it may not be identified, the Court may order such compensation to be paid to the person dispossessed or deprived of such property as it may determine in the circumstances of the case.

(3) No order referred to in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) shall prejudice any right or interest in any movable property which any person may be able to establish in a civil suit.

523. Procedure by police upon seizure of property taken under Section 51 or stolen:

(1) The seizure by any police officer of property taken under Section 51, or alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission of any offence shall be forthwith reported to a Magistrate who shall make such order as he thinks fit respecting the disposal of such property or the delivery of such property to the person entitled to the possession thereof, or if such person cannot be ascertained, respecting the custody and production of such property. .

(2) Procedure where owner of property seized unknown : If the person so entitled is known, the Magistrate may order the property to be delivered to him on such conditions (if any) as the Magistrate thinks fit. If such person is unknown, the Magistrate may detain it and shall, in such case, issue a proclamation specifying the articles of which such property consists, and requiring any person who may have a claim thereto, to appear before him and establish his claim within six months from the date of such proclamation.

524. Procedure where no claimant appears within six months: (1) If no person within such period, establishes his claim-to-such property; and if the person in whose possession such property was found, is unable to show that it was legally acquired by him, such property shall be at the disposal of the Provincial Government and may be sold under the orders of

[Magistrate of the First Class] empowered by the Provincial Government in this behalf.

(2) In the case of every order passed under this section, an appeal shall lie to the Court to which appeals against sentences of the Court passing such order would lie.

Subs. by the Ordinance. XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001;

525. Power to sell perishable property : If the person entitled to the possession of such property is unknown or absent and the property is subject to speedy and natural decay, or if the Magistrate to whom its seizure is reported is of opinion that its sale would be for the benefit of the owner, or that the value of such property is less than ten rupees, the Magistrate may at any time direct it to be sold; and the provisions of Sections 523 and 524 shall as nearly as may be practicable, apply to the net proceeds of such sale.

CHAPTER XLIV

OF THE TRANSFER OF CRIMINAL CASES

526. High Court may transfer case or itself try it: (1) Whenever it is made to appear to the High Court—

(a) that a fair and impartial inquiry or trial cannot be had in any Criminal Court subordinate thereto, or

(b) that Some question of law of unusual difficulty is likely to arise, or

(c) that a view of. the, place in or near which any offence has been committed may be required for the satisfactory inquiry into a trial of the same, or

(d) that an order under this section will tend to the general convenience of the parties or witnesses, or

(e) that such an order is expedient for the ends of justice, or is required by any provision of this Code; it may order

(i) that any offence be inquired into or tried by any Court not empowered under Sections 177 to 184 (both inclusive) but in other respects competent to inquire into or try such offence;

(ii) that any particular case or appeal; or class of cases or appeals, be transferred from a Criminal Court subordinate to its authority to any other such Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction;

(iii) that any particular case or appeal be transferred to and tried before itself; or

(iv) that an accused person be sent for trial to itself or to a Court of Session.

(v) When the High Court withdraws for trial before itself any case from any Court, it shall, observe in such trial the same procedure which that Court would have observed if the case had not been so withdrawn.

(3) The High Court may act either on the report of the Lower Court, or on the application of a party interested, or on its own initiative.

(4) Every application for the exercise of the power conferred by this section shall be made by motion, which shall except when the applicant is the Advocate-General, be supported by affidavit or affirmation.

(5) When an accused person makes an application, under this section, the High Court may direct him to execute a bond, with or without sureties, conditioned that he will, if so

ordered, pay any amount which the High Court may under this Section award by way of compensation to the person Opposing the application.

(6) Notice to Public Prosecutor of application under this section .Every accused person making any such application shall give to the Public Prosecutor notice in writing of the application, together with a copy of grounds on which it is made, and no order shall be made on the merits of the application unless at least twenty-four hours have elapsed between the giving of such notice and the hearing of the application.

(6-A) Where any application for the exercise of the power conferred by this section is dismissed, the High Court may if it is of opinion that the application was frivolous or vexatious, order the applicant to pay by way of compensation to any person who has opposed the application such sum not exceeding five hundred rupees as it may consider proper in the circumstances of the case.

(7) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect any order made under Section 197.

(8) Adjournment on application under this section : If in any inquiry under Chapter VIII or any trial, the fact that any party intimates to the Court at any stage that he intends to make an application under this section shall not require the Court to adjourn the case, but the Court shall not pronounce its final judgment or order until the application has been finally disposed of by the High Court and, if the application is accepted by the High Court, the proceedings taken by the Court subsequent to the intimation made to it shall, at the option of the accused be held afresh.

(9) If, before the argument (if any), for the admission of an appeal begins, or, in the case of an appeal admitted, before the argument for the appellant begins, any party interested intimates to the Court that he intends to make an application under this section, the Court, shall, upon such party executing, if so required, a bond without sureties of an amount not exceeding five hundred rupees that he will make such application within a reasonable time to be fixed by the Court, postpone the appeal of such a period as will afford sufficient time for application to be made and an order to be obtained thereon.

526-A. High Court to transfer for trial to itself in certain cases : [Omitted by Code of Criminal Procedure (Amdt.) Ordinance, XX of 1969. S. 2].

527. Power of Provincial Government to transfer cases and appeals : (1) The Provincial Government may, by notification in the 50[Official Gazette], direct the transfer of any particular case or appeal from one High Court .to another High Court or from any Criminal Court subordinate to one High Court, to any other Criminal Court of equal or superior jurisdiction subordinate to another High Court, whenever it appears to it that such transfer will promote the ends of justice, or tend to the general convenience of parties or witnesses :

Provided that no case or appeal shall be transferred to a High Court or other Court in another Province, without the consent of the Provincial Government of that Province.

(2) The Court to which such case or appeal is transferred shall deal with the same as if it had been originally instituted in, or presented to/such Court.

528: Sessions Judge may withdraw cases from Assistant Sessions Judge : (1) Any Sessions Judge may withdraw any case from, or re-call any case which he has made over to, any Assistant Sessions Judge subordinate to him.

(1-A) At any time before the trial of the case or the hearing of the appeal has commenced before the Additional Sessions Judge, any Sessions Judge may re-call any case or appeal which he has made over to any Additional Sessions Judge.

(1-B) Where a Sessions Judge withdraws or re-calls a case under sub-section (1) or re-calls a case or appeal under sub-section (1-A), he may either try the case in his own Court or hear the appeal himself, or make it over in accordance with the provisions of the Code to another Court for trial or hearing, as the case may be.

(1-C) Any Sessions Judge may withdraw any case from, or re-call any case which he has made over to any Magistrate subordinate to him, and may refer it for inquiry or trial to any other such Magistrate competent to inquire into or try the same.

Explanation : [Omitted by legal Reforms Act, XXXIII of 1997.

(4) Any Magistrate may re-call any case made over by him under Section 192, Sub-section (2), to any other Magistrate and may inquire into or try such case himself.

(5) A Magistrate making an order under this preceding sub-section shall record in writing his reasons for making the same.

(6) [Omitted A.O., 1949, Sch.]

[528-A. Powers of District Magistrate for transfer of cases etc. : Omitted by the Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.]

CHAPTER XLIV-A

SUPPLEMENTARY PROVISIONS-RELATING TO EUROPEAN AND PAKISTAN BRITISH SUBJECTS AND OTHERS

[Omitted by the Criminal Law (Extinction of Discriminatory Privileges) Act, 1949 (II of 1950), Schedule].

CHAPTER XLV

OF IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS

529. Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings: If any Magistrate not empowered by law to do any of the following things, namely :---

- (a) to issue a search warrant under Section 98;
- (b) to order, under Section 155, the police to investigate an offence;
- (c) to hold an inquest under Section 176;
- (d) to issue process, under Section 186, for the apprehension of a person within the local limits of his jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside such limits;
- (e) to take cognizance of an offence under Section 190. sub-section (1), clause (a) or clause (6),
- (f) to transfer a case under Section 192;
- (g) to tender a pardon under Section '337 or Section 338;
- (h) to sell property under Section 524 or Section 525; or
- (i) to withdraw a case and try it himself under Section 528.

erroneously in good faith does that thing, his proceedings shall not be set aside merely on the ground of his not being so empowered.

530. Irregularities which vitiate proceedings: If any Magistrate, not being empowered by law in this behalf, does any of the following things namely:-

- (a) attaches and sells property under Section 88;
- (b) issues a search-warrant for a letter, parcel or other thing in the Post Office, or a telegram in the Telegraph Department;
- (c) demands security to keep the peace;
- (d) demands security for good behaviour;
- (e) discharges a person lawfully bound to be of good behaviour;
- (f) cancels a bond to keep the peace;
- (g) makes an order under Section 133, as to a local nuisance;
- (h) prohibits, under Section 143, the repetition or continuance of a public nuisance;

- (i) issues an order under Section 144;
- (j) makes an order under Chapter XII;
- (k) takes cognizance, under Section 190, sub-section (1), clause (c) of an offence;
- (l) passes a sentence, under Section 349, on proceedings recorded by another Magistrate;
- (m) calls, under Section 435, for proceedings;
- (n) [Omitted];
- (o) revises, under Section 515, an order passed under Section 514;
- (p) tries an offender;
- (q) tries an offender summarily; or
- (r) decides an appeal;

his proceedings shall be void.

531. Proceedings in wrong place: No finding, sentence or order of any Criminal Court shall be set aside merely on the ground that the inquiry, trial or other proceeding in the course of which it was arrived at or passed, took place in a wrong sessions division, district, sub-division or other local area unless it appears that such error has in fact occasioned a failure of justice.

532. When regular commitments may be validated : [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

533. Non-compliance with provisions of Section 164 or 364: (1) If any Court, before which a confession or other statement of an accused person recorded or purporting to be recorded under Section 164 or Section 364 is tendered or has been received in evidence, finds that any of the provisions of either of such sections have, not been complied with by the Magistrate recording the statement, it shall take evidence that such person duly-made the statement recorded; and notwithstanding anything contained in the Evidence Act, 1872, Section 91, such statement shall be admitted if the error has not injured the accused as to his defence on the merits.

(2) The provisions of this section apply to Courts of Appeal, Reference and Revision.

534. Commission to give information under Section 447: [Omitted by the: Criminal Law (Extinction of Discriminatory Privileges) Act 1949 (II of 1950), Schedule].

535. Effect of omission to prepare charge: (1) No finding or sentence pronounced or passed shall be deemed invalid merely on the ground that no charge was framed, unless, in the opinion of the Court of appeal or revision, a failure of justice has in fact been occasioned thereby.

(2) If the Court of appeal provision thinks that a failure of justice has been occasioned by an omission to frame a charge, it shall order that a charge be framed, and that the trial be recommenced from the point immediately after the framing of the charge.

536. That by inquiry of offence triable with assessors: [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance XII of 1972].

537. Finding or sentence when reversible by reason of error or omission in charge or other proceedings: Subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained no finding, sentence, order passed by a Court of competent jurisdiction shall be reversed or altered under Chapter XXVII or on appeal of revision on account--

(a) of any error, omission or irregularity in the complaint, report by police officer under Section 173 summon, warrant, charge, proclamations, order, judgment, or other proceedings before or during trial or in any inquiry or other proceedings under this Code, or

(b) of any error, omission or irregularity in the mode of trial, including any misjoinder of charges, unless, such error omission or irregularity has in fact occasioned a failure of justice.

Explanation : In determining whether any omission or irregularity in any proceeding under this Code has occasioned a failure of justice, the Court shall have regard to the fact whether the objection could and should have been raised at an earlier stage in the proceedings.

538, Attachment not illegal, person making same not trespasser for defect or want of form in proceedings: No attachment made under this Code shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any person making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the summons, conviction, writ of attachment or other proceedings relating thereto.

CHAPTER XLVI

MISCELLANEOUS

539. Court and persons before whom affidavits may be sworn: Affidavits and affirmations to be used before any High Court or any Officer of such Court may be sworn and affirmed before such Court or any Commissioner or other person appointed by such

Court for that purpose, or any Judge, or any Commissioner for taking affidavits in any Court of record in Pakistan.

539-A. Affidavit in proof of conduct of public servant: (1) When any application is made to any Court in the course of any inquiry trial or other proceeding under this Code, and allegations are made therein respecting any public servant, the applicant may give evidence of the facts alleged in the application by; affidavit, and the Court may, if it thinks fit, order that evidence relating to such facts be so given-

An affidavit to be used before any Court other than a High Court under the section may be sworn or affirmed in the manner prescribed in Section 539, or before any Magistrate.

Affidavits under this section shall be confined to, and shall state separately, such facts as the deponent is able to prove from his own Knowledge and such facts, as he has reasonable grounds to believe to be true, and in the latter case, the deponent shall clearly state the grounds of such belief.

(2) The Court may order any scandalous and irrelevant matter in an affidavit to be struck out or amended.

539-B. Local inspection: (1) Any Judge or Magistrate may at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding, after due notice to the parties, visit and inspect any place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed, or any other place which it is in his opinion necessary to view for the purpose of properly appreciating the evidence, given at such inquiry or trial and shall without unnecessary delay record a memorandum of any relevant facts, observed at such inspection.

(2) Such memorandum shall form part of the record of the case if the Public Prosecutor, complainant or accused so desires, a copy of the memorandum shall be furnished to him free of cost:

Proviso : [Omittedty Law Reforms Ordinance, XII of 1972].

540. Power to summon material witness or examine person present: Any Court may, at any stage of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding under this Code summon any person as a witness, or examine any person in attendance, though not summoned as a witness, or re-call and re-examine any person already examined; and the Court shall summon and examine or re-call and re-examine any such person if his evidence appears to it essential to the just decision of the case.

540-A. Provi9lon for inquiries and trial being held in the absence of accused in certain cases: (1) At any stage of an inquiry or trial under this Code, where two or more accused are before the Court, if the Judge or Magistrate is satisfied, for reasons to be recorded, that any one or more of such accused is or are incapable of remaining before the Court, he may, if such accused is represented by a pleader, dispense with his

attendance and proceed with such inquiry or trial in his absence, and may at any subsequent stage of the proceedings, direct the personal attendance of such accused.

(2) if the accused in any such case is not represented by a pleader, or if the Judge or Magistrate considers his personal attendance necessary, he may, if he thinks fit, and for reasons to be recorded by him either adjourn such inquiry or trial, or order that the case of such accused be taken up or tried separately.

541. Power to appoint place of imprisonment : (1) Unless when otherwise provided by any law for the time being in force, the Provincial Government may direct in what place any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code shall be confined.

(2) Removal to criminal jail of accused or convicted persons who are in confinement in civil jail and their return to the civil jail: If any person liable to be imprisoned or committed to custody under this Code is in confinement in a civil jail, the Court or Magistrate ordering the imprisonment or committal may direct that the person be removed to a criminal jail.

(3) When a person is removed to a criminal, jail under sub-section (2), he shall, on being released there from be sent back to the civil jail, unless either--

(a) three years have elapsed since he was removed to the criminal jail, in which case he shall be deemed to have been discharged from the civil jail under Section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or

(b) the Court which ordered his imprisonment in the civil jail has certified to the officer incharge of the criminal jail that he is entitled to be discharged under Section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

542. Power of Presidency Magistrate to order prisoner in jail to be brought up for examination : [Rep, by the Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1951. (26 of 1951),S. 3 and II Schedule].

543. Interpreter to be bound to Interpret truthfully: When the services of an interpreter are required by any Criminal Court for the interpretation of any evidence or statement, he shall be bound to state the true interpretation of such evidence or statement.

544. Expenses of complainants and witnesses: Subject to any rules made by the Provincial Government, any Criminal Court may, if it thinks fit, order payment, on the part of Government, of the reasonable expenses of any complainant or witness attending for the purposes of any inquiry, trial or other proceeding before such Court under this Code.

544-A. Compensation of the heirs to the person killed, etc.: (1) Whenever a person is convicted of an offence in the commission whereof the death of, or hurt, injury or mental anguish or psychological damage, to any person is caused, or damage to or loss or

destruction of any property is caused, the Court shall, when convicting such person, unless for reasons to be recorded in writing, it otherwise directs, order the person, convicted to pay to the heirs of the person whose death has been caused, or to the person hurt or injured, or to the person to whom mental anguish or psychological damage has been caused, or to the owner of the property damaged, lost or destroyed, as the case may be, such compensation as the Court may determine, having regard to the circumstances of the case.

(2) The compensation payable under subsection (1) shall be recoverable as an arrears of land revenue and the Court may further order that, in default of payment or of recovery as; aforesaid the person ordered to pay such compensation shall suffer imprisonment for a period not exceeding six months, or if it be a Court of the Magistrate of the Third Class, for a period not exceeding thirty days.

(3) The compensation payable under sub-section (1) shall be in addition to any sentence with the Court may impose for the offence of which the person directed to pay compensation has been convicted.

(4) The provisions of sub-sections (2-B), (2-C), (3) and (4) of Section 250 shall as far as may be, apply to payment of compensation under this section.

(5) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by a Court when exercising its powers of revision.

545. Power of Court to pay expenses of compensation out of fine : (T) Whenever under any law in force for the time being a Criminal Court imposes a fine or confirms in appeal, revision or otherwise a sentence of fine, or a sentence of which fine forms a part. the Court may, when passing judgment, order the whole or any part of the fine recovered, to be applied--

(a) in defraying expenses properly incurred in the prosecution;

(b) in the payment to any person of compensation for any loss, injury or mental anguish or psychological damage caused by the offence, when substantial compensation is, in the opinion of the Court, recoverable by such person in a Civil Court.

(c) when any person is convicted of any offence which theft, criminal misappropriation, criminal breach of trust or cheating, or of having dishonestly received or retained, or of having voluntarily assisted in disposing of, stolen property knowing or having reason to believe the same to be stolen, in compensating any bona fide purchaser, of such property for the loss of the same if such property is restored to the possession of the person entitled thereto.

(2) If the fine is imposed in a case which is subject to appeal, no such payment shall be made, before the period allowed for presenting the appeal has elapsed, or, if an appeal be presented, before the decision of the appeals -

546: Payments to be taken into account in subsequent suit : At the time of awarding compensation in any Subsequent civil suit relating to the same matter the Court shall take into account any sum paid or recovered as compensation under Section 544-A or Section 545.

546-A. Order of payment of certain fees paid by complainant in non-cognizable cases : Whenever any complaint of a non-cognizable offence is made to a Court, the Court, if it convicts the accused, may in addition to the penalty imposed upon him, order him to pay to the complainant--

(a) the fee (if any) paid on the petition of complaint or for the examination of the complainant, and

(b) any fees paid by the complainant for serving processes on his witnesses or on the accused;

and may further order that, in default of payment, the accused shall suffer simple imprisonment for a period not exceeding thirty days..

(2) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court, or by the High Court, when exercising its powers of revision.

547. Moneys ordered to be paid recoverable as fines: Any money (other than a fine) payable by virtue of any order made under this Code, and the method of recovery of which is not otherwise expressly provided for shall be recoverable as if it were a fine.

548. Copies of proceedings: If any person affected by a judgment or order passed by a Criminal Court desires to have a copy of any order or deposition or other part of the record he shall, on applying for such copy, be furnished therewith:

Provided that he pays for the same unless the Court, for some special reason thinks fit to furnish it free of cost.

549. Delivery to military authorities of persons liable to be tried by Court-martial :

(1) The Federal Government may make rules-consistent with this Code and the Pakistan Army Act, 1952 (XXXIX of 1952) the Pakistan Air Force Act, 1953 (VI of 1953) and the Pakistan Navy Ordinance, 1961 (XXXV of 1961) and any similar law for the time being in force

as to the cases in which persons, subject, to military, naval or air force law, shall be treated by a Court to which this Code applies, or by Court-Martial and when any person is brought before a Magistrate and charged with an offence for which he:

is liable, to be tried either by a Court to which this Code applies or by a Court-martial, such Magistrate shall have regard to such rules, and shall in proper cases deliver him, together

with a statement of the offence, of which he is accused, to the commanding officer of the regiment, corps, ship or detachment, to which he belongs, or to the commanding, officer of the nearest military, naval or air-force station, as the case may be, for the purposes of being tried by Court-martial.

(2) Apprehension of such persons : Every Magistrate shall, on receiving a written application for that purpose by the commanding officer of any body of soldiers, sailors or airmen stationed or employed at any such place, use his utmost endeavours, to apprehend and secure any person accused of such offence.

(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in this Code if the person arrested by the police is a person subject to the Pakistan Army Act, 1952, (XXXIX of 1952) and the offence for which he is accused is triable by a Court-martial, the custody of such person and the investigation of the offence of which he is'-accused may be taken over by the commando officer of such person under the said Act.

550. Powers of police to seize property suspected to be stolen : Any police officer may seize any property which may be alleged or suspected to have been stolen, or which may be found under circumstances which create suspicion of the commission, of any offence, such police officer, if subordinate to; the officer incharge of a police station, shall forthwith report the seizure to that officer.

551. Powers of superior officers of police: Police officers superior in rank to an officer incharge of a police station may exercise the same powers, throughout the local area to which they are appointed, as-may-be exercised by such officer within the limits of his station.

552. Powers to compel restoration of abducted females : Upon complaint made to a *[Sessions Judge]* on oath of the abduction or unlawful detention of a woman or of a female child under the age of sixteen years, for any unlawful purpose, he may make an order for the immediate restoration of such woman to her liberty or of such female child to her husband, parent guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child and may compel compliance with such order, using such force as may be necessary.

Subs. by the Ordinance,XXXVM of 2001,-Cft; 13-8-2001

553. [Rep. by the Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Act, 1951 (XXVI of 1951), S. 3 and II Schedule].

554. Power of High Court to make rules for inspection of records of subordinate Courts: With the previous sanction of the Provincial Government, any High Court, may, from time to time, make rules for the inspection of the records of Subordinate Courts.

(2) Powers of High Courts to make rules for other purposes: .Every High Court may from time to time, and with the previous sanction of the Provincial. Government,

(a) make rules for keeping all books, entries and accounts to be kept in all Criminal Courts subordinate to it, and for the preparation and transmission of any returns or statements to be prepared and submitted by such Courts;

(b) frame forms for every proceeding in the said Courts for which it thinks that a form should be pre-qualified.

(c) make rules for regulating its own practice and proceedings and the practice and proceedings of all Criminal Courts subordinate to it and:

(d) make rules for regulating the execution of warrants issued under this Code for the levy of fines :

Provided that the rules and forms made and framed under this section shall not be inconsistent with this Code or any other law in force for the time being.

(3) All rules made under this section shall be published; in the official Gazette.

555. Forms : Subject to the powers conferred by Section 554, and by Articles 202 and 203 Of the Constitution, the forms set forth in the Fifth Schedule, with such variation as the circumstances of each case require, may be used for the, respective purposes therein mentioned, and if used shall be sufficient.

556. Case in which Judge or Magistrate is personally interested : No Judge or-Magistrate shall, except with the permission of the Court to which an appeal lies from his Court, try any case to or in which he is a party, or personally interested, and no Judge or Magistrate shall hear an appeal from any judgment or order passed or made by himself.

Explanation : A Judge or Magistrate shall not be deemed a party, or personally interested, within the meaning of this section, to or in any case by reason only that he is a Municipal Commissioner or otherwise concerned-therein in a public capacity, or by reason only that he has viewed the place in which an offence is alleged to have been committed, or any other place in which any other transaction material to the case is alleged to have occurred, and made an inquiry in connection with the case.

Illustration

A, as Collector, upon consideration of information furnished to him directs the prosecution of S for a breach of the Excise Laws. A is disqualified, from trying this case as a Magistrate.

557. Practising pleader not to sit as Magistrate in certain Courts : No pleader who practises in the Court of any Magistrate in a district, shall sit as a Magistrate in such Court or in any Court within the jurisdiction to such Court.

558. Powers to decide language of Court : The Provincial Government may determine what, for the purposes of this Code, shall be deemed to be the language of each Court within the territories administered by such Government, other than the High Courts.

559. Provision for powers of Judges and Magistrates being exercised by their successors in-office : (1) Subject to the other provisions of the Code, the powers and duties of a Judge or Magistrate may be exercised or performed by his successor-in-office.

2) When there is any doubt as to who is the successor-in-office of any Magistrate, the District Magistrate shall determine by order in writing the Magistrate who shall, for the purposes of this Code or of any proceedings or order thereunder, be deemed to be the successor-in-office of such Magistrate.

(3) When there is any doubt as to who is the successor-in-office of any Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge the Sessions Judge, shall determine by order in writing the Judge who shall, for the purposes of this Code or of any proceedings or order thereunder, be deemed to be the successor-in-office of such Additional or Assistant Sessions Judge.

560. Officers concerned in sales not to purchase or bid. for property : A public servant having any duty to perform in connection with the sale of any property under this Code shall not purchase or bid for the property.

561. [Rep. by Offence of Qazf (Enforcement of Hadd) Ordinance, VIII of 1979].

561-A. Saving of inherent power of High Court : Nothing in this Code shall be deemed to limit or affect the inherent power of the High Court to make such orders as may be necessary to give effect to "any order under this Code, or to prevent abuse of the process of any Court or otherwise to secure the ends of justice.

562. [Rep. by Probation of Offenders Ordinance, XLV of 1960, S. 16].

563. [Rep. by Position of Offenders Ordinances-XLV of 1960 S. 16].

564. [Rep. by Probation of Offenders Ordinance, XLV of 1960, S. 16].

Previously convicted offenders

565. Order for notifying address of previously convicted offender : (1) When any person having been convicted-

(a) by a Court in Pakistan of an offence punishable under Section 215, Section 489-A, Section 489-B, Section 489-C, or Section 489-H of the Pakistan Penal Code. Or of any offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVU of that Code, with- imprisonment' of either description for a term of three years or upwards, or

(b) [Omitted by the Federal Laws (Revision and Declaration) Ordinance, XXVII of 1981].

(2) If such conviction is set aside on appeal or otherwise, such order shall be come void.

(3) The Provincial Government may make rules to carry out the provisions of this section relating to the notification of residence or change of or absence from residence by released convicts.

(4) An order under this section may also be made by an Appellate Court or by the High Court when exercising its power of revision.

(5) [Omitted by the Criminal law Amendment Act, XXII of 1939, S. 3].

(6) Any person charged with a breach of any such rule may be tried by a Magistrate of competent jurisdiction in the district in which the place last notified by him as his place of residence is situated.

SCHEDULE I

Enactments Repealed ; .[Rep. by the Repealing and Amending Act, X of 1914 S. 3 and Schedule II].

115	Abetment of offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life if offence not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprison of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto
	If act causing harm be done in consequence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprison of either description for 14 years and fine.	Ditto
116	Abetment of offence punishable with imprisonment if the offence be not committed in the consequence of abetment.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine or both.	Ditto
	If abettor or person abetted be a public servant whose duty it is to prevent offence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine or both.	Ditto
117	Abetting commission of offence by the public or by more than ten persons	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprison of either description for 3 years or fine, or both.	Ditto
118	Concealing design to-commit offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life if offence be committed if offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprison of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto

119	Public servant concealing design to commit offence which it is his duty to prevent, if the offence be committed.	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence abetted is bailable or not.	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to half of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine or both.	Ditto
	If Offence be punishable with death, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprison of either description for 10 years .	Ditto
	If offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine or both.	Ditto
120	Concealing design to commit offence punishable with imprisonment if the offence be committed	Ditto	Ditto	According as the offence concealed is bailable or not.	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to quarter part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine or both.	Ditto
120 (cont.)	If offence be not committed	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to one eighth part of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine or both.	Ditto

CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY

OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE STATE

121	Waging or attempting to wage war or abetting waging of war against Pakistan	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Death or imprisonment for life and fine.	Court of sessions.
121-A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprison for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years or fine.	Ditto
122	Collecting arms, etc., with intention of waging war against Pakistan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprison for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years or fine.	Ditto
123	Concealing with intent to facilitate design to wage war	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine .	Ditto
123-A	Condemnation of the creation of the State, and advocacy of abolition of its sovereignty	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto
123-B	Defiling or unauthorisedly removing the National Flag of Pakistan from Government building, etc.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of First class.
124	Assaulting President, Governor, etc., with intention to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session

124-A	Sedition	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine or fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first class specially empowered by the Provincial Government in that behalf, on the recommendation of High Court.
125	Waging war against any Asiatic Power in alliance with Pakistan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life and fine, or imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine or fine.	Ditto
126	Committing depredation on territories of Power at peace with Pakistan	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine and forfeiture of certain property.	Ditto
127	Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in Sections 125 and 126	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
128	Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or war to escape	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life , or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto
129	Public servant negligently suffering such prisoner to escape	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 3 years and fine	Magistrate of First class.

130	Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring such prisoner	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life , or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Sessions
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OF OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE

131	Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce a soldier, sailor or airman from his duty	May arrest without Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life , or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto
132	Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or imprisonment for life , or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto
133	Abetment of assault by soldier, sailor or airman on his superior officer, when in execution of his office	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Magistrate of First class.
134	Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session
135	Abetment of desertion of soldier, sailor or airman	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or second class.
136	Harbouring deserter	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
137	Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel through negligence of master	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 500 Rupees.	Ditto
138	Abetment of act of insubordination by soldier, sailor or airman	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine or both.	Ditto

140	Wearing garb or carrying token used by soldier, sailor or airman	May arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months or fine of Rs. 500, or both.	Any judicial Magistrate
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OF OFFENCES AGAINST THE PUBLIC TRANQUILITY

142	Being member of unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine or both.	Any judicial Magistrate
144	Joining unlawful assembly armed with deadly weapon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine or both.	Ditto
145	Joining or continuing In unlawful assembly, knowing it has been commanded to disperse	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
147	Rioting	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
148	Rioting, armed with deadly weapon	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of First class.
149	Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of offence committed in prosecution of common object	According as arrests may be made without warrant for the offence or not.	According as warrant or summons may issue for the offence.	According as offence is bailable or not	Ditto	Same as for the offence.	The Court by which the offence is triable.
150	Hiring, or conniving at hiring, of persons to Join unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant	According to the offence committed by the hired, engaged or employed	Ditto	Ditto	The same as for a member of such assembly and for any offence committed by any member of such assembly.	Ditto
151	Knowingly joining or continuing in assembly of five or more persons after it has commanded to disperse	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine or both.	Any judicial Magistrate

152	Assaulting to obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of First class.
153	Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot- if rioting be committed; if not committed	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year or fine or both.	Any judicial Magistrate
153-A	Promoting enmity between different groups, etc.	Ditto	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Magistrate of First class.
153-B	Inducing students, etc., take part in political activity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
154	Owner or occupier of land on which an unlawful assembly is held	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Ditto	Fine of 1000 Rupees.	Magistrate of First or second class.
155	Liability of person for whose benefit riot is committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
156	Liability of agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit riot is committed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
157	Harbouring persons hired for an unlawful assembly	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine or both.	Ditto
158	Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot or to go armed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	Or to go armed	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine or both.	Ditto
160	Committing affray	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month or fine or both.	Any judicial Magistrate

OF OFFENCES BY OR RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVANTS

161	Public servant taking gratification other than legal remuneration in respect to an official act	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of First class.
165-A	Abetment of offences defined in Sections 161 and 165	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
166	Public servant disobeying law, with intent to cause injury to any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 years or fine or both.	Ditto
167	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of First class.
168	Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 year or fine or both.	Magistrate of First class.
169	Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 2 years or fine or both and confiscation of property, if purchased.	Ditto
170	Personating a public servant	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine or both.	Any Magistrate
171	Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months or fine of 200 Rupees or both.	Ditto
171-E	Bribery	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for one years or fine or both of if treating only, fine only.	Magistrate of First class.

171-F	Punishment for undue influence or personation at an election	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for one year or fine or both.	Ditto
171-G	False statement in connection with an election	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine	Ditto
171-H	Illegal payments in connection with an election	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 500 Rupees.	Ditto
171-I	Failure to keep election accounts	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
171-J	Inducing any person not to participate in any election or referendum, etc.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine of 5 lacs Rupees or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first class .

OF CONTEMPTS OF THE LAWFUL AUTHORITY OF PUBLIC SERVANTS

172	Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees or both.	Any judicial Magistrate
	If Summons or notice requires attendance in person, etc. in a court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Ditto
173	Preventing service or the affixing of any summons or notice or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a proclamation.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees or both.	Magistrate of First or second class.
	If summons etc. required attendance in person etc. in a Court of justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Ditto
174	Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent or departing there from without authority.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees or both.	Any judicial Magistrate

	If the order requires attendance in person, etc. in a court of Justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Ditto
	If it be a proclamation issued under Section 87 of this Code.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for 3 years .	Ditto
175	Intentionally omitting to produce document to public servant by person legally bound to produce it or deliver such document	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV, or if not committed in a court, a magistrate of First or second Class
176	If the document is required to be produced in or delivered to a Court of justice.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Ditto
	Intentionally omitting to give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to give such notice or information.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Magistrate of First or second class.
	If the notice or information required respects the commission of an offence etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Ditto
	If the notice or information required by an order passed under subsection (1) of Section 565 of this Code.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Ditto
177	Knowingly furnishing false information to	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

	public servant.						
	If the information required respects the commission of an offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Ditto
178	Refusing oath or affirmation when duly required to take oath by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV, or if not committed in a court, a magistrate of First or second Class
179	Being legally bound to state truth and refusing to answer questions.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
180	Refusing to sign statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 3 months or fine of 500 rupees or both.	Ditto
181	Knowingly statement to a public servant on oath as true that which is false.		Warrant			Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Magistrate of First or second class.
182	Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person.	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months and fine of 1000 rupees, or both..	Magistrate of First or second class.
183	Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

184	Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of public servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month and fine of 500 rupees, or both..	Ditto
185	Bidding by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it for property at a lawfully authorised sale or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month and fine of 200 rupees, or both..	Ditto
186	Obstructing public servant in discharge of public functions	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 3 months or fine of 500 rupees or both.	Ditto
187	Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give assistance	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 month and fine of 200 rupees, or both..	Ditto
	Wilfully neglecting to aid a public servant who demands aid in the execution of process, the prevention of offence, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of 500 rupees or both.	Ditto
188	Disobedience to order lawfully promulgated by public servant if such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 200 rupees or both.	Ditto
	If such disobedience caused danger to human life, health or safety etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 month and fine of 1000 rupees, or both.	Ditto

189	Threatening a public servant with injury to him or one in whom he is interested to induce him to do any official Act	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine , or both.	Ditto
190	Threatening any person to induce him to refrain from making a legal application for protection from injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year or fine , or both.	Ditto

OF FALSE EVIDENCE AND OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE

193	Giving or fabricating false evidence in a judicial process.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first class .
194	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of capital offence	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Court of Sessions
	If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or as above	Ditto
195	Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of offence punishable with imprisonment for life or for a term of seven years or upwards	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The same as for the offence.	Ditto
200	Using as true such declaration knowing it to be false	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
201	Causing disappearance of evidence of an offender, committed or giving false information touching it to screen offender, if a capital offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session

	If punishable with imprisonment for life or for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Magistrate of first class.
	If punishable with less than ten years imprisonment	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to quarter of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine or both.	Magistrate of first class or the court by which the offence is triable.
202	Intentional omission to give information of offence by person bound to inform	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment for 6 months or fine, or both.	Magistrate of First or second class.
203	Giving false information respecting an offence committed	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for 2 years or fine, or both.	Ditto
204	Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of First.
205	False personation for purpose of act or proceeding in suit or criminal prosecution or for becoming bail or authority.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine, or both.	Ditto
206	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent its seizure as forfeited or in satisfaction of fine under sentence or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Magistrate of First or second class.

207	Claiming property without right or practicing deception touching any right to it to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine under sentence or in execution of a decree.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
208	Fraudulently suffering decree to pass for a sum not due or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of first class.
209	False claim in a Court of Justice	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto
210	Fraudulently obtaining decree to pass for sum not due or causing decree to be executed after it has been satisfied.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Ditto
211	False charge of offence made with intent to injure	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	If offence charged be punishable with imprisonment 7 years and upward.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first class .
	If offence charged be capital or punishable with imprisonment for life.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session
212	Harbouring offender if the offence be capital.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first class .

212 (Cont d.)	If punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Magistrate of first class .
	If punishable with imprisonment for one year and not for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to quarter of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine or both.	Magistrate of first class or the court by which the offence is triable.
213	Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment if the offence be capital	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session
	if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Magistrate of first Class.
214	Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender if the offence be capital.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session
	if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Magistrate of first Class.
214 (Cont d.)							

	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to quarter of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine or both.	Magistrate of first Class or the court by which the offence is triable.
215	Taking gift to help to recover property of which a person has been deprived by an offence without causing apprehension of the offender.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Magistrate of first Class.
216	Harbouring offender who has escaped from custody or whose apprehension has been ordered, if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
	If punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Magistrate of first Class.
	If with imprisonment for 1 year and not for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment extending to quarter of the longest term, and of any description provided for the offence, or fine or both.	Magistrate of first Class or the court by which the offence is triable.
216-A	Harbouring robbers or dacoits	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
217	Public servant disobeying direction of law with intent to save persons from punishment or property from forfeiture	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Magistrate of First or second class.

218	Public servant framing incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine, or both.	Magistrate of first Class.
219	Public servant in judicial proceeding corruptly making and announcing an order, report, verdict or decision which he know to be contrary to law	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years or fine, or both.	Court of Sessions
220	Commitment for trial or confinement by person having authority who knows that he is acting contrary to law	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years or fine, or both.	Court of Sessions
221	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender if the offence be capital.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years or fine, or both.	Ditto
	If punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine, or both.	Magistrate of First Class.
	If with imprisonment for less than 10 years	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.
222	Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a Court of Justice, if under sentence of death.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 14 years with or without fine.	Court of Sessions

225 (Cont d.)	If under sentence of death.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Sessions
225- A	Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape, on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for						Ditto
	In case of intentional omission of sufferance	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine, or both.	Magistrate of First Class.
	In case of negligent omission of sufferance	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.
225- B	Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue in cases not otherwise provided for	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine, or both.	Ditto
227	Violation of condition of remission of punishment	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Not bailable	Ditto	Punishment of original sentence or if the part of the punishment has been undergone, the residue.	The Court by which the original offence was triable.
228	Intentional insult or interruption to public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees, or both.	The Court in which the offence is committed subject to the provisions of Chapter XXXV.
229	Personation of a juror or assessor	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine, or both.	Magistrate of First Class.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO COIN AND GOVERNMENT STAMPS

231	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Sessions
232	Counterfeiting or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting Pakistani coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Sessions
233	Making buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Magistrate of First Class.
234	Making buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Pakistani coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Sessions
235	Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Magistrate of First Class.
	If Pakistani coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Sessions
236	Abetting in Pakistan the counterfeiting out of Pakistan of coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within Pakistan	Ditto
237	Import or export of counterfeit coin knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Magistrate of First Class.

238	Import or export of counterfeit of Pakistani coin knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Sessions
239	Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession and delivering etc. the same to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
240	The same with respect to Pakistani coin.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Ditto
241	Knowing delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine of ten times the value of the coin counterfeited or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.
242	Possession of counterfeit coin by person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Magistrate of First Class.
243	Possession of Pakistan coin by person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
244	Person employed in mint causing coin to be of different weight or composition from that fixed by law	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session
245	Unlawfully taking coining instrument from mint	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	

246	Fraudulently or dishonestly diminishing weight or altering composition of coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and fine.	Magistrate of First Class.
247	Fraudulently or dishonestly diminishing weight or altering composition of Pakistan coin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
248	Altering appearance of coin with intent that it shall pass as coin of different description	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	
249	Altering appearance of Pakistan coin with intent that it shall pass as coin of different description	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
250	Delivery to another of coin, possessed with the knowledge that it is altered.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto
251	Delivery of Pakistan coin possessed with knowledge that it is altered	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto
252	Possession of altered coin by person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Magistrate of first Class.
253	Possession of Pakistan coin by person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.

254	Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine of ten times of the value of coin.	Magistrate of First or second Class.
255	Counterfeiting Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine.	Court of Sessions
256	Having possession of instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting Government stamp.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto
257	Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years and fine.	Ditto
258	Sale of counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
259	Having possession of counterfeit Government stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
260	Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years or fine or both.	Ditto
261	Effacing writing from substance bearing Government stamp, or removing from document a stamp used for it, with intent to cause loss to Government	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of first Class.
262	Using Government stamp known to have been before used	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.

263	Erasure of mark denoting that has been used	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of First .
263-A	Fictitious stamp	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees.	Magistrate of First Class.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

264	Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.
265	Fraudulent use of false weight or measure	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
266	Being in possession of false weight or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
267	Making or selling false weight or measures for fraudulent use.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
269	Negligently doing any act knowingly likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine or both.	Ditto
270	Malignantly doing any act knowingly likely to spread infection of disease dangerous to life	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine or both.	Ditto
271	Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine or both.	Ditto
272	Adulteration of food or drink intended for sale so as to make the same noxious	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Ditto
273	Selling any food or drink as food and drink knowing the same to be noxious.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

274	Adulteration any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy or to change its operation or to make it noxious	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
275	Offering for sale or issuing from dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
276	Knowing, selling or issuing from dispensary any drug or medical preparations as a different drug or medical preparations	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
277	Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
278	Making atmosphere noxious to health	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
279	Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life etc.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.
280	Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
281	Exhibition of false light, mark or buoy	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years or fine or both.	Court of Sessions
282	Conveying for hire any person by water in a vessel in such a state or so loaded as to endanger human	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.

	life.						
283	Causing danger or obstruction or injury in any public way or line of navigation	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees.	Ditto
284	Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, etc.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Ditto
285	Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, etc.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Any judicial Magistrate
286	So dealing with any explosive substance.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
287	So dealing with any machinery.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of First or second Class.
288	A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
289	A person omitting to take any order with animal in his possession so as to guard against danger to human life or of grievous hurt from such animal.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Any judicial Magistrate
290	Committing a public nuisance.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 200 rupees.	Ditto

291	Continuance of nuisance after injunction to discontinue.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Simple imprisonment 6 months or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.
292	Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc.	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months or fine or both.	Magistrate of First Class.
293	Sale, etc., of obscene objects to young person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine or both.	Ditto
294	Obscene acts and songs	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months or fine or both.	Any judicial Magistrate
294-A	. Keeping lottery office	Ditto	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine or both.	Ditto
	Publishing products in relation to lotteries.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Fine of 1000 rupees.	Ditto
294-B	Offering of prize in connection with trade, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 6 months or fine or both.	Any judicial Magistrate

OFFENCES RELATING TO RELIGION

295	Destroying, damaging or defiling place of worship, or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.
295-A	Malicious insulting the religion or religious feelings of any class	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.
295-B	Defiling, etc., of Holy Qur'an	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life	Court of Session.

295-C	Using derogatory remarks, etc., in respect of the Holy Prophet	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life and fine.	Court of Session which shall be presided over by a Muslim.
296	Causing disturbing to an assembly engaged in religious worship.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.
297	Trespassing in place of worship or sculpture, disturbing funereal with intention to wound the feelings or to insult the religion of any person or offering indignity to human corpse, on burial places, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
298	Uttering any word or making any sound in hearing or making any gesture or placing any object in sight of any person with intention to wound his religious feelings	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable	Ditto	Ditto
298-A	Use of derogatory remarks, etc. in respect of holy personages	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years or fine or both.	Ditto
298-B	Misuse of epithets, descriptions and titles, etc. reserved for certain holy personages or places	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years and fine.	Ditto
298-C	Person of Qadiani group, etc., calling himself a Muslim or preaching or	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

	propagating his faith						
302	Qatl-i-amd	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Qisa or death, imprisonment for life or imprisonment up to 25 years.	Court of Sessions
303	Qatl committed under ikrah-i-tam.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 25 years but not less than 10 years.	Ditto
	Causing of ikrah-i-tam for commission of qatl.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment provided for the kind of qatl committed.	Ditto
	Qatl committed under ikrah-i-naqis.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
	Causing of ikrah-i-naqis for commission of qatl	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto
306	Qatl-i-amd not liable to qisas	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diyat and imprisonment of either description for 14 years.	Ditto
311	Qatl-I- amd when waived or compounding	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto
312	Qatl-i-amd after after compounding of qisas, etc	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Qisa or diyat	Ditto
316	Qatl shibh-i-amd	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diyat and imprisonment of either description for 14 years.	Ditto
319	Qatl-i-khata	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Diyat and imprisonment of either description for 5 years.	Ditto

320	Punishment for qatl-i-khata by rash or negligent driving	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diyat and imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto
322	Oatl-bis-sabab	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Diyat	Ditto
324	Attempt to commit qatl-i-amd	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years and fine, qisas or arsh in case of hurt and imprisonment up to 7 years.	Ditto
325	Attempt to commit suicide	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Simple imprisonment 1 year or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or second Class.
327	Being a thug	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment for life and fine.	Court of Sessions
328	Exposure and abandonment of child under twelve years by parent or person having care of it with intention oh wholly abandoning it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years or fine or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
329	Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years or fine or both.	Magistrate of first Class.
334	Itlaf-i-udw	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Compoundable	Qisa or arsh and imprisonment of either description for 10 years .	Court of Sessions
336	Itlaf-i-salahiyyat-i-udw	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Qisa or arsh and imprisonment of either description for 10 years .	Ditto

337-A	I. Shajjah-I-Khafifa	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Ditto	Qisa or arsh and imprisonment of either description for 10 years .	Magistrate of first Class.
337-A (Contd.)	ii. Shajjah-i-mudihah	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Qisa or arsh and imprisonment of either description for 5 years .	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
	iii. Shajjah-I-hashimah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Arsh and imprisonment of either description for 7 years .	Ditto
	iv. Shajjah-I-mudihahnaqqliah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Arsh and imprisonment of either description for 10 years .	Ditto
	v. Shajjah-I-ammah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Arsh and imprisonment of either description for 10 years .	Ditto
	vi. Shajjah-I-damighah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Qisa or arsh and imprisonment of either description for 14 years .	Ditto
337-D	Jaifah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Arsh, imprisonment of either description for 10 years and punishment provided for Itlaf-I-Udw and Itlaf-I-Salahiyyat-I-udw if caused.	Ditto
337-F	I. Damiyah	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Ditto	Daman, and imprisonment of either description for 1 year .	Magistrate of first Class.

		May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Daman, and imprisonment of either description for 3 years .	Ditto
337-F (Cont.)	ii. Badiyah						
	iii. Mutalahimah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Daman, and imprisonment of either description for 3 years .	Ditto
	iv. Mudibah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Daman, and imprisonment of either description for 5 years .	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
	v. Hashimah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Daman, and imprisonment of either description for 5 years .	Ditto
	vi. Munaqqilah	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Daman, and imprisonment of either description for 7 years .	Ditto
337-G	Hurt by rash or negligent driving	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Arsh, or daman, and imprisonment of either description for 5 years .	Magistrate of first Class.
337-H	i. Hurt by rash or negligent act	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Arsh, or daman, and imprisonment of either description for 3 years .	Magistrate of First or second Class.
	ii. A rash or negligent act to endanger human life or personal safety of others.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 month, or with fine, or with both .	Ditto
337-I	Hurt by mistake (khata)	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Arsh or daman for the kind of hurt caused.	Magistrate of first Class.

337-J	Hurt by means of a poison	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Arsh or daman provided for the kind of hurt caused and imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Court of Sessions
337-K	Hurt for extorting confession, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Arsh or daman provided for the kind of hurt caused and imprisonment of either description for 10 years.	Ditto
337-L	(a) Hurt other than specified in sections here-to-before	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Daman, and imprisonment of either description for 7 years .	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
	(b) Other hurts not covered here-to-before	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Ditto	Daman, and imprisonment of either description for 2 years .	Magistrate of first Class.
337-M	Hurt not liable to qisas	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Arsh, tazir and punishment for the kind of hurt caused.	Ditto
337-N	Hurts where qisas can not be enforced.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Arsh, tazir and punishment for the kind of hurt caused.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
338-A	(a) Isqat-i-Hamal with consent.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years and punishment provided for the kind of hurt or death if caused.	Ditto

	(b) Isqat-i-Hamal with out consent.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 to 10 years and punishment provided for the kind of hurt or death if caused.	Ditto
338-C	Isqat-i-janin	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Diyat, tazir and imprisonment of either description for 7 years and punishment provided for the kind of hurt or death if caused.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.

OF WRONGFUL RESTRAINT & WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT

341	Wrongfully restraining any person	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Ditto	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 500 rupees or both.	Any judicial Magistrate
342	Wrongfully confining any person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or with fine of 1000 rupees, or with both .	Magistrate of First or second Class.
343	Wrongfully confining for three or more days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or with fine, or with both .	Ditto
344	Wrongfully confining for ten or more days	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine .	Magistrate of First or second Class.

345	Keeping a person in wrongful confinement knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to imprisonment under any other section.	Ditto
346	Wrongful confinement in secret	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the court before which a prosecution is pending.	Ditto	Ditto
347	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property or constraining to an illegal act.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine .	Magistrate of First or second Class.
348	Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information or compelling for restoration of property	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of First Class.

Of Criminal Force and Assault

352	Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, and fine of 500 rupees or both .	Any judicial Magistrate
353	Assault or use of criminal force to deter public servant from discharge of his duty.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Ditto	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine or both .	Magistrate of First or second Class.
354	Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
354-A	Assault or use of criminal force to woman and stripping her of her	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Death or imprisonment for life, and fine	Court of Session

	clothes						
355	Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine or both .	Magistrate of First or second Class.
356	Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Ditto	Any judicial Magistrate
357	Assault or use of criminal force in attempting wrongfully to confine person.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Compoundable when permission is given by the court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine of 1000 rupees or both .	Ditto
358	Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Ditto	Compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 1 month or fine of 200 rupees or both.	Ditto

Of Kidnapping, Abduction, Slavery and Forced Labour

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

364-A	Kidnapping or abducting a person under the age of fourteen	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 14 years and shall not be less than 7 years.	Ditto
365	Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 year, or fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
365-A	Kidnapping or abducting for extorting property, valuable security, etc or compelling any person.....	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Death or imprisonment for life and forfeiture of property.	Court of Session
366-A	Procuration of minor girl	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
366-B	Importation of girl from foreign country	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
367	Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
368	Concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Punishment for kidnapping or abduction.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
369	Kidnapping or abducting child with intent to take property from the person of this child.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 year, or fine.	Ditto
370	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Ditto	

371	Habitual dealing in slaves	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 year, or fine.	Ditto
372	Selling or letting to hire a minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.	Ditto	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 year, or fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of first Class.
373	Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for purposes of prostitution, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
374	Unlawful compulsory labour	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 year, or fine or both.	Ditto

Of Rape

376	Rape: If the sexual intercourse was by a man with his own wife not being under 12 years of age.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of first Class.
	If the sexual intercourse was by a man with his own wife being under 12 years of age.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 year, or fine.	Court of Sessions
	If any other case.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Of Unnatural Offences

377	Unnatural offences	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 year, or fine.	Court of Sessions
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OF OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY

<i>Theft</i>							
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378	Theft	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 year, or fine or both.	Any judicial Magistrate
380	Theft in a building, tent or vessel.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 year, and fine.	Ditto
381	Theft by clerk or servant or property in possession of master or employer.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of First or Second Class.
381-A	Theft of a car or other motor vehicles	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 year, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
382	Theft after preparation made for causing death, hurt or restraint in order to the committing of the theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years and fine.	Ditto

Of Extortion

384	Extortion	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.
385	Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury in order to commit extortion.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 year, or fine or both.	
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 year, and fine.	Magistrate of First Class.

387	Putting or attempting to put in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 year, and fine.	Ditto
388	Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 year, and fine.	Ditto
	If the offence threatened be an unnatural offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment for life	Ditto
389	Putting a person in fear of accusation of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years in order to commit extortion.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 year, and fine.	Ditto
389 (Cont.)	If the offence be an unnatural offence.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life	Ditto

Of Robbery and Dacoity

392	Robbery	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
	If committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 14 years, and fine	Ditto
393	Attempt to commit robbery.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Ditto

403	Dishonest misappropriation of movable, property or converting it into one's own use.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Compoundable when permission is given by the court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 2 year, or fine or both.	Any judicial Magistrate
404	Dishonest misappropriation of property knowing that it was in possession of deceased person at the time of his death and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for 3 years, and fine	Magistrate of First or Second Class.
405	If by a person employed by the deceased.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.

Of Criminal Breach of Trust

406	Criminal breach of trust	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.
407	Criminal breach of trust by carrier, what finger, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for 7 years, and fine	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
408	Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class or second class.
409	Criminal breach of trust by public servant, or by banker, merchant or agent, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.

Of Receiving of Stolen Property

411	Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen	Ditto	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing that it was obtained in a dacoity	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Court of Session
413	Habitually dealing in stolen property	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 year, and fine	Court of Session
414	Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property knowing it to be stolen.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.

Of Cheating

417	Cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Compoundable when permission is given by the court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.
418	Cheating a person whose interest the offender either by law or by legal contract was bound to protect	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 year, or fine or both.	Ditto
419	Cheating by personation	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 year, or fine or both.	Ditto

420	Cheating and thereby dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the making or alteration or destruction of a valuable security.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine.	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
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Of Fraudulent Deeds and Dispossession of Property

421	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property to prevent distribution among creditors.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 year, or fine or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
422	Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offenders.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
423	Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer containing false statement of consideration	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
424	Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or of any other person or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

Of Mischief

426	Mischief	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable when the only loss or damage caused is loss or damage to a private person.	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine or both.	Any judicial Magistrate
427	Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees or upward.	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.

428	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value, of ten rupees or upward.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Ditto
429	Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, etc. what ever may be, its value or any other animal of the value, of 50 rupees or upward.	Ditto	Warrant	Bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
430	Mischief by causing diminution of supply of eater for agricultural purposes, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the court before which a prosecution is pending.	Ditto	Ditto
431	Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, river or channel and rendering it impossible or less safe for travelling or conveying.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Ditto	Ditto
432	Mischief by causing Inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
433	Mischief by destroying, moving or rendering less useful a light house or sea-mark or by exhibiting false lights.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session
434	Mischief by destroying or moving, etc., a land-mark fixed by public authority	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.

435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of one hundred rupees or upward or (In case of agricultural produce) ten rupees or upward.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house, etc,	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 year, and fine	Court of Sessions.
437	Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe a decked vessel or one of twenty tons burden	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine .	
438	The mischief described in Section 437 committed by fire or explosive substance	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for 10 year, and fine	
439	Running vessel aground or ashore with intent to commit theft, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine .	
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, and fine .	

Of Criminal Trespass

447	Criminal trespass	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, and fine of 500 rupees or both.	Any judicial Magistrate
448	House-trespass	Ditto	Warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, and fine of 1000 rupees or both.	Ditto
449	House-trespass in order to commit offence punishable with death	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Not Compoundable	Imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine	Court of Sessions.
450	House-trespass in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment for life	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine .	Ditto
451	House-trespass in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, and fine .	Any judicial Magistrate
	If the offence is theft.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Court of Session or Magistrate of First or Second Class.
452	House-trespass after preparation for hurt, assault, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
453	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Magistrate of First or Second Class.
454	Lurking house trespass or house-breaking in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Magistrate of First or Second Class.

454 (Cont.)	If the offence is theft.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Court of Session or Magistrate of First or Second Class.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation for hurt, assault, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
456	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Magistrate of First or Second Class.
457	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to commit offence punishable with imprisonment	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
	If the offence is theft.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Ditto
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night after preparation for hurt, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
459	Hurt caused, whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for 10 years, and fine and shall also be liable to the kind of qatl committed by him or hurt caused or attempted to cause.	Court of Session

460	Qatl or hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in lurking house-trespass or house breaking by night	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
461	Dishonestly breaking open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.
462	Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property and fraudulently opening the same..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.

OF OFFENCES RELATING TO DOCUMENTS AND TO TRADE OR PROPERTY MARKS

465	Forgery	Shall not arrest without warrant	Warrant	Bailable	Not Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First Class.
466	Forgery or record of Court or of justice register of birth, etc. kept by a public servant.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Court of Session
467	Forgery of valuable security, will, or authority to make or transfer any valuable security or to receive any money, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life and imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine .	Ditto
	When the valuable security is a promissory note of the Central Government.	May arrest without warrant		Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
468	Forgery for the purpose of cheating	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.

469	Forgery for purpose of harming the reputation of any person or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose.	Ditto	Ditto		Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine .	Magistrate of First Class.
471	Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged.		Warrant	Bailable	Not Compoundable	Punishment for forgery of such document.	Same as that by which the forgery is triable.
	When the forged document is a promissory note of the Central Government.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session
472	Making or counterfeiting a seal plate, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable under Section 467 of PPC, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate etc. knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment for life and imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Ditto
473	Making or counterfeiting a seal plate, etc., with intent to commit forgery punishable otherwise than under Section 467 of PPC, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate etc. knowing the same to be counterfeit.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Ditto
474	Having possession of document knowing it to be forged and intending to use it as genuine if the document is one the description mentioned in section 466 of the PPC.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto

	If the document is one the description mentioned in section 467 of the PPC.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life and imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Ditto
475	Counterfeiting device or mark used for authenticating documents described in Section 467 of PPC, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session
476	Counterfeiting device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in Section 467 of PPC, or possessing counterfeit marked material.	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Ditto
477	Fraudulent destroying, defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface or secreting a will, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment for life and imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Ditto
477-A	Falsification of accounts	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
482	Using a false trade-mark or property mark with intent to deceive or injure any body.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.

483	Counterfeiting a trade mark or property mark used by another with intent to deceive or injure any body.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine or both.	Ditto
484	Counterfeiting a property mark used by a public servant or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, etc. of any property.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, and fine .	Magistrate of First Class.
485	Fraudulently making or possession of any die, plate or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private trademark or property mark.	Ditto	Summons	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First Class.
486	Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit trademark or property mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.
487	Fraudulently making a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, etc..	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine or both.	Ditto
488	Making use of any such false mark.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
489	Removing, destroying, or defacing any property mark with intent to cause injury.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine.	Ditto

Of Currency-Notes and Bank-Notes

489-A	Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for life and imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine .	Court of Session
489-B	Using as genuine, forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
489-C	Possession of forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank notes	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	Ditto
489-D	Making or possessing instruments or materials for forging or counterfeiting currency notes or bank notes.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment for life and imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine .	Ditto
489-E	Making or using documents resembling currency-notes, or bank-notes	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for a year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First.
489-F	Dishonestly issuing a cheque for repayment of loans etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for three years, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF CONTRACTS OF SERVICE

491	Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of minor disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 3 months, and fine of 200 rupees or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.
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OFFENCES RELATING TO MARRIAGE

493	A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that behalf.	Ditto	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session
494	Marrying again during lifetime of husband or wife	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Compoundable when permission is given by the court before which a prosecution is pending.	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
495	Same offence with concealment of former marriage from person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted	Ditto	Ditto	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 10 years, and fine .	Court of Session
496	A man with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married.	Ditto	Ditto	Bailable	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Ditto
497	Adultery	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Bailable	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 5 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.
498	Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a marriage woman.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 3 years, or fine or both.	Magistrate of First or Second Class.

DEFAMATION

500	Defamation	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rigorous imprisonment for 2 years, or fine or both.	Any Judicial Magistrate
501	Printing or engraving matter known to be defamatory	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Magistrate of the First.

502	Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter knowing it to contain such matter.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto
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CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION, INSULT AND ANNOYANCE

504	Insult intended to provoke breach of the peace.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine or both.	Any Judicial Magistrate
505	False statements rumour etc. circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace.	May arrest without warrant	Ditto	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, and fine .	Magistrate of the First.
506	Criminal intimidation	Shall not arrest without warrant	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, or fine or both.	Magistrate of the First or Second Class.
	If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 7 years, or fine or both.	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.

If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc.

507	Criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Imprisonment of either description for 2 years, in addition to the punishment under above section.	Magistrate of the First Class.
508	Act caused by inducing person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable	Imprisonment of either description for 1 year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of the First or Second Class.

509	Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Compoundable when permission is given by the court before which a prosecution is pending.	Simple imprisonment for 1 year, or fine or both.	Magistrate of the First Class.
510	Appearing in a public place, etc. in a state of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Not compoundable	Simple imprisonment for 24 hours, or fine of 10 rupees or both.	Any Judicial Magistrate

ATTEMPTS TO COMMIT OFFENCES

511	Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life or for a shorter term, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of an offence.	Accordingly as the offence is one in respect of which the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Accordingly as the offence is one in respect of which a summon or warrant is ordinarily issued.	Accordingly as the offence is one in respect of which the police may arrest without warrant or not.	Compoundable when the offence attempted is compoundable.	Imprisonment not exceeding half of the longest term and of any description provided for the offence or fine (daman), or both.	Court by which the offence attempted is triable.
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Offence against other laws

	If punishable with death, imprisonment for life, imprisonment for more than 7 years, imputation of hand or foot or both hand or foot or with whipping exceeding 80 strips with or without any other of the said punishments.	May arrest without warrant	Warrant	Not bailable	Not compoundable	Ditto	Court of Session
	If punishable with imprisonment for more than 3 years and upward but less than 7 years, or with whipping not exceeding 80 strips with or without imprisonment	Ditto	Ditto	Except in cases under The Arms Act 1878, Section 19, which shall be bailable.	Ditto	Ditto	Court of Session or Magistrate of First Class.

If punishable with imprisonment for more than 1 years and upward but less than 3 years, or with whipping not exceeding 40 strips with or without imprisonment.	Shall not arrest without warrant	Summons	Bailable	Not compoundable	Ditto	Magistrate of First Class.
If punishable with imprisonment for less than 1 year or with whipping not exceeding 10 strips with or without imprisonment or with fine only.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Any Judicial Magistrate

SCHEDULE III

(See Section 36)

Ordinary Powers of Provincial Magistrates

1. Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class

- (1) Power to arrest or direct the arrest of, and to commit to custody, a person committing an offence in his presence, Section 64.
- (2) Power to arrest, or direct the arrest in his presence of, an offender Section 65.
- (3) Power to endorse a warrant, or to order the removal of an accused person arrested under a warrant, Sections 83,84 and 86.
- (4) Power to issue proclamation in cases judicially before him, Section 87.
- (5) Power to attach and sell property and to dispose of claims to attached property in cases judicially before him, Section 88.
- (6) Power to restore attached property, Section 89.
- (7) Power to require search to be made for letters and telegrams, Section 95.
- (8) Power to issue search-warrant, Section 96.
- (9) Power to endorse a search-warrant and order delivery of thing found, Section 99.
- (10) Power to command unlawful assembly to disperse, Section 127.

- (11) Power to use civil force to disperse unlawful assembly, Section 128.
- (12) power to require military force to be used to disperse unlawful assembly, Section 130.
- (13) Repealed
- (14) Power to authorise detention not being detention in the custody of the police of a person during a police-investigation, Section 167.
- (14-A) Power to postpone issue of process and inquire into case himself, Section 202.
- (15) Power to detain an offender found in Court, Section 351.
- (16) Repealed.
- (17) Power to apply to District Magistrate to issue commission for examination of witness, Section 506 (2).
- (18) Power to recover forfeited bond for appearance before Magistrate's Court, Section 514 and to require fresh security, Section 514-A.]
- (18-a) Power to make order as to custody and disposal of property pending inquiry or trial, Section 516-A.
- (19) Power to make order as to disposal of property, Section 517.
- (20) Power to sells property of a suspected character, Section 525.
- (21) Power to require affidavit in support of application, Section 539-A.
- (22) Power to make local inspection Section 539-B.

// Ordinary Powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the Third Class.
- (2) Power to order the police to investigate an offence in cases in which the Magistrate has jurisdiction to try or send for trial to the Court of Session or the High Court, Section 155.
- (3) power to postpone, issue of process and to inquire into a case or direct investigation, Section 202.
- (4) Repealed.

/// Ordinary Power of a Magistrate of the First Class

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the Second Class.

(1 -a) Power to direct warrant to land holders, etc., Section 78.

(1-ab) Power to issue search warrant otherwise than in course of an inquiry, Section 98.

(2) Power to issue search warrant otherwise than in course of inquiry, Section 98.

1-a & 1ab Ins. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

(3) Power to issue search warrant for discovery of persons wrongfully confined, Section 100.

(3-a) Power to require security for keeping peace, Section 107.

(3-ab) Power to require security for good behaviour from persons disseminating seditious matter, Section 108.

(3-ac) Power to require security for good behaviour, Section 109.

(3-ad) Power to require security for good behaviour from habitual offenders, Section 110.

(3-ae) Power to discharge sureties Section 126.

(3-f) Power to acquire security, for un-expired period of bond, Section 126 A.

3-a to 3-f Ins. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001

(4) Power to require security to keep the peace, section 107.

(5) Power to require security for good behaviour, Section 109.

(6) Power to discharge sureties, Section 126-A.

(6-a) Power to make orders as to local nuisances, Section 133.

(6-ab) Power to make order to prohibit repetition or continuance of public nuisance, Section 143.

(6-ac) Power to make orders, etc., in possession cases, Sections 145,146 and 147.

6-ab & 6-ac Ins. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

(7) [Omitted by Law Reforms Ordinance, 1972]

(7-a). Power to record statements and confessions during a police investigation, Section 164.

(7-aa) Power to authorise detention of a person in the custody of the police during a police investigation Section 167.

(7-b) Power to hold inquests, Section 174.]

(8) Power to commit for trial, Section 206.

i3[(8-a) Power to hold inquests, Section 174.

(18-ab) Power to take cognisance of offences, Section 190.

18-a & 18-ab Ins. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001

(9) Power to stop proceedings when no complainant, Section 249

(9-a) Omitted.

(10) Omitted.

(12) Power to recover penalty on forfeited bond, Section 514.

(12-a) Power to require fresh security, Section 514-A.

(12-ab) Power to dispose property where no claimant, Section 524.

12-ab Ins. by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001

(12-b) [Omitted by Ordinance XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.]

(13) Power to make order as to first offenders, Section 562.

(14) Power to order released convicts to notify residence Section 565.

IV. Omitted by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

(1) The ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the First Class.

(2) Power to direct warrants to landholders, Section 78.

(3) Power to require security for good behaviour, Section 110.

(4) Repealed.

(5) Power to make orders prohibiting repetitions of nuisances, Section 143.

(6) Power to make orders under Section 144.

- (7) Power to depute Subordinate Magistrate to make local inquiry, Section 148.
- (8) Power to order police investigation into cognizable case, Section 156.
- (9) Power to receive report of police officer and pass order Section 173.
- (10) Repealed.
- (11) Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has committed an offence outside the local jurisdiction, Section 186.
- (12) Power to entertain complaints, Section 190.
- (13) Power to receive police reports, Section 190,
- (14) Power to entertain cases without complaint, Section 190.
- (15) Power to transfer cases to a Subordinate Magistrate, Section 192.
- (16) Power to pass sentence on proceedings recorded by a Subordinate Magistrate, Section 349.
- (17) Power to forward record of inferior Court to District Magistrate, Section 435 (2).
- (18) Power to sell property alleged or suspected to have been stolen, etc., Section 524.
- (19) Power to withdraw cases other than appeals, and to try or refer them for trial, Section 528.

V. Omitted by Ordinance, XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001.

- (1) The ordinary powers of a Sub-Divisional Magistrate.
- (1-a) [Omitted by Law Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976].
- (2) Power to require delivery of letters, telegrams, etc., Section 95.
- (3) power to issue search-warrants for documents, in custody of postal or telegraph authorities, Section 96.
- (4) Power to require security for good behaviour in case of sedition, Section 108.
- (5) Power to discharge persons bound to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, Section 124.
- (6) Power to cancel bond for keeping the peace Section,125.

(6-a) Power to order preliminary investigation by police-officer not below the rank of inspector in certain cases, Section 196-B.

(7) Omitted.

(7-a) Power to tender pardon to accomplice at any stage of a case, Section 337,

(8) Omitted.

(9) [Omitted by Law Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976]

(9-a) [Omitted by Law Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976]

(10) [Omitted by Law Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976]

(11) [Omitted by Law Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976]

(12) [Omitted by Law Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976]

(13) [Omitted by Law Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976]

(14) [Omitted by Law Reforms (Amendment) Act, 1976]

(15) Repealed.

(17) Power to appoint person to be Public Prosecutor in particular case, Section 492(2).

(18) Power to issue commission for examination of witness, Sections 503, 506.

(19) Power to hear appeals from or revise orders passed under Sections 514, 515.

(20) Power to compel restoration of abducted female, Section 552.

SCHEDULE IV

(See Sections 37 and 38)

ADDITIONAL POWERS WITH WHICH PROVINCIAL MAGISTRATES MAY BE INVESTED.

PART I

POWERS WITH WHICH A MAGISTRATE OF THE FIRST CLASS MAY BE INVESTED.	BY THE PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT.	
		1. Power to require security for, good behaviour in case of sedition, Section 108. 2. (2) to (6) Omitted by Ordinance XXXVII of 2001, dt. 13-8-2001. 7. Power to issue process for person within local jurisdiction who has

II. Warrant of Arrest
(See Section 75)

To (name and designation of the person or persons who is or are to execute, the warrant).

WHEREAS of stands charged with the offence of (*state the offence*), you are hereby directed to arrest the said , and to produce him before me. Herein fail not.

Dated this day of ,19

(Seal) Signature

(See Section 76)

This warrant may be endorsed as follows:-

If the said shall give bail himself in the sum of with one surety in the sum of (or two sureties each in the sum of) to attend before me on the day of and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by me, he may be released.

Dated this day of ,19

(Signature)

III. Bond and bail-bond after arrest under a warrant

(See Section 86)

I, (name), of being brought before the Magistrate of my appearance to answer to the charge of , do hereby bind myself to attend in the Court of on the day of next, to answer to the said charge, and to continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court and, in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit, to Government the sum of rupees.

Dated this day of ,19

(Signature}

I do hereby declare myself surety for the above named of that he shall attend before in the Court of off the day of next, to answer to the charge on which he has been arrested, and shall continue so to attend until otherwise directed by the Court; and, in case of his making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Government.

Dated this day of ,19

(Signature)

IV. Proclamation requiring the appearance of a person accused

(See Section 87)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that *(name, description and address)* has committed *(or is suspected to have committed)* the offence of, punishable under sectionof the Pakistan Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said *(name)* cannot be found, and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said *(name)* has absconded *(or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant)*;

Proclamation is hereby made that the said of is required to appear at *(place)* before this Court *(or before me)* to answer the said complaint on the day of

Dated this day of, 19.....

(Seal) (Signature)

V. Proclamation Requiring the Attendance of Witness

(See Section 87)

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that *(name, description and address)*, has committed *(or is suspected to have committed)* the offence of *(mention the offence concisely)* and a warrant has been issued to compel the attendance of *(name, description and address of witness)*, before this Court to be examined touching the matter of the said complaint; and whereas it has been returned to the said warrant that the said *[name of witness]* cannot be served, and it has been shown to my satisfaction that he has absconded *(or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant)*;

Proclamation is hereby made that the said *(name)* is required to appear at *(place)* before the Court on the day of next at o'clock to be examined touching, the offence complained of.

Dated this day of, 19.....

(Seal) (Signature)

VI. Order of Attachment to compel the attendance of a Witness.

(See Section 88)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police station

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that (name, description and address) has committed (or is suspected to have committed) the offence of , punishable under section of the Pakistan Penal Code, and it has been returned to a warrant of arrest thereupon issued that the said (name) cannot be found; and whereas it has been shown to my satisfaction that the said (name) has absconded (or is concealing himself to avoid the service of the said warrant) and thereupon a Proclamation has been or is being duly issued and published requiring the said to appear to answer the said charge within days, and whereas the said is possessed of certain land paying revenue to Government in the village (or town) of in the District of

You are hereby authorized and requested to cause the said land to be attached, and to be held under attachment pending the further order of this Court, and to certify without delay what you may have done in pursuance of this order.

Dated this day of ,19

(Seal) (Signature)

VII. Warrant in the first instance to bring up a witness

(See Section 90)

To *(name and designation of the Police-Officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute, the warrant)*

WHEREAS complaint has been made before me that of has (or is suspected to have) committed the offence of *(mention the offence concisely)*, and it appears likely that *(name and description of witness)* can give evidence concerning the said complaint; and where as I have good and sufficient reason to believe that he will not attend as a witness on the hearing of the said complaint unless compelled to do so;

This is to authorise and require you to arrest the said (name) and on the day of to bring him before his Court, to be examined touching the offence complained of.

Given under my hand and the seal of this Court, the day of .19

(Seal) (Signature)

VIII. Warrant to search after information of a particular offence

(See Section 96)

To *(name and designation of the Police-Officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant)*

WHEREAS information has been laid (or complaint has been made) before me of the commission (or suspected commission) of the offence of *(mention the offence concisely)*, and it has been made to appear to me that the production of (specify the thing clearly) is essential to the inquiry now being made (or about to be made) into the said offence or suspected offence;

This is to authorize and require you to search for the said *(the thing specified)* in the *(describe the house or place or part thereof to which the search is to be confined)* and, if found to produce the same forthwith before this Court; returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of .the Court, this
day of _____, 19

(Seal/ _____) (Signature)

IX. - Warrant to search suspected Place of Deposit

(See Section 98)

To *(name and designation of a Police-Officer above the rank of a Constable)*

WHEREAS information has been laid before me, and on due inquiry thereupon had I have been led to believe that the *(describe the house or other place)* is, used as a place for the deposit (or sale) of stolen property (or if for either of the other purposes expressed in the section, state the purpose in the words of the section);-

This is to authorize and require you to enter the said house (or other place) with such assistance as shall be required, and to use if necessary, reasonable force for that purpose, and to search every part of the said house *(or other place or if the search is to be confined to a part, specify the part clearly)* and to seize and take possession of any property (or documents, or stamps, or seals, or coins or obscene objects, as the case may be) Add *(when the case requires it)* and also of any instruments and materials which you may reasonably believe to be kept for the manufacture of forged documents, or counterfeit stamps, or false seals, or counterfeit coin (as the case may be), and forthwith to bring before this Court such of the said things as may be taken possession of returning this warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this

day of _____, 19

(Seal) _____ (Signature)

X. Bond to keep the peace

(See Section 107)

WHEREAS I (name) inhabitant of (place), have been called upon to enter into a bound to keep the peace for the term of _____ or until the completion of the inquiry in the matter of _____ now pending in the Court of _____ I hereby bind myself not to commit a breach of the peace, or do any act that may probably occasion a breach of the peace, during the said term or until the completion of the said inquiry, and in case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19_____

(Signature)

XI - Bond for Good Behaviour

(See Sections 108, 109 and 110)

WHEREAS I (name) inhabitant of (place), have been called upon to enter into a bond to be of good behaviour to Government and to all the citizens of Pakistan for the term of _____ (state the period) or until the completion of the inquiry in the matter of now pending in the Court of I hereby bind myself to be of good behaviour to Government and to all the citizens of Pakistan during the said term or until the completion of the said inquiry; and in case of my making default therein, I bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19_____

(Signature)

(Where bond with sureties is to be executed, add " We do not hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above named _____ that he will be of good behaviour to Government and to all the citizens of Pakistan during the said term or until the completion of the said inquiry; and in the case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves, jointly and severally, to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees _____

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19_____

(Signature)

XII.-Summons on information of probable Breach of the Peace

(See Section 114)

To _____

of _____

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me by credible information that *{state the substance of the information}*, and that you are likely to commit a breach of the peace (or by which act a breach of the peace will probably be occasioned), you are hereby required to attend in person (or by a duly authorized agent) at the office of the Magistrate of _____ on the day of _____, 19____ at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you should not be required to enter into a bond for rupees _____ when sureties are required, add and also to give sureties by the bond of one (or two, as the case may be) surety (or sureties) in the sum of rupees _____ (each if more than one) that you will keep the peace for the term of _____

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this

Day of _____, 19 .

(Seal) (Signature)

XIII—Warrant of Commitment on Failure to find Security to keep the Peace

(See Section 123)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

WHEREAS (name and address) appeared before me in person (or by his authorized agent) on the _____ day of _____ in obedience to a summons calling upon him to show cause why he should not enter into a bond for rupees _____ with one surety or a bond with two sureties each in rupees _____, that he, the said (name), would keep the peace for the period of _____ months; and whereas an order was then made requiring the said (name) to enter into and find such security (state the security ordered when it differs from that mentioned in the summons), and he has failed to comply with the said order;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said (name), into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of *(term of imprisonment)* unless he shall in the meantime be lawfully ordered to be released and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the Court, this _____ day of _____, 19.

(Seal) (Signature)

XIV - Warrant of commitment of Failure to find Security for Good Behaviour

(See Section 123)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that (name and description) has been and is lurking within the district of _____ having no ostensible means of subsistence (or, and that he is unable to give any satisfactory account of himself); -

or

Whereas evidence of the general character of (name and description) has been adduced before me and recorded, from which it appears that he is an habitual robber (or, house-breaker, etc., as the case may be);

And Whereas an order has been recorded stating the same and requiring the said (name) to furnish security for his good behaviour for the term of (state the period) by entering into a bond with one surety (or two or more sureties, as the case may be), himself for rupees, and the said surety (or each of the said sureties) for rupees, and the said (name) has failed to comply with the said order and for such default has been adjudged imprisonment for (state the term) unless the said security be sooner furnished;

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper) to receive the said (name) into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (term of imprisonment) unless he shall in the meantime be lawfully ordered to be released and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 19.

(Seal)

(Signature)

XV—Warrant to discharge a Person imprisoned on Failure to give security

(See Sections 123 and 124)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at _____ (or, other _____ officer in whose custody the person is).

WHEREAS (name and description of prisoner) was committed to your custody under warrant of the Court, dated the day of and has since duly given security under section of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

or

and there have appeared to me sufficient grounds for the opinion that he can be released without hazard to the community;

This is to authorize and require you forthwith to discharge the said (name) from your custody unless he is liable to be detained for some other cause.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of _____, 19.

(Seal)

{Signature}

XVI.—Order for the Removal of Nuisances

(See Section 133)

To *(name, description and address)*.

WHEREAS it has been made to appear to me that you have caused an obstruction for nuisance) to persons using the public roadway (or other public place) which, etc., *(describe the road or public place)*, by, etc. *(state what it is that causes the obstruction or nuisance)*, and that such obstruction (or nuisance still exists);

or

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are carrying on as owner, or manager, the trade or occupation of *(state the particular trade or occupation and the place where it is carried on)*, and that the same is injurious to the public health (or comfort) by reason *(state briefly in what manner the injurious effects are caused)*, and should be suppressed or removed to a different place;

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are the owner (or are in possession of or have the control over) a certain tank (or well or excavation) adjacent to the public way, *(describe the thoroughfare)*; and that the safety of the public is endangered by reason of the said tank (or well or excavation) being without a fence (or insecurely fenced);

or

Whereas, etc., etc. *(as the case may be)*,

I do hereby direct and require you within *(state the time allowed)* to *(state what is required to be done to abate the nuisance)* or to appear at in the Court of on the day of next, and to show cause why this order should not be enforced.

or

I do hereby direct and require you within *(state the time allowed)* to cease carrying on the said trade or occupation at the said place, and not again to carry on the same, or to remove the say trade from the place where it is now carried on, or to appear, etc.;

or

I do hereby direct and require you within *(state the time allowed)* to put up a sufficient fence *(state the kind of fence and the part to be fenced)*; or to appear etc.;

or

I do hereby direct and require you, etc., etc, *(as the case may be)*.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of ,19 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

XVII.—Magistrate's Order constituting a Jury

(See Section 138)

WHEREAS on the day of ,19 an order was issued to (name) requiring him *(state the effect of the order)*, and whereas the (name) has applied to me, by a petition, bearing date the day of for an order appointing a Jury to try whether the said recited order is reasonable and proper I do hereby appoint (the names, etc., of the five or more Jurors) to be the Jury to try and decide the said question, and do require the said Jury to report their decision within days from the date of this order at my office.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of, 19.

(Seal)

(Signature)

XVIII.—Magistrate's Notice and Peremptory Order after the Finding by a Jury.

(See Section 140)

To (name, description and address):

I hereby give you notice that the Jury duly appointed on the petition presented by you on the day of have found that the order issued on the day of requiring you (state substantially the requisition in the order) is reasonable and proper. Such order has been made absolute, and I hereby direct and require you to obey the said order within (state the time allowed), on peril of the penalty provided by the Pakistan Penal Code for disobedience thereto.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 19 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

XIX.— Injunction to provide against Imminent Danger pending Inquiry by Jury.

(See Section 142)

To (name, description and address).

Whereas the inquiry by a Jury appointed to try whether my order issued on the day of , 19 , is reasonable and proper is still pending, and it has been made to appear to me that the nuisance mentioned in the said order is attended with so imminent serious danger to the public as to render necessary immediate measures to prevent such danger, I do

hereby, under the provisions of Section 142 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, direct and enjoin you forthwith to (state plainly what is required to be done as a temporary safeguard), pending the result of the local inquiry by the Jury.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 19 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

XX.— Magistrate's Order Prohibiting the Repetition, etc. of a nuisance

(See Section 143)

To (*name, description and address*).

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that, etc. (state the proper recital, guided by Form No. XVI or Form No- XXI, (as the case may be).

I do hereby strictly order and adjoin you not to repeat the said nuisance by again placing or causing or permitting to be placed, etc. (as the case may be).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 19 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXI.—Magistrate's Order to prevent Obstruction, Riot, etc.

(See Section 144)

To (*name, description and address*).

Whereas it has been made to appear to me that you are in possession (or have the management) of (*describe clearly the property*), and that, in digging a drain on the said land, you are about to throw or place a portion of the earth and stones dug up upon the adjoining public road, so as to occasion risk of obstruction to persons using the road;

or

Whereas, it has been made to appear to me that you and a number of other persons (*mention the class of persons*) are about to meet and proceed in a religious procession along with public street, etc. (*as the case may be*), and that such procession is likely to lead to a riot or an affray;

or

Whereas, etc., etc. (*as the case may be*);

I do hereby order you not to place or permit to be placed any of the earth or stones dug from land on any part of the said road;

or

I do hereby prohibit the procession passing along the said street, and strictly warn and enjoin you not to take any part in such procession (or as the case recited may require).

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 19 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXII.-Magistrate's Order declaring Party entitled to retain Possession of Land, etc., in Dispute

(See Section 145)

It appearing to me on the grounds duly recorded, that a dispute, likely to induce a breach of peace, existed between (describe the parties by name and residence or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers) concerning certain (state concisely the subject of dispute), situate within the local limits of my jurisdiction, all the said parties were called upon to give in a written statement of their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said (the subject of dispute), and being satisfied by due inquiry had thereupon, without reference to the merits of the claim of either of the said parties to legal right of possession, that the claim of actual possession by the said (name or names or description) is true;

I do decide and declare that he is (or they are) is possession of the said (the subject of dispute) and entitled to retain such possession until ousted by due course of law, and do strictly forbid any disturbance of his (or their) possession in the meantime.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of , 19 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

Comments

Decision under S. 145(4) and order in Form XXII - Distinction. The decision under sub-section (4) of S. 145. Criminal P.C. and an order in Form XXII of Sch. V of the Code, are two different things. The decision under sub-section (4) of S. 145 is a decision relating to the actual and physical possession of the land in dispute and the order drawn up in Form XXII of Sch. V is a final order which is required to be drawn up not necessarily to embody the decision but to embody the directions of the Magistrate to the parties concerned. Whereas the decision only decides the question of actual physical possession, the order confers a right on the party from disturbing that possession without taking any steps in due course of law.

XXIII.— Warrant of Attachment in the Case of a Dispute as to the Possession of Land, etc.

(See Section 146)

To the Police-officer in charge of the Police-station at _____ [or, To the Collector]
Whereas it has been made to, appeal to me that a dispute likely to induce a breach of the peace existed between *(describe the parties concerned by name and residence, or residence only if the dispute be between bodies of villagers)* concerning certain *(state concisely the subject of dispute)* state within the limits of my Jurisdiction; and the said parties were thereupon duly called upon to state in writing their respective claims as to the fact of actual possession of the said *(the subject of dispute)*, and whereas, upon due inquiry into the said claims, I have decided that neither of the said parties was in possession of the said *(the subject of dispute)* [or I am unable to satisfy myself as to which of the said parties was in possession as aforesaid];

This is to authorise and require you to attach the said (the subject of dispute) by taking and keeping possession thereof, and to hold the same under attachment until the decree or order of a competent Court determining the rights of the parties, or the claim to possession, shall have been obtained, and to return this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXIV - Magistrate's Order Prohibiting the doing of anything on Land or Water

(See Section 147)

A dispute having arisen concerning the right of use of *(state concisely the subject of dispute)* situate within the limits of my jurisdiction, the possession of which land (or water) is claimed exclusively by *(describe the person or persons)*, and it appearing to me, on due inquiry into the same, that the said land (or water) has been open to the enjoyment of such use by the public *(or if by an individual or a class of persons, describe him or them)* and (if the use can be enjoyed throughout the year) that the said use has been enjoyed within three months of the institution of the said inquiry (or if the use is enjoyable only at particular seasons, say "during the last of the seasons at which the same is capable of being enjoyed");

I do order that the said (the claimant or claimants of possession), or any one in their interest, shall not take (or retain) possession of the said land (or water) to the exclusion of the enjoyment of the right of use aforesaid, until he (or they) shall obtain the decree or order of a competent Court adjudging him (or them) to be entitled to exclusive possession.

Given under my hand and seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 19 _____

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXV. Bond and Bail-bond on a Preliminary Inquiry before a Police Officer

(See Section 169)

I (name), of _____, being charged with offence of _____ and after inquiry required to appear before the Magistrate of _____

or

and after inquiry called upon to enter into my own recognizance to appear when required, do hereby bind myself to appear at _____, in the Court of _____, on the _____ day, of _____ next (or on such day as I may hereafter be required to attend) to answer further to the said charge, and in case of my making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19.

(Signature)

XXVI. Bond to prosecute or give Evidence

(See Section 170)

I (name), of (place), do hereby bind myself to attend at _____, in the Court of _____, at _____ O'clock on the _____ day of _____ next and then and there to prosecute (or to prosecute and give evidence) (or to give evidence) in the matter of a charge of _____ against one A,B and in case of making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Government, the sum of rupees

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 .

(Signature)

XXVII—Notice of Commitment by Magistrate to Government Pleader.

Omitted by L.R.O., 1972, item 213. -

XXVIII --- CHARGES

(See Sections 221, 222, 223)

(i) Charges with one head

(a) I, (*name and office of Magistrate, etc.*) hereby charge you (*name of accused person*) as follows:--

(b) that you, on or about the day of at waged war against Pakistan , and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 121 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session (*when the accused is to be tried by the High Court in the exercise of its original Criminal jurisdiction*), (*for Court of Session substitute High Court*). **On penal Code Section 121.**

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

[Signature and seal of the Magistrate]

[To be substituted for (b)]:--

(2) That you, on or about the day of at , with the intention of inducing the President of Pakistan to refrain from exercising a lawful power as such [President], assaulted him, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 124 of the Pakistan Penal Code. and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court], **On Section 124.**

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

(4) that you, on or about the day of at , did (*or omitted to do, as the case may be*) , such conduct being contrary to the provisions of Act section , and known by you to be prejudicial to and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 166 of the Pakistan Penal Code and within the cognizance or the Court of Session [or High Court]. **On Section 166.**

(5) That you on or about the day of at in the course of the trial of before, stated in evidence that which statement you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]. **On Section 193.**

(6) That you, on or about the day of at , committed culpable homicide not amounting, to murder, causing the death of and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 304 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]. **On Section 304.**

(7) That you, on or about the day of at abetted the commission of suicide by A,B, a person in a state of intoxication, and thereby committed an offence

punishable under Section 306 of the Pakistan. Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]. **On Section 306**

(8) That you on or about the , day of , at voluntarily caused grievous hurt to , and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 325 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session (or High Court), **On Section 325.**

(9) That you, on or about the day of at robbed [*state the name*], and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 392 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and; within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]. **On Section 392.**

(10) That you, on or about the day of at , committed dacoity, an offence punishable under Section 395 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session (or High Court). **On section 395.** :

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

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

Secondly--- That you on or about the day of at , knowing a coin to be counterfeit, attempted to induce another person, by name A.B., to receive it as genuine, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 341 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session (or High Court).

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

[Signature and seal of the Magistrate]

[*To be substituted for (b)]: -*

[2] *First*. That you on or about the day of at , committed murder by causing the death of , and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 302 of the Pakistan Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]. **On Section 302.**

[*In cases tried by Magistrate substitute* "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session", and in © omit "by the said Court"].

Secondly —That you on or about the day of at , by causing the death of committed culpable homicide not amounting the murder, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 304 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

(3) *First* ---- That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____ committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 379 of the Pakistan Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]. **On Section 379 & 382.**

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

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

Fourthly.—That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, committed theft, having made preparation for causing fear of hurt to a person in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 382 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court].

(4) That you, on or about the _____ day of _____, at _____, in the course of the inquiry into _____ before _____ stated in evidence that " _____ " and that you, on at about the _____, day of _____, at _____ in the course of the trial, of _____, before _____ stated in the evidence that " _____ ", one of which statements you either knew or believed to be false, or did not believe to be true, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 193 of the Pakistan Penal Code, and within the cognizance of the Court of Session [or High Court]. **Alternative Charge. On Section 193.**

[In cases tried by Magistrates substitute "within my cognizance" for "within the cognizance of the Court of Session" and in (c) omit "by the said Court"]

(III) Charges for Theft after previous Conviction

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

That you, on or about the _____ day of _____ at _____, committed theft, and thereby committed an offence punishable under Section 379 of the Pakistan Penal Code and within the cognizance of the Court of Magistrate, Session [or High Court] as the case may be.

And you, the said (name or accused, stand further charged that you, before the committing of the said offence, that is to say on the _____ day of _____, had been, convicted by the (state Court by which conviction was had) _____ at _____ of an offence

punishable under Chapter XVII of the Pakistan Penal Code, with imprisonment for a term of three years, that is to say, the offence of house breaking by night (describe the offence in the words used in the section under which the accused was convicted), which conviction is still in force and effect, and that you are thereby liable to enhanced punishment under Section 75 of the Pakistan Penal Code.

And I hereby direct that you be tried, etc.

XXIX.-Warrant Commitment on a Sentence of Imprisonment or fine if passed by a Magistrate

(See Sections 254 and 258)

To the Superintendent [or Keeper) of the Jail at

Whereas on the day of , 19 (*name of prisoner*) the (1st, 2nd, 3rd, as the case may be) prisoner in case No. of the Calendar for 19, was convicted before me (*name official designation*) of the offence of (*mention the offence or offences, concisely*) under section (or sections) of the Pakistan. Penal Code (or of Act) was sentenced to (*state the punishment fully and distinctly*).

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said prisoner's name) into your custody in the said Jail, together with this warrant, and there carry the aforesaid sentence into execution according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court,
this day of 19 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXX. Warrant of Imprisonment on Failure to recover Amends by Attachment and Sale

(See Section -250)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

Whereas (*name and description*) has brought against (*name and description of the accused person*) the complaint that (*mention it concisely*) and the same has been dismissed as false and frivolous (or vexatious), and the order of dismissal awards payment by the said (*name of complainant*) of the sum of rupees as amends, and whereas the said sum has not been paid and an order has been made for his simple imprisonment in Jail for the period of days, unless the aforesaid sum be sooner paid;

This is to authorize, and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), to receive the said (name) into your custody, together with the warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (term of imprisonment), subject to the provisions of Section

69 of the Pakistan Penal Code, unless the said sum be sooner paid, and on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement Certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of 19

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXXI—Summons of Witness

(See Sections 69 and 252)

To of

Whereas complaint has been made before me that of has (or is suspected to have) committed the offence of (state the offence concisely with time and place) and it appears to me that you are likely to owe material evidence for the prosecution;

You are hereby summoned to appear before this Court on the day of next at ten O'clock in the forenoon, to testify what you know concerning the matter of the said complaint, and not to depart thence without leave of the Court; and you are hereby warned that, if you shall without just excuse neglect or refuse to appear on the said date a warrant will be issued to compel your attendance.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this day of ,19 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXXII — Precept to District Magistrate to summon Jurors and Assessors

Omitted By LRO 1972, item 213

XXXIII.—Summons to Assessor or Juror

Omitted By LRO 1972, item 213

XXXIV.—Warrant of Commitment under Sentence of Death

(See Section 374)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

Whereas at the Session held before me on the day of 19 (*name of prisoner*), the (1st, 2nd, 3rd as the case may be), prisoner in case No. of the Calendar at the said Session, was duly convicted of the offence of culpable homicide amounting to murder under section of the Pakistan Penal Code, and sentenced to suffer death, subject to the confirmation of the said sentence by the Court of

This is to authorize and require you, the said Superintendent (or Keeper), safely to keep the said prisoner's name) in your custody in the said Jail, as by law is required, until he shall be delivered over by you to the proper authority and custody for the purpose of his undergoing the punishment of transportation under the said order.

or

If the mitigated sentence is one of imprisonment, say, after the words, "custody in the said Jail", "and there to carry into execution the punishment of imprisonment under the said order according to law".

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day Of 19 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXXVII.—Warrant to levy a Fine by Attachment and Sale

(See Section 386 [(i) (a)])

to (name and designation of the Police-officer or other person or persons who is or are to execute the warrant).

WHEREAS (name and description of the offender) was on the day of 19 ,convicted before me of the offence of (mention the offence concisely)and sentenced to pay a fine of rupees and whereas the said (name), although required to pay the said fine, has not paid the same or any part thereof;

This is to authorize and require to attach any movable property belonging to the said (name) which may be found within the district of ; and, if within *(state the number of days or hours allowed)* next after such attachment the said sum shall not be paid (or forthwith), to sell the movable property attached, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the said fine, returning this Warrant, with an endorsement certifying what you have done under it, immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of Court, this day of , 19 .

(Sea/)

(Signature)

XXXVII-A.-Bond for appearance of offender released pending realisation of fine

(See Section 388)

WHEREAS (name), inhabitant of (place), have been sentenced to pay a fine of rupeesand in default of payment thereof to undergo imprisonment for ; and whereas

the Court has been pleased to order my release on condition of my executing a bond for my appearance on the following date (or dates) namely:--

I hereby bind myself to appear before the Court of _____ at _____ O'clock [on the following date (or dates) namely: _____], and in Case of making default herein, I bind myself to forfeit to Government, the sum of rupees.

Dated this _____ day of _____, 19 .

(Signature)

Where a bond with sureties is to be executed, add--

We do hereby declare ourselves sureties for the above named that he will appear before the Court of _____ on the following date (or dates), namely _____ and, in case of his making default therein, we bind ourselves jointly and severally to forfeit to Government the sum of rupees

(Signature)

XXXVIII.—Warrant of Commitment in certain cases of Contempt when a Fine is imposed

(See Section 480)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at:

WHEREAS a Court held before me on this day (name and description of the offender) in the presence (or view) of the Court committed wilful contempt;

And Whereas for such contempt the said (name of offender) has been adjudged by the Court to pay a fine of rupees _____ on in default to suffer simple imprisonment for the space of (state the number of months or days);

This is to authorize and require you, the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the said Jail, to receive this said (name of offender into your custody), together with this warrant and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of (term of imprisonment), unless the said fine be sooner paid; and, on the receipt thereof, forthwith to set him at liberty, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 19,

(Seal)

(Signature)

XXXIX.—Magistrate's or Judge's Warrant of Commitment of witness refusing to answer

(See Section 485)

To (name of description of officer of Court)

WHEREAS (name and description), being summoned (or brought before this Court) as a witness and this day required to give evidence on an inquiry into an alleged offence refused to answer a certain question (or certain questions) put to him touching, this said alleged offence, and duly recorded, without alleging any just excuse for such refusal, and for his contempt has been adjudged detention in custody for (term of detention adjudged).

This is to authorize and require you, to take the said (name) into custody, and him safely to keep in your custody for the space of days, unless in the meantime he shall consent to be examined and to answer the questions asked of him, and on the last of the said days, or forthwith on such consent being known, to bring him before this Court to be dealt with according to law, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this day of ,19

(Seal)

(Signature)

XL-Warrant of Imprisonment on Failure to pay Maintenance

(See Section 488)
[Omitted by Ord. XXVII of 1981]

XLI. Warrant to enforce the Payment of maintenance by Attachment and Sale

(See Section 488)
[Omitted By Ord. XXVII of 1981.]

XLII.—Bond and Bail bond on a Preliminary Inquiry before a Magistrate

(Omitted by LRO., 1972 item 273).

XLIII.—Warrant to discharge a Person Imprisoned on Failure to give Security

(See Section 500)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Jail at

(or other officer in whose custody the person is)

WHEREAS (name and description of prisoner) was committed to your custody under warrant of this Court, dated the day of and has since with his surety (or sureties) duly executed a bond under Section 499 of the Code of Criminal Procedure;

XLVI.—Notice to Surety of Forfeiture of Bond of Good Behaviour

(See Section 514)

To

WHEREAS on the _____ day of _____, 19, you became surety by a bond or (name) of (place) that he would be of good behaviour for the period of _____ and bound yourself in default thereof to forfeit the sum of rupees _____ to Government and whereas the said (name) has been convicted of the offence of *(mention the offence concisely)* committed since you became such surety, whereby your security bond has become forfeited;

Your are hereby required to pay the said penalty of rupees _____ or to show cause within days why it should not be paid.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 19 .

(Seal)

(Signature)

XLVII.—Warrant of attachment against a Surety

(See Section 314)

To _____ of _____

WHEREAS *(name description and address)* has bound himself as surety for the appearance of (mention the condition of the bond), and the said (name) has made default, and thereby forfeited to Government the sum of rupees _____, (the penalty in the bond),

This is to authorize and require you to attach any movable property of the said (name) which you may find within the district of _____, by seizure and detention; and, if the said amount be not paid within three days, to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realize the amount aforesaid, and make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 19

(Seal)

(Signature)

XLVIII,—Warrant of Commitment of the Surety of an Accused Person admitted to Bail

(See Section 514)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Civil Jail at

WHEREAS *(name and description of surety)* has bound himself as a surety for the appearance of (state the condition of the bond) and the said (name) has therein made

This is to authorize and require to you to attach by seizure movable property belonging to the said (name) to the value of rupees _____ which you may find within the district of _____ and, if the said sum be not paid within _____, to sell the property so attached, or so much of it as may be sufficient to realise the same, and to make return of what you have done under this warrant immediately upon its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 19

(Seal)

(Signature)

LIII.-Warrant of Imprisonment on Forfeiture of Bond for Good Behaviour

(See Section 514)

To the Superintendent (or Keeper) of the Civil Jail at

WHEREAS *(name, description and address)*, did, on the _____ day of _____, 19 _____, give security by bond in the sum of rupees _____ for the good behaviour of *(name etc, of the principal)* and proof of the breach of the said bond has been given before me and duly recorded, whereby the said *(name)* has forfeited to Government the sum of rupees _____, and whereas he has failed to pay the said sum or to show cause why the said sum should not be paid although duly called upon to do so, and payment thereof cannot be enforced by attachment of his movable property, and an order has been made for the imprisonment of said *(name)* in the Civil Jail for the period of *(term of imprisonment)*;

This is to authorise and require you, the Superintendent (or Keeper) to receive the said *(name)* into your custody, together with this warrant, and him safely to keep in the said Jail for the said period of *(term of imprisonment)*, returning this warrant with an endorsement certifying the manner of its execution.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court, this _____ day of _____, 19 .

(Seal)

(Signature)