

Section 1: Short title and extent

This Act shall be called the Indian Penal Code, and it shall extend to the whole of India.

Section 2: Punishment of offenses committed within India

Every person shall be liable to punishment under this Code for an offense committed within India.

Section 3: Punishment of offenses committed outside India

Any person who commits an offense outside India shall be liable to punishment if the offense is punishable under Indian law.

Section 4: Extension of Code to extraterritorial offenses

This Code extends to offenses committed by any Indian citizen outside India.

Section 5: Certain laws not affected by this Code

Nothing in this Code shall affect the provisions of any other law for the time being in force.

Section 6: Definitions

This section defines the terms used in the Code, including "person", "public servant", and "court".

Section 7: "India"

The term "India" is used to denote the territory of India as defined under this Act.

Section 8: "Judge"

The term "judge" is defined as any person legally appointed to hold or act as a judge.

Section 9: "Court of Justice"

This term refers to any court that has legal jurisdiction over the matter.

Section 10: "Public Servant"

Any person in the service or pay of the Government of India or any State Government is defined as a public servant.

Section 11: "Dishonestly"

"Dishonestly" refers to any action done with the intention of causing wrongful gain to oneself or wrongful loss to another.

Section 12: "Fraudulently"

"Fraudulently" refers to actions done with the intent to deceive or cheat.

Section 13: "Property"

Property, as defined under this Code, refers to any movable or immovable thing that is the subject of ownership.

Section 14: "Movable Property"

Movable property refers to property that can be physically moved, such as goods and money.

Section 15: "Immovable Property"

Immovable property refers to land and anything fixed to land, such as buildings or trees.

Section 16: "Wrongful Gain"

"Wrongful gain" refers to the gain obtained through dishonest or illegal means.

Section 17: "Wrongful Loss"

"Wrongful loss" refers to the loss caused to another person by an act of dishonesty or fraud.

Section 18: "Counterfeit"

"Counterfeit" refers to any object that is made to resemble another thing, typically with the intention to deceive or defraud.

Section 19: "Person"

A "person" includes any individual, group, company, or legal entity, including artificial persons.

Section 20: "Voluntary"

"Voluntary" refers to an act done willingly or intentionally.

Section 21: "Involuntary"

"Involuntary" refers to an act done without intention or against one's will.

Section 22: "Omission"

"Omission" refers to the failure to act when there is a duty to do so.

Section 23: "Punishment"

The term "punishment" refers to the legal consequences or penalties for committing a criminal offense.

Section 24: "Culpable Homicide"

"Culpable homicide" refers to a killing that is not justified by law but is caused by unlawful acts or omissions.

Section 25: "Murder"

Murder refers to the intentional killing of another person with malice or premeditation.

Section 26: "Kidnapping"

Kidnapping refers to the unlawful removal or detention of a person, often involving minors.

Section 27: "Abduction"

Abduction refers to the illegal taking or leading away of a person by force or fraud.

Section 28: "Rape"

Rape refers to the act of sexual intercourse without the consent of the other person.

Section 29: "Robbery"

Robbery refers to the act of taking property by force or threat of violence.

Section 30: "Burglary"

Burglary refers to the act of breaking and entering a building with the intent to commit theft.

Section 31: "Theft"

Theft refers to the unlawful taking of property with the intention to permanently deprive the rightful owner of it.

Section 32: "Extortion"

Extortion refers to the act of obtaining property or money through coercion, threats, or intimidation.

Section 33: "Cheating"

Cheating refers to the act of deceiving someone for personal gain or to cause loss to another person.

Section 34: "Mischief"

Mischief refers to the act of damaging or destroying property or causing harm to someone's interests.

Section 35: "Defamation"

Defamation refers to the act of harming someone's reputation by making false statements.

Section 36: "Criminal Breach of Trust"

This refers to a breach of trust, where a person entrusted with property or money misappropriates or uses it for wrongful purposes.

Section 37: "False Evidence"

False evidence refers to intentionally giving false statements or documents in legal proceedings to mislead the court.

Section 38: "Forgery"

Forgery refers to the act of making, altering, or using false documents with the intent to deceive.

Section 39: "Corruption"

Corruption refers to any illegal or unethical act performed by public officials or others in power for personal gain.

Section 40: "Bribery"

Bribery refers to offering, giving, or receiving something of value to influence actions or decisions illegally.

Section 41: "Embezzlement"

Embezzlement refers to the fraudulent taking or misappropriation of funds or property entrusted to one's care.

Section 42: "Abetment"

Abetment refers to the act of encouraging, aiding, or assisting someone in committing a crime.

Section 43: "Conspiracy"

Conspiracy refers to an agreement between two or more people to commit an illegal act.

Section 44: "Terrorism"

Terrorism refers to violent acts intended to create fear or intimidation for political or social purposes.

Section 45: "Hurt"

Hurt refers to physical harm caused to another person, whether intentionally or negligently.

Section 46: "Grievous Hurt"

Grievous hurt refers to serious physical injury caused to another person.

Section 47: "Common Intention"

Common intention refers to the shared intent to commit a crime by two or more people.

Section 48: "Common Object"

Common object refers to the purpose or aim shared by a group of people engaged in unlawful actions.

Section 49: "Attempt"

Attempt refers to trying to commit a crime, even if the crime is not completed.

Section 50: "Preparations"

Preparations refer to actions taken in advance of committing a crime.

Section 51: "Conviction"

Conviction refers to the formal declaration that someone is guilty of a crime.

Section 52: "Imprisonment"

Imprisonment refers to the act of confining someone as a punishment for a crime.

Section 53: "Life Imprisonment"

Life imprisonment refers to a sentence where the person is imprisoned for the remainder of their life.

Section 54: "Death Penalty"

Death penalty refers to the execution of a person convicted of certain severe crimes.

Section 55: "Fine"

A fine refers to a monetary penalty imposed as punishment for a crime.

Section 56: "Injury"

Injury refers to any harm caused to a person, whether physical, emotional, or psychological.

Section 57: "Penalty for False Claims"

False claims made to a court or authority to deceive or defraud others can result in penalties.

Section 58: "Aiding and Abetting"

Aiding and abetting refers to assisting or encouraging someone in committing a crime.

Section 59: "Unauthorized Use of Property"

Unauthorized use of property refers to using someone else's property without permission.

Section 60: "Presumption of Innocence"

Everyone is presumed innocent until proven guilty in a court of law.

Section 61: "Good Faith"

Good faith refers to actions taken with honest intentions and without any intent to deceive.

Section 62: "Malice"

Malice refers to a person's intent to harm or injure another, typically for spite or ill will.

Section 63: "Intoxication"

Intoxication refers to being under the influence of alcohol or drugs, which may affect criminal liability.

Section 64: "Involuntary Acts"

Involuntary acts refer to actions that occur without intention or knowledge, such as reflexes or automatic behavior.

Section 65: "Mistake of Fact"

A mistake of fact refers to a misunderstanding or false belief about a fact, which may absolve a person from liability.

Section 66: "Act Done by a Person of Unsound Mind"

A person of unsound mind may not be held criminally liable for acts committed while they are not in a proper state of mind.

Section 67: "Minor Offenses"

Minor offenses refer to crimes that carry less severe penalties or punishment.

Section 68: "Act Done with Consent"

Acts done with the consent of the victim may not be considered criminal offenses in some cases.

Section 69: "Act Done under Duress"

Acts done under duress or force may not be treated as criminal offenses.

Section 70: "Harassment"

Harassment refers to behavior intended to cause emotional distress or physical harm to another person.

Section 71: "Tort"

A tort refers to a civil wrong that causes harm to another person, and can result in a lawsuit.

Section 72: "Falsification"

Falsification refers to the act of altering or misrepresenting facts or documents to deceive.

Section 73: "False Representation"

False representation refers to making false statements to mislead others.

Section 74: "Breach of Contract"

Breach of contract refers to the failure to perform obligations under a legally binding agreement.

Section 75: "False Claims"

False claims refer to dishonest or fraudulent assertions made to gain an advantage.

Section 76: "Unlawful Assembly"

Unlawful assembly refers to a group of people gathered with the intent to commit an illegal act.

Section 77: "Rioting"

Rioting refers to violent disturbances involving multiple individuals.

Section 78: "Obstruction of Justice"

Obstruction of justice refers to interfering with the legal process or law enforcement.

Section 79: "False Pretenses"

False pretenses refer to the use of deception or misrepresentation to gain property or privileges.

Section 80: "Intention to Deceive"

Intention to deceive refers to actions that are specifically aimed at misleading or tricking another person.

Section 81: "Criminal Trespass"

Criminal trespass refers to entering someone's property without permission.

Section 82: "Acts of a child under seven years of age"

Nothing is an offense which is done by a child under seven years of age.

Section 83: Acts of a child above seven and under twelve years of age

A child above seven years of age but under twelve years of age may be exempt from criminal liability if they do not understand the consequences of their actions.

Section 84: Act of a person of unsound mind

Nothing is an offense which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, is of unsound mind, and incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that it is wrong or contrary to law.

Section 85: Act of a person incapable of judgment by reason of intoxication

A person who, at the time of committing an act, is intoxicated by drugs or alcohol without consent is not criminally responsible for the act if they were

incapable of knowing the nature of the act or that it was wrong.

Section 86: Offense committed by a person under the influence of intoxicants  
If a person commits an offense while under the influence of intoxicating substances, they may not be held fully liable if they were unable to understand the consequences of their actions.

Section 87: Act done in good faith for the benefit of a person under twelve or above seventy  
Nothing is an offense if done in good faith and with the intention to benefit a person under twelve years of age or above seventy years of age.

Section 88: Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause harm  
An act that is not intended to cause harm and does not know or believe it is likely to cause harm is not considered an offense.

Section 89: Act done by a person with consent of the victim  
When an act is done with the consent of the victim, it may not be considered an offense unless it causes harm or is done in an unlawful manner.

Section 90: Consent once given cannot be withdrawn  
The consent of a person once given cannot be withdrawn, unless the circumstances of the agreement change or it is retracted.

Section 91: Exclusion of other sections in certain cases  
The provisions of this Code may not apply in cases where a special law or statute overrides the general provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

Section 92: Act done under the belief that it is lawful  
An act done under the belief that it is lawful is not an offense unless the act is committed with intent to cause harm.

Section 93: Attempts to commit offenses  
A person who attempts to commit an offense may be charged with the crime, even if the offense is not completed, provided there was an intention to commit the offense.

Section 94: Acts not intended to cause harm but cause harm to others  
A person who causes harm to another, even though the harm was not intended, may still be held criminally responsible.

Section 95: Definitions of terms in the Code  
Definitions of terms and phrases used in the Indian Penal Code are provided in this section to clarify their meaning and interpretation.

Section 96: Right of private defense  
A person has the right to defend themselves or others against unlawful attacks, provided the response is proportionate and not excessive.

Section 97: Right of private defense of property  
A person has the right to defend their property against unlawful force or threats.

Section 98: Right of private defense against attacks  
A person has the right to use force in self-defense if they are faced with an unlawful attack on their person, property, or other rights.

Section 99: Act against public servants  
A person is not entitled to use force against public servants or law enforcement officers unless it is necessary for self-defense or protection.

Section 100: When the right of private defense extends to causing death  
The right of private defense may extend to causing death if there is a threat of death or serious injury to oneself or others.

Section 101: When such right of private defense extends to causing death  
A person may cause death if they are defending themselves or others against an unlawful attack.

Section 102: Commencement and continuance of the right of private defense  
The right of private defense begins as soon as an assault begins and continues as long as the threat exists.

Section 103: When the right of private defense of property extends to causing death  
The right to defend property extends to causing death if the property is in immediate danger.

Section 104: Assault with intent to commit rape  
Any assault committed with the intent to commit rape is an offense punishable under law.

Section 105: Abetment of the right of private defense  
The person who encourages or assists others in exercising the right of private defense may be punished under this section.

Section 106: When the right of private defense is not available  
The right of private defense is not available when the person is the aggressor or their act is disproportionate.

Section 107: Abetment of a thing  
A person is guilty of abetment if they encourage or instigate another person to commit an offense.

Section 108: Abettor  
An abettor is a person who aids or encourages the commission of a crime.

Section 109: Punishment of abetment  
Any person who abets the commission of a crime can be punished in the same manner as the principal offender.

Section 110: Punishment for abetment of a capital offense  
A person who abets the commission of a capital offense may be punished with the same penalty as the principal offender.

Section 111: Liability of the abettor in certain cases  
An abettor may be liable even if the offense committed is not the one they originally intended to be committed.

Section 112: Abetment of suicide  
A person who encourages another person to commit suicide is liable to punishment under this section.

Section 113: Abetment of an offense punishable with death  
A person who abets an offense that is punishable with death is equally liable for punishment.

Section 114: Abettor present when offense is committed  
An abettor who is present at the scene when the crime is committed is punishable under the IPC.

Section 115: Abetment of an offense punishable with imprisonment for life  
A person who abets the commission of a crime punishable with imprisonment for life is equally punishable.

Section 116: Abetment of an offense punishable with imprisonment  
If a person abets a crime that is punishable with imprisonment, they shall be punished in the same manner as the principal offender.

Section 117: Abetment of an offense by the public  
If the public encourages or incites the commission of an offense, those responsible are punishable under the IPC.

Section 118: Concealing design to commit an offense  
A person who conceals their intent to commit an offense or helps in the commission of a crime is liable under this section.

Section 119: Public servant concealing a design to commit an offense  
A public servant who conceals their intent to commit an offense is also liable for punishment under the IPC.

Section 120: Punishment for conspiracy  
A person who is part of a conspiracy to commit a crime is punishable under this section.

Section 121: Waging or attempting to wage war against the Government of India  
Any person who wages or attempts to wage war against the Government of India is punishable under this section.

Section 122: Collecting arms, etc., with intent to wage war  
Anyone found in possession of arms, explosives, or other means to wage war against the government will face severe punishment.

Section 123: Concealing the intention to commit an offense  
A person who conceals their intention to commit an offense or assist in the commission of an offense is punishable under this section.

Section 124A: Sedition  
Anyone who attempts to incite hatred or contempt against the government through speech or writing will be liable for sedition under this section.

Section 125: Waging war against the government  
Anyone waging war against the government with the intention to overthrow the government is punishable under this section.

Section 126: Committing an act of war with intent to cause harm  
Any individual who actively commits or plans an act of war with the intent to harm or overthrow the government will be severely punished.

Section 127: Punishment for making or distributing seditious publications  
Any person who creates or distributes material that incites hatred or contempt against the government faces criminal liability under this section.

Section 128: Abetting the war  
Any person who aids in any manner the war against the government faces punishment under the IPC.

Section 129: Membership of an unlawful assembly  
Anyone who is part of an unlawful assembly or group will be liable for punishment under this section.

Section 130: Aiding in an unlawful assembly  
Anyone who aids or supports an unlawful assembly is liable to punishment under the IPC.

Section 131: Importing or exporting goods for the purpose of waging war  
Any person who imports or exports goods with the intent to wage war against the government is punishable under this section.

Section 132: Offense of treason  
Any person who commits an offense of treason by acting against the sovereignty and integrity of India faces severe punishment.



Section 133: When an act of war is punishable

When a person is found guilty of committing an act of war against the government or its officials, they will face the full extent of the law.

Section 134: Inciting sedition or war

Anyone found guilty of inciting others to commit sedition or engage in war is punishable under the IPC.

Section 135: Treason against the nation

A person found guilty of committing an act of treason against the nation will face punishment under the IPC.

Section 136: Unlawful assembly involving treason

Anyone participating in or facilitating unlawful assembly that engages in treasonous acts is subject to severe penalties.

Section 137: Disruption of public order

Disrupting public order with the intent to cause disorder is punishable under the IPC.

Section 138: Failure to prevent violence

A person who fails to prevent an act of violence when they have the duty or power to do so may be penalized.

Section 139: Use of public resources for subversion

Using public resources or services to subvert the lawful government is an offense.

Section 140: Involvement in subversive activities

Anyone found involved in activities aimed at subverting the rule of law will face penalties.

Section 141: Abetment of subversive activities

Any individual who abets subversive acts will face liability under the IPC.

Section 142: Punishment for being a member of an unlawful assembly

Being a member of an unlawful assembly is punishable under the IPC.

Section 143: Riot

Riot involves unlawful assembly that disturbs the peace, and those participating in a riot face punishment.

Section 144: Joining or organizing a riot

Anyone found guilty of joining or organizing a riot is punishable under the IPC.

Section 145: Punishment for riotous acts

Anyone involved in riotous acts is liable to criminal punishment under this section.

Section 146: Disruption of peace or property

Disrupting the peace or damaging property during a riot will be penalized under the IPC.

Section 147: Punishment for rioting

Any individual found guilty of rioting will face punishment under this section.

Section 148: Rioting with deadly weapons

If a person is involved in a riot while carrying a deadly weapon, they will face severe punishment under the IPC.

Section 149: Every member of unlawful assembly guilty of an offense

If a member of an unlawful assembly commits an offense, every participant in the assembly may be held guilty.

Section 150: Assisting or aiding in a riot

Anyone found aiding or assisting in the commission of a riot is liable for criminal prosecution.

Section 151: Preventing the apprehension of criminals

If a person prevents the lawful apprehension of someone involved in a crime, they may face legal consequences.

Section 152: Assaulting public officers during the discharge of their duties

Assaulting or obstructing public officers in their duties, especially in preventing a riot, is a criminal offense.

Section 153: Causing public disturbance

Creating a public disturbance or disruption of peace may result in legal penalties.

Section 154: Misleading information regarding offenses

Anyone who misleads the authorities or provides false information regarding a criminal act faces penalties under the IPC.

Section 155: Making false statements about offenses

Making a false statement or declaring a person guilty without evidence or facts is considered a crime.

Section 156: Inducing someone to commit a crime

Inducing, encouraging, or convincing someone to commit a crime is punishable under this section.

Section 157: Offense of bribery

Bribery involves offering, giving, or receiving money or other benefits to influence a person's actions in an unlawful manner.

Section 158: Liability for bribery involving public servants

Public servants involved in bribery are liable for severe punishment under this section.

Section 159: Abduction of a minor

Abducting a minor for unlawful purposes, such as exploitation or trafficking, is punishable.

Section 160: Extortion through threats of harm

Using threats to extort money or goods from a person is an offense under the IPC.

Section 161: Bribery and corruption in public service

Public officials found accepting or giving bribes are liable for punishment under this section.

Section 162: Making false representations to a public officer

If a person misleads or deceives a public officer by providing false or inaccurate information, they will be held liable under this section.

Section 163: Misleading a public official

Anyone found deliberately misrepresenting facts or documents to mislead a public officer may face legal consequences.

Section 164: Extorting money or property by force or intimidation

Anyone found guilty of using force or intimidation to extort money or property is liable under this section.

Section 165: Falsification of public records

Falsifying public records or documents to create a fraudulent claim or action is an offense under the IPC.

Section 166: Public officials failing to discharge their duties  
Public officials who neglect their duty or fail to perform their responsibilities face penalties under the IPC.

Section 167: Wrongful confinement  
A person who unlawfully confines someone against their will, without authority or consent, commits an offense under this section.

Section 168: Public servant disobeying the law  
A public servant who disobeys any law, with the intent to cause harm or injustice, is punishable under this section.

Section 169: Unlawful assembly  
Unlawful assembly is defined as a group of people assembled with the intent to commit an unlawful act. Participation in such an assembly is punishable.

Section 170: Impersonating a public servant  
Impersonating a public servant or assuming the role of an official without the proper authority is punishable under this section.

Section 171: Wearing a uniform or insignia of a public servant  
Wearing or using the uniform, insignia, or identification of a public servant without lawful authority is an offense.

Section 172: Absconding or concealing oneself to avoid legal proceedings  
A person who absconds or hides to evade legal proceedings is liable to punishment under this section.

Section 173: Failure to cooperate with a police investigation  
Anyone who fails to cooperate with a police investigation, including refusing to provide evidence or facts, is subject to punishment.

Section 174: Non-appearance in court after a summons  
If an individual fails to appear in court when summoned, without a valid reason, they may be punished under this section.

Section 175: Refusing to give evidence or documents  
Refusal to provide evidence, testimony, or documents required by law for a legal proceeding is an offense under this section.

Section 176: Non-disclosure of the facts by public officials  
If a public servant intentionally hides material facts or refuses to disclose relevant information during an investigation or legal proceeding, they are liable under this section.

Section 177: Giving false information to a public servant  
A person who knowingly gives false information to a public servant may be punished under this section.

Section 178: Refusing to answer lawful questions by a public servant  
Refusing to answer lawful questions or providing false answers to a public servant is punishable under this section.

Section 179: Refusing to provide information to public authorities  
Failure to provide true information when requested by a public authority is punishable under the IPC.

Section 180: Obstructing a public servant in their duties  
Any person who obstructs or interferes with a public servant in the execution of their lawful duties may be punished.

Section 181: Impersonation of a public servant  
Impersonating a public servant with intent to deceive or mislead others is an

offense under the IPC.

Section 182: False information provided to a public servant

Anyone who knowingly provides false information to a public servant or law enforcement is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 183: Refusing to comply with the lawful order of a public servant

A person who refuses to comply with a lawful order or direction given by a public servant may be punished under the IPC.

Section 184: Negligent driving

Driving a vehicle in a negligent manner, which endangers public safety, is an offense punishable under this section.

Section 185: Driving under the influence

Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs, impairing the driver's ability to control the vehicle, is punishable.

Section 186: Obstructing a public servant in the discharge of their duty

Obstructing a public servant while they are carrying out their duties, whether through force or resistance, is punishable under this section.

Section 187: Causing damage to public property

Anyone who causes damage to public property, including government buildings or infrastructure, is liable for punishment.

Section 188: Disobedience of orders

A person who disobeys orders given by a public servant that are meant to preserve public peace, safety, or order, is punishable under this section.

Section 189: Threatening a public servant

Threatening a public servant with injury or harm while they are performing their official duties is punishable.

Section 190: Giving false information about a crime

Giving false information about the commission of a crime, with the intent to mislead authorities, is an offense.

Section 191: Giving false evidence

A person who intentionally gives false evidence, with the intent to deceive the court or authorities, is punishable under this section.

Section 192: Fabricating false evidence

A person who fabricates false evidence or creates misleading documents or testimony in a legal proceeding faces criminal liability.

Section 193: Punishment for false evidence

Anyone who gives false evidence, knowing that it is false, is punishable under this section.

Section 194: Giving false evidence to procure a conviction

If false evidence is given in order to procure a conviction, the person giving the evidence faces severe punishment.

Section 195: Giving false evidence in criminal cases

If false evidence is provided in a criminal case, the person responsible is subject to punishment under the IPC.

Section 196: Using false evidence in a trial

Using false evidence during a trial, with the intent to mislead the court or authorities, is an offense under the IPC.

Section 197: Prosecuting false cases

If a person maliciously files a false criminal case with the intention to harm

or defame another person, they are punishable under this section.

Section 198: False accusation of a crime

Making a false accusation of a crime to authorities is an offense under this section.

Section 199: False statement in a judicial proceeding

If a person makes a false statement in a judicial proceeding with the intent to deceive, they are punishable.

Section 200: Making false statements before a magistrate

Anyone who makes false statements or declarations before a magistrate to mislead a legal proceeding will face penalties under this section.

Section 201: Causing disappearance of evidence

If a person intentionally destroys or conceals evidence of a crime, they are punishable under this section.

Section 202: Intentional omission of information

If someone intentionally omits or conceals material facts in order to prevent a criminal charge or prosecution, they are liable for punishment.

Section 203: Giving false information to the police

If a person gives false information to the police to mislead or prevent an investigation, they are punishable under the IPC.

Section 204: Destroying or concealing a document

If a person destroys or conceals any document with the intent to prevent its use in a legal proceeding, they face punishment.

Section 205: False personation

Impersonating another person to gain an unlawful advantage or defraud someone is punishable under this section.

Section 206: Fraudulent removal or disposal of property

Anyone who fraudulently removes or disposes of property to evade legal obligations is liable for punishment under the IPC.

Section 207: False claim of property

A person who falsely claims ownership of property that is not theirs is subject to legal penalties under this section.

Section 208: Fraudulent transfer of property

If a person fraudulently transfers property in order to deceive creditors or defraud others, they are punishable under this section.

Section 209: Dishonestly removing or delivering property

Anyone found dishonestly removing or delivering property to evade legal action or prosecution is liable for punishment.

Section 210: Fraudulent execution of documents

A person who fraudulently executes or falsifies a document to deceive others is punishable under this section.

Section 211: False charge of offense

If a person falsely accuses another person of committing an offense, they may be penalized under this section.

Section 212: Harboring an offender

Any person who knowingly harbours, conceals, or aids a person who has committed a crime is punishable under this section.

Section 213: Destroying or concealing evidence of crime

If a person destroys or conceals any evidence related to a crime with the intent

to prevent its detection, they face punishment.

Section 214: Dishonestly receiving stolen property

A person who receives stolen property knowing it is stolen is liable for punishment under the IPC.

Section 215: Taking part in the removal of stolen property

Anyone who participates in the removal or possession of stolen property is punishable under this section.

Section 216: Aiding the escape of a prisoner

A person who helps or assists a prisoner in escaping from lawful custody is punishable under this section.

Section 217: Disobedience of lawful orders to prevent escape

If a public servant disobeys lawful orders that are meant to prevent the escape of a prisoner, they are liable for punishment.

Section 218: Public servant framing an incorrect document

A public servant who knowingly frames an incorrect or false document in the course of their duties is punishable under this section.

Section 219: False statements made by a public servant

A public servant who makes a false statement while performing their official duties may face penalties under this section.

Section 220: Imprisonment for falsely accusing someone

A person who falsely accuses someone of committing a crime and causes their wrongful imprisonment is punishable under this section.

Section 221: Fraudulent use of property

If a person fraudulently uses another person's property for their own benefit, they are liable for punishment under this section.

Section 222: False claim of ownership

Anyone who falsely claims ownership of property that is not theirs is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 223: Escape from lawful custody

If a person escapes or helps someone escape from lawful custody, they are punishable under this section.

Section 224: Resistance to lawful apprehension

A person who resists arrest or lawful apprehension by the police or authorities is punishable under this section.

Section 225: Resisting the execution of process

Anyone who resists the execution of a legal process, such as an arrest or search, faces punishment under this section.

Section 226: Detaining a person unlawfully

Anyone who unlawfully detains another person, without lawful authority, is punishable under this section.

Section 227: Discharging a firearm recklessly

If a person discharges a firearm recklessly, endangering life or property, they face punishment under this section.

Section 228: Defamation of public servant

A person who defames a public servant by making false accusations against them in their official capacity is liable for punishment.

Section 229: False report to a magistrate

Anyone who submits a false report to a magistrate in order to deceive or mislead

them is punishable under this section.

Section 230: Receiving stolen goods with the intent to retain them

If a person receives stolen goods with the intent to retain them, knowing they are stolen, they are liable for punishment under this section.

Section 231: Threatening public servants

Threatening a public servant with harm or violence while they are performing their official duties is punishable.

Section 232: Habitual offenders

A person who commits an offense repeatedly or persistently is considered a habitual offender and can face penalties under the IPC.

Section 233: Counterfeit currency

Anyone involved in the production, distribution, or possession of counterfeit currency is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 234: Forgery of documents

If a person forges any document, such as legal or financial records, with the intent to deceive, they are punishable under this section.

Section 235: Fraudulent use of a forged document

Anyone who uses a forged document with the intent to defraud or deceive others is liable for punishment.

Section 236: Using false weight or measurement

If a person uses false weight, measurement, or quantity for trade or business, they are liable for punishment under this section.

Section 237: Cheating by using fraudulent means

Anyone who uses fraudulent means to cheat another person out of property or money is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 238: Fraudulent misappropriation of property

If a person fraudulently misappropriates property belonging to someone else, they face criminal penalties under this section.

Section 239: False personation with intent to cheat

Impersonating another person with the intent to cheat or defraud them is punishable under this section.

Section 240: Defrauding creditors

If a person defrauds their creditors by intentionally providing false information or withholding facts, they are punishable under this section.

Section 241: Offenses relating to trademarks and trade names

This section criminalizes offenses involving the misuse or fraudulent use of trademarks and trade names.

Section 242: Impersonating a government servant

A person who impersonates a government servant or uses their status to gain an unlawful advantage faces punishment under this section.

Section 243: Dishonestly receiving stolen property

If a person receives stolen property, knowing it has been stolen, they are subject to punishment under this section.

Section 244: Extortion of money or property

Any person who extorts money or property through threats or coercion is punishable under this section.

Section 245: False representation of ownership

Anyone who falsely represents themselves as the owner of property they do not

own, in order to deceive others, faces punishment.

Section 246: Using a false trade mark

If a person uses a false trade mark to deceive or mislead the public, they are liable under this section.

Section 247: Offenses related to forgery and counterfeit

Anyone involved in the production or circulation of forged or counterfeit currency or documents is punishable under this section.

Section 248: Using false instruments

If a person uses a forged instrument with the intent to deceive or defraud, they are punishable under this section.

Section 249: Willfully damaging property

Anyone who intentionally damages someone else's property is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 250: Unlawful taking of property

Taking property that does not belong to you without permission or legal authority is punishable under this section.

Section 251: Theft in a dwelling house

Theft that occurs within a dwelling house or a residential property is punishable under this section.

Section 252: Stealing or misappropriating livestock

Anyone who steals or misappropriates livestock, such as cattle or horses, faces criminal penalties.

Section 253: Stealing crops

Stealing crops from a farm or agricultural land is punishable under this section.

Section 254: Theft by servant or contractor

If a servant, contractor, or agent steals property entrusted to them, they face criminal liability under this section.

Section 255: Taking a person's property through force

Anyone who uses force or threats to take someone's property is punishable under this section.

Section 256: Possession of stolen goods

If a person is found in possession of stolen property, they can be prosecuted under this section.

Section 257: Punishment for theft

Anyone found guilty of theft is liable to punishment, which may include imprisonment or fines.

Section 258: Extortion by threat

Extortion committed through threats of harm or violence is punishable under this section.

Section 259: Punishment for misappropriation

If a person misappropriates property with dishonest intentions, they face criminal penalties under this section.

Section 260: Damage to property

Anyone who intentionally damages property, whether public or private, is punishable under this section.

Section 261: Fraudulent possession of documents

If a person fraudulently possesses legal documents that are forged or misused,



they face punishment under this section.

Section 262: Damaging public infrastructure

Damaging public infrastructure, such as roads, bridges, or utilities, is punishable under the IPC.

Section 263: Embezzlement of funds

If a person embezzles funds or misappropriates money that they are entrusted with, they face punishment.

Section 264: Corruption by public officials

Public officials who engage in corrupt practices, such as bribery or abuse of power, are punishable under the IPC.

Section 265: Fraudulent use of a registered trademark

Anyone who fraudulently uses a registered trademark, causing confusion or harm to the public, faces criminal penalties under this section.

Section 266: Offenses related to the production and sale of counterfeit goods

The production, distribution, or sale of counterfeit goods, especially branded items, is a punishable offense.

Section 267: Attempt to bribe

Attempting to bribe a public servant or an official to influence their decisions is punishable under this section.

Section 268: Dishonestly receiving or handling stolen goods

If a person dishonestly receives or handles stolen goods, they can be punished under this section.

Section 269: Criminal breach of trust

If a person breaches the trust placed in them by an individual or organization, they face criminal charges.

Section 270: Criminal negligence

A person who commits an act of criminal negligence or causes harm through recklessness is punishable under the IPC.

Section 271: Falsification of accounts

Anyone who falsifies financial accounts or records with the intent to deceive is punishable under this section.

Section 272: Manufacture or sale of adulterated goods

Manufacturing or selling adulterated goods, such as food or drugs, is punishable under this section.

Section 273: Sale of harmful food or drink

Selling food or drink that is harmful or unfit for consumption is an offense under the IPC.

Section 274: Sale of poisonous substances

The sale of poisonous substances to individuals is a criminal offense.

Section 275: Importation of harmful goods

Importing goods that are harmful or prohibited by law is an offense punishable under the IPC.

Section 276: Sale of misbranded goods

Selling goods that are misbranded or falsely labeled, leading to consumer harm, is punishable under this section.

Section 277: Selling adulterated food or drink

Selling food or drink that has been adulterated is punishable under the IPC.

Section 278: Illegal disposal of harmful substances

The illegal disposal of harmful substances, such as toxic chemicals, is punishable under this section.

Section 279: Rash and negligent driving

Anyone who drives rashly or negligently, endangering the lives of others, is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 280: Punishment for driving under the influence

Driving a motor vehicle under the influence of alcohol or drugs is punishable under this section.

Section 281: Reckless conduct with respect to public safety

Reckless conduct that endangers public safety, whether on the road or elsewhere, is punishable under the IPC.

Section 282: Causing danger to life or property by negligence

If a person causes harm to life or property due to negligence, they face criminal penalties.

Section 283: Risk of injury or damage to the public

Anyone who creates a situation that risks public safety or property may be punished under this section.

Section 284: Negligence leading to damage to property

Negligently causing damage to property or infrastructure is punishable under the IPC.

Section 285: Endangering life by fire or explosive

Anyone who endangers the life of others by starting a fire or using explosives recklessly faces punishment.

Section 286: Making a dangerous substance or object available

If a person makes a dangerous substance or object available to others, resulting in harm or injury, they are liable for punishment.

Section 287: Endangering safety by the use of machinery

If a person uses dangerous machinery in a way that endangers safety, they are punishable under the IPC.

Section 288: Endangering safety by handling explosives

Anyone who handles explosives or dangerous substances carelessly, endangering public safety, faces penalties.

Section 289: Negligent conduct regarding animals

Negligently handling animals in a manner that causes harm to others is punishable under the IPC.

Section 290: Public nuisance

Engaging in conduct that causes public nuisance, disturbance, or harm to public order is an offense.

Section 291: Repeated public nuisance

Repeated acts of public nuisance or disturbances, even after warnings, are punishable under this section.

Section 292: Sale of obscene materials

Selling obscene materials, whether in print or digital format, is punishable under this section.

Section 293: Selling harmful or obscene substances to minors

Selling harmful or obscene substances to minors is punishable under the IPC.

Section 294: Obscene acts in public places

Engaging in obscene acts or behavior in public places is an offense under this section.

**Section 295: Injuring religious sentiments**

Anyone who intentionally injures the religious sentiments of others, either by speech or action, is punishable under this section.

**Section 296: Defiling a place of worship**

Defiling a place of worship, religious symbols, or sacred objects is punishable under the IPC.

**Section 297: Trespassing on burial places or places of worship**

Anyone who trespasses or vandalizes burial places, cemeteries, or places of worship is punishable under this section.

**Section 298: Uttering words with the intent to hurt religious sentiments**

Uttering words or making statements with the intent to provoke or hurt the religious sentiments of others is an offense.

**Section 299: Culpable homicide**

Culpable homicide refers to causing death through intentional or negligent actions, and it is punishable under the IPC.

**Section 300: Murder**

Murder, as the unlawful killing of a person with intent, is considered one of the gravest offenses under the IPC.

**Section 301: Punishment for murder**

The punishment for murder includes life imprisonment or the death penalty.

**Section 302: Punishment for murder**

Murder is punishable by life imprisonment or the death penalty under this section.

**Section 303: Murder by life convict**

A person who commits murder while serving a life sentence or being under imprisonment is punishable under this section.

**Section 304: Culpable homicide not amounting to murder**

Culpable homicide, which does not amount to murder, is punishable under this section.

**Section 305: Abetment of suicide of a child or an insane person**

If a person abets the suicide of a child or a person who is insane, they are punishable under this section.

**Section 306: Abetment of suicide**

If a person abets another person's suicide, they face criminal charges under this section.

**Section 307: Attempt to murder**

Anyone who attempts to commit murder but does not succeed is punishable under this section.

**Section 308: Attempt to commit culpable homicide**

Anyone who attempts to commit culpable homicide but does not succeed is punishable under this section.

**Section 309: Attempt to commit suicide**

A person who attempts suicide is punishable under this section.

**Section 310: Kidnapping for extortion**

If a person kidnaps someone with the intent to extort money or property, they face penalties under this section.

Section 311: Kidnapping for slavery

Kidnapping someone with the intent to enslave them is punishable under this section.

Section 312: Causing miscarriage

If a person intentionally causes a miscarriage of a woman, they are liable for punishment under this section.

Section 313: Causing miscarriage without the woman's consent

If a person causes a miscarriage without the consent of the woman, it is considered a criminal act under this section.

Section 314: Death caused by an act done with intent to cause a miscarriage

Anyone who causes the death of a woman by an act meant to induce miscarriage is punishable under this section.

Section 315: Killing unborn child

This section criminalizes the killing of an unborn child under specific circumstances.

Section 316: Causing death by acts done to cause miscarriage of a pregnant woman

If a person causes the death of a pregnant woman or her unborn child while attempting to cause a miscarriage, they face punishment.

Section 317: Exposure and abandonment of a child under twelve years

Anyone who exposes or abandons a child under the age of twelve, thereby endangering the child's life, faces punishment under this section.

Section 318: Concealment of the birth of a child

If a person conceals the birth of a child, they are liable under this section.

Section 319: Hurt

Hurt refers to any bodily injury caused to another person, either intentionally or negligently. This section prescribes punishment for causing hurt.

Section 320: Grievous hurt

Grievous hurt refers to a more severe type of hurt, including permanent disability or injury. This section prescribes punishment for causing grievous hurt.

Section 321: Punishment for hurt

Anyone who causes hurt is punishable under this section.

Section 322: Punishment for grievous hurt

The punishment for grievous hurt is more severe than for regular hurt and is prescribed under this section.

Section 323: Punishment for voluntarily causing hurt

If a person voluntarily causes hurt to someone, they are punishable under this section.

Section 324: Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons

Anyone who voluntarily causes hurt using dangerous weapons or means is punishable under this section.

Section 325: Punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt

Anyone who voluntarily causes grievous hurt to another person faces severe punishment under this section.

Section 326: Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons

If a person causes grievous hurt using dangerous weapons or means, they are punishable under this section.

Section 327: Causing hurt to extort property or to compel a person to do something

If a person causes hurt with the intent of extorting money or forcing someone to do something, they face punishment under this section.

Section 328: Causing hurt by poison

Anyone who causes hurt to another person by administering poison is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 329: Hurt caused by administering poison with intent to commit murder

If a person administers poison with the intent to kill, but the victim survives, they are punishable under this section.

Section 330: Torture

This section criminalizes torture, which refers to the intentional infliction of pain or suffering to extract information, confession, or for any other purpose.

Section 331: Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession

If a person voluntarily causes hurt in order to extract a confession, they are punishable under this section.

Section 332: Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty

If a person causes hurt to a public servant in the course of their duties, they are punishable under this section.

Section 333: Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty

Anyone who causes grievous hurt to a public servant while they are performing their duties is punishable under this section.

Section 334: Hurt caused on provocation

If a person causes hurt in response to provocation but in a reasonable manner, they are liable for punishment under this section.

Section 335: Grievous hurt caused on provocation

Grievous hurt caused on provocation is also punishable under this section, but the punishment may be reduced under specific circumstances.

Section 336: Act endangering life or personal safety of others

Anyone who performs an act that endangers the life or safety of others is punishable under this section.

Section 337: Causing hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others

If a person causes hurt by performing an act that endangers the safety of others, they are punishable under this section.

Section 338: Causing grievous hurt by act endangering life or personal safety of others

Grievous hurt caused by acts endangering life or personal safety is punishable under this section.

Section 339: Wrongful restraint

Wrongful restraint refers to preventing someone from moving freely without their consent or legal authority. This is punishable under this section.

Section 340: Wrongful confinement

Wrongful confinement refers to illegally detaining someone or preventing them from leaving a place without justification.

Section 341: Punishment for wrongful restraint

Anyone who wrongfully restrains another person is punishable under this section.

Section 342: Punishment for wrongful confinement

Anyone who wrongfully confines another person faces punishment under this

section.

Section 343: Wrongful confinement for three or more days

If a person wrongfully confines someone for three or more days, they are punishable under this section.

Section 344: Wrongful confinement for ten or more days

Wrongful confinement for a period of ten or more days carries a heavier penalty under this section.

Section 345: Wrongful confinement of a person for the purpose of extortion

If wrongful confinement is done to extort money or property, it is considered a more serious offense under this section.

Section 346: Wrongful confinement of a person in secret

If a person is wrongfully confined in a secret or hidden place, they are liable for punishment under this section.

Section 347: Wrongful confinement of a person to extort confession

If wrongful confinement is done to extract a confession from someone, it is punishable under this section.

Section 348: Wrongful confinement by keeping someone in a place of detention

Anyone who wrongfully confines someone by detaining them in a place of detention is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 349: Force

Force refers to using physical coercion on someone without their consent. This section deals with the unlawful use of force.

Section 350: Criminal force

Criminal force refers to the unlawful use of force against another person with the intent to cause harm or injury.

Section 351: Assault

Assault refers to intentionally using force to harm or intimidate another person, either physically or through threats.

Section 352: Punishment for assault

Anyone who assaults another person is punishable under this section.

Section 353: Assault or use of criminal force to deter public servant from their duty

If a person uses force or assaults a public servant in the course of their duties, they are punishable under this section.

Section 354: Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty

Anyone who uses assault or force against a woman with the intention of outraging her modesty faces punishment under this section.

Section 355: Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonor a person

This section criminalizes the use of force or assault with the intent to dishonor or harm someone's reputation.

Section 356: Unlawful detention of a person

Unlawfully detaining or confining someone against their will is an offense under this section.

Section 357: Kidnapping or abduction to force or seduce

Kidnapping or abducting a person with the intent to force or seduce them is punishable under this section.

Section 358: Assault or use of force with the intent to harm someone's

reputation

Assault or use of force aimed at harming someone's reputation is an offense under this section.

Section 359: Kidnapping

Kidnapping involves the unlawful taking away of a person by force or fraud for illegal purposes.

Section 360: Kidnapping from India

This section criminalizes the act of kidnapping someone from within the country and taking them outside India.

Section 361: Kidnapping from lawful guardianship

Kidnapping a minor or person under lawful guardianship is punishable under this section.

Section 362: Abduction

Abduction refers to forcibly taking a person from their lawful guardianship or residence against their will.

Section 363: Punishment for kidnapping

This section prescribes punishment for the act of kidnapping, which may include imprisonment or fines.

Section 364: Kidnapping or abducting to murder

Kidnapping or abducting someone with the intent to murder them is punishable under this section.

Section 365: Kidnapping or abduction to wrongfully confine

This section criminalizes kidnapping or abduction with the intent to wrongfully confine someone.

Section 366: Kidnapping or abduction to compel marriage

Kidnapping or abducting a woman with the intent to force her into marriage is punishable under this section.

Section 367: Kidnapping or abduction to subject to grievous hurt

Kidnapping or abducting someone with the intent to subject them to grievous hurt or bodily harm is punishable under this section.

Section 368: Wrongful confinement to extort confession

Wrongfully confining someone to extort a confession from them is an offense under this section.

Section 369: Kidnapping for the purpose of selling the child

Kidnapping or abducting a child with the intent to sell them is punishable under this section.

Section 370: Trafficking of persons

Trafficking of persons, especially for exploitation, prostitution, or other illegal purposes, is punishable under this section.

Section 371: Habitual dealing in trafficking of persons

Habitually engaging in the trafficking of persons for illegal purposes is criminalized under this section.

Section 372: Selling or buying minor girls for prostitution

Anyone involved in selling or buying minor girls for prostitution is punishable under this section.

Section 373: Buying minor for purposes of prostitution

This section criminalizes the act of buying minors for the purpose of prostitution or exploitation.

Section 374: Unlawful compulsory labor

This section criminalizes the act of forcing someone to engage in work or labor against their will or under duress.

Section 375: Rape

Rape is the act of sexual intercourse without consent, and it is one of the most serious offenses under Indian law.

Section 376: Punishment for rape

This section prescribes severe punishment for those convicted of committing rape.

Section 377: Unnatural offenses

This section deals with unnatural offenses, including non-consensual acts involving unnatural sexual relations.

Section 378: Theft

Theft refers to taking someone else's property without permission, with the intent to permanently deprive them of it.

Section 379: Punishment for theft

Anyone found guilty of theft is subject to punishment under this section.

Section 380: Theft in a dwelling house

Theft committed within a dwelling house or residential property is punishable under this section.

Section 381: Theft by a servant

A servant or person entrusted with property who steals it is punishable under this section.

Section 382: Theft after preparation to cause death or hurt

Theft committed with preparation to cause death or injury to the victim is punished under this section.

Section 383: Extortion

Extortion refers to obtaining property, money, or services through threats or coercion. It is an offense under this section.

Section 384: Punishment for extortion

Anyone found guilty of extortion faces punishment under this section.

Section 385: Putting in fear of injury in order to commit extortion

Threatening someone with harm to extort money or property is punishable under this section.

Section 386: Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt

Extortion committed by threatening to cause death or grievous harm is punishable under this section.

Section 387: Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or hurt to wrongfully force them to part with property

Extortion carried out by threatening death or serious injury to force someone to give up their property is an offense under this section.

Section 388: Extortion with intent to cause harm

Extortion with the intent to cause harm or fear in another person is punishable under this section.

Section 389: Putting in fear of harm to extort money

This section criminalizes the act of putting someone in fear to extort money or property from them.

Section 390: Robbery



Robbery involves the use of force or threats to take property from someone. It is a serious criminal offense under this section.

Section 391: Dacoity

Dacoity refers to an act of robbery carried out by a group of armed individuals or a gang.

Section 392: Punishment for robbery

Anyone guilty of robbery is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 393: Attempt to commit robbery

An attempt to commit robbery is punishable under this section.

Section 394: Robbery with hurt

Robbery accompanied by hurt or injury is an offense under this section.

Section 395: Dacoity with hurt

Dacoity that involves causing hurt is punishable under this section.

Section 396: Dacoity with murder

If dacoity is accompanied by murder, it is considered a more serious crime, and the penalty is severe under this section.

Section 397: Robbery or dacoity with the use of deadly weapon

If robbery or dacoity is committed with the use of a deadly weapon, the punishment is more severe under this section.

Section 398: Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity with deadly weapon

Anyone attempting to commit robbery or dacoity with a deadly weapon faces severe punishment under this section.

Section 399: Making preparation to commit dacoity

Making preparations to commit dacoity is an offense under this section.

Section 400: Criminal conspiracy to commit dacoity

A criminal conspiracy to commit dacoity is punishable under this section.

Section 401: Belonging to a gang of dacoits

Belonging to a gang of dacoits is an offense, and members of such a gang are punishable under this section.

Section 402: Assembling for purpose of committing dacoity

Anyone found assembling for the purpose of committing dacoity faces punishment under this section.

Section 403: Dishonest misappropriation of property

Dishonestly misappropriating someone else's property is punishable under this section.

Section 404: Misappropriation of property in possession of deceased person

Misappropriating property of a deceased person is an offense under this section.

Section 405: Criminal breach of trust

This section deals with criminal breach of trust, where a person entrusted with property dishonestly misuses or converts it for personal gain.

Section 406: Punishment for criminal breach of trust

Anyone found guilty of criminal breach of trust faces punishment under this section.

Section 407: Criminal breach of trust by carrier, etc.

Carriers or other persons entrusted with property who breach trust are punished under this section.

Section 408: Criminal breach of trust by clerk or servant  
Clerks or servants found guilty of criminal breach of trust are punishable under this section.

Section 409: Criminal breach of trust by public servant  
Public servants who commit criminal breach of trust are subject to punishment under this section.

Section 410: Property stolen  
This section defines and deals with the issue of stolen property.

Section 411: Dishonestly receiving stolen property  
Anyone who receives stolen property is punishable under this section.

Section 412: Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen  
Receiving stolen property while knowing it is stolen carries a penalty under this section.

Section 413: Habitually receiving stolen property  
Habitually receiving stolen property is a serious offense and is punishable under this section.

Section 414: Assisting in concealing stolen property  
Assisting in concealing stolen property is a punishable offense under this section.

Section 415: Cheating  
Cheating involves deceiving someone to dishonestly induce them to deliver property, valuable security, or anything that can be used as a property.

Section 416: Cheating by personation  
Cheating by personation involves impersonating someone to deceive another person and induce them to part with their property.

Section 417: Punishment for cheating  
Anyone found guilty of cheating is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 418: Cheating with the intention to defraud a person of property, valuable security, or service  
Cheating with the intention of defrauding a person is treated more seriously and punished accordingly.

Section 419: Punishment for cheating by personation  
Anyone found guilty of cheating by impersonating someone else faces punishment under this section.

Section 420: Cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property  
This section deals with the act of cheating and inducing someone to deliver property dishonestly.

Section 421: Dishonest or fraudulent removal or concealment of property  
Anyone who dishonestly removes or conceals property with the intent to defraud another is punishable under this section.

Section 422: Dishonestly or fraudulently preventing the delivery of property  
Preventing the delivery of property with fraudulent or dishonest intentions is an offense under this section.

Section 423: Dishonest or fraudulent execution of documents  
This section criminalizes the act of executing documents dishonestly or fraudulently with an intent to cause harm or gain an unlawful advantage.

Section 424: Dishonestly or fraudulently destroying or altering documents  
Destroying or altering documents fraudulently or dishonestly with the intent to

cause harm is punishable under this section.

Section 425: Mischief

Mischief involves causing wrongful damage to property, which is intentional and meant to harm or destroy the property.

Section 426: Punishment for mischief

Anyone who commits mischief is punishable under this section.

Section 427: Mischief causing damage to the amount of fifty rupees

If mischief results in damage exceeding fifty rupees, the perpetrator faces punishment under this section.

Section 428: Mischief by killing or maiming an animal

Mischief that involves killing or maiming an animal is punishable under this section.

Section 429: Mischief by killing or maiming cattle

If someone kills or maims cattle, it is considered a more severe form of mischief and is punishable under this section.

Section 430: Mischief by destroying or damaging a public utility

This section criminalizes the act of damaging or destroying property essential for public utility, such as water supply systems, power stations, etc.

Section 431: Mischief by destroying or damaging a railway, road, or vehicle

Anyone who destroys or damages railways, roads, or vehicles is punishable under this section.

Section 432: Mischief by destroying or damaging a building

This section deals with mischief that involves damaging or destroying buildings or structures.

Section 433: Mischief by destroying or damaging a movable property

If someone destroys or damages movable property, they are liable under this section.

Section 434: Mischief by damaging a telegraph line

This section punishes anyone who damages or destroys telegraph lines or systems.

Section 435: Mischief by damaging a railway signal

This section addresses the destruction of railway signals and is punishable under this section.

Section 436: Mischief by setting fire to a building

Setting fire to a building, whether with malicious intent or recklessness, is punishable under this section.

Section 437: Mischief by setting fire to a house or a place of worship

Anyone who sets fire to a house or a place of worship faces severe punishment under this section.

Section 438: Mischief by setting fire to a place of public worship

This section criminalizes setting fire to places of worship and is punishable by law.

Section 439: Punishment for mischief by setting fire to a building

The punishment for setting fire to a building and causing harm is prescribed under this section.

Section 440: Mischief by killing or maiming an animal

This section addresses the mischief caused by killing or maiming animals with the intent to destroy or harm.

Section 441: Criminal trespass

Criminal trespass occurs when a person enters into another's property without permission, which is considered an offense under this section.

Section 442: House trespass

House trespass refers to entering a house or dwelling without consent, which is punishable under this section.

Section 443: Lurking house-trespass

This section deals with the act of lurking around a house without permission with the intention of committing a crime.

Section 444: House-trespass in order to commit an offense

Anyone committing house trespass to commit a crime is punishable under this section.

Section 445: Punishment for house-trespass

This section prescribes the punishment for house trespass, which can involve imprisonment or fines.

Section 446: House-trespass to commit theft, robbery, or dacoity

House-trespass done with the intention of committing theft, robbery, or dacoity carries a more severe punishment under this section.

Section 447: Criminal trespass in a property

This section criminalizes trespassing on another person's property.

Section 448: Punishment for criminal trespass

The punishment for criminal trespass is outlined in this section and may include imprisonment or fines.

Section 449: House-trespass with intent to commit murder

If house-trespass is committed with the intent to murder, it is treated as a serious crime under this section.

Section 450: House-trespass in order to commit an offense punishable with imprisonment for life

House-trespass committed with the intent to commit an offense punishable by life imprisonment is punishable under this section.

Section 451: House-trespass in order to commit an offense punishable with imprisonment for a term exceeding one year

This section deals with house-trespass for the purpose of committing a serious offense, which is punishable accordingly.

Section 452: House-trespass in order to commit an offense punishable with imprisonment for more than one year

House-trespass committed to facilitate a criminal offense that carries a punishment of more than one year is criminalized under this section.

Section 453: Criminal mischief

Criminal mischief involves the willful destruction or damage of property and is considered a punishable offense under this section.

Section 454: House-trespass or lurking house-trespass in order to commit an offense

If house-trespass is done with the intent to commit a crime, the person is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 455: Lurking house-trespass or house-trespass to commit a crime

Lurking house-trespass or house-trespass with criminal intent is punishable under this section.

Section 456: Punishment for lurking house-trespass

This section prescribes punishment for the act of lurking house-trespass.

Section 457: House-trespass with intent to commit a felony

If house-trespass is committed with the intent to commit a felony, it is punishable under this section.

Section 458: House-trespass with the intent to commit an offense

House-trespass with criminal intent is punishable under this section.

Section 459: Lurking house-trespass with the intent to commit an offense

This section criminalizes lurking house-trespass committed with the intent to commit an offense.

Section 460: Criminal mischief to cause damage

If criminal mischief is done with the intention of causing damage, it is punishable under this section.

Section 461: Destruction of property

The act of destroying property, either intentionally or recklessly, is punishable under this section.

Section 462: Forgery

Forgery involves falsifying documents, signatures, or other materials with the intent to deceive or defraud someone.

Section 463: Punishment for forgery

Anyone found guilty of forgery faces punishment under this section.

Section 464: Making a false document

Making or using a false document with the intent to deceive is a criminal act punishable under this section.

Section 465: Punishment for making a false document

Anyone who makes a false document or forgery is liable for punishment under this section.

Section 466: Forgery of valuable security, will, etc.

This section criminalizes the forgery of documents like wills, valuable securities, or other important documents.

Section 467: Forgery of a will or authority to transfer property

Forgery involving a will or an authority to transfer property is a serious offense under this section.

Section 468: Forgery for the purpose of cheating

This section punishes forgery that is done with the intent to cheat or defraud someone.

Section 469: Forgery for the purpose of harming someone's reputation

Forging documents with the intent to harm someone's reputation is punishable under this section.

Section 470: Forged document

A forged document refers to a document that has been altered or created with fraudulent intent. This is treated as a criminal act under this section.

Section 471: Using a forged document

Using a forged document knowingly is a punishable offense under this section.

Section 472: Making or possessing a forged document with the intent to use it

Making, using, or possessing a forged document with the intention to commit a crime is criminalized under this section.

Section 473: Making or possessing a forged document with the intention to

defraud

Anyone caught making or possessing a forged document with fraudulent intent is punishable under this section.

Section 474: Possession of a forged document

Possessing a forged document is an offense punishable under this section.

Section 475: Forgery of a mark

Forgery of a mark refers to falsifying any official or private seal, stamp, or mark, and is punishable under this section.

Section 476: Forgery of an official document

Forgery of an official document, including government or administrative papers, is criminalized under this section.

Section 477: Falsification of accounts

This section deals with the act of falsifying financial accounts, records, or documents.

Section 478: Use of forged documents for the purpose of cheating

Using a forged document to cheat someone is an offense punishable under this section.

Section 479: Using forged documents as evidence

Using forged documents as evidence in legal proceedings is criminalized under this section.

Section 480: Using a forged document to defraud someone

Anyone using a forged document to defraud another person is punishable under this section.

Section 481: Using forged documents in financial transactions

This section addresses the act of using forged documents in financial transactions to deceive or defraud others.

Section 482: Forgery in connection with the government

Forging documents related to the government, such as official records or certifications, is punishable under this section.

Section 483: Forgery in connection with a banking transaction

Forgery related to banking transactions, such as altering or creating fake documents, is criminalized under this section.

Section 484: Forgery in connection with a public document

This section deals with the forgery of public documents, which is an offense punishable by law.

Section 485: Forgery of documents in judicial proceedings

Forgery in judicial proceedings, such as falsifying evidence or documents in court cases, is punishable under this section.

Section 486: Forgery in connection with official duties

Anyone who forges documents while performing official duties is guilty of an offense under this section.

Section 487: Using forged documents in official duties

Using forged documents in the execution of official duties is a serious crime under this section.

Section 488: Possession of forged documents with intent to use

Anyone found in possession of forged documents with the intention to use them is punishable under this section.

Section 489: Possession of forged currency

Possessing counterfeit or forged currency is criminalized under this section.

Section 490: Possession of forged currency notes with intent to circulate  
Anyone found possessing counterfeit currency notes with the intent to circulate them is punishable under this section.

Section 491: Possession of forged coin  
Possessing a forged coin is considered a serious offense under this section.

Section 492: Selling forged coins or currency  
This section criminalizes the act of selling forged coins or counterfeit currency.

Section 493: Making counterfeit coins  
Anyone involved in making counterfeit coins faces punishment under this section.

Section 494: Altering forged coins or currency  
Altering forged or counterfeit coins and currency is a punishable offense under this section.

Section 495: Possessing counterfeit coins or currency  
This section deals with the possession of counterfeit currency or coins.

Section 496: Making false coins or currency  
Anyone making false coins or counterfeit currency is guilty of an offense under this section.

Section 497: Possessing counterfeit currency or coins  
Possessing counterfeit currency or coins, with the intent to circulate them, is treated as a serious offense under this section.

Section 498: Making false stamps  
Making false stamps or other fraudulent imprints is criminalized under this section.

Section 499: Using false stamps  
Using false stamps for any official or unofficial purpose is punishable under this section.

Section 500: Defamation  
Defamation involves making false statements that harm the reputation of another person. This section deals with the legal consequences of defamation.

Section 501: Printing or engraving defamatory matter  
Printing or engraving matter that defames a person is a punishable offense under this section.

Section 502: Sale of defamatory matter  
Selling defamatory matter is punishable under this section.

Section 503: Criminal intimidation  
Criminal intimidation occurs when someone threatens harm to another person to instill fear. This section criminalizes such actions.

Section 504: Intentional insult with intent to provoke a breach of the peace  
This section criminalizes insulting someone intentionally with the aim to provoke a disturbance or breach of peace.

Section 505: Statements conducing to public mischief  
Making statements that could cause public unrest or mischief is an offense punishable under this section.

Section 506: Punishment for criminal intimidation  
The punishment for criminal intimidation is outlined in this section, including

the possibility of imprisonment.

Section 507: Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication  
Criminal intimidation carried out through anonymous means, such as threats without identification, is punishable under this section.

Section 508: Act caused by criminal intimidation  
This section punishes any act that is committed as a result of criminal intimidation.

Section 509: Word, gesture, or act intended to insult the modesty of a woman  
This section deals with actions, words, or gestures intended to insult or harm a woman's modesty.

Section 510: Misbehavior in public by a man  
A man found misbehaving in public, including making offensive gestures or comments, is punishable under this section.

Section 511: Punishment for attempting to commit an offense  
This section addresses the punishment for attempting to commit a crime, even if the crime is not completed.