

## Chapter 1 : Information Technology Act, - Wikipedia

*[Definition of harbor in sections , and A: Repealed by the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, (8 of )]* Public servant disobeying direction of law with intent to save person from punishment or property from forfeiture.

The punishments to which offenders are liable under the provisions of this Code are - First. Construction of reference to transportation: Commutation of sentence of death: In every case in which sentence of death shall have been passed, [the appropriate Government] may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for any other punishment provided by this Code. Commutation of sentence of imprisonment for life: In every case in which sentence of [imprisonment] for life shall have been passed, [the appropriate Government] may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding fourteen years. Definition of "appropriate Government": In sections 54 and 55 the expression "appropriate Government" means, - a in cases where the sentence is a sentence of death or is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends, the Central Government; and b in cases where the sentence whether of death or not is for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the State extends, the Government of the State within which the offender is sentenced. Fractions of terms of punishment: In calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for twenty years. Offenders sentenced to transportation how dealt with until transported: Transportation instead of imprisonment: Sentence may be in certain cases of imprisonment wholly or partly rigorous or simple: In every case in which an offender is punishable with imprisonment which may be of either description, it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender to direct in the sentence that such imprisonment shall be wholly rigorous, or that such imprisonment shall be wholly simple, or that any part of such imprisonment shall be rigorous and the rest simple. Sentence of forfeiture of property: Forfeiture of property, in respect of offenders punishable with death, transportation or imprisonment: Where no sum is expressed to which a fine may extend, the amount of fine to which the offender is liable is unlimited, but shall not be excessive. Sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fine: Limit to imprisonment for non-payment of fine, when imprisonment and fine awardable: The term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned in default of payment of a fine shall not exceed one-fourth of the term of imprisonment which is the maximum fixed for the offence, if the offence be punishable with imprisonment as well as fine. Description of imprisonment for non-payment of fine: The imprisonment which the Court imposes in default of payment of a fine may be of any description to which the offender might have been sentenced for the offence. Imprisonment for non-payment of fine, when offence punishable with fine only: If the offence be punishable with fine only, [the imprisonment which the court imposes in default of payment of the fine shall be simple, and] the term for which the Court directs the offender to be imprisoned, in default of payment of fine, shall not exceed the following scale, that is to say, for any term not exceeding two months when the amount of the fine shall not exceed fifty rupees, and for any term not exceeding four months when the amount shall not exceed one hundred rupees, and for any term not exceeding six months in any other case. Imprisonment to terminate on payment of fine: The imprisonment which is imposed in default of payment of a fine shall terminate whenever that fine is either paid or levied by process of law. Termination of imprisonment on payment of proportional part of fine: If, before the expiration of the term of imprisonment fixed in default of payment, such a proportion of the fine be paid or levied that the term of imprisonment suffered in default of payment is not less than proportional to the part of the fine still unpaid, the imprisonment shall terminate. Here, if seventy-five rupees of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of one month of the imprisonment, A will be discharged as soon as the first month has expired. If seventy-five rupees be paid or levied at the time of the expiration of the first month, or at any later time while A continues in imprisonment, A will be immediately discharged. If fifty rupees of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of two months of the imprisonment, A will be discharged as soon as the two months are completed. If fifty rupees be paid or levied at the time of the expiration of those two months, or at any later time while A continues in imprisonment, A

will be immediately discharged. Fine leviable within six years, or during imprisonment: Death not to discharge property from liability. Limit of punishment of offence made up of several offences: Where anything which is an offence is made up of parts, any of which parts is itself an offence, the offender shall not be punished with the punishment of more than one of such his offences, unless it be so expressly provided. Here A may have committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt to Z by the whole beating, and also by each of the blows which make up the whole beating. If A were liable to punishment for every blow, he might be imprisonment for fifty years, one for each blow. But he is liable only to one punishment for the whole beating. Punishment of person guilty of one of several offences, the judgment stating that it is doubtful of which: In all cases in which judgment is given that a person is guilty of one of several offences specified in the judgment, but that it is doubtful of which of these offences he is guilty, the offender shall be punished for the offence for which the lowest punishment is provided if the same punishment is not provided for all. Whenever any person is convicted of an offence for which under this Code the Court has power to sentence him to rigorous imprisonment, the Court may, by its sentence, order that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of the imprisonment to which he is sentenced, not exceeding three months in the whole, according to the following scale, that is to say- a time not exceeding one month if the term of imprisonment shall not exceed six months: Limit of solitary confinement: In executing a sentence of solitary confinement, such confinement shall in no case exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods: Act done by a person bound, or by mistake of fact believing himself bound, by law: Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who is, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith believes himself to be, bound by law to do it. Illustrations a A, a soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the commands of the law. A has committed no offence. Act of Judge when acting judicially: Nothing is an offence which is done by a Judge when acting judicially in the exercise of any power which is, or which in good faith he believes to be, given to him by law. Act done pursuant to the judgment or order of Court: Nothing which is done in pursuance of, or which is warranted by the judgment or order of, a Court of Justice, if done whilst such judgment or order remains in force, is an offence, notwithstanding the Court may have had no jurisdiction to pass such judgment or order, provided the person doing the act in good faith believes that the court had such jurisdiction. Act done by a person justified, or by mistake of fact believing himself justified, by law: Nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is justified by law, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith, believes himself to be justified by law, in doing it. Illustration A sees Z commit what appears to A to be a murder. A, in the exercise, to the best of his judgment exerted in good faith, of the power which the law gives to all persons of apprehending murderers in the act, seizes Z, in order to bring Z before the proper authorities. A has committed no offence, though it may turn out that Z was acting in self-defence. Accident in doing a lawful act: Nothing is an offence which is done by accident or misfortune, and without any criminal intention or knowledge in the doing of a lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means and with proper care and caution. Illustration A is at work with a hatchet; the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. Here, if there was no want of proper caution on the part of A, his act is excusable and not an offence. Act likely to cause harm, but done without criminal intent, and to prevent other harm: Nothing is an offence merely by reason of its being done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause harm, if it be done without any criminal intention to cause harm, and in good faith for the purpose of preventing or avoiding other harm to person or property. Illustrations a A, the captain of a steam vessel, suddenly and without any fault or negligence on his part, finds himself in such a position that, before he can stop his vessel, he must inevitably run down a boat B, with twenty or thirty passengers on board, unless he changes the course of his vessel, and that, by changing his course, he must incur risk of running down a boat C with only two passengers on board, which he may possibly clear. Here, if A alters his course without any intention to run down the boat C and in good faith for the purpose of avoiding the danger to the passengers in the boat B, he is not guilty of an offence, though he may run down the boat C by doing an act which he know was likely to cause that effect, if it be found as a matter of fact that the danger which he intended to avoid was such as to excuse him in incurring the risk of running down the boat C. He

does this with the intention in good faith of saving human life or property. Act of a child under seven years of age: Nothing is an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age. Act of a child above seven and under twelve of immature understanding: Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under twelve, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion. Act of a person of unsound mind: Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, by reason of unsoundness of mind, is incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong or contrary to law. Act of a person incapable of judgment by reason of intoxication caused against his will: Nothing is an offence which is done by a person who, at the time of doing it, is, by reason of intoxication, incapable of knowing the nature of the act, or that he is doing what is either wrong, or contrary to law: Offence requiring a particular intent or knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated: In cases where an act done is not an offence unless done with a particular knowledge or intent, a person who does the act in a state of intoxication shall be liable to be dealt with as if he had the same knowledge as he would have had if he had not been intoxicated, unless the thing which intoxicated him was administered to him without his knowledge or against his will. Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent: Nothing which is not intended to cause death, or grievous hurt, and which is not known by the doer to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, to any person, above eighteen years of age, who has given consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm; or by reason of any harm which it may be known by the doer to be likely to cause to any such person who has consented to take the risk of that harm. Illustration A and Z agree to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play; and if A, while playing fairly, hurts Z, A commits no offence. Nothing which is not intended to cause death, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause, or be known by the doer to be likely to cause, to any person for whose benefit it is done in good faith, and who has given a consent, whether express or implied, to suffer that harm, or to take the risk of that harm. Act done in good faith for benefit of child or insane person, by or by consent of guardian: Nothing which is done in good faith for the benefit of a person under twelve years of age, or of unsound mind, by or by consent, either express or implied, of the guardian or other person having lawful charge of that person, is an offence by reason of any harm which it may cause, or be intended by the doer to cause or be known by the doer to be likely to cause to that person: Provided - First - That this exception shall not extend to the intentional causing of death, or to the attempting to cause death; Secondly. A is within the exception, inasmuch as his object was the cure of the child. Consent known to be given under fear or misconception: A consent is not such a consent as is intended by any section of this Code, if the consent is given by a person under fear of injury, or under a misconception of fact, and if the person doing the act knows, or has reason to believe, that the consent was given in consequence of such fear or misconception; or Consent of insane person. Exclusion of acts which are offences independently of harm caused: The exceptions in sections 87, 88 and 89 do not extend to acts which are offences independently of any harm which they may cause, or be intended to cause, or be known to be likely to cause, to the person giving the consent, or on whose behalf the consent is given. Illustration Causing miscarriage unless caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman is an offence independently of any harm which it may cause or be intended to cause to the woman. Therefore, it is not an offence "by reason of such harm"; and the consent of the woman or of her guardian to the causing of such miscarriage does not justify the act. Act done in good faith for benefit of a person without consent: Provided - First - That this exception shall not extend to the intentional causing of death, or the attempting to cause death; Secondly. Illustrations A Z is thrown from his horse, and is insensible. A, a surgeon, finds that Z requires to be trepanned. A has committed an offence. People below hold out a blanket. Here even if the child is killed by the fall, A has committed no offence. Communication made in good faith:

## Chapter 2 : Indian Penal Code Act | National Portal of India

*THE INDIAN PENAL CODE \_\_\_\_\_ Act done by a person bound, or by mistake of fact believing himself bound, by law.*  
*A. Abetment in Indian of offences outside India.*

Tampering with computer source documents If a person knowingly or intentionally conceals, destroys or alters or intentionally or knowingly causes another to conceal, destroy or alter any computer source code used for a computer, computer programme, computer system or computer network, when the computer source code is required to be kept or maintained by law for the time being in force. Imprisonment up to life. If a person publishes or transmits or causes to be published in the electronic form, any material which is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest or if its effect is such as to tend to deprave and corrupt persons who are likely, having regard to all relevant circumstances, to read, see or hear the matter contained or embodied in it. If a person induces a child into a sexual act. A child is defined as anyone under Failure is an offence. Any person who fails to comply with any such order shall be guilty of an offence. The subscriber or any person in charge of the computer resource shall, when called upon by any agency which has been directed, must extend all facilities and technical assistance to decrypt the information. The subscriber or any person who fails to assist the agency referred is deemed to have committed a crime. Imprisonment up to seven years and possible fine. The appropriate Government may, by order in writing, authorise the persons who are authorised to access protected systems. If a person who secures access or attempts to secure access to a protected system, then he is committing an offence. The company had shut down a website over non-payment of dues. The owner of the site had claimed that he had already paid and complained to the police. The two men had to spend 6 days in Tihar jail waiting for bail. Bhavin Turakhia, chief executive officer of directi. Ltd, owner of Delhi based Ecommerce Portal www. Subrata Sengupta, the secretary of the housing society, was also arrested. Chidambaram , of corruption. Karti Chidambaram had complained to the police. Another year-old girl was arrested for "liking" the post. Later, Section A was replaced by Section 2 promoting enmity between classes. The post allegedly contained hate speech against a community and was falsely attributed to Azam Khan by the boy. He was charged under Section 66A of the IT Act, and Sections A promoting enmity between different religions , intentional insult with intent to provoke breach of peace and public mischief of Indian Penal Code. After the Section 66A was repealed on 24 March, the state government said that they would continue the prosecution under the remaining charges.

*The Indian Penal Code (IPC) is the main criminal code of India. It is a comprehensive code intended to cover all substantive aspects of criminal law. The code was drafted in on the recommendations of first law commission of India established in under the Charter Act of under the Chairmanship of Thomas Babington Macaulay.*

Construction of reference to transportation. Commutation of sentence of death. Commutation of sentence of imprisonment for life. Sentence of Europeans and Americans to penal servitude. Proviso as to sentence for term exceeding ten years but not for life. Fractions of terms of punishment. Offenders sentenced to transportation how dealt with until transported. Transportation instead of imprisonment. Sentence may be in certain cases of imprisonment wholly or partly rigorous or simple. Sentence of forfeiture of property. Sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fine. Description of imprisonment for non-payment of fine. Imprisonment for non-payment of fine, when offence punishable with fine only. Imprisonment to terminate on payment of fine. Termination of imprisonment on payment of proportional part of fine. Here, if seventy-five rupees of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of one month of the imprisonment, A will be discharged as soon as the first month has expired. If seventy-five rupees be paid or levied at the time of the expiration of the first month, or at any later time while A continues in imprisonment, A will be immediately discharged. If fifty rupees of the fine be paid or levied before the expiration of two months of the imprisonment, A will be discharged as soon as the two months are completed. Fine leviable within six years, or during imprisonment—Death not to discharge property from liability. Limit of punishment of offence made up of several offences. If A were liable to punishment for every blow, he might be imprisoned for fifty years, one for each blow. But he is liable only to one punishment for the whole beating. Punishment of person guilty of one of several offences, the judgment stating that it is doubtful of which. Limit of solitary confinement. Act done by a person bound, or by mistake of fact believing himself bound, by law. Illustrations a A, a soldier, fires on a mob by the order of his superior officer, in conformity with the commands of the law. A has committed no offence. Act of Judge when acting judicially. Act done pursuant to the judgment or order of Court. Illustration A sees Z commit what appears to A to be a murder. A has committed no offence, though it may turn out that Z was acting in self-defence. Accident in doing a lawful act. Illustration A is at work with a hatchet; the head flies off and kills a man who is standing by. Here, if there was no want of proper caution on the part of A, his act is excusable and not an offence. Act likely to cause harm, but done without criminal intent, and to prevent other harm. Illustrations a A, the captain of a steam vessel, suddenly and without any fault or negligence on his part, finds himself in such a position that, before he can stop his vessel, he must inevitably run down to boat B, with twenty or thirty passengers on board, unless he changes the course of his vessel, and that, by changing his course, he must incur risk of running down a boat C with only two passengers on board, which he may possibly clear. Here, if A alters his course without any intention to run down the boat C and in good faith for the purpose of avoiding the danger to the passengers in the boat B, he is not guilty of an offence, though he may run down the boat C by doing an act which he knew was likely to cause that effect, if it be found as a matter of fact that the danger which he intended to avoid was such as to excuse him in incurring the risk of running down the boat C. He does this with the intention in good faith of saving human life or property. A is not guilty of the offence. Act of a child under seven years of age. Act of a child above seven and under twelve of immature understanding. Act of a person of unsound mind. Offence requiring a particular intent or knowledge committed by one who is intoxicated. Act not intended and not known to be likely to cause death or grievous hurt, done by consent. Illustration A and Z agrees to fence with each other for amusement. This agreement implies the consent of each to suffer any harm which, in the course of such fencing, may be caused without foul play; and if A, while playing fairly, hurts Z, A commits no offence. Act done in good faith for benefit of child or insane person, by or by consent of guardian. Consent known to be given under fear or misconception. Exclusion of acts which are offences independently of harm caused. Illustration Causing miscarriage unless caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman is an offence independently of any harm which it may cause or be intended to cause to the woman.

Illustrations a Z is thrown from his horse, and is insensible. A, a surgeon, finds that Z requires to be trepanned. People below hold out a blanket. Here, even if the child is killed by the fall, A has committed no offence. Communication made in good faith. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. Act to which a person is compelled by threats. Provided the person doing the act did not of his own accord, or from a reasonable apprehension of harm to himself short of instant death, place himself in the situation by which he became subject to such constraint. Act causing slight harm. Things done in private defence. Right of private defence of the body and of property. Right of private defence against the act of a person of unsound mind, etc. Illustrations a Z, under the influence of madness, attempts to kill A; Z is guilty of no offence. But A has the same right of private defence which he would have if Z were sane. Here Z, by attacking A under this misconception, commits no offence. Acts against which there is no right of private defence. There is no right of private defence against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by the direction of a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, though that direction may not be strictly justifiable by law. There is no right of private defence in cases in which there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities. Extent to which the right may be exercised. When the right of private defence of the body extends to causing death. When such right extends to causing any harm other than death. Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of the body. When the right of private defence of property extends to causing death. Maharashtra â€”In section , add the following at the end, namely: Commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of property. The right of private defence of property against theft continues till the offender has effected his retreat with the property or either the assistance of the public authorities is obtained, or the property has been recovered. The right of private defence of property against house-breaking by night continues as long as the house-trespass which has been begun by such house-breaking continues. Right of private defence against deadly assault when there is risk of harm to innocent person. Illustration A is attacked by a mob who attempt to murder him. He cannot effectually exercise his right of private defence without firing on the mob, and he cannot fire without risk of harming young children who are mingled with the mob. A commits no offence if by so firing he harms any of the children. Abetment of a thing. Illustration A, a public officer, is authorized by a warrant from a Court of Justice to apprehend Z. B, knowing that fact and also that C is not Z, wilfully represents to A that C is Z, and thereby intentionally causes A to apprehend C. Here B abets by instigation the apprehension of C. Illustrations a A instigates B to murder C. B refuses to do so. A is guilty of abetting B to commit murder. B in pursuance of the instigation stabs D. D recovers from the wound. A is guilty of instigating B to commit murder. Illustrations a A, with a guilty intention, abets a child or a lunatic to commit an act which would be an offence, if committed by a person capable by law of committing an offence, and having the same intention as A. Here A, whether the act be committed or not, is guilty of abetting an offence. Here, though B was not capable by law of committing an offence, A is liable to be punished in the same manner as if B had been capable by law of committing an offence, and had committed murder, and he is therefore subject to the punishment of death. B has committed no offence, but A is guilty of abetting the offence of setting fire to a dwelling-house, and is liable to the punishment, provided for that offence. A induces B to believe that the property belongs to A. B, acting under this misconception, does not take dishonestly, and therefore does not commit theft. But A is guilty of abetting theft, and is liable to the same punishment as if B had committed theft. Illustration A instigates B to instigate C to murder Z.

## Chapter 4 : Indian Penal Code, | Bare Acts | Law Library | AdvocateKhoj

*Indian Penal Code Download PDF in Gujarati The Gujarat Police Department is the law enforcement agency for the state of Gujarat in India.*

Title and extent of operation of the Code Act No. The original words have successively been amended by Act 12 of , sec. Punishment of offences committed beyond, but which by law may be tried within, India Any person liable, by any 1 Indian law to be tried for an offence committed beyond 2 India shall be dealt with according to the provisions of this Code for any act committed beyond 2 India in the same manner as if such act had been committed within 3[India]. Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences 1[4. Extension of Code to extra-territorial offences. The provisions of this Code apply also to any offence committed by 2[ 1 Any citizen of India in any place without and beyond India; 2 Any person on any ship or aircraft registered in India wherever it may be. He can be tried and convicted of murder in any place in 3[India] in which he may be found. Certain laws not to be affected by this Act Certain laws not to be affected by this Act. Illustrations a The sections, in this Code, which contain definitions of offences, do not express that a child under seven years of age can not commit such offences; but the definitions are to be understood subject to the general exception which provides that nothing shall be an offence which is done by a child under seven years of age. Sense of expression once explained Every expression, which is explained in any part of this Code, is used in every part of this Code in conformity with the explanation. Number Unless the contrary appears from the context, words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural number include the singular number. Servant of Government Government of India Rep. The original section 18 was rep. Illustrations a A Collector exercising jurisdiction in a suit under Act 10 of , is a judge. Explanation 1 Persons falling under any of the above descriptions are public servants, whether appointed by the Government or not. Clause First omitted by the A. Certain words omitted by Act 40 of , sec. A person is said to lose wrongfully when such person is wrongfully kept out of any property, as well as when such person is wrongfully deprived of property. Fraudulently A person is said to do a thing fraudulently if he does that thing with intent to defraud but not otherwise. Explanation A person employed temporarily or on a particular occasion in the capacity of a clerk or servant, is a clerk or servant within the meaning of this section. Explanation 2 When a person causes one thing to resemble another thing, and the resemblance is such that a person might be deceived thereby, it shall be presumed, until the contrary is proved, that the person so causing the one thing to resemble the other thing intended by means of that resemblance to practice deception or knew it to be likely that deception would thereby be practiced. Explanation 1 It is immaterial by what means or upon what substance the letters, figures or marks are formed, or whether the evidence is intended for, or may be used in, a Court of Justice, or not. Illustrations A writing expressing the terms of a contract, which may be used as evidence of the contract, is a document. A cheque upon a banker is a document. A power-of-attorney is a document. A map or plan which is intended to be used or which may be used as evidence, is a document. A writing containing directions or instructions is a document. Explanation 2 Whatever is expressed by means of letters, figures or marks as explained by mercantile or other usage, shall be deemed to be expressed by such letters, figures or marks within the meaning of this section, although the same may not be actually expressed. Illustration A writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange payable to his order. The meaning of the endorsement, as explained by mercantile usage, is that the bill is to be paid to the holder. Illustration A writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange.

## Chapter 5 : The Indian Penal Code

*Indian Penal Code Section 1. Title and extent of operation of the Code Act No. 45 of This Act shall be called the Indian Penal Code, and shall 1[extend to the whole.*

## Chapter 6 : Indian Penal Code, IPC Bare Act [PDF Downloadable] | Geek Upd8

## DOWNLOAD PDF INDIAN PENAL CODE ACT

*The Indian Penal Code is the act number 45 of the year and the main general Penal Code of the Indian Law, provided here as a cleaned up bareact with full text.*

### Chapter 7 : Indian Penal Code IPC

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### Chapter 8 : Section 92 of Indian Penal Code, - Explained!

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### Chapter 9 : Tax Laws & Rules > Acts > Indian Penal Code,

*THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, ACT NO. 45 OF 1\* [6th October, ] CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION Preamble.-WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a general Penal Code.*