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UNIVERSITY

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**FACULTY OF JURIDICAL
SCIENCES**

NAME OF THE FAULTY- Ms. Neha Khanna

SUBJECT NAME- LAW OF CRIMES

COURSE NAME- BBA LLB, Vth Sem
SUBJECT NAME- LAW OF CRIMES

SUBJECT CODE-BBL-504

LECTURE-9

KINDS OF PUNISHMENTS UNDER IPC-

Section 53. Punishments.

The punishments to which offenders are liable under the provisions of this Code are—

First.—Death;

[*Secondly.*—Imprisonment for life;]

Fourthly.—Imprisonment, which is of two descriptions, namely:—

(1) Rigorous, that is, with hard labour;

(2) Simple;

Fifthly.—Forfeiture of property;

Sixthly.—Fine.

Section 54. Commutation of sentence of death.

In every case in which sentence of death shall have been passed, ¹[the appropriate Government] may, without the consent of the offender, commute the punishment for any other punishment provided by this Code.

Section 60. 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.

Section 63. Amount of fine.

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.

MCQs-

i. A is cutting the wood with an axe at a place where children are playing? The axe flies off and kills a nearby child. 'A' is liable for—

- (A) No offence
- (B) Murder

- (C) Culpable homicide
- (D) Causing death by negligence

ii. Insanity is—

- (A) Lack of free will
- (B) Incapacity produced due to drunkenness
- (C) Incapable of knowing the nature of act committed
- (D) Diseased mind

iii. A' finds a purse with money, not knowing to whom it belongs; he afterwards discovers that it belongs to 'B' and appropriates to his own use. 'A' is guilty of-

- (A) Theft
- (B) Criminal misappropriation
- (C) Criminal breach of trust
- (D) Cheating

iv. Which one of the following is not essential for an offence?

- (A) Intention
- (B) Motive
- (C) Prohibited act
- (D) Punishment for act

v. In which of the following means rea has been considered to be an essential element of an offence?

- (A) Srinivasmal Barolia V/s Emperor
- (B) R, V/s Tolson
- (C) Nathulal V/s State of Madhya Pradesh
- (D) In all of the above