

## Description Offense Punishment Section

### Description of IPC Section 140

According to section 140 of Indian penal code, Whoever, not being a soldier, sailor or airman in the Military, Naval or Air service of the Government of India, wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by such a soldier, sailor or airman with the intention that it may be believed that he is such a soldier, sailor or airman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

### IPC 140 in Simple Words

If someone who is not a military member wears a uniform or carries something resembling a military uniform to deceive others into believing they are a soldier, sailor, or airman, they can be punished with up to three months in jail, a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both. Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, sailor or airman with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier, sailor or airman 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_140

### Description of IPC Section 127

According to section 127 of Indian penal code, Whoever receives any property knowing the same to have been taken in the commission of any of the offences mentioned in sections 125 and 126, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine and to forfeiture of the property so received.

### IPC 127 in Simple Words

If someone receives property knowing it was taken during the commission of certain offenses (mentioned in sections 125 and 126), they can be punished with imprisonment of up to seven years, fined, and the property can be forfeited. Receiving property taken by war or depredation mentioned in sections 125 And 126 7 Years + Fine + forfeiture of property IPC\_127

### Description of IPC Section 128

According to section 128 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being a public servant and having the custody of any State prisoner or prisoner of war, voluntarily allows such prisoner to escape from any place in which such prisoner is confined, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 128 in Simple Words

If a public servant, responsible for the custody of a State prisoner or prisoner of war, intentionally allows the prisoner to escape from confinement, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment of up to ten years, and may also be fined. Public servant voluntarily allowing prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_128

### Description of IPC Section 129

According to section 129 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being a public servant and having the custody of any State prisoner or prisoner of war, negligently suffers such prisoner to escape from any place of confinement in which such prisoner is confined, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 129 in Simple Words

If a public servant, responsible for the custody of a State prisoner or prisoner of war, carelessly allows the prisoner to escape from confinement, they can be punished with up to three years in jail and may also be fined. Public servant negligently suffering prisoner of State or war in his custody to escape Simple Imprisonment 3 Years + Fine IPC\_129

### Description of IPC Section 130

According to section 130 of Indian penal code, Whoever knowingly aids or assists any State prisoner or prisoner of war in escaping from lawful custody, or rescues or attempts to rescue any such prisoner, or harbours or conceals any such prisoner who has escaped from lawful custody, or offers or attempts to

offer any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 130 in Simple Words

If someone knowingly helps a State prisoner or prisoner of war escape from lawful custody, rescues them, hides them after their escape, or resists their recapture, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment of up to ten years, and may also be fined. Aiding escape of, rescuing or harbouring, such prisoner, or offering Any resistance to the recapture of such prisoner Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_130

#### Description of IPC Section 131

According to section 131 of Indian penal code, Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India or attempts to seduce any such officer, soldier, sailor or airman from his allegiance or his duty, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 131 in Simple Words

If someone encourages the commission of mutiny by an officer, soldier, sailor, or airman in the Indian Army, Navy, or Air Force or tries to lead them astray from their loyalty or duty, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment of up to ten years, and may also be fined. Abetting mutiny, or attempting to seduce an officer, soldier sailor or airman from his allegiance or duty Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_131

#### Description of IPC Section 132

According to section 132 of Indian penal code, Whoever abets the committing of mutiny by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India, shall, if mutiny be committed in consequence of that abetment, be punished with death or with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 132 in Simple Words

If someone encourages the commission of mutiny by an officer, soldier, sailor, or airman in the Indian Army, Navy, or Air Force, and mutiny occurs as a result, the abettor can be punished with death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Abetment of mutiny, if mutiny is committed in consequence thereof Death or Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_132

#### Description of IPC Section 133

According to section 133 of Indian penal code, Whoever abets an assault by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India, on any superior officer being in the execution of his office, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 133 in Simple Words

If someone encourages an officer, soldier, sailor, or airman to assault a superior officer while the superior officer is performing their duties, the abettor can be punished with up to three years in jail and a fine. Abetment of an assault by An officer, soldier, sailor Or airman on his superior officer, when in the execution of his office 3 Years + Fine IPC\_133

#### Description of IPC Section 134

According to section 134 of Indian penal code, Whoever abets an assault by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India, on any superior officer being in the execution of his office, shall, if such assault be committed in consequence of that abetment be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be

liable to fine.

#### IPC 134 in Simple Words

If someone encourages an officer, soldier, sailor, or airman to assault a superior officer while the superior officer is performing their duties, and the assault occurs as a result, the abettor can be punished with up to seven years in jail and a fine. Abetment of such assault, if the assault is committed 7 Years + Fine  
IPC\_134

#### Description of IPC Section 135

According to section 135 of Indian penal code, Whoever, abets the desertion of any officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 135 in Simple Words

If someone encourages or supports the desertion of an officer, soldier, sailor, or airman from the Indian Army, Navy, or Air Force, they can be punished with up to two years in jail, a fine, or both. Abetment of the desertion of an officer, soldier, sailor or airman 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_135

#### Description of IPC Section 136

According to section 136 of Indian penal code, Whoever, except as hereinafter excepted, knowing or having reason to believe that an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India, has deserted, harbours such officer, soldier, sailor or airman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine or with both.

#### IPC 136 in Simple Words

If someone knowingly shelters or hides a deserted officer, soldier, sailor, or airman from the Indian Army, Navy, or Air Force, they can be punished with up to two years in jail, a fine, or both. Harboursing such an officer, soldier, sailor or airman who has deserted 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_136

#### Description of IPC Section 122

According to section 122 of Indian penal code, Whoever collects men, arms or ammunition or otherwise prepares to wage war with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage war against the Government of India, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 122 in Simple Words

If someone gathers people, weapons, or prepares for war with the intention of waging or being ready to wage war against the Government of India, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment of up to ten years, and may also be fined. Collecting arms, etc., with The intention of waging War against the Government of India Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_122

#### Description of IPC Section 137

According to section 137 of Indian penal code, The master or person in charge of a merchant vessel, on board of which any deserter from the Army, Navy or Air Force of the Government of India is concealed, shall, though ignorant of such concealment, be liable to a penalty not exceeding five hundred rupees, if he might have known of such concealment but for some neglect of his duty as such master or person in charge, or but for some want of discipline on board of the vessel.

#### IPC 137 in Simple Words

If a deserter from the Indian Army, Navy, or Air Force is hidden on a merchant vessel, and the master or person in charge could have known about it but neglected their duty or lacked discipline, they can be penalized with a fine of up to five hundred rupees, even if they were unaware of the concealment. Deserter concealed on board merchant vessel, through negligence of master or person in charge thereof Fine IPC\_137

### Description of IPC Section 138

According to section 138 of Indian penal code, Whoever abets what he knows to be an act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, in the Army, Navy or air Force, of the Government of India, shall, if such act of insubordination be committed in consequence of that abetment, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 138 in Simple Words

If someone encourages and supports an act of insubordination by a military officer, soldier, sailor, or airman, and that act is committed as a result, they can be punished with up to six months in jail, a fine, or both. Abetment of act of insubordination by an officer, soldier, sailor or airman, if the offence be committed in consequence 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_138

### Description of IPC Section 121A

According to section 121A of Indian penal code, Whoever within or without India conspires to commit any of the offences punishable by section 121, or conspires to overawe, by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, the Central Government or any State Government, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 121A in Simple Words

Section 121A of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who conspires to commit certain serious offences or intends to use criminal force against the Central Government or any State Government may face punishment of life imprisonment or imprisonment up to ten years, along with a possible fine. Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_121A

### Description of IPC Section 122

According to section 122 of Indian penal code, Whoever collects men, arms or ammunition or otherwise prepares to wage war with the intention of either waging or being prepared to wage war against the Government of India, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 122 in Simple Words

If someone gathers people, weapons, or prepares for war with the intention of waging or being ready to wage war against the Government of India, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment of up to ten years, and may also be fined. Collecting arms, etc., with The intention of waging War against the Government of India Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_122

### Description of IPC Section 123

According to section 123 of Indian penal code, Whoever, by any act, or by any illegal omission, conceals the existence of a design to wage war against the Government of India, intending by such concealment to facilitate, or knowing it to be likely that such concealment will facilitate, the waging of such war, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 123 in Simple Words

If someone hides or fails to report a plan to wage war against the Government of India, intending to help or knowing it might help the war, they can be punished with imprisonment of up to ten years and may also be fined. Concealing with intent to facilitate a design to wage War 10 Years + Fine IPC\_123

### Description of IPC Section 124

According to section 124 of Indian penal code, Whoever, with the intention of inducing or compelling the President of India, or Governor of any State, to exercise or refrain from exercising in any manner any of the lawful powers of such President or Governor, assaults or wrongfully restrains, or attempts wrongfully

to restrain, or overawes, by means of criminal force or the show of criminal force, or attempts so to overawe, such President or Governor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 124 in Simple Words

If someone assaults or wrongfully restrains the President of India or Governor of a State with the intention of influencing their lawful powers, they can be punished with imprisonment of up to seven years and may also be fined. Assaulting President, Governor, etc., with intent to compel or restrain the exercise of any lawful power 7 Years + Fine IPC\_124

##### Description of IPC Section 124A

According to section 124A of Indian penal code, Whoever by words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards, the Government established by law in India, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment which may extend to three years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

#### IPC 124A in Simple Words

Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code punishes those who attempt to bring hatred, contempt, or disaffection towards the Government of India through spoken or written words, signs, or visible representations, with either life imprisonment or imprisonment up to three years, along with a possible fine. Sedition Imprisonment for Life + Fine or 3 Years + Fine or Fine IPC\_124A

##### Description of IPC Section 125

According to section 125 of Indian penal code, Whoever wages war against the Government of any Asiatic Power in alliance or at peace with the Government of India or attempts to wage such war, or abets the waging of such war, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, to which fine may be added, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, to which fine may be added, or with fine.

#### IPC 125 in Simple Words

If someone wages war against or attempts to wage war against a Government of an Asian country allied or at peace with India, or aids in doing so, they can be punished with life imprisonment, or imprisonment of up to seven years, and may also be fined. Waging war against any Asiatic power in alliance or at peace with the Government of India, or abetting the waging of such war Imprisonment for Life + Fine or 7 Years + Fine or Fine IPC\_125

##### Description of IPC Section 126

According to section 126 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits depredation, or makes preparations to commit depredation, on the territories of any Power in alliance or at peace with the Government of India, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine and to forfeiture of any property used or intended to be used in committing such depredation, or acquired by such depredation.

#### IPC 126 in Simple Words

If someone commits or prepares to commit any harmful act on the territories of a country allied or at peace with India, they can be punished with imprisonment of up to seven years, fined, and any property used or gained in the act can be forfeited. Committing depredation On the territories of any power in alliance or at peace with the Government of India 7 Years + Fine + forfeiture of property IPC\_126

##### Description of IPC Section 140

According to section 140 of Indian penal code, Whoever, not being a soldier, sailor or airman in the Military, Naval or Air service of the Government of India, wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by such a soldier, sailor or airman with the intention that it may be believed that he is such a soldier, sailor or airman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term

which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

### IPC 140 in Simple Words

If someone who is not a military member wears a uniform or carries something resembling a military uniform to deceive others into believing they are a soldier, sailor, or airman, they can be punished with up to three months in jail, a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both. Wearing the dress or carrying any token used by a soldier, sailor or airman with intent that it may be believed that he is such a soldier, sailor or airman 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_140

### Description of IPC Section 153

According to section 153 of Indian penal code, Whoever maliciously, or wantonly by doing anything which is illegal, gives provocation to any person intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause the offence of rioting to be committed, shall, if the offence of rioting be committed in consequence of such provocation, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both, and if the offence of rioting be not committed, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 153 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally provokes another person in a way that may lead to a riot, they can be punished with up to one year in jail, a fine, or both if a riot occurs, and up to six months in jail, a fine, or both if a riot doesn't happen. Wantonly giving provocation with intent to cause riot, If rioting be committed 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_153

### Description of IPC Section 153A

According to section 153A of Indian penal code,

Whoever

by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, or

commits any act which is prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, and which disturbs or is likely to disturb the public tranquility, or

organizes any exercise, movement, drill or other similar activity intending that the participants in such activity shall use or be trained to use criminal force or violence or knowing it to be likely that the participants in such activity will use or be trained to use criminal force or violence, or participates in such activity intending to use or be trained to use criminal force or violence or knowing it to be likely that the participants in such activity will use or be trained to use criminal force or violence, against any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community and such activity for any reason whatsoever causes or is likely to cause fear or alarm or a feeling of insecurity amongst members of such religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Offence committed in place of worship, etc – Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (1) in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 153A in Simple Words

Section 153A of the Indian Penal Code punishes those who promote disharmony or feelings of hatred between different religious, racial, language, or regional groups, or engage in acts prejudicial to maintaining harmony, with imprisonment up to three years, or fine, or both, and up to five years of imprisonment with fine if the offence is committed in a place of worship or during religious ceremonies.

Promoting enmity between classes 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_153A

### Description of IPC Section 153AA

According to section 153AA of Indian penal code,

Whoever

by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, promotes or attempts to promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, disharmony or feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, or

commits any act which is prejudicial to the maintenance of harmony between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, and which disturbs or is likely to disturb the public tranquility, or

organizes any exercise, movement, drill or other similar activity intending that the participants in such activity shall use or be trained to use criminal force or violence or knowing it to be likely that the participants in such activity will use or be trained to use criminal force or violence, or participates in such activity intending to use or be trained to use criminal force or violence or knowing it to be likely that the participants in such activity will use or be trained to use criminal force or violence, against any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community and such activity for any reason whatsoever causes or is likely to cause fear or alarm or a feeling of insecurity amongst members of such religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Offence committed in place of worship, etc –” Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (1) in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 153AA in Simple Words

Section 153AA of the Indian Penal Code punishes those who promote or attempt to promote disharmony or hatred between different religious, racial, language, or regional groups, or engage in activities intending to use criminal force or violence against any such group, with imprisonment up to three years, or fine, or both, and up to five years of imprisonment with fine if the offence is committed in a place of worship or during religious ceremonies. Promoting enmity between classes 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_153AA

#### Description of IPC Section 153B

According to section 153B of Indian penal code,

Whoever, by words either spoken or written or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise:

makes or publishes any imputation that any class of persons cannot, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established or uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India, or

asserts, counsels, advises, propagates or publishes that any class of persons by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community be denied, or deprived of their rights as citizens of India, or

makes or publishes and assertion, counsel, plea or appeal concerning the obligation of any class of persons, by reason of their being members of any religious, racial, language or regional group or caste or community, and such assertion, counsel, plea or appeal causes or is likely to cause disharmony or feelings of enmity or hatred or ill-will between such members and other persons, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (1), in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 153B in Simple Words

Section 153B of the Indian Penal Code punishes those who make or publish statements that promote disharmony or hatred between different religious, racial, language, or regional groups, with imprisonment up to three years or a fine, and imprisonment up to five years with fine if the offence is committed in a place of worship or during religious ceremonies. Imputations, assertions prejudicial to national integration 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_153B

### Description of IPC Section 154

According to section 154 of Indian penal code, Whenever any unlawful assembly or riot takes place, the owner or occupier of the land upon which such unlawful assembly is held, or such riot is committed, and any person having or claiming an interest in such land, shall be punishable with fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, if he or his agent or manager, knowing that such offence is being or has been committed, or having reason to believe it is likely to be committed, do not give the earliest notice thereof in his or their power to the principal officer at the nearest police-station, and do not, in the case of his or their having reason to believe that it was about to be committed, use all lawful means in his or their power to prevent it and, in the event of its taking place, do not use all lawful means in his or their power to disperse or suppress the riot or unlawful assembly.

### IPC 154 in Simple Words

If an unlawful assembly or riot occurs on someone's land, the owner or anyone with an interest in the land can be fined up to one thousand rupees if they or their agent/manager knew about the offense but failed to inform the nearest police station promptly or did not take lawful actions to prevent or disperse the riot or assembly. Owner or occupier of land non giving information of riot, etc. Fine IPC\_154

### Description of IPC Section 155

According to section 155 of Indian penal code, Whenever a riot is committed for the benefit or on behalf of any person who is the owner or occupier of any land respecting which such riot takes place or who claims any interest in such land, or in the subject of any dispute which gave rise to the riot, or who has accepted or derived any benefit therefrom, such person shall be punishable with fine, if he or his agent or manager, having reason to believe that such riot was likely to be committed or that the unlawful assembly by which such riot was committed was likely to be held, shall not respectively use all lawful means in his or their power to prevent such assembly or riot from taking place, and for suppressing and dispersing the same.

### IPC 155 in Simple Words

If a riot occurs for the benefit of a landowner or someone involved in a related dispute, that person can be fined if they or their agent/manager knew about the likelihood of the riot but failed to use lawful means to prevent or disperse it. Person for whose benefit or on whose behalf a riot takes place not using all lawful means to prevent it Fine IPC\_155

### Description of IPC Section 156

According to section 156 of Indian penal code, Whenever a riot is committed for the benefit or on behalf of any person who is the owner or occupier of any land respecting which such riot takes place, or who claims any interest in such land, or in the subject of any dispute which gave rise to the riot, or who has accepted or derived any benefit therefrom, the agent or manager of such person shall be punishable with fine, if such agent or manager, having reason to believe that such riot was likely to be committed, or that the unlawful assembly by which such riot was committed was likely to be held, shall not use all lawful means in his power to prevent such riot or assembly from taking place and for suppressing and dispersing the same.

### IPC 156 in Simple Words

If a riot occurs for the benefit of a landowner or someone involved in a dispute related to the land, the agent or manager of that person can be fined if they knew about the possibility of the riot but failed to use lawful means to prevent or disperse it. Agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit a riot is committed not using all lawful means to prevent it Fine IPC\_156

### Description of IPC Section 157

According to section 157 of Indian penal code, Whoever harbours, receives or assembles, in any house or premises in his occupation or charge, or under his control any persons knowing that such persons have been hired, engaged or employed, or are about to be hired, engaged or employed, to join or become members of an unlawful assembly, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.



### IPC 157 in Simple Words

If someone knowingly provides shelter or gathers people who have been hired or engaged to join an unlawful assembly, they can be punished with up to six months in jail, a fine, or both. Harboring persons hired for an unlawful assembly 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_157

### Description of IPC Section 158

According to section 158 of Indian penal code, Whoever is engaged, or hired, or offers or attempts to be hired or engaged, to do or assist in doing any of the acts specified in section 141, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both. Or to go armed “ and whoever, being so engaged or hired as aforesaid, goes armed, or engages or offers to go armed, with any deadly weapon or with anything which used as a weapon of offence is likely to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 158 in Simple Words

Anyone who is hired or attempts to be hired to participate in illegal activities mentioned in section 141 can be punished with up to six months in jail, a fine, or both; and if they carry a deadly weapon or anything likely to cause death, the punishment can be up to two years in jail, a fine, or both. Being hired to take part in an unlawful assembly or riot 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_158

### Description of IPC Section 159

According to section 159 of Indian penal code, When two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturb the public peace, they are said to “commit an affray”.

### IPC 159 in Simple Words

When two or more people get into a public fight that disturbs the peace, they are said to have committed an affray. Engaging in a public fight and disturbing peace is committing an affray with two or more individuals. 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_159

### Description of IPC Section 145

According to section 145 of Indian penal code, Whoever joins or continues in an unlawful assembly, knowing that such unlawful assembly has been commanded in the manner prescribed by law to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extent to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 145 in Simple Words

If someone knowingly stays in an unlawful assembly after being commanded by law to disperse, they can be punished with up to two years in jail, a fine, or both. Joining or continuing in an unlawful assembly, Knowing that it has been commanded to disperse 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_145

### Description of IPC Section 160

According to section 160 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits an affray, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with both.

### IPC 160 in Simple Words

If someone engages in an affray (public fight or brawl), they can be punished with up to one month in jail, a fine of up to one hundred rupees, or both. Committing affray 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_160

### Description of IPC Section 161

According to section 161 of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

### IPC 161 in Simple Words

Section 161 of the Indian Penal Code was removed from the law by the Prevention of Corruption Act,

1988. Being or expecting to be a public servant, and taking A gratification other than Legal remuneration in respect of an official act 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_161

Description of IPC Section 162

According to section 162 of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

IPC 162 in Simple Words

Section 162 of the Indian Penal Code was removed from the law by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Taking a gratification in order, by corrupt or illegal means, to influence a public servant 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_162

Description of IPC Section 163

According to section 163 of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

IPC 163 in Simple Words

Section 163 of the Indian Penal Code was removed from the law by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Taking a gratification for the exercise of personal influence with a public servant Simple Imprisonment for 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_163

Description of IPC Section 164

According to section 164 of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

IPC 164 in Simple Words

Section 164 of the Indian Penal Code was removed from the law by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Abetment by public servant of the offences defined in the last two preceding clauses with reference to himself 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_164

Description of IPC Section 165

According to section 165 of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

IPC 165 in Simple Words

Section 165 of the Indian Penal Code was removed from the law by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Public servant obtaining any valuable thing, without consideration, From a person concerned in any proceeding or business transacted by Such public servant 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_165

Description of IPC Section 165A

According to section 165A of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

IPC 165A in Simple Words

Section 165A of the Indian Penal Code was repealed by the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Punishment for abetment of offences punishable under section 161 or section 165 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_165A

Description of IPC Section 166

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

IPC 166 in Simple Words

If a public servant deliberately disobeys the law while performing their duties and causes harm to someone as a result, they can be punished with up to one year in jail, a fine, or both. Public servant disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person Simple Imprisonment for 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_166

Description of IPC Section 166A

According to section 166A of Indian penal code, "[Whoever, being a public servant,â€” (a) knowingly disobeys any direction of the law which prohibits him from requiring the attendance at any place of any person for the purpose of investigation into an offence or any other matter, or (b) knowingly disobeys, to the prejudice of any person, any other direction of the law regulating the manner in which he shall conduct such investigation, or (c) fails to record any information given to him under sub-section (1) of section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (2 of 1974), in relation to cognizable offence punishable under section 326A, section 326B, section 354, section 354B, section 370, section 370A, section 376, section 376A, 2[section 376AB, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D, section 376DA, section 376DB], section 376E or section 509, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine." Public servant disobeying direction under law 6 months to 2 years + Fine IPC\_166A

#### Description of IPC Section 166B

According to section 166B of Indian penal code, Whoever, being in charge of a hospital, public or private, whether run by the Central Government, the State Government, local bodies or any other person, contravenes the provisions of section 1357C of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or with both. anyone overseeing a hospital, whether public or private, and breaching the provisions of Section 357C of the Code of Criminal Procedure. 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_166B

#### Description of IPC Section 146

According to section 146 of Indian penal code, Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, or by any member thereof, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the offence of rioting.

#### IPC 146 in Simple Words

If an unlawful assembly uses force or violence to achieve their common goal, every member of that assembly is considered guilty of the offense of rioting. Rioting 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_146

#### Description of IPC Section 167

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

#### IPC 167 in Simple Words

If a public servant, responsible for preparing or translating a document, intentionally creates it inaccurately to cause harm to someone, they can be punished with up to three years in jail, a fine, or both. Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_167

#### Description of IPC Section 168

According to section 168 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being a public servant, and being legally bound as such public servant not to engage in trade, engages in trade, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 168 in Simple Words

If a public servant, who is prohibited from doing business, involves themselves in trade, they can be punished with up to one year in jail, a fine, or both. Public servant unlawfully engaging in trade Simple Imprisonment for 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_168

#### Description of IPC Section 169

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

### IPC 169 in Simple Words

If a public servant, who is prohibited from buying certain property, purchases or bids for it in any way, they can be punished with up to two years in jail, a fine, or both, and the property may be confiscated. Public servant unlawfully buying or bidding for property Simple Imprisonment for 2 Years or Fine or Both and confiscation of property, if purchased IPC\_169

#### Description of IPC Section 170

According to section 170 of Indian penal code, Whoever pretends to hold any particular office as public servant, knowing that he does not hold such office or falsely personates any other person holding such office, and in such assumed character does or attempts to do any act under colour of such office, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 170 in Simple Words

If someone falsely claims to be a public servant or impersonates another public servant to perform official acts, they can be punished with up to two years in jail, a fine, or both. Personating a Public servant 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_170

#### Description of IPC Section 171

According to section 171 of Indian penal code, Wearing garb or carrying token used by public servant with fraudulent intent.—Whoever, not belonging to a certain class of public servants, wears any garb or carries any token resembling any garb or token used by that class of public servants, with the intention that it may be believed, or with the knowledge that it is likely to be believed, that he belongs to that class of public servants, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

### IPC 171 in Simple Words

If a person evades a summons or notice from a public servant, they can be punished with up to one month in jail, a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both; and if the requirement is to appear in court or produce a document, the punishment can be up to six months in jail, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. As described 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_171

#### Description of IPC Section 171A

According to section 171A of Indian penal code, For the purposes of this Chapter:

“candidate” means a person who has been nominated as a candidate at any election;

“electoral right” means the right of a person to stand, or not to stand as, or to withdraw from being, a candidate or to vote or refrain from voting at an election.

### IPC 171A in Simple Words

Section 171A of the Indian Penal Code defines the terms "candidate" and "electoral right" for the purpose of this chapter, where "candidate" refers to a nominated person for an election, and "electoral right" means the right to stand as a candidate, vote, or withdraw from being a candidate. "Candidate", "Electoral right" defined nan IPC\_171A

#### Description of IPC Section 171B

According to section 171B of Indian penal code,

Whoever:

gives a gratification to any person with the object of inducing him or any other person to exercise any electoral right or of rewarding any person for having exercised any such right; or

accepts either for himself or for any other person any gratification as a reward for exercising any such right or for inducing or attempting to induce any other person to exercise any such right, commits the offence of bribery; Provided that a declaration of public policy or a promise of public action shall not be an offence under this section.

A person who offers, or agrees to give, or offers or attempts to procure, a gratification shall be deemed to

give a gratification.

A person who obtains or agrees to accept or attempts to obtain a gratification shall be deemed to accept a gratification, and a person who accepts a gratification as a motive for doing what he does not intend to do, or as a reward for doing what he has not done, shall be deemed to have accepted the gratification as a reward.

#### IPC 171B in Simple Words

Section 171B of the Indian Penal Code states that giving or accepting gratification with the intention of influencing someone's electoral right is considered bribery, except for declarations of public policy or promises of public action. nan nan IPC\_171B

#### Description of IPC Section 171C

According to section 171C of Indian penal code,

Whoever voluntarily interferes or attempts to interfere with the free exercise of any electoral right commits the offence of undue influence at an election.

Without prejudice to the generality of the provisions of sub-section (1), whoever

threatens any candidate or voter, or any person in whom a candidate or voter is interested, with injury of any kind, or

induces or attempts to induce a candidate or voter to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure or of spiritual censure, shall be deemed to interfere with the free exercise of the electoral right of such candidate or voter, within the meaning of sub-section (1).

A declaration of public policy or a promise of public action, or the mere exercise or a legal right without intent to interfere with an electoral right, shall not be deemed to be interference within the meaning of this section.

#### IPC 171C in Simple Words

Section 171C of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who voluntarily interferes or attempts to interfere with someone's free exercise of their electoral right commits the offence of undue influence at an election, which includes threatening or inducing a candidate or voter in any way that affects their voting freedom. nan nan IPC\_171C

#### Description of IPC Section 171D

According to section 171D of Indian penal code, Whoever at an election applies for a voting paper on votes in the name of any other person, whether living or dead, or in a fictitious name, or who having voted once at such election applies at the same election for a voting paper in his own name, and whoever abets, procures or attempts to procure the voting by any person in any such way, commits the offence of personation at an election.

#### IPC 171D in Simple Words

Section 171D of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who applies for a voting paper in someone else's name or uses a fictitious name to vote, or tries to vote more than once in the same election, and anyone who helps or encourages such actions, commits the offence of personation at an election. nan nan IPC\_171D

#### Description of IPC Section 171E

According to section 171E of Indian penal code, Whoever commits the offence of bribery shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both;

Provided that bribery by treating shall be punished with fine only.

#### IPC 171E in Simple Words

If someone commits bribery, they can be punished with up to one year of imprisonment, a fine, or both, except for bribery by treating, which is punishable by a fine only. Bribery 1 Year or Fine or Both, or if

treating only, fine only IPC\_171E

Description of IPC Section 147

According to section 147 of Indian penal code, Whoever is guilty of rioting, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

IPC 147 in Simple Words

If someone is involved in rioting, they can be punished with up to two years in jail, a fine, or both. Rioting 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_147

Description of IPC Section 171F

According to section 171F of Indian penal code, Whoever commits the offence of undue influence or personation at an election shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both.

IPC 171F in Simple Words

Section 171F of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who engages in undue influence or personation at an election may be punished with imprisonment up to one year or fined, or both. Undue influence at an election 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_171F

Description of IPC Section 171G

According to section 171G of Indian penal code, Whoever with intent to affect the result of an election makes or publishes any statement purporting to be a statement of fact which is false and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, in relation to the personal character or conduct of any candidate shall be punished with fine.

IPC 171G in Simple Words

Section 171G of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who knowingly spreads false information about a candidate's personal character or conduct with the intention of influencing the election outcome may be fined. False statement in connection with an election Fine IPC\_171G

Description of IPC Section 171H

According to section 171H of Indian penal code, Whoever without the general or special authority in writing of a candidate incurs or authorizes expenses on account of the holding of any public meeting, or upon any advertisement, circular or publication, or in any other way whatsoever for the purpose of promoting or procuring the election of such candidate, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees;

Provided that if any person having incurred any such expenses not exceeding the amount of ten rupees without authority obtains within ten days from the date on which such expenses were incurred the approval in writing of the candidate, he shall be deemed to have incurred such expenses with the authority of the candidate.

IPC 171H in Simple Words

Section 171H of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who spends money on public meetings, advertisements, or other activities to promote a candidate's election without the candidate's authorization may be fined up to five hundred rupees, but if the candidate approves the expenses within ten days, it will be considered authorized. Illegal payments in connection with elections Fine IPC\_171H

Description of IPC Section 171I

According to section 171I of Indian penal code, Whoever being required by any law for the time being in force or any rule having the force of law to keep accounts of expenses incurred at or in connection with an election fails to keep such accounts shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

IPC 171I in Simple Words

Section 171I of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone, who is obligated by law or rules to maintain

accounts of election-related expenses, fails to do so, they can be fined up to five hundred rupees. Failure to keep election accounts Fine IPC\_1711

#### Description of IPC Section 172

According to section 172 of Indian penal code, Whoever absconds in order to avoid being served with a summons, notice or order proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue such summons, notice or order, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both; or, if the summons or notice or order is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 172 in Simple Words

If someone runs away to avoid receiving a summons, notice, or order from a public servant, they can be punished with up to one month in jail, a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both; and if the requirement is to appear in a Court of Justice or produce a document, the punishment can be up to six months in jail, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Absconding to avoid service of summons or other proceeding from a public servant Simple Imprisonment for 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_172

#### Description of IPC Section 173

According to section 173 of Indian penal code, Whoever in any manner intentionally prevents the serving on himself, or on any other person, of any summons, notice or order proceeding from any public servant legally competent, such public servant, to issue such summons, notice or order, or intentionally prevents the lawful affixing to any place of any such summons, notice or order, or intentionally removes any such summons, notice or order from any place to which it is lawfully affixed, or intentionally prevents the lawful making of any proclamation, under the authority of any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to direct such proclamation to be made, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both; or, if the summons, notice, order or proclamation is to attend in person or by agent, or to produce a document in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 173 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally hinders the delivery of a summons, notice, order, or proclamation from a public servant, they can be punished with up to one month in jail, a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both; and if the requirement is to appear in a Court of Justice or produce a document, the punishment can be up to six months in jail, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Preventing the service or The affixing of any summons of notice, or the removal of it when it has been affixed, or preventing a reclamation Simple Imprisonment for 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_173

#### Description of IPC Section 174

According to section 174 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being legally bound to attend in person or by an agent at a certain place and time in obedience to a summons, notice, order, or proclamation proceeding from any public servant legally competent, as such public servant, to issue the same, intentionally omits to attend at that place or time, or departs from the place where he is bound to attend before the time at which it is lawful for him to depart, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both; or, if the summons, notice, order or proclamation is to attend in person or by agent in a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 174 in Simple Words

If someone is legally required to appear at a certain place and time in response to a summons, notice, order, or proclamation from a public servant but intentionally fails to attend or leaves before the allowed

time, they can be punished with up to one month in jail, a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both; and if the requirement is to appear in a Court of Justice, the punishment can be up to six months in jail, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Not obeying a legal order to attend at a certain place in person or by agent, or departing therefrom without authority Simple Imprisonment for 1 Month or Fine or Both  
IPC\_174

#### Description of IPC Section 174A

According to section 174A of Indian penal code, Whoever fails to appear at the specified place and the specified time as required by a proclamation published under sub? section (1) of section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both, and where a declaration has been made under sub? section (4) of that section pronouncing him as a proclaimed offender, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 174A in Simple Words

If someone doesn't appear at the specified place and time as required by a proclamation published under section 82 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, they can be punished with up to three years of imprisonment, a fine, or both; if declared a proclaimed offender, the punishment can be up to seven years of imprisonment and a fine. Failure to appear at specified place and specified time as required by a proclamation published under Sub-Section 1 of section 82 of this Code 3 Years or Fine or Both

#### IPC\_174A

#### Description of IPC Section 175

According to section 175 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being legally bound to produce or deliver up any document to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits so to produce or deliver up the same, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both;

or, if the document is to be produced or delivered up to a Court of Justice, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 175 in Simple Words

If someone is legally required to show or hand over a document to a public servant but intentionally fails to do so, they can be punished with up to one month in jail, a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both; and if the document should be given to a Court of Justice, the punishment can be up to six months in jail, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Intentionally omitting to produce a document to a public servant by a person legally bound to produce deliver such document Simple Imprisonment for 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_175

#### Description of IPC Section 176

According to section 176 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being legally bound to give any notice or to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, intentionally omits to give such notice or to furnish such information in the manner and at the time required by law, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both;

or, if the notice or information required to be given respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the apprehension of an offender, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both;

or, if the notice or information required to be given is required by an order passed under sub-section (1) of section 565 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (5 of 1898), with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 176 in Simple Words



If someone is legally obligated to provide notice or information to a public servant but intentionally fails to do so, they can be punished with up to one month in jail, a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both; and if the notice or information pertains to a crime or preventing a crime, the punishment can be up to six months in jail, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both; and if the notice or information is required by a specific order, the punishment can be up to six months in jail, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Intentionally omitting to Give notice or information to a public servant by a person legally bound to Give such notice or information Simple Imprisonment for 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_176

#### Description of IPC Section 148

According to section 148 of Indian penal code, Whoever is guilty of rioting, being armed with a deadly weapon or with anything which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 148 in Simple Words

If someone takes part in a riot while being armed with a deadly weapon or anything likely to cause death, they can be punished with up to three years in jail, a fine, or both. Rioting armed with deadly Weapon 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_148

#### Description of IPC Section 177

According to section 177 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being legally bound to furnish information on any subject to any public servant, as such, furnishes, as true, information on the subject which he knows or has reason to believe to be false shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both; or, if the information which he is legally bound to give respects the commission of an offence, or is required for the purpose of preventing the commission of an offence, or in order to the apprehension of an offender, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 177 in Simple Words

If someone is legally required to provide information to a public servant but knowingly gives false information, they can be punished with up to six months in jail, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both; and if the information relates to a crime or preventing a crime, the punishment can be up to two years in jail, a fine, or both. Knowingly furnishing false information to a public servant 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_177

#### Description of IPC Section 178

According to section 178 of Indian penal code, Whoever refuses to bind himself by an oath or affirmation to state the truth, when required so to bind himself by a public servant legally competent to require that he shall so bind himself, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 178 in Simple Words

If someone refuses to take an oath or affirm to tell the truth when legally asked to do so by a public servant, they can be punished with up to six months in jail, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Refusing oath when duly required to take oath by a public servant Simple Imprisonment for 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_178

#### Description of IPC Section 179

According to section 179 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being legally bound to state the truth on any subject to any public servant, refuses to answer any question demanded of him touching that subject by such public servant in the exercise of the legal powers of such public servant, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### IPC 179 in Simple Words

If someone who is required by law to tell the truth to a public servant refuses to answer their questions, they can be punished with up to six months in jail, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Being legally bound to state truth, and refusing to answer questions Simple Imprisonment for 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_179

### Description of IPC Section 180

According to section 180 of Indian penal code, Whoever refuses to sign any statement made by him, when required to sign that statement by a public servant legally competent to require that he shall sign that statement, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

### IPC 180 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 180 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone refuses to sign a statement when legally required to do so by a public servant, they may be punished with imprisonment for up to three months, or fined, or both. Refusing to sign statement made to a public servant when legally required to do so Simple Imprisonment for 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_180

### Description of IPC Section 181

According to section 181 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being legally bound by an oath or affirmation to state the truth on any subject to any public servant or other person authorized by law to administer such oath or affirmation, makes, to such public servant or other person as aforesaid, touching that subject, any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 181 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 181 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone under oath or affirmation knowingly gives a false statement to a public servant or authorized person, they may be punished with imprisonment for up to three years and may also have to pay a fine. Knowingly stating to a public servant, on oath as True that which is false 3 Years + Fine IPC\_181

### Description of IPC Section 182

According to section 182 of Indian penal code, Whoever gives to any public servant any information which he knows or believes to be false, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause such public servant:

to do or omit anything which such public servant ought not to do or omit if the true state of facts respecting which such information is given were known by him, or

to use the lawful power of such public servant to the injury or annoyance of any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### IPC 182 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 182 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly gives false information to a public servant with the intention of causing them to do something they shouldn't or use their power to harm someone, they may be punished with imprisonment, fine, or both, for a maximum of six months. Giving false information to a public servant in order to cause him to use his lawful power to the injury or annoyance of any person 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_182

### Description of IPC Section 183

According to section 183 of Indian penal code, Whoever offers any resistance to the taking of any property by the lawful authority of any public servant, knowing or having reason to believe that he is such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### IPC 183 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 183 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone resists the lawful taking of any property by a public servant, knowing or believing that the person is a public servant, they may be punished with imprisonment, fine, or both, for a maximum of six months. Resistance to the taking of property by the lawful authority of a public servant 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_183

### Description of IPC Section 184

According to section 184 of Indian penal code, Whoever intentionally obstructs any sale of property offered for sale by the lawful authority of any public servant, as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

### IPC 184 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 184 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally obstructs the sale of property that is being offered for sale by a public servant, they may be punished with imprisonment, fine, or both, for a maximum of one month. Obstructing sale of property offered for sale by authority of a public servant 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_184

### Description of IPC Section 185

According to section 185 of Indian penal code, Whoever, at any sale of property held by the lawful authority of a public servant, as such, purchases or bids for any property on account of any person, whether himself or any other, whom he knows to be under a legal incapacity to purchase that property at that sale, or bids for such property not intending to perform the obligations under which he lays himself by such bidding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

### IPC 185 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 185 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone purchases or bids for property at a public sale on behalf of a person who is legally not allowed to do so or bids without intending to fulfill the obligations, they may be punished with imprisonment, fine, or both, for a maximum of one month. Bidding, by a person under a legal incapacity to purchase it, for property at a lawfully authorized Sale, or bidding without intending to perform the obligations incurred thereby 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_185

### Description of IPC Section 186

According to section 186 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily obstructs any public servant in the discharge of his public functions, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

### IPC 186 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 186 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally obstructs a public servant from performing their duties, they may be punished with imprisonment, fine, or both, for a maximum of three months. Obstructing public servant in discharge of his public functions 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_186

### Description of IPC Section 149

According to section 149 of Indian penal code, If an offence is committed by any member of an unlawful assembly in prosecution of the common object of that assembly, or such as the members of that assembly knew to be likely to be committed in prosecution of that object, every person who, at the time of the committing of that offence, is a member of the same assembly, is guilty of that offence.

### IPC 149 in Simple Words

If any member of an unlawful assembly commits an offense as part of their common goal, all other members of that assembly at the time of the offense are also considered guilty of that offense. If an offence be committed by any member of an unlawful assembly, every other member of such assembly

shall be guilty of the offence Same As Offence IPC\_149

#### Description of IPC Section 187

According to section 187 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being bound by law to render or furnish assistance to any public servant in the execution of his public duty, intentionally omits to give such assistance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both; and if such assistance be demanded of him by a public servant legally competent to make such demand for the purposes of executing any process lawfully issued by a Court of Justice, or of preventing the commission of an offence, or suppressing a riot, or affray, or of apprehending a person charged with or guilty of an offence, or of having escaped from lawful custody, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 187 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 187 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone fails to assist a public servant when legally required to do so, they may be punished with imprisonment or fine. If the assistance is demanded for specific purposes like preventing a crime or apprehending an offender, the punishment may be more severe. Omission to assist public servant when bound by law to give such assistance

Simple Imprisonment for 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_187

#### Description of IPC Section 188

According to section 188 of Indian penal code, Whoever, knowing that, by an order promulgated by a public servant lawfully empowered to promulgate such order, he is directed to abstain from a certain act, or to take certain order with certain property in his possession or under his management disobeys such direction, shall, if such disobedience causes or tends to cause obstruction, annoyance or injury, or risk of obstruction, annoyance or injury, to any persons lawfully employed, be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both;

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

#### IPC 188 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 188 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone disobeys a lawful order given by a public servant, and it causes annoyance, risk of harm, or danger to others, they can be punished with imprisonment or fine. Disobedience to an order lawfully promulgated by a public servant, If such disobedience causes obstruction, annoyance or injury to persons lawfully employed

Simple Imprisonment for 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_188

#### Description of IPC Section 189

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

#### IPC 189 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 189 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who threatens to harm a public servant or someone connected to that public servant to influence their official duties will be punished with imprisonment or fine. Threatening a public servant with injury to him or one in whom he is interested, to induce him to do or forbear to do any official act 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_189

#### Description of IPC Section 190

According to section 190 of Indian penal code, Whoever holds out any threat of injury to any person for the purpose of inducing that person to refrain or desist from making a legal application for protection against any injury to any public servant legally empowered as such to give such protection, or to cause

such protection to be given, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 190 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 190 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who threatens to harm someone to prevent them from seeking legal protection against a public servant will be punished with imprisonment or fine. Threatening any person to induce him to refrain From making a legal application for protection From injury 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_190

#### Description of IPC Section 150

According to section 150 of Indian penal code, Whoever hires or engages, or employes, or promotes, or connives at the hiring, engagement or employment of any person to join or become a member of any unlawful assembly, shall be punishable as a member of such unlawful assembly, and for any offence which may be committed by any such person as a member of such unlawful assembly in pursuance of such hiring, engagement or employment, in the same manner as if he had been a member of such unlawful assembly, or himself had committed such offence.

#### IPC 150 in Simple Words

If someone hires, engages, or promotes others to join an unlawful assembly and commits an offense in connection with it, they will be punished as if they were a member of that unlawful assembly and had committed the offense themselves. Hiring, engaging or employing persons to Take part in an unlawful assembly Same as a Member and for Offence by any Member IPC\_150

#### Description of IPC Section 151

According to section 151 of Indian penal code, Whoever knowingly joins or continues in any assembly of five or more persons likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace, after such assembly has been lawfully commanded to disperse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 151 in Simple Words

If someone knowingly stays in a group of five or more people that is likely to disturb public peace after being ordered to disperse, they can be punished with up to six months in jail, a fine, or both. Knowingly joining or continuing in any assembly of five or more Persons after it has been commanded to disperse 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_151

#### Description of IPC Section 152

According to section 152 of Indian penal code, Whoever assaults or threatens to assault, or obstructs or attempts to obstruct, any public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, in endeavoring to disperse an unlawful assembly, or to suppress a riot or affray, or uses, or threatens, or attempts to use criminal force to such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 152 in Simple Words

If someone attacks, threatens, or obstructs a public servant while they are trying to disperse an unlawful assembly or suppress a riot, they can be punished with up to three years in jail, a fine, or both. Assaulting or obstructing public servant when suppressing riot, etc. 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_152

#### Description of IPC Section 224

According to section 224 of Indian penal code, Whoever intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself for any offence with which he is charged or of which he has been convicted, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained for any such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 224 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 224 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally resists their lawful arrest for an offense they are charged with or have been convicted of, or tries to escape from lawful custody, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Resistance or obstruction by a person to his lawful apprehension 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_224

### Description of IPC Section 225

According to section 225 of Indian penal code, Whoever intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of any other person for an offence, or rescues or attempts to rescue any other person from any custody in which that person is lawfully detained for an offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both;

or, if the person to be apprehended, or the person rescued or attempted to be rescued, is charged with or liable to be apprehended for an offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;

or, if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is charged with or liable to be apprehended for an offence punishable with death, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

or, if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is liable under the sentence of a Court of Justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such a sentence, to imprisonment for life, or imprisonment, for a term of ten years or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

or, if the person to be apprehended or rescued, or attempted to be rescued, is under sentence of death, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 225 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 225 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who intentionally resists the lawful arrest of another person or tries to rescue someone lawfully detained for an offense can face imprisonment up to two years, and if the offense involved carries more severe punishment, the imprisonment can be up to three to seven years, along with a fine. Resistance or obstruction to the lawful apprehension of any person, or, rescuing him from lawful custody 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_225

### Description of IPC Section 225A

According to section 225A of Indian penal code, Whoever, being a public servant legally bound as such public servant to apprehend, or to keep in confinement, any person in any case not provided for in section 221, section 222 or section 223, or in any other law for the time being in force, omits to apprehend that person or suffers him to escape from confinement, shall be punished:

if he does so intentionally, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both; and

if he does so negligently, with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 225A in Simple Words

Section 225A of the Indian Penal Code states that if a public servant fails to apprehend or keep someone in confinement when legally bound to do so, they can be punished with imprisonment up to three years (if intentional) or up to two years (if negligent), or with a fine, or both. Omission to apprehend, or sufferance of escape on part of public servant, in cases not otherwise provided for, In case of intentional omission or sufferance 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_225A

### Description of IPC Section 225B

According to section 225B of Indian penal code, Whoever, in any case not provided for in section 224 or section 225 or in any other law for the time being in force, intentionally offers any resistance or illegal obstruction to the lawful apprehension of himself or of any other person, or escapes or attempts to escape from any custody in which he is lawfully detained, or rescues or attempts to rescue any other person from

any custody in which that person is lawfully detained, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 225B in Simple Words

Section 225B of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who intentionally resists or obstructs their own or someone else's lawful arrest, escapes from lawful custody, or tries to rescue someone from lawful custody can be punished with imprisonment up to six months, a fine, or both. Resistance or obstruction to lawful apprehension, or escape or rescue in cases not otherwise provided for 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_225B

#### Description of IPC Section 226

According to section 226 of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1955 (26 of 1955), s. 117 and Sch.

#### IPC 226 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 226 of the Indian Penal Code has been repealed by the Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 1955 (26 of 1955), section 117 and Schedule. nan nan IPC\_226

#### Description of IPC Section 191

According to section 191 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being legally bound by an oath or by an express provision of law to state the truth, or being bound by law to make a declaration upon any subject, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, is said to give false evidence.

#### IPC 191 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 191 of the Indian Penal Code defines ""giving false evidence"" as making a false statement while being legally obligated to tell the truth or provide accurate information. nan nan IPC\_191

#### Description of IPC Section 192

According to section 192 of Indian penal code, Whoever causes any circumstance to exist or makes any false entry in any book or record, or makes any document containing a false statement, intending that such circumstance, false entry or false statement may appear in evidence in a judicial proceeding, or in a proceeding taken by law before a public servant as such, or before an arbitrator, and that such circumstance, false entry or false statement, so appearing in evidence, may cause any person who in such proceeding is to form an opinion upon the evidence, to entertain an erroneous opinion touching any point material to the result of such proceeding is said "to fabricate false evidence".

#### IPC 192 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 192 of the Indian Penal Code defines ""fabricating false evidence"" as causing false information to be present in a record or document with the intention that it may be used in a judicial or legal proceeding, leading to a wrong conclusion. nan nan IPC\_192

#### Description of IPC Section 193

According to section 193 of Indian penal code, Whoever intentionally gives false evidence in any of a judicial proceeding, or fabricates false evidence for the purpose of being used in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine; and whoever intentionally gives or fabricates false evidence in any other case, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 193 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 193 of the Indian Penal Code states that giving false evidence or fabricating false evidence in a judicial proceeding can lead to imprisonment of up to seven years and a fine, while doing so in any other case can result in imprisonment of up to three years and a fine. Giving or fabricating

false evidence in a judicial proceeding 7 Years + Fine IPC\_193

Description of IPC Section 194

According to section 194 of Indian penal code, Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence, intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any person to be convicted of an offence which is capital by the laws for the time being in force in India shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine;

If innocent person be thereby convicted and executed “ and if an innocent person be convicted and executed in consequence of such false evidence, the person who gives such false evidence shall be punished either with death or the punishment hereinbefore described.

IPC 194 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 194 of the Indian Penal Code states that providing false evidence with the intent to get someone convicted of a capital offence can result in imprisonment for life or up to ten years, and if an innocent person is wrongly convicted and executed due to such false evidence, the offender may face either the death penalty or the aforementioned punishment. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to cause any person to be convicted of a capital offence Imprisonment for Life or Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 Years + Fine IPC\_194

Description of IPC Section 195

According to section 195 of Indian penal code, Whoever gives or fabricates false evidence intending thereby to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, any person to be convicted of an offence which by the law for the time being in force in India is not capital, but punishable with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term of seven years or upwards, shall be punished as a person convicted of that offence would be liable to be punished.

IPC 195 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 195 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone provides false evidence to get another person convicted of a non-capital offence punishable with life imprisonment or a term of seven years or more, they will be punished as if they had committed that offence themselves. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent to procure conviction of an offence punishable with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment for 7 Years or upwards Same As Offence IPC\_195

Description of IPC Section 195A

According to section 195A of Indian penal code,

Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property or to the person or reputation of anyone in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause that person to give false evidence shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both; and if an innocent person is convicted and sentenced in consequence of such false evidence, with death or imprisonment for more than seven years, the person who threatens shall be punished with the same punishment and sentenced in the same manner and to the same extent as such innocent person is punished and sentenced.

IPC 195A in Simple Words

If someone threatens another person to give false evidence, they can be punished with up to seven years of imprisonment, a fine, or both; if an innocent person is wrongly convicted due to the false evidence and receives a severe punishment, the one who threatened will receive the same punishment. Threatening any person to give false evidence 7 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_195A

Description of IPC Section 196

According to section 196 of Indian penal code, Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use as true or genuine evidence any evidence which he knows to be false or fabricated, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave or fabricated false evidence.



### IPC 196 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 196 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly uses false or fabricated evidence as genuine, they will be punished as if they had given false evidence. Using in a judicial proceeding evidence known to be false or fabricated As For False Evidence IPC\_196

#### Description of IPC Section 197

According to section 197 of Indian penal code, Whoever issues or signs any certificate required by law to be given or signed, or relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence, knowing or believing that such certificate is false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

### IPC 197 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 197 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone issues or signs a false certificate related to a fact that is legally admissible as evidence, they will be punished as if they had given false evidence. Knowingly issuing or signing a false certificate relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence As for False Evidence IPC\_197

#### Description of IPC Section 198

According to section 198 of Indian penal code, Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use any such certificate as a true certificate, knowing the same to be false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

### IPC 198 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 198 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone corruptly uses a false certificate, knowing it to be false, they will be punished as if they had given false evidence. Using as a true certificate one known to be false in a material point As for False Evidence IPC\_198

#### Description of IPC Section 199

According to section 199 of Indian penal code, Whoever, in any declaration made or subscribed by him, which declaration any Court of Justice, or any public servant or other person, is bound or authorized by law to receive as evidence of any fact, makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, touching any point material to the object for which the declaration is made or used, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

### IPC 199 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 199 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone makes a false statement in a declaration used as evidence in court or by a public servant, they will be punished as if they had given false evidence. False statement made in any declaration which by law receivable as evidence As for False Evidence IPC\_199

#### Description of IPC Section 200

According to section 200 of Indian penal code, Whoever corruptly uses or attempts to use as true any such declaration, knowing the same to be false in any material point, shall be punished in the same manner as if he gave false evidence.

### IPC 200 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 200 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly uses a false declaration as true, with corrupt intentions, they will be punished as if they had given false evidence. Using as true any such declaration known to be false As for False Evidence IPC\_200

#### Description of IPC Section 201

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

if a capital offence — shall, if the offence which he knows or believes to have been committed is

punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

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

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

#### IPC 201 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 201 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone hides or destroys evidence of a crime, knowing or believing that the offense has been committed, with the intention of protecting the offender from punishment, they can be punished with imprisonment up to seven years, and fined, depending on the seriousness of the offense. If the offense is punishable with imprisonment for life or up to ten years, the punishment may be imprisonment up to three years, along with a fine. For offenses punishable with less than ten years of imprisonment, the punishment may be imprisonment for a shorter term or a fine or both. Causing disappearance of evidence of an offence committed, or giving false information touching it to screen the offender, If a capital offence 7 Years + Fine IPC\_201

#### Description of IPC Section 202

According to section 202 of Indian penal code, Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, intentionally omits to give any information respecting that offence which he is legally bound to give, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 202 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 202 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone fails to provide information about an offense they know or believe has been committed, which they are legally obligated to provide, they can be punished with imprisonment up to six months, or fined, or both. Intentional omission to give information of an offence by a person legally bound to inform 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_202

#### Description of IPC Section 203

According to section 203 of Indian penal code, Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that an offence has been committed, gives any information respecting that offence which he knows or believes to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 203 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 203 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly provides false information about an offense they believe has been committed, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Giving false information respecting an offence committed 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_203

#### Description of IPC Section 204

According to section 204 of Indian penal code, Whoever secretes or destroys any document which he may be lawfully compelled to produce as evidence in a Court of Justice, or in any proceeding lawfully held before a public servant, as such, or obliterates or renders illegible the whole or any part of such document with the intention of preventing the same from being produced or used as evidence before such Court or public servant as aforesaid, or after he shall have been lawfully summoned or required to produce the same for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 204 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 204 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone hides, destroys, or alters a document that they are legally required to present as evidence in court or before a public servant to prevent its use, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Secreting or destroying any document to prevent its production as evidence 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_204

#### Description of IPC Section 205

According to section 205 of Indian penal code, Whoever falsely personates another, and in such assumed character makes any admission or statement, or confesses judgment, or causes any process to be issued or becomes bail or security, or does any other act in any suit or criminal prosecution, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 205 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 205 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone falsely pretends to be another person and makes statements or takes actions in legal matters, they can be punished with imprisonment up to three years, or fined, or both. False personation for the purpose of any act or proceeding in a suit or criminal prosecution, or for becoming bail or security 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_205

#### Description of IPC Section 206

According to section 206 of Indian penal code, Whoever fraudulently removes, conceals, transfers or delivers to any person any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced, by a Court of Justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court of Justice in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 206 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 206 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone fraudulently removes, conceals, transfers, or delivers property to prevent it from being taken as forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine or court order, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Fraudulent removal or concealment, etc., of property to prevent its seizure as a forfeiture, or in satisfaction of a Fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_206

#### Description of IPC Section 207

According to section 207 of Indian penal code, Whoever fraudulently accepts, receives or claims any property or any interest therein, knowing that he has no right or rightful claim to such property or interest, or practices any deception touching any right to any property or any interest therein, intending thereby to prevent that property or interest therein from being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine, under a sentence which has been pronounced, or which he knows to be likely to be pronounced by a Court of Justice or other competent authority, or from being taken in execution of a decree or order which has been made, or which he knows to be likely to be made by a Court of Justice in a civil suit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 207 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 207 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone fraudulently accepts, receives, or claims property that they have no right to, with the intention of preventing it from being taken as forfeiture or in satisfaction of a fine or court order, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Claiming property without right, or practicing deception touching any right to it, to prevent its being taken as a forfeiture or in satisfaction of a Fine under sentence, or in execution of a decree 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_207

#### Description of IPC Section 208

According to section 208 of Indian penal code, Whoever fraudulently causes or suffers a decree or order

to be passed against him at the suit of any person for a sum not due or for a larger sum than is due to such person or for any property or interest in property to which such person is not entitled, or fraudulently causes or suffers a decree or order to be executed against him after it has been falsified, or for anything in respect of which it has been satisfied, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 208 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 208 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone fraudulently causes or allows a court decree or order to be passed against them for an amount or property that is not owed or has already been satisfied, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Fraudulently suffering a decree to pass for a sum not due, or suffering decree to be executed after it has been satisfied 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_208

#### Description of IPC Section 209

According to section 209 of Indian penal code, Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly, or with intent to injure or annoy any person, makes in a Court of Justice any claim which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 209 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 209 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone makes a false claim in a Court of Justice with the intention to deceive or harm someone, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years and fined. False claim in a court of Justice 2 Years + Fine IPC\_209

#### Description of IPC Section 210

According to section 210 of Indian penal code, Whoever fraudulently obtains a decree or order against any person for a sum not due, or for a larger sum than is due or for any property or interest in property to which he is not entitled, or fraudulently causes a decree or order to be executed against any person after it has been satisfied or for anything in respect of which it has been satisfied, or fraudulently suffers or permits any such act to be done in his name, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 210 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 210 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone fraudulently obtains a court decree or order against another person for an amount or property that is not due, or after it has already been satisfied, or allows such fraudulent actions to be done in their name, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Fraudulently obtaining a decree for a sum not due, or causing a decree to be executed after it has been satisfied 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_210

#### Description of IPC Section 211

According to section 211 of Indian penal code, Whoever, with intent to cause injury to any person, institutes or causes to be instituted any criminal proceeding against that person, or falsely charges any person with having committed an offence, knowing that there is no just or lawful ground for such proceeding or charge against that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both; and if such criminal proceeding be instituted on a false charge of an offence punishable with death imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for seven years or upwards, shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 211 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone falsely institutes a criminal proceeding against another person with the intent to cause injury, knowing there is no just reason for it, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both; and if the false charge is for a serious offense punishable with death, life imprisonment, or imprisonment for seven years or more, they

can be punished with imprisonment up to seven years, and fined. False charge of offence made with intent to injure 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_211

#### Description of IPC Section 212

According to section 212 of Indian penal code, Whenever an offence has been committed, whoever harbours or conceals a person whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the offender, with the intention of screening him from legal punishment;

if a capital offence — shall, if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine;

if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment — and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence is punishable with imprisonment which may extend to one year, and not to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of the description provided for the offence for a term which may extend to one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for the offence, or with fine, or with both.

“Offence” in this section includes any act committed at any place out of India, which, if committed in India, would be punishable under any of the following sections, namely, 302, 304, 382, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 402, 435, 436, 449, 450, 457, 458, 459 and 460;

and every such act shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be punishable as if the accused person had been guilty of it in India.

#### IPC 212 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 212 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone harbors or conceals a person they know or believe to be the offender of a crime, with the intention of protecting them from legal punishment, they can face different punishments based on the severity of the offense, ranging from up to five years of imprisonment and fine for capital offenses to up to three years of imprisonment with or without fine for offenses punishable with life imprisonment or ten years, and one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for less serious offenses or fine, or both. This section also includes acts committed outside India that would be punishable under certain specified sections of the Indian Penal Code, and the punishment will be as if the accused person committed those acts in India. Harboring an offender, If the offence be capital 5 Years + Fine IPC\_212

#### Description of IPC Section 213

According to section 213 of Indian penal code, Whoever accepts or attempts to obtain, or agrees to accept, any gratification for himself or any other person, or any restitution of property to himself or any other person, in consideration of his concealing an offence or of his screening any person from legal punishment for any offence, or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment;

if a capital offence — shall, if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

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

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

#### IPC 213 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 213 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone accepts a bribe or obtains property in exchange for concealing an offense, protecting someone from legal punishment, or not taking legal action against them, they can face different punishments based on the severity of the offense, ranging from up to seven years of imprisonment and fine for capital offenses to up to three years of imprisonment with or without fine for offenses punishable with life imprisonment or ten years, and

one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for less serious offenses or fine, or both. Taking gift, etc., to screen an offender from punishment, If the offence be capital 7 Years + Fine IPC\_213

#### Description of IPC Section 214

According to section 214 of Indian penal code, Whoever gives or causes, or offers or agrees to give or cause, any gratification to any person, or restores or causes the restoration of any property to any person, in consideration of that person's concealing an offence, or of his screening any person from legal punishment for any offence, or of his not proceeding against any person for the purpose of bringing him to legal punishment;

if a capital offence — shall, if the offence is punishable with death, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

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

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

#### IPC 214 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 214 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone gives or offers a bribe or restores property to another person to make them conceal an offense, protect someone from legal punishment, or avoid legal proceedings against them, they can face different punishments based on the severity of the offense, ranging from up to seven years of imprisonment and fine for capital offenses to up to three years of imprisonment with or without fine for offenses punishable with life imprisonment or ten years, and one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for less serious offenses or fine, or both. Offering gift or restoration of property in consideration of screening offender, If the offence be capital 7 Years + Fine IPC\_214

#### Description of IPC Section 215

According to section 215 of Indian penal code, Whoever takes or agrees or consents to take any gratification under pretence or on account of helping any person to recover any movable property of which he shall have been deprived by any offence punishable under this Code, shall, unless he uses all means in his power to cause the offender to be apprehended and convicted of the offence, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 215 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 215 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone takes or agrees to take a bribe under the pretext of helping another person recover their stolen property, but fails to make any effort to apprehend and convict the offender, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Taking gift to help to recover movable property of which a person has been deprived by an offence without causing apprehension of offender 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_215

#### Description of IPC Section 216

According to section 216 of Indian penal code, Whenever any person convicted of or charged with an offence, being in lawful custody for that offence, escapes from such custody, or whenever a public servant, in the exercise of the lawful powers of such public servant, orders a certain person to be apprehended for an offence, whoever, knowing of such escape or order for apprehension, harbours or conceals that person with the intention of preventing him from being apprehended, shall be punished in the manner following, that is to say:

if a capital offence — if the offence for which the person was in custody or is ordered to be apprehended is punishable with death, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

if punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment — if the offence is punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for ten years, he shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, with or without fine;

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

“Offence” in this section includes also any act or omission of which a person is alleged to have been guilty out of India, which, if he had been guilty of it in India, would have been punishable as an offence, and for which he is, under any law relating to extradition, or otherwise liable to be apprehended or detained in custody in India, and every such act or omission shall, for the purposes of this section, be deemed to be punishable as if the accused person had been guilty of it in India.

### IPC 216 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 216 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone helps a person, who is in custody for a serious offense or ordered to be apprehended, to escape or hides them with the intention of preventing their arrest, they can face different punishments based on the severity of the offense, ranging from up to seven years of imprisonment and fine for capital offenses to up to three years of imprisonment with or without fine for offenses punishable with life imprisonment or ten years, and one-fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for less serious offenses or fine, or both. This section also includes acts or omissions committed outside India that would be punishable as offenses in India, and the punishment will be as if the accused person committed those acts or omissions in India. Harbours an offender who has escaped from custody, or whose apprehension has been ordered, If the offence be capital 7 Years + Fine IPC\_216

#### Description of IPC Section 216A

According to section 216A of Indian penal code, Whoever, knowing or having reason to believe that any persons are about to commit or have recently committed robbery or dacoity, harbours them or any of them, with the intention of facilitating the commission of such robbery or dacoity or of screening them or any of them from punishment, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 216A in Simple Words

Section 216A of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who knowingly shelters or hides individuals involved in robbery or dacoity to aid their criminal activities or protect them from punishment can be sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for up to seven years and fined. Harbours robbers or dacoits Rigorous Imprisonment for 7 Years and Fine IPC\_216A

#### Description of IPC Section 216B

According to section 216B of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1942 (8 of 1942), S. 3.

### IPC 216B in Simple Words

Section 216B of the Indian Penal Code has been removed from the law by the Indian Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 1942 (8 of 1942), S. 3. nan nan IPC\_216B

#### Description of IPC Section 217

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

### IPC 217 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 217 of the Indian Penal Code states that if a public servant knowingly disobeys

the law to save someone from legal punishment or subject them to a lesser punishment, or to save property from forfeiture, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Public servant disobeying a direction of law with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_217

#### Description of IPC Section 218

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

#### IPC 218 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 218 of the Indian Penal Code states that if a public servant, responsible for preparing records or writings, deliberately frames them incorrectly to cause loss, injury, or save someone from legal punishment or property from forfeiture, they can be punished with imprisonment up to three years, or fined, or both. Public servant framing an incorrect record or writing with intent to save person from punishment, or property from forfeiture 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_218

#### Description of IPC Section 219

According to section 219 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being a public servant, corruptly or maliciously makes or pronounces in any stage of a judicial proceeding, any report, order, verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 219 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 219 of the Indian Penal Code states that if a public servant knowingly gives a false report, order, verdict, or decision in any stage of a judicial proceeding, they can be punished with imprisonment up to seven years, or fined, or both. Public servant in a judicial proceeding corruptly Making and pronouncing an order, report, Verdict, or decision which he knows to be contrary to law 7 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_219

#### Description of IPC Section 220

According to section 220 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being in any office which gives him legal authority to commit persons for trial or to confinement, or to keep persons in confinement, corruptly or maliciously commits any person for trial or to confinement, or keeps any person in confinement, in the exercise of that authority, knowing that in so doing he is acting contrary to law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 220 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 220 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone, holding an office with the legal authority to detain or imprison others, corruptly or maliciously detains or imprisons someone knowing it is against the law, they can be punished with imprisonment up to seven years, or fined, or both. Commitment for trial or confinement by a person Having authority, who Knows that he is Acting contrary to law 7 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_220

#### Description of IPC Section 221

According to section 221 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to apprehend or to keep in confinement any person charged with or liable to be apprehended for an offence, intentionally omits to apprehend such person, or intentionally suffers such person to escape, or intentionally aids such person in escaping or attempting to escape from such confinement, shall be punished as follows, that is to say:  
with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, with or without fine, if



the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with death; or  
with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years; or  
with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, was charged with, or liable to be apprehended for, an offence punishable with imprisonment for a term less than ten years.

#### IPC 221 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 221 of the Indian Penal Code states that if a public servant, who is responsible for apprehending someone charged with an offense, intentionally fails to do so or aids their escape, they can be punished with different terms of imprisonment and fines depending on the severity of the offense, ranging from two to seven years. Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of a public servant bound by law to apprehend an offender, If the offence be Capital 7 Years with or without Fine IPC\_221

#### Description of IPC Section 222

According to section 222 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being a public servant, legally bound as such public servant to apprehend or to keep in confinement any person under sentence of a Court of Justice for any offence or lawfully committed to custody, intentionally omits to apprehend such person, or intentionally suffers such person to escape or intentionally aids such person in escaping or attempting to escape from such confinement, shall be punished as follows, that is to say:

with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended, is under sentence of death; or  
with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, with or without fine, if the person in confinement, or who, ought to have been apprehended, is subject, by a sentence of a Court of Justice, or by virtue of a commutation of such sentence, to imprisonment for life or imprisonment for a term of ten years or upwards; or  
with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both, if the person in confinement, or who ought to have been apprehended is subject, by a sentence of a Court of Justice, to imprisonment for a term not extending to ten years or if the person was lawfully committed to custody.

#### IPC 222 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 222 of the Indian Penal Code states that if a public servant, who is responsible for apprehending or keeping someone in custody, intentionally fails to do so or aids their escape, they can face different punishments based on the seriousness of the offense, ranging from imprisonment for life to imprisonment for up to three years, or with fine, or both. Intentional omission to apprehend on the part of A public servant bound by law to apprehend person under sentence of a court of Justice, If under sentence of death Imprisonment for Life or 14 Years with or without Fine IPC\_222

#### Description of IPC Section 223

According to section 223 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being a public servant legally bound as such public servant to keep in confinement any person charged with or convicted of any offence or lawfully committed to custody, negligently suffers such person to escape from confinement, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 223 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 223 of the Indian Penal Code states that if a public servant, who is responsible for keeping someone in custody, negligently allows that person to escape, they can be punished with up to two years of simple imprisonment, or fined, or both. Escape from confinement negligently suffered by a public servant Simple Imprisonment for 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_223

### Description of IPC Section 227

According to section 227 of Indian penal code, Whoever, having accepted any conditional remission of punishment, knowingly violates any condition on which such remission was granted, shall be punished with the punishment to which he was originally sentenced, if he has already suffered no part of that punishment, and if he has suffered any part of that punishment, then with so much of that punishment as he has not already suffered.

### IPC 227 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 227 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone, after accepting conditional remission of their punishment, breaks any condition of that remission, they can be punished with the original sentence's remaining part or the full original sentence if they haven't already served any of it. Violation of condition of remission of punishment Original Sentence, minus time already served IPC\_227

### Description of IPC Section 228

According to section 228 of Indian penal code, Whoever intentionally offers any insult, or causes any interruption to any public servant, while such public servant is sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### IPC 228 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 228 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally insults or disrupts a public servant while they are involved in any stage of a judicial proceeding, they can be punished with up to six months of simple imprisonment, or fined up to one thousand rupees, or both. Intentional insult or interruption to a public servant sitting in any stage of a judicial proceeding Simple Imprisonment for 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_228

### Description of IPC Section 228A

According to section 228A of Indian penal code,

Whoever prints or publishes the name or any matter which may make known the identity of any person against whom an offence under section 376, section 376A, section 376B, section 376C, section 376D or section 376E1 is alleged or found to have been committed (hereafter in this section referred to as the victim) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years and shall also be liable to fine.

Nothing in sub-section (1) extends to any printing or publication of the name or any matter which may make known the identity of the victim if such printing or publication is by or under the order in writing of the officer-in-charge of the police station or the police officer making the investigation into such offence acting in good faith for the purposes of such investigation; or by, or with the authorisation in writing of, the victim; or where the victim is dead or minor or of unsound mind, by, or with the authorisation in writing of, the next-of-kin of the victim:

### IPC 228A in Simple Words

Section 228A of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who prints or publishes the name or any information that may reveal the identity of a victim in cases of certain sexual offences can be punished with imprisonment of up to two years and fined, unless such printing or publication is authorized by the police, the victim, or the victim's next-of-kin in certain circumstances. Disclosure of identity of the victim of certain offences, etc. 2 Years + Fine IPC\_228A

### Description of IPC Section 229

According to section 229 of Indian penal code, Whoever, by personation or otherwise, shall intentionally cause, or knowingly suffer himself to be returned, empanelled or sworn as a jurymen or assessor in any case in which he knows that he is not entitled by law to be so returned, empanelled or sworn, or knowing himself to have been so returned, empanelled or sworn contrary to law, shall voluntarily serve on such jury or as such assessor, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 229 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 229 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally impersonates or allows themselves to be selected as a juror or assessor in a case where they are not legally entitled to be, and willingly serves in that role, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Personation of a juror or assessor 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_229

#### Description of IPC Section 229A

According to section 229A of Indian penal code, Whoever, having been charged with an offence and released on bail or on bond without sureties, fails without sufficient cause (the burden of proving which shall lie upon him), to appear in Court in accordance with the terms of the bail or bond, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 229A in Simple Words

Section 229A of the Indian Penal Code states that if a person who has been charged with an offence and released on bail or bond fails to appear in court as per the terms of the bail or bond without sufficient cause, they may be punished with imprisonment of up to one year, or with a fine, or both. Failure by person released on bail or bond to appear in Court 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_229A

#### Description of IPC Section 230

According to section 230 of Indian penal code, Coin — Coin is metal used for the time being as money, and stamped and issued by the authority of some State or Sovereign Power in order to be so used. Indian coin — Indian coin is metal stamped and issued by the authority of the Government of India in order to be used as money; and metal which has been so stamped and issued shall continue to be Indian coin for the purposes of this Chapter, notwithstanding that it may have ceased to be used as money.

### IPC 230 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 230 of the Indian Penal Code defines ""coin"" as metal used as money and stamped by a government authority, and ""Indian coin"" as metal stamped and issued by the Government of India to be used as money, even if it's no longer in circulation. nan nan IPC\_230

#### Description of IPC Section 231

According to section 231 of Indian penal code, Whoever counterfeits or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 231 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 231 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone counterfeits or is involved in any step of counterfeiting coins, they can be imprisoned for up to seven years and fined. Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin 7 Years + Fine IPC\_231

#### Description of IPC Section 232

According to section 232 of Indian penal code, Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting Indian coin, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 232 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 232 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone counterfeits or is involved in any step of counterfeiting Indian coins, they can be punished with either life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, and fined. Counterfeiting, or performing any part of the process of counterfeiting coin Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_232

#### Description of IPC Section 233

According to section 233 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes or mends, or performs any part of the process of making or mending, or buys, sells or disposes of, any die or instrument, for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extended to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 233 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 233 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone manufactures, repairs, buys, sells, or deals with any die or instrument intended for counterfeiting coins, they can be imprisoned for up to three years and fined. Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting coin  
3 Years + Fine IPC\_233

#### Description of IPC Section 234

According to section 234 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes or mends, or performs any part of the process of making or mending or buys, sells or disposes of, any die or instrument, for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting Indian coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 234 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 234 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone manufactures, repairs, buys, sells, or deals with any die or instrument intended for counterfeiting Indian coins, they can be imprisoned for up to seven years and fined. Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting Indian coin  
7 Years + Fine IPC\_234

#### Description of IPC Section 235

According to section 235 of Indian penal code, Whoever is in possession of any instrument or material, for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin, or knowing or having reason to believe that the same is intended to be used for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine;  
if Indian coin “and if the coin to be counterfeited is Indian coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 235 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 235 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone is found in possession of any instrument or material meant for counterfeiting coins or if they know or have reason to believe it's intended for counterfeiting, they can be imprisoned for up to three years and fined. If the coin to be counterfeited is Indian coin, the punishment can be imprisonment for up to ten years and fine. Possession of instrument or material for the purpose of using the same for counterfeiting coin  
3 Years + Fine  
IPC\_235

#### Description of IPC Section 236

According to section 236 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being within India abets the counterfeiting of coin out of India shall be punished in the same manner as if he abetted the counterfeiting of such coin within India.

#### IPC 236 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 236 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone in India encourages or supports the counterfeiting of coins outside India, they will be punished as if they were involved in counterfeiting coins within India. Abetting, in India, the counterfeiting, out of India, of coin The punishment provided for abetting the counterfeiting of such coin within India  
IPC\_236

#### Description of IPC Section 237

According to section 237 of Indian penal code, Whoever imports into India, or exports therefrom, any counterfeit coin, knowingly or having reason to believe that the same is counterfeit, shall be punished with

imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 237 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 237 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly imports or exports any counterfeit coin into or from India, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years and fined. Import or export of counterfeit coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit 3 Years + Fine  
IPC\_237

#### Description of IPC Section 238

According to section 238 of Indian penal code, Whoever imports into India, or exports there from, any counterfeit coin, which he knows or has reason to believe to be a counterfeit of Indian coin, shall be punished with Imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 238 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 238 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly imports or exports any counterfeit Indian coin, they can be punished with either life imprisonment or imprisonment up to ten years, and fined. Import or export of counterfeit of Indian coin, knowing the same to be counterfeit Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_238

#### Description of IPC Section 239

According to section 239 of Indian penal code, Whoever, having any counterfeit coin, which at the time when he became possessed of it, he knew to be counterfeit, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers the same to any persons or attempts to induce any person to receive it, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 239 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 239 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly possesses a counterfeit coin and with the intent to commit fraud, gives or tries to persuade someone else to accept it, they can be imprisoned for up to five years and fined. Having any counterfeit coin known to be such when it came into possession, and delivering, etc., the same to any person 5 Years + Fine IPC\_239

#### Description of IPC Section 240

According to section 240 of Indian penal code, Whoever having any counterfeit coin, which is a counterfeit of Indian coin, and which, at the time when he became possessed of it, he knew to be a counterfeit of Indian coin, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers the same to any person, or attempts to induce any person to receive it, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 240 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 240 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly possesses a counterfeit Indian coin and with the intent to commit fraud, gives or tries to persuade someone else to accept it, they can be imprisoned for up to ten years and fined. Same with respect to Indian coin 10 Years + Fine IPC\_240

#### Description of IPC Section 241

According to section 241 of Indian penal code, Whoever delivers to any other person as genuine, or attempts to induce any other person to receive as genuine, any counterfeit coin which he knows to be counterfeit, but which he did not know to be counterfeit at the time when he took it into his possession, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine to an amount which may extend to ten times the value of the coin counterfeited, or with both.

### IPC 241 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 241 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly gives or tries to convince another person that a counterfeit coin is genuine, but they were unaware it was counterfeit when they received it, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined up to ten times the value of the counterfeit coin, or both. Knowingly delivering to another any counterfeit coin as genuine, which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be counterfeit 2 Years or Fine or 10 x Value of Coin or Both IPC\_241

### Description of IPC Section 242

According to section 242 of Indian penal code, Whoever, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, is in possession of counterfeit coin, having known at the time when he became possessed thereof that such coin was counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 242 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 242 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly possesses a counterfeit coin with the intention to commit fraud, they can be imprisoned for up to three years and fined. Possession of counterfeit coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof 3 Years + Fine IPC\_242

### Description of IPC Section 243

According to section 243 of Indian penal code, Whoever, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, is in possession of counterfeit coin, which is a counterfeit of Indian coin, having known at the time when he became possessed of it that it was counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 243 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 243 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly possesses a counterfeit Indian coin with the intention to commit fraud, they can be imprisoned for up to seven years and fined. Possession of Indian coin by a person who knew it to be counterfeit when he became possessed thereof 7 Years + Fine IPC\_243

### Description of IPC Section 244

According to section 244 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being employed in any mint lawfully established in India, does any act, or omits what he is legally bound to do, with the intention of causing any coin issued from that mint to be of a different weight or composition from the weight or composition fixed by law, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 244 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 244 of the Indian Penal Code states that if an employee of a legally established mint in India intentionally alters the weight or composition of coins issued from that mint, they can be imprisoned for up to seven years and fined. Person employed in a Mint causing coin to be of a different weight or composition from that fixed by law 7 Years + Fine IPC\_244

### Description of IPC Section 245

According to section 245 of Indian penal code, Whoever, without lawful authority, takes out of any mint, lawfully established in India, any coining tool or instrument, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 245 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 245 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone unlawfully takes coining tools or instruments from a legally established mint in India, they can be imprisoned for up to seven years and fined. Unlawfully taking from a Mint any coining instrument 7 Years + Fine IPC\_245

### Description of IPC Section 246

According to section 246 of Indian penal code, Whoever, fraudulently or dishonestly performs on any coin any operation which diminishes the weight or alters the composition of that coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 246 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 246 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone fraudulently or dishonestly alters the weight or composition of a coin, they can be imprisoned for up to three years and fined.

Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of any coin 3 Years + Fine IPC\_246

#### Description of IPC Section 247

According to section 247 of Indian penal code, Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly performs on any Indian coin any operation which diminishes the weight or alters the composition of that coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 247 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 247 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone fraudulently or dishonestly alters the weight or composition of an Indian coin, they can be imprisoned for up to seven years and fined.

Fraudulently diminishing the weight or altering the composition of Indian coin 7 Years + Fine IPC\_247

#### Description of IPC Section 248

According to section 248 of Indian penal code, Whoever performs on any coin any operation which alters the appearance of that coin, with the intention that the said coin shall pass as a coin of a different description, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 248 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 248 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally alters the appearance of a coin to make it look like a different type of coin and tries to pass it off as such, they can be imprisoned for up to three years and fined. Altering appearance of any coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description 3 Years + Fine IPC\_248

#### Description of IPC Section 249

According to section 249 of Indian penal code, Whoever performs on any Indian coin any operation which alters the appearance of that coin, with the intention that the said coin shall pass as a coin of a different description, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 249 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 249 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally alters the appearance of an Indian coin to make it look like a different type of coin and tries to pass it off as such, they can be imprisoned for up to seven years and fined. Altering appearance of Indian coin with intent that it shall pass as a coin of a different description 7 Years + Fine IPC\_249

#### Description of IPC Section 250

According to section 250 of Indian penal code, Whoever, having coin in his possession with respect to which the offence defined in section 246 or 248 has been committed, and having known at the time when he became possessed of such coin that such offence had been committed with respect to it, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers such coin to any other person, or attempts to induce any other person to receive the same, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 250 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 250 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly possesses a coin involved in fraud and with the intent to commit fraud, gives or tries to persuade someone else to accept that coin, they can be imprisoned for up to five years and fined. Delivery to another of coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered 5 Years + Fine IPC\_250

#### Description of IPC Section 251

According to section 251 of Indian penal code, Whoever, having coin in his possession with respect to which the offence defined in section 247 or 249 has been committed, and having known at the time when he became possessed of such coin that such offence had been committed with respect to it, fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, delivers such coin to any other person, or attempts to induce any other person to receive the same, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 251 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 251 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly possesses a fraudulent coin, and with the intent to commit fraud, gives or tries to persuade someone else to accept that coin, they can be imprisoned for up to ten years and fined. Delivery of Indian coin possessed with the knowledge that it is altered 10 Years + Fine IPC\_251

#### Description of IPC Section 252

According to section 252 of Indian penal code, Whoever fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, is in possession of coin with respect to which the offence defined in either of the sections 246 or 248 has been committed having known at the time of becoming possessed thereof that such offence had been committed with respect to such coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 252 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 252 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly possesses a fraudulent coin and intends to commit fraud or is aware that a fraud has already been committed with that coin, they can be imprisoned for up to three years and fined. Possession of altered coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof 3 Years + Fine IPC\_252

#### Description of IPC Section 253

According to section 253 of Indian penal code, Whoever fraudulently or with intent that fraud may be committed, is in possession of coin with respect to which the offence defined in either of the sections 247 or 249 has been committed having known at the time of becoming possessed thereof, that such offence had been committed with respect to such coin, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 253 in Simple Words

In simple words, Section 253 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone knowingly possesses a fraudulent coin and intends to commit fraud or is aware that a fraud has already been committed with that coin, they can be imprisoned for up to five years and fined. Possession of Indian coin by a person who knew it to be altered when he became possessed thereof 5 Years + Fine IPC\_253

#### Description of IPC Section 254

According to section 254 of Indian penal code, Whoever delivers to any other person as genuine or as a coin of a different description from what it is, or attempts to induce any person to receive as genuine, or as a different coin from what it is, any coin in respect of which he knows that any such operation as that mentioned in sections 246, 247, 248 or 249 has been performed, but in respect of which he did not, at the time when he took it into his possession, know that such operation had been performed, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine to an amount which may extend to ten times the value of the coin for which the altered coin is passed, or attempted to be passed.



### IPC 254 in Simple Words

According to section 254 of the Indian Penal Code, anyone who knowingly passes or tries to convince others that a coin is genuine or of a different type than it actually is, and the coin has been altered, can be punished with imprisonment up to two years or fined up to ten times the value of the altered coin. Delivery to another of coin as genuine which, when first possessed, the deliverer did not know to be altered 2 Years or Fine or 10 x Value of Coin IPC\_254

### Description of IPC Section 255

According to section 255 of Indian penal code, Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting, any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue shall be punished with imprisonment for life or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 255 in Simple Words

According to section 255 of the Indian Penal Code, anyone who makes or assists in making fake government revenue stamps can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment up to ten years, and fined. Counterfeiting a Government stamp Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_255

### Description of IPC Section 256

According to section 256 of Indian penal code, Whoever has in his possession any instrument or material for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 256 in Simple Words

According to section 256 of the Indian Penal Code, anyone found with instruments or materials intended for making fake government revenue stamps can be punished with imprisonment up to seven years and fined. Having possession of an instrument or material for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp 7 Years + Fine IPC\_256

### Description of IPC Section 257

According to section 257 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes or performs any part of the process of making, or buys, or sells, or disposes of, any instrument for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for the purpose of counterfeiting any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 257 in Simple Words

According to section 257 of the Indian Penal Code, anyone who makes, buys, sells, or deals with instruments meant for counterfeiting government revenue stamps can be punished with imprisonment up to seven years and fined. Making, buying or selling instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a Government stamp 7 Years + Fine IPC\_257

### Description of IPC Section 258

According to section 258 of Indian penal code, Whoever sells, or offers for sale, any stamp which he knows or has reason to believe to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 258 in Simple Words

According to section 258 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone sells or offers a stamp that they know or believe to be fake, they can be punished with imprisonment up to seven years and fined. Sale of counterfeit Government stamp 7 Years + Fine IPC\_258

### Description of IPC Section 259

According to section 259 of Indian penal code, Whoever has in his possession any stamp which he knows to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, intending to use, or dispose of the same as a genuine stamp, or in order that it may be used as a genuine stamp, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 259 in Simple Words

According to section 259 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone possesses a fake stamp, knowing it's not genuine and intends to use or sell it as if it were genuine, they can be punished with imprisonment up to seven years and fined. Having possession of a counterfeit Government stamp 7 Years + Fine IPC\_259

#### Description of IPC Section 260

According to section 260 of Indian penal code, Whoever uses as genuine any stamp, knowing it to be a counterfeit of any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 260 in Simple Words

According to section 260 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone knowingly uses a fake stamp, pretending it's a genuine one issued by the government for revenue purposes, they can be punished with imprisonment up to seven years, or with a fine, or both. Using as genuine a Government stamp known to be counterfeit 7 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_260

#### Description of IPC Section 261

According to section 261 of Indian penal code, Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to the Government, removes or effaces from any substance, bearing any stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, any writing or document for which such stamp has been used, or removes from any writing or document a stamp which has been used for such writing or document, in order that such stamp may be used for a different writing or document, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 261 in Simple Words

According to section 261 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone fraudulently removes or erases a revenue stamp from any substance or document, with the intention to cause loss to the government, they can be punished with imprisonment up to three years, or with a fine, or both. Effacing any writing from a substance bearing a Government stamp, or removing from a document a stamp used for it, with intent to cause a loss to Government 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_261

#### Description of IPC Section 262

According to section 262 of Indian penal code, Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to the Government, uses for any purpose a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, which he knows to have been before used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 262 in Simple Words

According to section 262 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone knowingly uses a revenue stamp that has been used before, with the intention to cause loss to the government, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years or with a fine or both. Using a Government stamp known to have been before used 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_262

#### Description of IPC Section 263

According to section 263 of Indian penal code, Whoever, fraudulently or with intent to cause loss to Government, erases or removes from a stamp issued by Government for the purpose of revenue, any mark, put or impressed upon such stamp for the purpose of denoting that the same has been used, or knowingly has in his possession or sells or disposes of any such stamp from which such mark has been erased or removed, or sells or disposes of any such stamp which he knows to have been used, shall be

punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 263 in Simple Words

According to section 263 of the Indian Penal Code, anyone who fraudulently removes a mark from a revenue stamp or possesses, sells, or disposes of such altered stamps with the intent to cause loss to the government can be punished with imprisonment up to three years or with a fine or both. Erasure of mark denoting that stamps have been used 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_263

#### Description of IPC Section 263A

According to section 263A of Indian penal code,

Whoever:

makes, knowingly utters, deals in or sells any fictitious stamp, or knowingly uses for any postal purpose any fictitious stamp, or

has in his possession, without lawful excuse, any fictitious stamp, or

makes or, without lawful excuse, has in his possession any die, plate, instrument or materials for making any fictitious stamp, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Any such stamp, die, plate, instrument or materials in the possession of any person for making any fictitious stamp may be seized and, if seized shall be forfeited.

In this section “fictitious stamp” means any stamp falsely purporting to be issued by Government for the purpose of denoting a rate of postage, or any facsimile or imitation or representation, whether on paper or otherwise, of any stamp issued by Government for that purpose.

In this section and also in sections 255 to 263, both inclusive, the word “Government”, when used in connection with, or in reference to, any stamp issued for the purpose of denoting a rate of postage, shall, notwithstanding anything in section 17, be deemed to include the person or persons authorized by law to administer executive Government in any part of India, and also in any part of Her Majesty’s dominions or in any foreign country.

### IPC 263A in Simple Words

Section 263A of the Indian Penal Code deals with the punishment for dealing with fictitious stamps, including making, selling, possessing, or using them, with a fine that may extend up to two hundred rupees, and allows for the seizure and forfeiture of such stamps, dies, plates, instruments, or materials used for making fictitious stamps. Fictitious stamps Fine IPC\_263A

#### Description of IPC Section 264

According to section 264 of Indian penal code, Whoever, fraudulently uses any instrument for weighing which he knows to be false, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 264 in Simple Words

According to section 264 of the Indian Penal Code, anyone who knowingly uses a false weighing instrument fraudulently can be punished with imprisonment up to one year or with a fine or both.

Fraudulent use of false instrument for weighing 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_264

#### Description of IPC Section 265

According to section 265 of Indian penal code, Whoever, fraudulently uses any false weight or false measure of length or capacity, or fraudulently uses any weight or any measure of length or capacity as a different weight or measure from what it is, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 265 in Simple Words

According to section 265 of the Indian Penal Code, anyone who fraudulently uses a false weight or measure, or uses a weight or measure in a way different from its actual value, can be punished with imprisonment up to one year or with a fine or both. Fraudulent use of false weight or measure 1 Year or

## Fine or Both IPC\_265

### Description of IPC Section 266

According to section 266 of Indian penal code, Whoever is in possession of any instrument for weighing, or of any weight, or of any measure of length or capacity, which he knows to be false, intending that the same may be fraudulently used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 266 in Simple Words

According to section 266 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone possesses a false weighing instrument, weight, or measure with the intention of using it fraudulently, they can be punished with imprisonment up to one year or with a fine or both. Being in possession of false weights or measures for fraudulent use 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_266

### Description of IPC Section 267

According to section 267 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes, sells or disposes of any instrument for weighing, or any weight, or any measure of length or capacity which he knows to be false, in order that the same may be used as true, or knowing that the same is likely to be used as true, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 267 in Simple Words

According to section 267 of the Indian Penal Code, anyone who knowingly makes, sells, or uses false weighing instruments, weights, or measures that are intended to be used as genuine or likely to be used as such, can be punished with imprisonment up to one year or with a fine or both. Making or selling false weights or measures for fraudulent use 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_267

### Description of IPC Section 268

According to section 268 of Indian penal code, A person is guilty of a public nuisance who does any act or is guilty of an illegal omission which causes any common injury, danger or annoyance to the public or to the people in general who dwell or occupy property in the vicinity, or which must necessarily cause injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right.

A common nuisance is not excused on the ground that it causes some convenience or advantage.

### IPC 268 in Simple Words

According to section 268 of the Indian Penal Code, a person is guilty of a public nuisance if they do anything that causes harm, danger, or annoyance to the public or people living nearby, and such a nuisance cannot be excused even if it brings some convenience or advantage. nan nan IPC\_268

### Description of IPC Section 269

According to section 269 of Indian penal code, Whoever unlawfully or negligently does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 269 in Simple Words

According to section 269 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone unlawfully or negligently does an act that can spread a dangerous disease, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to six months, or with a fine, or both. Negligently doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_269

### Description of IPC Section 270

According to section 270 of Indian penal code, Whoever malignantly does any act which is, and which he knows or has reason to believe to be, likely to spread the infection of any disease dangerous to life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 270 in Simple Words

According to section 270 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone knowingly does an act that can spread a dangerous disease, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, or with a fine, or both. Malignantly doing any act known to be likely to spread infection of any disease dangerous to life 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_270

### Description of IPC Section 271

According to section 271 of Indian penal code, Whoever knowingly disobeys any rule made and promulgated by the Government for putting any vessel into a state of quarantine, or for regulating the intercourse of vessels in a state of quarantine with the shore or with other vessels, for regulating the intercourse between places where an infectious disease prevails and other places, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 271 in Simple Words

According to section 271 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone knowingly disobeys any government rule related to quarantining vessels or regulating the interaction between places with infectious diseases, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to six months, or with a fine, or both. Knowingly disobeying any quarantine rule 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_271

### Description of IPC Section 272

According to section 272 of Indian penal code, Whoever adulterates any article of food or drink, so as to make such article noxious as food or drink, intending to sell such article as food or drink, or knowing it to be likely that the same will be sold as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### IPC 272 in Simple Words

According to section 272 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone intentionally adulterates any food or drink item to make it harmful and intends to sell it or knows it will be sold, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to six months, or a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Adulterating food or drink intended for sale, so as to make the same noxious 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_272

### Description of IPC Section 273

According to section 273 of Indian penal code, Whoever sells, or offers or exposes for sale, as food or drink, any article which has been rendered or has become noxious, or is in a state unfit for food or drink, knowing or having reason to believe that the same is noxious as food or drink, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### IPC 273 in Simple Words

According to section 273 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone knowingly sells or offers for sale any article as food or drink that is harmful or unfit for consumption, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to six months, or a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Selling any food or drink as food and drink, knowing the same to be noxious 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_273

### Description of IPC Section 274

According to section 274 of Indian penal code, Whoever adulterates any drug or medical preparation in such a manner as to lessen the efficacy or change the operation of such drug or medical preparation, or to make it noxious, intending that it shall be sold or used for, or knowing it to be likely that it will be sold or used for, any medicinal purpose, as it had not undergone such adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### IPC 274 in Simple Words

According to section 274 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone intentionally adulterates a drug or medical preparation to reduce its effectiveness or make it harmful, with the intention of selling it for medicinal purposes, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to six months, or a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Adulterating any drug or medical preparation intended for sale so as to lessen its efficacy, or to change its operation, or to make it noxious 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_274

#### Description of IPC Section 275

According to section 275 of Indian penal code, Whoever, knowing any drug or medical preparation to have been adulterated in such a manner as to lessen its efficacy, to change its operation, or to render it noxious, sells the same, or offers or exposes it for sale, or issues it from any dispensary for medicinal purposes as unadulterated, or causes it to be used for medicinal purposes by any person not knowing of the adulteration, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 275 in Simple Words

According to section 275 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone knowingly sells or offers adulterated drugs or medical preparations as unadulterated, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to six months, or a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Offering for sale or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation known to have been adulterated 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_275

#### Description of IPC Section 276

According to section 276 of Indian penal code, Whoever knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or issues from a dispensary for medicinal purposes, any drug or medical preparation, as a different drug or medical preparation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 276 in Simple Words

According to section 276 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone knowingly sells or offers a drug or medical preparation as a different one, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to six months, or a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Knowingly selling or issuing from a dispensary any drug or medical preparation as a different drug or medical preparation 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_276

#### Description of IPC Section 277

According to section 277 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily corrupts or fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, so as to render it less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinarily used, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 277 in Simple Words

According to section 277 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone intentionally pollutes or makes impure the water of a public spring or reservoir, making it less suitable for its usual purpose, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three months or a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both. Defiling the water of a public spring or reservoir 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_277

#### Description of IPC Section 278

According to section 278 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily vitiates the atmosphere in any place so as to make it noxious to the health of persons in general dwelling or carrying on business in the neighborhood or passing along a public way, shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

#### IPC 278 in Simple Words

According to section 278 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone intentionally pollutes the air in a way that is harmful to the health of people living or working nearby, or those passing through a public area, they can be fined up to five hundred rupees. Making atmosphere noxious to health Fine IPC\_278

#### Description of IPC Section 279

According to section 279 of Indian penal code, Whoever drives any vehicle, or rides, on any public way in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 279 in Simple Words

According to section 279 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone drives a vehicle or rides on a public road recklessly or negligently, endangering human life or causing harm to others, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to six months, or a fine, or both. Driving or riding on a public way so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc. 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_279

#### Description of IPC Section 280

According to section 280 of Indian penal code, Whoever navigates any vessel in a manner so rash or negligent to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 280 in Simple Words

According to section 280 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone navigates a vessel in a reckless or negligent manner endangering human life or causing harm to others, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to six months, or a fine, or both. Navigating any vessel so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, etc. 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_280

#### Description of IPC Section 281

According to section 281 of Indian penal code, Whoever exhibits any false light, mark or buoy, intending or knowing it to be likely that such exhibition will mislead any navigator, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 281 in Simple Words

According to section 281 of the Indian Penal Code, if anyone displays a false light, mark, or buoy with the intention to mislead navigators, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years, or a fine, or both. Exhibition of a false light, mark or buoy 7 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_281

#### Description of IPC Section 282

According to section 282 of Indian penal code, Whoever knowingly or negligently conveys, or causes to be conveyed for hire, any person by water in any vessel, when that vessel is in such a state or so loaded as to endanger the life of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 282 in Simple Words

According to section 282 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone knowingly or negligently transports any person by water in a vessel that is in an unsafe state or overloaded, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to six months, or a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Conveying for hire any person by water, in a vessel in such a state, or so loaded, as to endanger his life 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_282

#### Description of IPC Section 283

According to section 283 of Indian penal code, Whoever, by doing any act, or by omitting to take order with any property in his possession or under his charge, causes danger, obstruction or injury to any person in any public way or public line of navigation, shall be punished, with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

#### IPC 283 in Simple Words

According to section 283 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone's actions or negligence with any property

under their control cause danger, obstruction, or injury to any person in a public place or waterway, they can be punished with a fine of up to two hundred rupees. Causing danger, obstruction or, injury in any public way or line of navigation Fine IPC\_283

#### Description of IPC Section 284

According to section 284 of Indian penal code, Whoever does, with any poisonous substance, any act in a manner so rash or negligent as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any poisonous substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against probable danger to human life from such poisonous substance, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 284 in Simple Words

According to section 284 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone handles a poisonous substance in a reckless or negligent manner, endangering human life or causing harm to others, or fails to take necessary precautions with such a substance to prevent such dangers, they can be punished with imprisonment of up to six months, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Dealing with any poisonous substance so as to endanger human life, etc. 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_284

#### Description of IPC Section 285

According to section 285 of Indian penal code, Whoever does, with fire or any combustible matter, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any fire or any combustible matter in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such fire or combustible matter, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 285 in Simple Words

According to section 285 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone handles fire or any combustible matter recklessly or negligently, endangering human life or causing harm to others, or fails to take necessary precautions with such materials to prevent such dangers, they can be punished with imprisonment of up to six months, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Dealing with fire or any combustible matter so as to endanger human life, etc. 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_285

#### Description of IPC Section 286

According to section 286 of Indian penal code, Whoever does, with any explosive substance, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any explosive substance in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from that substance, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 286 in Simple Words

According to section 286 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone handles explosive substances recklessly or negligently, endangering human life or causing harm to others, or fails to take necessary precautions with such substances to prevent such dangers, they can be punished with imprisonment of up to six months, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. So dealing with any explosive substance 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_286

#### Description of IPC Section 287

According to section 287 of Indian penal code, Whoever does, with any machinery, any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or to be likely to cause hurt or injury to any other person, or knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any machinery in his possession or under his care as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from such machinery, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.



### IPC 287 in Simple Words

According to section 287 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone operates machinery in a reckless or negligent manner, endangering human life or causing harm to others, or fails to take necessary precautions with machinery to prevent such dangers, they can be punished with imprisonment of up to six months, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. So dealing with any machinery 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_287

### Description of IPC Section 288

According to section 288 of Indian penal code, Whoever, in pulling down or repairing any building, knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with that building as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life from the fall of that building, or of any part thereof, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### IPC 288 in Simple Words

Section 288 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone, while demolishing or repairing a building, knowingly or negligently fails to take proper precautions to prevent any potential danger to human life from the building's collapse, they can be punished with imprisonment of up to six months, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. A person omitting to guard against probable danger to human life by the fall of any building over which he has a right entitling him to pull it down or repair it 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_288

### Description of IPC Section 289

According to section 289 of Indian penal code, Whoever knowingly or negligently omits to take such order with any animal in his possession as is sufficient to guard against any probable danger to human life, or any probable danger of grievous hurt from such animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### IPC 289 in Simple Words

Section 289 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone fails to take proper precautions with an animal in their possession, leading to potential danger to human life or grievous harm, they can be punished with imprisonment of up to six months, a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. A person omitting to take order with any animal in his possession, so as to guard against danger to human life, or of grievous hurt, from such animal 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_289

### Description of IPC Section 290

According to section 290 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits a public nuisance in any case not otherwise punishable by this Code, shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

### IPC 290 in Simple Words

Section 290 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who commits a public nuisance, not covered by other provisions of the Code, shall be punished with a fine of up to two hundred rupees. Committing a public nuisance Fine IPC\_290

### Description of IPC Section 291

According to section 291 of Indian penal code, Whoever repeats or continues a public nuisance, having been enjoined by any public servant who has lawful authority to issue such injunction not to repeat or continue such nuisance, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 291 in Simple Words

Section 291 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who continues a public nuisance after being

ordered by a public servant to stop shall be punished with imprisonment up to six months, or with a fine, or both. Committing a nuisance after injunction to discontinue Simple Imprisonment for 6 Months, or Fine, or Both IPC\_291

#### Description of IPC Section 292

According to section 292 of Indian penal code,

For the purposes of sub-section (2), a book, pamphlet, paper, writing, drawing, painting representation, figure or any other object, shall be deemed to be obscene if it is lascivious or appeals to the prurient interest or if its effect, or (where it comprises two or more distinct items) the effect of any one of its items, is, if taken as a whole, 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.

Whoever:

sells, lets to hire, distributes, publicly exhibits or in any manner puts into circulation, or for purposes of sale, hire, distribution, public exhibition or circulation, makes, reduces or has in his possession any obscene book, pamphlet, paper, drawing, painting, representation or figure or any other obscene object whatsoever, or

imports, exports or conveys any obscene object for any of the purposes aforesaid, or knowing or having reason to believe that such object will be sold, let to hire, distributed or publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation, or

takes part in or receives profits from any business in the course of which he knows or has reason to believe that any such obscene objects are, for any of the purposes aforesaid, made, produced, purchased, kept, imported, exported, conveyed, publicly exhibited or in any manner put into circulation, or advertises or makes known by any means whatsoever that any person is engaged or is ready to engage in any act which is an offence under this section, or that any such obscene object can be procured from or through any person, or

offers or attempts to do any act which is an offence under this section, shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, and, in the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and also with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

#### IPC 292 in Simple Words

Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code prohibits the sale, distribution, exhibition, or possession of any obscene object or materials that are lascivious or likely to corrupt and deprave people, with punishment of imprisonment up to two years and a fine for the first conviction, and imprisonment up to five years and a higher fine for subsequent convictions. Sale, etc., of obscene books, etc. First conviction 2 Years + Fine, then 5 Years + Fine IPC\_292

#### Description of IPC Section 293

According to section 293 of Indian penal code, Whoever sells, lets to hire, distributes, exhibits or circulates to any person under the age of twenty years any such obscene object as is referred to in the last preceding section, or offers or attempts so to do, shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, and, in the event of a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and also with fine which may extend to five thousand rupees.

#### IPC 293 in Simple Words

Section 293 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who sells, distributes, exhibits, or circulates obscene objects to anyone under twenty years of age can be punished with imprisonment up to three years and a fine, and in case of repeat convictions, imprisonment up to seven years and a higher fine. Sale etc., of obscene objects to young persons First conviction 3 Years + Fine, then 7 Years + Fine IPC\_293

#### Description of IPC Section 294

According to section 294 of Indian penal code,

Whoever, to the annoyance of others:

does any obscene act in any public place, or

sings, recites or utters any obscene song, ballad or words, in or near any public place, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 294 in Simple Words

Section 294 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who does any obscene act or sings/recites obscene content in a public place, causing annoyance to others, can be punished with imprisonment up to three months, or a fine, or both. Obscene Songs 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_294

##### Description of IPC Section 294A

According to section 294A of Indian penal code, Whoever keeps any office or place for the purpose of drawing any lottery not being a State lottery or a lottery authorised by the State Government, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.

And whoever publishes any proposal to pay any sum, or to deliver any goods, or to do or forbear doing anything for the benefit of any person, on any event or contingency relative or applicable to the drawing of any ticket, lot, number or figure in any such lottery shall be punished with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees.

#### IPC 294A in Simple Words

Section 294A of the Indian Penal Code deals with the punishment for keeping an illegal lottery office and publishing proposals related to unauthorized lotteries, with imprisonment up to six months or a fine, or both, for running the office, and a fine of up to one thousand rupees for publishing proposals. Keeping a lottery office 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_294A

##### Description of IPC Section 295

According to section 295 of Indian penal code, Whoever destroys, damages or defiles any place of worship, or any object held sacred by any class of persons with the intention of thereby insulting the religion of any class of persons or with the knowledge that any class of persons is likely to consider such destruction, damage or defilement as an insult to their religion, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 295 in Simple Words

Section 295 of the Indian Penal Code states that intentionally destroying or defiling a place of worship or any sacred object with the intention of insulting a religious group, or knowing it will likely be considered an insult, can lead to imprisonment for up to two years, or a fine, or both. Destroying, damaging or defiling a place of worship or sacred object with intent to insult the religion of any class of persons 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_295

##### Description of IPC Section 295A

According to section 295A of Indian penal code, Whoever, with deliberate and malicious intention of outraging the religious feelings of any class of citizens of India, by words, either spoken or written, or by signs or by visible representations or otherwise insults or attempts to insult the religion or the religious beliefs of that class, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 295A in Simple Words

Section 295A of the Indian Penal Code deals with intentionally outraging religious feelings of any class by spoken, written, or visible means, and the punishment is imprisonment up to three years, or a fine, or both. Maliciously insulting the religions or the religious beliefs of any class 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_295A

##### Description of IPC Section 296

According to section 296 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes disturbance to any assembly lawfully engaged in the performance of religious worship, or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 296 in Simple Words

Section 296 of the Indian Penal Code states that intentionally causing disturbance to any religious worship or ceremonies being lawfully conducted can lead to imprisonment for up to one year, or a fine, or both. Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship 1 Year or Fine or Both  
IPC\_296

#### Description of IPC Section 297

According to section 297 of Indian penal code, Whoever, with the intention of wounding the feelings of any person, or of insulting the religion of any person, or with the knowledge that the feelings of any person are likely to be wounded, or that the religion of any person is likely to be insulted thereby, commits any trespass in any place of worship or on any place of sepulture, or any place set apart for the performance of funeral rites or as a depository for the remains of the dead, or offers any indignity to any human corpse, or causes disturbance to any persons assembled for the performance of funeral ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 297 in Simple Words

Section 297 of the Indian Penal Code states that intentionally causing hurt or insult to anyone's religious feelings, or disturbing funeral ceremonies, in places of worship or burial sites, can lead to imprisonment for up to one year, or a fine, or both. Trespassing in place of worship or sepulchre, disturbing funeral with intention to wound the feeling or to insult the religion of any person, or offering indignity to a human corpse 1 Year or Fine or Both  
IPC\_297

#### Description of IPC Section 298

According to section 298 of Indian penal code, Whoever, with the deliberate intention of wounding the religious feelings of any person, utters any word or makes any sound in the hearing of that person or makes any gesture in the sight of that person or places any object in the sight of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 298 in Simple Words

Section 298 of the Indian Penal Code states that intentionally hurting someone's religious feelings by words, sounds, gestures, or objects can lead to imprisonment for up to one year, or a fine, or both. Uttering any word or making any sound in the hearing or making any gesture, or placing any object in the sight of any person, with intention to wound his religious feelings 1 Year or Fine or Both  
IPC\_298

#### Description of IPC Section 299

According to section 299 of Indian penal code, Whoever causes death by doing an act with the intention of causing death, or with the intention of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or with the knowledge that he is likely by such act to cause death, commits the offence of culpable homicide.

#### IPC 299 in Simple Words

Section 299 of the Indian Penal Code states that causing death by intending to cause death, or causing such bodily injury likely to cause death, or knowingly doing an act likely to cause death, constitutes the offence of culpable homicide. nan nan  
IPC\_299

#### Description of IPC Section 29A

According to section 29A of Indian penal code, The words "electronic record" shall have the meaning assigned to them in clause (t) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000. nan nan  
IPC\_29A

#### Description of IPC Section 300

According to section 300 of Indian penal code,

Except in the cases hereinafter excepted, culpable homicide is murder, if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death, or-

2ndly.-If it is done with the intention of causing such bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause the death of the person to whom the harm is caused, or-

3rdly.-If it is done with the intention of causing bodily injury to any person and the bodily injury intended to be inflicted is sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death, or-

4thly.-If the person committing the act knows that it is so imminently dangerous that it must, in all probability, cause death, or such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, and commits such act without any excuse for incurring the risk of causing death or such injury as aforesaid.

### IPC 300 in Simple Words

According to section 300 of the Indian Penal Code, culpable homicide is considered murder if the act is done with the intention of causing death or causing bodily injury likely to cause death, or if the act is so dangerous that it is likely to cause death or serious bodily injury and is done without any excuse for taking such a risk.

### Illustrations

(a) A shoots Z with the intention of killing him. Z dies in consequence. A commits murder.

(b) A, knowing that Z is labouring under such a disease that a blow is likely to cause his death, strikes him with the intention of causing bodily injury. Z dies in consequence of the blow. A is guilty of murder, although the blow might not have been sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause the death of a person in a sound state of health. But if A, not knowing that Z is labouring under any disease, gives him such a blow as would not in the ordinary course of nature kill a person in a sound state of health, here A, although he may intend to cause bodily injury, is not guilty of murder, if he did not intend to cause death, or such bodily injury as in the ordinary course of nature would cause death.

(c) A intentionally gives Z a sword-cut or club-wound sufficient to cause the death of a man in the ordinary course of nature. Z dies in consequence. Here A is guilty of murder, although he may not have intended to cause Z's death.

(d) A without any excuse fires a loaded cannon into a crowd of persons and kills one of them. A is guilty of murder, although he may not have had a premeditated design to kill any particular individual.

Exception 1.-When culpable homicide is not murder.-Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, whilst deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation, causes the death of the person who gave the provocation or causes the death of any other person by mistake or accident.

The above exception is subject to the following provisos:-

First.-That the provocation is not sought or voluntarily provoked by the offender as an excuse for killing or doing harm to any person.

Secondly.-That the provocation is not given by anything done in obedience to the law, or by a public servant in the lawful exercise of the powers of such public servant.

Thirdly.-That the provocation is not given by anything done in the lawful exercise of the right of private defence.

Explanation.-Whether the provocation was grave and sudden enough to prevent the offence from amounting to murder is a question of fact.

## Illustrations

- (a) A, under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by Z, intentionally kills Y, Z's child. This is murder, in as much as the provocation was not given by the child, and the death of the child was not caused by accident or misfortune in doing an act caused by the provocation.
- (b) Y gives grave and sudden provocation to A. A, on this provocation, fires a pistol at Y, neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill Z, who is near him, but out of sight. A kills Z. Here A has not committed murder, but merely culpable homicide.
- (c) A is lawfully arrested by Z, a bailiff. A is excited to sudden and violent passion by the arrest, and kills Z. This is murder, inasmuch as the provocation was given by a thing done by a public servant in the exercise of his powers.
- (d) A appears as a witness before Z, a Magistrate. Z says that he does not believe a word of A's deposition, and that A has perjured himself. A is moved to sudden passion by these words, and kills Z. This is murder.
- (e) A attempts to pull Z's nose. Z, in the exercise of the right of private defence, lays hold of A to prevent him from doing so. A is moved to sudden and violent passion in consequence, and kills Z. This is murder, inasmuch as the provocation was given by a thing done in the exercise of the right of private defence.
- (f) Z strikes B. B is by this provocation excited to violent rage. A, a bystander, intending to take advantage of B's rage, and to cause him to kill Z, puts a knife into B's hand for that purpose. B kills Z with the knife. Here B may have committed only culpable homicide, but A is guilty of murder.

Exception 2.-Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender in the exercise in good faith of the right of private defence of person or property, exceeds the power given to him by law and causes the death of the person against whom he is exercising such right of defence without premeditation, and without any intention of doing more harm than is necessary for the purpose of such defence.

## Illustration

Z attempts to horsewhip A, not in such a manner as to cause grievous hurt to A. A draws out a pistol. Z persists in the assault. A believing in good faith that he can by no other means prevent himself from being horsewhipped, shoots Z dead. A has not committed murder, but only culpable homicide.

Exception 3.-Culpable homicide is not murder if the offender, being a public servant or aiding a public servant acting for the advancement of public justice, exceeds the powers given to him by law, and causes death by doing an act which he, in good faith, believes to be lawful and necessary for the due discharge of his duty as such public servant and without ill-will towards the person whose death is caused.

Exception 4.-Culpable homicide is not murder if it is committed without premeditation in a sudden fight  
nan nan IPC\_300

## Description of IPC Section 301

According to section 301 of Indian penal code, If a person, by doing anything which he intends or knows to be likely to cause death, commits culpable homicide by causing the death of any person, whose death he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause, the culpable homicide committed by the offender is of the description of which it would have been if he had caused the death of the person whose death he intended or knew himself to be likely to cause.

## IPC 301 in Simple Words

Section 301 of the Indian Penal Code states that if a person intends or knows that their action is likely to cause death, and as a result, another person dies (whom they did not intend to harm), the offense is treated as if they caused the death of the person they intended or knew they might harm. nan nan  
IPC\_301

## Description of IPC Section 302

According to section 302 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits murder shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 302 in Simple Words

Section 302 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who commits murder can be punished with the death penalty or life imprisonment, and may also be fined. Murder Death or Imprisonment for Life + Fine IPC\_302

#### Description of IPC Section 303

According to section 303 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being under sentence of imprisonment for life, commits murder, shall be punished with death.

### IPC 303 in Simple Words

Section 303 of the Indian Penal Code states that if a person, who is already serving a life imprisonment sentence, commits murder, they can be punished with the death penalty. Murder by a person under Sentence of imprisonment for life Death IPC\_303

#### Description of IPC Section 304

According to section 304 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits culpable homicide not amounting to murder shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine, if the act by which the death is caused is done with the intention of causing death, or of causing such bodily injury as is likely to cause death; or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both, if the act is done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death, but without any intention to cause death, or to cause such bodily injury as is likely to cause death.

### IPC 304 in Simple Words

Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone commits culpable homicide (causing death without intending to commit murder), they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined, depending on whether the act was done with the intention to cause death or with the knowledge that it is likely to cause death. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, If act by which the death is caused is done with intention of causing death, etc. Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_304

#### Description of IPC Section 304A

According to section 304A of Indian penal code, Whoever causes the death of any person by doing any rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 304A in Simple Words

Section 304A of the Indian Penal Code deals with causing death by a rash or negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide, and the punishment is imprisonment up to two years or a fine, or both. Causing death by rash or negligent act 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_304A

#### Description of IPC Section 304B

According to section 304B of Indian penal code,

Where the death of a woman is caused by any burns or bodily injury or occurs otherwise than under normal circumstances within seven years of her marriage and it is shown that soon before her death she was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or any relative of her husband for, or in connection with, any demand for dowry, such death shall be called "dowry death", and such husband or relative shall be deemed to have caused her death.

Whoever commits dowry death shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may extend to imprisonment for life.

### IPC 304B in Simple Words

Section 304B of the Indian Penal Code deals with "dowry death," where a woman's death caused by

burns or bodily injury within seven years of her marriage, and it is linked to cruelty or harassment related to dowry demands, leading to imprisonment for a minimum of seven years up to life for the husband or relative responsible. Dowry death Imprisonment for not less than 7 Years, but upto Life IPC\_304B

#### Description of IPC Section 305

According to section 305 of Indian penal code, If any person under eighteen years of age, any insane person, any delirious person, any idiot, or any person in a state of intoxication commits suicide, whoever abets the commission of such suicide, shall be punished with death or imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 305 in Simple Words

Section 305 of the Indian Penal Code states that if a person under eighteen years of age, an insane person, a delirious person, an idiot, or a person in a state of intoxication commits suicide, anyone who encourages or aids in the act can be punished with death, or life imprisonment, or imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Abetment of suicide committed by child or insane or delirious person or an idiot, or a person intoxicated Death or Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_305

#### Description of IPC Section 306

According to section 306 of Indian penal code, If any person commits suicide, whoever abets the commission of such suicide, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 306 in Simple Words

Section 306 of the Indian Penal Code states that if a person commits suicide, anyone who encourages or aids in the act can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Abetting the Commission of suicide 10 Years + Fine IPC\_306

#### Description of IPC Section 307

According to section 307 of Indian penal code, Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge, and under such circumstances that, if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of murder, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and, if hurt is caused to any person by such act, the offender shall be liable either to imprisonment for life, or to such punishment as is hereinbefore mentioned.

Attempts by Life Convicts: When any person offending under this section is under sentence of imprisonment for life, he may, if hurt is caused, be punished with death.

#### IPC 307 in Simple Words

Section 307 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone does an act with the intention or knowledge that, if it caused death, it would be considered murder, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined; if the act causes hurt to any person, the offender may be sentenced to life imprisonment or the punishment mentioned before, and if the offender is already serving life imprisonment, they can be punished with death if hurt is caused. Attempt to murder 10 Years + Fine IPC\_307

#### Description of IPC Section 308

According to section 308 of Indian penal code, Whoever does any act with such intention or knowledge and under such circumstances that, if he by that act caused death, he would be guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and, if hurt is caused to any person by such act, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 308 in Simple Words

Section 308 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone does an act with the intention or knowledge that, if it caused death, it would be considered culpable homicide not amounting to murder, they can be



punished with imprisonment for up to three years, or a fine, or both; if the act causes hurt to any person, the punishment can be imprisonment for up to seven years, or a fine, or both. Attempt to commit culpable homicide 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_308

#### Description of IPC Section 309

According to section 309 of Indian penal code, Whoever attempts to commit suicide and does any act towards the commission of such offence, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 309 in Simple Words

Section 309 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who attempts to commit suicide and takes any action towards it can be punished with simple imprisonment for up to one year, or a fine, or both. Attempt to commit suicide Simple Imprisonment for 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_309

#### Description of IPC Section 310

According to section 310 of Indian penal code, Whoever, at any time after the passing of this Act, shall have been habitually associated with any other or others for the purpose of committing robbery or child-stealing by means of or accompanied with murder, is a thug.

#### IPC 310 in Simple Words

Section 310 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who, after the passing of this Act, is regularly associated with others to commit robbery or child-stealing along with murder is considered a thug. nan nan IPC\_310

#### Description of IPC Section 311

According to section 311 of Indian penal code, Whoever is a thug, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 311 in Simple Words

Section 311 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who is a thug can be punished with life imprisonment and may also be fined. OffencePunishment Being a thug IPC\_311

#### Description of IPC Section 312

According to section 312 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry, shall if such miscarriage be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the woman, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both; and, if the woman be quick with child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 312 in Simple Words

Section 312 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who voluntarily causes a woman to miscarry, except in good faith to save her life, can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years, or a fine, or both; if the woman is pregnant and the miscarriage is caused when the fetus is developed, the punishment can be imprisonment for up to seven years, and may also be fined. Causing miscarriage 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_312

#### Description of IPC Section 313

According to section 313 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits the offence defined in the last preceding section without the consent of the woman, whether the woman is quick with child or not, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 313 in Simple Words

Section 313 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone commits the offense mentioned in the preceding section (causing miscarriage and death of a woman) without the woman's consent, whether

she is pregnant or not, they can be punished with imprisonment for life or imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Causing miscarriage without woman's consent Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_313

#### Description of IPC Section 314

According to section 314 of Indian penal code, Whoever, with intent to cause the miscarriage of a woman with child, does any act which causes the death of such woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; if act done without woman's consent — and if the act is done without the consent of the woman, shall be punished either with imprisonment for life, or with the punishment above mentioned.

#### IPC 314 in Simple Words

Section 314 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone, with the intent to cause a miscarriage, does an act that results in the death of a pregnant woman, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined; if the act is done without the woman's consent, the punishment can be imprisonment for life or the same as mentioned above. Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage 10 Years + Fine IPC\_314

#### Description of IPC Section 315

According to section 315 of Indian penal code, Whoever before the birth of any child does any act with the intention of thereby preventing that child from being born alive or causing it to die after its birth, and does by such act prevent that child from being born alive, or causes it to die after its birth, shall, if such act be not caused in good faith for the purpose of saving the life of the mother, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 315 in Simple Words

Section 315 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who, with the intention of preventing a child from being born alive or causing its death after birth, does an act that leads to the child not being born alive or dying after birth, can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years, or a fine, or both, unless the act was done in good faith to save the life of the mother. Act done with intent to prevent a child being born alive, or to cause it to die after its birth 10 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_315

#### Description of IPC Section 316

According to section 316 of Indian penal code, Whoever does any act under such circumstances, that if he thereby caused death he would be guilty of culpable homicide, and does by such act cause the death of a quick unborn child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 316 in Simple Words

Section 316 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who does an act that, if it caused death, would be considered culpable homicide, and as a result, causes the death of a quick unborn child, can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and may also be fined. Causing death of a quick unborn child by an act amounting to culpable homicide 10 Years and Fine IPC\_316

#### Description of IPC Section 317

According to section 317 of Indian penal code, Whoever being the father or mother of a child under the age of twelve years, or having the care of such child, shall expose or leave such child in any place with the intention of wholly abandoning such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 317 in Simple Words

Section 317 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who is the parent or caretaker of a child under twelve years and intentionally leaves the child in a place with the intention of completely abandoning them can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years, or a fine, or both. Exposure of a child under 12 Years of age by parent or person having care of it with intention of wholly abandoning it 7 Years or Fine or

## Both IPC\_317

### Description of IPC Section 318

According to section 318 of Indian penal code, Whoever, by secretly burying or otherwise disposing of the dead body of a child whether such child die before or after or during its birth, intentionally conceals or endeavors to conceal the birth of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 318 in Simple Words

Section 318 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who secretly buries or disposes of the dead body of a child to conceal its birth can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, or a fine, or both. Concealment of birth by secret disposal of dead body 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_318

### Description of IPC Section 319

According to section 319 of Indian penal code, Whoever causes bodily pain, disease or infirmity to any person is said to cause hurt.

### IPC 319 in Simple Words

Section 319 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who causes bodily pain, disease, or infirmity to another person is considered to have caused hurt. nan nan IPC\_319

### Description of IPC Section 320

According to section 320 of Indian penal code,

The following kinds of hurt only are designated as "grievous":

Emasculation.

Permanent privation of the sight of either eye.

Permanent privation of the hearing of either ear.

Privation of any member or joint.

Destruction or permanent impairing of the powers of any member or joint.

Permanent disfigurement of the head or face.

Fracture or dislocation of a bone or tooth.

Any hurt which endangers life or which causes the sufferer to be during the space of twenty days in severe bodily pain, or unable to follow his ordinary pursuits.

### IPC 320 in Simple Words

Section 320 of the Indian Penal Code defines 'grievous hurt' as specific severe injuries including emasculation, loss of sight or hearing, loss of a body part or joint, disfigurement, fractures, and injuries endangering life or causing severe pain for at least twenty days. nan nan IPC\_320

### Description of IPC Section 321

According to section 321 of Indian penal code, Whoever does any act with the intention of thereby causing hurt to any person, or with the knowledge that he is likely thereby to cause hurt to any person, and does thereby cause hurt to any person, is said "voluntarily to cause hurt".

### IPC 321 in Simple Words

Section 321 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally does an act with the intention of causing hurt or knowing that it is likely to cause hurt to another person, and it indeed causes hurt, they are considered to have 'voluntarily caused hurt'. nan nan IPC\_321

### Description of IPC Section 322

According to section 322 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes hurt, if the hurt which he intends to cause or knows himself to be likely to cause is grievous hurt, and if the hurt which he causes is grievous hurt, is said "voluntarily to cause grievous hurt".

### IPC 322 in Simple Words

Section 322 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally causes severe injuries, and those injuries turn out to be severe, they are considered to have 'voluntarily caused grievous hurt'. nan nan IPC\_322

#### Description of IPC Section 323

According to section 323 of Indian penal code, Whoever, except in the case provided for by section 334, voluntarily causes hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 323 in Simple Words

Section 323 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone voluntarily causes hurt to another person, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to one year, or a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Voluntarily causing hurt 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_323

#### Description of IPC Section 324

According to section 324 of Indian penal code, Whoever, except in the case provided for by section 334, voluntarily causes hurt by means of any instrument for shooting, stabbing or cutting, or any instrument which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, or by means of fire or any heated substance, or by means of any poison or any corrosive substance, or by means of any explosive substance or by means of any substance which it is deleterious to the human body to inhale, to swallow, or to receive into the blood, or by means of any animal, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 324 in Simple Words

Section 324 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone voluntarily causes hurt using dangerous means or instruments, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years, or a fine, or both. Voluntarily causing hurt by dangerous weapons or means 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_324

#### Description of IPC Section 325

According to section 325 of Indian penal code, Whoever, except in the case provided for by section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 325 in Simple Words

Section 325 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone voluntarily causes severe injuries to another person, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years, and may also be fined. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt 7 Years + Fine IPC\_325

#### Description of IPC Section 326

According to section 326 of Indian penal code, Whoever, except in the case provided for by section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt by means of any instrument for shooting, stabbing or cutting, or any instrument which, used as a weapon of offence, is likely to cause death, or by means of fire or any heated substance, or by means of any poison or any corrosive substance, or by means of any explosive substance, or by means of any substance which it is deleterious to the human body to inhale, to swallow, or to receive into the blood, or by means of any animal, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 326 in Simple Words

Section 326 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone voluntarily causes severe injuries using various dangerous means or instruments, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_326

#### Description of IPC Section 326A

According to section 326A of Indian penal code, Whoever causes permanent or partial damage or

deformity to, or bums or maims or disfigures or disables, any part or parts of the body of a person or causes grievous hurt by throwing acid on or by administering acid to that person, or by using any other means with the intention of causing or with the knowledge that he is likely to cause such injury or hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and with fine;

Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses of the treatment of the victim;

Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.

#### IPC 326A in Simple Words

Section 326A of the Indian Penal Code punishes those who cause severe harm, such as permanent damage, deformity, or grievous hurt to someone by throwing acid or using any other means, with imprisonment of 10 years to life and a fine. The fine is intended to cover the victim's medical expenses. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by use of acid, etc. 10 years to Life + Fine paid to the victim IPC\_326A  
Description of IPC Section 326B

According to section 326B of Indian penal code, Whoever throws or attempts to throw acid on any person or attempts to administer acid to any person, or attempts to use any other means, with the intention of causing permanent or partial damage or deformity or bums or maiming or disfigurement or disability or grievous hurt to that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than five years but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### Explanations

For the purposes of section 326A and this section, "acid" includes any substance which has acidic or corrosive character or burning nature, that is capable of causing bodily injury leading to scars or disfigurement or temporary or permanent disability.

For the purposes of section 326A and this section, permanent or partial damage or deformity shall not be required to be irreversible.

#### IPC 326B in Simple Words

Section 326B of the Indian Penal Code punishes those who throw or attempt to throw acid on someone with the intent to cause severe harm, such as permanent damage, disfigurement, or grievous hurt, with imprisonment of 5 to 7 years and a fine. The definition of "acid" includes any substance that can cause bodily injury leading to scars or disability. Voluntarily throwing or attempting to throw acid 5 to 7 years + Fine IPC\_326B

#### Description of IPC Section 327

According to section 327 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes hurt, for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer, or from any person interested in the sufferer, any property or valuable security, or of constraining the sufferer or any person interested in such sufferer to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 327 in Simple Words

Section 327 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone voluntarily causes hurt to another person with the purpose of extorting property, valuables, or compelling them to do something illegal or facilitate the commission of an offence, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence 10 Years + Fine IPC\_327

#### Description of IPC Section 328

According to section 328 of Indian penal code, Whoever administers to or causes to be taken by any

person any poison or any stupefying, intoxicating or unwholesome drug, or other thing with intent to cause hurt to such person, or with intent to commit or to facilitate the commission of an offence or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 328 in Simple Words

Section 328 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone administers poison or any harmful substance to another person with the intent to cause harm, facilitate an offense, or knowing it may cause harm, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Administering stupefying drug with intent to cause hurt, etc. 10 Years + Fine IPC\_328

#### Description of IPC Section 329

According to section 329 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer or from any person interested in the sufferer any property or valuable security, or of constraining the sufferer or any person interested in such sufferer to do anything that is illegal or which may facilitate the commission of an offence, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 329 in Simple Words

Section 329 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone voluntarily causes severe injuries to another person with the purpose of extorting property, valuables, or compelling them to do something illegal or facilitate the commission of an offense, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_329

#### Description of IPC Section 330

According to section 330 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes hurt, for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer or from any person interested in the sufferer, any confession or any information which may lead to the detection of an offence or misconduct, or for the purpose of constraining the sufferer or any person interested in the sufferer to restore or to cause the restoration of any property or valuable security or to satisfy any claim or demand, or to give information which may lead to the restoration of any property or valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 330 in Simple Words

Section 330 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone voluntarily causes hurt to another person with the purpose of extorting a confession, information, property, or valuables, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and may also be fined. Voluntarily causing hurt to extort confession or information of property, etc. 7 Years + Fine IPC\_330

#### Description of IPC Section 331

According to section 331 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt for the purpose of extorting from the sufferer or from any person interested in the sufferer any confession or any information which may lead to the detection of an offence or misconduct, or for the purpose of constraining the sufferer or any person interested in the sufferer to restore or to cause the restoration of any property or valuable security, or to satisfy any claim or demand or to give information which may lead to the restoration of any property or valuable security shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 331 in Simple Words

Section 331 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone voluntarily causes severe injuries to another person with the purpose of extorting a confession, information, property, or valuables, they can be

punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and may also be fined. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information or to compel restoration of property, etc. 10 Years + Fine IPC\_331

#### Description of IPC Section 332

According to section 332 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes hurt to any person being a public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person or any other public servant from discharging his duty as such public servant, or in consequence of anything done or attempted to be done by that person in the lawful discharge of his duty as such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 332 in Simple Words

Section 332 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone voluntarily causes hurt to a public servant while they are performing their duty, or with the intent to prevent or deter them or any other public servant from performing their duty, or as a consequence of their lawful actions as a public servant, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years, or a fine, or both. Voluntarily causing hurt to deter public servant from his duty 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_332

#### Description of IPC Section 333

According to section 333 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt to any person being a public servant in the discharge of his duty as such public servant, or with intent to prevent or deter that person or any other public servant from discharging his duty as such public servant, or in consequence of anything done or attempted to be done by that person in the lawful discharge of his duty as such public servant, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 333 in Simple Words

Section 333 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally causes severe injuries to a public servant while they are performing their duty, or with the intent to prevent them or any other public servant from performing their duty, or as a consequence of their lawful actions as a public servant, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and may also be fined. Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty 10 Years + Fine IPC\_333

#### Description of IPC Section 334

According to section 334 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes hurt on grave and sudden provocation, if he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause hurt to any person other than the person who gave the provocation, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 334 in Simple Words

Section 334 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone voluntarily causes hurt in response to serious and sudden provocation, without intending or knowing it might harm anyone other than the person who provoked them, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to one month, or a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both. Voluntarily causing hurt on grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt any other than the person who gave the provocation 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_334

#### Description of IPC Section 335

According to section 335 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation, if he neither intends nor knows himself to be likely to cause grievous hurt to any person other than the person who gave the provocation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to four years, or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 335 in Simple Words

Section 335 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone voluntarily causes severe injuries in

response to serious and sudden provocation, without intending or knowing it might harm anyone other than the person who provoked them, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to four years, or a fine of up to two thousand rupees, or both. Causing grievous hurt on Grave and sudden provocation, not intending to hurt and other than the person who gave the provocation 4 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_335  
Description of IPC Section 336

According to section 336 of Indian penal code, Whoever does any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life or the personal safety others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months or with fine which may extend to two hundred and fifty rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 336 in Simple Words

Section 336 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone acts rashly or negligently, endangering human life or the personal safety of others, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three months, or a fine of up to two hundred and fifty rupees, or both. Doing any act which endangers human life or the personal safety of others 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_336

#### Description of IPC Section 337

According to section 337 of Indian penal code, Whoever causes hurt to any person by doing any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 337 in Simple Words

Section 337 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone causes hurt to another person by acting rashly or negligently, endangering human life or others' safety, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to six months, or a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both. Causing hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc. 6 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_337

#### Description of IPC Section 338

According to section 338 of Indian penal code, Whoever causes grievous hurt to any person by doing any act so rashly or negligently as to endanger human life, or the personal safety of others, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 338 in Simple Words

Section 338 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone causes serious injuries to another person by acting recklessly or negligently, endangering human life or others' safety, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, or a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human life, etc. 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_338

#### Description of IPC Section 339

According to section 339 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily obstructs any person so as to prevent that person from proceeding in any direction in which that person has a right to proceed, is said wrongfully to restrain that person.

#### IPC 339 in Simple Words

Section 339 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone willingly blocks another person's path, preventing them from moving in a direction they have the right to go, it is considered 'wrongful restraint'. nan nan IPC\_339

#### Description of IPC Section 340

According to section 340 of Indian penal code, Whoever wrongfully restrains any person in such a manner as to prevent that person from proceeding beyond certain circumscribing limits, is said "wrongfully to confine" that person.



### IPC 340 in Simple Words

Section 340 of the Indian Penal Code defines that if someone wrongfully restrains a person in a way that prevents them from moving beyond certain limits, it is considered 'wrongful confinement'. nan nan  
IPC\_340

#### Description of IPC Section 341

According to section 341 of Indian penal code, Whoever wrongfully restrains any person shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

### IPC 341 in Simple Words

Section 341 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who wrongfully restrains a person can be punished with simple imprisonment for up to one month, or a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both. Wrongfully restraining any person Simple Imprisonment for 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_341

#### Description of IPC Section 342

According to section 342 of Indian penal code, Whoever wrongfully confines any person shall be punished with simple imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### IPC 342 in Simple Words

Section 342 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who wrongfully confines a person can be punished with simple imprisonment for up to one year, or a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Wrongfully confining any person 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_342

#### Description of IPC Section 343

According to section 343 of Indian penal code, Whoever wrongfully confines any person for three days or more, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 343 in Simple Words

Section 343 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who wrongfully confines a person for three days or more can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, or a fine, or both. Wrongfully confining for 3 or more days 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_343

#### Description of IPC Section 344

According to section 344 of Indian penal code, Whoever wrongfully confines any person for ten days, or more, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 344 in Simple Words

Section 344 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who wrongfully confines a person for ten days or more can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years and may also be fined. Wrongfully confining for 10 or more days 3 Years + Fine IPC\_344

#### Description of IPC Section 345

According to section 345 of Indian penal code, Whoever keeps any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ for the liberation of that person has been duly issued, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years in addition to any term of imprisonment to which he may be liable under any other section of this Chapter.

### IPC 345 in Simple Words

Section 345 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone wrongfully keeps a person in confinement, knowing that a writ for their release has been issued, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to

two years, in addition to any other punishment they may receive under different sections of this Chapter. Keeping any person in wrongful confinement, knowing that a writ has been issued for his liberation 2 Years in addition to imprisonment under any other section IPC\_345

#### Description of IPC Section 346

According to section 346 of Indian penal code, Whoever wrongfully confines any person in such manner as to indicate an intention that the confinement of such person may not be known to any person interested in the person so confined, or to any public servant, or that the place of such confinement may not be known to or discovered by any such person or public servant as hereinbefore mentioned, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable for such wrongful confinement.

#### IPC 346 in Simple Words

Section 346 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who wrongfully confines a person in a way that indicates an intention to keep the confinement hidden from anyone concerned or from public servants can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, in addition to any other applicable punishment for the wrongful confinement. Wrongful confinement in secret 2 Years in addition to imprisonment under any other section IPC\_346

#### Description of IPC Section 347

According to section 347 of Indian penal code, Whoever wrongfully confines any person for the purpose of extorting from the person confined, or from any person interested in the person confined, any property or valuable security or of constraining the person confined or any person interested in such person to do anything illegal or to give any information which may facilitate the commission of an offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 347 in Simple Words

Section 347 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who unlawfully confines a person with the intent of extorting property, valuable security, or compelling them to do something illegal or provide information for the commission of an offense can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years and may also be fined. Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting property, or constraining to an illegal act, etc. 3 Years + Fine IPC\_347

#### Description of IPC Section 348

According to section 348 of Indian penal code, Whoever wrongfully confines any person for the purpose of extorting from the person confined or any person interested in the person confined any confession or any information which may lead to the detection of an offence or misconduct, or for the purpose of constraining the person confined or any person interested in the person confined to restore or to cause the restoration of any property or valuable security or to satisfy any claim or demand, or to give information which may lead to the restoration of any property or valuable security, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 348 in Simple Words

Section 348 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who unlawfully confines a person with the intention of extracting a confession, information, or property, through coercion or constraint, can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years and may also be fined. Wrongful confinement for the purpose of extorting confession or information, or of compelling restoration of property etc. 3 Years + Fine IPC\_348

#### Description of IPC Section 349

According to section 349 of Indian penal code, A person is said to use force to another if he causes motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion to that other, or if he causes to any substance such motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion as brings that substance into contact with any part of that other's body, or with anything which that other is wearing or carrying, or with anything so situated that

such contact affects that other's sense of feeling;

Provided that the person causing the motion, or change of motion, or cessation of motion, causes that motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion in one of the three ways hereinafter described:

By his own bodily power.

By disposing any substance in such a manner that the motion or change or cessation of motion takes place without any further act on his part, or on the part of any other person.

By inducing any animal to move, to change its motion, or to cease to move.

#### IPC 349 in Simple Words

Section 349 of the Indian Penal Code defines using force as causing motion, change of motion, or cessation of motion to another person or substance in a way that affects their body or senses, through bodily power, placing a substance to cause motion without further action, or influencing an animal's movement. nan nan IPC\_349

#### Description of IPC Section 350

According to section 350 of Indian penal code, Whoever intentionally uses force to any person, without that person's consent, in order to the committing of any offence, or intending by the use of such force to cause, or knowing it to be likely that by the use of such force he will cause injury, fear or annoyance to the person to whom the force is used, is said to use criminal force to that other.

#### IPC 350 in Simple Words

Section 350 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally uses force on another person without their consent to commit an offense or to cause injury, fear, or annoyance to that person, it is considered using criminal force. nan nan IPC\_350

#### Description of IPC Section 351

According to section 351 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes any gesture, or any preparation intending or knowing it to be likely that such gesture or preparation will cause any person present to apprehend that he who makes that gesture or preparation is about to use criminal force to that person, is said to commit an assault.

#### IPC 351 in Simple Words

Section 351 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone makes a gesture or prepares to use criminal force in a way that causes another person to fear an imminent attack, they are considered to have committed an assault. nan nan IPC\_351

#### Description of IPC Section 352

According to section 352 of Indian penal code, Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 352 in Simple Words

Section 352 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone assaults or uses criminal force against another person without any serious and sudden provocation, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three months, or a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both. Assault or use of criminal force otherwise than on grave provocation 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_352

#### Description of IPC Section 353

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

### IPC 353 in Simple Words

Section 353 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone assaults or uses criminal force against a public servant while they are performing their duty, or with the intent to prevent or deter them from doing so, or as a consequence of their lawful actions as a public servant, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, or a fine, or both. Assault or use of criminal force to deter a public servant from discharge of his duty 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_353

### Description of IPC Section 354

According to section 354 of Indian penal code, Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any woman, intending to outrage or knowing it to be likely that he will there by outrage her modesty, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year but which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 354 in Simple Words

Section 354 of the Indian Penal Code states that anyone who assaults or uses criminal force against a woman with the intention of outraging her modesty, or knowing that such an act is likely to outrage her modesty, can be punished with imprisonment ranging from one to five years and may also be fined.

Assault or use of criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty 1 to 5 years + Fine IPC\_354

### Description of IPC Section 354A

According to section 354A of Indian penal code,

A man committing any of the following actsâ€”

physical contact and advances involving unwelcome and explicit sexual overtures; or

a demand or request for sexual favours; or

showing pornography against the will of a woman; or

making sexually coloured remarks, shall be guilty of the offence of sexual harassment.

Any man who commits the offence specified in clause (i) or clause (ii) or clause (iii) of sub-section (1)

shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Any man who commits the offence specified in clause (iv) of sub-section (1) shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 354A in Simple Words

According to section 354A of the Indian Penal Code, any man who engages in unwelcome and explicit sexual behavior, demands sexual favors, shows pornography against a woman's will, or makes sexually colored remarks can be punished with imprisonment or fine. Sexual harassment of the nature of unwelcome physical contact and advances or a demand or request for sexual favours or showing pornography Upto 3 years or Fine or Both IPC\_354A

### Description of IPC Section 354B

According to section 354B of Indian penal code, Any man who assaults or uses criminal force to any woman or abets such act with the intention of disrobing or compelling her to be naked, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than three years but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 354B in Simple Words

According to section 354B of the Indian Penal Code, any man who assaults, uses criminal force, or abets such act on a woman with the intention of disrobing or compelling her to be naked, can be imprisoned for three to seven years and fined. Criminal force to woman with intent to disrobe 3 to 7 years + Fine

IPC\_354B

### Description of IPC Section 354C

According to section 354C of Indian penal code, Any man who watches, or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not

being observed either by the perpetrator or by any other person at the behest of the perpetrator or disseminates such image shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than one year, but which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine, and be punished on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than three years, but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### Explanations

For the purpose of this section, "private act" includes an act of watching carried out in a place which, in the circumstances, would reasonably be expected to provide privacy and where the victim's genitals, posterior or breasts are exposed or covered only in underwear; or the victim is using a lavatory; or the victim is doing a sexual act that is not of a kind ordinarily done in public.

Where the victim consents to the capture of the images or any act, but not to their dissemination to third persons and where such image or act is disseminated, such dissemination shall be considered an offence under this section.

#### IPC 354C in Simple Words

According to section 354C of the Indian Penal Code, any man who watches, captures images of a woman's private act, or disseminates such images without her consent, can be imprisoned for one to three years on first conviction and three to seven years on subsequent convictions, along with a fine.

"Private act" includes acts in a place with reasonable privacy and involving exposure of genitals, posterior, or breasts, or acts not done ordinarily in public. nan nan IPC\_354C

#### Description of IPC Section 354D

According to section 354D of Indian penal code, (1) Any man who— follows a woman and contacts, or attempts to contact such woman to foster personal interaction repeatedly despite a clear indication of disinterest by such woman; or monitors the use by a woman of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication, commits the offence of stalking;

Provided that such conduct shall not amount to stalking if the man who pursued it proves that— it was pursued for the purpose of preventing or detecting crime and the man accused of stalking had been entrusted with the responsibility of prevention and detection of crime by the State; or it was pursued under any law or to comply with any condition or requirement imposed by any person under any law; or in the particular circumstances such conduct was reasonable and justified.

(2) Whoever commits the offence of stalking shall be punished on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and be punished on a second or subsequent conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 354D in Simple Words

According to section 354D of the Indian Penal Code, any man who repeatedly follows, contacts, or monitors a woman's electronic communications despite her clear disinterest commits the offence of stalking and can be imprisoned for up to three years on first conviction and up to five years on subsequent convictions, along with a fine. However, certain justifiable circumstances may not be considered stalking.

Stalking Upto 3 years + Fine for first conviction IPC\_354D

#### Description of IPC Section 355

According to section 355 of Indian penal code, Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, intending thereby to dishonour that person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 355 in Simple Words

Section 355 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone intentionally assaults or uses criminal force against another person to dishonor them, except in cases of serious and sudden provocation from that person, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, or a fine, or both. Assault or criminal force with intent to dishonour a person, otherwise than on grave and sudden provocation 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_355

#### Description of IPC Section 356

According to section 356 of Indian penal code, Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, in attempting to commit theft on any property which that person is then wearing or carrying shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 356 in Simple Words

Section 356 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone assaults or uses criminal force against another person while attempting to steal something that person is wearing or carrying, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, or a fine, or both. Assault or criminal force in attempt to commit theft of property worn or carried by a person 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_356

#### Description of IPC Section 357

According to section 357 of Indian penal code, Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person, in attempting wrongfully to confine that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

### IPC 357 in Simple Words

Section 357 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone assaults or uses criminal force against another person while trying to wrongfully confine them, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to one year, or a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. Assault or use of criminal Force in attempt wrongfully to confine a person 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_357

#### Description of IPC Section 358

According to section 358 of Indian penal code, Whoever assaults or uses criminal force to any person on grave and sudden provocation given by that person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

### IPC 358 in Simple Words

Section 358 of the Indian Penal Code states that if someone assaults or uses criminal force against another person due to a serious and sudden provocation, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to one month or a fine of up to two hundred rupees, or both. Assault or use of criminal force on grave and sudden provocation Simple Imprisonment for 1 Month or Fine or Both IPC\_358

#### Description of IPC Section 359

According to section 359 of Indian penal code, Kidnapping is of two kinds: kidnapping from India, and kidnapping from lawful guardianship.

### IPC 359 in Simple Words

Section 359 of the Indian Penal Code defines two types of kidnapping: kidnapping from India and kidnapping from lawful guardianship. nan nan IPC\_359

#### Description of IPC Section 360

According to section 360 of Indian penal code, Whoever conveys any person beyond the limits of India without the consent of that person, or of some person legally authorized to consent on behalf of that person, is said to kidnap that person from India.

### IPC 360 in Simple Words

Section 360 of the Indian Penal Code says that taking a person outside India without their consent or the consent of someone authorized to consent on their behalf is considered kidnapping from India. nan nan IPC\_360

#### Description of IPC Section 361

According to section 361 of Indian penal code, Whoever takes or entices any minor under sixteen years of age if a male, or under eighteen years of age if a female, or any person of unsound mind, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, without the consent of such guardian, is said to kidnap such minor or person from lawful guardianship.

### IPC 361 in Simple Words

Section 361 of the Indian Penal Code states that taking a minor or a person of unsound mind away from their lawful guardian without their consent is considered kidnapping. nan nan IPC\_361

#### Description of IPC Section 362

According to section 362 of Indian penal code, Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces any person to go from any place, is said to abduct that person.

### IPC 362 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, if someone uses force or deceitful means to make a person leave a place, it is considered abduction. nan nan IPC\_362

#### Description of IPC Section 363

According to section 363 of Indian penal code, Whoever kidnaps any person from India or from lawful guardianship, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 363 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who kidnaps a person from India or from lawful guardianship can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and fined. Kidnapping 7 Years + Fine IPC\_363

#### Description of IPC Section 363A

According to section 363A of Indian penal code,

Whoever kidnaps any minor or, not being the lawful guardian of a minor, obtains the custody of the minor, in order that such minor may be employed or used for the purposes of begging shall be punishable with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Whoever maims any minor in order that such minor may be employed or used for the purposes of begging shall be punishable with imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

Where any person, not being the lawful guardian of a minor, employs or uses such minor for the purposes of begging, it shall be presumed, unless the contrary is proved, that he kidnapped or otherwise obtained the custody of that minor in order that the minor might be employed or used for the purposes of begging.

In this section

“begging” means:

soliciting or receiving alms in a public place, whether under the pretence of singing, dancing, fortunetelling, performing tricks or selling articles or otherwise;

entering on any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;

exposing or exhibiting, with the object of obtaining or extorting alms, any sore, wound, injury, deformity or disease, whether of himself or of any other person or of an animal;

using a minor as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms;

“minor” means:

in the case of a male, a person under sixteen years of age; and

in the case of a female, a person under eighteen years of age.

### IPC 363A in Simple Words

According to section 363A of the Indian Penal Code, anyone who kidnaps a minor or obtains custody of a minor (not being the lawful guardian) to use the minor for begging purposes can be imprisoned for up to ten years and fined. If someone maims a minor for the same purpose, they can face life imprisonment and a fine. If a person uses a minor for begging, it is presumed that they obtained custody of the minor for begging purposes, unless proven otherwise. Kidnapping or obtaining the custody of a minor in order that such minor may be employed or used for purposes of begging 10 Years + Fine. IPC\_363A

### Description of IPC Section 364

According to section 364 of Indian penal code, Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be murdered or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being murdered, shall be punished with imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 364 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who kidnaps or abducts a person with the intention of either murdering them or putting them in danger of being murdered can be punished with life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment for up to ten years, along with a fine. Kidnapping or abducting in order to murder

Imprisonment for Life or Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 Years + Fine IPC\_364

### Description of IPC Section 364A

According to section 364A of Indian penal code, Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person or keeps a person in detention after such kidnapping or abduction, and threatens to cause death or hurt to such person, or by his conduct gives rise to a reasonable apprehension that such person may be put to death or hurt, or causes hurt or death to such person in order to compel the Government or any foreign State or international inter-governmental organisation or any other person to do or abstain from doing any act or to pay a ransom, shall be punishable with death or imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 364A in Simple Words

According to section 364A of the Indian Penal Code, whoever kidnaps or abducts a person, threatens to cause harm, or causes harm to the person to compel the Government, foreign State, or others to do something or pay a ransom, can be punished with death or life imprisonment and fined. Kidnapping for ransom, etc. Death or Life + Fine IPC\_364A

### Description of IPC Section 365

According to section 365 of Indian penal code, Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person with intent to cause that person to be secretly and wrongfully confined, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 365 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who kidnaps or abducts a person with the intention of secretly and wrongfully confining them can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and fined. Kidnapping or abducting with intent secretly and wrongfully to confine a person 7 Years + Fine IPC\_365

### Description of IPC Section 366

According to section 366 of Indian penal code, Whoever kidnaps or abducts any woman with intent that she may be compelled, or knowing it to be likely that she will be compelled, to marry any person against her will, or in order that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, or knowing it to be likely that she will be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine;

and whoever, by means of criminal intimidation as defined in this Code or of abuse of authority or any other method of compulsion, induces any woman to go from any place with intent that she may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall also be punishable as aforesaid.



### IPC 366 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who kidnaps or abducts a woman with the intention of forcing her into marriage against her will or into illicit intercourse, or anyone who induces a woman through criminal intimidation or abuse of authority to go to a place where she may be forced or seduced into illicit intercourse, can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and fined. Kidnapping or abducting a woman to compel her marriage or to cause her defilement etc. 10 Years + Fine IPC\_366

#### Description of IPC Section 366A

According to section 366A of Indian penal code, Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any minor girl under the age of eighteen years to go from any place or to do any act with intent that such girl may be, or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 366A in Simple Words

According to section 366A of the Indian Penal Code, anyone who induces a minor girl under 18 years to go somewhere or do something with the intent or knowledge that she may be forced into illicit intercourse with another person can be punished with up to ten years of imprisonment and a fine. Procurement of minor girl 10 Years + Fine IPC\_366A

#### Description of IPC Section 366B

According to section 366B of Indian penal code, Whoever imports into India from any country outside India or from the State of Jammu and Kashmir any girl under the age of twenty-one years with intent that she may be, or knowing it to be likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person, shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 366B in Simple Words

According to section 366B of the Indian Penal Code, anyone who brings a girl under 21 years of age into India or from the State of Jammu and Kashmir from any foreign country with the intent or knowledge that she may be forced into illicit intercourse with another person can be punished with up to ten years of imprisonment and a fine. Importation of girl from foreign country 10 Years + Fine IPC\_366B

#### Description of IPC Section 367

According to section 367 of Indian penal code, Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person in order that such person may be subjected, or may be so disposed of as to be put in danger of being subjected to grievous hurt, or slavery, or to the unnatural lust of any person, or knowing it to be likely that such person will be so subjected or disposed of, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 367 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who kidnaps or abducts a person with the intention of subjecting them to grievous hurt, slavery, or unnatural lust, or if they know it's likely to happen, can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and fined. Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc. 10 Years + Fine IPC\_367

#### Description of IPC Section 368

According to section 368 of Indian penal code, Whoever, knowing that any person has been kidnapped or has been abducted, wrongfully conceals or confines such person, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had kidnapped or abducted such person with the same intention or knowledge, or for the same purpose as that with or for which he conceals or detains such person in confinement.

### IPC 368 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who hides or keeps a kidnapped or abducted person against their will shall be punished as if they were the one who kidnapped or abducted the person with the same intent or

knowledge. Concealing or keeping in confinement a kidnapped person As for Kidnapping or Abduction  
IPC\_368

#### Description of IPC Section 369

According to section 369 of Indian penal code, Whoever kidnaps or abducts any child under the age of ten years with the intention of taking dishonestly any movable property from the person of such child, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 369 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who kidnaps a child under ten years of age with the intention of dishonestly taking their property can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and fined.

Kidnapping or abducting a child with intent to take property from the person of such child 7 Years + Fine  
IPC\_369

#### Description of IPC Section 370

According to section 370 of Indian penal code, Whoever, for the purpose of exploitation, (a) recruits, (b) transports, (c) harbours, (d) transfers, or (e) receives, a person or persons, by—

using threats, or

using force, or any other form of coercion, or

by abduction, or

by practising fraud, or deception, or

by abuse of power, or

by inducement, including the giving or receiving of payments or benefits, in order to achieve the consent of any person having control over the person recruited, transported, harboured, transferred or received, commits the offence of trafficking.

Whoever commits the offence of trafficking shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than seven years, but which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Where the offence involves the trafficking of more than one person, it shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

Where the offence involves the trafficking of a minor, it shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

Where the offence involves the trafficking of more than one minor, it shall be punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than fourteen years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

If a person is convicted of the offence of trafficking of minor on more than one occasion, then such person shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and shall also be liable to fine.

When a public servant or a police officer is involved in the trafficking of any person then, such public servant or police officer shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 370 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who recruits, transports, harbors, transfers, or receives a person through threats, force, coercion, abduction, fraud, inducement, or abuse of power for exploitation commits the offense of trafficking and can be punished with imprisonment ranging from 7 years to life, along with a fine. Public servants or police officers involved in trafficking can face life imprisonment, and the punishment is more severe if minors are involved. Trafficking of person 7 to 10 years + Fine IPC\_370

#### Description of IPC Section 370A

According to section 370A of Indian penal code,

Whoever, knowingly or having reason to believe that a minor has been trafficked, engages such minor for sexual exploitation in any manner, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than five years, but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Whoever, knowingly by or having reason to believe that a person has been trafficked, engages such person for sexual exploitation in any manner, shall be punished With rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three years, but which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 370A in Simple Words

According to section 370A of the Indian Penal Code, engaging in sexual exploitation of a trafficked minor is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for 5-7 years, and engaging in sexual exploitation of a trafficked person (adult) is punishable with rigorous imprisonment for 3-5 years. Exploitation of a trafficked child 5 to 7 years + Fine IPC\_370A

#### Description of IPC Section 371

According to section 371 of Indian penal code, Whoever habitually imports, exports, removes, buys, sells traffics or deals in slaves, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 371 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who regularly engages in importing, exporting, buying, selling, trafficking, or dealing in slaves can be punished with either life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, and fined. Habitual dealing in slaves Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_371

#### Description of IPC Section 372

According to section 372 of Indian penal code, Whoever sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will at any age be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 372 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who sells, rents out, or transfers a person under 18 years of age with the intention of using them for prostitution, illicit intercourse, or any unlawful and immoral purpose, can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and fined. Selling or letting to hire a minor for purposes of prostitution, etc. 10 Years + Fine IPC\_372

#### Description of IPC Section 373

According to section 373 of Indian penal code, Whoever buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of any person under the age of eighteen years with intent that such person shall at any age be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful and immoral purpose, or knowing it to be likely that such person will at any age be employed or used for any such purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 373 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who acquires a person under 18 years of age with the intention of using them for prostitution, illicit intercourse, or any unlawful and immoral purpose, can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and fined. Buying or obtaining possession of a minor for the same purposes 10 Years + Fine IPC\_373

#### Description of IPC Section 374

According to section 374 of Indian penal code, Whoever unlawfully compels any person to labour against the will of that person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

## IPC 374 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who forces a person to work against their will can be punished with imprisonment for up to one year, a fine, or both. Unlawful compulsory labour 1 Year or Fine or Both

### IPC\_374

#### Description of IPC Section 375

According to section 375 of Indian penal code,

A man is said to commit "rape" if he—

penetrates his penis, to any extent, into the vagina, mouth, urethra or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or

inserts, to any extent, any object or a part of the body, not being the penis, into the vagina, the urethra or anus of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or

manipulates any part of the body of a woman so as to cause penetration into the vagina, urethra, anus or any part of body of such woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person; or

applies his mouth to the vagina, anus, urethra of a woman or makes her to do so with him or any other person, under the circumstances falling under any of the following seven descriptions:

Against her will.

Without her consent.

With her consent, when her consent has been obtained by putting her or any person in whom she is interested, in fear of death or of hurt.

With her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes herself to be lawfully married.

With her consent when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by him personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome Substance, she is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that to which she gives consent.

With or without her consent, when she is under eighteen years of age.

When she is unable to communicate consent.

#### Explanations

For the purposes of this section, "vagina" shall also include labia majora.

Consent means an unequivocal voluntary agreement when the woman by words, gestures or any form of verbal or non-verbal communication, communicates willingness to participate in the specific sexual act;

Provided that a woman who does not physically resist to the act of penetration shall not by the reason only of that fact, be regarded as consenting to the sexual activity.

#### Exceptions

A medical procedure or intervention shall not constitute rape.

Sexual intercourse or sexual acts by a man with his own wife, the wife not being under fifteen years of age, is not rape.

## IPC 375 in Simple Words

According to section 375 of the Indian Penal Code, "rape" is committed when a man engages in non-consensual sexual activities with a woman, which includes penetration or insertion of objects, manipulation of body parts, or using mouth against her will, without consent, or in cases where the woman is unable to communicate consent or is under eighteen years of age. There are also certain exceptions like medical procedures and consensual sexual acts within marriage when the wife is not under fifteen years of age. nan nan IPC\_375

#### Description of IPC Section 376

According to section 376 of Indian penal code, Whoever, commits an offence punishable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 376 and in the course of such commission inflicts an injury which causes the death of the woman or causes the woman to be in a persistent vegetative state, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death.

## IPC 376 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, if someone commits a crime under section 376 and causes the death of the woman or leaves her in a permanent vegetative state, they can be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a minimum of twenty years, life imprisonment, or the death penalty. Rape Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 years to Imprisonment for Life + Fine IPC\_376

#### Description of IPC Section 376A

According to section 376A of Indian penal code, Whoever, commits an offence punishable under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) of section 376 and in the course of such commission inflicts an injury which causes the death of the woman or causes the woman to be in a persistent vegetative state, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death.

#### IPC 376A in Simple Words

According to section 376A of the Indian Penal Code, if a person commits an offence punishable under section 376(1) or section 376(2) and causes the death of the woman or leaves her in a persistent vegetative state, they can be punished with imprisonment for a term of at least twenty years, up to life imprisonment, or even the death penalty. Person committing an offence of rape and inflicting injury which causes death or causes the woman to be in a persistent vegetative state Rigorous Imprisonment for 20 years to Imprisonment for Natural-Life or Death IPC\_376A

#### Description of IPC Section 376AB

According to section 376AB of Indian penal code, "Whoever, commits rape on a woman under twelve years of age shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine or with death:1 Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim: Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim." nan nan IPC\_376AB

#### Description of IPC Section 376B

According to section 376B of Indian penal code, Whoever has sexual intercourse with his own wife, who is living separately, whether under a decree of separation or otherwise, without her consent, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than two years but which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### Explanations

In this section, "sexual intercourse" shall mean any of the acts mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) of section 375.

#### IPC 376B in Simple Words

According to section 376B of the Indian Penal Code, if a man has sexual intercourse with his own wife who is living separately, without her consent, he can be punished with imprisonment for a term of two to seven years and may also be liable to pay a fine. Sexual intercourse by husband upon his wife during separation 2 to 7 years + Fine IPC\_376B

#### Description of IPC Section 376C

According to section 376C of Indian penal code, Whoever, being—  
in a position of authority or in a fiduciary relationship; or  
a public servant; or  
superintendent or manager of a jail, remand home or other place of custody established by or under any law for the time being in force, or a women's or children's institution; or  
on the management of a hospital or being on the staff of a hospital, abuses such position or fiduciary relationship to induce or seduce any woman either in his custody or under his charge or present in the premises to have sexual intercourse with him, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 5 years, but which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

## Explanations

In this section, "sexual intercourse" shall mean any of the acts mentioned in clauses (a) to (d) of section 375.

For the purposes of this section, Explanation 1 to section 375 shall also be applicable.

"Superintendent", in relation to a jail, remand home or other place of custody or a women's or children's institution, includes a person holding any other office in such jail, remand home, place or institution by virtue of which such person can exercise any authority or control over its inmates.

The expressions "hospital" and "women's or children's institution" shall respectively have the same meaning as in Explanation to sub-section (2) of section 376.

## IPC 376C in Simple Words

According to section 376C of the Indian Penal Code, anyone in a position of authority or trust, such as a public servant, hospital staff, or jail manager, who abuses their position to induce a woman in their custody or charge to have sexual intercourse with them, can be punished with imprisonment of five to ten years and may also be liable to pay a fine. Sexual intercourse by a person in authority Rigorous Imprisonment for 5 to 10 years + Fine IPC\_376C

### Description of IPC Section 376D

According to section 376D of Indian penal code, Where a woman is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape and shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine;

Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim;

Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim.

## IPC 376D in Simple Words

According to section 376D of the Indian Penal Code, if a woman is raped by a group of people acting together, each person involved will be considered as having committed the offense of rape and can be punished with rigorous imprisonment for at least twenty years, up to imprisonment for life, along with a fine, which will be used for the victim's medical expenses and rehabilitation. Gang rape Rigorous Imprisonment for 20 years to Imprisonment for Natural-Life + Fine paid to the victim IPC\_376D

### Description of IPC Section 376DA

According to section 376DA of Indian penal code, "Where a woman under sixteen years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine:1

Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim: Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim." nan nan IPC\_376DA

### Description of IPC Section 376DB

According to section 376DB of Indian penal code, "Where a woman under twelve years of age is raped by one or more persons constituting a group or acting in furtherance of a common intention, each of those persons shall be deemed to have committed the offence of rape and shall be punished with imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, and with fine, or with death:1 Provided that such fine shall be just and reasonable to meet the medical expenses and rehabilitation of the victim: Provided further that any fine imposed under this section shall be paid to the victim." nan nan IPC\_376DB

### Description of IPC Section 376E

According to section 376E of Indian penal code, Whoever has been previously convicted of an offence punishable under section 376 or section 376A or section 376D and is subsequently convicted of an offence punishable under any of the said sections shall be punished with imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death.

#### IPC 376E in Simple Words

According to section 376E of the Indian Penal Code, a person previously convicted of certain sexual offenses (section 376, 376A, or 376D) and later convicted of another offense under these sections can be punished with either life imprisonment (imprisonment for the rest of their life) or death penalty. Repeat offenders Imprisonment for Natural-Life or Death IPC\_376E

#### Description of IPC Section 377

According to section 377 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 377 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, engaging in unnatural sexual intercourse with a man, woman, or animal, voluntarily, can result in imprisonment for life or a term of up to ten years, along with a fine. Unnatural offences Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_377

#### Description of IPC Section 378

According to section 378 of Indian penal code, Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.

#### IPC 378 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, moving someone's movable property with the intention of dishonestly taking it without their consent constitutes theft. nan nan IPC\_378

#### Description of IPC Section 379

According to section 379 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits theft shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 379 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, anyone who commits theft can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years, a fine, or both. Theft 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_379

#### Description of IPC Section 380

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

#### IPC 380 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, if someone steals from a building, tent, or vessel used as a home or for keeping the property, they can be imprisoned for up to seven years and fined. Theft in a building, tent or vessel 7 Years + Fine IPC\_380

#### Description of IPC Section 381

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

### IPC 381 in Simple Words

According to section 381 of the Indian Penal Code, if a clerk or servant steals any property that belongs to their employer, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and may also be fined.

Theft by clerk or servant of property in possession of master or employer 7 Years + Fine IPC\_381

### Description of IPC Section 382

According to section 382 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits theft, having made preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt, or of restraint, to any person, in order to the committing of such theft, or in order to the effecting of his escape after the committing of such theft or in order to the retaining of property taken by such theft, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 382 in Simple Words

According to section 382 of the Indian Penal Code, if a person commits theft and prepares to cause harm or fear to someone to facilitate the theft or escape afterward, they shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Theft, after preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft, or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 Years + Fine IPC\_382

### Description of IPC Section 383

According to section 383 of Indian penal code, Whoever intentionally puts any person in fear of any injury to that person, or to any other, and thereby dishonestly induces the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property, or valuable security or anything signed or sealed which may be converted into a valuable security, commits "extortion".

### IPC 383 in Simple Words

According to section 383 of the Indian Penal Code, whoever intentionally puts someone in fear of injury and thereby dishonestly forces them to give up property or valuable items commits "extortion." nan nan IPC\_383

### Description of IPC Section 384

According to section 384 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits extortion shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 384 in Simple Words

According to section 384 of the Indian Penal Code, whoever commits extortion can be punished with imprisonment up to three years, or fined, or both. Extortion 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_384

### Description of IPC Section 385

According to section 385 of Indian penal code, Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts any person in fear, or attempts to put any person in fear, of any injury, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 385 in Simple Words

According to section 385 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone tries to put a person in fear of any injury in order to commit extortion, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both.

Putting or attempting to put in fear of injury, in order to commit extortion 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_385

### Description of IPC Section 386

According to section 386 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear of death or of grievous hurt to that person or to any other, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.



### IPC 386 in Simple Words

According to section 386 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear of death or of grievous hurt to that person or to any other, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine. extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt 10 Years + Fine IPC\_386

### Description of IPC Section 387

According to section 387 of Indian penal code, Whoever in order to the committing of extortion, puts or attempts to put any person in fear of death or of grievous hurt to that person or to any other, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 387 in Simple Words

According to section 387 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone attempts to extort from another person by putting them in fear of death or grievous hurt, they can be punished with imprisonment up to seven years and may also be fined. Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion 7 Years + Fine IPC\_387

### Description of IPC Section 388

According to section 388 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits extortion by putting any person in fear of an accusation against that person or any other, of having committed or attempted to commit any offence punishable with death, or with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, or of having attempted to induce any other person to commit such offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine;

and, if the offence be one punishable under section 377 of this Code, may be punished with imprisonment for life.

### IPC 388 in Simple Words

According to section 388 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone commits extortion by putting another person in fear of false accusations related to serious crimes, they can be punished with imprisonment up to ten years, and if the offense is under section 377, they may be punished with life imprisonment. Extortion by threat of accusation of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 Years. 10 Years + Fine. IPC\_388

### Description of IPC Section 389

According to section 389 of Indian penal code, Whoever, in order to the committing of extortion, puts or attempts to put any person in fear of an accusation, against that person or any other, of having committed, or attempted to commit, an offence punishable with death or with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine;

and, if the offence be punishable under section 377 of this Code, may be punished with imprisonment for life.

### IPC 389 in Simple Words

According to section 389 of the Indian Penal Code, if someone attempts to extort by putting a person in fear of false accusations related to serious crimes, they can be punished with imprisonment up to ten years, and if the offense is under section 377, they may be punished with life imprisonment. Putting a person in fear of accusation of an offence punishable with death, imprisonment for life, or imprisonment for 10 Years in order to commit extortion. 10 Years + Fine IPC\_389

### Description of IPC Section 390

According to section 390 of Indian penal code, In all robbery there is either theft or extortion.

When theft is robbery — Theft is “robbery” if, in order to the committing of the theft, or in committing the theft, or in carrying away or attempting to carry away property obtained by the theft, the offender, for that

end, voluntarily causes or attempts to cause to any person death or hurt or wrongful restraint, or fear of instant death or of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint.

When extortion is robbery — Extortion is “robbery” if the offender, at the time of committing the extortion, is in the presence of the person put in fear, and commits the extortion by putting that person in fear of instant death, of instant hurt, or of instant wrongful restraint to that person or to some other person, and, by so putting in fear, induces the person, so put in fear then and there to deliver up the thing extorted.

### IPC 390 in Simple Words

In the Indian Penal Code, robbery is defined as theft or extortion accompanied by causing fear of instant harm or wrongful restraint to a person. nan nan IPC\_390

### Description of IPC Section 391

According to section 391 of Indian penal code, When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery, and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding, is said to commit “dacoity”.

### IPC 391 in Simple Words

If five or more people together commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or if the total number of people involved (including those aiding) is five or more, it is called "dacoity" in the Indian Penal Code. nan nan IPC\_391

### Description of IPC Section 392

According to section 392 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits robbery shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine; and, if the robbery be committed on the highway between sunset and sunrise, the imprisonment may be extended to fourteen years.

### IPC 392 in Simple Words

If someone commits robbery, they may face rigorous imprisonment for up to ten years and a fine; if it happens on a highway between sunset and sunrise, the imprisonment may be extended to fourteen years. Robbery Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 Years + Fine IPC\_392

### Description of IPC Section 393

According to section 393 of Indian penal code, Whoever attempts to commit robbery shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 393 in Simple Words

If someone tries to commit robbery, they may be punished with rigorous imprisonment for up to seven years and may also face a fine. Attempt to commit robbery Rigorous Imprisonment for 7 Years + Fine IPC\_393

### Description of IPC Section 394

According to section 394 of Indian penal code, If any person, in committing or in attempting to commit robbery, voluntarily causes hurt, such person, and any other person jointly concerned in committing or attempting to commit such robbery, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 394 in Simple Words

If anyone, while committing or attempting robbery, intentionally causes hurt, that person and others involved in the act shall be punished with either life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment up to ten years, and may also face a fine. Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing or attempting to commit robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery Imprisonment for Life or Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 Years + Fine IPC\_394

### Description of IPC Section 395

According to section 395 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits dacoity shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 395 in Simple Words

Whoever commits dacoity shall be punished with either life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment up to ten years, and may also face a fine. Dacoity Imprisonment for Life or Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 Years + Fine IPC\_395

### Description of IPC Section 396

According to section 396 of Indian penal code, If any one of five or more persons, who are conjointly committing dacoity, commits murder in so committing dacoity, every one of those persons shall be punished with death, or imprisonment for life, or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 396 in Simple Words

If any one of five or more persons involved in dacoity commits murder during the act, all of them will be punished with death, life imprisonment, or rigorous imprisonment up to ten years, and may also face a fine. Murder in Dacoity Death, Imprisonment for Life, or Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 Years + Fine IPC\_396

### Description of IPC Section 397

According to section 397 of Indian penal code, If, at the time of committing robbery or dacoity, the offender uses any deadly weapon, or causes grievous hurt to any person, so attempts to cause death or grievous hurt to any person, the imprisonment with which such offender shall be punished shall not be less than seven years.

### IPC 397 in Simple Words

If a person commits robbery or dacoity while using a deadly weapon or causing grievous hurt, they will be punished with imprisonment of at least seven years. Robber or Dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt Rigorous Imprisonment for not less than 7 Years IPC\_397

### Description of IPC Section 398

According to section 398 of Indian penal code, If, at the time of attempting to commit robbery or dacoity, the offender is armed with any deadly weapon, the imprisonment with which such offender shall be punished shall not be less than seven years.

### IPC 398 in Simple Words

If a person attempts to commit robbery or dacoity and is armed with a deadly weapon, they will be punished with imprisonment of at least seven years. Attempt to commit robbery or Dacoity when armed with deadly weapons Rigorous Imprisonment for not less than 7 Years IPC\_398

### Description of IPC Section 399

According to section 399 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes any preparation for committing dacoity, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 399 in Simple Words

If someone prepares to commit dacoity, they can be punished with rigorous imprisonment for up to ten years and fined. Making preparation to commit Dacoity Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 Years + Fine IPC\_399

### Description of IPC Section 400

According to section 400 of Indian penal code, Whoever, at any time after the passing of this Act, shall

belong to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 400 in Simple Words

If someone belongs to a gang of people who are associated for the habitual purpose of committing dacoity, they can be punished with imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for up to ten years, and fined. Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing Dacoity  
Imprisonment for Life or Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 Years + Fine IPC\_400

#### Description of IPC Section 401

According to section 401 of Indian penal code, Whoever, at any time after the passing of this Act, shall belong to any wandering or other gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing theft or robbery, and not being a gang of thugs or dacoits, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 401 in Simple Words

If someone belongs to a wandering or other gang associated with the habitual purpose of committing theft or robbery (not being a gang of thugs or dacoits), they can be punished with rigorous imprisonment for up to seven years and fined. Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts Rigorous Imprisonment for 7 Years + Fine IPC\_401

#### Description of IPC Section 402

According to section 402 of Indian penal code, Whoever, at any time after the passing of this Act, shall be one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 402 in Simple Words

If someone is part of a group of five or more people assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity (robbery), they can be punished with rigorous imprisonment for up to seven years and fined. Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing Dacoity Rigorous Imprisonment for 7 Years + Fine IPC\_402

#### Description of IPC Section 403

According to section 403 of Indian penal code, Whoever dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use any movable property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 403 in Simple Words

If someone dishonestly takes or uses someone else's movable property, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, or fined, or both. Dishonest misappropriation of movable property, or converting it to one's own use 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_403

#### Description of IPC Section 404

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

#### IPC 404 in Simple Words

If someone dishonestly takes and uses the property of a deceased person, knowing that it was left behind and not rightfully claimed by anyone else, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years

and may also be fined; if they were employed by the deceased person, the imprisonment can be extended to seven years. Dishonest misappropriation of property, knowing that it was in possession of a deceased person at his death, and that it has not since been in the possession of any person legally entitled to it 3 Years + Fine IPC\_404

#### Description of IPC Section 405

According to section 405 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being in any manner entrusted with property, or with any dominion over property, dishonestly misappropriates or converts to his own use that property, or dishonestly uses or disposes of that property in violation of any direction of law prescribing the mode in which such trust is to be discharged, or of any legal contract, express or implied, which he has made touching the discharge of such trust, or wilfully suffers any other person so to do, commits "criminal breach of trust".

#### IPC 405 in Simple Words

When someone is entrusted with property but dishonestly misuses or converts it for their own benefit, it is considered "criminal breach of trust" according to section 405 of the Indian Penal Code. nan nan

#### IPC\_405

#### Description of IPC Section 406

According to section 406 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits criminal breach of trust shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 406 in Simple Words

Anyone who commits criminal breach of trust can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years, or a fine, or both. Criminal breach of trust 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_406

#### Description of IPC Section 407

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

#### IPC 407 in Simple Words

If a carrier, wharfinger, or warehouse-keeper betrays the trust placed in them and commits criminal breach of trust with the property they were entrusted with, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years, along with a fine. Criminal breach of trust by a carrier, wharfinger, etc. 7 Years + Fine

#### IPC\_407

#### Description of IPC Section 408

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

#### IPC 408 in Simple Words

If a clerk or servant, entrusted with property, betrays that trust and commits criminal breach of trust, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years, along with a fine. Criminal breach of trust by a clerk or servant 7 Years + Fine IPC\_408

#### Description of IPC Section 409

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

### IPC 409 in Simple Words

If a public servant or someone entrusted with property in their profession (like a banker, merchant, attorney, etc.) dishonestly breaches that trust, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, along with a fine. Criminal breach of trust by public servant or by banker, merchant or agent, etc. Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_409

#### Description of IPC Section 410

According to section 410 of Indian penal code, Property, the possession whereof has been transferred by theft, or by extortion, or by robbery, and property which has been criminally misappropriated or in respect of which criminal breach of trust has been committed, is designated as "stolen property", whether the transfer has been made, or the misappropriation or breach of trust has been committed, within or without India. But, if such property subsequently comes into the possession of a person legally entitled to the possession thereof, it then ceases to be stolen property.

### IPC 410 in Simple Words

Property obtained through theft, extortion, robbery, misappropriation, or breach of trust is considered "stolen property," whether the act occurred within or outside India, but it stops being stolen property if a person legally entitled to it possesses it later on. nan nan IPC\_410

#### Description of IPC Section 411

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

### IPC 411 in Simple Words

If someone knowingly keeps or receives stolen property, believing it to be stolen, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years, a fine, or both. Dishonestly receiving stolen property knowing it to be stolen 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_411

#### Description of IPC Section 412

According to section 412 of Indian penal code, Whoever dishonestly receives or retains any stolen property, the possession whereof he knows or has reason to believe to have been transferred by the commission of dacoity, or dishonestly receives from a person, whom he knows or has reason to believe to belong or to have belonged to a gang of dacoits, property which he knows or has reason to believe to have been stolen, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 412 in Simple Words

If someone knowingly receives or keeps stolen property transferred during a dacoity (robbery by a gang) or receives property from a person belonging to a dacoit gang, they can be punished with imprisonment for life or up to ten years, and may also face a fine. Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by Dacoity Imprisonment for Life or Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 Years + Fine IPC\_412

#### Description of IPC Section 413

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

### IPC 413 in Simple Words

If someone regularly receives or trades stolen property knowing that it is stolen, they can be punished with imprisonment for life or up to ten years, and may also face a fine. Habitually dealing in stolen property Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_413

#### Description of IPC Section 414

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

#### IPC 414 in Simple Words

If someone knowingly helps hide or deal with stolen property, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years, or a fine, or both. Assisting in concealment or disposal of stolen property, knowing it to be stolen 3 Years, or Fine, or Both IPC\_414

#### Description of IPC Section 415

According to section 415 of Indian penal code, Whoever, by deceiving any person, fraudulently or dishonestly induces the person so deceived to deliver any property to any person, or to consent that any person shall retain any property, or intentionally induces the person so deceived to do or omit to do anything which he would not do or omit if he were not so deceived, and which act or omission causes or is likely to cause damage or harm to that person in body, mind, reputation or property, is said to "cheat".

#### IPC 415 in Simple Words

"Cheating" refers to deceiving someone and making them deliver property, consent to retain property, or act in a way that causes harm or damage due to fraud or dishonesty. nan nan IPC\_415

#### Description of IPC Section 416

According to section 416 of Indian penal code, A person is said to "cheat by personation" if he cheats by pretending to be some other person, or by knowingly substituting one person for or another, or representing that he or any other person is a person other than he or such other person really is.

#### IPC 416 in Simple Words

"Cheating by personation" means deceiving others by pretending to be someone else, substituting identities, or misrepresenting oneself or another person's identity. nan nan IPC\_416

#### Description of IPC Section 417

According to section 417 of Indian penal code, Whoever cheats shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 417 in Simple Words

If someone cheats, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to one year, a fine, or both. Cheating 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_417

#### Description of IPC Section 418

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

#### IPC 418 in Simple Words

If someone cheats and knows that it will cause harm to someone they were legally obligated to protect in that transaction, they can be punished with imprisonment up to three years, a fine, or both. Cheating a person whose interest the offender was bound, either by law or by legal contract, to protect 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_418

#### Description of IPC Section 419

According to section 419 of Indian penal code, Whoever cheats by personation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 419 in Simple Words

If someone cheats by pretending to be someone else, they can be punished with imprisonment up to three years, a fine, or both. Cheating by personation 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_419

#### Description of IPC Section 420

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

#### IPC 420 in Simple Words

If someone cheats and deceives another person to give property or alter valuable documents, they can be punished with imprisonment up to seven years and fined. Cheating and there by dishonestly inducing delivery of property, or the making, alteration or destruction of a valuable security 7 Years + Fine

#### IPC\_420

#### Description of IPC Section 421

According to section 421 of Indian penal code, Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently removes, conceals or delivers to any person, or transfers or causes to be transferred to any person, without adequate consideration, any property, intending thereby to prevent, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby prevent the distribution of that property according to law among his creditors or the creditors of any other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 421 in Simple Words

If someone dishonestly transfers property to another person without adequate consideration, with the intention to prevent its distribution among creditors, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Fraudulent removal or concealment of property etc., to prevent distribution among creditors 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_421

#### Description of IPC Section 422

According to section 422 of Indian penal code, Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently prevents any debt or demand due to himself or to any other person from being made available according to law for payment of his debts or the debts of such other person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 422 in Simple Words

If someone dishonestly prevents a debt or demand from being available for payment, either for themselves or someone else, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Fraudulently preventing from being made available for his creditors a debt or demand due to the offender 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_422

#### Description of IPC Section 423

According to section 423 of Indian penal code, Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently signs, executes or becomes a party to any deed or instrument which purports to transfer or subject to any charge any property, or any interest therein, and which contains any false statement relating to the consideration for such transfer or charge, or relating to the person or persons for whose use or benefit it is really intended to operate, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 423 in Simple Words

If someone dishonestly signs or participates in a document that transfers or charges property, and that document contains false information about the consideration or the intended beneficiaries, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Fraudulent execution of deed of transfer



containing a false statement of consideration 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_423

#### Description of IPC Section 424

According to section 424 of Indian penal code, Whoever dishonestly or fraudulently conceals or removes any property of himself or any other person, or dishonestly or fraudulently assists in the concealment or removal thereof, or dishonestly releases any demand or claim to which he is entitled, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 424 in Simple Words

If someone dishonestly hides, takes away, or helps in hiding property, or fraudulently gives up a legitimate claim, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Fraudulent removal or concealment of property of himself or any other person or assisting in the doing thereof, or dishonestly releasing any demand or claim to which he is entitled 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_424

#### Description of IPC Section 425

According to section 425 of Indian penal code, Whoever with intent to cause, or knowing that he is likely to cause, wrongful loss or damage to the public or to any person, causes the destruction of any property, or any such change in any property or in the situation thereof as destroys or diminishes its value or utility, or affects it injuriously, commits "mischief".

#### IPC 425 in Simple Words

"Mischief" is committed when someone intentionally causes damage or destruction to property, leading to wrongful loss or harm to the public or individuals. nan nan IPC\_425

#### Description of IPC Section 426

According to section 426 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 426 in Simple Words

If someone commits mischief, they can be punished with imprisonment up to three months, or fined, or both. Mischief 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_426

#### Description of IPC Section 427

According to section 427 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief and thereby causes loss or damage to the amount of fifty rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 427 in Simple Words

If someone causes damage or loss of fifty rupees or more due to mischief, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Mischief, and thereby causing damage to the amount of 50 rupees or upwards 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_427

#### Description of IPC Section 428

According to section 428 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animals or animal of the value of the ten rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 428 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally harms or kills animals worth ten rupees or more, they can be punished with imprisonment up to two years, or fined, or both. Mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless any animal of the value of 10 rupees or upwards 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_428

#### Description of IPC Section 429

According to section 429 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief by killing, poisoning, maiming or rendering useless, any elephant, camel, horse, mule, buffalo, bull, cow or ox, whatever may be the

value thereof, of any other animal of the value of fifty rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment or either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 429 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally harms or kills valuable animals like elephants, camels, horses, or animals worth fifty rupees or more, they can be punished with imprisonment up to five years, or fined, or both. Mischief by killing poisoning maiming or rendering useless any elephant, camel, horse, etc., whatever may be its value or any other animal of the value of 50 rupees or upwards 5 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_429

#### Description of IPC Section 430

According to section 430 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief by doing any act which causes, or which he knows to be likely to cause, a diminution of the supply of water for agricultural purposes, or for food or drink for human beings or for animals which are property, or for cleanliness or for carrying on any manufacture, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 430 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally reduces the supply of water for agricultural purposes, drinking, or other essential needs, they may be punished with imprisonment up to five years, or fined, or both. Mischief by causing diminution of supply of water for agricultural purposes, etc. 5 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_430

#### Description of IPC Section 431

According to section 431 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief by doing any act which renders or which he knows to be likely to render any public road, bridge, navigable river or navigable channel, natural or artificial, impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 431 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally renders a public road, bridge, navigable river, or channel impassable or less safe for travel or transportation, they may be punished with imprisonment up to five years, or fined, or both. Mischief by injury to public road, bridge, navigable river, or navigable channel and rendering it impassable or less safe for travelling or conveying property 5 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_431

#### Description of IPC Section 432

According to section 432 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief by doing any act which causes or which he knows to be likely to cause an inundation or an obstruction to any public drainage attended with injury or damage, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 432 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally causes flooding or obstruction to public drainage resulting in injury or damage, they may be punished with imprisonment up to five years, or fined, or both. Mischief by causing inundation or obstruction to public drainage attended with damage 5 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_432

#### Description of IPC Section 433

According to section 433 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief by destroying or moving any light-house or other light used as a sea-mark, or any sea-mark or buoy or other thing placed as a guide for navigators, or by any act which renders any such light-house, sea-mark, buoy or other such thing as aforesaid less useful as a guide for navigators, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 433 in Simple Words

If someone destroys or moves a lighthouse, sea-mark, buoy, or any navigational guide or makes it less useful for navigators, they may be punished with imprisonment up to seven years, or fined, or both.

Mischief by destroying or moving or rendering less useful a lighthouse or sea-mark, or by exhibiting false lights 7 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_433

#### Description of IPC Section 434

According to section 434 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief by destroying or moving any land-mark fixed by the authority of a public servant, or by any act which renders such land-mark less useful as such, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 434 in Simple Words

If someone destroys or moves a land-mark set by a public servant or makes it less useful, they may be punished with imprisonment up to one year, or fined, or both. Mischief by destroying or moving, etc., a landmark fixed by public authority 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_434

#### Description of IPC Section 435

According to section 435 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause, damage to any property to the amount of one hundred rupees or upwards or (where the property is agricultural produce) ten rupees or upwards, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 435 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally causes damage to property using fire or explosive substances, and the value of the damage is 100 rupees or more (or 10 rupees or more in the case of agricultural produce), they may be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and may also be fined. Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to an amount of 100 rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, 10 rupees or upwards 7 Years + Fine IPC\_435

#### Description of IPC Section 436

According to section 436 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief by fire or any explosive substance, intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby cause the destruction of any building which is ordinarily used as a place of worship or as a human dwelling or as a place for the custody of property, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 436 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally causes damage to any building used as a place of worship, human dwelling, or property storage using fire or explosive substance, they may be punished with imprisonment for life or up to ten years and may also be fined. Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy house etc. Imprisonment for Life, or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_436

#### Description of IPC Section 437

According to section 437 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief to any decked vessel or any vessel of a burden of twenty tons or upwards, intending to destroy or render unsafe, or knowing it to be likely that he will thereby destroy or render unsafe, that vessel, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 437 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally damages or makes an intended decked vessel or a vessel with a burden of twenty tons or more unsafe, they shall be punished with imprisonment of up to ten years and also be fined. Mischief with intent to destroy or make unsafe A decked vessel or a vessel of 20 tones burden 10 Years + Fine IPC\_437

#### Description of IPC Section 438

According to section 438 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits, or attempts to commit, by fire or any explosive substance, such mischief as is described in the last preceding section. shall be punished with

imprisonment for life. or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 438 in Simple Words

If someone commits or tries to commit mischief using fire or explosive substances, they shall be punished with either life imprisonment or imprisonment of up to ten years, and may also be fined. The mischief described in the last section when committed by fire or any explosive substance Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_438

#### Description of IPC Section 439

According to section 439 of Indian penal code, Whoever intentionally runs any vessel aground or ashore, intending to commit theft of any property contained therein or to dishonestly misappropriate any such property, or with intent that such theft or misappropriation of property may be committed, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 439 in Simple Words

If someone deliberately grounds a vessel with the intention of stealing or dishonestly taking property from it, or with the intent to facilitate such theft or misappropriation, they shall be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and may also be fined. Running vessel ashore with intent to commit theft, etc. 10 Years + Fine IPC\_439

#### Description of IPC Section 440

According to section 440 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits mischief, having made preparation for causing to any person death, or hurt, or wrongful restraint, or fear of death, or hurt, or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 440 in Simple Words

Whoever commits mischief with the intent to cause death, hurt, wrongful restraint, or fear of death or hurt to any person shall be punished with imprisonment for up to five years and may also be fined. Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death, or hurt, etc. 5 Years + Fine IPC\_440

#### Description of IPC Section 441

According to section 441 of Indian penal code, Whoever enters into or upon property in the possession of another with intent to commit an offence or to intimidate, insult or annoy any person in possession of such property, or having lawfully entered into or upon such property, unlawfully remains there with intent thereby to intimidate, insult or annoy any such person, or with intent to commit an offence, is said to commit "criminal trespass".

#### IPC 441 in Simple Words

Criminal trespass happens when a person enters someone else's property with the intention of committing an offense, intimidating, insulting, or annoying the property owner, or unlawfully remains on the property with similar intent. nan nan IPC\_441

#### Description of IPC Section 442

According to section 442 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent or vessel used as a human dwelling or any building used as a place for worship, or as a place for the custody of property, is said to commit "house-trespass".

#### IPC 442 in Simple Words

House-trespass occurs when a person unlawfully enters or stays in a dwelling place, place of worship, or a place used for keeping belongings. nan nan IPC\_442

#### Description of IPC Section 443

According to section 443 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits house-trespass having taken precautions to conceal such house-trespass from some person who has a right to exclude or eject the trespasser from the building, tent or vessel which is the subject of the trespass, is said to commit "lurking house-trespass".

#### IPC 443 in Simple Words

Lurking house-trespass is when someone unlawfully enters a building, tent, or vessel, while taking steps to hide their presence from someone who can legally remove them from the property. nan nan IPC\_443

#### Description of IPC Section 444

According to section 444 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits lurking house-trespass after sunset and before sunrise, is said to commit "lurking house-trespass by night". nan nan IPC\_444

#### Description of IPC Section 445

According to section 445 of Indian penal code, A person is said to commit "house-breaking" who commits house-trespass if he effects his entrance into the house or any part of it in any of the six ways hereinafter described;

or if, being in the house or any part of it for the purpose of committing an offence, or having committed an offence therein, he quits the house or any part of it in any of it in such six ways, that is to say:

If he enters or quits through a passage made by himself, or by any abettor of the house-trespass, in order to the committing of the house-trespass.

If he enters or quits through any passage not intended by any person, other than himself or an abettor of the offence, for human entrance; or through any passage to which he has obtained access by scaling or climbing over any wall or building.

If he enters or quits through any passage which he or any abettor of the house-trespass has opened, in order to the committing of the house-trespass by any means by which that passage was not intended by the occupier of the house to be opened.

If he enters or quits by opening any lock in order to the committing of the house-trespass, or in order to the quitting of the house after a house-trespass.

If he effects his entrance or departure by using criminal force or committing an assault, or by threatening any person with assault.

If he enters or quits by any passage which he knows to have been fastened against such entrance or departure, and to have been unfastened by himself or by an abettor of the house-trespass.

#### IPC 445 in Simple Words

House-breaking is when a person enters or leaves a house unlawfully in any of the six specified ways, which include using passages made for trespassing, climbing over walls, opening locks without permission, using force or threat, or knowingly using a previously fastened passage opened by them or an accomplice for trespassing. nan nan IPC\_445

#### Description of IPC Section 446

According to section 446 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits house-breaking after sunset and before sunrise, is said to commit "house-breaking by night". nan nan IPC\_446

#### Description of IPC Section 447

According to section 447 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits criminal trespass shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 447 in Simple Words

If someone commits criminal trespass, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three months, or a fine of up to five hundred rupees, or both. Criminal trespass 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_447

#### Description of IPC Section 448

According to section 448 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits house-trespass shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 448 in Simple Words

If someone commits house-trespass, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to one year, or a fine of up to one thousand rupees, or both. House-trespass 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_448

#### Description of IPC Section 449

According to section 449 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence punishable with death, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with rigorous imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 449 in Simple Words

If someone commits house-trespass with the intent to commit an offense punishable with death, they can be punished with either life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. House-trespass in order to the commission of an offence punishable with death Imprisonment for Life or Rigorous Imprisonment for 10 Years + Fine IPC\_449

#### Description of IPC Section 450

According to section 450 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment for life, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term not exceeding ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 450 in Simple Words

If someone commits house-trespass with the intent to commit an offense punishable with life imprisonment, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and may also be fined. House-trespass in order to the commission of an Offence punishable with imprisonment for life 10 Years + Fine IPC\_450

#### Description of IPC Section 451

According to section 451 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits house-trespass in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to seven years.

#### IPC 451 in Simple Words

If someone commits house-trespass with the intent to commit an offense punishable with imprisonment, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years and may also be fined; if the intended offense is theft, the imprisonment term may be extended to seven years. House-trespass in order to the commission of an Offence punishable with imprisonment 2 Years + Fine IPC\_451

#### Description of IPC Section 452

According to section 452 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits house-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting and person in fear of hurt, or of assault, or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 452 in Simple Words

If someone commits house-trespass and prepares to cause harm, assault, restrain, or instill fear in any person, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and may also be fined. House-trespass, having made preparation for causing hurt, assault, etc. 7 Years + Fine IPC\_452

#### Description of IPC Section 453

According to section 453 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 453 in Simple Words

If someone commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, and may also be fined. Lurking house trespass or house-breaking 2 Years + Fine  
IPC\_453

### Description of IPC Section 454

According to section 454 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine; and if the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to ten years.

### IPC 454 in Simple Words

If someone commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with the intention of committing any punishable offense, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years and may also be fined; if the intended offense is theft, the imprisonment term can be extended to ten years. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment 3 Years + Fine IPC\_454

### Description of IPC Section 455

According to section 455 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits lurking house-trespass, or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person, or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt or of assault or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description or a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 455 in Simple Words

If someone commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, with prior preparation to cause harm, assault, wrongfully restrain, or threaten anyone, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, etc. 10 Years + Fine IPC\_455

### Description of IPC Section 456

According to section 456 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 456 in Simple Words

If someone commits lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years, and may also be fined. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night 3 Years + Fine IPC\_456

### Description of IPC Section 457

According to section 457 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night in order to the committing of any offence punishable with imprisonment, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, and shall also be liable to fine;

and, if the offence intended to be committed is theft, the term of the imprisonment may be extended to fourteen years.

### IPC 457 in Simple Words

If someone commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking at night with the intention of committing any punishable offense, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to five years and may also be

fined; if the intended offense is theft, the imprisonment term can be extended to fourteen years. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night in order to the commission of an offence punishable with imprisonment 5 Years + Fine IPC\_457

#### Description of IPC Section 458

According to section 458 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits lurking house-trespass by night, or house-breaking by night, having made preparation for causing hurt to any person or for assaulting any person, or for wrongfully restraining any person, or for putting any person in fear of hurt, or of assault, or of wrongful restraint, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to fourteen years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 458 in Simple Words

If someone commits lurking house-trespass or house-breaking at night, with the intention of causing harm, assaulting, wrongfully restraining, or threatening to harm or restrain anyone, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to fourteen years, and may also be fined. Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, etc. 14 Years + Fine IPC\_458

#### Description of IPC Section 459

According to section 459 of Indian penal code, Whoever, whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, causes grievous hurt to any person or attempts to cause death or grievous hurt to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 459 in Simple Words

If someone causes serious injury to any person or attempts to cause death or serious harm while committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_459

#### Description of IPC Section 460

According to section 460 of Indian penal code, If at the time of the committing of lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, any person guilty of such offence shall voluntarily cause or attempt to cause death or grievous hurt to any person, every person jointly concerned in committing such lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 460 in Simple Words

If during the act of lurking house-trespass by night or house-breaking by night, any person involved in the offense tries to cause death or serious harm to anyone, all individuals involved in the crime will be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by Night, etc.

Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_460

#### Description of IPC Section 461

According to section 461 of Indian penal code, Whoever dishonestly or with intent to commit mischief, breaks open or unfastens any closed receptacle which contains or which he believes to contain property, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 461 in Simple Words

If someone breaks open or unfastens a closed container containing property dishonestly or with the intent to cause mischief, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, a fine, or both.

Dishonestly breaking Open or unfastening any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain property 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_461



### Description of IPC Section 462

According to section 462 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being entrusted with any closed receptacle which contains or which he believes to contain property without having authority to open the same, dishonestly, or with intent to commit mischief, breaks open or unfastens that receptacle, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 462 in Simple Words

If someone is entrusted with a closed container containing property but without the authority to open it, and they dishonestly or with mischief in mind break it open or unfasten it, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years, a fine, or both. Being entrusted with any closed receptacle containing or supposed to contain any property, and fraudulently opening the same 3 Years or Fine or Both

### IPC\_462

### Description of IPC Section 463

According to section 463 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes any false document or part of a document with intent to cause damage or injury, to the public or to any person, or to support any claim or title, or to cause any person to part with property, or to enter into any express or implied contract, or with intent to commit fraud or that fraud may be committed, commits forgery.

### IPC 463 in Simple Words

Forgery is committed when someone creates a false document or part of a document with the intention to cause harm, deceive others, support a claim, acquire property, or engage in fraudulent activities. nan nan

### IPC\_463

### Description of IPC Section 464

According to section 464 of Indian penal code, A person is said to make a false document:

Who dishonestly or fraudulently makes, signs, seals or executes a document or part of a document, or makes any mark denoting the execution of a document, with the intention of causing it to be believed that such document or part of a document was made, signed, sealed or executed by or by the authority of a person by whom or by whose authority he knows that it was not made, signed, sealed or executed, or at a time at which he knows that it was not made, signed, sealed or executed; or

Who, without lawful authority, dishonestly or fraudulently, by cancellation or otherwise, alters a document in any material part thereof, after it has been made or executed either by himself or by any other person, whether such person be living or dead at the time of such alteration; or

Who dishonestly or fraudulently causes any person to sign, seal, execute or alter a document, knowing that such person by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication cannot, or that by reason of deception practised upon him, he does not know the contents of the document or the nature of the alteration.

### IPC 464 in Simple Words

A person is said to make a false document if they dishonestly or fraudulently create, alter, or cause someone to sign a document with the intention to deceive others about its origin, content, or the authority behind it. nan nan

### IPC\_464

### Description of IPC Section 465

According to section 465 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits forgery shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

Forgery 2 Years or Fine or Both

### IPC\_465

### Description of IPC Section 466

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

### IPC 466 in Simple Words

If someone forges a document claiming to be a court record, birth/marriage/burial register, certificate by a public servant, or authority to initiate legal proceedings or make decisions in a lawsuit, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and may also be fined. Forgery of a record of a court of Justice or of a Registrar of Births, etc., kept by a public servant 7 Years + Fine IPC\_466

### Description of IPC Section 467

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

### IPC 467 in Simple Words

If someone forges a document that pretends to be a valuable security, will, adoption authority, or any authorization for financial transactions or property exchanges, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, and may also be fined. Forgery of a valuable security, will or authority to make or transfer any valuable security, or to receive any money, etc. Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_467

### Description of IPC Section 468

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

### IPC 468 in Simple Words

If someone commits forgery with the intention to use the forged document for cheating, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and may also be fined. Forgery for the purpose of cheating 7 Years + Fine IPC\_468

### Description of IPC Section 469

According to section 469 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits forgery, intending that the document forged shall harm the reputation of any party, or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 469 in Simple Words

If someone commits forgery with the intention to harm the reputation of any party or knowing that the forged document is likely to be used for that purpose, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years and may also be fined. Forgery for the purpose of harming the reputation of any person or knowing that it is likely to be used for that purpose 3 Years + Fine IPC\_469

### Description of IPC Section 470

According to section 470 of Indian penal code, A false document made wholly or in part by forgery is designated ?a forged document?. nan nan IPC\_470

### Description of IPC Section 471

According to section 471 of Indian penal code, Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly uses as genuine any document which he knows or has reason to believe to be a forged document, shall be punished in the same manner as if he had forged such document.

### IPC 471 in Simple Words

If someone knowingly uses a forged document, pretending it is genuine, they will be punished as if they had forged the document themselves. Using as genuine a forged document which is known to be forged Same as for Forgery of such document IPC\_471

#### Description of IPC Section 472

According to section 472 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes or counterfeits any seal, plate or other instrument for making an impression, intending that the same shall be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which would be punishable under section 467 of this Code, or, with such intent, has in his possession any such seal, plate or other instrument, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punishable with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 472 in Simple Words

If someone makes or counterfeits a seal, plate, or other instrument to commit forgery punishable under section 467, or possesses such a counterfeit instrument knowing its purpose, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to seven years, and may also be fined. Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal, plate, etc. knowing the same to be counterfeit Imprisonment for Life or 7 Years + Fine IPC\_472

#### Description of IPC Section 473

According to section 473 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes or counterfeits any seal, plate or other instrument for making an impression, intending that the same shall be used for the purpose of committing any forgery which would be punishable under any section of this Chapter other than section 467, or, with such intent, has in his possession any such seal, plate or other instrument, knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 473 in Simple Words

If someone makes or counterfeits a seal, plate, or other instrument to commit forgery (punishable under any section of this Chapter except section 467), or possesses such a counterfeit instrument knowing its purpose, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and may also be fined. Making or counterfeiting a seal, plate, etc., with intent to commit a forgery punishable otherwise than under section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing with like intent any such seal plate, etc., knowing the same to be counterfeit 7 Years + Fine IPC\_473

#### Description of IPC Section 474

According to section 474 of Indian penal code, Whoever has in his possession any document, knowing the same to be forged, and intending that the same shall fraudulently or dishonestly be used as genuine, shall, if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 466 of this Code, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine;

and if the document is one of the description mentioned in section 467, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description, for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 474 in Simple Words

If someone possesses a forged document, knowing it is fake, and intends to use it fraudulently as if it were genuine, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and a fine if the document falls under section 466; if the document falls under section 467, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to seven years, and a fine. Having possession of a document, knowing it to be forged, with intent to use it as genuine; If the document is one of the description mentioned in section 466 of the Indian Penal Code 7 Years + Fine IPC\_474

#### Description of IPC Section 475

According to section 475 of Indian penal code, Whoever counterfeits upon, or in the substance of, any material, any device or mark used for the purpose of authenticating any document described in section 467 of this Code, intending that such device or mark shall be used for the purpose of giving the appearance of authenticity to any document then forged or thereafter to be forged on such material, or who, with such intent, has in his possession any material upon or in the substance of which any such device or mark has been counterfeited, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 475 in Simple Words

If someone counterfeits a device or mark used to authenticate documents described in section 467 of the Code, intending to make forged documents appear authentic, or possesses such material with that intent, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to seven years, and may also be fined. Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material Imprisonment for Life or 7 Years + Fine IPC\_475

#### Description of IPC Section 476

According to section 476 of Indian penal code, Whoever counterfeits upon, or in the substance of, any material, any device or mark used for the purpose of authenticating any document other than the documents described in section 467 of this Code, intending that such device or mark shall be used for the purpose of giving the appearance of authenticity to any document then forged or thereafter to be forged on such material, or who with such intent, has in his possession any material upon or in the substance of which any such device or mark has been counterfeited, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 476 in Simple Words

If someone counterfeits a device or mark used to authenticate any document (other than those described in section 467) with the intention of making forged documents appear authentic, or possesses such material, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and may also be fined. Counterfeiting a device or mark used for authenticating documents other than those described in section 467 of the Indian Penal Code, or possessing counterfeit marked material 7 Years + Fine IPC\_476

#### Description of IPC Section 477

According to section 477 of Indian penal code, Whoever fraudulently or dishonestly, or with intent to cause damage or injury to the public or to any person, cancels, destroys or defaces, or attempts to cancel, destroy or deface, or secretes or attempts to secrete any document which is or purports to be a will, or an authority to adopt a son, or any valuable security, or commits mischief in respect of such document, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 477 in Simple Words

If someone fraudulently destroys, defaces, or conceals a document such as a will, an authority to adopt a son, or any valuable security, with the intent to cause harm to the public or any person, they can be punished with life imprisonment, or imprisonment for up to seven years, and may also be fined. Fraudulently destroying or defacing, or attempting to destroy or deface, or secreting, a will, etc. Imprisonment for Life or 7 Years + Fine IPC\_477

#### Description of IPC Section 477A

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

seven years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 477A in Simple Words

If a clerk, officer, or servant intentionally and with the aim to defraud, destroys, alters, falsifies any book, document, or valuable item belonging to or in the possession of their employer, or makes false entries, omits, or alters important details in such documents, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years, a fine, or both. Falsification of accounts 7 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_477A

#### Description of IPC Section 478

According to section 478 of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (43 of 1958), S. 135 and Sch. nan nan IPC\_478

#### Description of IPC Section 479

According to section 479 of Indian penal code, A mark used for denoting that movable property belongs to a particular person is called a property mark. nan nan IPC\_479

#### Description of IPC Section 480

According to section 480 of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Trade and Merchandise Marks Act, 1958 (43 of 1958), S. 135 and Sch. nan nan IPC\_480

#### Description of IPC Section 481

According to section 481 of Indian penal code, Whoever marks any movable property or goods or any case, package or other receptacle containing movable property or goods, or uses any case, package or other receptacle having any mark thereon, in a manner reasonably calculated to cause it to be believed that the property or goods so marked, or any property or goods contained in any such receptacle so marked, belong to a person to whom they do not belong, is said to use a false property mark.

#### IPC 481 in Simple Words

If someone puts a mark on movable property or its container in a way that deceives others into believing that the property or goods belong to someone else, they are said to use a false property mark. nan nan IPC\_481

#### Description of IPC Section 482

According to section 482 of Indian penal code, Whoever uses any false property mark shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 482 in Simple Words

If someone uses a false property mark and cannot prove they did it without intent to defraud, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to one year, a fine, or both. Using a false property mark with intent to deceive or injure any person 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_482

#### Description of IPC Section 483

According to section 483 of Indian penal code, Whoever counterfeits any property mark used by any other person shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 483 in Simple Words

If someone counterfeits a property mark used by another person, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, a fine, or both. Counterfeiting a property mark used by another, with intent to cause damage or injury 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_483

#### Description of IPC Section 484

According to section 484 of Indian penal code, Whoever counterfeits any property mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by a public servant to denote that any property has been manufactured by a particular person or at a particular time or place, or that the property is of a particular quality or has passed through a particular office, or that it is entitled to any exemption, or uses as genuine any such mark knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a

term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 484 in Simple Words

If someone counterfeits a property mark used by a public servant or uses a fake mark knowing it to be counterfeit, which is used to denote specific information about the property or its origin, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years and may also be fined. Counterfeiting a property mark used by a public servant, or any mark used by him to denote the manufacture, quality, etc., of any property 3 Years + Fine IPC\_484

#### Description of IPC Section 485

According to section 485 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes or has in his possession any die, plate or other instrument for the purpose of counterfeiting a proper mark, or has in his possession a property mark for the purpose of denoting that any goods belong to a person to whom they do not belong, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 485 in Simple Words

If someone makes or possesses any instrument for counterfeiting a property mark or possesses a property mark to falsely claim ownership of goods, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years, a fine, or both. Fraudulently making or having possession of any die, plate or other instrument for counterfeiting any public or private property mark 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_485

#### Description of IPC Section 486

According to section 486 of Indian penal code, Whoever sells, or exposes, or has in possession for sale, any goods or things with a counterfeit property mark affixed to or impressed upon the same or to or upon any case, package or other receptacle in which such goods are contained, shall, unless he proves that, having taken all reasonable precautions against committing an offence against this section, he had at the time of the commission of the alleged offence no reason to suspect the genuineness of the mark, and

that, on demand made by or on behalf of the prosecutor, he gave all the information in his power with respect to the persons from whom he obtained such goods or things, or that otherwise he had acted innocently, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 486 in Simple Words

If someone sells or possesses goods with a counterfeit property mark and cannot prove that they took reasonable precautions, had no reason to suspect the mark's genuineness, provided information about the source of the goods when asked, or acted innocently, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to one year, a fine, or both. Knowingly selling goods marked with a counterfeit property mark 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_486

#### Description of IPC Section 487

According to section 487 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes any false mark upon any case, package or other receptacle containing goods, in a manner reasonably calculated to cause any public servant or any other person to believe that such receptacle contains goods which it does not contain or that it does not contain goods which it does contain, or that the goods contained in such receptacle are of a nature or quality different from the real nature or quality thereof, shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 487 in Simple Words

If someone puts a false mark on a package in a way that could deceive a public servant or any person about the contents or quality of the goods inside, and they cannot prove they did it without intent to defraud, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three years, a fine, or both. Fraudulently

marking a false mark upon any package or receptacle containing goods, with intent to cause it to be believed that it contains goods which it does not contain, etc. 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_487

#### Description of IPC Section 488

According to section 488 of Indian penal code, Whoever makes use of any such false mark in any manner prohibited by the last foregoing section shall, unless he proves that he acted without intent to defraud, be punished as if he had committed an offence against that section.

#### IPC 488 in Simple Words

If someone uses a false mark in a way prohibited by the previous section and cannot prove that they had no intent to defraud, they will be punished as if they committed an offense under that section. Making use of any such false mark 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_488

#### Description of IPC Section 489

According to section 489 of Indian penal code, Whoever removes, destroys, defaces or adds to any property mark, intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause injury to any person, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 489 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally removes, destroys, defaces, or alters any property mark, knowing it might cause harm to someone, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to one year, a fine, or both. Removing destroying or defacing property mark with intent to cause injury 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_489

#### Description of IPC Section 489A

According to section 489A of Indian penal code, Whoever counterfeits, or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting, any currency-note or bank-note, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 489A in Simple Words

If someone counterfeits or is involved in the process of counterfeiting currency notes or banknotes, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, along with a fine.

Counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_489A

#### Description of IPC Section 489B

According to section 489B of Indian penal code, Whoever sells to, or buys or receives from, any other person, or otherwise traffics in or uses as genuine, any forged or counterfeit currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged or counterfeit, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 489B in Simple Words

If someone knowingly sells, buys, receives, or uses as genuine any forged or counterfeit currency notes or banknotes, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, along with a fine. Using as genuine forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_489B

#### Description of IPC Section 489C

According to section 489C of Indian penal code, Whoever has in his possession any forged or counterfeit currency-note or bank-note, knowing or having reason to believe the same to be forged or counterfeit and intending to use the same as genuine or that it may be used as genuine, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 489C in Simple Words

If someone knowingly possesses forged or counterfeit currency notes or banknotes with the intent to use them as genuine or allow others to use them as genuine, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years, a fine, or both. Possession of forged or counterfeit currency-notes or bank-notes 7 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_489C

#### Description of IPC Section 489D

According to section 489D of Indian penal code, Whoever makes, or performs any part of the process of making, or buys or sells or disposes of, or has in his possession, any machinery, instrument of material for the purpose of being used, or knowing or having reason to believe that it is intended to be used, for forging or counterfeiting any currency-note or bank-note, shall be punished with imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 489D in Simple Words

If someone makes, uses, buys, sells, or possesses any machinery or material for the purpose of forging or counterfeiting currency or banknotes, they can be punished with life imprisonment or imprisonment for up to ten years, along with a fine. Making or possessing machinery, instrument or material for forging or counterfeiting currency-notes or bank-notes Imprisonment for Life or 10 Years + Fine IPC\_489D

#### Description of IPC Section 489E

According to section 489E of Indian penal code,

Whoever makes, or causes to be made, or uses for any purpose whatsoever, or delivers to any person, any document purporting to be, or in any way resembling, or so nearly resembling as to be calculated to deceive, any currency-note or bank-note shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees.

If any person, whose name appears on a document the making of which is an offence under sub-section (1), refuses, without lawful excuse, to disclose to a police-officer on being so required the name and address of the person by whom it was printed or otherwise made, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Where the name of any person appears on any document in respect of which any person is charged with an offence under sub-section (1) or on any other document used or distributed in connection with that document it may, until the contrary is proved, be presumed that that person caused the document to be made.

#### IPC 489E in Simple Words

If anyone makes, uses, or delivers a document that resembles a currency or banknote, intending to deceive, they can be fined up to one hundred rupees; and if someone refuses to disclose the name and address of the person responsible for making such a document, they can be fined up to two hundred rupees; and if a person's name appears on the document, it is presumed that they caused it to be made unless proven otherwise. Making or using documents resembling currency-notes or bank-notes Fine IPC\_489E

#### Description of IPC Section 490

According to section 490 of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Workmen's Breach of Contract (Repealing) Act, 1925 (3 of 1925), s. 2 and Sch. On refusal to disclose the name and address of the printer Fine IPC\_490

#### Description of IPC Section 491

According to section 491 of Indian penal code, Whoever, being bound by a lawful contract to attend on or to supply the wants of any person who, by reason of youth, or of unsoundness of mind, or of a disease or bodily weakness, is helpless or incapable of providing for his own safety or of supplying his own wants, voluntarily omits so to do, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 491 in Simple Words

If someone is legally obligated to take care of or provide for a person who is helpless due to youth,



unsoundness of mind, disease, or bodily weakness, but they willingly fail to do so, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to three months, a fine of up to two hundred rupees, or both. Being bound to attend on or supply the wants of a person who is helpless from youth, unsoundness of mind or disease, and voluntarily omitting to do so 3 Months or Fine or Both IPC\_491

#### Description of IPC Section 492

According to section 492 of Indian penal code, Repealed by the Workmen's Breach of Contract (Repealing) Act, 1925 (3 of 1925), s. 2 and Sch. nan nan IPC\_492

#### Description of IPC Section 493

According to section 493 of Indian penal code, Every man who by deceit causes any woman who is not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit or have sexual intercourse with him in that belief, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 493 in Simple Words

If a man deceives an unmarried woman into believing that she is lawfully married to him and engages in a relationship or sexual intercourse with her based on that false belief, he can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and may also be fined. A man by deceit causing a woman not lawfully married to him to believe that she is lawfully married to him and to cohabit with him in that belief 10 Years + Fine IPC\_493

#### Description of IPC Section 494

According to section 494 of Indian penal code, Whoever, having a husband or wife living, marries in any case in which such marriage is void by reason of its taking place during the life of such husband or wife, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 494 in Simple Words

If someone marries again while their previous husband or wife is still alive, and such a marriage is considered void, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and may also be fined. Marrying again during the life-time of a husband or wife 7 Years + Fine IPC\_494

#### Description of IPC Section 495

According to section 495 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits the offence defined in the last preceding section having concealed from the person with whom the subsequent marriage is contracted, the fact of the former marriage, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 495 in Simple Words

If someone commits the offense of marrying again without disclosing their previous marriage to the new spouse, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to ten years and may also be fined. Same offence with concealment of the former marriage from the person with whom subsequent marriage is contracted 10 Years + Fine IPC\_495

#### Description of IPC Section 496

According to section 496 of Indian penal code, Whoever, dishonestly or with a fraudulent intention, goes through the ceremony of being married, knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, and shall also be liable to fine.

#### IPC 496 in Simple Words

If someone dishonestly or fraudulently undergoes a marriage ceremony, knowing they are not lawfully married, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to seven years and may also be fined. A person with fraudulent intention going through the ceremony of being married knowing that he is not thereby lawfully married 7 Years + Fine IPC\_496

### Description of IPC Section 497

According to section 497 of Indian penal code, Whoever has sexual intercourse with a person who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of another man, without the consent or connivance of that man, such sexual intercourse not amounting to the offence of rape, is guilty of the offence of adultery, and shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years, or with fine, or with both. In such case the wife shall not be punishable as an abettor.

### IPC 497 in Simple Words

If someone has sexual intercourse with a married woman without her husband's consent, it is considered adultery and can be punished with imprisonment for up to five years, a fine, or both; the wife will not be punished as an abettor in this case. Adultery 5 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_497

### Description of IPC Section 498

According to section 498 of Indian penal code, Whoever takes or entices away any woman who is and whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the wife of any other man, from that man, or from any person having the care of her on behalf of that man, with intent that she may have illicit intercourse with any person, or conceals or detains with that intent any such woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 498 in Simple Words

If someone takes or lures away a woman who they know is married to another man, with the intention that she engages in illicit relations with anyone else, or if they hide or detain her with that intention, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, a fine, or both. Enticing or taking away or detaining with a criminal intent a married woman 2 Years and Fine IPC\_498

### Description of IPC Section 498A

According to section 498A of Indian penal code, Whoever, being the husband or the relative of the husband of a woman, subjects such woman to cruelty shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 498A in Simple Words

If a woman's husband or a relative of the husband mistreats her, they can be punished with up to three years of imprisonment and may have to pay a fine. Punishment for subjecting a married woman to Cruelty 3 Years + Fine IPC\_498A

### Description of IPC Section 499

According to section 499 of Indian penal code, Whoever by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person, is said, except in the cases hereinafter excepted, to defame that person.

### IPC 499 in Simple Words

If someone makes or publishes false statements, signs, or visible representations with the intention to harm or with knowledge that it will harm the reputation of another person, they are said to defame that person, except in specific exempted cases. nan nan IPC\_499

### Description of IPC Section 500

According to section 500 of Indian penal code, Whoever defames another shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 500 in Simple Words

If someone defames another person, they can be punished with up to two years of simple imprisonment, a fine, or both. Defamation against the President or the Vice-president or the Governor of a State or Administrator of a Union Territory or a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public

functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor Simple Imprisonment for 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_500

#### Description of IPC Section 501

According to section 501 of Indian penal code, Whoever prints or engraves any matter, knowing or having good reason to believe that such matter is defamatory of any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 501 in Simple Words

If someone prints or engraves any content, knowing or having good reason to believe that it is defamatory about a person, they can be punished with up to two years of simple imprisonment, a fine, or both.

Printing or engraving matter knowing it to be defamatory against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or Administrator of a Union territory or a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor Simple Imprisonment for 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_501

#### Description of IPC Section 502

According to section 502 of Indian penal code, Whoever sells or offers for sale any printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing that it contains such matter, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 502 in Simple Words

If someone knowingly sells or offers for sale any printed or engraved material containing defamatory content, they can be punished with up to two years of simple imprisonment, a fine, or both. Sale of printed or engraved substance containing defamatory matter, knowing it to contain such matter against the President or the Vice-President or the Governor of a State or Administrator of a Union territory or a Minister in respect of his conduct in the discharge of his public functions when instituted upon a complaint made by the Public Prosecutor Simple Imprisonment for 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_502

#### Description of IPC Section 503

According to section 503 of Indian penal code, Whoever threatens another with any injury to his person, reputation or property, or to the person or reputation of any one in whom that person is interested, with intent to cause alarm to that person, or to cause that person to do any act which he is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do any act which that person is legally entitled to do, as the means of avoiding the execution of such threat, commits criminal intimidation.

#### IPC 503 in Simple Words

Criminal intimidation is when someone threatens another with harm to their person, reputation, or property, intending to cause fear or coerce them into doing something they are not legally required to do or refraining from an act they have a legal right to do. nan nan IPC\_503

#### Description of IPC Section 504

According to section 504 of Indian penal code, Whoever intentionally insults, and thereby gives provocation to any person, intending or knowing it to be likely that such provocation will cause him to break the public peace, or to commit any other offence, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 504 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally insults another person, knowing it could provoke them to disturb public peace or commit another offense, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, a fine, or both.

Insult intended to provoke breach of the peace 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_504

#### Description of IPC Section 505

According to section 505 of Indian penal code,

Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement, rumour or report

with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, any officer, soldier, sailor or airman in the Army, Navy or

Air Force of India to mutiny or otherwise disregard or fail in his duty as such; or with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquility; or with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Statements creating or promoting enmity, hatred or ill will between classes

Whoever makes, publishes or circulates any statement or report containing rumour or alarming news with intent to create or promote, or which is likely to create or promote, on grounds of religion, race, place of birth, residence, language, caste or community or any other ground whatsoever, feelings of enmity, hatred or ill-will between different religious, racial, language or regional groups or castes or communities, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

Offence under sub-section (2) committed in place of worship, etc.

Whoever commits an offence specified in sub-section (2) in any place of worship or in any assembly engaged in the performance of religious worship or religious ceremonies, shall be punished with imprisonment which may extend to five years and shall also be liable to fine.

### IPC 505 in Simple Words

Whoever makes or circulates statements or rumors with intent to cause mutiny or fear among military personnel, incite offenses against the State or public tranquility, or promote hatred between different religious or social groups can be punished with imprisonment up to three years, or with a fine, or both; and if committed in a place of worship, the punishment can extend up to five years with a fine. False statement, rumour, etc., circulated with intent to cause mutiny or offence against the public peace 3 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_505

### Description of IPC Section 506

According to section 506 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, or with fine, or with both;

If threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, etc “ and if the threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, or to cause the destruction of any property by fire, or to cause an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years, or to impute unchastity to a woman, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years, or with fine, or with both.

### IPC 506 in Simple Words

If someone commits the offense of criminal intimidation, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, a fine, or both; and if the threat involves serious harm, destruction of property by fire, or imputing unchastity to a woman, the punishment can extend to seven years of imprisonment, a fine, or both. Criminal intimidation 2 Years or Fine or Both IPC\_506

### Description of IPC Section 507

According to section 507 of Indian penal code, Whoever commits the offence of criminal intimidation by an anonymous communication, or having taken precaution to conceal the name or abode of the person from whom the threat comes, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years, in addition to the punishment provided for the offence by the last preceding section.

### IPC 507 in Simple Words

If someone engages in criminal intimidation using an anonymous communication or hides their identity to issue threats, they can be punished with imprisonment for up to two years, along with the punishment prescribed for the offense of criminal intimidation. Criminal intimidation by Anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal whence the threat comes As in Section 506 + 2 Years IPC\_507

### Description of IPC Section 508

According to section 508 of Indian penal code, Whoever voluntarily causes or attempts to cause any person to do anything which that person is not legally bound to do, or to omit to do anything which he is legally entitled to do, by inducing or attempting to induce that person to believe that he or any person in whom he is interested will become or will be rendered by some act of the offender an object of Divine displeasure if he does not do the thing which it is the object of the offender to cause him to do, or if he does the thing which it is the object of the offender to cause him to omit, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

#### IPC 508 in Simple Words

If someone tries to make another person do something they are not legally obligated to do or refrain from something they are legally entitled to do by falsely claiming that divine displeasure will befall them or someone they care about, they can be punished with up to one year of imprisonment, a fine, or both. Act caused by inducing a person to believe that he will be rendered an object of Divine displeasure 1 Year or Fine or Both IPC\_508

#### Description of IPC Section 509

According to section 509 of Indian penal code, Whoever, intending to insult the modesty of any woman, utters any word, makes any sound or gesture, or exhibits any object, intending that such word or sound shall be heard, or that such gesture or object shall be seen, by such woman, or intrudes upon the privacy of such woman, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and also with fine.

#### IPC 509 in Simple Words

If someone intentionally tries to insult a woman's modesty by using offensive words, gestures, or actions, or intrudes on her privacy, they can be punished with up to three years of simple imprisonment, along with a fine. Uttering any word or making any gesture intended to insult the modesty of a woman, etc. Simple imprisonment for 3 years + Fine IPC\_509

#### Description of IPC Section 510

According to section 510 of Indian penal code, Whoever, in a state of intoxication, appears in any public place, or in any place which it is a trespass in him to enter, and there conducts himself in such a manner as to cause annoyance to any person, shall be punished with simple imprisonment for a term which may extend to twenty-four hours, or with fine which may extend to ten rupees, or with both.

#### IPC 510 in Simple Words

If someone, while intoxicated, behaves in a way that annoys others in a public or restricted area, they can be punished with up to 24 hours of simple imprisonment, or a fine up to ten rupees, or both. Appearing in a public Place, etc., in a State of intoxication, and causing annoyance to any person Simple Imprisonment for 24 hours or Fine or Both IPC\_510

#### Description of IPC Section 511

According to section 511 of Indian penal code, Whoever attempts to commit an offence punishable by this Code with imprisonment for life or imprisonment, or to cause such an offence to be committed, and in such attempt does any act towards the commission of the offence, shall, where no express provision is made by this Code for the punishment of such attempt, be punished with imprisonment of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the imprisonment for life or, as the case may be, one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence, or with such fine as is provided for the offence, or with both.

#### IPC 511 in Simple Words

Whoever tries to commit a crime punishable by imprisonment or causes someone else to commit it, but fails, can be punished with imprisonment up to half the maximum term or a fine, as specified for that offense. Attempting to commit offences punishable with imprisonment for life, or imprisonment, and in such attempt doing any act towards the commission of the offence Imprisonment for Life or Imprisonment not exceeding, half of the longest term provided for the Offence, or Fine, or Both IPC\_511