

Indian Penal Code

1.Murder

Section 302 IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment for life or death sentence, and shall also be liable to fine

2.Robbery

Section 392 IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 10 years, and shall also be liable to fine

3.Rape

Section 376 IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 7 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine

4.Criminal Breach of Trust

Section 405 IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 3 years, or with fine, or with both

5.Kidnapping

Section 363 IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 7 years, and shall also be liable to fine

6.Theft

Section 378 IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 3 years, or with fine, or with both

7.Dacoity

Section 395 IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 10 years, and shall also be liable to fine

8.Cheating

Section 415 IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 1 year, or with fine, or with both

9.Forgery

Section 465 IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 2 years, or with fine, or with both

10.Offenses related to Counterfeiting

Section 489 IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to 7 years, and shall also be liable to fine

11.Dowry Death

Section 304B IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 7 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life

12.Domestic Violence

Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005

Punishment: Varies based on the severity of the offense, which may include imprisonment and fines

13.Sexual Harassment

The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition, and Redressal) Act, 2013

Punishment: Varies based on the severity of the offense, which may include disciplinary action, termination, and compensation to the victim

14.Acids Attack

Section 326A IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and with fine

15.Female Infanticide and Feticide

Section 315 and 316 IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment and fine for the act of intentionally causing the death of a female child before or after birth

16.Stalking

Section 354D IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years and shall also be liable to fine for the act of repeatedly following, contacting, or monitoring a woman, causing her fear or distress

17.Voyeurism

Section 354C IPC

Punishment: Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years and shall also be liable to fine for the act of capturing, publishing, or transmitting the image of a private body part of a woman without her consent

18.Human Trafficking

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

Punishment: Varies based on the offense, which may include imprisonment and fines for trafficking, forced prostitution, or exploitation of women

Right to Equality

Article 14 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to equality before the law and equal protection of the laws to all individuals.

Right to Freedom

Article 19 of the Indian Constitution guarantees certain freedoms, including freedom of speech and expression, freedom of assembly, freedom of association, freedom of movement, and freedom of occupation, trade, or profession.

Right against Discrimination

Article 15 of the Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.

Right to Education

The Right to Education Act, 2009, guarantees free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years.

Right to Privacy

The right to privacy is considered an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.

Right to Information

The Right to Information Act, 2005, provides citizens with the right to access information held by public authorities and promotes transparency and accountability in governance.

Right to Property

The right to property was a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution but was repealed by the 44th Amendment Act in 1978. However, the right to property is still protected under Article 300A, which ensures that no person shall be deprived of their property except by authority of law.

Right to Justice

The Indian legal system guarantees the right to justice, including access to courts, fair and speedy trials, and the presumption of innocence until proven guilty.

Right to Freedom of Religion

Article 25 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice, and propagate any religion.

Right to Constitutional Remedies

Article 32 of the Indian Constitution provides individuals the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of fundamental rights through writs.

19.Unauthorized Access to Computer Systems:

Crime: Unauthorized access or hacking into computer systems or networks.

Punishment: This can vary based on the severity of the offense and the applicable laws. It may include imprisonment and fines.

Example Section: Section 66 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (in India)

Invasion of Privacy:

Crime: Unauthorized surveillance, interception of communications, or public disclosure of private information.

Punishment: Penalties can include fines, injunctions, or civil damages awarded to the victim.

Example Section: Laws regarding invasion of privacy can vary across jurisdictions. For instance, in the United States, invasion of privacy can be governed by state laws, such as California Civil Code Section 1708.8.

20. Identity Theft or Fraud:

Crime: Misuse of personal information for fraudulent purposes or identity theft.

Punishment: Penalties can include fines, restitution, and imprisonment.

Example Section: Identity theft laws can be covered under various sections depending on the jurisdiction. For instance, in the United States, the penalties for identity theft may be outlined under the federal Identity Theft and Assumption Deterrence Act (ITADA) or specific state laws.

21. Unlawful Recording or Disclosure:

Crime: Recording or disclosing private conversations, images, or videos without consent.

Punishment: Penalties can vary based on the jurisdiction and can include fines and imprisonment.

Example Section: Laws related to unlawful recording or disclosure can vary across jurisdictions. In some countries or states, it may be covered under sections related to wiretapping or privacy laws.

22. Data Breach or Unauthorized Disclosure:

Crime: Unauthorized access, disclosure, or use of personal data held by organizations.

Punishment: Penalties can include fines, remedial actions, regulatory enforcement actions, or civil lawsuits.

Example Section: Laws governing data breaches can vary across jurisdictions. For example, the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) in the European Union provides provisions for penalties related to data breaches.

23. Online Harassment or Cyberbullying:

Crime: Engaging in online harassment, cyberbullying, or stalking activities.

Punishment: Penalties can include fines, restraining orders, or imprisonment.

Example Section: Laws related to online harassment or cyberbullying can vary across jurisdictions. For example, in the United States, there may be specific state laws addressing cyberbullying and harassment.

Crime: Money Laundering

Money laundering refers to the act of making illegally obtained funds appear legitimate by disguising their true origin or ownership.

Punishment: The punishment for money laundering in India is outlined in the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). The Act provides for stringent penalties and punishments. Here are the general examples:

Imprisonment: Money laundering offenses can result in imprisonment for varying durations, depending on the severity of the offense:

Section 4 of the PMLA specifies punishment for the offense of money laundering, which includes rigorous imprisonment ranging from 3 years to 7 years.

For certain aggravated offenses, the punishment can extend up to 10 years of rigorous imprisonment.

Fines: Money laundering convictions may entail substantial fines:

Section 4 of the PMLA also includes provisions for imposing fines, which can range from a minimum amount to multiples of the value involved in the money laundering offense.

In some cases, the fine amount can be up to three times the value of the laundered proceeds.

Confiscation of Assets: The PMLA empowers authorities to confiscate properties or assets involved in money laundering:

Section 8 of the PMLA provides for the confiscation of properties, both in India and abroad, that are derived from or involved in money laundering.

Example Section: In India, the primary legislation governing money laundering is the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA). The key section related to money laundering is:

Section 3 of the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002: This section defines the offense of money laundering in India.

Child Abuse:

Crime: Child abuse refers to any act of physical, emotional, or sexual harm inflicted upon a child.

Punishment: Penalties for child abuse can vary based on the severity of the offense and the jurisdiction. Here are some example sections and punishments:

Section 75 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (India):
Punishes cruelty to a child, with imprisonment up to 3 years or a fine, or both.

Section 354A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC): Punishes sexual harassment of a child, with imprisonment up to 3 years or a fine, or both.

Section 376AB of the IPC: Punishes rape of a child under 12 years of age, with rigorous imprisonment for life or the death penalty.

Child Neglect:

Crime: Child neglect involves the failure to provide proper care, support, or supervision necessary for a child's well-being.

Punishment: Penalties for child neglect can vary depending on the jurisdiction and the circumstances. Here is an example section:

Section 75 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (India):
Punishes cruelty to a child, with imprisonment up to 3 years or a fine, or both.

Child Labor:

Crime: Child labor refers to the exploitation of children through their involvement in work that is harmful to their physical or mental development.

Punishment: Penalties for child labor vary by country and jurisdiction. Here are some examples:

Section 3 of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 (India): Prohibits the employment of children in certain occupations and processes.

Section 14 of the Mines Act, 1952 (India): Prohibits the employment of children in mines.

Section 23 of the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970 (India): Prohibits the employment of child labor in contract labor.

Child Sexual Exploitation:

Crime: Child sexual exploitation involves using a child for sexual purposes, including child pornography, prostitution, or trafficking.

Punishment: Penalties for child sexual exploitation are severe due to the seriousness of the offense. Here are some example sections:

Section 67B of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (India): Punishes publishing or transmitting child pornography, with imprisonment up to 5 years and a fine.

Section 372 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC): Punishes selling minors for the purpose of prostitution, with imprisonment up to 10 years and a fine.

Section 377 of the IPC: Prohibits unnatural offenses, including acts of sexual abuse against children.

Child Abduction:

Crime: Child abduction refers to the unlawful taking or transportation of a child without the consent of their legal guardian.

Punishment: Penalties for child abduction vary by jurisdiction. Here is an example section:

Section 363 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC): Punishes kidnapping, including the kidnapping of a minor, with imprisonment up to 7 years and a fine.

Juvenile Delinquency:

Crime: Juvenile delinquency involves criminal offenses committed by minors.

Punishment: Juvenile justice systems aim to rehabilitate rather than punish young offenders. Penalties can include counseling, community service, probation, or placement in juvenile detention centers.