



RAMA
UNIVERSITY

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**FACULTY OF JURIDICAL
SCIENCES**

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SUBJECT NAME- LAW OF CRIMES

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

SUBJECT CODE-BAL-504

LECTURE-10

Section 64. Sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fine.

¹ [In every case of an offence punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine, whether with or without imprisonment,

and in every case of an offence punishable ² [with imprisonment or fine, or] with fine only, in which the offender is sentenced to a fine.]

it shall be competent to the Court which sentences such offender to direct by the sentence that, in default of payment of the fine, the offender shall suffer imprisonment for a certain term, which imprisonment shall be in excess of any other imprisonment to which he may have been sentenced or to which he may be liable under a commutation of a sentence.

Section 71. Limit of punishment of offence made up of several offences.

Where anything which is an offence is made up of parts, any of which parts is itself an offence, the offender shall not be punished with the punishment of more than one of such his offences, unless it be so expressly provided.

¹ [Where anything is an offence falling within two or more separate definitions of any law in force for the time being by which offences are defined or punished, or

where several acts, of which one or more than one would by itself or themselves constitute an offence, constitute, when combined, a different offence,

the offender shall not be punished with a more severe punishment than the Court which tries him could award for any one of such offences.

(a) A gives Z fifty strokes with a stick. Here A may have committed the offence of voluntarily causing hurt to Z by the whole beating, and also by each of the blows which make up the whole beating. If A were liable to punishment for every blow, he might be imprisoned for fifty years, one for each blow. But he is liable only to one punishment for the whole beating.

(b) But, if, while A is beating Z, Y interferes, and A intentionally strikes Y, here, as the blow given to Y is no part of the act whereby A voluntarily causes hurt to Z, A is liable to one punishment for voluntarily causing hurt to Z, and to another for the blow given to Y].

Section 73. Solitary confinement.

Whenever any person is convicted of an offence for which under this Code the Court has power to sentence him to rigorous imprisonment, the Court may, by its sentence, order that the offender shall be kept in solitary confinement for any portion or portions of the imprisonment to which he is sentenced, not exceeding three months in the whole, according to the following scale, that is to say—

a time not exceeding one month if the term of imprisonment shall not exceed six months;

a time not exceeding two months if the term of imprisonment shall exceed six months and¹ [shall not exceed one] year

a time not exceeding three months if the term of imprisonment shall exceed one year.

Section 74. Limit of solitary confinement.

In executing a sentence of solitary confinement, such confinement shall in no case exceed fourteen days at a time, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods; and when the imprisonment awarded shall exceed three months, the solitary confinement shall not exceed seven days in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods.

Section 75. Enhanced punishment for certain offences under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII after previous conviction.

¹[75. Enhanced punishment for certain offences under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII after previous conviction.-- Whoever, having been convicted,--

(a) by a Court in ²[India], of an offence punishable under Chapter XII or Chapter XVII of this Code with imprisonment of either description for a term of three years or upwards,

shall be guilty of any offence punishable under either of those Chapters with like imprisonment for the like term, shall be subject for every such subsequent offence to ⁵[imprisonment for life], or to imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years.]

MCQs-

i. Belonging to gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity is dealt under-

A. Section 398 of IPC

B. Section 399 of IPC

C. Section 400 of IPC

D. Section 401 of IPC

ii. XYZ, the person having sufficient food but does not provide some food to a beggar who dies of hunger. XYZ is guilty of...

A) Murder

B) Attempt to murder

C) Causing death by rash or negligent act

D) No offense

iii. **For abetment by conspiracy...**

- A) One person must instigate the other for the commission of an offense.
- B) There must be an intentional aid by one person to another for the doing of an offense.
- C) Some act or illegal omission must take place in pursuance of an engagement between two or more persons to do an unlawful act.
- D) None of the above

iv. **X threatens to publish a defamatory libel concerning Y unless Y gives you money. He thus induces Y to give him money. Here X has committed the offense of...**

- A) Defamation
- B) Mischief
- C) Criminal intimidation
- D) Extortion

v. **A by putting B in fear of grievous hurt dishonestly induces B to sign for affix his seal in black paper, and delivers it to A. B signs and delivers the paper to A. A has committed...**

- A) Extortion
- B) Robbery
- C) Cheating
- D) Dacoity