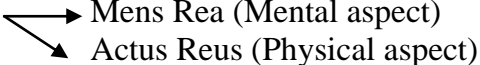


INTRODUCTION

- The first law commission was established in 1833.
- The Second law commission was established on 1855 whose chief was **Lord Macaulay**, with three other commissioners **Macleod, Anderson and Millet**.
- The bill was passed on 6TH October 1860 and was made applicable to the princely states through there governor general in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.
- On 1ST January 1862, when the act was successfully operational in the provincial states, it was extended to the whole of India.
- Bill passed: **6th October 1860.**
- Enforced on: **1st January 1862.**
- Old IPC had some 488 Sections and now it has 511 Sections and a total of 23 chapters.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF CRIMINAL LIABILITY

Elements Of Crime: 

Actus Reus

- Latin for ‘Guilty Act’ also referred as the ‘voluntary act’.
- “**Actus me invito factus non est mens actus**” - An Act done by me against my will is not my act at all.
- Actus reus is the physical component of the crime. It includes acts contrary to the law.
- The human conduct may consist of commission or omission of certain acts. [Section-32 of the IPC the term ‘act’ includes illegal omission also]
- The term ‘act’ includes a single act as well as a series of acts and the term ‘omission’ includes a single omission as well as a series of omissions [Section 33 of IPC].

Mens Rea

- “**Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea**” - Act is not criminal unless accompanied by a guilty mind.

It is a loose term which includes wide variety of mental states and conditions.

- ***Intention***
- ***knowledge***
- ***Recklessness***
- ***Negligence***

- **Intention**

Highest Degree of Mens Rea, There is always the presence of knowledge with the presence of intention.

- **Knowledge**

Second Highest Degree of Mens Rea, Knowledge attracts lesser culpability if there is absence of intention.

- **Recklessness**

Recklessness signifies a state of being mentally indifferent to obvious risk; Higher degree than negligence because there is a certain risk for which the individual decides to remain indifferent.

- **Negligence**

When there is required a certain degree of due care or caution and the individual lacks in the aspect of care and precaution is termed to be behaving negligently.

B. Nathulal vs. State of M.P. (1986)

In this case the accused/ a food grain dealer applied for a licence and deposited the requisite licence fee. He without knowledge of rejection of his application, purchased food grain and sent returns to the Licencing Authority, who on checking, found that it was in excess in quantity permitted by Section 7 of MP Food Granis Dealers Licensing Order, 1958. The accused was prosecuted. However he was acquitted on the ground that he had no guilty mind.

C. Mahan Ka vs Kora Bibi Kutti (1996)

The accused was a financier. He seized a vehicle for which he financed but did not receive the instalments. The person from whom the vehicle was seized complained to Police alleging that the accused had stolen his vehicle.

The Supreme Court held that the element of mens rea is totally wanting in this case and the accused cannot be convicted for the offence of theft under Section 378.

Sherras V. De Rutzen

The court held that in every statute mens rea is to be implied unless the contrary is shown.

R v. Prince Henry Prince was prosecuted for exactly a girl below the age of 16 years years under the belief that she was above 18 years decode you a distinction between act that were themselves innocent but were made punishable by statue(malum prohibitum) And that was intrinsically wrong (malum in se).

In cases of malum prohibitum it could be held that there can be no conviction in absence of mens rea but in cases of malum in se person can be convicted even in absence of mens rea unless the Statue has made provided otherwise.

Queen v. Tolson

It was held by the court that as a general rule there must be a guilty mind before there can be a crime but a statue may make an act Criminal whether there has been any intention to break the law or not.

Exceptions to mens rea include public nuisance, criminal libel, contempt of court, strict liability offences.

MOTIVE AND INTENTION

- Motive prompts a man to form an intention.
- Motive relates to ends & intention to means. Example: A thief has a MOTIVE to get money so he forms an INTENTION to steal.