

FINAL ANSWER KEY

Paper: The Indian Penal Code (Paper II)
Date of Examination: 17-10-2019

Question1:-Which of the following statement is true with respect to motive for an act?

- A:-Motive is not a sufficient test to determine criminal character of an act
- B:-Motive is relevant on the question of intention
- C:-Absence of motive is a factor in favour of accused in cases of circumstantial evidences
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question2:-"Public policy requires it; expediency demands it to circumvent insurmountable difficulties which the courts will otherwise face". The statement is true with respect to

- A:-Mistake of fact
- B:-Mistake of law
- C:-Presumption of innocence
- D:-Burden of proof

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question3:-Which of the following section act as exception to the application of "nullum tempus occurrit regi" maxim as to universal application of IPC?

- A:-Section 469 Cr.P.C
- B:-Section 473 Cr.P.C
- C:-Section 471 Cr.P.C
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question4:-Which one of the following is not an essential ingredient of the offence of kidnapping under the Indian Penal Code?

- A:-Minor child
- B:-Intention of the accused
- C:-Without the consent of lawful guardian
- D:-Out of the keeping of the lawful guardian

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question5:-Offences under Chapter VIII of IPC deals with

- A:-Offences against persons
- B:-Offences against property
- C:-Offences against state
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question6:-An accused is not liable to be punished for perjury

- A:-The proceedings in which false evidence was given subsequently got annulled
- B:-The false statement was on tending to incriminate himself
- C:-The trial in which false statement was given due to irregularity commenced de novo
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question7:-Match list-I with list-II and select correct answer using the codes given below the lists

List-I (Section)	List-II (Offence)
(a) Section 463	1. Criminal Trespass
(b) Section 445	2. Forgery
(c) Section 441	3. Criminal intimidation
(d) Section 503	4. House-breaking

A:-2; 4; 1; 3

B:-2; 4; 3; 1

C:-2; 1; 3; 4

D:-1; 2; 4; 3

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question8:-A pretending to be a government servant travelling through a district obtains money, provision etc. The offence committed by A is punishable

A:-Section 170

B:-Section 415

C:-Section 169

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question9:-Which is not an essential test to determine whether a person is a public servant?

A:-Whether he is in pay of government

B:-Whether he is in service of government

C:-Whether he is entrusted with any public duty

D:-Whether there exists a master servant relation with the government

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question10:-The concealment or removal of property contemplated in section 206 means

A:-A removal of property already taken

B:-An open removal without any element of secrecy

C:-A removal when a civil suit is actually pending before a court

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question11:-Which is not a constituent part of actus reus?

A:-Human action

B:-Injury

C:-Foresight of consequence

D:-Legal prohibition of the act

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question12:-In which of the following cases the Supreme Court declared Section 303 of the IPC as unconstitutional?

A:-Sher Singh V/s State of Punjab

B:-Mithu V/s State of Punjab

C:-Bachan Singh V/s State of Punjab

D:-Triveni Ben V/s State of Gujarat

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question13:-Which of the following is a document for the purpose of Section 29 IPC?

A:-A written document

B:-A writing that parties believe it as a legal document

C:-An agreement not signed by all the parties

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question14:-In which of the following situations an accused can be said to have fabricated false evidence?

A:-Effects erroneous opinion formation by courts or officers

B:-By person bound by oath to give evidence

C:-Need not be on point material to the proceedings

D:-Reasonable prospect of judicial or non judicial proceeding

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question15:-Which is not true with respect to section 149 IPC regarding unlawful assembly?

A:-Active participation is essential to invoke the section

B:-It creates an offence by itself

C:-Common intention is the essence of the section

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question16:-In which of the following provision rigorous imprisonment is given to the offender without any option for alternative simple imprisonment?

A:-Section 194

B:-Section 180

C:-Section 187

D:-Section 179

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question17:-Which of the following is true with respect to discharge of the fine imposed?

A:-Imprisonment for default liberate the offender from the liability of fine

B:-The property will cease to be answerable for fine soon on release of the person from imprisonment for default whether the fine is paid or not

C:-Death of the person will not discharge his property from the liability to discharge fine

D:-State shall complete the recovery proceedings of fine within 6 years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question18:-'A' incites 'B' to beat 'C'. Subsequently 'A' reaches the place where 'B' is beating 'C'. 'A' is liable under

A:-Section 34

B:-Section 109

C:-Section 114

D:-Section 115

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-'A' beat his wife. She fell down and became unconscious. Believing her to be dead and to save himself from being arrested for murder 'A' hanged her in the fan with rope. Postmortem report disclosed her death from hanging. 'A' is liable for

A:-Murder

B:-Culpable homicide

C:-Hurt

D:-Grievous hurt

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question20:-To bring a person for enhanced punishment under section 75 after previous conviction

A:-If the subsequent offence is committed at one and the same time

B:-Previous conviction by a foreign court

C:-The conviction for the earlier offence must remain in operation on the date of conviction for second offence

D:-If the previous conviction is set aside on appeal

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court allow Passive Euthanasia under exceptional circumstances?

A:-Gian Kaur vs. State of Punjab

B:-Aruna Shanbaug vs. Union of India

C:-Sharda vs. Union of India

D:-Seema vs. Ashwini Kumar

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question22:-Match the following

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------|
| A. K.M. Nanavathi v. State of Maharashtra | 1. Criminal Conspiracy |
| B. Virsa Singh v. State of Punjab | 2. Dacoity |
| C. Barindra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor | 3. Murder |
| D. Shyam Bihari v. State of UP | 4. Grave and sudden provocation |

A:-4; 3; 1; 2

B:-1; 3; 4; 2

C:-3; 4; 1; 2

D:-4; 1; 2; 3

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question23:-The presumption as to the onus of accused to prove the general exception can be removed

- A:-If it is apparent from the evidence on the record
B:-If the evidence as to the general exception is produced by the prosecution
C:-If the evidence as to general exception is produced by defence
D:-All the above
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question24:-The defence available for injuring a person whom the accused thought was labouring another when in fact he was trying to immobilise a thief.

- A:-Mistake of law
B:-Mistake of fact
C:-Private defence
D:-Accident
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question25:-Which of the following medical insanity afford protection under section 84?

- A:-Compulsive behaviour of a psychopath
B:-Irresistible impulse causing abnormality of mind
C:-Paroxysms caused by fever and the resulting unconsciousness
D:-None of the above
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question26:-The provision relating to harbouring of offenders shall not apply

- A:-Harbour by a wife or husband
B:-Harbouring persons not criminals to avoid judicial investigation
C:-The essential feature of secrecy is missing
D:-All the above
Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question27:-The intention of legislature embodying in section 214 IPC

- A:-To punish the giving of gratification
B:-To discourage malpractices
C:-To ensure veracity of the public
D:-All the above
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-The public servant cannot be said to have committed an offence under section 223 if he did the offence

- A:-Wilfully
B:-Negligently
C:-Without lawful authority
D:-All the above
Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question29:-Match the following :

- A. Instigation to commit an offence 1. Criminal conspiracy
B. Agreement to commit an offence 2. Necessity
C. Grave and sudden provocation 3. Abetment
D. Act done to prevent greater harm 4. Culpable homicide

- A:-2; 4; 1; 3
B:-1; 2; 3; 4
C:-2; 1; 4; 3
D:-3; 1; 4; 2
Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question30:-The condition embodying the element of consent in the maxim volenti non fit injuria under section 87

- A:-Consent must be from a person above 18 years of age
B:-The bonafideness of the reason of the consent is immaterial
C:-Voluntary presence in the scene

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question31:-Master chastising pupil comes under which general exception?

A:-Consent by guardian

B:-Knowledge

C:-Lack of criminal intention

D:-Act in good faith

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-Match the following :

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| A. Kehar Singh v. Delhi Administration | 1. Right of Private Defence |
| B. Nawab Ali v. State of Up | 2. Criminal Conspiracy |
| C. Vishwanath v. State of Up | 3. Common Intention |
| D. Mahbub Shah v. Emperor | 4. Common object |

A:-1; 2; 3; 4

B:-3; 2; 4; 1

C:-2; 4; 1; 3

D:-3; 1; 4; 2

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question33:-The maxim underlying section 95 IPC

A:-De minimis non curat lex

B:-Volenti non fit injuria

C:-Militia supplet octatam

D:-Actus non facit reum nisi mensit rea

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question34:-In which of the following free fight situations that private defence can be taken as a defence?

A:-In free fight resulting the death of one party and grievous hurt to other

B:-In case the deceased opened the assault first

C:-In case when the accused joined the fight later and acted in defence

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question35:-Which of the following constitutes an active concealment of facts?

A:-Misrepresentation

B:-Undue influence

C:-Fraud

D:-Mistake

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question36:-A lays sticks and turf over a pit, with the intention of thereby causing death, or with the knowledge that death is likely to be thereby caused. Z believing the ground to be firm, treads on it, falls in and is killed

A:-A has committed the offence of culpable homicide

B:-A has committed the offence of murder

C:-A has committed the offence of negligent homicide

D:-A is not liable for homicide

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-Which of the following is not true with respect to Sec. 299 IPC?

A:-The death must be a proximate and not a remote consequence of an act of violence

B:-It is immaterial if the person whom the accused intended to kill was not killed and that some other person was killed

C:-The causing of the death must be without intention or knowledge as to the likely hood of death

D:-The offence is complete as soon as a person is killed

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question38:-What is necessary to constitute the offence of abetment?

- A:-The commission of actual offence
- B:-Advice amounting to instigation
- C:-To commit an act which is illegal
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-When do abetment become an offence even though not committed is punishable with imprisonment?

- A:-If the offence is punishable with life imprisonment
- B:-If the act causes hurt to any person
- C:-If committed by a person who is duty bound to prevent the commission of the offence
- D:-Both (2) and (3)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-Which is not included in the three stages approach laid down in Raj Kumar v. State of Maharashtra, (2009) 15 SCC 292, whenever a court is confronted with the question of whether the offence is murder or culpable homicide not amounting to murder?

- A:-Whether the accused has done an act, by doing which he has intended to cause the death of another
- B:-Whether that act of the accused amounts to culpable homicide as defined in S.299 of the IPC
- C:-Whether the facts proved by the prosecution bring the case within the ambit of any of the four clauses of the definition of murder contained in S. 300
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question41:-Which of the following statements are true with respect to the words 'sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death' used in S. 300(3) of the IPC?

- A:-It conveys the sense of the probable as distinguished from a mere possibility
- B:-It conveys that death will be the 'most probable' result of the injury
- C:-The difference is one of the degree of probability of death resulting from the intended bodily injury
- D:-Both (2) and (3)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question42:-The provision of IPC under which a person can be punished for falsely informing the magistrate about the commission of an offence to mislead him thereby facilitate the commission of the offence

- A:-Section 118
- B:-Section 111
- C:-Section 107
- D:-Section 112

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question43:-The penalty with respect to concealing the design to commit an offence by act or illegal omission

- A:-Section 118
- B:-Section 120
- C:-Section 119
- D:-Section 117

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question44:-A speeding truck, while taking a turn in an open field, hit a cot causing the death of a person who was resting on it

- A:-A is punishable under Sec. 299
- B:-A is punishable under Sec. 300
- C:-A is punishable under Sec. 304 A
- D:-A is punishable under Sec. 304

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question45:-The substantial difference between section 107 and 120 A

- A:-Overt act in pursuance of the conspiracy
- B:-An agreement in pursuance of the conspiracy
- C:-A communication in pursuance of the conspiracy
- D:-Both (1) and (2)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question46:-The judicial pronouncement that crystallises the law on conspiracy

- A:-Reg. v. Hodge
- B:-Khemchand v. State
- C:-R.V. Prentice
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question47:-The accused had squeezed the testicles of the deceased, which resulted in his almost instant death and the incident took place all of a sudden. It could not be said that the accused had any intention of causing the death of the deceased, nor could he have been attributed any knowledge that his act was likely to cause a cardiac arrest and hence death

- A:-Accused is punishable under S.323
- B:-Accused is punishable under S.324
- C:-Accused is punishable under S.302
- D:-Accused is punishable under S.325

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question48:-Section 377 of the IPC, insofar as it criminalises consensual sexual acts of adults in private, is violative of Aa.21, 14 and 15 of the Constitution. It was held in

- A:-State of Uttar Pradesh v. Om,
- B:-State of Uttar Pradesh v. Manoj Kumar Pandey
- C:-Naz Foundation v. Government of NCT and others
- D:-Bishnu Dayal v. State of Bihar

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-The doctrine of necessity is elaborately dealt in landmark decision of

- A:-R v. McNaughten
- B:-Basdev v. State of PEPSU
- C:-R v. Dudley
- D:-Bimbadar Pradhan v. State of Orissa

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question50:-Criminal intimidation by anonymous communication or having taken precaution to conceal when the threat comes is dealt under

- A:-Section 506 of IPC
- B:-Section 507 of IPC
- C:-Section 508 of IPC
- D:-Section 509 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question51:-"Suspicion cannot take the place of legal proof and existence of a meeting between the accused persons is not by itself sufficient to infer the existence of criminal conspiracy". Observed in

- A:-State v. Navjot Sandhu
- B:-State of Maharastra v. Somnath Thapa
- C:-Subramaniam Swami v. A. Raja
- D:-Rajiv Kumar v. State of UP

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-The concept that is a latest recruit in determining the criminal conspiracy for the investigating authorities

- A:-Beyond reasonable doubt
- B:-Deemed presumption
- C:-Fouler the crime higher the proof
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-A, being on friendly terms with Z, goes into Z's library in Z's absence, and takes away a book without Z's express consent. A afterwards sells the book for his own benefit

- A:-A committed theft
- B:-A committed cheating
- C:-A committed criminal breach of trust
- D:-A committed criminal misappropriation of property

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question54:-The provision that punishes severe assaults made on high officers of government

A:-Section 124A

B:-Section 124

C:-Section 123

D:-Section 126

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question55:-'X' is found in possession of property reasonably suspected to be stolen by him and is arrested by 'R', a police officer. 'X' is excited to sudden and violent passion by the arrest and fires at him but kills 'D' who was standing near 'R', neither intending nor knowing himself to be likely to kill 'D'. This is :

A:-Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, because 'X' had been deprived of the power of self-control by grave and sudden provocation

B:-Murder, because provocation was given by a thing done by a public servant in lawful discharge of his powers

C:-Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, because the death of 'D' occurred by mistake or accident

D:-None of these

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-A having insured a ship, voluntarily causes the same to be cast away, with the intention of causing damage to the under-writers

A:-A is guilty of mischief under Section 411, IPC

B:-A is guilty of mischief under Section 415, IPC

C:-A is guilty of mischief under Section 425, IPC

D:-None

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question57:-A seditious manuscript intended to circulate to others due to interception by another person does not reach the addressee amounts to

A:-Attempt to commit sedition

B:-Sedition

C:-Design to wage war

D:-Conspiracy

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question58:-Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort confession or information or to compel restoration of property, etc. is dealt under

A:-Section 329 of IPC

B:-Section 330 of IPC

C:-Section 331 of IPC

D:-Section 332 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question59:-Death caused by an act done with intent to cause miscarriage is dealt under

A:-Section 314 of IPC

B:-Section 315 of IPC

C:-Section 316 of IPC

D:-Section 317 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:-A lady who in order to conceal the birth of her child out of an illicit relation secretly disposed the dead body of the child is dealt under

A:-Section 318 of IPC

B:-Section 319 of IPC

C:-Section 320 of IPC

D:-Section 321 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question61:-Which of the following is false for Exception 4 of Section 300, IPC?

A:-Death is caused with premeditation

B:-Death is caused in a sudden fight

C:-Death is caused with the offender's having taken undue advantage or acted in a cruel or unusual manner

D:-The fight must be have been with the person killed

Correct Answer:-Question Cancelled

Question62:-While attempting to murder, if such act causes hurt to any person it is dealt under

A:-Section 304 of IPC

B:-Section 305 of IPC

C:-Section 306 of IPC

D:-Section 307 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question63:-Causing a disturbance to an assembly engaged in religious worship is dealt under

A:-Section 296 of IPC

B:-Section 297 of IPC

C:-Section 298 of IPC

D:-Section 299 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question64:-Publishing proposals relating to lotteries is dealt under

A:-Section 293 A of IPC

B:-Section 294 A of IPC

C:-Section 295 A of IPC

D:-Section 296 A of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question65:-Dealing with any poisonous substance as to endanger human life, etc. is dealt under

A:-Section 283 of IPC

B:-Section 286 of IPC

C:-Section 285 of IPC

D:-Section 284 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question66:-Which of the following is true of the procedure of an offence under Section 135, IPC?

A:-The offence is non-cognizable

B:-The offence is non-compoundable

C:-The offence is triable by the Court of sessions

D:-The offence is non-bailable

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question67:-A is the paramour of Z's wife. She gives valuable property, which A knows to belong to her husband Z, and to be such property as she has no authority from Z to give. If A takes the property

A:-A is guilty of theft under Section 378, IPC

B:-A is not guilty of theft under Section 378, IPC

C:-A is guilty of criminal trespass

D:-None of them

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question68:-If A has pawned his watch to Z, takes it out of Z's possession, without Z's consent, not having paid what he borrowed on the watch

A:-A is guilty of theft under Section 378, IPC

B:-A is not guilty of theft under Section 378, IPC

C:-A is guilty of criminal trespass

D:-Both (2) and (3)

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question69:-When can it be said that there is a common object of persons forming assembly?

A:-Mere presence in the assembly

B:-A meeting by members for deliberation

C:-A meeting to arrange plans for future actions

D:-Members should all be aware of the object of assembly

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question70:-Under the common law this ingredient is not necessary for riot

A:-Common purpose

B:-Five or more persons

- C:-Execution of common object
 - D:-Use of force of violence alarming a person
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question71:-Where only a few of rioters carry deadly weapons the provision that govern the punishment for the remaining rioters is

- A:-Section 148
- B:-Section 147
- C:-Section 144
- D:-Section 146

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question72:-Possession of Indian coin by a person who knew it to be altered when the became possessed thereof is dealt under

- A:-Section 250 of IPC
- B:-Section 251 of IPC
- C:-Section 252 of IPC
- D:-Section 253 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question73:-X having delivered money to his servant to carry to a distance place, disguises himself and robs the servant on the high road with an intent to charge him. X commits the offence of

- A:-Theft
- B:-Extortion
- C:-Robbery
- D:-Criminal breach of trust

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question74:-Which one of the following is not a "Public Servant"?

- A:-Liquidator
- B:-A civil Judge
- C:-Member of a panchayat assisting a Court of Justice
- D:-Secretary of a Co-operative Society

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question75:-Which of the following lacks common object?

- A:-Persons who caught hold of police officer to prevent him from executing the accused and the main accused suddenly killed him
- B:-A member of a faction engaged in fight with other who retreated after getting wounded after which a member of the rival faction is killed
- C:-A member of a faction that went to eject a man from land, title of which is in doubt, has killed the man
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question76:-Publishing a pamphlet praising a person opposed to High Priest of Borah community with the intention to insult him and inflame the feelings of the followers of the High Priest is dealt under

- A:-Section 153
- B:-Section 153 A
- C:-Section 154
- D:-Section 152

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-The nature of liability of a person who in order to pacify a situation released an accused from lawful custody

- A:-Liable under section 225
- B:-Liable under section 224
- C:-Liable under section 225 A
- D:-Not liable for any offence

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question78:-In which of the following situation a person can be said to have escaped from the lawful custody under section 224?

- A:-A suspect of dacoity escaped from the police outpost for interrogation
- B:-A person while his transit to police station was forcefully taken away by a crowd and did not submit to custody afterwards
- C:-A person pelted stones at the police party to rescue his friend from custody

D:-A person who run away to escape arrest

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question79:-The concealment of removal of property contemplated in section 206

A:-A removal of property already taken

B:-An open removal without any element of secrecy

C:-A removal when a civil suit is actually pending before a court

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question80:-Which of the following acts could constitute the offence of contempt of court?

A:-A person making signs from outside to a prisoner in trial

B:-A person using vulgar language for the purpose of emphasis

C:-A pleader using the remarks like improper, resentment, strange

D:-A litigant conducting his case without the aid of a counsel occupy the seat in the court room meant for advocates and refuses to vacate when asked

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question81:-When shall printing and publishing the name of the victim of offence under section 376 is permissible?

A:-Impermissible

B:-Authorisation of kin if the victim is minor

C:-Authorisation of the victim

D:-Both (2)and (3)

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-For the purpose of section 255 the term 'stamps' include

A:-Government stamps

B:-Obliterated stamps

C:-Cancelled stamps

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question83:-The maxim "sic utere tuo ut rem publicum non laedas" means

A:-Enjoy your property in such a way as not to injure the rights of the public

B:-Every man has a property in his own person. This nobody has a right to but himself

C:-The liberty of the individual must be thus far limited; he must not make himself a nuisance to other people

D:-Government has no other end, but the preservation of property

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-"Disobedience to quarantine rule" is punishable under

A:-Section 271

B:-Section 269

C:-Section 270

D:-Not a punishable offence

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question85:-Which of the following acts is punishable as sale of noxious food or drink?

A:-Sale of any noxious article

B:-Sale with knowledge of it as noxious food or drink

C:-Sale of grains containing dirt, wood, matches etc

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question86:-The liability of a person possessing a wild animal that escapes and does damages is determined

A:-Gravity of loss caused

B:-Proof of notice of animals ferocity

C:-Res ipsa loquitur

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question87:-Which section deal with dowry death?

A:-Section 304A

B:-Section 498A

C:-Section 489A

D:-Section 304B

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question88:-A puts his hand in pocket of B for stealing money but the pocket was empty. A is guilty of

A:-Theft

B:-Not guilty of any offence

C:-Attempt to commit theft

D:-Triffles

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-To punish a person for the offence of abduction the abducted person must be

A:-Below 16 years of age

B:-Below 18 years of age

C:-Insane person

D:-Of any age

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question90:-The offence of adultery cannot be said to have committed if done with the consent of

A:-women

B:-Husband of woman

C:-Member of family of the woman

D:-Wife of the adulterer

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-Trespassing the house of a person by breaking the window

A:-Mischief

B:-House breaking

C:-Criminal trespass

D:-Extortion

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-According to Criminal law Amendment Act 2013 the right to private defence of the body extends to causing of death or harm to the assistance if the offence which occasions the exercise of the right is the act of

A:-Stalking

B:-Voyeurism

C:-Acid attack

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-A and B went to murder a person. A stood on guard with a spear in hand but did not hit the victim at all. B killed the victim

A:-Only B is liable for murder

B:-A and B both are liable for murder

C:-A is not liable as he did not perform any overt act

D:-Both options A and B

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question94:-Habitual dealing in stolen property is provided in

A:-Section 411

B:-Section 412

C:-Section 413

D:-Section 414

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question95:-Enticing or taking away or detaining with criminal intent a married woman is an offence under

A:-Section 497

B:-Section 498

C:-Section 498 A

D:-Section 500

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:-Which of the following section bars IPC for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers in service, soldiers, sailors or airmen in the services of Government of India?

A:-Section 3

B:-Section 4

C:-Section 5

D:-Both (1) and (2)

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question97:-The accused entrusted with the duty to take care of his master's premises finding a man on the garden wall hailed him and shot aiming his legs. He missed the shot and caused the death of the man

A:-Accused is justified in shooting the deceased

B:-Accused is guilty of manslaughter

C:-Accused is not guilty as his own life was in danger

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question98:-The accused attacked the victim with a spear and others inflicted blows on legs and arms with the lathies

A:-Only those who used lathies are guilty

B:-Only those who used spears are guilty

C:-Each accused must be convicted for the offence of which he is actually found to be guilty

D:-All the accused are guilty

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question99:-A minor boy raped a minor girl. What is the punishment afforded to the minor boy for the offence?

A:-1 year Rigorous Imprisonment with fine

B:-3 year Rigorous Imprisonment with fine

C:-Only one year Rigorous imprisonment

D:-Not punishable

Correct Answer:-**Question Cancelled**

Question100:-Undue influence at an election is an offence punishable under

A:-Section 171 F

B:-Section 170 F

C:-Section 169 F

D:-Section 168 F

Correct Answer:- Option-A