

DE-7/2021/45

Question Booklet
Alpha Code

A

Question Booklet
Serial Number

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Name:	Reg.No.	Signature:
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DEPARTMENTAL TESTS — JULY, 2021

Total Number of Questions : 100

[Time : 2 hours

(Maximum Marks : 100)

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

1. The question paper will be given in the form of a Question Booklet. There will be four versions of question booklets with question booklet alpha code viz. A, B, C & D.
2. The Question Booklet Alpha Code will be printed on the top left margin of the facing sheet of the question booklet.
3. The Question Booklet Alpha Code allotted to you will be noted in your seating position in the Examination Hall.
4. If you get a question booklet where the alpha code does not match to the allotted alpha code in the seating position, please draw the attention of the Invigilator IMMEDIATELY.
5. The Question Booklet Serial Number is printed on the top right margin of the facing sheet. If your question booklet is un-numbered, please get it replaced by new question booklet with same alpha code.
6. The Question Booklet will be sealed at the middle of the right margin. Candidate should not open the question booklet, until the indication is given to start answering.
7. Immediately after the commencement of the examination, the candidate should check that the question booklet supplied contains all the 100 questions in serial order. The question booklet does not have unprinted or torn or missing pages and if so the fact should be brought to the notice of the Invigilator and get it replaced by a complete booklet with same alpha code. This is most important.
8. A blank sheet of paper is attached to the question booklet. This may be used for rough work.
9. **Please read carefully all the instructions on the reverse of the Answer Sheet before marking your answers.**
10. Each question is provided with four choices (A), (B), (C) and (D) having one correct answer. Choose the correct answer and darken the bubble corresponding to the question number using Blue or Black-Ball Point Pen in the OMR Answer Sheet.
11. **Each correct answer carries 1 mark and for each wrong answer 1/3 mark will be deducted. No negative marks for unattended questions.**
12. No candidate will be allowed to leave the examination hall till the end of the session and without handing over the Answer Sheet to the Invigilator. Candidates should ensure that the Invigilator has verified all the entries in the Register Number Coding Sheet and that the Invigilator has affixed his/her signature in the space provided.
13. Strict compliance of instructions is essential. Any malpractice or attempt to commit any kind of malpractice in the Examination will result in the disqualification of the candidate.
14. **If any candidates make a marking of answer in the question paper and exchange with other candidate during the course of the examination, the answer script will be invalidated and the candidates will be debarred for a minimum period of 2 years from appearing the Departmental Tests.**

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Maximum : 100 marks

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1. 'Property Mark' is defined in The Indian Penal Code 1860 under :
(A) Section 499 (B) Section 489
(C) Section 479 (D) None of the above
2. Which of the following offence is triable by, only, the Sessions court?
(A) Forgery (B) House-Trespass
(C) Mischief (D) None of the above
3. The Indian Penal Code 1860 is the Act no _____ of 1860.
(A) 15 (B) 25
(C) 35 (D) 45
4. "A threat to injure the reputation of any deceased person in whom the person threatened is interested, is within this section". Find the Section in which this explanation is provided.
(A) Section 503 (B) Section 500
(C) Section 498 (D) Section 495
5. "Public Prosecutor" means any person appointed under section _____ and includes any person acting under the directions of a Public Prosecutor. (Fill in the blanks)
(A) 14 (B) 24
(C) 34 (D) 44
6. Which of the following is not applicable to The Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
(A) Consolidating Act (B) Amending Act
(C) Defining Act (D) None of the above

7. Whenever force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly, in prosecution of the common object of such assembly, every member of such assembly is guilty of the
- (A) Offence of Criminal Conspiracy (B) Offence of Affray
(C) Offence of Rioting (D) Offence of Mischief
8. Different classes of criminal cases are provided under :
- (A) Section 6 of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973
(B) Section 6 of The Indian Penal Code 1860
(C) Section 6 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(D) None of the above
9. A committed a crime. Which of the following fact is not relevant?
- (A) A has absconded
(B) A possess the property involved in the crime
(C) A tried to conceal the property involved in the crime
(D) A is a Police officer
10. 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 is said to commit the offence of
- (A) Public Nuisance (B) Affray
(C) Sedition (D) None of the above
11. Which of the following is not required when a police officer makes an arrest?
- (A) Attestation of memorandum of arrest by at least one witness.
(B) Counter signature of memorandum of arrest by a Gazetted officer
(C) The Police officer shall bear an accurate, visible and clear identification of his name
(D) None of the above
12. Facts establishing the identity of anything or person whose identity is relevant are considered as relevant fact under _____ of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. (Fill in the blanks)
- (A) Section 8 (B) Section 10
(C) Section 12 (D) None of the above

13. Find the correct statement from the following :
- Statement 1 : A, being bound by an oath to state the truth, states that he knows that Z was at a particular place on a particular day, not knowing anything upon the subject. A gives false evidence.
- Statement 2 : A is lawfully arrested by Z, a bailiff. A is excited to sudden and violent passion by the arrest, and kills Z. A has committed murder.
- (A) Statement 1 only is correct (B) Statement 2 only is correct
(C) Statements 1 and 2 are correct (D) Both statements are incorrect
14. Which of the following can Arrest under The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
- (A) The Magistrate (B) The police officer
(C) Private Person (D) All the above
15. Which of the following punishment is prescribed for Defamation?
- (A) Rigorous imprisonment (B) Simple Imprisonment
(C) Solitary Confinement (D) Life imprisonment
16. A fact is said to be ————— when, after considering the matters before it, the Court either believes that it does not exist, or considers its non-existence so probable that a prudent man ought, under the circumstances of the particular case, to act upon the supposition that it does not exist.
- (A) Proved (B) Fact in issue
(C) Question of fact (D) None of the above
17. Which of the following form in the second schedule of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with warrant of imprisonment on failure to pay compensation?
- (A) Form 15 (B) Form 25
(C) Form 35 (D) None of the above
18. A commits theft on property in Z's possession; and while committing this theft, he has a loaded pistol under his garment, having provided this pistol for the purpose of hurting Z in case Z should resist. Find the provision under which the offence is committed by A?
- (A) Section 381 (B) Section 382
(C) Section 383 (D) None of the above

19. A dishonest concealment of facts is a deception within the meaning of _____ Section of The Indian Penal Code 1860.
- (A) 415 (B) 441
(C) 463 (D) 480
20. What is the maximum period of bond provided as security for keeping the peace on conviction under The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
- (A) Two years (B) Three years
(C) Four years (D) Five years
21. When one fact is declared by this Act (The Indian Evidence Act, 1872) to be _____ proof of another, the Court shall, on proof of the one fact, regard the other as proved, and shall not allow evidence to be given for the purpose of disproving it.
- (A) Conclusive (B) Rebuttable
(C) Final (D) None of the above.
22. Find the correct statement.
- (A) A moving under Section 378, effected by the same act which effects the severance from the earth is not a theft
(B) A finds a ring lying on the highroad, not in the possession of any person. A, by taking it, commits theft
(C) Both (A) and (B)
(D) Neither (A) nor (B)
23. Exploitation of a trafficked child is
- (A) Cognizable and Bailable offence
(B) Cognizable and Non-Bailable offence
(C) Non-Cognizable and Bailable offence
(D) Non-Cognizable and Non-Bailable offence
24. Find the principle embodied in Section 10 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- (A) Estoppel (B) Res Judicata
(C) Competency (D) None of the above

25. Which of the following is a Judge?
- (A) A Magistrate exercising jurisdiction in respect of a charge on which he has power to sentence to fine or imprisonment, with or without appeal.
 - (B) A member of a panchayat which has power, under 4 Regulation VII, 1816, of the Madras Code, to try and determine suits.
 - (C) Both (A) and (B)
 - (D) Neither (A) nor (B)
26. Find the Section under which environmental issues can be addressed under The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
- (A) Section 133
 - (B) Section 155
 - (C) Section 177
 - (D) All the above
27. A is accused of a crime. The fact that, soon after the commission of the crime, A absconded from his house, is relevant, under _____ of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, as conduct subsequent to and affected by facts in issue.
- (A) Section 8
 - (B) Section 10
 - (C) Section 12
 - (D) None of the above
28. _____ is gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled, as per The Indian Penal Code 1860.
- (A) Wrongful gain
 - (B) Fraudulent gain
 - (C) Dishonest gain
 - (D) Unlawful gain
29. Any offence not punishable with death or imprisonment for life, committed by any person who at the date when he appears or is brought before the Court is under the age of _____ years, may be tried by the Court of a Chief Judicial Magistrate, or by any Court specially empowered under the Children Act, 1960 (60 of 1960), or any other law for the time being in force providing for the treatment, training and rehabilitation of youthful offenders.
- (A) Fourteen
 - (B) Sixteen
 - (C) Eighteen
 - (D) Twenty one
30. As per The Indian Penal Code 1860, in calculating fractions of terms of punishment, imprisonment for life shall be reckoned as equivalent to imprisonment for
- (A) 10 years
 - (B) 12 years
 - (C) 14 years
 - (D) None of the above

31. Which of the following punishment is introduced into The Indian Penal Code 1860 by replacing the punishment of Transportation?
- (A) Death sentence (B) Life imprisonment
(C) Forfeiture of Property (D) All the above
32. The Central Government or the State Government may appoint, for the purposes of any case or class of cases, a person who has been in practice as an advocate for not less than _____ years as a Special Public Prosecutor.
- (A) Five (B) Seven
(C) Ten (D) None of the above
33. Find the Section which provide for the relevancy of evidence when a custom is in question.
- (A) Section 13 (B) Section 14
(C) Section 15 (D) None of the above
34. Which of the following offence is required to be tried by a woman presiding officer, as far as practical, under The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
- (A) Section 376 A The Indian Penal Code 1860
(B) Section 376 D The Indian Penal Code 1860
(C) Section 376 E The Indian Penal Code 1860
(D) All the above
35. Which of the following is a document under The Indian Penal Code 1860?
- (A) Power-of-attorney (B) Cheque
(C) Map (D) All the above
36. Any question suggesting the answer which the person putting it wishes or expects to receive is called a
- (A) Direct question (B) Collusive question
(C) Leading question (D) Primary question
37. A introduces water in to an ice-house belonging to Z and thus causes the ice to melt, intending wrongful loss to Z. What is the offence committed by A?
- (A) Criminal breach of trust (B) Mischief
(C) Wrongful restraint (D) Cheating

38. 'Tracing' is defined in Chapter
(A) I (B) IV
(C) VII-A (D) None of the above
39. Which of the following statement is relevant under Section 36 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
(A) Statement of relevant facts made in published maps
(B) An entry in a public official book
(C) A statement in a Central Act
(D) A statement as to any law contained in law-books
40. Which of the following is not designated as 'stolen property' under The Indian Penal Code 1860?
(A) Property, the possession whereof has been transferred by theft.
(B) Property which has been criminally misappropriated.
(C) Property in respect of which criminal breach of trust has been committed.
(D) None of the above
41. Which of the following sub clause in Section 2 of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 defines non-cognizable offence?
(A) e (B) g
(C) j (D) None of the above
42. Find the correct statement from the following:
Statement 1 : A, accused of murder, alleges that, by reason of unsoundness of mind, he did not know the nature of the act. The burden of proof is on the prosecution.
Statement 2 : The Court may presume that when a document creating an obligation is in the hands of the obligor, the obligation has been discharged.
(A) Statement 1 only is correct (B) Statement 2 only is correct
(C) Statements 1 and 2 are correct (D) Both statements are incorrect
43. Whoever commits dowry death shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than _____ years but which may extend to imprisonment for life.
(A) Fourteen (B) Ten
(C) Seven (D) None of the above

44. Stalking is a _____ Offence.
(A) Cognizable and Bailable (B) Non-Cognizable and Non-Bailable
(C) Cognizable and Non-Bailable (D) Non-Cognizable and Bailable
45. Find the state of mind' for which evidence can be adduced under Section 14 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
(A) Knowledge (B) Good-will
(C) Intention (D) All of the above
46. What is the maximum punishment prescribed for harbouring an offender who has committed an offence punishable with death?
(A) 7 years imprisonment (B) 5 years imprisonment
(C) 3 years imprisonment (D) None of the above
47. What type of action of Police is provided under Section 149 of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
(A) Preventive action (B) Deterrent action
(C) Retributive action (D) Reformative action
48. Find the Section which deals with the relevancy of the oral admissions as to contents of electronic records.
(A) Section 20 (B) Section 21
(C) Section 22 (D) None of the above
49. Find the one which is not a 'Person' under The Indian Penal Code 1860.
(A) Company (B) Incorporated association of persons
(C) Unincorporated association of persons (D) None of the same
50. Find the proceeding which is vitiated under Section 461 of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
(A) Makes an order under section 133 as to a local nuisance
(B) To order, under section 155, the police to investigate an offence
(C) To recall a case and try it himself under section 410
(D) To issue a search-warrant under section 94

51. Relevancy of the existence of a course of business is provided under _____ of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- (A) Section 15 (B) Section 16
(C) Section 17 (D) Section 18
52. Which of the following provision provides for when extortion is robbery?
- (A) Section 370 (B) Section 380
(C) Section 390 (D) Section 400
53. The Government is empowered to commute the sentence of imprisonment for life to
- (A) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding Twenty years or for fine
(B) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding Seventeen years or for fine
(C) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding fourteen years or for fine
(D) Imprisonment for a term not exceeding Ten years or for fine
54. Find the principle embodied in Section 40 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- (A) Res judicata (B) Res sub judice
(C) Res gestae (D) Res ipsa loquitur
55. What is the maximum punishment prescribed for committing forgery, intending that the document forged shall be used for the purpose of cheating
- (A) 7 years (B) 5 years
(C) 2 years (D) None of the above
56. Find the Form provided for warrant for recovery of fine under The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
- (A) Form 11 (B) Form 18
(C) Form 26 (D) None of the above
57. Circumstantial Evidence is
- (A) A Direct Evidence (B) An Indirect Evidence
(C) A Conclusive Evidence (D) A Documentary Evidence

58. “Nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is justified by law, or who by reason of a mistake of fact and not by reason of a mistake of law in good faith, believes himself to be justified by law, in doing it” — Find the provision.
- (A) Section 77 of The Indian Penal Code 1860
 - (B) Section 78 of The Indian Penal Code 1860
 - (C) Section 79 of The Indian Penal Code 1860
 - (D) None of the above
59. Which of the following is appointed as Chief Judicial Magistrate?
- (A) Second class Judicial Magistrate
 - (B) First class Judicial Magistrate
 - (C) Executive Magistrate
 - (D) District Magistrate
60. A sues B for Rs. 1,000, and shows entries in his account books showing B to be indebted to him to this amount. What is the relevancy of it?
- (A) The entries are relevant, but are not sufficient, without other evidence, to prove the debt
 - (B) The entries are irrelevant, but sufficient, without other evidence, to prove the debt
 - (C) The entries are relevant and sufficient to prove the debt
 - (D) The entries are irrelevant and insufficient to prove the debt
61. What is the maximum punishment prescribed for anyone voluntarily having carnal intercourse against the order of nature with an animal?
- (A) Rigorous imprisonment for 7 years
 - (B) Rigorous imprisonment for Ten years
 - (C) Life imprisonment
 - (D) Capital Punishment
62. Which of the following decisions in a petty case is appealable?
- (A) High Court passes a sentence of fine of Rs. 990/-
 - (B) Court of Sessions passes a sentence of fine of Rs. 290/-
 - (C) Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of fine of Rs. 90/-
 - (D) None of the above
63. In civil cases no _____ is relevant, if it is made either upon an express condition that evidence of it is not to be given, or under circumstances from which the Court can infer that the parties agreed together that evidence of it should not be given.
- (A) Admissions
 - (B) Confessions
 - (C) Affidavits
 - (D) Statements

64. Section _____ of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 enlists the facts of which Court must take judicial notice.
- (A) 57 (B) 67
(C) 77 (D) 87
65. What is the maximum compensation fixed under The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 to persons arrested, groundlessly?
- (A) Rs. 500 (B) Rs. 1000
(C) Rs. 2000 (D) Rs. 5000
66. The _____ in a suit or proceeding lies on that person who would fail if no evidence at all were given on either side.
- (A) Burden of proof (B) Duty to prove
(C) Right to remedy (D) Relevancy of evidence
67. The offence of affray is provided under Section _____ of The Indian Penal Code 1860.
- (A) 149 (B) 159
(C) 169 (D) 179
68. Find the presidency area, which is not deemed to be a metropolitan area at the commencement of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
- (A) Bombay (B) Calcutta
(C) Hyderabad (D) Ahmedabad
69. Where any electronic record, purporting or proved to be _____ years old, is produced from any custody which the Court in the particular case considers proper, the Court may presume that the electronic signature which purports to be the electronic signature of any particular person was so affixed by him or any person authorised by him in this behalf.
- (A) Five (B) Six
(C) Seven (D) Eight
70. Section 370-A of The Indian Penal Code 1860 deals with
- (A) Exploitation of a trafficked child (B) Habitual dealing in slaves
(C) Unlawful Compulsory Labour (D) Unnatural offences

71. Find the Section which provides the general principle that the trial or inquiry of an offence in a Criminal court to be open to the public.
- (A) Section 321 (B) Section 327
(C) Section 330 (D) Section 336
72. Section 32 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872 deals with :
- (A) Public document (B) Privileged communication
(C) Dying declaration (D) None of the above
73. A person does an act which cause injury, obstruction, danger or annoyance to persons who may have occasion to use any public right. Find the offence.
- (A) Rioting (B) Stalking
(C) Public Nuisance (D) All the above
74. Which of the following court, lowest in the hierarchy, is empowered under The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 to determine the validity of an enactment of the legislature, the determination of which is essential for the disposal of the case?
- (A) High Court (B) Principal Sessions Court
(C) Any Sessions Court (D) Chief Judicial Magistrate
75. Find the correct legal position from the following:
- Statement 1 : A, accused of theft, is seen to give the stolen property to B, who is seen to give it to A's wife. B says as he delivers it—"A says you are to hide this." B's statement is relevant as explanatory of a fact which is part of the transaction.
- Statement 2 : A is tried for a riot and is proved to have marched at the head of a mob. The cries of the mob are not relevant as explanatory of the nature of the transaction.
- (A) Statement 1 only is correct (B) Statement 2 only is correct
(C) Statements 1 and 2 are correct (D) Both statements are incorrect
76. Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above _____ years of age and under _____ who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion.
- (A) Seven, Ten (B) Seven, Twelve
(C) Seven, Fourteen (D) None of the above
77. Which of the following form deals with warrant of execution of death sentence?
- (A) Form 22 (B) Form 32
(C) Form 42 (D) Form 52

78. In which of the following case a wife is entitled to receive maintenance from the husband under The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
- (A) Wife is living in adultery
 (B) Wife refuses to live with her husband, without any sufficient reason
 (C) Wife and Husband are living separately by mutual consent
 (D) None of the above
79. Which of the following Section in The Indian Penal Code 1860 was struck down by the Supreme Court?
- (A) 302 (B) 303
 (C) 304 (D) 305
80. Which of the following authority is entitled to record a Dying declaration?
- (A) Magistrate (B) Investigating officer
 (C) Duty doctor (D) All the above
81. Anything said, done or written by any one of the conspirators in reference to their _____ is a relevant fact under The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- (A) Common intention (B) Common motive
 (C) Common design (D) Common knowledge
82. “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 357C 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” — Find the provision.
- (A) Section 171B (B) Section 166B
 (C) Section 216B (D) None of the above
83. Chapter XXI-A of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 deals with
- (A) Victim Compensation (B) Preventive action
 (C) Plea Bargaining (D) None of the above
84. Judgments, orders or decrees other than those mentioned in section 41 are relevant if they relate to matters of a public nature relevant to the enquiry; but such judgments, orders or decrees are not _____ of that which they state.
- (A) Decisive (B) Precedent
 (C) Conclusive Proof (D) Relevant Proof

85. “For the purposes of this section, “cruelty” means any wilful conduct which is of such a nature as is likely to drive the woman to commit suicide or to cause grave injury or danger to life, limb or health (whether mental or physical) of the woman” — Find the Section, mentioned.
- (A) Section 477A The Indian Penal Code 1860
 - (B) Section 489A The Indian Penal Code 1860
 - (C) Section 498A The Indian Penal Code 1860
 - (D) None of the above
86. Section _____ of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 provides for the appointment of Special Judicial Magistrate.
- (A) 7
 - (B) 8
 - (C) 9
 - (D) None of the above
87. Relevancy of expert opinion is provided under :
- (A) Section 35 The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - (B) Section 45 The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - (C) Section 55 The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
 - (D) Section 65 The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
88. What is the meaning of ‘life imprisonment’ prescribed as a punishment for gang rape on woman less than sixteen years of age?
- (A) Imprisonment for the remainder of life
 - (B) Imprisonment for 20 years
 - (C) Imprisonment for 14 years
 - (D) None of the above
89. When, in any warrant-case instituted on a police report, the accused appears or is brought before a Magistrate at the commencement of the trial, the Magistrate shall satisfy himself that he has complied with the provisions of section _____ of The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.
- (A) 187
 - (B) 197
 - (C) 207
 - (D) 217
90. Which of the following section provides the principle of irrelevancy of previous good character in criminal proceedings?
- (A) Section 52
 - (B) Section 53
 - (C) Section 54
 - (D) None of the above

91. In which of the following cases forgery is not committed.
- (A) A signs his own name to a bill of exchange, intending that it may be believed that the bill was drawn by another person of the same name
 - (B) A picks up a cheque on a banker signed by B, payable to bearer, but without any sum having been inserted in the cheque. A fraudulently fills up the cheque by inserting the sum of ten thousand rupees
 - (C) A draws a bill of exchange upon a fictitious person, and fraudulently accepts the bill in the name of such fictitious person with intent to negotiate it
 - (D) None of the above
92. How many Sections are there in The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973?
- (A) 483
 - (B) 484
 - (C) 485
 - (D) 486
93. Where a document is executed in several parts, each part is _____ evidence of the document.
- (A) Conclusive
 - (B) Irrelevant
 - (C) Primary
 - (D) Secondary
94. Which of the following is House breaking?
- (A) A commits house-trespass by creeping into a ship at a port- hole between decks
 - (B) A commits house-trespass by entering Z's house through the door, having lifted a latch by putting a wire through a hole in the door
 - (C) Z, the door-keeper of Y, is standing in Y's doorway. A commits house-trespass by entering the house, having deterred Z from opposing him by threatening to beat him
 - (D) All the above
95. What is the general period of limitation prescribed under The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973, for an offence punishable with fine only?
- (A) One month
 - (B) Three months
 - (C) Six months
 - (D) One year
96. What principle is incorporated in Section 6 of The Indian Evidence Act, 1872?
- (A) Doctrine of Constructive Notice
 - (B) Doctrine of Strict Liability
 - (C) Doctrine of Estoppel
 - (D) None of the above

97. Find the correct provision

- (A) 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.
- (B) Culpable homicide is not murder when the person whose death is caused, being below the age of eighteen years, suffers death or takes the risk of death with his own consent.
- (C) Both (A) and (B)
- (D) Neither (A) nor (B)

98. The Court of Magistrate of the second class may pass a sentence of imprisonment for a term

- (A) Not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding three thousand rupees, or of both.
- (B) Not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding four thousand rupees, or of both.
- (C) Not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding five thousand rupees, or of both.
- (D) None of the above

99. Which of the following offence is triable by Magistrate of First class?

- (A) Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
- (B) Abetting the commission of suicide.
- (C) Counterfeiting Indian Coin
- (D) None of the above

100. Find the valid statement from the following :

Statement 1 : If in the exercise of the right of private defence against an assault which reasonably causes the apprehension of death, the defender be so situated that he cannot effectually exercise that right without risk of harm to an innocent person, his right of private defence extends to the running of that risk.

Statement 2 : A person is not deprived of the right of private defence against an act done by a public servant, as such, unless he knows or has reason to believe, that the person doing the act is such public servant.

- (A) Both Statements are not valid
- (B) Both Statements are valid
- (C) Statement 1 only is valid
- (D) Statement 2 only is valid

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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