

**FINAL ANSWER KEY**

Paper: The Indian Penal Code (Paper II)  
Date of Test 15-11-2022

- Question1:-Indian Penal Code was drafted by  
A:-Third Law Commission chaired by Lord Macaulay  
B:-Criminal Law Reforms Committee chaired by Lord Macaulay  
C:-Second Law Commission chaired by Lord Macaulay  
D:-First Law Commission chaired by Lord Macaulay  
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question2:-Which of the following is not a basis of Indian Penal Code?  
A:-Law of England  
B:-Livingstone code of Louisiana  
C:-German Penal Code  
D:-French Penal Code  
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question3:-Which one of the following persons is not exempted from Jurisdiction of Criminal Courts?  
A:-Prime Minister of India  
B:-President and Governors  
C:-Alien enemies  
D:-Foreign Army  
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question4:-Which of the following statements are correct with regard to IPC?  
i. IPC came into force on 1<sup>st</sup> January 1860  
ii. The draft IPC went revision at the hands of Sir Barnes Peacock  
iii. Indian Penal Code is subdivided into 24 Chapters and 511 Sections  
iv. IPC is applicable to offences committed on Indian Ships on high seas  
A:-i, ii and iii  
B:-i, ii and iv  
C:-i, iii and iv  
D:-All the above  
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question5:-Which of the following punishment is now not prescribed under Indian Penal Code?  
A:-Solitary Confinement  
B:-Forfeiture of property  
C:-Whipping  
D:-Imprisonment for the remainder of the Accused's natural life  
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question6:-The maxim Actus non facit reum nisi mens rea implies  
A:-A mere physical act without guilty mind is punishable  
B:-Guilty mind with or without physical act is punishable  
C:-Physical act and guilty mind itself does not constitute an offence  
D:-An act become an offence if done with a guilty mind  
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question7:-Which of the following word is not used to denote "mensrea" in IPC?  
A:-Fraudulently  
B:-Cruelly  
C:-Maliciously  
D:-Voluntarily  
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question8:-In which of the following offences preparation to commit offence itself is punishable?  
A:-Preparation to commit murder  
B:-Preparation to commit rape  
C:-Preparation to commit waging war against government of India  
D:-Preparation to commit robbery  
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question9:-Which of the following general exception is an irrebuttable presumption?  
A:-Under the age of seven years no infant can be guilty of a crime  
B:-An insane person cannot do any offence  
C:-Consented person are not supposed to seek legal/judicial remedy  
D:-Communication made in good faith is not an offence  
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question10:-Insanity was incorporated in IPC as a general exception based on  
A:-Test of proximity  
B:-McNaughten Rules  
C:-Hicklin test  
D:-Bolam test  
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question11:-Admiralty Jurisdiction not extends over  
A:-Offences committed on Indian ships on the high seas  
B:-Offences committed on foreign ships in Indian Territorial waters  
C:-Piracy  
D:-None of the above  
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question12:-In which of the following mensrea is not essential for making it punishable?  
A:-Absolute Liability  
B:-Negligence  
C:-Rape  
D:-Both 1 and 2  
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question13:-General Exceptions under Chapter IV are divided into  
A:-Exceptional and Justifiable  
B:-Ignorable and Justifiable  
C:-Excusable and Justifiable

D:-Exceptional and Acceptable

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question14:-Death Sentence is not a punishment for which of the following offences?

A:-Abetting mutiny actually committed

B:-Abetment of suicide of minor or insane or intoxicated person

C:-Dacoity

D:-Giving or fabricating false evidence upon which an innocent person suffers death

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question15:-Which of the following statement is correct with respect to section 34 of IPC?

i. A single person can also be punished under this section

ii. It is an independent section which itself alone is punishable

iii. It does not constitute a distinct crime but only establishes a rule of proof

iv. This section requires the presence of a common object

A:-All are correct

B:-Only iii is correct

C:-i and iii are correct

D:-i, iii and iv are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question16:-Consent can be taken as a defense in which of the following cases?

A:-Consent given by a person under misconception of fact

B:-Consent given under fear of injury

C:-Consent given by a person who is intoxicated

D:-Consent given by guardian of a child below 12 years of age

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question17:-Section 84 recognize only

A:-Medical insanity

B:-Legal insanity

C:-Both Medical and legal insanity

D:-No such classification

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question18:-Right of Private defense against body cannot be extended to causing death in which of the following situations

A:-An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust

B:-An assault with the intention of kidnapping or abducting

C:-An act of throwing or administering acid

D:-No imminent danger

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question19:-Which of the following person is not a public servant under IPC?

A:-Member of Parliament

B:-Speaker of legislative assembly

C:-Municipal Councilor

D:-Government Pleader

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question20:-Which of the following statement is not correct with respect to section 86 of IPC?

A:-Act became offence only if done with intention or knowledge

B:-Done by a person in a state of intoxication

C:-Intoxication was administered by his will or knowledge

D:-Intoxication done against will not liable

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question21:-Read the following statement and identify the ingredients that differentiate robbery from theft.

i. Committed by two or three persons

ii. Coupled with imminent danger to life

iii. Committed during night

iv. Coupled with force

A:-All the above

B:-ii, iii and iv

C:-i, ii and iii

D:-Only ii

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question22:-Which of the following statement is correct with regard to the offence of affray?

A:-When two or more person fighting in public place disturbing public peace

B:-When two or more person fighting anywhere disturbing public peace

C:-When one or more person is disturbing the public peace

D:-Mere quarrelling or abusing by two person itself constitute affray

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question23:-Which of the following statement is not correct with respect to giving false evidence?

A:-A person must be legally bound to state the truth

B:-He must make a false statement

C:-He must know or believe it to be false

D:-Statement in this section means statement made verbally only

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question24:-A offers a bribe to B, a public servant, as a reward for showing A some favour in the exercise of B's official functions. B refuses to accept the bribe. Whether A is punishable under Section 116 of IPC.

A:-A is liable for the same punishment provided for that offence

B:-A is liable for a term which may extend to one half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence or fine or both

C:-A is not punishable as offence has not been committed

D:-A is liable for a term which may extend to one fourth part of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence or fine or both

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question25:-Offences by or relating to public servants is dealt under which chapter of IPC

A:-Chapter IX

B:-Chapter IX A

C:-Chapter X

D:-Chapter XI

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question26:-Whoever does anything with the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person or wrongful loss to another person is said to have done that thing

- A:-Fradulently
- B:-Intentionally
- C:-Dishonestly
- D:-Maliciously

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-Public servant knowingly disobeying a direction of the law with intent to cause injury to any person shall be punished with

- A:-Simple Imprisonment for six months or fine or both
- B:-Simple Imprisonment for one year or fine or both
- C:-Simple Imprisonment for three months or fine or both
- D:-Rigorous Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to two years, and shall also liable to fine

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-The offence committed by a public servant in unlawfully buying or bidding for property under section 169 of IPC is

- A:-Non-Cognizable, Compoundable and Bailable
- B:-Cognizable, Non-Compoundable and Non bailable
- C:-Non-cognizable, Non-compoundable and non Bailable
- D:-Non-cognizable, non-compoundable and bailable

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question29:-Which of the following statement is not correct with respect to solitary confinement?

- A:-If the imprisonment shall not exceed six months solitary confinement shall not exceed one month
- B:-If the imprisonment shall exceed six months and shall not exceed one year solitary confinement shall not exceed two months
- C:-If the imprisonment exceeds one year solitary confinement shall not exceed six months
- D:-Section 74 limits solitary confinement

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question30:-Which of the following is not a basic element of forgery?

- A:-Making of false document
- B:-Such making should be with an intent
- C:-To commit fraud or fraud may be committed
- D:-It is for causing damage or injury to government

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question31:-Which of the following done by a person dishonestly or fraudulently does not amounts to the offence of making false document or false electronic record?

- A:-affixes any electronic signature on any electronic record
- B:-makes or transmits any electronic record or part of any electronic record
- C:-makes, signs, seals or executes a document or part of a document
- D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-Trafficking of persons for the purpose of exploitation does not include

- A:-Accepts
- B:-Transports
- C:-Receives
- D:-Recruits

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-Which of the following statement is correct with respect to ignorance as a defence?

- A:-Ignorance of fact and law excusable
- B:-Ignorance of fact justifiable
- C:-Ignorance of fact excusable
- D:-Ignorance of fact and law non excusable

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question34:-R v Dudley and Stephens is a famous case dealing with

- A:-Accident as a defense
- B:-Necessity as a defense
- C:-Consent as a defense
- D:-Right to Private defense

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question35:-Which of the following statement is correct with respect to the offence of Voyeurism?

- A:-Any man watches or captures the image of a woman
- B:-Any man watches or captures the image of a boy or a woman
- C:-The boy or woman engaging in private act
- D:-The boy or woman with expectation of not being observed

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question36:-Maximum punishment for Dacoity with murder is

- A:-Imprisonment for life which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life
- B:-Capital Punishment
- C:-Imprisonment for life
- D:-Rigorous Imprisonment which shall not be less than twenty years

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question37:-A, with the intention of causing the death of a child of tender years, exposes it in a desert place A has committed the offence of

- A:-Attempt to commit murder
- B:-Murder
- C:-Culpable Homicide
- D:-Abetment to commit suicide of a child

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question38:-Which of the following cannot be considered as a valid consent?

- i. Consent given by a person under fear or injury or misconception and if the person doing the act does not know or has no reason to believe that the consent was given in consequence of such fear or misconception.
- ii. Consent by a person under 12 years of age
- iii. Consent by person of unsound mind who is able to understand the nature and consequences of that to which he gives consent
- iv. Consent by intoxicated person who is unable to understand the consequences

- A:-ii and iv
- B:-i and ii
- C:-i, ii and iii
- D:-All are valid consent

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question39:-A, by falsely pretending to be in the Civil Service, intentionally deceives Z, and thus dishonestly induces Z to let him have on credit goods for which he does not mean to pay. What is the offence committed by A under IPC?

- A:-Cheating by personation
- B:-Personating a public servant
- C:-Cheating
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question40:-Attempt to commit murder by a person who is under sentence of imprisonment for life and if hurt is caused is liable

- A:-To be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to ten years and fine
- B:-To be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and fine
- C:-To be punished with imprisonment for life and fine
- D:-Death Penalty

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question41:-Any man who monitors the use by a woman of the internet, email or any other form of electronic communication commits the offence of

- A:-Stalking
- B:-Phishing
- C:-Spoofing
- D:-Skinning

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question42:-Whenever an offence has been committed whoever conceals a person whom he knows or has reason to believe to be the offender with the intention of screening him from legal punishment is known as

- A:-Accomplice
- B:-Harbouring Offender
- C:-Momentary Offender
- D:-Acute Offender

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-Which of the following statements are correct with regard to unlawful assembly?

- i. The offence of unlawful assembly is defined under Section 140 of IPC
  - ii. An assembly of six or more person is designated as an unlawful assembly
  - iii. There should be a common object
  - iv. An assembly which was not unlawful when it assembled, may subsequently become an unlawful assembly
- A:-i, ii and iii are correct
  - B:-Only iii is correct
  - C:-iii and iv are correct
  - D:-All are correct

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question44:-Whoever issues or signs any certificate required by law to be given or signed, or relating to any fact of which such certificate is by law admissible in evidence, knowing or believing that such certificate is false in any material point shall be punished with

- A:-Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or both
- B:-Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to five years or with fine or both
- C:-Imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year or with fine or both
- D:-In the same manner as if he gave false evidence

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-A, under the influence of passion excited by a provocation given by Z, intentionally kills Y, Z's child. What is the offence committed by A?

- A:-Causing death by negligence
- B:-Not committed any offence as can take grave and sudden provocation as a defense to escape from liability
- C:-Murder
- D:-Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question46:-Which of the following cannot be considered as a Grievous hurt?

- A:-Causing hysteria
- B:-Emasculation
- C:-Dislocation of a tooth
- D:-Permanent privation of sight of only one eye

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question47:-The main ingredient that differentiates murder from culpable homicide not amounting to murder is

- A:-death is caused
- B:-intention of causing bodily injury as the offender knows to be likely to cause death
- C:-intention of causing death
- D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-Which of the statement/statements are correct with respect to Section 304A?

- i. Existence of a duty
  - ii. Breach of duty causing death or bodily injury
  - iii. Death or bodily injury was caused during any rash or negligent act
  - iv. Punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years or with fine or both
- A:-All are correct
  - B:-ii and iii
  - C:-i, ii and iii
  - D:-i and iv

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question49:-Maximum punishment for abetment to commit suicide is

- A:-Imprisonment for life
- B:-Ten years and fine
- C:-One year or fine or both
- D:-Three years and fine

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-Public Nuisance is a

- A:-Tort as well as crime
- B:-Crime
- C:-Tort
- D:-Defence

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question51:-A meets Z on the highroads, shows a pistol and demands Z's purse. Z in consequences, surrenders his purse. What is the offence committed by A?

- A:-Robbery

- B:-Extortion
- C:-Theft
- D:-Dacoity

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question52:-Which of the following statement is not correct with regard to unnatural offences?

- A:-Dealt under Section 377
- B:-Supreme Court decriminalized application of this section to consensual homosexual sex between all adults
- C:-Punishment is imprisonment which may extend to ten years and fine
- D:-Supreme Court declared the Section as unconstitutional

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question53:-The essential ingredient that differentiates Section 79 from Section 76 is

- A:-Justified by law
- B:-Not mistake of law
- C:-Done in good faith
- D:-Mistake of fact

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question54:-The offence of bigamy constitutes which of the following ingredients

- i. The accused must have contracted first marriage
- ii. He must have married again
- iii. The first marriage must be subsisting
- iv. The spouse is not known for more than seven years and informed it

- A:-i, ii and iii
- B:-i and ii
- C:-i and iii
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question55:-The absence of which of the element makes an offence as an accident

- A:-Proper care and caution
- B:-Knowledge
- C:-Lawful act in lawful manner
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question56:-A instigates B to instigate C to murder Z. B accordingly instigates C to murder Z, and C commits that offence in consequences of B's instigation. What is the punishment for A?

- A:-A is not punishable
- B:-A is liable for the punishment provided for murder only if C is aware about A's instigation
- C:-Term which may extend to one half of the longest term provided for murder
- D:-A is liable for the punishment provided for murder

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question57:-In which case Supreme Court had decriminalized and struck down adultery under Section 497 of IPC being violative of Article 14 and 21 of the Constitution?

- A:-Naz Foundation vs Govt of NCT of Delhi
- B:-Suresh Kumar Koushal vs Naz Foundation
- C:-Joseph Shine vs Union of India
- D:-Yusuf Azis vs State of Bombay

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question58:-Ingredients to constitute criminal conspiracy include

- i. An object to be accomplished
- ii. A plan or scheme embodying means to accomplish that object
- iii. An agreement between two or more person to cooperate for that accomplishment
- iv. Some act besides the agreement is done

- A:-i, ii and iii
- B:-All of the above
- C:-i and ii
- D:-i, iii and iv

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question59:-Which of the following is not an exception to the offence of defamation?

- A:-Imputation in the form of an alternative or expressed ironically
- B:-Imputation made in good faith by person for protection of his or others interest
- C:-Public conduct of public servants
- D:-Caution intended for good of person to whom conveyed for public good

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:-Whoever impute anything to harm the reputation of a deceased person?

- A:-not amounts to the offence of defamation
- B:-amounts to the offence of defamation
- C:-amounts to defamation if the imputation would harm the reputation of that person if living or is intended to be hurtful to the feelings of his family or other near relatives
- D:-amounts to defamation if the imputation would harm the reputation of that person if living, and is intended to be hurtful to the feelings of his family or other near relatives

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question61:-D for the purpose of inducing E to desist from prosecuting a civil suit, threatens to burn B's house. A has committed the offence of

- A:-Criminal Breach of trust
- B:-Criminal Intimidation
- C:-Criminal Force
- D:-Annoyance

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-The test/rules for determining medical negligence is known as

- A:-Proximity test
- B:-Hicklin test
- C:-Mcnaughten rules
- D:-Bolam test

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question63:-What is the main ingredient that differentiate Section 353 from Section 186?

- A:-Offence against public servant
- B:-While discharging public duty

- C:-By assaulting or using criminal force
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question64:-Consent as a defense is enshrined in the legal maxim

- A:-De minimis non curat lex
- B:-Volenti non fit injuria
- C:-Nemo Debet Bis Vexari Pro Eadem Causa
- D:-Nulla Poena Sine Lege

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question65:-A threatens to set a savage dog at Z, if Z goes along a path along with Z has a right to go. Z is thus prevented from going along that path. What is the offence committed by A?

- A:-Wrongful restraint
- B:-Criminal Force
- C:-Criminal Intimidation
- D:-Wrongful confinement

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question66:-Which of the following ingredient/ingredients is/are required to be an offence under Section 218?

- i. Accused was a public servant
- ii. Knowingly disobey any direction of law
- iii. To save any person from legal punishment
- iv. To save property from forfeiture or other charges

- A:-All the above
- B:-i and ii
- C:-i, iii and iv
- D:-i, ii and iii

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question67:-In order to attract application of section 498A which of the following ingredients are essential:

- i. The woman must be married
- ii. Subjected to cruelty or harassment
- iii. Done either by the husband of the woman or by his relatives
- iv. Cruelty or harassment should be confined to demand of dowry

- A:-i, ii and iv
- B:-All of the above
- C:-ii, iii and iv
- D:-i, ii and iii

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question68:-A person is liable for personating a public servant if

- i. He pretends to hold any particular office as a public servant
- ii. Knowing that he does not hold such office
- iii. Falsely personating any other person holding such office
- iv. Mere personation itself is punishable and it is not mandatory that he does or attempts to do any act in colour of such office

- A:-i and ii
- B:-i, ii and iii
- C:-i, ii and iv
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question69:-A intentionally causes Z's death partly by illegally omitting to give Z food and partly by beating Z. A has committed

- A:-Murder
- B:-Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- C:-Rash or Negligent homicide
- D:-Abetment to commit suicide

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question70:-In which of the following cases Private defense cannot be taken as a right?

- A:-Act which has to be defended is an offence
- B:-A mere reasonable apprehension and no actual commission
- C:-There is no time to have recourse to the protection of public servants
- D:-Free Fight

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question71:-A instigates B to burn Z's house. B sets fire to the house and at the same time commits theft of property there. A is guilty of

- A:-Abetting the burning of house and abetting to commit theft
- B:-Abetting the burning of the house
- C:-Not liable for both the offences
- D:-Commission of burning the house and abetment of theft

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question72:-Section 354 A to 354 D was inserted in IPC as per which amendment

- A:-Criminal Law Amendment Act 2018
- B:-Criminal Law Amendment Act 2005
- C:-Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013
- D:-Criminal Law Amendment Act 1998

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-Principle of Vicarious liability is enshrined in which section of IPC

- A:-Section 155
- B:-Section 302
- C:-Section 272
- D:-Section 120 A

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-Law of Private defense in India is wider than that in England because

- A:-Mere reasonable apprehension of danger is enough
- B:-Right to private defense in some circumstances can extend to causing death
- C:-Right to private defense can be exercised not only for one's own body or property but also for the defense of another person's body or property
- D:-The right of private defense continues as long as the apprehension of danger to the body or property continues

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question75:-A person who has been habitually associated with two or more for the purpose of committing robbery or child stealing by means of or accompanied with murder has committed the offence of

- A:-Dacoity with murder

- B:-Abduction
- C:-Assault
- D:-Thug

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question76:-Which of the following statement are correct with respect to Section 83 of IPC?

- i. Offence done by a child above seven years and below fourteen years
- ii. Not attained sufficient maturity of understanding
- iii. To judge the nature and consequences of his conduct
- iv. Is not an offence

- A:-All of the above
- B:-i, ii and iii
- C:-ii, iii and iv
- D:-i, ii and iv

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question77:-Act done in good faith for the benefit of a person without consent is not an offence in which of the following?

- A:-intentionally causing death or attempting to cause death
- B:-doing of any act which the person doing it knows to be likely to cause death but done for preventing grievous hurt
- C:-Voluntary causing of hurt or attempt to cause hurt
- D:-Consent of the person was not obtained due to mistake

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question78:-In which of the following case protection under Section 94 is given to person who was compelled by fear of death done an offence?

- A:-Committed murder
- B:-Waging war against Government of India
- C:-Committed culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:-Which of the following is not correct with respect to counterfeiting coins?

- A:-Counterfeits or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting coins
- B:-It should be essential for the coins to be counterfeit that they should be of exact resemblance to genuine coin
- C:-Counterfeiting coins shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to seven years and with fine
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question80:-Which of the following is not correct with respect to the offence of counterfeiting Government Stamps?

- A:-Counterfeits or knowingly performs any part of the process of counterfeiting
- B:-Any stamps issued by the Government
- C:-Stamp is issued for the purpose of revenue or for other purpose
- D:-Counterfeit by causing a genuine stamp of one denomination to appear like a genuine stamp of a different denomination

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question81:-Which of the following is not correct with respect to the offence of public nuisance

- A:-Doing any act or is guilty of illegal omission which cause common injury, danger or annoyance
- B:-Can be excused on the ground if it causes some convenience or advantage
- C:-Done to the public or to the people in general
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question82:-Causing of death of child in mother's womb

- A:-amount to culpable homicide if any part of that child has been brought forth and the child breathed
- B:-amount to culpable homicide
- C:-not amount to culpable homicide in any circumstances
- D:-amount to culpable homicide if any part of child has been brought forth

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question83:-Essential element to prove fraudulent use of false weight or measure

- i. Weight or measure is false one
- ii. The accused used the weight or measure
- iii. He did so fraudulently
- iv. Obtained unlawful gain by the fraudulent use

- A:-i, ii and iii
- B:-All of the above
- C:-i, ii and iv
- D:-i and ii

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the offence of causing miscarriage?

- i. Voluntarily causes a woman with child to miscarry not in good faith
- ii. It was done for the purpose of saving life of woman
- iii. Higher punishment if the woman be quick with child
- iv. A woman who causes herself to miscarry is also punishable

- A:-i, ii and iv
- B:-i, iii and iv
- C:-i and iii
- D:-i only

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question85:-Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the offence of extortion?

- i. The accused must put any person in fear of injury to himself or another
- ii. Dishonestly inducing the person so put in fear to deliver to any person any property or valuable security
- iii. That property obtained must be movable property
- iv. The inducement must be done intentionally

- A:-i, ii and iii
- B:-All of the above
- C:-i and ii
- D:-i, ii and iv

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question86:-Punishment for sale of counterfeit government stamp is

- A:-Three years and Fine
- B:-Seven years and Fine
- C:-One year or fine or both
- D:-Six months or fine or both

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-In order to constitute the offence of criminal trespass which of the following elements are required?

- i. Entry into or upon the property in the possession of another
- ii. With the use of criminal force
- iii. Even if entry is lawful unlawfully remaining in the property
- iv. Such unlawful entry or unlawful remaining is to commit an offence

- A:-i and ii  
 B:-i, ii and iv  
 C:-i, iii and iv  
 D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question88:-Section 303 of Indian Penal Code which prescribes death sentence to those who commit murder being under sentence of imprisonment for life is

- A:-Declared as void by Supreme Court being unconstitutional  
 B:-Declared void by Supreme Court but later validated by higher bench  
 C:-Operation of the section is stayed by Supreme Court  
 D:-Valid and still operative

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question89:-A person can be punished for fictitious stamps if he

- A:-Makes or sells fictitious stamps  
 B:-Knowingly use any fictitious stamp for postal purpose  
 C:-In his possession without lawful excuse any fictitious stamp  
 D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question90:-Which of the statement is not correct with regard to Dowry death under Section 304B?

- A:-Death has been occurred within seven years of marriage  
 B:-Punishment for dowry death is imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than ten years but which may extend to imprisonment for life  
 C:-Soon before death wife was subjected to cruelty by her husband or relative of husband in connection with demand of dowry  
 D:-Death occurred by burns or bodily injury or otherwise than under normal circumstances

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-Section 309 which prescribes punishment to those who attempt to commit suicide is

- A:-Declared as void by Supreme Court and hence now unconstitutional  
 B:-Declared void by Supreme Court but later validated by higher bench  
 C:-Operation of the section is stayed by Supreme Court  
 D:-Constitutional validity was not discussed by Supreme Court

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question92:-Which of the following word is not used to describe mensrea in offence of cheating?

- A:-Criminally  
 B:-Intentionally  
 C:-Fraudulently  
 D:-Dishonestly

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question93:-Which of the following statements are correct with respect to the offence of Theft?

- i. Dishonest intention to take property
- ii. The property should be taken out of the possession of another person
- iii. The property should be taken by wrongfully obtaining consent of that person
- iv. The property can be either movable or immovable

- A:-All of the above  
 B:-i, ii and iii  
 C:-i, ii and iv  
 D:-i and ii

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question94:-Which of the following act is not performed in a criminal breach of trust?

- A:-Acquisition of property  
 B:-Misappropriation of property  
 C:-Conversion of property  
 D:-Disposal of property

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question95:-Which of the following statement is not correct with respect to stolen property?

- A:-Property transferred by theft, extortion or robbery  
 B:-Property which has been criminally misappropriated  
 C:-Property which subsequently comes into the possession of a person legally entitled to it  
 D:-Property against which criminal breach of trust have been committed

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question96:-Cheating by personation include

- i. Pretention by a person to be some other person
- ii. Public misapprehended a person as some other person
- iii. Knowingly substituting one person for another
- iv. Representation that he or any other person is a person other than he or such other person really is

- A:-i, ii and iii  
 B:-i, iii and iv  
 C:-All of the above  
 D:-i and iii

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-In order to constitute an offence under Section 423 which of the following conditions are required

- i. Any one dishonestly or fraudulently signs, executes or become a party to any deed or instrument regarding transfer of any property
- ii. In the deed there is false recital as to consideration
- iii. In the deed there is false statement regarding the ownership of the transferor
- iv. In the deed there is false statement as to the name of the beneficiary

- A:-i, ii and iv  
 B:-All of the above  
 C:-i, ii and iii  
 D:-i and ii

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-A cause a ship to be cast away intending thereby to cause damage to Z who has lent money on bottomry on the ship. A has committed the offence of

- A:-Criminal breach of trust



B:-Mischief

C:-Criminal misappropriation

D:-Cheating

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-Bribery in election refers to

- i. Giving ratification with the object of inducing any person or other persons to exercise any electoral right
- ii. Rewarding any person for exercising electoral right
- iii. Declaration of promise of public action during election campaign
- iv. Accepting either for himself or for any other person any gratification as reward for exercising such right

A:-i and ii

B:-i, ii and iii

C:-All of the above

D:-i, ii and iv

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question100:-What are the essential ingredients of the offence kidnapping from lawful guardianship?

- i. Taking or enticing away a minor or a person of unsound mind
- ii. Minor must be under the age of 18 for both male and female
- iii. Taking or enticing must be out of the keeping of lawful guardian without his consent
- iv. Lawful guardian for the purpose of this offence includes only natural guardian

A:-i, ii and iii

B:-i, ii and iv

C:-i and iii

D:- All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C