

PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY

Paper: IPC - General Principles
Date of Test 12-12-2022

- Question1:-The maxim ignorantia Juris Non Excusat means
A:-Ignorance of law is an excuse
B:-Ignorance of fact is no excuse
C:-Ignorance of law is no excuse
D:-ignorance of fact is an excuse
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question2:-Section 82 of IPC provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under
A:-10 years of age
B:-5 years of age
C:-6 years of age
D:-7 years of age
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question3:-Under Section 361 of IPC, minor boy is a person below the age of
A:-12 years of age
B:-16 years of age
C:-15 years of age
D:-18 years of age
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question4:-Who drafted Indian Penal Code?
A:-Thomas Babington Macaulay
B:-Lord Hobhouse
C:-Sir. James Stephan
D:-Lord Curzon
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question5:-X by putting Z in fear of grievous hurt dishonestly induces Z to sign or affix his seal in black paper and delivers it to X. Z signs and delivers the paper to X, X has committed
A:-Cheating
B:-Theft
C:-Extortion
D:-Robbery
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question6:-What among the following is not a present form of punishment under IPC
A:-Forfeiture of property
B:-Transportation of Life
C:-Solitary Confinement
D:-Rigorous imprisonment
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question7:-IPC is applicable to
A:-Indian Citizen committing an offence beyond India
B:-Any person committing an offence within India
C:-A foreigner committing an offence in India
D:-All the above
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question8:-The word "dishonestly" defined in the code signifies
A:-With the intention of causing wrongful gain or wrongful loss to another person
B:-With the intent to defraud
C:-With an intent to likely to cause it
D:-Without due care and caution
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question9:-The requirement of joint liability principle under S. 34 is
A:-Common object
B:-Common intention
C:-Agreement
D:-Contract
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question10:-The word Good Faith of Section 52 IPC means
A:-With an intent to defraud
B:-With an intention of causing wrongful loss
C:-With an intention of causing harm
D:-Done or believed without due care and caution
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question11:-The maximum limit of solitary confinement under S. 73 IPC is
A:-One year
B:-Two year
C:-Three months
D:-Six months
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question12:-General Exceptions in IPC are dealt in
A:-Chapter III IPC
B:-Chapter IV IPC
C:-Chapter V IPC
D:-Chapter VI IPC
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question13:-A, an officer of court, being ordered by the court to arrest B and after due enquiry, believing B to be Y arrests Y, A has committed
A:-An offence under IPC
B:-Amounts to Negligence
C:-Mistake under S. 76 and hence no offence

D:-Wrongful loss

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question14:-X is at work with a hatchet, the head flies off without any want of proper caution on the part of X and kills a man who is standing by, the act of X is

A:-not an offence under S. 80 IPC

B:- an offence

C:- not an offence under S. 77 of IPC

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question15:-Accident or misfortune is

A:-Is a general defence under IPC

B:-It is caused neither wilfully or negligently

C:-Doing of lawful act in a lawful manner by lawful means

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question16:-Doctrine of self-preservation is pronounced in the famous case of

A:-R v. Button

B:-R v. Dudley and Stephens

C:-MⁿNaghten case

D:-Barendrakumar Ghosh v. King Emperor

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question17:-Insanity as a general defence under S. 84 of IPC provides for

A:-Unsoundness of mind

B:-Medical insanity

C:-Delerium Tremens

D:-Legal insanity

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question18:-S. 84 IPC is drafted based on the House of Lords decision in the famous case of

A:-R v. Button

B:-R v. Dudley & Stephens

C:-MⁿNaghten case

D:-Barendrakumar Ghosh v. King Emperor

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question19:-The doctrine of Volenti non fit injuria is contained in

A:-S. 87-89 of IPC

B:-S.96-106 of IPC

C:-S. 76 & 79 of IPC

D:-S. 85 of IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-"A" is in a house which is on fire, with Z, a child. People below hold out a blanket.

A drops the child from the housetop, knowing it to be likely that the fall may kill the child, but not intending to kill the child, and intending in good faith, the child's benefit. Here, if the child is killed by the fall,

A:-It is an offence as it is done without the consent of the guardian of the child

B:-It is not an offence as the act is done in good faith for the benefit of the person

C:-It is an act of necessity

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question21:-X a surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that he cannot live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock. X has committed no offence, though he knew it to be likely that the communication might cause the patient's death

A:-X has committed no offence as it comes under S. 93 of IPC

B:-It is an offence under IPC to make such communication to the dying patient

C:-It is an offence as it cause harm to the patient

D:-It is an offence under S. 90 IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question22:-A person abets the doing of a thing, who

A:-Instigates any person to do that thing

B:-Engages in a conspiracy to do that thing

C:-Intentionally aids the doing of that thing

D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question23:-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. A has committed

A:-No offence

B:-Committed an offence if B accepts the bribe

C:-Abetted the offence under S. 161 of IPC

D:-No actus reus, hence no offence

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question24:-A Instigates B to cause grievous hurt to Z, B in consequence of the instigation, causes grievous hurt to Z, Z dies in consequence. A is guilty of

A:-Causing grievous hurt

B:-Not guilty and B is guilty of murder

C:-Grievous hurt and B for murder

D:-Murder as A knew that the grievous hurt abetted was likely to cause death

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question25:-The gist of criminal conspiracy under S. 120 A is

A:-Doing of illegal act

B:-Agreement to do an illegal act or legal act by illegal means

C:-Instigation

D:-Offence against state

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question26:-Sedition is a crime against

- A:-Company
- B:-Human being
- C:-State
- D:-Political parties

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question27:-Unlawful Assembly is an offence against

- A:-Public Tranquility
- B:-Public Health
- C:-Public Nuisance
- D:-Relating to religion

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question28:-Unlawful Assembly is an assembly of

- A:-Two or more persons
- B:-More than ten persons
- C:-Fifty or more persons
- D:-Five or more persons

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question29:-Rioting under S. 146 means

- A:-Two or more person fighting in public place
- B:-Force or violence is used by an unlawful assembly or by any member
- C:-Promoting enmity between different groups on grounds of religion, race, place of birth etc
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question30:-A is asked who stole B's watch. A points to Z intending to be believed that Z stole B's watch. This is the offence of

- A:-Causing insult
- B:-Criminal intimidation
- C:-Defamation
- D:-Cruelty

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question31:-A for the purpose of inducing B to desist from prosecuting a civil suit, threatens to burn B's house. A is guilty of

- A:-Defamation
- B:-Criminal Intimation
- C:-Assault
- D:-Extortion

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question32:-'A' makes an attempt to pick the pocket of Z by thrusting his hand in to Z's pocket. A fails in the attempt in consequence of Z's having nothing in his pocket. A is

- A:-Guilty of attempt to pickpocket
- B:-Not guilty of any offence
- C:-Guilty of abetment
- D:-No punishment for any offence

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question33:-In Rupan Deol Bajaj v. K.P.S. Gill case the act of the accused of slapping on the posterior of lady IAS officer in the presence of friends amounted to the commission of offence of

- A:-Attempt to commit offence under S. 511 IPC
- B:-Defamation under S. 499
- C:-Criminal intimidation under S. 503
- D:-Insulting the modesty of woman under S. 509

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question34:-A in good faith complains of the conduct of Z a servant to Z's master, A' conduct amounts to

- A:-Exception to defamation
- B:-Defamation
- C:-Insult
- D:-Criminal assault

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question35:-S. 497 of IPC is held violative of Article 14 & 21 of Constitution in the case of

- A:-Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
- B:-Common cause v. Union of India
- C:-National Legal Services authority v. Union of India
- D:-Joseph Shine v. Union of India

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question36:-Which of the following statements is true about adultery now?

- A:-Adultery is only a ground for divorce under Hindu Law
- B:-Adultery was never an offence under IPC
- C:-Adultery is a criminal offence and ground for divorce under Hindu law
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question37:-A married man commits adultery if he commits sexual intercourse with

- A:-A minor girl
- B:-A women who is not his wife
- C:-Married woman
- D:-Unmarried woman

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question38:-Marrying again during the lifetime of husband or wife constitute the offence of

A:-Mock marriage

B:-Bigamy

C:-Adultery

D:-Criminal Elopement

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question39:-S. 498 A deals with offences against

A:-Both men and woman

B:-Married woman

C:-Husband and relatives

D:-Every citizen

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question40:-Section 425 IPC deals with the offence of

A:-Cheating

B:-Assault

C:-Criminal Misappropriation of property

D:-Mischief

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question41:-S. 498 A is added to IPC by the

A:-Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1983

B:-Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013

C:-Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2018

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question42:-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. A has committed the offence of

A:-Cheating

B:-Forgery

C:-Criminal breach of trust

D:-Intimidation

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-Whoever commits criminal trespass by entering into or remaining in any building, tent or vessel used for human dwelling has committed the offence of

A:-Criminal Trespass

B:-Mischief

C:-House-trespass

D:-House breaking

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question44:-A commits house trespass by making a hole through the wall of Z's house and putting his hand through the aperture. This is

A:-Criminal Trespass

B:-Mischief

C:-House-trespass

D:-House breaking

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-A causes cattle to enter upon a field belonging to Z, intending to cause and knowing that he is likely to cause damage to Z's crop. A has committed the offence of

A:-Cheating

B:-Criminal Misappropriation

C:-Criminal breach of trust

D:-Mischief

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question46:-A is attacked by a mob who attempt to murder him. He cannot effectually exercise his right of private defence without firing on the mob, and he cannot fire without risk of harming young children who are mingled with the crowd.

A:-A must not use his right to private defence

B:-A will be guilty of manslaughter if he fires on the mob

C:-A will not be committing any offence if he has to fire on the mob

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question47:-In a case of free fight between two parties

A:-Right to private defence is available only to one party

B:-No right to private defence is available to either party

C:-Right to private defence is available to both the parties

D:-Right to private defence is available to selected individuals only

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-Right to private defence under Section 99

A:-Does not extend to causing more harm than is necessary for the purpose of defence

B:-Does not extend to causing the harm necessary for the purpose of defence

C:-Extends to causing more harm than is necessary for the purpose of defence

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question49:-Where a wrong doer commits house breaking by night, the right to private defence extends to voluntarily causing

A:-Any harm other than death and grievous hurt

B:-Any harm including death

C:-Any harm other than death

D:-No harm can be inflicted

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-In cases of assault with intention of committing rape or of gratifying unnatural lust, the right of private defence extends voluntarily

A:-No harm can be inflicted

- B:-Causing any harm other than grievous hurt
- C:-Causing any harm other than death
- D:-Causing any harm including death

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question51:-Chapter V of Indian Penal Code deals with

- A:-Abetment
- B:-Elections
- C:-Offences against State
- D:-Offences affecting public tranquility

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question52:-A by pledging as diamonds articles which he knows are not diamonds, intentionally deceives Z, and thereby dishonestly induce Z to

lend him money, A has committed

- A:-Criminal breach of trust
- B:-Cheating
- C:-Dishonest misappropriation of property
- D:-Forgery

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question53:-A cheats by pretending to be a certain rich banker of the same name. A commits

- A:-Criminal breach of Trust
- B:-Mischief
- C:-Cheating by personation
- D:-Defamation

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question54:-A is a warehouse keeper. Z going on a journey entrusts his furniture to A, under a contract that it shall be returned on payment of a stipulated sum for warehouse room. A dishonestly sells the goods. A has committed

- A:-Criminal breach of trust
- B:-Cheating
- C:-Dishonest misappropriation of property
- D:-Mischief

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question55:-Whoever intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that persons consent is said to commit

- A:-Robbery
- B:-Extortion
- C:-Theft
- D:-Dishonest Misappropriation of property

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question56:-A finds a rupee on the high road, not knowing to whom the rupee belongs. A picks up the rupee, Here A is guilty of

- A:-Dishonest misappropriation of property
- B:-Theft
- C:-No offence
- D:-Extortion

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question57:-A finds a purse with money, not knowing to whom it belongs, he afterwards discovers that it belongs to Z, and appropriates it to his own use. A is guilty of

- A:-Dishonest misappropriation of property
- B:-No offence
- C:-Extortion
- D:-Cheating

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question58:-A is invited for a cup of Tea. While B is in the kitchen. A finds a golden necklace on the table. He picks it up places it somewhere in the room with the intention of dishonestly taking it away some time later. A commits

- A:-No offence
- B:-Extortion
- C:-Dishonest misappropriation of property
- D:-Theft

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question59:-Which of the following statements correctly differentiate theft from extortion

A:-In theft there is taking of property, whereas in extortion there is delivery of property

B:-In extortion, there is dishonest intention whereas in theft it is not there

C:-In theft, there is dishonest intention whereas in extortion

it is fraudulent intention

D:-In theft, there is dishonest intention whereas in extortion it is not there

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question60:-A obtains property from B saying that "your child is in the hands of my gang unless you send us 1 crore rupees will be put to death", A commits

- A:-Robbery
- B:-Theft
- C:-Extortion
- D:-Dishonest misappropriation of property

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question61:-Robbery is Dacoity, if it is committed by

- A:-By at least two or more persons
- B:-By at least five or more persons
- C:-By at least three or more persons
- D:-By at least ten or more persons

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question62:-A puts a bait for dog in his pocket and thus induces Z's dog to follow him in order to take him. The dog moves and followed him but on seeing Z he returns back with him. A is guilty of

- A:-No offence

B:-Attempt to theft
C:-Extortion
D:-Theft

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question63:-Under IPC, theft is an offence against

A:-Ownership
B:-Possession
C:-Dishonest misappropriation to one's own use
D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question64:-A, B, C, D & E collect weapons for threatening X for extraction of valuables from him, but before they could execute their plan, they were arrested by the police. A, B, C, D & E are liable for

A:-Preparation of Dacoity
B:-Preparation of Robbery
C:-Attempt to theft
D:-No offence

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question65:-A cuts down a tree on B's land with the intention of dishonestly taking the tree out of B's possession without B's consent. A commits

A:-The offence of criminal misappropriation of property
B:-The offence of cheating
C:-The offence of theft, as soon as the severance of tree from the ground

is complete

D:-No offence until the tree is taken away

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question66:-The offence of theft becomes robbery when it is

A:-Committed by five or more persons
B:-Causes or attempt to cause death or hurt or wrongful restraint or fear of the same

C:-Causes by 10 or more person by putting a person in fear of any injury to that person

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question67:-The offence of criminal breach of trust requires

A:-The person entrusted dishonestly misappropriates the property for his own use
B:-Entrusting any person with any property or any dominion over the property
C:-Both (1) & (2)
D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question68:-Which of the following persons are always exempted from the jurisdiction of criminal courts of every country?

A:-Presidents and Governors
B:-Alien enemies, Foreign army etc
C:-Foreign sovereign and ambassadors
D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question69:-Which one of the following explains the distinction between S. 34 & S. 149 of IPC?

A:-S. 149 creates a specific offence whereas S. 34 does not
B:-S. 34 & S. 149 are distinct offences in themselves
C:-S. 34 creates a specific offence whereas S. 149 does not
D:-S. 34 as well as S. 149 do not create specific offences

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question70:-A is a good swimmer find X, A 4 year old child drowning in a pond. He could have saved the child but he did not do so. The child is drowned. A is guilty of

A:-Murder
B:-Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
C:-Abatement of suicide
D:-No offence

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question71:-Nothing is an offence which is done by a child, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge the nature of his conduct and consequence. This provision applies to children of age group of

A:-below 7 years
B:-7-12 years
C:-below 15 years
D:-7-15 years

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question72:-Under English Law, the offence of giving false evidence is known as

A:-False evidence
B:-Hostile witness
C:-Perjury
D:-Void dire

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question73:-If the accused takes the plea of his case being covered under any of the General Exceptions, the burden of proof in that case lies

A:-On the accused and he has to discharge the burden on a preponderance of probabilities

B:-Entirely on prosecution

C:-On the accused and he has to discharge that burden beyond all reasonable doubt

D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question74:-Kidnapping from lawful guardianship under S. 361 of IPC can be

A:-of a person under 18 years of age if female

- B:-of a person under 16 years of age if male
- C:-of a person of unsound mind
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question75:-During a fight between X and Y the two ladies, X pulls Y by hair and removes some of her hair, X is guilty of

- A:-Rash and negligent Act
- B:-Force
- C:-Simple hurt
- D:-Grievous hurt

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question76:-X stuck his wife Y on the head a single blow with a lathi. Y fell down and became senseless. X thinking that Y was dead hung her which actually caused Y's death. X is guilty of

- A:-Murder
- B:-Grievous hurt
- C:-Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- D:-No offence as it is accident

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-Which one of the following is not an illustration of grievous hurt?

- A:-Permanent privation of the sight of either eye
- B:-Permanent disfiguration of the head or face
- C:-Emasculation
- D:-Hurt which causes body pain for the period of 15 days

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question78:-A intentionally pulls up a woman's veil without her consent knowing that it will frighten or annoy her. A is liable for

- A:-Hurt
- B:-Assault
- C:-Criminal force
- D:-Grievous Hurt

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question79:-X shakes his fist at Z intending or knowing it to be likely that he may thereby cause Z to believe that X is about to strike Z. X has committed

- A:-Assault
- B:-Use of force
- C:-Use of criminal force
- D:-Hurt

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question80:-A incites a dog to spring upon Z, without Z's consent with the intention to annoy Z, A has committed the offence of

- A:-Criminal Force
- B:-Criminal Assault
- C:-Grievous Hurt
- D:-Theft

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question81:-The maxim De Minimis Non Curat Lex means

- A:-Law could not take action in serious matters
- B:-Law would not take action in small and trifling matters
- C:-Law does not ignore any act which causes the slightest harm
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question82:-A take up a stick saying to Z, "I will give you a beating", A has committed

- A:-No offence
- B:-Assault
- C:-Criminal Force
- D:-Hurt

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question83:-A, a police officer tortures Z in order to induce Z to confess that he committed a crime. A is guilty of

- A:-Criminal intimidation
- B:-Criminal force
- C:-Voluntary causing hurt under S. 330
- D:-Wrongful confinement

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question84:-A policeman with fire arms at the outlet of building and tells Z that they will fire at Z if Z attempts to leave the building. A is guilty of

- A:-Wrongful restraint
- B:-Assault
- C:-Use of criminal force
- D:-Wrongful confinement

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question85:-Z is riding in a chariot, A without Z's consent lashes Z's horses and thereby causes them to quicken their pace, A has

- A:-Used criminal force
- B:-Caused hurt
- C:-Caused grievous
- D:-Hurt

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question86:-S 354 A, 354 B, 354 C and 354 D was added in the IPC by the

- A:-Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 1983
- B:-Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013
- C:-Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question87:-The act of pulling a woman, removing her dress with a request for sexual intercourse amounts to

- A:-Voyeurism
- B:-Stalking
- C:-Outraging the modesty of a woman
- D:-Rape

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question88:-A man who follows a woman despite a clear indication of disinterest and monitors the use by a woman of the internet, email or other electronic communication form commits the offence of

- A:-Stalking
- B:-Voyeurism
- C:-Criminal force
- D:-Sexual Harassment

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question89:-Whoever by force compels, or by any deceitful means induces, any person to go from any place has done

- A:-Kidnapping from India
- B:-Kidnapping from lawful guardianship
- C:-Abduction
- D:-Maiming

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-Which among the following rape cases, punishment amounts to death penalty if the offence is

- A:-Committed on a girl under 18 years of age
- B:-Committed on a girl under 16 years of age
- C:-In the course of such commission, causes women to be in a persistent vegetative state
- D:-Gang rape

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question91:-In which landmark supreme court judgment decriminalizes all consensual sex among adults

- A:-Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
- B:-Common cause v. Union of India
- C:-National Legal Services authority v. Union of India
- D:-Joseph Shine v. Union of India

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question92:-When any man watches or captures the image of a woman engaging in a private act in circumstances where she would usually have the expectation of not being observed is guilty of the offence of

- A:-Stalking
- B:-Assault or use of criminal force
- C:-Voyeurism
- D:-Sexual Harassment

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question93:-If a man by mistake causes injury to a person and property other than the person or property which he intended to attack, is guilty of the crime of the same degree as if he had achieved his object. This is known as

- A:-Doctrine of double jeopardy
- B:-Doctrine of self-incrimination
- C:-Doctrine of transferred malice
- D:-Doctrine of constructive liability

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question94:-Presumption of dowry death under S. 304 B arises when the death of the woman is caused otherwise than under normal circumstances within

- A:-Six years of marriage
- B:-Seven years of marriage
- C:-Five years of marriage
- D:-Eight years of marriage

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question95:-A intending to murder Z by poison, and mixes the same with food which remains in A's keeping, A has not yet committed the offence defined in this section. A places the food on Z's table or delivers it to Z's servants to place it on Z's table.

A has committed

- A:-Murder
- B:-Attempt to murder
- C:-Culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- D:-No offence

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question96:-Constitutional validity of S. 303 providing for mandatory imposition of death sentence on a life-convict undergoing life sentence has been struck down as unconstitutional in

- A:-Tukaram v. State of Maharashtra
- B:-Mithu v. State of Punjab
- C:-Rathinam v. Union of India
- D:-Ramesh Kumar v. State of Chattisgarh

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question97:-"Sedition" is an offence under

- A:-S. 121 of IPC
- B:-S. 128 of IPC
- C:-S. 138 IPC
- D:-S. 124 A IPC

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question98:-A person of unsound mind attempts to kill B. Which one among the following statements is correct?

- A:-A is not guilty of any offence and B has no right of private defence against A
- B:-A is not guilty of any offence but B has a right of private defence against A
- C:-A is guilty of attempting to murder B
- D:-B has no right of private defence against A

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question99:-A man is said to commit "rape" if he penetrates his penis to any extent in to the

- A:-Vagina of a woman
- B:-Mouth of a women
- C:-Urethra or Anus of a woman
- D:-All the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question100:-Under S. 65 of IPC sentence of imprisonment for non-payment of fine shall be limited to

- A:-One-half of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence
- B:-Equal to the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence
- C:-One-fourth of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence
- D:-One-third of the maximum term of imprisonment fixed for the offence

Correct Answer:- Option-C