

**AIBE XIX
IPC & BNSS**

1. A writes his name on the back of a bill of exchange. As the effect of this endorsement is to transfer the right to the bill to any person who may become the lawful holder of it, the endorsement is a.....
 - (a) Will
 - (b) Valuable security
 - (c) Testamentary document
 - (d) None of the above

2. A national of Pakistan fires from the other side of the borders and a person within the Indian border is killed. The relatives, friends and other Indians rush and drag the Pakistani to border Indian Police Station. Can the Indian court try the accused for murder?
 - (a) No, Indian courts have no jurisdiction
 - (b) Yes
 - (c) He shall be handed over to the Pakistani authorities for trial in Pakistan
 - (d) None of the above

3. 'A', a Spanish citizen, who was residing in Paris, instigated the commission of an offence which in consequence was committed in India. He
 - (a) is liable as the offence was committed in India
 - (b) is liable since the Indian Penal Code also extends to extra-territorial acts
 - (c) can be held liable because the offence was to be committed in India
 - (d) cannot be held liable because instigation was not given on Indian territory

4. Admiralty jurisdiction does not extend over
 - (a) Offences committed on Indian ships on the High seas
 - (b) Offences committed on foreign merchant ships in Indian territorial water
 - (c) Offences committed on foreign warships in Indian territorial water
 - (d) Piracy

5. The 'doctrine of joint liability' as envisaged by Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 is based on the decision of the following-
 - (a) Barendra Kumar Ghosh v. Emperor
 - (b) Mulcahy v. R.
 - (c) Pandurang v. State of Hyderabad
 - (d) Reg. v. Cruise

6. Word 'Dishonestly' as defined in Section 24 of IPC means:
 - (a) With the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person
 - (b) With the intention of causing wrongful gain loss to another person
 - (c) With the intention of causing wrongful gain to one person and with the intention of causing wrongful loss to another person
 - (d) All of the above are true

7. Consider the following statements: Anything is said to have been done dishonestly if it has been done with intention to
 1. cause wrongful loss to any person and wrongful gain to another person.
 2. cause injury to any person.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

- (c) Both (1) and (2)
- (d) Neither 1 or 2

8. Which of the following is a leading case on mens rea?

- (a) Brend v Wood
- (b) Sherras v De Rutzon
- (c) Lim Chin Aik v queen
- (d) All of the above

9. In which of the following offences, mens rea is not an essential ingredient?

- (a) Bigamy
- (b) Kidnapping
- (c) Public nuisance
- (d) All of the above

10. The doctrine of strict liability is a departure from the principle of

- (a) Sequi debet potentia justitiam, non praecedere
- (b) Vigilantibus non dormientibus jura subveniunt
- (c) Volenti non fit injuria
- (d) Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea

11. The 5th and 14th Law Commissions proposed the words 'several persons' be substituted bywith a view to bring better clarity for easier understanding of section 34 of the Indian Penal Code.

- (a) Any person
- (b) Two or more persons
- (c) Five or more persons
- (d) None of the above

12. Which of the following offences is punishable with death?

- (a) Section 121
- (b) Section 132
- (c) Section 194
- (d) All of the above

13. The minimum sentence of imprisonment provided under the Indian Penal Code isand it is provided for the offence under ..

- (a) 24 hours, section 510
- (b) 3 months, section 510
- (c) 24 hours, section 294
- (d) 24 hours, section 279

14. Assertion (A) The Indian Penal Code was enacted by the Britishers.

Reason (R) The socio-economic condition of a society play significant role in occurrence of offences.

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
- (d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

15. Assertion (A)- Whoever voluntarily causes a women with child to miscarry, will be punished.

Reason (R)- Secretly burying or disposing of the dead body of a child is punishable offence

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not correct explanation of (A)
- (c) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
- (d) (A) is incorrect, but (R) is correct

16. X, with the intention to steal ornaments, opened Y's box and found it empty. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) X is not liable for attempt to commit theft as the box being empty, commission of theft was impossible
- (b) X is not liable for attempt to commit theft as he did not do the penultimate act towards commission of theft
- (c) X is not guilty of attempt to commit theft as the ornaments were not in the box
X is guilty of attempt to commit theft as he had an intention to commit theft and did an act toward its commission.

17. Match lists .

List I

- A. Fighting by two or more persons in public place
- B. Intentional aiding in commission of an offence
- C. Violence is caused by five or more persons
- D. Offence committed against state by words, signs or visible representation.

List II

- 1. Abetment
- 2. Sedition
- 3. Affray
- 4. Riot

Codes-

A B C D

- (a) 3 2 4 1
- (b) 3 1 4 2
- (c) 4 3 2 1
- (d) 1 4 3 2

18. Which of the following do not constitute an offence of forgery?

- (a) The intention to induce a belief that the document was duly signed
- (b) The intention to induce a belief that the document was duly sealed
- (c) The intention to induce a belief that the document was executed by the authority of a person
- (d) Knowingly makes false entries initially in the public record on his own authority by a public officer

19. When the imprisonment awarded shall exceed three months, the solitary confinement shall not exceed in any one month of the whole imprisonment awarded, with intervals between the periods of solitary confinement of not less duration than such periods.

- (a) 7 days
- (b) 10 days
- (c) 14 days
- (d) None of the above

20. A magistrate having no jurisdiction, believing that he had jurisdiction, issued a warrant to search A's house. B, a police officer, searched the house. Here:

- (a) Magistrate is excused but not the police officer
- (b) Police officer is excused but not the magistrate
- (c) Both are excused
- (d) None of them is excused

21. A and B were swimming in the sea after a ship wreck. They got hold of a plank. It was not large enough to support both. A then pushed off B who was drowned to death.

Here:

- (a) A is guilty of offence
- (b) A is not guilty of offence
- (c) A is entitled to right to life
- (d) None of the above

22. In the context of offence against property, which of the following statements is incorrect?

1. Theft and robbery are same in nature.
2. A person dishonestly receives or retains any stolen property, shall be punished for with life imprisonment.
3. Criminal trespass, refers to entering in the property, which is in possession of another person.

Choose the correct statement(s) using the given codes

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of these

23. What offence, if any, has been committed by a married woman giving free consent to her own abduction?

- (a) Abetting her own abduction
- (b) Criminal conspiracy for abduction
- (c) No criminal liability against her as the acts was not committed in deceitful manner.
- (d) Attempt to abduction when there was failure to obtain clear consent.

24. Venkalu locked the only door of a single room hut in which Moinudeen was sleeping, sprinkled kerosene around it and set the room on fire. Those who came to rescue after hearing the cries were kept at bay by Venkalu. Moinudeen was found dead by the police next morning. In this case

- (a) Venkalu is liable for murder
- (b) Venkalu is liable for culpable homicide not amounting to murder
- (c) Venkalu is not liable for murder
- (d) None of the above

25. It is an important concept of law that a man is presumed to intend

- (a) The natural consequences of his own act
- (b) Probable consequences of his own act
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

26. The word 'electronic record' shall have the same meaning assigned to them as in the

- (a) General Clause Act
- (b) Information Technology Act
- (c) Right to Information Act
- (d) Indian Evidence Act

27. Section 34 of the Indian Penal Code.....

- (a) Embodies a rule of common law
- (b) Embodies the principle of vicarious liability
- (c) Does not create any substantive offence, but is only a rule of evidence and lays down the principle of joint criminal liability
- (d) Provides for strict liability

28. Assertion (A) A riot is simply an unlawful assembly in a particular state of activity.

Reason (R) The use of force distinguishes riot from unlawful assembly.

Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
- (b) (A) is correct, but (R) is incorrect
- (c) (R) is correct, but (A) is incorrect
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect

29. The co-accused remained a little away from the scene of occurrence and supply weapons to the participating accused either by throwing or by catapulting them so that the participating accused can inflict injuries on the targeted person. In this case

- (a) Section 34 can be applied
(b) Section 34 cannot be applied because the presence of accused away from the scene
(c) Cannot be determined
(d) None of the above
30. Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code is a
(a) Rule of evidence
(b) Specific offence
(c) Definition clause
(d) None of the above
31. A, B, C and D jointly plan to beat up X. While X is being assaulted, his daughter intervenes who is molested by D. In this case
(a) All are liable under section 34 of the Indian Penal Code with the aid of section 34
(b) Only D is liable under section 354 of the Indian Penal Code
(c) Cannot be determined
(d) None of the above
32. Which of the following cases is popularly known as the 'Indus river case'?
(a) Barendra Kumar Ghosh Emperor
(b) Pandurang v state of Hyderabad
(c) Ramnath v State
(d) Mahboob Shah v Emperor
33. In the Indian Penal Code, 1860, wherever the word 'year' or the word 'month' is used, it is to be understood that the year or the month is to be reckoned according to the
(a) British calendar
(b) Saka calendar
(c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
(d) None of the above
34. The definition of movable property under section 22 of the Indian Penal Code 1860 excludes
(a) Land
(b) Things attached to the earth
(c) Things permanently fastened to anything, which is attached to the earth
(d) All of the above
35. The distinction between intention and consequence had been considered by the Supreme Court in the case of
(a) Niranjan Singh Jitendra Bhimaraj, AIR 1990 SC 1962
(b) Hitendra Vishnu Takur v State of Maharashtra, AIR 1994 SC 2623
(c) State of Tamil Nadu v Nalini, AIR 1999 SC 2640
(d) All of the above
36. Which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code mandates that in every part of Indian Penal Code, except where a contrary intention appears from the context, words which refer to acts done extend also to illegal omissions'
a. Section 32
b. Section 33
c. Section 34

d. Section 35

37. Which of the following theory recognizes the principle of 'eye for an eye; tooth for a tooth'?

- a. Deterrent theory
- b. Retributive theory
- c. Reformatory theory
- d. None of the above

38. How many offences in the Indian Penal Code are punishable with 'Death' as a mandatory sentence?

- (a) 2 offences
- (b) 9 offences
- (c) 8 offences
- (d) No offence

39. Which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code deals with commencement and continuance of the right of private defence of the property?

- (a) Section 103
- (b) Section 104
- (c) Section 106
- (d) Section 105

40. The right of private defence of property extends, under the restrictions mentioned in section 99, to the voluntary causing of death or of any other harm to the wrong-doer, if the offence, the committing of which, or the attempting to commit which, occasions the exercise of the right, be an offence of

- (a) Robbery or House-breaking by night
- (b) Mischief by fire committed on any building, tent or vessel, which building, tent or vessel is used as a human dwelling, or as a place for the custody of property
- (c) Theft, mischief, or house-trespass, under such circumstances as may reasonably cause apprehension that death or grievous hurt will be the consequence, if such right of private defence is not exercised.
- (d) All of the above

41. With reference to offence against human body, consider the following statements?

- 1. Concealment of birth is also an offence.
- 2. Sexual offences has been covered from Sections 370 to 375.
- 3. Wrongful concealment is by any person, is a punishable offence.

Choose the correct statement(s) using the given code:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of these

42. Consider the following statements in the context of offence against state and terrorism:

- 1. A person cannot be given dead sentence for an offence against the state.
- 2. Section 121 deals with cases of waging or attempting war against the Government of India.
- 3. Section 124 A deals with the cases of sedition.

Choose the correct statement(s) using the given codes:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) All of these

43. Which offence is outside the range of culpable homicide in view of the fact that the accused has neither intention nor the knowledge about the consequence, yet it is punishable?
- (a) When the injury results due to carelessness
 - (b) When the mishap happens due to rash and negligent act.
 - (c) When the contributory act was voluntarily done
 - (d) When the act resulted in course of exasperation
44. Which of the following is sine qua non for an offence under section 153A of Indian Penal Code?
- (a) Intention to cause disorder
 - (b) Intention to incite people to violence
 - (c) Either (a) or (b)
 - (d) None of the above
45. Which of the following sections have a common ingredient of 'promoting enmity between classes'?
- (a) Sections 124A and 153A
 - (b) Sections 153A and 505(2)
 - (c) Sections 153A and 504(2)
 - (d) None of the above
46. Which of the following offence cannot be committed in a private place?
- a. Rioting
 - b. Affray
 - c. Assault
 - d. None of the above
47. The provisions contained in sections of the Indian Penal Code were incorporated with enhanced punishments in Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- (a) 161 to 163
 - (b) 160 to 165
 - (c) 161 to 165A
 - (d) None of the above.
48. A, in an enquiry before an officer deputed by a court of justice to ascertain on the spot the boundaries of land, makes on oath a statement which he knows to be false
- a. As this enquiry is a not a stage of a judicial proceeding. A has not given false evidence
 - b. As this enquiry is a stage of a judicial proceeding. A has given false evidence
 - c. Depends
 - d. None of the above
49. 'Z' instigated her husband 'Y' to kill the King her husband would then be declared as the next King. While the King was asleep, overline Y stabbed with a dagger but rushed out without pulling out the dagger from his chest. At this point, 'Z' went into the King's chamber and helped her husband in pulling out the dagger (It may be noted that chloroform was administered to the King's subjects who were guarding him). However, on seeing blood, 'Z' went into a mental condition by which she started 'sleepwalking' every night uttering the words "all the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand". In this case Z should be.
- (a) convicted for abetment to murder and culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
 - (b) acquitted as it was proved that she was suffering from unsoundness of mind (i.e. medical insanity) under Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code.
 - (c) convicted as she was not of unsound mind at the time of commission of the offence and hence cannot claim the plea of insanity.
 - (d) convicted under Section 304 read with Section 34 IPC.



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50. "Expression 'unsoundness of mind has not been defined in Indian Penal Code and has mainly been treated as an equivalent to insanity. An accused who seek exoneration from liability of any act under Section 84 of IPC is to prove legal insanity and not medical insanity." It was held by the Supreme Court in following case:
- Abbar v. State of U.P.
 - Surendra Misra v. State of Jharkhand
 - C.M. Sharma v. State of A.P.
 - Gita v. State of U.P.
51. Which of the following cases does not amount to robbery?
- Taking away ornaments from the body of a lady while she was in coma
 - Removal of ornaments after death of a lady
 - Voluntary disposition of valuables
 - While theft is committed along with assault
52. Assertion (A): Nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence.
Reason (R): Where the aid of the society cannot be obtained, individual may do everything necessary to protect himself.
Codes:
- Both (A) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
 - Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
 - (A) is true but (R) is false
 - (A) is false but (R) is true
53. Which one of the following is the correct group of offences against which right of private defence relating to property can be exercised?
- theft, extortion, robbery, mischief.
 - theft, extortion, mischief, criminal trespass.
 - robbery, mischief, criminal trespass, extortion.
 - theft, robbery, mischief, criminal trespass.
54. Word Benefit used in Sections 88, 89 and 90 IPC means
- Other benefits then pecuniary benefits
 - Mere pecuniary benefit
 - Other as well as pecuniary benefit
 - None of the above
55. Defence of necessity is not available to excuse killing of someone to protect the life of many. This principle which is followed in India was laid down earlier by the Queens Bench Division in the following case.
- R. v. Moore
 - R. v. Dudley and Stephens
 - R. v. Davis
 - R. v. Mcpherson
56. Y picks X's pocket. Next day, X while buying 'paan' near his office finds Y paying money from X's purse. X catches hold of Y and tries to take back his purse. Y resists. X twists Y's arm with such force that it is broken. X is charged with causing hurt to Y. X can
- say that he was acting under right of private defence of property
 - not raise the plea of right of private defence since he had time to seek the help of public authorities
 - say that his right of private defence was revived as soon as he saw Y with his purse
 - say that he did not use more force than was required

57. Which of the following is not a crime in order to provide protection to currency?
- (a) A war medal
 - (b) Gold Mohur
 - (c) Current coin
 - (d) Genuine specimen of antique coin
58. The Case of Emperor v. Faiyaz Hussain is related to
- (a) Aid by all
 - (b) Aid by illegal mission
 - (c) Instigation
 - (d) Abetment by conspiracy
59. A, a police officer, has a warrant of arrest for B. He asks C as to the identity of B. C knowingly tells A that P is B and consequently A arrests P. C is guilty of:
- a. abetment by aiding
 - b. abetment by instigation
 - c. abetment by false representation
 - d. abetment of mischief
60. '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
61. 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 mob.
- (a) A commits no offence if by so firing he harms any of the children
 - (b) A commits culpable homicide not amounting to murder
 - (c) Either (a) or (b)
 - (d) None of the above.
62. In which of the following cases it was held that for holding an accused criminally liable for an offence under the Indian Penal Code, corporal presence of accused is not required?
- (a) Dawood Ibrahim v CBI
 - (b) Mobarak Ali Ahmed v State of Bombay
 - (c) Nalini v CBI
 - (d) None of the above
63. Under section 4(3) of the Indian Penal Code, inserted by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act 2008, the provisions of the Indian Penal Code also apply to
- (a) Any person in any place without and beyond India committing an offence targeting a computer resource located in India
 - (b) Any person in any place without and beyond India committing an offence targeting a computer resource located outside India
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
64. Ambassadors, High commissioners, Diplomatic agents and UN representatives entitled to immunity against criminal prosecutions by virtue of

- (a) Vienna Convention
- (b) Hague Convention
- (c) UN charter
- (d) All of the above

65. Which of the following Articles in the Constitution of India exempts certain high dignitaries of the Republic from the jurisdiction of criminal courts?

- (a) Article 261
- (b) Article 361
- (c) Article 365
- (d) Article 231

66. No process for arrest or imprisonment of the President or Governor shall be issued from any court during his term in office by virtue of of the constitution.

- (a) Article 360 (1)
- (b) Article 361(2)
- (c) Article 361(3)
- (d) Article 361(4)

67. Who among the following is a 'public servant' within the meaning of section 21 of the Indian Penal Code?

- (a) Every juryman, assessor, or member of a panchayat assisting a court of justice or public servant.
- (b) Every arbitrator or other person to whom any cause or matter has been referred for decision or report by any court of justice, or by any other competent public authority.
- (c) Every person who holds any office by virtue of which he is empowered to place or keep any person in confinement.
- (d) All of the above

68. General exceptions are available to

- (a) All the offences
- (b) First offenders only
- (c) Except the offences against the country
- (d) Offenders under 21 years of age

69. A child met with an accident. Someone took him to a hospital. The doctor found the injuries so serious that there was an urgent need of an operation. There was no one related to the child to give consent. The doctor performed the surgery, but the child died.

Here:

- (a) Doctor is protection not entitled to
- (b) Doctor is entitled to protection since he acted for the benefit of the child in good faith
- (c) Cannot be determined
- (d) None of the above

70. Mrs Menezes is the owner of a house in Bombay of which Mr Yusuf Khan is a tenant of a part of the first floor. On 17 January 1963, one Robert - a servant of the Mrs Menezes, called the wife of Mr Yousuf athief and 'Halkat'. This was followed by a heated exchange of abusive words between the Mr Yousuf and the Mrs Menezes husband. Mr Yousuf was annoyed and threw at the Mrs Menezes's husband a 'file' of papers. The file did not hit him, but it hit the elbow of the Mrs Menezes causing a 'scratch'.

Here Mr Yousuf:

- (a) Commits offence
- (b) Commits no offence
- (c) Even if accused commits an offence, it is excusable under section 95 of Indian Penal Code
- (d) None of the above

71. Which of the following statement(s) is incorrect?

- (a) To commit a dacoity there should be atleast five member
- (b) Buying stolen property is punishable offence
- (c) Criminal breach of trust is defined in Section 406
- (d) A person committing dacoity with murder shall punished with death or lifetime imprisonment, or rigorous imprisonment for a term

72. Consider the following statements regarding offences

- 1. Offences are anti-social in nature.
- 2. Offences are part and parcel of the society.
- 3. The socio-economic condition of society does not play significant role in occurrence of 1 offences.

Choose the correct statement(s) using the given codes

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of these

73. Assertion (A) :Section 304A is directed at offences outside the range of Sections 299 and 300.

Reason (R) :It contemplates those acts into which neither intention nor knowledge enters. Codes:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are correct as the act results from rash and negligence act
- (b) (A) is correct as certain acts are unjustifiable while (R) is not the correct reason as it falls short of culpable homicide
- (c) (R) is correct while (A) is incorrect application of the rule of culpable homicide to cause murder
- (d) Both (A) and (R) are incorrect statement as to imposing penalty

74. The offence of 'sedition' is included by way of section 124A included in the Indian Penal Code 1860, in the year

- (a) 1860
- (b) 1870
- (c) 1880
- (d) 1890

75. The expression 'disaffection' in section 124A of the Indian Penal Code includes

- (a) Disloyalty
- (b) All feelings of enmity
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of the above

76. The first case in India that arose under section 124A is what is known as the

- (a) Ranjit Udeshi case
- (b) Bangobasi case
- (c) Kedar Nath case
- (d) None of the above

77. A, knowing that B has murdered Z, assists B to hide the body with the intention of screening B from punishment. Under which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code can A be punished?

- (a) Section 200
- (b) Section 201
- (c) Section 202

(d) Section 203

78. Harbours an offender is an offence punishable under section of the Indian Penal Code.

- (a) 210
- (b) 211
- (c) 212
- (d) 213

79. Assertion (A): In a case of attempt to rape, there must be an indecent assault or action with any resistance from the victim.

Reason (R): There are some action which shows that he was going to have sexual connection with her.

Codes:-

- (a) (R) is correct explanation of (A) and both (A) and (R) are complementary to each other
- (b) (A) is correct but (R) is not complementary to (A)
- (c) (A) and (R) have no legal standing in view of change of burden of proof
- (d) (R) is essential to formulate (A) otherwise there may not be a crime

80. Which of the following is a new offence introduced by Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act 2005?

- (a) 226A
- (b) 227A
- (c) 228A
- (d) 229A

81. Accused persons were charged under section 302 read with section 149, IPC. The existence of common intention amongst the accused persons was established from the surrounding circumstances and from their conduct on the spot. No charge had been framed under section 34, IPC. In such case

- (a) it is not possible to convict the accused with the aid of section 34.
- (b) it is possible to convict the accused with the aid of section 34.
- (c) cannot be determined.
- (d) none of these

82. The phrase "in furtherance of common intention of all" used in Section 34 of Indian Penal Code, is

- (a) in the original draft
- (b) added by Amending Act of 1870
- (c) not at all there
- (d) added by Amending Act of 1986

83. By which one, out of the following Acts, the words "imprisonment for life" were substituted for the words "transportation for life" in the Indian Penal Code?

- (a) Act XXV of 1955
- (b) Act XXIV of 1955
- (c) Act XXVI of 1955
- (d) Act XXVII of 1955

84. A young man waves a currency note of rupees one thousand in front of a woman as if he offers the money for an indecent favour from the woman, he may be criminally booked under

- (a) Section 506 of IPC
- (b) Section 507 of IPC
- (c) Section 508 of IPC
- (d) Section 509 of IPC

85. A who was previously convicted under section 376, IPC and is again convicted under same section for life imprisonment. Here imprisonment for life means-
- (a) Remainder of A's natural life
 - (b) 20 Years
 - (c) 14 Years
 - (d) 30 Years
86. When the offence is punishable with imprisonment as well as fine, maximum term of imprisonment that can be awarded in default of payment of fine shall not exceed:-
- (a) One-half
 - (b) One-fourth
 - (c) One-eighth
 - (d) One-sixth of the maximum punishment fixed for the offence
87. The 'protection against double jeopardy' is contained in
- (a) Section 75
 - (b) Section 71
 - (c) Section 53
 - (d) Section 3
88. Which provisions of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 deal with the 'Solitary confinement' and 'limits on solitary confinement'?
- (a) Section 68 and Section 69
 - (b) Section 59 and Section 60
 - (c) Section 73 and Section 74
 - (d) Section 71 and Section 72
89. A' who is abducted by 'B', is forced by the threat of instant death by 'B' who is heavily armed to use his(A's) skills as a smith to force open the door of a house in order to enable 'B' to commit robbery. 'A' has committed:
- (a) housebreaking.
 - (b) house trespass.
 - (c) robbery.
 - (d) no offence.
90. In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that "Doctors cannot be held guilty only because something has gone wrong"?
- (a) Maniben v. State of Gujarat, AIR 2010 SC 1261
 - (b) Southern Railway Officer v. Union of India, AIR 2010 SC 1241
 - (c) Tameeswar v. Ramvishai, AIR 2010 SC 1209
 - (d) Malay Kumara Ganguly v. Sukumar, AIR 2010 SC 1162
91. The first Penal Code implemented in Bombay was known as
- (a) Regulation Act
 - (b) Bombay code (Bombay Regulation Act, 1872)
 - (c) India Code
 - (d) None of the above
91. Who among the following was the architect of Bombay code?
- a. Sir James Fitz Stephen

- b. Warren Hastings
- c. Mount Stuart Elphinstone
- d. None of the above

92. Who among the following was the architect of Bombay code?

- a. Sir James Fitz Stephen
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93. Who among the following was a member of the law commission headed by Lord Macaulay which drafted the Indian Penal Code, 1860?

- a. F Millet
- b. GW Anderson
- c. JM Macleod
- d. All of the above

94. The law commission that drafted the Indian Penal Code under the president ship of Lord Macaulay was appointed in the year.....

- (a) 1834
- (b) 1838
- (c) 1839
- (d) 1859

95. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court decide that an offence under the criminal law is an offence and it does not depend upon the gender of an accused. True it is, there are certain provisions in the CrPC relating to the exercise of jurisdiction under Section 437 etc. therein, but that altogether pertains to a different sphere. A person committing a murder or getting involved in a financial scam or forgery of documents, cannot claim discharge or acquittal on the ground of her gender, as that is neither constitutionally nor statutorily a valid argument?

- (a) Nalini v State
- (b) Shabnam v State
- (c) Vasanthi Stanley v State
- (d) None of the above

96. In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that death penalty for 'Kidnapping for Ransom' (Section 364A of the IPC) is not unconstitutional?

- a. Vikram Singh v Union of India
- b. Vinod v State of Haryana
- c. Naresh Shridhar Mirajkar etc. v State of Maharashtra
- d. None of the above

97. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The entire penal law of India is contained in the Indian Penal Code
- (b) The Indian Penal Code is exhaustive in penal law of India
- (c) Many other statutes, other than Indian Penal Code 1860, also contain penal provisions
- (d) None of the above

98. The offences in which there is an element of immorality in the traditional sense are called

- a. mala in se
- b. mala in prohibita

- c. Both (a) and (b) are correct
- d. None of the above

99. Traditional crimes like murder, rape, theft etc are called

- (a) mala in see
- (b) mala in prohibita
- (c) Both (a) and (b) are correct
- (d) None of the above

100. Which one of the following acts is not a mistake of fact?

- (a) Where an accused mistook a human being in the jungle as a wild animal at night and killed him
- (b) Where an accused killed a person under the mistaken belief that the latter entered his house with the intention of killing him
- (c) Where an accused acting under a delusion killed his own son considering him to a tiger
- (d) Where a constable wanting to settle personal scores with A, mistakenly apprehended B and caused injury to B

