

**PROVISIONAL ANSWER KEY**

Paper: IPC - General Principles  
Date of Test 11-01-2024

Question1:-Which of the following is NOT an offence against the State?

- A:-Treason
- B:-Receiving property taken by war or depredation
- C:-Sedition
- D:-Voyeurism

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question2:-Which is an offence that requires proof of mens rea under the India Penal code?

- A:-Waging war against the state
- B:-Sedition
- C:-Public nuisance
- D:-Murder

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question3:-A, a citizen of United Kingdom, kills B, a Russian citizen on board a ship registered in India. Here A is

- A:-Is liable under the Indian Law
- B:-Not liable under the Indian Law
- C:-Is not liable as he is a foreigner
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question4:-The four stages of a crime are

- A:-Intention, Accomplishment, Attempt and Preparation
- B:-Attempt, Intention, Preparation and Accomplishment
- C:-Intention, Preparation, Attempt and Accomplishment
- D:-Intention, Preparation, Accomplishment and Attempt

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question5:-Death caused by an insane person is an example for

- A:-Unlawful homicide
- B:-Excusable homicide
- C:-Justifiable homicide
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question6:-Under the Indian Penal Code, Murder is punishable under section

- A:-299
- B:-304 A
- C:-304 B
- D:-302

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question7:-Hicklin Test is associated with

- A:-Insanity
- B:-Drunkenness
- C:-Mistake
- D:-Obscenity

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question8:-Which of the following tests are used to differentiate between preparation and attempt?

- A:-Locus poenitentiae test
- B:-Impossibility test
- C:-Proximity rule
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question9:-Which of the following offence in the IPC is least serious?

- A:-Murder
- B:-Causing death by negligence
- C:-Dowry death
- D:-Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question10:-A loss of property by unlawful means is

- A:-Wrongful loss
- B:-Fraudulent loss
- C:-Unlawful loss
- D:-Illegal loss

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question11:-Death of a human being caused under grave and sudden provocation is treated as

- A:-Death caused by rash act
- B:-Murder
- C:-Dowry death
- D:-Culpable homicide not amounting to murder

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question12:-Which of the following is NOT forming part of mens rea?

- A:-Prohibited conduct
- B:-Prohibited circumstance
- C:-State of mind of the offender
- D:-State of affairs

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question13:-Maximum punishment for the offence of attempt to commit suicide is

- A:-Two year
- B:-One year
- C:-Four year
- D:-Three year

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question14:-Which of the following expression is NOT found in Indian Penal Code?

- A:-Person

- B:-Simple hurt
- C:-Life
- D:-Grievous hurt

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question15:-The difference between abetment by conspiracy u/S. 107 (2) and 120 A of IPC is

- A:-In both an illegal act or omission should be committed in pursuance of the conspiracy to hold the accused liable
- B:-U/S 107, an illegal act or omission should be proved but u/S 120 A a mere agreement to commit an offence only needs to be proved
- C:-An offender is punishable if a mere agreement to commit an offence is proved in both
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question16:-The maximum punishment for rioting is imprisonment upto

- A:-Three years
- B:-Five years
- C:-Two years
- D:-Seven years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question17:-According to which of the following theories object of the punishment is to treat offenders as sick people needing corrective measures with a view to restore them to society as good citizens

- A:-Reformatory Theory
- B:-Deterrent Theory
- C:-Preventive Theory
- D:-Retributive Theory

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question18:-Which of the following theories supports the view that the object of punishment is vengeance?

- A:-Deterrent theory
- B:-Retributive theory
- C:-Expiative theory
- D:-Preventive theory

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question19:-Mens rea means

- A:-Mental element in crime
- B:-Physical element in crime
- C:-Motive
- D:-Judicial Discretion

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question20:-A category of incomplete offence is

- A:-Murder
- B:-Attempt
- C:-Rape
- D:-Theft

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question21:-Which of the following is the aggravated form of extortion?

- A:-Criminal misappropriation
- B:-Criminal Breach of Trust
- C:-Robbery
- D:-Cheating

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question22:-Section 149 of the Indian Penal Code punishes every member of an unlawful assembly for the offence committed by any member of such assembly, if it is the offence committed in prosecution of the

- A:-Common object of the unlawful assembly or such as they knew to be likely to be committed
- B:-Common intention of the unlawful assembly or such as they knew to be likely to be committed
- C:-Common purpose of the unlawful assembly or such as they knew to be likely to be committed
- D:-Similar intention, or purpose of the unlawful assembly as they knew to be likely to be committed

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question23:-Under the Indian Penal Code, when two or more persons, by fighting in a public place, disturbs public peace, they are said to commit the offence of

- A:-Public nuisance
- B:-Rout
- C:-Private nuisance
- D:-Affray

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question24:-Which of the following offences punishes preparation?

- A:-Public servant allowing prisoner of state or war to escape
- B:-Collecting arms, etc., with intention of waging war against the Government of India
- C:-Committing depredations on territories of power at peace with the Government of India
- D:-Dacoity

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question25:-To treat an assembly an unlawful assembly under Indian Penal Code, it should be proved, among other things, that the number of persons in the assembly was

- A:-Six or more
- B:-Four or more
- C:-Five or more
- D:-Three or more

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question26:-Against any offence affecting human body, every person has a right, subject to the restrictions contained in Sections 99, to defend

- A:-His own body and the body of any other person
- B:-His own body and the body of any friend or relative
- C:-His own body only
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question27:-Which of the following is NOT a TRUE statement regarding the right of private defence?

- A:-The right does not extend to causing more harm than necessary to inflict for the purpose of the defence
- B:-It is not available against persons of unsound mind
- C:-There is no right of private defence in cases in which there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities
- D:-It extends in certain cases to cause the death of the offender or even that of innocent persons

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question28:-The right of private defence of property does NOT extend to causing death of the wrong doer where the offence he commits is

- A:-Robbery
- B:-House breaking by night
- C:-Mischief by fire committed on any building which is used as a human dwelling
- D:-Cheating

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question29:-Where an offender is punished for having committed an offence punishable with fine only, the imprisonment for non-payment of fine cannot exceed

- A:-Six months
- B:-Four months
- C:-One month
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question30:-The provisions for enhanced punishment under S.75 is applicable where the accused was previously convicted of an offence with a minimum imprisonment for the term of

- A:-Five years
- B:-Two years
- C:-Four years
- D:-Three years

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question31:-Doing a dangerous or wanton act with the knowledge that it is so and that it may cause injury, but without intention to cause injury or knowledge that it will probably be caused is the state of mind called

- A:-Mala in se
- B:-Criminal negligence
- C:-Both (1) and (2)
- D:-Criminal rashness

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question32:-The purpose of desire to bring about a contemplated result is called

- A:-Knowledge
- B:-Intention
- C:-Negligence
- D:-Recklessness

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question33:-A, in good faith believing property belonging to Z, to be his own property takes that property out of Z's possession. Here A commits

- A:-No theft
- B:-Robbery
- C:-Criminal Breach of Trust
- D:-Theft

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question34:-What is the traditional classification of indictable crimes in the order of their seriousness?

- A:-Felonies, Treason and Misdemeanours
- B:-Misdemeanours, Treason and Felonies
- C:-Treason, Felonies and Misdemeanours
- D:-Felonies, Misdemeanours and Treason

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question35:-What is true about India's criminal justice system?

- A:-The accused is presumed innocent until proved guilty
- B:-The accused is presumed guilty unless he proves his innocence
- C:-The accused and the prosecution have equal responsibility in proving the charge against the accused
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question36:-The term 'Offence' as defined in IPC means

- A:-Any act made punishable by the Penal Code
- B:-Any act made punishable by the Penal Code or any special or local law, in certain cases
- C:-Both 1 and 2
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question37:-Death penalty can be imposed in

- A:-Rare case
- B:-Rarest of rare case
- C:-Usual case
- D:-Any case

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question38:-The correct understanding of the offence of theft as defined in S.378 IPC is

- A:-The offence of theft is committed the moment one takes the property of another in to his own possession
- B:-Moving of any property out of the possession of another
- C:-Dishonest taking of any moveable property out of the possession of another
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question39:-A knows Z to be behind the bush. B does not know it. A intending to cause, or knowing it to be likely to cause Z's death, induces B to fire at the bush. B fires and kills. Z Here

- A:-B is guilty to homicide and A for abetment
- B:-Both B and A are guilty of no offence
- C:-A is guilty of no offence but B is guilty for abetment
- D:-A may not be guilty of no offence; but B has committed culpable homicide

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question40:-Which of the following is NOT an essential element of kidnapping?

- A:-Without the consent of the guardian
- B:-Minor
- C:-Intention of the accused
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question41:-A takes a book belonging to B out of B's possession, without the consent of B, and with the intention of keeping it until he gets a reward from B for its restoration. A is guilty of

- A:-Criminal Misappropriation
- B:-Extortion
- C:-Theft
- D:-Cheating

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question42:-Which of the following is an offence against the rights of guardian?

- A:-Abduction
- B:-Kidnapping
- C:-Dowry death
- D:-Rape

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question43:-Doli in capax means

- A:-A person not capable of committing crime
- B:-Mental element in crime
- C:-Physical element in crime
- D:-A victim's consent

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question44:-Abetment means

- A:-Instigation
- B:-Conspiracy
- C:-Aiding
- D:-All of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question45:-A, in a great fire, pulls down houses in order to prevent the conflagration from spreading and to save human life. Here, if he is prosecuted for pulling down the houses, A can rely on the general defence of

- A:-Accident
- B:-Necessity
- C:-Mistake of law
- D:-Consent

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question46:-Among the following, the largest chapter in IPC is that deals with offences

- A:-Affecting the human body
- B:-Against public justice
- C:-Against Public Tranquility
- D:-Against the State

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question47:-Section 156 of the Penal Code in as much as it imposes criminal liability upon the agent of owner or occupier for whose benefit riot is committed is based on the principle of

- A:-Strict liability
- B:-Vicarious liability
- C:-Corporate liability
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question48:-X instigates Z to murder Y. Z acting under the instigation, stabs Y, but Y recovers from the wound. Here

- A:-X is not guilty of abetment as the desired result was not obtained
- B:-X is guilty of abetment to commit the offence of causing homicide
- C:-X is guilty of abetment to commit murder
- D:-X is not liable for any offence

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question49:-Which of the following is NOT true of Indian Penal Code?

- A:-IPC is applicable to all offences committed within the territory of India
- B:-IPC is applicable to the whole of India except the state of Jammu and Kashmir
- C:-IPC is applicable to offences on board an air craft registered in India
- D:-It is applicable to any person who commits an offence from abroad targeting a computer resource located in India

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question50:-The offence of rioting is committed when an unlawful assembly or any member thereof in prosecution of the common object

- A:-Causes fear or threat of fear
- B:-Uses force or violence
- C:-Uses force of threat of force
- D:-All of these

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question51:-The term of punishment of life imprisonment is

- A:-Twenty years
- B:-Remaining portion of the life of the convict
- C:-Fourteen years
- D:-Thirty years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question52:-Which one of the following is NOT true of unlawful assembly?

- A:-The minimum number of persons to constitute an unlawful assembly is four
- B:-Being a member of an unlawful assembly is punishable with imprisonment upto one year, or with fine or with both
- C:-It should overawe the parliament or state legislature
- D:-It should attempt to deprive a person of his corporeal property or incorporeal right

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question53:-The right of private defence of body extends to causing the death of the assailant as enumerated in the IPC are

- A:-Seven categories
- B:-Five categories
- C:-Six categories
- D:-Eight categories

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question54:-A simple conspiracy to commit a theft is

- A:-An offence
- B:-Not an offence
- C:-Preparation
- D:-Attempt

Correct Answer:- Option-A

- Question55:-Any harm whatever illegally caused to any person in body, mind or reputation is  
A:-Hurt  
B:-Offence  
C:-Injury  
D:-Damages  
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question56:-When the punishment of a person is altered to punishment of a different kind, it is called  
A:-Remission  
B:-Commutation  
C:-Reprieve  
D:-Pardon  
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question57:-McNaughten rule is associated with the general defence of  
A:-Drunkeness  
B:-Accident  
C:-Consent  
D:-Insanity  
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question58:-A having committed murder seeks the help of B and B hides and screens A from prosecuting A. Here, B is guilty of  
A:-Harbouring offender  
B:-No offence  
C:-Forgery  
D:-Attempt  
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question59:-Section 320 of the Indian Penal Code provides grievous hurt in  
A:-Four categories  
B:-Six categories  
C:-Seven categories  
D:-Eight categories  
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question60:-Chairman of the drafting committee of the Indian Penal Code was  
A:-Ranbir singh  
B:-Sir James Fits James Stephen  
C:-Woolmington  
D:-Thomas Babington Macaulay  
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question61:-Maximum period of imprisonment for rioting is imprisonment for  
A:-Two years  
B:-Four years  
C:-Five years  
D:-One year  
Correct Answer:- Option-A
- Question62:-Minimum number of accused in an offence of criminal conspiracy is  
A:-1  
B:-4  
C:-3  
D:-2  
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question63:-A, with the intention of picking B's pocket, thrusts his hand into B's pocket but finds no money. Here A is  
A:-Not liable for any offence as B's pocket was empty  
B:-Liable for attempt to commit theft  
C:-Liable for theft  
D:-Liable for grievous hurt  
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question64:-Under Section 100 of Indian Penal Code, the right to private defence is NOT available against an assault which causes an apprehension of the accused committing  
A:-Rape  
B:-Hurt  
C:-Unnatural offence  
D:-Acid attack  
Correct Answer:- Option-B
- Question65:-Whoever, being legally bound by an oath or by an express provision of law to state the truth makes any statement which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false, or does not believe to be true, is said to  
A:-Fabricating false evidence  
B:-Forgery  
C:-Give false evidence  
D:-None of the above  
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question66:-The maximum period of solitary confinement that can be awarded to an offender under Indian Penal Code is  
A:-Six months  
B:-Four months  
C:-One month  
D:-Three months  
Correct Answer:- Option-D
- Question67:-Nothing is an offence which is done by a child who is under  
A:-Seven years of age  
B:-Twelve years of age  
C:-Six years of age  
D:-Eighteen years of age  
Correct Answer:- Option-C
- Question68:-If consent for a harm is given by a child, the accused will be liable if the child was under  
A:-18 years of age  
B:-16 years of age  
C:-12 years of age  
D:-seven years of age

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question69:-Which of the following is NOT correct?

- A:-The person abetted need not be capable of doing the act abetted
- B:-The abettor is deemed to have committed the offence himself if he was present at the time of committing the act
- C:-In case of abetment by conspiracy, the abettor has liability only if it is proved that he concerted with the person who commits the act
- D:-Abetment of abetment is an offence

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question70:-The making of a false document in the name of a fictitious person, intending to be believed that the document was made a real person is

- A:-Forgery
- B:-Personation
- C:-No offence
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question71:-The term 'rash' used in Indian Penal Code is equivalent to

- A:-A risk that evil consequences will follow but with the hope that they will not happen
- B:-Fraudulent
- C:-Intentional
- D:-With proper care

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question72:-Which of the following statements is NOT a true statement about s.75?

- A:-The section is applicable only where the accused has been previously convicted of the same offence with imprisonment for a period of three years or above
- B:-The section applies with respect to repeated offenders who commit offences under chapter 12 and 17 of the code
- C:-It is aimed to prevent recidivism (repetition of crimes)
- D:-On the subsequent conviction, the offender will be liable to be punished with death penalty

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question73:-Strict liability offences are those offences in which

- A:-Criminal liability is imposed on the basis of mental element read into the legal provision even if the statute is silent about the same
- B:-Mens rea is not required to be proved and the accused may be held guilty on the proof of a prohibited act even if he is not morally blameworthy
- C:-Criminal liability is imposed on a person for the acts committed by another
- D:-Accused is held liable for the offence on proof of mens rea as in ordinary crimes

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question74:-Which one of the following is NOT an inchoate crime?

- A:-buying a knife to kill a person
- B:-Attempt to commit murder
- C:-Dowry death
- D:-Conspiracy between two persons to give and accept bribe to obtain a certificate

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question75:-Where the offence of culpable homicide not amounting to murder is committed without intention on the part of the offender but with knowledge that death is likely to result from the offender's act, he is punishable with

- A:-Imprisonment which may extend to ten years
- B:-Life imprisonment
- C:-Imprisonment which may extend to seven years
- D:-Death penalty

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question76:-Maximum punishment for causing death by negligence is

- A:-Five years
- B:-Two years
- C:-Three years
- D:-Seven years

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question77:-Maximum punishment that can be awarded to an offender convicted of the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt is

- A:-Ten years
- B:-Life imprisonment
- C:-Seven years
- D:-Three years

Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question78:-Which of the following statements is NOT true about the offence of dowry death?

- A:-A person accused of the offence can be made liable for the same if it is proved that death of a married woman is caused by burns or bodily injury
- B:-The death of the victim has occurred within six years of her marriage
- C:-Soon before her death the victim was subjected to cruelty or harassment by her husband or his relatives
- D:-The cruelty or harassment of the deceased was made for or in connection with the demand for dowry

Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question79:-Ultimate intent or desire behind the criminal act of a person is

- A:-Recklessness
- B:-Malice
- C:-Motive
- D:-Negligence

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question80:-Underlying principle of Section 301 of Indian Penal Code is

- A:-Transfer of malice
- B:-Vicarious liability
- C:-Strict liability
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question81:-A commits house trespass by entering into Z's house through a window. Here A is guilty of

- A:-Lurking house trespass
- B:-House trespass only
- C:-Mischief
- D:-House breaking

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question82:-A and B jointly own a cow. A causes a wound on the leg of the cow and makes it lame, without consulting B. Here A is guilty of

- A:-Cheating
  - B:-Trespass
  - C:-Mischief
  - D:-Criminal breach of trust
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question83:-Maximum period of punishment for the offence of criminal breach of trust is imprisonment for

- A:-Two years
  - B:-Six months
  - C:-One year
  - D:-Three years
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question84:-Which of the following is NOT true in relation to house trespass?

- A:-House trespass can be committed in relation to any building, tent or vessel used as human dwelling or as place of worship or place of custody of property
  - B:-A school is a human dwelling
  - C:-Introduction of part only of body of the accused is not sufficient to constitute house trespass
  - D:-Maximum period of punishment for the offence of house trespass is one year
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question85:-What is NOT true of the offence of defamation?

- A:-The imputation expressed ironically or in the form of an alternative is defamation
  - B:-To make an imputation concerning a collection of persons as such will not amount to defamation
  - C:-Accusation preferred in good faith to a person who has lawful authority over that person with respect to the subject-matter of accusation is not defamation
  - D:-It is not defamation to publish a substantially true report of the proceedings of a court of justice
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question86:-A, a Pakistani Citizen, while staying in Karachi, made false representations to B, an Indian citizen in Bombay through letters, telephone calls and telegrams and induced B to part with money to his (A's) agents at Bombay, so that rice could be shipped from Karachi to India as per the agreement. But the rice was never supplied. Here A

- A:-Cannot be prosecuted and punished under Indian Penal Code as he was not physically present in India at the relevant time
  - B:-Cannot be prosecuted and punished as he is not an Indian national and as the Indian Penal code does not have extra territorial operation
  - C:-Can be prosecuted and punished under the Indian Penal Code
  - D:-None of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question87:-Identify from the following property which is NOT 'stolen property'

- A:-Property which has been criminally misappropriated
  - B:-Property in respect of which criminal breach of trust has been committed
  - C:-Property whose possession has been transferred by theft
  - D:-Property in respect of which cheating is committed
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question88:-A instigates B to kill C. B refuses. Here, A is

- A:-Is not guilty as B has refused and the act instigated was not committed
  - B:-Is guilty of murder
  - C:-Is guilty of abetment to commit murder
  - D:-None of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question89:-A man or woman marrying during the life time of one's wife or, as the case may be, husband is guilty of

- A:-Bigamy
  - B:-Domestic violence
  - C:-Adultery
  - D:-False marriage
- Correct Answer:- Option-C

Question90:-The Criminal Law (Second Amendment) Act, 1983 added which of the following provisions in the IPC?

- A:-Section 326 A (Voluntarily Causing Grievous hurt by use of acid, etc)
  - B:-Section 498 A (Cruelty by husband or relatives of the husband)
  - C:-Section 354 A (Sexual harassment)
  - D:-Section 376 A (Punishment for causing death or resulting in persistent vegetative state)
- Correct Answer:- Option-B

Question91:-X, takes A from Thrissur to Ernakulam telling by way of a deception and claims ransom from A's parents for his release. Here as X is liable for

- A:-Abduction
  - B:-Kidnapping
  - C:-No offence
  - D:-None of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question92:-"Begging" means

- A:-Soliciting and receiving alms in a public place, whether under the pretense otherwise
  - B:-Entering on any private premises for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms
  - C:-Using a minor as an exhibit for the purpose of soliciting or receiving alms
  - D:-All of the above
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question93:-Deliberate and malicious acts intended to outrage religious feelings of any class by insulting its religion or religious belief is punishable under Section 295 A of Indian Penal Code with a maximum punishment of imprisonment which may extend to

- A:-Three years
  - B:-Two years
  - C:-Five years
  - D:-Seven years
- Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question94:-B is forced by A's threat not to use a public road to the market and has thus to use a long and different path. Here A is guilty of

- A:-nuisance
  - B:-no offence
  - C:-hurt
  - D:-wrongful restraint
- Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question95:-In rigorous imprisonment the convict is required to do

- A:-Hard labour

- B:-No hard labour
- C:-Detention in open prison
- D:-None of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question96:-Maximum punishment prescribed for abetment of suicide of a child or insane person under Indian Penal Code is

- A:-Imprisonment for Seven years
- B:-Life Imprisonment
- C:-Imprisonment for Ten years
- D:-Death

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question97:-Which of the following is true of kidnapping from lawful guardianship?

- A:-The person kidnapped should be below 16 years if a female, and 18 years if a male
- B:-The person kidnapped should be below 18 years regardless of gender
- C:-The victim of the offence of kidnapping is the person kidnapped
- D:-Consent on the part of the kidnapped may absolve the liability of the accused

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question98:-A, a Hindu man married B, a Hindu woman and later on falls in love with C, a woman professing Islam which permits polygamy. He converts himself to Islam without dissolving the first marriage and marries C. Here, A is guilty of

- A:-Adultery
- B:-Cruelty
- C:-Mock marriage
- D:-Bigamy

Correct Answer:- Option-D

Question99:-Solitary confinement is confinement of a convict

- A:-alone in a prison cell
- B:-in his own house
- C:-along with hardened criminals
- D:-none of the above

Correct Answer:- Option-A

Question100:-A is a wood cutter. While he was cutting logs of wood and taking ordinary care, the head of the axe flies off and kills B. Here, A is

- A:-Liable for attempt to commit murder
- B:-Liable for homicide
- C:-Liable for death by rash and negligent act
- D:-Not liable as it was caused by an accident

Correct Answer:- Option-D