1. Who applies Indian Penal Code?
   A. The I.P.C. applies to every person guilty of any offence under code provided. That the offence has been committed within India.
   B. Only Indian citizen
   C. Only Hindu
   D. Only Mohammedan

2. Who was the chairman the Indian Penal Code was drafted by the First Indian law commission?
   A. Lord Macaulay
   B. Lord Daduly
   C. Dr. Ambedkar
   D. Dr. Zakir Hussain

3. जो अयोग्य अथवा देश भारतमां व्यभिचार करे तो ते शास्त्र मर्यादा जवाबदार अनुसार?
   A. ते आर्थिक शोषण जवाबदार अनुसार?
   B. ते जवाबदार नसी कार
   C. ते कायदा विधान जवाबदार नसी कार
   D. अर्क पला नसी
3. If a German or a Frenchman commits adultery in India, it will be liable under the code?
   A. He liable under I.P.C. B. He is not liable
   C. He is not liable any law D. None

4. An alien commits offence in India?
   A. He applies I.P.C. B. He applies alien law
   C. He has not applies any law D. None

5. Criminal court have no jurisdiction to try particular person even if they have transgressed the provisions of the code
   A. The president of India
   B. The prime minister of India
   C. The member of Legislative
   D. The member of parliament

6. Criminal courts have no jurisdiction to try certain person if they have transgressed the provision of the code
   A. Foreign Sovereign
   B. Chief Minister
   C. Member of parliament
   D. Member of Legislative
7. Criminal courts have no jurisdiction to try certain person if they have transgressed the provision of the code
   A. Ambassadors
   B. Prime minister
   C. Chief Minister
   D. None

8. भारतीय केंद्रीय धारानी जोगवाहीओं द्वारा करे तेम छतं योक्तां व्यक्तिओं
   उपर केंद्रीय अदालतों ने क्रम वकालवानी करणे निर्देश.
   A. विदेशी दफ्तर
   B. मध्यमंत्र
   C. संसद सदस्य
   D. अंकपुल नहीं

8. Criminal courts have no jurisdiction to try certain person if they have transgressed the provision of the code
   A. Alien enemies
   B. Chief minister
   C. Member of Parliament
   D. None

9. भारतीय केंद्रीय धारानी जोगवाहीओं द्वारा करे तेम छतं अमर्पण व्यक्तिओं
   उपर केंद्रीय अदालतों ने क्रम वकालवानी करणे निर्देश.
   A. विदेशी दफ्तर
   B. मध्यमंत्र
   C. संसद सदस्य
   D. शासक सेवा

9. Criminal courts have no jurisdiction to try certain person if they have transgressed the provision of the code
   A. Foreign Army
   B. Chief minister
   C. Member of Parliament
   D. Member of legislative

10. भारतीय केंद्रीय धारानी जोगवाहीओं द्वारा करे तेम छतं अमर्पण व्यक्तिओं
    उपर केंद्रीय अदालतों ने क्रम वकालवानी करणे निर्देश.
    A. युद्ध जलाशय
    B. भारतीय जलाशय
    C. वायुप्राध्यान
    D. अंकपुल नहीं

10. Criminal courts have no jurisdiction to try certain person if they have transgressed the provision of the code
    A. warships
    B. Indian ships
    C. Prime minister
    D. None
11. The Indian citizen commits offence outside of India
A. Procedure under Indian penal code
B. Can not try against him
C. Procedure under C.P.C.
D. Not liable under I.P.C.

12. Intra territorial operation of the code in matter of sea
A. 12 miles  
B. 5 miles  
C. 6 miles  
D. 10 miles

13. How many kinds of offences a death sentence may be awarded under the Indian penal code
A. Seven kinds of offence  
B. Ten kinds of offence  
C. Twelve kinds of offence  
D. All kinds of offence

14. Is the death sentence compulsory in any case code?
A. I.P.C. 303  
B. I.P.C. 322  
C. I.P.C. 376  
D. I.P.C. 307
15. A death sentence may be awarded under I.P.C.
   A. I.P.C. 302  B. I.P.C. 323
   C. I.P.C. 327  D. I.P.C. 326

16. A death sentence may be awarded under I.P.C.
   A. I.P.C. 121  B. I.P.C. 337
   C. I.P.C. 325  D. I.P.C. 376

17. A death sentence may be awarded under I.P.C.
   A. I.P.C. 132  B. I.P.C. 327
   C. I.P.C. 376  D. I.P.C. 332

18. A death sentence may be awarded under I.P.C.
   A. I.P.C. 197  B. I.P.C. 325
   C. I.P.C. 323  D. I.P.C. 326
19. A death sentence may be awarded under I.P.C.
   A. I.P.C. 305  B. I.P.C. 306
   C. I.P.C. 309  D. I.P.C. 327

20. A death sentence may be awarded under I.P.C.
    A. I.P.C. 396  B. I.P.C. 307
    C. I.P.C. 376  D. I.P.C. 326

21. Which section unconstitutional and violative of articles 14 and 21 declared by Supreme Court?
    A. I.P.C. 303  B. I.P.C. 302
    C. I.P.C. 323  D. I.P.C. 327

22. Types of Imprisonment?
    A. Three types  B. Five types
    C. Ten types  D. Only One type

23. Minimum imprisonment is laid down namely 7 years in cases
    A. I.P.C. 397  B. I.P.C. 302
    C. I.P.C. 323  D. I.P.C. 327
24. Minimum imprisonment is laid down namely 7 years in cases
   A. I.P.C. 398
   B. I.P.C. 302
   C. I.P.C. 323
   D. I.P.C. 327

25. The maximum imprisonment that can be awarded for an offence
   A. 14 Years
   B. 20 Years
   A. 10 Years
   B. 25 Years

26. Total period of solitary confinement can not exceed.
   A. Three Months.
   B. Four Months.
   C. Seven Months.
   D. Ten Months.

27. There are some offences which are punishable with simple imprisonment only
   A. Rebutting take 0th
   B. Contempt of Court.
   C. Offence against state
   D. No Any One.
28. There are some offences which are punishable with simple imprisonment only
A. Disobedience to order duly promulgated by a public servant s.188.
B. Assoult on public servant.
C. Contempt of court
D. No Any One.

29. There are some offences which are punishable with simple imprisonment only
A. wrongful restraint s.341
B. offence against state
C. Contempt of court
D. No Any One.

30. There are some offences which are punishable with simple imprisonment only
A. Defamation s.500
B. Contempt of Court.
C. Offence against state
D. No Any One.

31. There are some offences which are punishable with simple imprisonment only
A. Misconduct by a drunken person s.510
B. Offence against public servant
C. Offence against state
32. Rigorous imprisonment compulsory in two cases one of them
A. Giving or fabricating false evidence with intent procures conviction of a capital offence s.194
B. Contemp of court
C. Defamation s.500
D. No Any One.

33. Rigorous imprisonment compulsory in two cases one of them
A. House-trespass to commit an offence punishable with death s.459
B. Contemp of court
C. Defamation s.500
D. Refusing to take oath s.178

34. An offence punishable with fine alone.
A. I.P.C. 137
B. I.P.C. 323
C. I.P.C. 324
35. An offence punishable with fine alone
   A. I.P.C. 154
   B. I.P.C. 120
   C. I.P.C. 302
   D. No Any One.

36. An offence punishable with fine alone
   A. I.P.C. 171-G
   B. I.P.C. 120-B
   C. I.P.C. 114-B
   D. No Any One.

37. An offence punishable with fine alone
   A. I.P.C. 171-G
   B. I.P.C. 323
   C. I.P.C. 506-2
   D. No Any One.

38. An offence punishable with fine alone
   A. Public nuisance
   B. Contempt of Court
   C. I.P.C. 323
   D. No Any One.

39. (M.A. I.P.C. 325)
39. How many important exception in I.P.C.
   A. Seven important exceptions
   B. One exception
   C. Ten exceptions
   D. Two exceptions

40. Some important exception in I.P.C. one of them
   A. Act done to avoid other harm s.81
   B. Act done by saint
   C. Act done by women
   D. Act done by men

41. There are some important exception in I.P.C. one of them
   A. Act of a child s.82
   B. Act done by teacher
   C. Act done by women
   D. No Any One.

42. There are some important exception in I.P.C. one of them
   A. Act of a lunatic s.84
   B. Act of women
   C. Act of Minister
   D. No Any One.
There are some important exceptions in I.P.C. one of them

A. Act of an intoxicated person s.85-86
B. Act of minister
C. Act of teacher.
D. No Any One.

44. There are some important exceptions in I.P.C. one of them
A. Bona fide act for another’s benefit s.92
B. Act of women
C. Act of teacher
D. No Any One.

45. There are some important exceptions in I.P.C. one of them
A. Communication made in good faith s.93
B. Act of minister
C. Act of teacher
D. No Any One.

46. There are some important exceptions in I.P.C. one of them
A. Act done under compulsion or threat s.94
47. There are some important exceptions in I.P.C. one of them
A. Trifling Act s.95
B. Act of minister
C. Act of women
D. No Any One.

48. Nothing is an offence which is done
A. By a judge when acting judicially in the exercise of any power which is of which he in good faith believes to be given to him by law s.77
B. By a minister
C. By a Teacher
D. No Any One.

49. Under Indian law even a stronger may defends the person or another person
A. Correct
B. Wrong
C. offensive
D. No Any One.
50. Acts against which there is no right of private defense of body
   A. public servants
   B. member of Parliament
   C. M.L.A.
   D. No Any One.

51. Voluntary drunkenness
   A. There is no excuse in law
   B. Excuse
   C. No offence
   D. No Any One.

52. The legal doctrine in regard to criminal insanity was the first time settled in England in __________ case.
   A. Meanaughten’s case
   B. Knabi Kuraji’s case
   C. State vs Laxman case
   D. No Any One.
53. There is the law gives full authority to the defender even to cause the death of assailant important cases are enumerated in s. 100 one of them
   A. An assault as many reasonably cause the apprehension that death will otherwise be the consequence of such assault
   B. No any Apprehension
   C. Apprehension of simple injury
   D. No Any One.

54. There is the law gives full authority to the defender even to cause the death of assailant important cases are enumerated in s. 100 one of them
   A. An assault with the intention of committing rape
   B. Simple injury
   C. To give threat
   D. No Any One.

55. There is the law gives full authority to the defender even to cause the death of assailant important cases are enumerated in s. 100 one of them
   A. An assault as may reasonably cause the apprehension that grievous hurt will otherwise be the consequent of such assault
   B. No any apprehension
   C. To give threat
   D. No Any One.
56. There is the law gives full authority to the defender even to cause the death of assailant important causes are enumerated in s. 100 one of them.
A. An assault with the intention of gratifying unnatural lust
B. To give threat
C. Only apprehension
D. No Any One.

57. There is the law gives full authority to the defender even to cause the death of assailant important causes are enumerated in s. 100 one of them.
A. An assault with the intention of kidnapping
B. To give threat
C. Only apprehension
D. No Any One.

58. There is the law gives full authority to the defender even to cause the death of assailant important causes are enumerated in s. 100 one of them.
A. An assault with the intention of faulting
B. To give threat
C. Only apprehension
D. No Any One.
59. The right extends to the causing of death or any harm to the offender in the following cases subject to the causing of any harm short of death.

A. Roffery s. 103  B. Threat of murder  
C. Threat of grievous hurt  D. No Any One.

58. The right extends to the causing of death or any other harm to the offender in the following cases subject to the causing of any harm short of death.

A. House breaking by night  B. Threat of murder  
C. Threat of grievous hurt  D. No Any One.

57. The accused represented to a woman who prepared herself to commit suicide in their presence that if she were to say ‘Ram Ram’ she would become suttee. They followed her to the pyre and cried ‘Ram Ram’ the pyre was set on fire and the woman died. It was held that accused were guilty of abetment of suicide. This matter in which case?

A. Emp. Vs Punday  B. Emp. Vs Joshi  
C. Emp. Vs Trivedi  D. No Any One.

61. The accused represented to a woman who prepared herself to commit suicide in their presence that if she were to say ‘Ram Ram’ she would become suttee. They followed her to the pyre and cried ‘Ram Ram’ the pyre was set on fire and the woman died. It was held that accused were guilty of abetment of suicide. This matter in which case?

A. Emp. Vs Punday  B. Emp. Vs Joshi  
C. Emp. Vs Trivedi  D. No Any One.

52. ‘में ई’ ने भने करवाई 'भी' ने उस्केरे छ परंतु भी तेल करवानी न पाए छ शी 'के' भने करवानी की महकृत्ति करवाना गना माटे जवाबदार नने?

A. गना माटे जवाबदार नने  B. गना माटे जवाबदार नने  
C. गना माटे जवाबदार नने  D. अंक प्रश्न नाही
62. ‘A’ instigate ‘B’ to murder ‘C’. ‘B’ refuses to do so. What ‘A’ is guilty of abetting ‘B’ to commit murder?
A. ‘A’ is guilty of abetting B. ‘A’ is not guilty of abetting C. Both are guilty D. No Any One.

63. When two or more persons agree to do or cause to be done illegal act or a legal act by illegal means such an arrangement is designated __________
A. A criminal conspiracy B. Consent C. Agreement D. No Any One.

64. Mere agreement to commit an offence amounts to criminal conspiracy and is therefore an offence.
A. Correct B. Wrong C. civil wrong D. No Any One.

65. Important case under s. 121 is ________ also known as the “meerut conspiracy case” may be noted in this connection.

66. If actors put on soldier’s garb while acting on the stage what? Any offence?
A. No any offence B. Commit offence
67. Two brothers were quarreling and abusing each other on a public road as a result of which a large crowd gathered and the traffic was temporarily suspended. What was committed affray?

A. No affray  
B. Committed affray  
C. Tort  
D. No Any One.

68. An affray must place in a ___________ place only.

A. Public Place  
B. Private Place  
C. In house  
D. No Any One.

69. Riot must be minimum ___________ by member persons.

A. Five persons.  
B. Four persons  
C. Three persons  
D. No Any One.

70. The offence of giving false evidence is known as ___________ under the English law.

A. PERTURY  
B. Hostile witness  
C. False evidence  
D. No Any One.
### Questions with Options

**71.** If a husband commits an offence his wife give him harboring what commit an offence?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A. No commit an offence</th>
<th>B. Commit on offence</th>
<th>C. Both are offence</th>
<th>D. No Any One.</th>
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**72.** If a wife commit an offence her husband give her harboring what commit an offence?

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**73.** The content of courts acts to give power __________ the courts.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A. Superior Courts</th>
<th>B. Inferior Courts</th>
<th>C. Civil courts</th>
<th>D. No Any One.</th>
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**74.** Any police station affecting has right to arrest the offender who is responsible for the offence relating to weights and measured but necessary for that.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A. Warrant is necessary is necessary for that</th>
<th>B. Warrant is not necessary for that</th>
<th>C. Both</th>
<th>D. No Any One.</th>
</tr>
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### Questions without Options

**75.** स्वर्ण न देक अरोपी लघुव्याय अदालत समक्ष पर करे निक तेम भतां ते हस्तक्त अदालत पोहोऱे?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>A. ध्यानेन लेवी धौड़ीभी</th>
<th>B. ध्यानेन लेवी धौड़ीभी</th>
<th>C. पशवो लेवी धौड़ीभी</th>
<th>D. एक पश निक</th>
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</table>
75. In the case of self defence if an accused not produce the evidence of self defence, court suomoto should.
   A. Consider that matter  B. Not consider that matter
   C. Take evidence  D. No Any One.

76. If a doctor bona fiddly says to a patient, that he is suffering from such disease that it will be cause of death. In such a case the charge of murder can be frame to the favor of doctor.
   A. No  B. Yes
   C. Both  D. No Any One.

77. To constitute the crime intention and which other is necessary.
   A. Act  B. Law
   C. Knowledge  D. No Any One.

78. When an act which is another have common intention several persons but act done by single person.
   A. All are responsible  B. First person responsible
   C. No body responsible  D. No Any One.
79. For bribery or taking gratification, the offence is made is considered as
   A. Offence made by public servant
   B. offence made by personal
   C. politics
   D. No Any One.

88. शिल्पमाने के ओरी अंतरशीमा अश्लील चित्रन निउपल करवामां आयं कोय तो ने
   A. अश्लीलता नर्धी
   B. अश्लीलतात्त्व
   C. विक्षण
   D. अक्ष पत्ते नहीं

80. If an obscenity picture is drawn in the statue and cutting then it is.
   A. Not an obscenity
   B. An obscenity
   C. Spoil
   D. No Any One.

81. Whether judge of Indian court is covered in the definition of public servant of Indian penal code?
   A. Yes
   B. No
   C. Both
   D. No Any One.

82. Whether the prime minister of India is covered in the definition of “public servant” of Indian penal code?
   A. No
   B. Yes
   C. Both
   D. No Any One.
83. Whether officer in the military, naval and air force of India is covered in the definition of “public servant” of Indian penal code?
A. Yes  B. No  
C. Both  D. No Any One.

84. Whether every officer of the court of justice is covered in the definition of “public servant” of Indian penal code?
A. Yes  B. No  
C. Both  D. No Any One.

85. Whether arbitrator appointed by court of justice is covered in the definition of “public servant” of Indian penal code?
A. Yes  B. No  
C. Both  D. No Any One.

86. Whether a jailor is covered in the definition of “public servant” of Indian penal code?
A. Yes  B. No  
C. Both  D. No Any One.
Whether every person who holds any office in virtue of which he is empowered to prepare, publish, maintain or revise an electoral roll or to conduct an election or part of an election is covered in the definition of “public servant “of Indian penal code?
A. Yes  
B. No  
C. Both  
D. No Any One.

Whether a chief minister is covered in the definition of “public servant “of Indian penal code?
A. Yes 
B. No 
C. Both 
D. No Any One.

Whether a municipal councilor is covered in the definition of “public servant “of Indian penal code?
A. Yes 
B. No 
C. Both 
D. No Any One.

Whether a member of a legislative assembly is covered in the definition of “public servant “of Indian penal code?
A. Yes 
B. No 
C. Both 
D. No Any One.

मध्य नक्षरो सरकारी नक्षरो खोला नयी?
91. All the public servants are not government servants.
A. Correct  B. Wrong  
C. Both  D. No Any One.

92. Whether the company is covered in the definition of “person “of Indian penal code?
A. Yes  B. No  
C. Both  D. No Any One.

93. Whether body of persons is covered in the definition of “person “of Indian penal code?
A. Yes  B. No  
C. Both  D. No Any One.

94. Whether an idol is covered in the definition of “person “of Indian penal code?
A. Yes  B. No  
C. Both  D. No Any One.

95. The law which is implemented to some part of India.
A. Local law  B. Special law  
C. Both  D. No Any One.
96. Act of child under seven years.
A. No offence  B. An offence  
C. Both  D. No Any One.

97. Act done to child for its benefit without the consent of his guardian?
A. No offence  B. An offence  
C. Both  D. No Any One.

98. What can a child less than 12 years to give consent?
A. Can not give consent  B. Yes he can give consent  
C. Both  D. No Any One.

99. If the child dies in consequences of the exposure what the offender be guilty of murder or culpable homicide or the case may be.
A. Yes will be guilty of offence  B. No guilty  
C. Both  D. No Any One.

100. To attend on or to supply the wants of child of breach of contract be is punishable?
A. Punishable  B. No punishable  
C. Both  D. No Any One.