



**YOUR LORDSHIPS**

*A Step towards Dais...*

# **Multiple Choice Questions**

**Indian Penal Code, 1860**

**Along with Answer Key**

## Indian Penal Code, 1860

1. The right to private defence is available with respect to :-
  - (a) harm to body
  - (b) harm to movable property
  - (c) harm to immovable property
  - (d) all the above
2. What punishment may be awarded to the person whose act is covered under Section 100 of IPC.
  - (a) No Punishment
  - (b) Half of the punishment prescribed for that offence
  - (c) One-fourth of the Punishment
  - (d) Depend upon the discretion of the Court.
3. In which of the following the right to private defence of property does not extend to causing of death?
  - (a) Robbery
  - (b) Housebreaking by night
  - (c) Theft
  - (d) Mischief by fire
4. In connection with the right of a private defence of body give the correct response:-
  - (a) This right is not available against an unsound person
  - (b) This right is not available against a person below 7 years of age
  - (c) This right is available against any person
  - (d) This right is not available against parents
5. Right of private defence of the body extends to voluntarily causing death if the offence which occasion the exercise of right:-
  - (a) Reasonably causes apprehension that death will be caused
  - (b) Reasonably causes an apprehension of simple hurt
  - (c) Recovery to be made from thief who escaped
  - (d) When the person is escaping after causing heart
6. Which is not correct about the self defence?

- (a) Nothing is offence which is done in exercise of right of private defence
  - (b) Right of private defence is extended to causing death in the case of robbery
  - (c) Right of private defence is extended to causing death in defamation case
  - (d) There is no right of private defence, if there is time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities
7. In which Set of Sections of Indian Penal Code even death can be caused in exercise of right to private defence of person and property?
- (a) Section 100 & 103
  - (b) Section 100 & 101
  - (c) Section 102 & 105
  - (d) Section 100 & 102
8. Under section 98 right to private defence also available against a:-
- (a) Person of unsound mind
  - (b) Person who does not have maturity understanding
  - (c) Both (a) & (b)
  - (d) Only (a)
9. Right of private defence is not available:
- (a) Against an insane
  - (b) Against a child
  - (c) When there is a time to recourse the public authorities
  - (d) All of the above
10. Right of private defence is not available:
- (a) to the aggressor
  - (b) to the person who is attacked
  - (c) to the aggressor against an act done in private defence by the person attacked
  - (d) only (a) & (c) are correct.
11. In a case of free fight between two parties:
- (a) right of private defence is available to both the parties
  - (b) right of private defence is available to individuals against individual
  - (c) no right of private defence is available to either party
  - (d) right to private defence is available only to one party.

12. Under section 102 of IPC the right to private defence of the body:

- (a) commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises and continues as long as that apprehension continues
- (b) commences as soon as a reasonable apprehension of danger to the body arises and continues even after that apprehension ceases
- (c) commences only when the assault is actually done & continues during the period of assault
- (d) commences only when the assault is actually done & continues after the assailant has left.

13. In cases of kidnapping & abduction the right of private defence extends voluntarily causing:

- (a) any harm other than death
- (b) any harm other than death & grievous hurt
- (c) any harm including death
- (d) both (a) & (b).

14. Right of private defence is not available:

- (a) Against an insane
- (b) Against a child
- (c) When there is a time to recourse the public authorities
- (d) All of the above

15. Every person has right to defend his own body:

- (a) Against any offence affecting the human body
- (b) And the body of his friends against any offence affecting the human body
- (c) And the body of any person against any offence affecting the human body
- (d) And the body of his blood relative against any offence affecting the human body

16. Right of private defence of property extending to causing death has been dealt with under:

- (a) section 103 of IPC
- (b) section 102 of IPC
- (c) section 101 of IPC
- (d) section 100 of IPC.

17. Section 106 of IPC extends the right of private defence, in case of apprehension of death, to causing:
- (a) any harm other than death to any innocent person
  - (b) any harm other than grievous hurt to any innocent person
  - (c) any harm including death to any innocent person
  - (d) none of the above.
18. The right of private defence of property against theft continues till:
- (a) The offender has effected his retreat with the property
  - (b) The assistance of the public authorities is obtained
  - (c) The property has been recovered
  - (d) All of the above
19. Right of private defence of property extends to causing death is covered under which section:
- (a) Section 103 of IPC
  - (b) Section 102 of IPC
  - (c) Section 100 of IPC
  - (d) Section 97 of IPC
20. A person is not deprived of his private defence against Public servant unless:
- (a) He knows or has reason to believe, that the person doing the act is a public servant
  - (b) He is not aware about the fact that the person doing the act is a public servant
  - (c) their acts causes reasonable apprehension of damage to the property
  - (d) Both (b) & (c) are correct
21. In an assault with intention of committing rape, the right of private defence extends to causing death, covered under which section:
- (a) Section 100, Fifthly
  - (b) Section 100, Seventhly
  - (c) Section 100, First
  - (d) Section 100, Thirdly
22. Where a wrong doer commits house breaking by night, the right to private defence extends to voluntarily causing:

- (a) any harm other than death
- (b) any harm including death
- (c) any harm other than death and grievous hurt
- (d) Both (a) & (c).

23. The right of private defence is based on the natural instinct of:

- (a) Self-respect
- (b) Self-preservation
- (c) Self-sufficiency
- (d) Self-reliance

24. The right to private defence is:

- (a) Unrestricted
- (b) Subject to restriction contained in Section 99 of IPC
- (c) Subject to restriction contained in Chapter IV of IPC
- (d) Both (b) & (c)

25. Basic rule of Private defence under section 96 of IPC states that:

- (a) nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence
- (b) nothing is an offence which is done in the exercise of the right of private defence subject to section 99
- (c) nothing is an offence which is done in to save one's own life and another's life
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

**Answer Key**

**Indian Penal Code, 1860**

Q.1. (d)	Q.6. (c)	Q.11.(c)	Q.16. (a)	Q.21. (d)
Q.2. (a)	Q.7. (a)	Q.12. (a)	Q.17. (c)	Q.22. (b)
Q.3. (c)	Q.8. (c)	Q.13. (c)	Q. 18. (d)	Q.23. (b)
Q.4. (c)	Q.9. (c)	Q.14. (c)	Q.19. (a)	Q.24. (b)
Q.5. (a)	Q.10. (d)	Q.15. (c)	Q.20. (a)	Q.25. (a)

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