BLOGS

MCQs on the Indian Penal Code [Part 2]

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Read the passages and answer the following questions.

Passage 1

Theft, as defined under Section 378 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), is the act of dishonestly taking movable property out of the possession of another person without their consent, with the intention to permanently deprive them of it. The offense of theft involves two crucial elements: dishonest intention and the wrongful taking of movable property.

The IPC recognizes theft as a criminal offense and imposes penalties accordingly, considering factors such as the value of the stolen property and the presence of aggravating circumstances. The objective of the theft provision is to safeguard the rights of individuals to their possessions and ensure the maintenance of law and order in society.

1. A and B are close friends. A borrows a book from B's collection with the intent to return it later. However, A forgets to return the book and loses it. In this situation, is A liable for theft?

a) Yes, because A failed to return the book.

b) No, because A had the intent to return the book initially.

c) Yes, because A lost the book due to negligence.

d) No, because A and B are friends and there was no dishonest intention.

2. X finds a smartphone lying unattended in a public place. X takes the smartphone, intending to return it to the owner. Later, X realizes that the owner's contact information is not accessible. Is X liable for theft?

a) Yes, because X took possession of someone else's property.

b) No, because X intended to return the smartphone to the owner.

c) Yes, because X did not make sufficient efforts to locate the owner.

d) No, because X found the smartphone in a public place.

3. M enters P's house without permission and takes P's laptop with the intent to sell it. However, before M can sell the laptop, the police apprehend him. Has M committed theft?

a) Yes, because M entered the house without permission.

b) No, because M was unable to sell the laptop.

c) Yes, because M had the intent to sell the laptop.

d) No, because M was caught by the police.

4. R finds a wallet on the street containing cash and identification documents. R takes the cash but leaves the identification documents behind. Has R committed theft?

a) Yes, because R took possession of the wallet.

b) No, because R did not take the identification documents.

c) Yes, because R took the cash without the owner's consent.

d) No, because the wallet was found on the street.

5. S and T are roommates. S borrows T's laptop with permission but later sells it without T's knowledge. Has S committed theft?

a) Yes, because S sold T's laptop without consent.

b) No, because S initially had permission to borrow the laptop.

c) Yes, because S and T are roommates, and S breached the trust.

d) No, because S and T share a living space.

Answers

1. b
2. b
3. c

4. c
5. a

Passage 2

Adultery, as defined under Section 497 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC), refers to a voluntary sexual relationship between a man and a woman when either of them is married to someone else. The offense of adultery applies when there is consensual sexual intercourse between a married person and a person of the opposite sex who is not their spouse.

It is important to note that adultery is a crime only when committed by a man with the wife of another man, and it does not apply to consensual sexual relationships between unmarried individuals or same-sex couples. The main objective behind the provision on adultery in the IPC is to preserve the sanctity of marriage and maintain social harmony. It is important to consult the actual provisions and legal interpretations to understand the specific elements and consequences associated with adultery under the IPC.

6. A is married to B, and C is married to D. A and C, who are not married to each other, engage in a consensual sexual relationship. Are A and C liable for adultery under the IPC?

a) Yes, because A and C are engaged in a sexual relationship outside their marriages.

b) No, because adultery requires both parties to be married.

c) Yes, because A and C are married to other individuals.

d) No, because adultery is not a criminal offense under the IPC.

7. X, who is married, engages in a consensual sexual relationship with Y, who is unmarried. Is X liable for adultery under the IPC?

a) Yes, because X is married and engaged in a sexual relationship outside marriage.

b) No, because Y is not married.

c) Yes, because adultery is a crime regardless of the marital status of the other party.

d) No, because adultery is not a criminal offense under the IPC.

8. A, who is married, engages in a sexual relationship with B, who is also married. However, B's spouse consents to their relationship. Are A and B liable for adultery under the IPC?

a) Yes, because A and B are married and engaged in a sexual relationship outside their marriages.

b) No, because B's spouse has given consent.

c) Yes, because adultery is a crime regardless of the consent of the other spouse.

d) No, because adultery is not a criminal offense under the IPC.

9. P, who is married, suspects Q, another married person, of having an extramarital affair. P files a complaint against Q, but there is no evidence to prove the adultery. Can Q be convicted of adultery under the IPC?

a) Yes, based on P's suspicion and complaint.

b) No, because there is no evidence to prove the adultery.

c) Yes, if Q admits to the extramarital affair during the investigation.

d) No, because adultery is not a criminal offense under the IPC.

10. R, a married person, engages in a sexual relationship with S, who is unmarried. R's spouse files a complaint against S for adultery. Can S be held liable for adultery under the IPC?

a) Yes, because R is married and engaged in a sexual relationship outside marriage.

b) No, because S is unmarried.

c) Yes, because adultery can be committed by both married and unmarried individuals.

d) No, because adultery is not a criminal offense under the IPC.

Answers

6. a

7. a

8. a

9. b

10. b

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