

Review: 16th National Quiz on Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) and Indian Penal Code (IPC)

Respondent

111

Anonymous

05:53

Time to complete

240/240

Points

1

Score / 0 pts

Full Name *

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2

Score / 0 pts

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3

Score / 0 pts

WhatsApp Number *

9876543563

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

4

Question *

1. What does Section 1(2) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita specify?

- (a) The year of enactment of the Sanhita.
- (b) The provisions of the Sanhita that came into force simultaneously.
- (c) The effective date of the Sanhita. ✓
- (d) The official language of the Sanhita

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

5

Question *

2. Who does Section 1(5)(a) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita apply to?

- (a) Only Indian citizens committing offences within India.
- (b) Indian citizens committing offences outside India. ✓
- (c) Foreign nationals committing offences within India.
- (d) Any person committing offences targeting Indian citizens

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

6

Question *

3. According to Section 2(3) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, who falls under the definition of a "child"?

- (a) Any person below the age of sixteen years.
- (b) Any person below the age of eighteen years. ✓
- (c) Any person below the age of twenty-one years.
- (d) Any person below the age of twenty-five years.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

7

Question *

4. What does Section 2(7) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita define as "dishonestly"?

- (a) Any act done without proper authorization.
- (b) Any act done with the intention of causing harm.
- (c) Any act done with the intention of causing wrongful gain or loss. ✓
- (d) Any act done with reckless disregard

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

8

Question *

5. What is included in the definition of "document" according to Section 2(8) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita?

- (a) Only physical writings and drawings.
- (b) Any matter expressed or described upon any substance by means of letters, figures, or marks. ✓
- (c) Only electronic records.
- (d) Only documents used in a court of law.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

9

Question *

6. What does Section 48 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita cover regarding abetment?

- (a) Abetment of an offence within India
- (b) Abetment of an offence outside India ✓
- (c) Abetment of an act that is not considered an offence in India
- (d) Abetment of an act within India that would not be an offence if committed in India

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

10

Question *

7. What does the term "document" encompass according to Section 1(8) of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita?

- (a) Only physical records made on paper or similar substances.
- (b) Any matter expressed by letters, figures, or marks, including electronic and digital records, intended for use in a court of law.
- (c) Only writings that are explicitly intended for use as evidence in a legal proceeding.
- (d) Any matter expressed by letters, figures, or marks, regardless of the means or substance used, and includes electronic and digital records. ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

11

Question *

8. Assertion: *Hiring, employing, or engaging a child to commit an offence is punishable under Section 95.*

Reasoning: *This provision aims to deter individuals from exploiting children for criminal activities by imposing strict penalties, including imprisonment and fines.*

- (a) Both assertion and reasoning are true, and the reasoning is the correct explanation of the assertion. ✓
- (b) Both assertion and reasoning are true, but the reasoning is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
- (c) The assertion is true, but the reasoning is false.
- (d) The assertion is false, but the reasoning is true.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

12

Question *

9. Which below statement is correct definition of wrongful loss:

- (a) "**wrongful loss**" means gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled;
- (b) "**wrongful loss**" means the loss by unlawful means of property to which the person losing it is legally entitled; ✓
- (c) "**Wrongful loss**". —A person is said to lose wrongfully when such person retains wrongfully, as well as when such person acquires wrongfully. A person is said to lose wrongfully when such person is wrongfully kept out of any property, as well as when such person is wrongfully deprived of property.
- (d) All of the above

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

13

Question *

10. What are the punishments to which offenders are liable under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita?

- (a) Death
- (b) Imprisonment for life
- (c) Imprisonment (rigorous and simple)
- (d) All of the above ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

14

Question *

11. Who has the authority to commute any punishment under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita to another punishment?

- (a) The offender
- (b) The State Government
- (c) The Central Government ✓
- (d) The Court

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

15

Question *

12. How is imprisonment for life calculated in terms of years under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita?

- (a) Equivalent to 10 years
- (b) Equivalent to 15 years
- (c) Equivalent to 20 years ✓
- (d) Equivalent to 25 years

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

16

Question *

13. What options does the Court have when sentencing an offender to imprisonment?

- (a) Wholly rigorous
- (b) Wholly simple
- (c) Partly rigorous and partly simple
- (d) All of the above ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

17

Question *

14. Under what circumstances can the Court impose imprisonment in default of payment of a fine?

- (a) Only if the fine amount is substantial
- (b) If the offence is punishable with imprisonment or fine ✓
- (c) Only for serious offences
- (d) None of the above

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

18

Question *

15. According to Section 9 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, how is punishment determined when an offence is composed of multiple parts, each of which could be considered an offence?

- (a) The offender can be punished for each part of the offence, resulting in cumulative punishments.
- (b) The offender shall not be punished with more than one punishment for all parts of the offence combined. ✓
- (c) Punishment is determined based on the severity of each part of the offence, resulting in varying punishments for each part.
- (d) The offender is exempt from punishment if the offence is composed of multiple parts.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

19

Question *

16. According to Section 11 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, what is the maximum duration of solitary confinement that can be ordered?

- (a) One month
- (b) Two months
- (c) Three months ✓
- (d) Four months

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

20

Question *

17. Under Section 12, what is the maximum continuous period of solitary confinement allowed at one time?

- (a) Seven days
- (b) Ten days
- (c) Fourteen days ✓
- (d) Twenty-one days

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

21

Question *

18. According to Section 12, if the total imprisonment awarded exceeds three months, what is the maximum solitary confinement allowed in any one month?

- (a) Three days
- (b) Five days
- (c) Seven days ✓
- (d) Ten days

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

22

Question *

19. What is the consequence as per Section 13 for a person convicted of subsequent offences under specified chapters with imprisonment terms of three years or more?

- (a) Imprisonment for life ✓
- (b) Imprisonment for ten years
- (c) Community service
- (d) Monetary fine

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

23

Question *

20. Which section of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita deals with the scale of solitary confinement based on the term of imprisonment?

- (a) Section 11 ✓
- (b) Section 12
- (c) Section 13
- (d) Section 14

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

24

Question *

21. According to Section 11 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, how is solitary confinement determined based on the duration of imprisonment?

- (a) Solitary confinement can be ordered for a maximum of three months regardless of the term of imprisonment.
- (b) Solitary confinement is determined by specific time intervals depending on the term of imprisonment. ✓
- (c) Solitary confinement is ordered for a fixed duration of seven days irrespective of the term of imprisonment.
- (d) Solitary confinement is prohibited regardless of the term of imprisonment.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

25

Question *

22. A, an officer of a Court, being ordered by that Court to arrest Y, and, after due enquiry, believing Z to be Y, arrests Z. A has committed what offence?

- (a) No offence ✓
- (b) Wrongful confinement
- (c) Wrongful restraint
- (d) b and c both

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

26

Question *

23. Fill in the blanks:

Nothing is an offence which is done by any person who is justified by law, or who by reason of a _____ and not by reason of a _____ in good faith, believes himself to be justified by law, in doing it.

- (a) mistake of fact, mistake of law ✓
- (b) mistake of law, mistake of fact
- (c) law, exception
- (d) exception, law

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

27

Question *

24. Assertion: Under Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, an act done with the knowledge that it is likely to cause harm is not considered an offence if done without any criminal intention and in good faith to prevent or avoid harm to person or property.

Reasoning: Section 19 specifies that the determination of whether the act is justified or excused depends on whether the harm to be prevented or avoided was of such a nature and so imminent as to justify the risk of doing the act with the knowledge of likely harm.

- (a) Both assertion and reasoning are true, and the reasoning correctly explains the assertion. ✓
- (b) Both assertion and reasoning are true, but the reasoning does not explain the assertion.
- (c) The assertion is true, but the reasoning is false.
- (d) The assertion is false, but the reasoning is true.

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

28

Question *

25. According to Section 21 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, which of the following statements regarding child offenders is true?

- (a) Children above twelve years of age are exempt from criminal liability.
- (b) Children between seven and twelve years of age are not criminally liable if they lack understanding of the nature and consequences of their conduct. ✓
- (c) Children below seven years of age are always criminally liable.
- (d) Children between seven and twelve years of age are always criminally liable.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

29

Question *

26. Under Section 22 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, when is a person considered not criminally liable due to unsoundness of mind?

- (a) When they commit any offence regardless of mental state.
- (b) When they are incapable of understanding the nature of the act or that it is contrary to law. ✓
- (c) When they are under the age of eighteen.
- (d) When they commit the act under the influence of alcohol.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

30

Question *

27. According to Section 23 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, when is intoxication a defense against criminal liability?

- (a) Intoxication is always a valid defense regardless of the circumstances.
- (b) Intoxication is a defense if the person was voluntarily intoxicated.
- (c) Intoxication is a defense only if the person was administered the intoxicating substance against their will. ✓
- (d) Intoxication is never a defense in criminal cases.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

31

Question *

28. What is the effect of intoxication on criminal liability according to Section 24?

- (a) Intoxication completely exempts a person from criminal liability.
- (b) Intoxication increases criminal liability.
- (c) Intoxication does not affect criminal liability.
- (d) Intoxication makes a person liable as if they had the same knowledge as if they were sober. ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

32

Question *

29. When does harm caused with consent become exempt from criminal liability under Section 25?

- (a) When the person causing harm intends to cause death or grievous hurt.
- (b) When the person causing harm is unaware of the potential consequences.
- (c) When the person causing harm is above eighteen years of age.
- (d) When the person causing harm has the consent of the individual affected ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

33

Question *

30. Under Section 26 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, which of the following situations does not constitute an offence?

- (a) Causing harm that is intended by the doer, even if the affected person consents.
- (b) Causing harm that is known by the doer to be likely to occur, with the consent of the affected person.
- (c) Causing harm not intended to cause death, with the express or implied consent of the affected person for their benefit.
- (d) Causing harm with the intention of causing death, even with the consent of the affected person ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

34

Question *

31. According to Section 27 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, which of the following situations does not qualify as an offence?

- (a) Causing harm intentionally to a person under twelve years of age without their guardian's consent.
- (b) Causing harm with the intent to prevent death or cure a disease, even without the affected person's consent.
- (c) Causing harm to a person under twelve years of age with the guardian's consent for their benefit.
- (d) Causing harm with the intent to abet an offence, even with the guardian's consent. ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

35

Question *

32. Under Section 28 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, which of the following scenarios would not constitute valid consent?

- (a) Consent given by a person under fear of injury, where the person committing the act knows this fear influenced the consent.
- (b) Consent given by a person of unsound mind who is unable to understand the nature and consequences of the act.
- (c) Consent given by a person under twelve years of age, irrespective of circumstances. ✓
- (d) Consent given by a person with full understanding and willingness to participate in the act.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

36

Question *

33. According to Section 29 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, which of the following acts would not be covered by the exceptions outlined in sections 25, 26, and 27?

- (a) Acts that are offences independently of any harm caused or intended, even with valid consent. ✓
- (b) Acts causing harm to a person under twelve years of age, despite the guardian's consent.
- (c) Acts that are intended to prevent death or cure disease, even without the affected person's consent.
- (d) Acts that are committed with the knowledge of likely harm, but are done for the benefit of the affected person.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

37

Question *

34. A, a surgeon, performs an urgent operation on a child without guardian consent, intending the child's benefit, what is A's legal status?

- (a) A has committed an offence because the operation was performed without proper consent.
- (b) A has committed no offence because the operation was done in good faith for the child's benefit. ✓
- (c) A has committed an offence because the child's guardian was not notified promptly.
- (d) A has committed no offence, but consent from the child's guardian should have been sought.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

38

Question *

35. In the scenario where A drops Z, a child, from a burning house top, knowing the fall could be fatal but intending the child's benefit, what is A's legal position?

- (a) A has committed an offence due to negligence.
- (b) A has committed no offence because the action was intended to save the child's life.
- (c) A has committed an offence because A could have tried other rescue methods.
- (d) A has committed no offence because the action was taken in good faith to benefit the child. ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

39

Question *

36. Under Section 32 of the law, which scenario qualifies for the exception where an act is not considered an offence?

- (a) A person voluntarily joins a gang of dacoits under threat of physical harm.
- (b) A person is threatened with instant death by a gang and forced to commit an act considered an offence. ✓
- (c) A person voluntarily participates in criminal activities knowing the risks involved.
- (d) A person is threatened with harm short of death and then commits an offence.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

40

Question *

37. Assertion: *The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) adds organized crime and terrorism as offences.*

Reason: *These additions aim to address evolving crime patterns and align with international conventions.*

- (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 the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- (d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

41

Question *

38. Assertion: Sedition has been removed from the BNS.**Reason: The Supreme Court ruled sedition unconstitutional in its entirety.**

- 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 the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct, but R is incorrect. ✓
- d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

42

Question *

39. Assertion: The BNS increases the minimum age for gang rape victims to 18 years.**Reason: The amendment aligns with the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.**

- 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 the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct, but R is incorrect.
- d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

43

Question *

40. Assertion: The BNS retains the concept of solitary confinement as a punishment.**Reason: Solitary confinement aligns with international human rights practices.**

- 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 the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct, but R is incorrect. ✓
- d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

44

Question *

41. Assertion: *The BNS includes community service as a form of punishment.***Reason:** *Community service is clearly defined within the provisions of the BNS.*

- 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 the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct, but R is incorrect. ✓
- d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

45

Question *

42. Assertion: *The age of criminal responsibility under the BNS is seven years.***Reason:** *This age limit aligns with international conventions on child rights.*

- 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 the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is correct, but R is incorrect. ✓
- d) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

46

Question *

43. Under the BNS, the offence of sedition has been replaced with provisions penalizing acts that endanger the _____ of India.

- a) Unity and integrity ✓
- b) Public safety
- c) Political system
- d) Economic security

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

47

Question *

44. In the BNS, terrorism is defined as an act intending to threaten _____ or disturb public order.

- a) Economic stability
- b) National unity ✓
- c) Religious harmony
- d) Global peace

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

48

Question *

45. The BNS redefines mental illness, excluding _____, which was earlier a basis for claiming exemption under IPC.

- a) Mental retardation ✓
- b) Voluntary intoxication
- c) Psychosis
- d) Depression

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

49

Question *

46. _____ has been introduced in the BNS as an alternative punishment for petty offences, such as theft of property below Rs. 5,000.

- a) Monetary fine
- b) Community service ✓
- c) Probation
- d) Counseling

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

50

Question *

47. The BNS replaces the term "unsound mind" in the IPC with _____ as defined under the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017.

- a) Emotional distress
- b) Cognitive impairment
- c) Mental illness ✓
- d) Psychiatric disorder

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

51

Question *

48. Mob lynching by five or more persons based on identity markers is punishable under the BNS by imprisonment ranging from _____ to life imprisonment or death.

- a) Three years
- b) Seven years ✓
- c) Ten years
- d) Twenty years

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

52

Question *

49. The age of a "child" is uniformly defined in the BNS as below _____ years.

- a) 14
- b) 16
- c) 18 ✓
- d) 21

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

53

Question *

50. The punishment for gang rape of a woman under the age of 18 years under the BNS can extend to _____.

- a) Ten years
- b) Life imprisonment
- c) Death penalty ✓
- d) Seven years

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

54

Question *

51. The BNS removes the exception related to marital rape for wives below the age of _____.

- a) 15 years
- b) 16 years
- c) 17 years
- d) 18 years ✓

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

55

Question *

52. Under the BNS, _____ is a newly introduced offence, encompassing activities such as financial scams and cybercrimes committed by organized crime syndicates.

- a) Financial terrorism
- b) Organized crime ✓
- c) Economic destabilization
- d) Syndicated fraud

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

56

Question *

53. The term _____ replaces "military" in various sections of the BNS.

- a) Armed forces
- b) Army ✓
- c) Defense personnel
- d) State militia

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

57

Question *

54. The BNS increases the penalty for acts endangering life or personal safety of others to a fine of up to _____.

- a) Rs. 1,000
- b) Rs. 2,500 ✓
- c) Rs. 5,000
- d) Rs. 10,000

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points

4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

58

Question *

56. The BNS explicitly criminalizes sexual intercourse induced through _____ promises or suppression of identity.

- a) Employment
- b) Monetary
- c) Deceitful ✓
- d) Legal

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

59

Question *

57. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the introduction of "community service" as punishment in the BNS?

- 1. Community service is introduced as an alternative punishment for certain petty offences.**
- 2. The concept of community service is explicitly defined in the BNS.**
- 3. The IPC contained provisions for community service in specific cases.**

- a) Only 1 and 2
- b) Only 1 ✓
- c) Only 2 and 3
- d) All of the above

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

60

Question *

58. Which of the following statements are true regarding sedition under the IPC and its treatment under the BNS?

- 1. Sedition is explicitly defined in the BNS under a new section.**
- 2. The BNS replaces sedition with provisions for acts endangering sovereignty and unity.**
- 3. The IPC included sedition as a punishable offence under Section 124A.**

- a) Only 1 and 2
- b) Only 2 and 3 ✓
- c) Only 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

61

Question *

59. Which statements correctly describe the treatment of marital rape in the BNS?

- 1. Marital rape is recognized as an offence under the BNS if the wife is under 18 years of age.**
- 2. The IPC allowed marital rape if the wife was above 15 years of age.**
- 3. The BNS criminalizes marital rape under all circumstances.**

- a) Only 1 and 2 ✓
- b) Only 1 and 3
- c) Only 2
- d) All of the above

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

62

Question *

67. Principle: *A person can claim private defence under the BNS if the act is proportional to the threat faced.*

Fact: *X fatally stabs Y, who was attempting to steal X's wallet without any weapon.*

- a) X is liable for murder. ✓
- b) X is protected under private defence.
- c) X is liable for grievous hurt.
- d) X's liability depends on court interpretation.

✓ **Correct** 4/4 Points4 / 4 pts
Auto-graded

63

Question *

68. Principle: *The BNS criminalizes marital rape where the wife is below 18 years.*

Fact: *A husband engages in non-consensual intercourse with his 17-year-old wife.*

- a) The husband is guilty of marital rape. ✓
- b) The husband is not guilty as marriage grants immunity.
- c) The husband is guilty only if the wife files a complaint.
- d) The husband is liable for a lesser offence.