



- Q1.** Which of the following is true regarding the concept of anticipatory bail under Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)?
- (a) Anticipatory bail can only be granted before the arrest of an individual, and it guarantees that the individual will not be arrested under any circumstances.
 - (b) Anticipatory bail can be granted in bailable offences.
 - (c) Anticipatory bail is a discretionary relief that allows a person to apply for bail before arrest if they have a reason to believe they might be arrested for a non-bailable offence.
 - (d) Anticipatory bail can be granted for any offence, regardless of its severity, with no conditions attached.
- Q2.** What does Section 498A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) address?
- (a) Theft by a married woman
 - (b) Cruelty by a husband or his relatives towards a wife
 - (c) Dowry death
 - (d) Adultery
- Q3.** Which of the following best explains the provision of Section 376(2)(n) of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)?
- (a) Section 376(2)(n) IPC punishes an individual for committing rape in a single instance with a maximum imprisonment of 7 years.
 - (b) Section 376(2)(n) IPC applies to cases where the accused has committed rape on more than one occasion with the same victim, and the punishment may extend to life imprisonment or rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than 10 years.
 - (c) Section 376(2)(n) IPC only applies in cases where the victim is a minor, and the accused is sentenced to death.
 - (d) Section 376(2)(n) IPC is used when there is a promise of marriage, and the accused exploits the victim under this false pretext.

- Q4.** What is the primary purpose of Section 482 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)?
- (a) To provide for the powers of the police to arrest without a warrant.
 - (b) To protect the right of the accused to remain silent during interrogation.
 - (c) To allow the High Court to prevent abuse of the legal process and to quash frivolous or vexatious proceedings.
 - (d) To provide the procedure for filing a charge sheet in criminal cases.
- Q5.** Which of the following is true regarding Sections 3 and 4 of the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961?
- (a) Section 3 makes the giving or taking of dowry a punishable offence, while Section 4 specifically punishes the demand for dowry.
 - (b) Section 3 punishes the demand for dowry, while Section 4 punishes the giving or taking of dowry.
 - (c) Both Sections 3 and 4 punish only the giving of dowry, not the taking.
 - (d) Sections 3 and 4 only apply to marriages that occur under Hindu law.

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ANSWER KEY

1. C

2. B

3. B

4. C

5. A



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