

MG University

BA PHILOSOPHY

Sixth Semester

PAPER- Crime and Punishment

Objective type question

1. Piracy is a (A).civil crime, B). Criminaloffence.C). Both A & B, D) none of these)
 2. The Slave trade is considered as a crime in –(A.20TH century, B).19th Century, C).18thCentury, D). none of these)
 3. Who among the following is a reformist theorist- (A). Gandhi, B). Plato, C). Aristotle. D). Russell
 4. The highest punishment given in India is (A). Capital punishment, B). Life imprisonment, C). Amputation, D). Heavy fine)
 5. Where is International court located-(A). The Hague,B) London, C). Paris, D). Tokyo)
 6. Who is the author of the book “Crime and Punishment”- A).Dostoyevsky, B).Malinovsky, C).Dadhayavsky, D).Raskolnikov
 7. The novel “War and Peace” is written by –A).Leo Tolstoy, B). Sergei Tolstoy, C).ViktoriaTolstoy,D) None of these
 8. Which of the following is false- The Actus Reus of an offence consists of- A).prohibited conduct, B).prohibited circumstance,C).Prohibited consequences, D.)The defendant state of mind
 9. Which of the following is a result crime- A). Fraud, B).Robbery,C).Theft, D).Murder
- 10.Which of the following is a ‘conduct’ only crime-A).Murder, B).Theft , C).Manslaughter, D). Criminal damage
11. Which of the following statements are correct
- I. The physical aspect of crime is actusreas.
 - II. The mental aspect of crime is mensrea.
 - III. The motive is the desire to commit crime
- A.) I & II are correct but III is not correct
- B.) only II & III,C). only II & III
- D). all the above.

12. The fundamental rights as envisaged under Articles 12-35 are:

- A). absolutely flexible
- B). can be amended
- C). not justiciable
- D.) cannot be amended at all.

13 A codified law is known as a-A) deviant act, .B) statute. C) theory.

D) crime.

14) According to John F. Galliher, legal definitions of criminality arrived at through a _____ processes- A) sociologicalB) psychological C) politicalD) none of these

15) Ron Classen sees crime primarily as

- A) A violation of a law. B) Problembehaviour. C) An offense against human relationships.
- D) A form of social maladjustment.

16) The pluralistic perspective suggests that behaviours are typically criminalized through

- A) General agreement of members of society. B) a political process. C) The existence of shared norms and values. D) None of the above

17) Which of the following jobs probably would not fall within the field of criminalistics?

- A) Fingerprint examinerB) Polygraph operator C) Forensics examiner D) Correctional officer

18) A police officer or probation officer is best described as a

- A) criminalist. B) Criminologist. C) Criminal justice professional. D) None of the above

19) _____ definitions focus on criminology's role in uncovering the underlying causes of crime.

A) Scientific B) Causative C) Disciplinary D) None of the above

20) According to various professional groups, violence in television, music, video games, and movies

A) may lead to increased levels of violent behavior among children.

B) may lead to decreased levels of violent behavior among children.

C) may lead to emotional sensitization toward violence in real life.

D) may have no effect on levels of violent behavior among children.

21) Which of the following is not an immediate input provided by the justice system that may enhance or reduce the likelihood of criminal occurrences?

A) Police response time to a crime scene B) The availability or lack of official assistance

C) The presence or absence of police officers D) A prison that acts as a “crime school”

22) Which of the following is considered as a disease?

A) Robbery B) Burglary C) Arson D) kleptomania

23) Which of the following is not a reason why rape victims fail to report their victimization? A) Fear that the crime is not important enough to report B) Fear of the perpetrator C) Fear of participation in the criminal justice system D) Shame

24) Which of the following is correct:

A). the burden of proof that the accused was not insane at the time of commission of offence is on the prosecution

B.) the burden of proving that the accused was insane at the time of commission of offence is on the accused

C). there is a rebuttable presumption of fact that accused was insane at the time of commission of the offence

D). it is a matter of inference to be drawn by the court on the facts proved by the prosecution.

25) According to Elliott Currie, the _____ is the rate of crime calculated on the basis of crimes that would likely be committed by those who are incapacitated by the criminal justice system.

A) Actual crime rate, B) Criminality index, C) latent crime rate, D) Clearance rate

26. For a defence of intoxication, to escape criminal liability, the intoxication:

A). can be self-administered

B). administered against his will or knowledge

C). should not be self-administered

D). all the above.

27)The maxim 'de minimus non curat lex' means:

A). law would not take action on small & trifling matter

B.) law does not ignore any act which causes the slightest harm

C). law would not take action in serious matters

D). all the above.

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28)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.

29)All about 'intention' is true except one:

A). is a state of mind

B). is an objective element

C). rarely susceptible to proof

D). always a matter of inference

30) The study of one particular criminal organization is an example of the _____ data-gathering strategy.

A) survey research B) case study C) participant observation D) secondary analysis

31)The word 'illegal' is applicable to everything:

A). which is an offence

B). which is prohibited by law

C). which furnishes ground for civil action

D). all of them

32).In which of the following death sentence is awarded?

A). Waging war against the Government of India

B.) Abetting mutiny actually committed

C). Murder

D). All of them

33) In which year was the Magna Carta signed?

A) 450 B.C. B) 1215 C) 1066 D) 1700 B.C.

34) Which of the following was not one of the three types of crimes outlined by Beccaria?

A) Crimes that involved no victims other than society

B) Crimes that ran contrary to the social order

C) Crimes that injured citizens or their property

D) Crimes that threatened the security of the state

35) Which of the following is true about imprisonment?

A). it is characterised by hard labour

B). it is characterised by confinement to jail

C). is subject to the kind of imprisonment

D). all of them

36) The argument that crime is not a result of poverty or social conditions and

therefore cannot be affected by social programs was made by

A) Lawrence Cohen. B) David Fogel. C) Ronald V. Clarke. D) James Q. Wilson.

37) Research by _____ found that a small number of chronic recidivists were responsible for a large majority of serious violent crime.

A) Marvin Wolfgang B) Marcus Felson C) Jack Katz D) Ronald V. Clarke

38. Whosaid 'criminals are born'. A)Talcot Parson,B) Webber, C) J.S.Mill, D) Lumbrosso

39. Who said 'crimes have positive effect in society'. A) Emil Durkhiem, B)Bogardus.

C)Simmel, D) Noneof these

40. Which theory sets an example for others. A) Preventive, B) deterrent, C) Reformative, D) Retributive
41. The Supreme Court of India is located in- A) Mumbai, B) Kolkata, C) Chennai, D) None of these
42. The highest appellate court of India – A) High court, B) District court, C) Tribunal, D) None of these
43. The capital punishment pertaining to which theory. A) Preventive, B) Retributive, C) Educational, D) Deterrent
44. Reform of the criminal is promoted in which theory. A) Rehabilitative, B) Reformative, C) Educative, D) All of these
45. Sudden increase of crime is called- A) Crime wave, B) Crime rate, C) Crime rise, D) Crime ridden
46. The word crime is derived from which root- A) Latin, B) Greek, C) French, D) Spanish
47. Who said “ crime is a social phenomenon”. A) Plato, B) Aristotle, C) R. Quinny, D) Nehru
48. An act that violates a known moral law is called- A) sin, B) crime, C) evil, D) none of these
49. Natural evil is depending on the operation of the laws of- A) nature, B) human, C) nations, D) none of these
50. The evil Cyclone is a A) natural, B) Unnatural, C) both A & B, D) None of these
51. The evil which is not within our control is – A) Natural evil, B) human evil, C) civil evil, D) Technological evil
52. ----- is an intellectual blunder – A) error, B) sin, C) evil, D) vice
53. ----- lies in the deliberation of choice – A) evil, B) sin, C) vice, D) error
54. Voluntary violation of the moral law is called- a) moral evil, b) sin, c) moral error, d) vice
55. Which evil is a natural phenomenon- a) Physical, B) Social, c) Intellectual, d) All of them
56. Physical evils are – a) moral, b) non-moral, c) both A & B, D) none of these

57. The evil that occurs in incorrect intellectual apprehension- a. moral, b. error, c. social evil, d. natural evil
58. ----- is not a deliberate act of will- a. error, b. sin, c. evil, d. vice
59. What is called as the stains of character – a. vice, b. sin, c. error, d. all of these
60. What is the result of habitual violation of moral laws- a. vice, b. sin, c. crime, d. all of These
61. ----- is a wrong overt action- a. sin, b. vice, c. crime, d. error
62. Wilful violation of duty is called – a. sin, b. vice, c. crime, d. negligence
63. An offence against society is called – a. crime, b. evil, c. vice, d. sin
64. The sins which are punishable by the state is called a. crime, b. vice, c. evil, d. none of these
65. Stealing recognised by the law is a – a. crime, b. sin, c. vice, d. none of the se
66. ----- ought to be punished – a. crime, b. vice, c. sin, d. all of these
67. The person who voluntarily violate the moral law is called- a. criminal, b. thief, c. dacoit, d. smuggler
68. Mainly how many theories are there to justify punishment. a. four, b) eight, c). three, d). seven
69. Which theory is an example to others- a) Preventive, b) Retributive, c). Both A&B, D) None of these
70. Which theory makes the criminal – a). deterrent, b). death penalty, c). retributive, d) all of these
71. To avoid similar offence which theory is used to punish- a. preventive, b). reformative, b). psychological, c). deterrent, d). all of these
72. The extreme form of punishment is – a. fine, b. imprisonment, c. death penalty, d. all of these
73. Which theory treats man as a means- a. preventive, b. reformative c. Both A& B, D. None of these
74. Which theory promotes the reform of the offender- a. Deterrent, b. Reformative. c, preventive, d. all of these
75. Which theory is the most humanitarian- a. Preventive, b. Deterrent, c. reformative, d. all of these

- 76.** Which theory of punishment aims to educate the offender- A.Retributive
B. Deterrent, C.Preventive, D.None of these
- 77.** Which theory says that the criminal is punished for his own good- a.Reformative,
B.deterrent,C.both A&B, D.none of these
- 78.** Which theory does not treat the offender as a thing-a reformative,b.Deterrent,
c.preventive, d. all of these
- 79.** Which theory is supported by criminology- a.educative,b.rehabilitative,c. Reformative
D. all of these
- 80.** Every crime is result of social pathology according to-a. Psychology,c.criminology,
b.sociology, d.anthropology
- 81.** The criminal ought to be cured rather than punished according to-
A criminology,b.psychology,c. sociology, d.allofthese
- 82.** Criminal sociology supports which theory-a.Reformative,b.educative,
C.rehabilitative, d.all of these
- 83.** Crimes are the result of lack of justice and equity according to- a.criminal sociologist,
B.civil law, c.natural law,d.all of these
- 84.** Who said the crimes are the result of repressed complex- a. Freud,b.Karl Jung,c. Adler,
D. All of these
- 85.**Who support psychoanalytic method to treat the offender-A.Karl Marx,b. Freud,
c. Skinner, d. all of these
- 86.** Punishment is an end in itself as per which theory- a.deterrent,b.retributive,c. reformative
D. none of these
- 87.**According to which theory the primary aim of punishment is retribution-
A. deterrent,b.reformative,c .retributive d. all of these
- 88.** Which theory of punishment defend the supremacy of moral law-a. Retributive,
b. Rehabilitative,c. Reformative, d. Educative

- 89.** The punishment be inflicted on the criminal as a vindication of the authority of moral law, According to- a. theory of punishment,b. criminology,c.psychology,d.sociology
- 90.** Who said crimes helps to evolve the good moral laws in the society-A. Emile Durkheim,b.Simmel, c. Aristotle, d. Kant
- 91.** The punishment is a negative reward according to- a. Aristotle,b.Plato, c. Socrates,d.J.S.Mill
- 92.**Among the following who advocate retributive theory- Gandhiji,b. Webber, c .Kant,d.Rawls
- 93.** Who said the penal law is a categorical imperative- a.Locke,b.Hume,c.Kant,d. Freud
- 94.** Who said the punishment is demanded by the criminal-a. Hegel,b.Gandhiji,c.Nehru,d.all o these
- 95.** Who said punishment is an act of justice- a Bradley,b .Freud,c .Karl Marx,d. Rousseau
- 96.** The motto eye for an eye pertains to which theory- a.retributive,b.deterrent, C.reformative, D.all of these
- 97.** The motto tooth for a tooth pertains to which theory – a.preventive,b.educative,c.retributive,d.rehabilitative
- 98.** Which theory of punishment has rigoristic and mollified form-a.retributive b.rehabilitative,c.preventive,d.deterrent
- 99.** Who said retributive theory is vindictive theory- a. Rashdal,b. Kant,c. Hegel, d. Russel
- 100.** According to whom the punishment is means to the spiritual good of the criminal and the society–a.Rashdal,b. Bradley,cGandhiji,d. Webber
- 101.** Which among th following is forward looking theory- A. Reformative, b. Rehabilitative,c.Educative,d. Allof these
- 102.**Which among the following is backward looking theory-a.preventive,b.deterrent, c. Retributive, d. all of these
- 103.** The theory which gives a chance to the criminals to reform himself is called- A .forward looking,b.backward looking, c.both A&B, D.none of these
- 104.** Crime is that behaviour prohibited by the criminal code. The definition is- a. legal b.moral,c.social,d.all of these

105.Crime is that behaviour which offend the collective consciousness. It is a definition pertains to

A .moral,b.social,c.legal, d.all of these

106.Crime is that behaviour which violates social norm. this definition is –

a. social, b moral, c. legal, d.humanistic

107. Who among the following is a criminal anthropologist – a.Lombroso, b Hegel,

c.Comte,d. Darwin

108.Who said physical and mental attitudes influence criminal activity-a. Darwin,

b.Lombroso,c. Kant d.all of these.

109.Who has given biological explanation to criminal behaviour- a.Plato,b.Lombroso

c.Parsonsd. All of these

110.Who is the author of the book crime and human nature-a.ParsonS, b.Wilson &Herrstein,

c.Comte, d. R.M.Hare

111.Who said social organisation is the cause of crime- a.Park&Burges, b.Durkhiem,

c) Comte,d.all of these

112. Which school of thought said social disorganisation is root cause of crime-a. Chicago School

b.yale university,c.both A&B,D. None of these

113.The term victimology originated in which period- a.1940s,b.1950s,c.1930s,d.1920s.

114. Who developed the theory of victimisation-a.Henting&Mendelsohn,

C) Merton, D).Parsons

115. Who developed the notion of victimproneeness- A)VonHenting,B). Lombroso,

C) Mendelsohn, D).all of these

116. Who said lifestyle is the reason for crime-a. Von Henting,b.Marx,c.J.S.Mill,d.Kant

117. Who developed the concept of victim culpability- aLombroso,b.Mendelsohn,

cHenting, b.frazer

118. Who developed the concept of victim precipitation-a. Mendelsohn,b .Henting

C.Both A&Bd. none of these

119.The motive under section 81 of IPC should be:

- A. prevention of harm to person
- B. prevention of harm to property
- C. both (a) and (b)
- D. either (a) or (b).

120. 'Infancy' as an exception has been provided under IPC

- A. section 80
- B. section 81
- C. section 82
- D. section 84.

121. Section 82 of IPC provides that nothing is an offence which is done by a child under:

- A. six years of age
- B. seven years of age
- C. nine years of age
- D. ten years of age.

Ans. B

122. Section 82 of IPC enunciates:

- A. a presumption of fact
- B. a rebuttable presumption of law
- C. a conclusive or irrebuttable presumption of law
- D. None of the above.

123. A person is stated to be partially incapax under section 83, IPC if he is aged:

- A. above seven years and under twelve years
- B. above seven years and under ten years
- C. above seven years and under sixteen years
- D. above seven years and under eighteen years.

124. Section 83 of IPC lays down:

- A. a presumption of fact
- B. an inconclusive or rebuttable presumption of law
- C. conclusive or irrebuttable presumption of law
- D. irrebuttable presumption of fact.

125. Section 82 of IPC lays down the rule of:

- A. wholly incapax
- B. partially incapax
- C. both (a) & (b)
- D. Either (a) or (b).

126. Under section 82 & section 83 of IPC an offence is punishable if it is done by a child:

- A. of below seven years of age
- B. of above seven years of age but below twelve years if he has not attained sufficient maturity and understanding
- C. of above seven years of age but below twelve years having attained sufficient maturity and understanding
- D. All the above.

127. Which of the following is true about imprisonment?

- A. it is characterised by hard labour

- B. it is characterised by confinement to jail
- C. is subject to the kind of imprisonment
- D. all of them

128. The maxim 'actus non facit rea nisi mens sit rea' means:

- A. crime has to be coupled with guilty mind
- B. there can be no crime without a guilty mind
- C. crime is the result of guilty mind
- D. criminal mind leads to crime.

129. Who developed the theory of positivistic victimology-a.Miers,b.Henting, c.Frazer,
d.none of these

130. In which year the first British crime survey conducted-a.1982,b.1882,c.1950,d.1945

131. The criminal victimisation survey developed in which country-

- A. USA,B.Britain,c.India,d.Canada

132. Which country gathered national statistics on crime for the first time-A.France, b.Russia,
c. China,d. Germany

133.All those crime that are unknown to anyone except the offender and the victim is known as

- A. Dark figure of crime, B. Black figure of crime, C. Red figure of crime, D. None of these

134. In which year uniform crime report introduced in USA- A.1929,B.1945,C.1954, D.1975.

135. Federal Bureau of Investigation belongs to which country- A.USA, B.India, C.china,
D.Australia

136. Central Bureau of Investigation belongs to which country-A .India, B. Germany,
C. France, D.USA

137. Who is the author of the book " I-Thou"- A. Martin Buber, B.Jaspers,C.Marcel, D.Sartre

- 138.** Who said experience is mediated by consciousness of it- A. Martin Buber, B. Jaspers, C. Marcel D. Sartre
- 139.** Human existence is fundamentally a relational one according to- A. Comte, B. Simmel, C. Frazer D. Buber
- 140.** The definition of crime as deviant behaviour that violates prevailing norms and laws is –
A. sociological, B. psychological, C. philosophical, D. teleological
- 141.** Who said law is an aspect of sovereignty- A. Hart, B. Bodin, C. Plato, D. Spencer
- 142.** Who said the first principle of human action is rule and human reason- A. Aquinas, B. Hegel, C. Austin, D. Carnap
- 143.** Who denied that legal validity of a norm depends on whether its contents conform to morality
A. John Austin, B. Spinoza, C. John Rawls, D. none of the above
- 144.** Who said law must conform to natural law- A. Thomas Aquinas, B. John Austin, C. Locke
D. Gandhiji
- 145.** Who said Legislation must conform to theory of legitimacy- A. Ronald Dworkin, B. Rousseau C. Iver Jennings, D. Weber
- 146.** Enforcing the prevailing morality is a primary function of law according to
A. natural law, b. physical law, c. human law, d. all of these
- 147.** Conformity with natural law forms a necessary condition for legal validity, according to
a. natural law, b. social law, c. both A & B, D NONE of the above
- 148.** Which theory distinguishes between criminality and illegality- A. Natural law theory,
b. physical law, c. human law, d. all of these
- 149.** Who produced the earliest surviving written codes- a. Sumerians, b. Dravidians,
c. both a & b, d. none of these
- 150.** Who compiled the laws and codes for the first time – a. Vedic people, b. Sangam era,
c. Sumerians, d. None of these
- 151.** Which thinker has seen a connection between crime and creativity- a. Nietzsche
B. A. J. Ayer, c. Bodin, d. Kant

- 152.** Who said the best and the brightest that man can attain is must obtain by crime-
Nietzsche, b. Rousseau, c. Murdock, d. Bogardus
- 153.** Who is the author of the book Discipline and Punishment- A. Foucault, b. Durkheim,
c. Merton, d. Parson
- 154.** In which country the crime are divided into federal crimes and state crimes- a USA,
b. Australia, c. Canada, d. all of these
- 155.** Which country prepares uniform crime reports every year- Canada, b. India, C.
China, D. USA
- 156.** Which of the following is an International crime- A. War crimes, b. piracy, c. genocide,
D. all of these
- 157.** The headquarters of the International criminal court is in – A. Spain, b. France, c.
Netherlands d. Germany
- 158.** The crime related to finance is called- A. Financial crime, B. Civil crime, C. Capital crime,
D. None of these
- 159.** Two common form of employee crimes are – a. embezzlement, b. sabotage, c. both a and
b, D. none of these
- 160.** What do you mean by the authorised form of deprivations- A. punishment, B. a legal
aid, C. encouragement, d. none of these
- 161.** According to whom the punishment is imposing pain- a. Hobbes, b. Locke, c. Rousseau,
D. Gandhi
- 162.** ----- is an authorised act A. Punishment, B. Respite, C. Acquittal, D. all of
these
- 163.** ----- has no covert or subjective reference – A. Deprivation, B. Loss, C. Both
A and B, D. none of these
- 164.** ----- is a human institution – A. Punishment, B. Respite, C. Acquittal
D. All of these
- 165.** Imposing punishment requires- A. Justification, B. An Authority, C. Both A&B,
D. None of these
- 166.** Who said there is no single explicit purpose is built by definition in the practice of
punishment-

a. Nietzsche, b. Kant ,c.Bradley d. Rawls

167. Being found guilty means punishment is- a. Deserving,b. Justified ,c. Both A&B,d. None of these

168.The deprivation inflicted on person by an authority is called –A.punishment, B.acquitted, C. both A&B, D. none of these

169.Authorised deprivation is called -----punishment- A. Legal, B . Illegal, C. Non-legal, D. all of these

170. According to which theory the severity in punishment must be proportional to the gravity of offence- A. Retributive, B. Deterrent, C. Rehabilitative, D. Educative

171. The system of punishment under law is technique of –A.)Social control, B).Institutional control,

C) Group control, D) None of the above

172.Utilitarianists mainly support – retributive theory,b.deterrent,c reformative theory

d.All of these

173. Who is the author of the book Justice as Fairness- a.Jhon Rawls,bRousseau,

c.Hobbes, d. Parsons

174. Who is the founder of the concept pure procedural justice- Rawls,b Plato,c Aristotle,

d. Simmel

175. Capital punishment is meant- a. deprivation of life,b.imposingfine,c.life imprisonment

d. all of these

176. The offence done on internet is called –a,cybercrime,b.computer crime,c internet crime

d.all of these

177.TheHauge is the location of the which institution-a.WHO,b inter court of justice,

c.world green tribunal d.Nato

178. The study of criminal law is a study of – A. Liability of quilt and innocence,b.sentence

c. proof ,d. truth

179.Which of the following is not an element of criminal liability-

a.mensrea, b defence, c. motive, d all of these

180.Most prosecution are brought by whom- a. the complainant,b local authority

c. government,d. private party

181. Who bears the burden of proof—a. the judge, b. the jury, c. the prosecution,

D .defendant

182.Theactusreus of an offence consist of – a. prohibited conduct, b. prohibited circumstances

c. prohibited consequences, d. defendants state of mind

183. Torts are grounded in the concept – a law,b.court, c rights,d. none of the above

184. Negligence involves – a. crime, b. carelessness, c. assault, d. trespass

185. This tort occurs most often in society-a. assault.b. nuisance,c. defamation,d. negligence

186. In Indian penal code which section deal with dowry death—a. 304a,b 498a,c489a,

d.304b

187. One of the remedies for the false imprisonment is—a. habeas corpus, b mandamus

c. certiorari,d. prohibition

188.Abetting the commission of suicide is dealt under which section of indian penal code

a. 306, b.307,c.305,d. 309

189. Which of the following is correct for the aforesaid:

I. The physical aspect of crime is actusreas.

II. The mental aspect of crime is mensrea.

III. The motive is the desire to commit crime

A. I & II are correct but III is not correct

B. only II & III

C. only II & III

D. all the above.

190. A hangman who hangs the prisoners pursuant to the order of the court is exempt from criminal liability by virtue of:

A. section 77 of IPC

B. section 78 of IPC

C. section 79 of IPC

D. section 76 of IPC.

191. Insanity as a defence means that a person at the time of doing an act, by reason of unsoundness of mind is incapable of knowing:

A. the nature of the act

B. that what he is doing is wrong

C. that what he is doing is contrary to law

D. either (a) or (b) or (c).

192. Which of the following is correct:

A. the burden of proof that the accused was not insane at the time of commission of offence is on the prosecution

B. the burden of proving that the accused was insane at the time of commission of offence is on the accused

C. there is a rebuttable presumption of fact that accused was insane at the time of commission of the offence

D. it is a matter of inference to be drawn by the court on the facts proved by the prosecution.

193. The defence of 'consent' applies to:

A. private wrongs

B. public wrongs

C. both (a) & (b)

D. neither (a) nor (b).

194. The defence of 'consent' is restrictive

in its applicability in cases involving:

- A. alienable rights
- B. inalienable rights
- C. both (a) &(b)
- D. neither (a) nor (b).

195. Right to private defence is:

- A. available under all circumstances
- B. available where there is time to have the recourse to the protection of public authorities
- C. available where there is no time to have recourse to the protection of public authorities
- D. all of the above.

196. The law on private defence in India:

- A. is the same as in England
- B. is narrower than the one in England
- C. is wider than the one in England
- D. none of the above.

197. 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.

198. Under Article 32 a writ petition can be made to the Supreme Court by a person who himself has suffered only. Under which of the following, a relative or friend of a person aggrieved can file a writ petition:

A. Habeas Corpus

B. Mandamus

C. Certiorari

D. all of the above.

199. The right guaranteed under Article 32 can be suspended:

A. by the Parliament

B. by the State Legislature

C. by the Supreme Court of India

D. when proclamation of emergency is in operation.

200. Petitions to the Supreme Court under Article 32 are subject to the rule of Res judicata except:

A. Quo Warranto

B. Habeas Corpus

C. Certiorari

D. Prohibition.

ANWNSER KEY-CRME AND PUNISHMENT

1.B	41.D	81.A	121.A	161.A
2.B	42.D	82.D	122.A	162.B
3.A	43.B	83.A	123.A	163.C
4.A	44.D	84.A	124.A	164.A
5.A	45.A	85.B	125.A	165.A
6.A	46.A	86.A	126.B	166.B
7.A	47.C	87.C	127.A	167.A
8.D	48.A	88.A	128.B	168.C
9.D	49.A	89.D	129.D	169.C
10.B	50.A	90.A	130.A	170.C
11.D	51.A	91.A	131.A	171.D
12.B	52.A	92.C	132.A	172.C
13.B	53.D	93.C	133.A	173.B
14.B	54.A	94.A	134.A	174.D

15.C	55.A	95.A	135.A	175.D
16.C	56.B	96.A	136.A	176.A
17.D	57.B	97.C	137.A	177.A
18.D	58.A	98.A	138.A	178.B
19.A	59.C	99.A	139.A	179.A
20.A	60.B	100.A	140.C	180.A
21.A	61.A	101.D	141.A	181.C
22.D	62.A	102.D	142.B	182.C
23.D	63.A	103.A	143.A	183.C
24.B	64.A	104.A	144.D	184.A
25.D	65.A	105.A	145.D	185.C
26.B	66.A	106.A	146.D	186.D
27.A	67.A	107.AC	147.C	187.D
28.D	68.C	108.B	148.A	188.C
29.B	69.A	109.B	149.C	189.A
30.B	70.A	110.B	150.A	190.B
31.D	71.A	111.A	151.A	191.A
32.D	72.C	112.A	152.D	192.D
33.B	73.A	113.A	153.C	193.A
34.C	74.B	114.B	154.D	194.C
35.D	75.C	115.A	155.A	195.C
36.A	76.A	116.A	156.A	196.A
37.B	77.A	117.B	157.C	197.D
38.D	78.A	118.A	158.A	198.C
39.A	79.D	119.A	159.A	199.D
40.B	80.A	120.A	160.A	200.A