

KAMARAJ COLLEGE (Autonomous)

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(Affiliated to Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli)

(3 Pages)

Reg. No:

Question Code: 26E02518

Course Code : 25UMCP12

UG Degree - End Semester Examinations, April 2026

First Semester

B.A. CRIMINOLOGY AND POLICE ADMINISTRATION

Criminal Laws

(For those who joined in June 2025 onwards)

Time : 3Hours

Maximum : 75 Marks

PART - A (10 × 1 = 10 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions

Choose the correct answer :

CO:1 1. BNSS stands for _____.

- K:1
- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (a) Bharatiya Nyaya
Suraksha Sanhita | (b) Bharatiya Nyaya Samhita |
| (c) Bharatiya Nagarik
Suraksha | (d) None |

CO:1 2. Crimes against children include _____.

- K:2
- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) Kidnapping | (b) Dacoity |
| (c) Theft | (d) Rioting |

CO:2 3. Riot occurs when _____ persons disturb peace.

- K:2
- | | |
|---------------|-------|
| (a) 2 | (b) 3 |
| (c) 5 or more | (d) 7 |

CO:2 4. The key difference between theft and robbery is _____.

- K:2
- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (a) Place | (b) Time |
| (c) Object | (d) Violence |

CO:3 5. Inquiry is conducted by _____.

- K:1
- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Police | (b) Magistrate |
| (c) Public Prosecutor | (d) Defence Counsel |

CO:3 6. The Public Prosecutor acts on behalf of _____.

- K:1
- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| (a) Complainant | (b) Judge |
| (c) State | (d) Accused |

- CO:4 7. Cognizable offences are those where police can _____.
K:2
(a) Arrest without warrant (b) Arrest with warrant
(c) Not arrest (d) None
- CO:4 8. Summary trials ensure _____.
K:2
(a) Speedy disposal (b) Long procedure
(c) Appeal (d) Re-trial
- CO:5 9. Presumption of fact is _____.
K:2
(a) Based on law (b) Based on logic
(c) Mandatory (d) None
- CO:5 10. Burden of proof lies on _____.
K:1
(a) Accused (b) Witness
(c) Prosecution (d) Court

PART - B (5 X 5 = 25 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Answer should not exceed 250 words.

- CO:1 11. (a) Explain the history and development of criminal law in India.
K:4
(OR)
(b) Discuss crimes against women and children under BNS.
- CO:2 12. (a) Explain the essential ingredients of theft.
K:4
(OR)
(b) Discuss the offences against public tranquillity.
- CO:3 13. (a) Describe the organizational setup of criminal courts in India.
K:3
(OR)
(b) Explain the concept of FIR and its importance.
- CO:4 14. (a) Differentiate between summons and warrant.
K:4
(OR)
(b) Discuss how court procedures ensure fair trial.
- CO:5 15. (a) Discuss the concept of relevancy and admissibility of evidence.

K:3

(OR)

(b) Describe the principles of presumption under BSA.

PART - C (5 X 8 = 40 Marks)

Answer ALL Questions choosing either (a) or (b).

Answer should not exceed 500 words.

CO:1 16. (a) Analyze the importance of general exceptions in ensuring
K:4 justice.

(OR)

(b) Compare and contrast Vice, Sin, Tort and Crime with examples.

CO:2 17. (a) Critically analyze the crimes against property under BNS.

K:4

(OR)

(b) Analyze the offences against the human body under BNS.

CO:3 18. (a) Discuss the stages of a criminal case under BNSS.

K:4

(OR)

(b) Examine the balance between police powers and individual rights in arrest, search and seizure.

CO:4 19. (a) Critically analyze the difference between cognizable and non-
K:5 cognizable offences.

(OR)

(b) Analyze the procedural safeguards during criminal trials under BNSS.

CO:5 20. (a) Critically evaluate the changes brought by BSA compared to
K:5 the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

(OR)

(b) Discuss in detail the role of confessions and dying declarations in criminal justice.