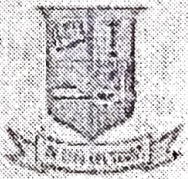


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G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

(Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University)

(Accredited by NAAC with 'B' Grade)

END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2019

Programme : B.Sc. Forensic Science

Date : 14.11.2019

Course Code: 19UFSC11

Time: 10.00am-1.00pm

Course Title : Introduction to Forensic Science

Max Marks :75

SECTION - A

[10 X 1 = 10]

Answer ALL the Questions.

Choose the Correct Answer.

1. The word 'Forensic' originated from _____.

[a] Greek

[b] Latin

[c] French

[d] Spanish

2. In India, the first forensic science laboratory was established at _____.

[a] Calcutta, 1952

[b] Calcutta, 1955

[c] Delhi, 1952

[d] Delhi, 1955

3. The expand INTERPOL is _____.

[a] Indian criminal police organization

[b] International criminal police organization

[c] Indian crime and police organization

[d] International crime and police organization

4. The basic qualification require for the post of Assistant Director in FSL _____.

[a] BSc and MSc in forensic science

[b] BSc in any science and MSc in forensic science.

[c] MSc and PhD in forensic science

[d] BSc and MSc in forensic science + 3 paper publication

5. GEQD, Calcutta was established in the year of _____.

[a] 1964

[b] 1965

[c] 1966

[d] 1967

6. Choose the basic service from following.

[a] Toxicology division

[b] Polygraph unit

[c] Document examination unit

[d] Fingerprint unit

7. The classical theory of criminology was proposed by _____.

[a] Ernest Kretchmer

[b] Cesare Beccaria

[c] Cesare Lambroso

[d] Walter Reckler

8. Reconstructing the crime and offender motivation is known as _____.

[a] investigation

[b] apprehension

[c] crime assessment

[d] criminal profiling

9. Select the odd one.

[a] Glass piece

[b] Bullet

[c] Paint chip

[d] Hard disk

10. Match the following

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| [a] Murder | i) Dead body |
| [b] Murder by life convict | ii) Bullet |
| [c] Culpable homicide | iii) IP Address |
| [d] Culpable homicide not amounting to murder | iv) Saliva |

SECTION – B

[5 X 7 = 35]

Answer ALL the Questions.

11. a) Write in detail about the history and development of forensic science.

[OR]

b) Elaborate in detail about Fryes standard and Daubert standard.

12. a) Describe in detail about the organizational setup of forensic science laboratories in India.

[OR]

b) Give a detailed note on GEQD.

13. a) Compare and contrast between INTERPOL and FBI.

[OR]

b) Mention the duties of forensic scientists in India.

14. a) Write a detailed note on Criminal Profiling.

[OR]

b) Mention the role of Media in forensic science and its merits and demerits.

15. a) Write a detailed note about the collection, preservation and packaging of physical evidence from a crime scene.

[OR]

b) Mention the procedure that you have to follow while investigating an accident scene.

SECTION – C

[3 X 10 = 30]

Answer Any THREE Questions.

16. Elaborate in detail about the basic principles of forensic science.

17. Describe in detail about forensic report writing.

18. What do you mean by BPR&D? Describe in detail about all the sections under BPR&D, and its significance in Forensic Science.

19. Give a detailed note on different theories of criminal behavior.

20. Write a report on different type of crime cases in detail.

Reg. No:

19UFSA01A

G.T.N. ARTS COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)

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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION - NOVEMBER 2019

Programme : B. Sc., Forensic Science

Date : 16.11.2019

Course Code: 19UFSC12

Time: 10.00a.m. to 1.00p.m.

Course Title : Indian Penal Code

Max. Marks : 75

SECTION - A

[10 X 1 = 10]

Answer ALL the Questions.

Choose the Correct Answer.

1. IPC is _____
[a] procedure for investigation [b] code of punishment
[c] report of investigation [d] summary of investigation
2. Which of the following is an example for non-cognizable offense?
[a] Kidnapping [b] Assault
[c] Murder [d] Rape
3. Forgery is defined in the section _____
[a] IPC-460 [b] IPC-461
[c] IPC-462 [d] IPC-463
4. IPC-Section 390 defines _____
[a] robbery [b] cheating
[c] theft [d] extortion

5. Equal protection of law has been given in _____
- [a] article – 14 [b] article – 15
[c] article – 16 [d] article – 15(a)

6. Article – 21 defines _____
- [a] protection of law
[b] protection of life and personal liberty
[c] protection against arrest
[d] equality of opportunity matter of public employment

7. Culpable homicide is defined in Section _____
- [a] IPC- 202 [b] IPC- 300
[c] IPC- 302 [d] IPC- 299

8. How many kinds of hurt are defined as grievous hurt?
- [a] 4 [b] 5
[c] 8 [d] 9

9. Punishment for rape is defined in the section _____
- [a] IPC- 375 [b] IPC- 376
[c] IPC- 378 [d] IPC- 377

10. Section 304 of IPC describes punishments for;
- [a] murder [b] murder by life convict
[c] culpable homicide [d] culpable homicide not amounting to murder

Answer ALL the Questions.

11. a) What do you mean by crime? What are the essential elements require for criminal liability?

[OR]

b) Write a detailed note on effect of crime on society.

12. a) Explain the Sections 131 to 140, IPC.

[OR]

b) Write a detailed note on False Evidences and describe the various provisions related to false evidence under IPC.

13. a) Give a brief note on the following articles.

i) Article - 14 ii) Article - 22

[OR]

b) Write a brief note on the following articles.

i) Article - 15 ii) Article - 21

14. a) Differentiate between abduction and kidnapping.

[OR]

b) Elaborate in detail about sexual offences.

15. a) Describe a case study in which accused was punished on charge of rape under section - 375.

[OR]

b) In light of section 304 B of IPC, cite a case involving Dowry Death.

SECTION - C

[3 X 10 = 30]

Answer Any THREE Questions.

16. Write a detailed note on the differences between cognizable and non-cognizable offences.
17. What do you mean by forgery? Describe various provisions related to forgery on investigation.
18. Explain in detail about the fundamental rights according to Indian Constitution.
19. Elaborate in detail about Unnatural offences.
20. Present a case study in which accused was punished on charge of kidnapping.