

[4]

	ii.	Explain the role of mobile forensic science laboratories in criminal investigations. How do these labs provide vital forensic services to remote areas or disaster zones, and what are the challenges associated with their deployment?	7	3	1	3
OR	iii.	Describe the relationship between forensic scientists and judiciary officers. How does effective communication between these professionals impact criminal cases?	7	3	1	3
Q.5	i.	What are the different types of crimes against the human body? Provide two examples.	4	2	2	4
	ii.	What is cybercrime? Discuss its various types. What challenges does law enforcement face in combating cybercrime?	6	3	2	4
OR	iii.	Discuss the classification of crime with respect to its seriousness and impact on society.	6	3	1	4
Q.6		Attempt any two:				
	i.	Define physical evidence and explain its importance in a criminal investigation. Discuss various types of physical evidence found at crime scenes.	5	1	1	5
	ii.	Explain the significance of the crime scene in criminal investigations. How does it serve as the foundation for gathering evidence and solving the case?	5	3	2	5
	iii.	What are some special types of crime scenes? Discuss the challenges investigators face when dealing with these types of crime scenes.	5	3	1	5

Total No. of Questions: 6

Total No. of Printed Pages:4

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Science
End Sem Examination Dec 2024

FS3CO01 Introduction to Forensic Science

Programme: B.Sc. (Hons.)

Branch/Specialisation: Forensic

Science

Duration: 3 Hrs.

Maximum Marks: 60

Note: All questions are compulsory. Internal choices, if any, are indicated. Answers of Q.1 (MCQs) should be written in full instead of only a, b, c or d. Assume suitable data if necessary. Notations and symbols have their usual meaning.

			Marks	BL	PO	CO	PSO
Q.1	i.	Which of the following is NOT a primary function of forensic science? (a) Crime scene investigation (b) Identifying crime suspects (c) Providing legal representation (d) Analyzing evidence	1	1	1	1	
	ii.	What does the term 'forensic' originally mean? (a) Criminal evidence (b) Scientific study (c) Public forum (d) Legal argument	1	2	1	1	
	iii.	Which of the following is NOT a branch of forensic science? (a) Forensic toxicology (b) Forensic psychiatry (c) Forensic economics (d) Forensic anthropology	1	2	2	2	
	iv.	Who is responsible for providing expert testimony in court regarding forensic evidence? (a) Judicial Officers (b) Police Officers (c) Prosecution Officers (d) Medico-legal experts	1	2	2	2	

P.T.O.

[2]

- v. Which of the following is a primary function of a Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL)? **1** 1 1 3
- (a) Conducting medical examinations
- (b) Providing forensic analysis and support to law enforcement
- (c) Investigating financial frauds
- (d) Conducting psychological evaluations
- vi. Which agency primarily oversees the functioning of state forensic science laboratories? **1** 1 1 3
- (a) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- (b) Directorate of Forensic Science Services
- (c) State Police Departments
- (d) Supreme Court of India
- vii. What does the classification of crimes typically include? **1** 1 1 4
- (a) Age and gender of the offender
- (b) Nature of the crime and severity
- (c) Nationality of the offender
- (d) Educational background of the offender
- viii. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of crime? **1** 2 1 4
- (a) Social harm
- (b) Moral wrong
- (c) Legal punishment
- (d) Personal benefit
- ix. What is the linkage between the crime scene and evidence? **1** 1 1 5
- (a) Evidence has no connection to the crime scene
- (b) Evidence only helps in identifying the suspect
- (c) Evidence helps in establishing the sequence of events at the crime scene
- (d) Evidence is unrelated to criminal investigations

[3]

- x. Which crime scene type involves a location that is linked to a victim but is not the immediate location where the crime occurred? **1** 1 1 5
- (a) Primary crime scene
- (b) Secondary crime scene
- (c) Outdoor crime scene
- (d) Indoor crime scene
- Q.2 i. What is the historical significance of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in the development of forensic science? **2** 2 1 1
- ii. Define the basic principles of forensic science and explain their importance in criminal investigations. **3** 2 2 1
- iii. Name key individuals who contributed to the history of forensic science and mention their contribution. **5** 3 2 1
- OR iv. Define forensic science and explain its relevance in criminal law. Discuss how forensic science helps in solving crimes and supporting the legal system. **5** 3 2 1
- Q.3 i. Why is the "Code of Conduct" important for forensic scientists? **2** 2 2 2
- ii. Explain the role of police officers, prosecution officers, judicial officers, and medico-legal experts in forensic investigations. How do they collaborate during the investigation and trial process? **8** 3 1 2
- OR iii. Describe the ethical issues forensic scientists may face when handling forensic evidence. How can these issues affect the outcome of a case? What measures should be taken to mitigate them? **8** 3 1 2
- Q.4 i. Explain the structure and function of a state forensic science laboratory. **3** 1 1 3

Marking Scheme
FS3CO01 (T) Introduction to Forensic science (T)

Q.1	i)	c. Providing legal representation	1
	ii)	c. Public forum	1
	iii)	c. Forensic economics	1
	iv)	d. Medico-legal experts	1
	v)	b. Providing forensic analysis and support to law enforcement	1
	vi)	b. Directorate of Forensic Science Services	1
	vii)	b. Nature of the crime and severity	1
	viii)	c. Legal punishment	1
	ix)	c. Evidence helps in establishing the sequence of events at the crime scene	1
	x)	b. Secondary crime scene	1
Q.2	i.	historical significance of Sir Arthur Conan Doyle in the development of forensic science	2
	ii.	the basic principles of forensic science	2 Marks
		their importance	1 Mark
	iii.	At least 5 scientists name and their contributions (each carry 1 mark)	5
OR	iv.	Definition and its relevance in crime solving	2 Marks
		Role of forensic science in solving crimes	3 Marks
Q.3	i.	Importance of code of conduct	2
	ii.	role of:	8
		police officers,	2 Marks
		prosecution officers,	2 Marks
		judicial officers,	2 Marks

		and medico-legal experts.	2 Marks	
OR	iii.	Description of ethical issues	4 Marks	8
		Affect of these issues and the mitigation measures	4 Marks	
Q.4	i.	Structure	1.5 Marks	3
		Function	1.5 Marks	
	ii.	Role of mobile forensic	2 Marks	7
		vital forensic services to remote areas	3 Marks	
		challenges	2 Marks	
OR	iii.	relationship between forensic scientists and judiciary officers	3 Marks	7
		role of communication	4 Marks	
Q.5	i.	different types of crimes against the human body	2 Marks	4
		two examples.	2 Marks	
	ii.	Definition of cyber crime	2 Marks	6
		Types	2 Marks	
		Challenges law enforcement face in combating cybercrime	2 Marks	
OR	iii.	classification of crime with respect to its seriousness and impact on society		6
Q.6	i.	Definition of physical evidence	1 Mark	5
		Role in a criminal investigation	2 Marks	
		Types	2 Marks	
	ii.	Significance of crime scene		5
	iii.	Special types of crime scene	2 Marks	5
		Challenges	3 Marks	
