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Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Science
End Sem Examination Dec-2023

FS3CO01 Introduction to Forensic Science

Programme: B.Sc.

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.

- Q.1 i. Who is the father of toxicology? **1**
(a) Alphonse Bertillon (b) Francis Galton
(c) Mathieu Orfila (d) Calvin Goddard
- ii. Francis Galton is father of _____. **1**
(a) Fingerprint (b) Shoeprint (c) Lip print (d) Bite mark
- iii. The primary role of a police officer in forensic science is to- **1**
(a) Conduct detailed autopsies
(b) Collect and preserve physical evidence at a crime scene
(c) Analyze DNA samples in the laboratory
(d) Provide expert testimony in court
- iv. The branch of forensic science that deals with the study of insects and their life cycles to estimate the time of death is known as- **1**
(a) Forensic botany (b) Forensic entomology
(c) Forensic serology (d) Forensic toxicology
- v. Mobile forensic science laboratories are often equipped with specialized equipment for- **1**
(a) Autopsies and DNA analysis
(b) Conducting forensic interviews with witnesses
(c) Quick on-site analysis of evidence
(d) Cybercrime investigations
- vi. The first Central Forensic Science Laboratory (CFSL) in India was established _____. **1**
(a) Calcutta (b) Shimla
(c) Goa (d) Hyderabad

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- vii. Body of crime is known as- **1**
(a) Modus operandi (b) Corpus delicti
(c) Crime scene (d) None of these
- viii. Which of the following is NOT an example of white-collar crime? **1**
(a) Embezzlement (b) Money laundering
(c) Drug trafficking (d) Insider trading
- ix. The original location where the crime has been committed- **1**
(a) Primary crime scene (b) Secondary crime scene
(c) Both (a) & (b) (d) None of these
- x. In the Nirbhaya case which type of crime scene was identified? **1**
(a) Primary crime scene (b) Secondary crime scene
(c) Mobile crime scene (d) None of these
- Q.2 i. Enlist the seven principles of forensic science. **2**
ii. Explain the law of exchange and the law of probability with an example. **3**
iii. Discuss the history of forensic science in India. **5**
OR iv. Define forensic science. Mention the scope of forensic science. **5**
- Q.3 i. What are the ethical issues in forensic science? **2**
ii. Write short on branches of forensic science. **8**
OR iii. Mention the role of forensic expert, medico-legal expert, and judicial officer. **8**
- Q.4 i. Explain the relationship between forensic expert and judiciary officer. **3**
ii. Illustrate the structure and function of the central forensic science laboratory. **7**
OR iii. Write a short note on the directorate of forensic science service. **7**
- Q.5 i. What are the characteristics of crime? **4**
ii. Define crime. Write the classifications of crime. **6**
OR iii. Write short notes on white-collar crime, professional crime, and organized crime. **6**
- Q.6 Attempt any two:
i. Define crime scene. Mention the classifications of the crime scene. **5**
ii. What is physical evidence? Mention its significance in forensic science. **5**
iii. Discuss any one famous case study. **5**
