

Enrollment No.....



Faculty of Science
End Sem (Odd) Examination Dec-2022
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.

- Q.1 i. Who mostly commits 'White Collar Crimes'? 1
 (a) Criminal tribe (b) Persons of high status
 (c) Poor persons (d) Illiterate persons
- ii. Mens rea is a- 1
 (a) Criminal act (b) Mental culpability
 (c) Guilty mind (d) None of these
- iii. Physical evidences at crime scene should be collected in presence of- 1
 (a) Relatives of victim (b) One independent witness
 (c) Two independent witness (d) Magistrate
- iv. The ideal method of collecting and packing physical evidence for its transportation to a forensic science laboratory mainly depends on - 1
 (a) Nature of transportation available
 (b) Nature of evidence
 (c) Nature of investigator
 (d) Nature of scene of crime
- v. Who is called as father of Ballistics 1
 (a) Calvin Hooker Goddard
 (b) Mathieu Joseph Bonaventure Orfila
 (c) Alphonse Bertillon
 (d) Edmond Locard
- vi. Which of the following cities in India does not have central forensic science laboratory? 1
 (a) Bhopal (b) Ahmedabad
 (c) Hyderabad (d) Guwahati

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[2]

- vii. The detection of accelerants in fire debris is conducted in which division of the forensic- **1**
 (a) Ballistics division
 (b) Chemistry division
 (c) Forensic geology division
 (d) Forensic Toxicology division
- viii. DFS works under the administrative control of- **1**
 (a) Ministry of Law and Justice
 (b) Ministry of Defence
 (c) Ministry of Science and Technology
 (d) Ministry of Home affairs
- ix. First forensic science laboratory of M. P. state was established at- **1**
 (a) Bhopal (b) Jabalpur (c) Sagar (d) Indore
- x. First central forensic science laboratory in India was established at- **1**
 (a) Kolkata (b) Ahmedabad
 (c) Sagar (d) Mumbai
- Q.2 i. Give a definition of crime and describe its characteristics. **2**
 ii. Write a note on professional crime. **3**
 iii. Discuss the various causes of crime. **5**
- OR iv. Write a brief essay on organized crime. **5**
- Q.3 i. Define scene of crime and physical evidence. **2**
 ii. Write a note on crime scene management. **8**
- OR iii. Discuss the significance of physical evidence in criminal investigations. **8**
- Q.4 i. Define forensic science and its importance. **3**
 ii. Highlight the contributions of the pioneering forensic scientists listed below. **7**
 (a) Edmond Locard (b) Calvin Hooker Goddard
 (c) Sir Alec John Jeffreys
- OR iii. What are the fundamental principles of forensic science? **7**
- Q.5 i. What are the ethical considerations in forensic science? **4**
 ii. Define forensic science and discuss its the branches. **6**

[3]

- OR iii. Discuss the role of forensic scientist & code of conduct for forensic scientists. **6**
- Q.6 Attempt any two:
- i. Explain the structure and function of State forensic science laboratories. **5**
- ii. Write short notes on- **5**
 (a) Role of mobile forensic science laboratories
 (b) Police & forensic scientist relationship
- iii. Describe the structural organization and purpose of the Directorate of forensic Sciences. **5**

Marking Scheme
FS3CO01 Introduction to Forensic Science

Q.1	i.	Who mostly commits 'White Collar Crimes'?		1
		(b) Persons of high status		
	ii.	Mens rea is a-		1
		(c) Guilty mind		
	iii.	Physical evidences at crime scene should be collected in presence of-		1
		(c) Two independent witness		
	iv.	The ideal method of collecting and packing physical evidence for its transportation to a forensic science laboratory mainly depends on -		1
		(b) Nature of evidence		
	v.	Who is called as father of Ballistics		1
		(a) Calvin Hooker Goddard		
Q.2	vi.	Which of the following cities in India does not have central forensic science laboratory?		1
		(b) Ahmedabad		
	vii.	The detection of accelerants in fire debris is conducted in which division of the forensic-		1
		(b) Chemistry division		
	viii.	DFS works under the administrative control of-		1
		(d) Ministry of Home affairs		
	ix.	First forensic science laboratory of M. P. state was established at-		1
		(c) Sagar		
	x.	First central forensic science laboratory in India was established at-		1
		(a) Kolkata		
Q.2	i.	Give a definition of crime and describe its characteristics.		2
	ii.	Write a note on professional crime.		3
		Definition	1 mark	
		Types	2 marks	
OR	iii.	Any five causes of crime.		5
	iv.	Write a brief essay on organized crime.		5
		Definition	1 mark	
		Types	4 marks	
Q.3	i.	Define scene of crime	1 mark	2
		Physical evidence.	1 mark	

OR	ii.	Crime scene management.		8
	iii.	Discuss the significance of physical evidence in criminal investigations.		8
Q.4	i.	Define forensic science	1 mark	3
		Its importance.	2 marks	
	ii.	Highlight the contributions of the pioneering forensic scientists listed below.		7
		(a) Edmond Locard	3 marks	
		(b) Calvin Hooker Goddard	2 marks	
OR		(c) Sir Alec John Jeffreys	2 marks	
	iii.	Fundamental principles of forensic science		7
		1 mark for each principle	(1 mark * 7)	
Q.5	i.	Ethical considerations in forensic science		4
		Any four-point 1 mark for each	(1 mark *4)	
	ii.	Definition forensic science	1 mark	6
		Its the branches.		
OR		Any five 1 mark for each (1 mark * 5)	5 marks	
	iii.	Role of forensic scientist & code of conduct for forensic scientists		6
		Any six points 1 mark for each	(1 mark * 6)	
Q.6		Attempt any two:		
	i.	Structure State forensic science laboratories	3 marks	5
		Function of State forensic science laboratories.	2 marks	
	ii.	Write short notes on-		5
		(a) Role of mobile forensic science laboratories	3 marks	
		(b) Police & forensic scientist relationship	2 marks	
	iii.	Structural organization	3 marks	5
		Purpose of the Directorate of forensic Sciences	2 marks	
