

SECTION C – (5 x 10 = 50 marks)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

21. A What is a crime? Classify the types of crimes.

OR

B Discuss white collar crimes with suitable examples.

22. A Explain the types of crime scenes with relevant examples.

OR

B Mention the detailed steps of Crime Scene Investigation (CSI).

23. A Highlight and discuss the scientific contributions made in the field of Forensic Science.

OR

B Explain the need and scope of Forensic Science in detail.

24. A Explain the different branches of Forensic Science in detail.

OR

B Mention the role of Police Officer in the Criminal Justice System.

25. A Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the Forensic Science Laboratory.

OR

B Write about Mobile Forensic Science Laboratory in detail.

Four Pages
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END SEMESTER EXAMINATION NOV/DEC-2023

First Semester

B.Sc FORENSIC SCIENCE

CORE COURSE I – BASICS OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Time: Three Hours

Maximum: 75 marks

SECTION A – (15 x 1 = 15 marks)

ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS

1. The use of scientific techniques to analyse and interpret evidence in criminal cases is called
A. Forensic Medicine B. Criminology
C. Forensic Science D. Criminalistics
2. Which of the following is a victimless crime?
A. Murder B. Hijacking
C. Robbery D. Money laundering
3. Which of the following is not an organised crime?
A. Drug trafficking B. Cyber crime
C. Sexual assault D. Money laundering
4. The word Forensic Science is derived from the
A. Latin word 'Forensis' B. Greek word 'Forensis'
C. American word D. English word 'Forensis'
'Forensis'
5. Collection of evidences from scene of crime must be done by
A. Wet hands B. Bare hands
C. Gloved hands D. Using forceps and gloves

6. The order in which items of evidence have been handled during investigation is called
- A. Crime scene management
B. Chain of custody
C. Packaging of evidence
D. None of the above
7. The most popular 'Principle of Exchange' in Forensic Science was proposed by
- A. Sir Alphonse Bertillon
B. Sir Francis Galton
C. Sir Edmond Locard
D. Sir Mathieu Orfila
8. Sir Calvin Goddard is known as the father of
- A. Fingerprints
B. Serology
C. Toxicology
D. Ballistics
9. The first scientific system of personal identification using body measurements to distinguish one individual from another is called
- A. Dactyloscopy
B. Anthropometry
C. Ballistics
D. Toxicology
10. Police officers are responsible for
- A. Preventing Crimes
B. Enforcing Law and Order
C. Responding to Emergencies
D. All of the above
11. Which of the following are the duties of a forensic specialist?
- A. Collection and preservation of evidences
B. Documenting Evidence
C. Reporting Findings
D. All of the above

12. The branch of forensic science that deals with the examination of Dead Body to determine the cause of death is called?
- A. Forensic Toxicology
B. Forensic Serology
C. Forensic Medicine
D. Forensic Biology
13. The first forensic science laboratory in India was set up in ____.
- A. Delhi
B. Calcutta
C. Madras
D. Bhopal
14. DFSS was created in the year 2002 by the Ministry of Home Affairs after bifurcation from ____.
- A. NCRB
B. CFPB
C. BPR&D
D. None of the above
15. Choose the odd one out of the following.
- A. CFSL Kolkata
B. CFSL Chennai
C. CFSL Chandigarh
D. CFSL Guwahati

SECTION B – (2 x 5 = 10 marks)

ANSWER ANY TWO QUESTIONS

16. Discuss the present scenario of crime in India briefly.
17. Discuss the ethical importance of Crime Scene Management.
18. Explain in detail the principles of Forensic Science.
19. Mention the code of conduct for Forensic Scientist briefly.
20. Write a short note on the importance of Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL).