


Name:			
Enrolment No:			
UPES End Semester Examination, December 2023			
Course: Forensic Science and the Law Semester: IX Program: B.A. LL.B. Course Code: CLCL 5004		Time : 03 hrs. Max. Marks: 100	
Instructions:			
SECTION A (5Qx2M=10Marks)			
S. No.		Marks	CO
Q 1	Define <i>corpus delicti</i> .		CO1
Q 2	Distinguish between relevancy and admissibility of a matter as evidence.		CO1
Q 3	Enumerate classes and powers of Criminal Courts.		CO1
Q 4	Define DNA finger printing.		CO1
Q 5	Define Facts in Issue.		CO1
SECTION B (4Qx5M= 20 Marks)			
Q 6	Define and explain Victimology and its scope in the context of three broad perspectives.		CO2
Q 7	As per the FBI typologies of offenders, there are two categories of people who have sexual contact with children i.e. Situational Offenders and Preferential offenders. Explain these categories and the sub-categories.		CO2
Q 8	Explain the need of ethical norms to govern the forensic scientist/examiners.		CO2
Q 9	Enumerate and explain the various provisions of law/guidelines/rules governing examination of rape victims by the forensic examiner.		CO2
SECTION-C (2Qx10M=20 Marks)			
Q 10	<i>“The laws and principles of all the natural sciences are the bases of forensic science. In addition, it has developed its own principles.”</i> Enumerate and explain these principles by analysing the same with the help of examples.		CO3
Q 11	Provide an overview of organisational set up of forensic labs in India and categorise after analysing them based on two factors; the frequency of		CO3

	physical evidence commonly encountered in crimes and ease of setting up labs.		
SECTION-D (2Qx25M=50 Marks)			
Q 12	<i>“Forensic or legal medicine deals with the application of medical and paramedical knowledge to aid in the administration of justice”</i> . Analyse this statement in the light of application of legal provisions in CrPC and the Evidence Act to govern medico-legal cases.		CO4
Q 13	The petitioners applied for a handwriting expert to give an opinion on the signature attributed to the original plaintiff in the questioned document on the basis of admitted signature of the original plaintiff in the plaint and vakalatnama were the usual signature of the original plaintiff. The High Court held that in such cases, trial court cannot be faulted for not sending the matter for opinion of hand-writing expert since admitted signatures of the executant are required to be sent for comparison with the questioned document. Analyse this ruling of the High Court in the light of relevant sections of the Evidence Act which need to be applied to resolve this issue. Elaborate on the concept of ‘Questioned Documents’ and different forms of mechanisms for forensic document examination.		CO4