DEPARTMENT OF GENETICS, M.D. UNIVERSITY, ROHTAK

Syllabus of M.Sc. Forensic Science
Choice Based Credit System w.e.f. Academic Session 2016-17

Credit Matrix along with Marks for M.Sc. Forensic Science Course

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Semester</th>
<th>Core Paper including practical (C)</th>
<th>Discipline Specific Elective (D)</th>
<th>Open Elective/ Interdisciplinary (O)</th>
<th>Foundation course (F)</th>
<th>Project work/ Field work/ Dissertation/ Group Seminar</th>
<th>Total Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>III</td>
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<td>IV</td>
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<td>06</td>
<td>02</td>
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Total credits required for M.Sc. Forensic Science (two year course) =112

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE STUDENTS

Types of Courses

1. **Core Paper (C):** There are core papers in every semester. A core paper is a compulsory paper to be studied by a candidate as a core requirement to complete the requirements of a degree. These are offered by the respective departments, and based on papers that are unique to the programme and hence imperative for study to earn a degree in a given discipline/programme.

2. **Discipline Specific Elective (D):** A paper/course which a candidate can choose from a pool of papers from the main discipline which supports the course. They are also mandatory as per course curriculum.

3. **Open Elective (O):** An elective paper chosen generally from an un–related discipline with an intention to seek exposure is called an Open Elective/Interdisciplinary. Choice may be from the poll of subjects/Departments of M.D. University, Rohtak.

4. **Foundation course (F):** This paper will be opted to enhance the proficiency/skill. It may be related to discipline of study or may be a generic proficiency enabler. The University shall provide to the students a pool of Foundation courses from various UDT.

5. **Project/Field Work/Dissertation/Group Seminars:** It is a special paper where a candidate carries out the application of knowledge in solving /studying /exploring a real life /difficult problem in a creative way. The project work/Field work/ dissertation/Group Seminars shall be discipline centric, and the candidate has to study it on his own with an advisory support by the concerned teacher.
## SEMESTER-I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>Nomenclature</th>
<th>Course structure credits (L:T:P)</th>
<th>Total Credits</th>
<th>Hrs. per week</th>
<th>Marks Internal</th>
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<th>Total Marks</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Core Paper (C)</strong></td>
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<td>16FSC21C2</td>
<td>Police and Crime Investigative Agencies</td>
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<td>Fundamentals of Fingerprint Examination</td>
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<td>16FSC21C4</td>
<td>Fundamentals of Questioned Document Examination</td>
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<td>16FSC21C5</td>
<td>General Forensic Tools and Techniques</td>
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<td>Forensic Lab Course-II (Based on Questioned Document Examination)</td>
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**Total credits 28**

## SEMESTER-II

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Nomenclature</th>
<th>Course structure credits (L:T:P)</th>
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<td><strong>Core Paper (C)</strong></td>
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<td>16FSC22C1</td>
<td>Crime Scene Investigation</td>
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<td>16FSC22C2</td>
<td>Fundamentals of Forensic Ballistics</td>
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<td>Forensic Criminology and Law</td>
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<td>16FSC22C4</td>
<td>Forensic Lab Course-III (Based on CSI)</td>
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<td><strong>Discipline Specific Elective (D)</strong></td>
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<td>16FSC22D1</td>
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<td>Fundamentals of Computer Forensics</td>
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**Open Elective/Interdisciplinary (O)**

| To be chosen from the University Pool | |

**Foundation course (F)**

| To be chosen from the University Pool | 3 |

**Total credits 29**
## SEMESTER -III

### Specialization-1: Forensic Chemical Sciences

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<th>Hrs. per week</th>
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### Specialization-2: Forensic Biological Sciences

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### Specialization-3: Forensic Physical Sciences

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<td>Advanced Forensic Ballistics</td>
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### Discipline Specific Elective (D) (Opt any two)

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### Open Elective (O)

To be chosen from the University Pool

Total credits 27
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**Specialization-2: Forensic Biological Sciences**

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<th>Hrs. per weak</th>
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**Specialization-3: Forensic Physical Sciences**

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<td>16FSC24Cb</td>
<td>Advanced Computer and Cyber Forensics</td>
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Total credits 28
Instructions
There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Unit-I | **Forensic Science:** Definition of Forensic Science, The Role of the Forensic Laboratory, History and Development of Forensic Science in India & Abroad, Pioneers in Forensic Science, Multidisciplinary nature, Forensic Technology solving crimes with advanced technology, Forensic intelligence and Interviews.  
**Forensic Evidences:** Concise of Forensic Physical, Biological, Chemical and Psychological evidences, Medico-Legal Cases.  
| Unit-II | **Administration and Organizational Setup:** DFSS, CFSL, GEQD, SFSL, RFSL, MFSL, FPB, NICFS, CDTs, NCRB, BPR&D, Qualifications and duties of Forensic Scientists  
**Academic centres of education and research:** Indian and Academy of Forensic Science, American Board of Forensic Odontology, Interpol and FBI, Australian Academy of Forensic Sciences.  
**Education and Employment systems of Forensic Science in India:** Teaching Courses and Research fields in Forensic Science, Scope and jobs in Forensic Science. |
| Unit-III | **Police and Forensic Science:** Relationship between police and forensic expert, Role of Police at the Crime scene, scientific help at crime scene, handling of various types of crime scenes by police, forensic teaching of police personals, forensic case documentation by Police, Technological Advance and Police.  
**Admissibility of Forensic Evidence in Court:** Admissibility of Expert Testimony and Evidence in Court, Frye and Daubert standards.  
**Forensic Report:** Forensic Expert, Forensic Report, Formats of Forensic Report, Court Testimony, Pre-Court Preparations & Court appearance, Examination in chief, Cross Examination and Re-examination, Ethics in Forensic Science. |
| Unit-IV | **Recent Trends in Forensic Science- Environmental Forensics:** Definition, Legal processes involving environmental forensic science.  
**Geo-forensics** Global Positioning System; Basic principles and applications.  
**Biometrics in Personal Identification:** Introduction, Concepts of Biometric Authentication, Role in person Identification, Techniques and Technologies (Finger Print Technology, Face Recognition, IRIS, Retina Geometry, Hand Geometry, Speaker Recognition, Signature Verification and other forensic related techniques).  
**Bioterrorism:** Definition, Concepts of Biosecurity and microbial forensics, Weapons of mass destruction (WMD), mass-casualty weapons (MCW), NBC and CBRNE, Dirty Bombs. |

Suggested Readings:
9. Hand Book of Forensic Psychology – O’ Donohue Levensky
11. Criminal Profilling – B.Turvey
12. Investigative Forensic Hypnosis – J. Niehans
13. Art & Science of the Polygraph Techniques – J.A.Matte
15. Detecting Lies & Deceit – A.Vrij
SEMESTER-I

POLICE AND CRIME INVESTIGATIVE AGENCIES

Credits: 4

(Time: 3 Hours)

(CORE PAPER)

Max. Marks:

80

Instructions

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit-II</td>
<td>Central level Police organizations, Commissionerate System of Policing, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&amp;D), Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), National Institute of forensic Science (NICFS), Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy (NPA).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-III</td>
<td>State level Police Organization: Criminal Investigation Department (CID), Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB), District level police, Structure of an Indian Police Station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-IV</td>
<td>International Investigative Agencies:: Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), Central Investigation Agency (CIA), MI-6, Inter-Services Intelligence (ISI) Mossad, Minister of State Security (MSS) , Federal Security Services of Russian Federation (FSB), Directorate General for External Security (DGSE), Australian Secret Intelligence Service (ASIS) and BND Germany</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested readings:
Instructions

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit-I</td>
<td><strong>Fingerprints in General:</strong> Dactylography, Dermatoglyphics, and Dactyloscopy, basis for the science of fingerprints, Friction Ridge Skin, Morphogenesis of Friction Ridge Skin, Primary Dermal Ridge Development, Definition of fingerprint, History of Fingerprint Identification, Fingerprint as forensic Evidence, Visible Fingermarks, Latent Fingermarks,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-II</td>
<td><strong>Classification of Fingerprints for Comparison purposes:</strong> Pattern area, Core, Delta, Type lines, Poroscopy, edgeoscopy, ridge characteristics, Fingerprint Pattern Types: Essentials and its types of Loop, Arch, whorl, Composites, accidental patters etc, Ten Digit and Single Digit fingerprint classification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Unit-III| **Methods of Taking Fingerprints:** From living and dead persons, preserving and lifting of fingerprints.  
**Comparison Protocols:** Class and individual characteristics (Galton’s details), different ridge characteristics, Standards of proof, Automatic Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS), Poroscopy and Edgeoscopy. |
| Unit-IV| **Fingerprint Developing Methods:** Chemistry of latent fingerprint residue, factor contributing to latent fingerprints, Methods of Development of latent fingerprints using conventional methods—Powdering (Black and grey, fluorescent and magnetic), Fuming method, Vacuum Metal Deposition (VMD) Method, Chemical method, Reagent chemistry and formulations, Sequential Treatment and Enhancement., Photography of fingerprints, Digital Transmission.  
**Report Writing & Court Room Testimony:** Evidence and testimony in court, Information required by the Forensic expert, Components of Forensic Reports, Preparation of Report, Presenting findings in a Report format. |

Suggested readings

# FUNDAMENTALS OF QUESTIONED DOCUMENT EXAMINATION

**SEMESTER-I**

**Paper Code:** 16FSC21C4  
**Credits:** 4  
**Time:** 3 Hours  
**Max. Marks:** 80

**Course Description**

**QUESTIONED DOCUMENT EXAMINATION**

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

| Unit-I | **Questioned Document**: Definition, Importance, Classification and Preliminary Examination of questioned documents.  
**Handwriting**: Definition, Scripts, Development, Graphology, Systems of Writing, Instruments and Appliances of handwriting expert.  
**Handwriting Characteristics**: General Characteristics, Individual Characteristics, Development of Individuality in Handwriting  
Comparison of Handwriting: Natural Variations, Fundamental Divergences. |
|---|---|
| Unit-II | **Forgeryes**: Forgery and its types and characteristics, identification and examination of forgeries.  
**Decipherment of secret indented and charred documents**: Preservation of documents, Examination of seal and other mechanical impressions, examination of sequence of intersecting of strokes. Standards for Comparison and Disguise etc. |
**Currency Note examination**: Identifying features of fake and genuine Indian currency notes. |
| Unit-IV | **Instrumentation and Photography of Documents**: Basic Principles & Techniques Visible and Florescence (UV and IR), Photomicrography & Microphotography, Stereo-zoom Microscopy, Video Spectral Comparator (VSC) and Electrostatic Detection Apparatus (ESDA).  
**Report Writing & Court Room Testimony**: Evidence and testimony in court, Information required by the Forensic expert, Components of Forensic Reports, Preparation of Report, Presenting findings in a Report format. |

### Suggested readings


SEMESTER-I

Paper Code: 16FSC21C5

GENERAL FORENSIC TOOLS AND TECHNIQUES

Credits: 4

Time: 3 Hours

(Core Paper)

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

| Unit-I | Meaning and Terminology of Instrumentation: Definition, Need of Instrumentation in Forensic Science, Qualitative and quantitative methods of analysis, Destructive and Non-Destructive Methods, Separatory techniques, Hyphenated techniques, Accuracy, Precision, Signal to noise ratio, Sensitivity and detection limit, sources of noise, Instrument calibration. Scientific Calculations: Scientific volume and weight measurements, Centrifugation, Extraction, Filtration, Distillation, Density, Specific Gravity, Specific Volume, Percentage, Ratio Strength, and other Expressions of Concentration. |
| Unit-II | Schematic analysis of Chemical, Biological and Physical samples, Preliminary and Confirmatory methods of analysis, Colour spot tests in Forensic Biological, Chemical and Physical analysis, Microcrystalline test. Centrifuge Techniques: Centrifugation Techniques, Basic principles of sedimentation, Various types of centrifuges, Density gradient centrifugation, Preparative centrifugation, Ultra-centrifuge-Refrigerated Centrifuges. |
| Unit-IV | Introductory Chromatography: Definition, Chromatographic Techniques, History of Chromatography, Theoretical principles of Chromatography, Classification of Chromatographic Methods, Adsorption and Partition Chromatography. Thin Layer Chromatography: Basic Principle, Setup, visualization and Forensic applications etc.. |

Suggested readings:

7. Sue Jickells and Adam Negrusz (2008) Clarke’s Analytical Forensic Toxicology.
SEMESTER –I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>FORENSIC LAB COURSE–I</th>
<th>Credits -4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16FSC21C6</td>
<td>(Based on Fingerprint Examination)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 6 hours</td>
<td>(Practical)</td>
<td>Max Marks -100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. To obtain Plain and rolled inked finger prints.
2. To identify the finger Print Patterns.
3. To perform Ridge tracing and Ridge counting.
4. To identify the Ridge characteristics (Minutia).
5. To compare the finger Prints.
6. To develop latent finger Prints with powdering methods.
7. To develop latent finger Prints with fuming methods.
8. To develop latent finger Prints with chemical methods.

SEMESTER –I

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>FORENSIC LAB COURSE–II</th>
<th>Credits -4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16FSC21C7</td>
<td>(Based on Questioned Document Examination)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 6 hours</td>
<td>(Practical)</td>
<td>Max Marks -100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Identification of Handwriting Individual Characteristics.
2. Study of natural variations and fundamental divergences in handwriting.
3. Comparison of handwritings.
4. Detection of Simulated forgery.
5. Detection of traced forgery.
7. Comparison of Typewritten scripts
8. Currency note examination
SEMESTER –II

Paper Code 16FSC22C1  
CRIME SCENE INVESTIGATION  
Credits: 4

Time: 3 Hours  
(Core Paper)  
Max. Marks: 80

Instructions
There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit-I</strong></td>
<td>Criminalistics: Definition, Meaning of Recognition, collection, identification, individualization and interpretation of physical evidence. <strong>Pursuit to crime scene:</strong> Securing the scene, Documentation crime scene (including photography and sketching)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **Unit-II** | **Basic Principles & Stages Involved:** Data Collection, Conjecture, Hypothesis formulation, Testing & Theory formation; Pattern evidence; Writing a reconstruction report of cases of Special Importance pertaining to forensics.  
**Forensic Podiatry:** Foot prints and shoeprints, Importance, Gait pattern, Casting of footprints in different medium, electrostatic lifting of latent footprints, Taking of control samples and comparison of tool marks and evaluation. **Chieloscopy:** Significance, Nature, location, collection and evaluation. **Ear prints:** Significance, Nature, location, collection and evaluation. |
| **Unit-III** | **Crime Scene Reconstruction (CSR):** Nature & Importance of CSR. **Investigation of Road Accident crime scene:** Examination of scene, Victim and the vehicle, Collection of the evidence, **Tyre marks/prints and skid marks:** Significance, Nature, location, collection and evaluation. Forensic significance of Glass, Soil and Paint. **Interpretations of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (BPA):** Biological and physical properties of human blood, Droplet Directionality from bloodstain patterns, Determination of Point of Convergence and Point of Origin, Impact spatter and mechanisms, Importance and Legal aspects of BPA. **Tool Marks examination:** Types of tool marks, Class characteristics and individual characteristics, Lifting of tool marks, Examination. |
| **Unit-IV** | **Chain of custody & Legal aspects of forensic science:** Difference between a civil case & a criminal case, Case acceptance, case opening, and case examination, production of evidence, Expert Witness. **Crime scene photography:** Crime scene and laboratory photography, Basic use of forensic photography, including selection and use of equipment, photographs as evidence, close-up work, Digital Photography of crime scene. |

Suggested readings:


SEMESTER –II

Paper Code  
16FSC22C2  
FUNDAMENTALS OF FORENSIC BALLISTICS  
(Credit: 4)

Time: 3 Hours  
Max. Marks: 80

Instructions

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit – III</td>
<td>External Ballistics: Definition- Bullet Trajectory and factors affecting bullet flight. Wound Ballistics: Definition of wound ballistics, Ballistic aspect of firearm injuries, significance of studying cavitations in body, Bullet Entry/Exit Hole Identification, Evaluation of Accident, Suicide, Homicide firearm injuries.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested Readings:

8. Edward Hueske: Firearms and Fingerprints  
   Brian J Heard:Handbook of Firearms and Ballistics, Examining and Interpreting Forensic Evidence, Second Edition
**SEMMESTER –II**

**Paper Code**
16FSC22C3

**FORENSIC CRIMINOLOGY AND LAW**

**Credits:** 4

**Time:** 3 Hours

(***Core Paper***)

**Max. Marks:** 80

**Instructions**

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Types of crime and its causes:</td>
<td>Property crimes, public order crimes, violent crimes, cyber crimes, juvenile delinquency, Society-Criminal interaction and various types of crimes in India.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit –II</th>
<th>Forensic Criminology:</th>
<th>Introduction of Forensic Criminology, Control and Prevention of Crime in context with Organization, Industrialization, Family set up, Psychology.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Procedures involved in detection of crime:</td>
<td>Latest evidence based research in detection and prevention of crime.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constitution of India-Preamble, Fundamental Rights Article 20, 21, 22.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

|----------|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

| Briefs of Information: | Technology IT Act, Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substances Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Arms Act, Wild Life Protection Act, |

**Suggested readings:**

1. Constitution of India
2. Indian Evidence Act
3. Criminal Procedure code.
4. Indian Penal Code.
5. Barak, Gregg : Integrative Criminology.
1. General comparison of Paints, Soils and Glass.
2. Miscellaneous evidences (Cloth, Bangles, fibres)
4. Sole prints comparison and their lifting from the scene of crime.
5. Lifting of prints and impressions by caste and replicas.
7. Tool Marks examination

SEMESTER –II

1. Study of Muzzleloaders
2. Identification of modern firearms (Revolver, Pistol and Rifles)
3. Identification of bullets
4. Study of cartridge cases including Boxer and Berdan
5. Study of shotgun ammunition
6. Study of different types of propellants
7. Determination of range of fire
8. Matching bullets and cartridge cases
9. Chemical test for GSR
10. Determination of bullet entry and exit hole
## SEMESTER –II

**Paper Code**  
16FSC22D1  
**FUNDAMENTS OF FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGY**  
(Discipline Specific Elective)  
**Time:** 3 Hours  
**Credits:** 4  
**Max. Marks:** 80

### Instructions

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit-I</td>
<td><strong>Basics:</strong> Forensic Psychology and the Law, Ethical Issues in Forensic Psychology, Civil and criminal case assessment, Assessing mental competency, Mental disorders and Forensic Psychology, Eye witness testimony, Criminal profiling- need and types, Forensic Scientific evidence, Crime and Psychopathology, Genetics and Crime, Serial murders, Modus Operandi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-II</td>
<td><strong>Psychological Assessment:</strong> Psychological Assessment Tools, Detection of deception, Various methods for detection of deception, Interview, Non-verbal detection, statement assessment, Hypnosis, Psychological assessment, voice stress analyzer, Polygraph, thermal imaging, Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature Profiling, Functional Magnetic Resonance study, Current research in detection of deception/truth finding mechanisms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-III</td>
<td><strong>Polygraph:</strong> Historical aspects of Polygraph, Principles of polygraph, psycho physiological aspects, operational aspects, Question formulation techniques, Interviewing technique procedure, The Art-Polygraph, Legal and Ethical aspects, Human rights of individual.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Unit-IV  | **Narco-Analysis:** Historical aspects, Principle and Theory, General Procedure –Legal and Ethical aspects, Human rights of individual.  
**Brain Electrical Oscillation Signature (BEOS) Profiling:** Principle and Theory, General Procedure – Legal and Ethical aspects, Human rights of individual. |

### Suggested readings:

1. Forensic Science in Criminal Investigation & Trials – B.R.Sharma
2. The Hand Book of Forensic Psychology – Weiner Hass
3. Hand Book of Forensic Psychology – O’ Donohue Levensky
4. Brain Experience – C.R.Mukundan
5. Criminal Profiling – B.Turvey
7. Art & Science of the Polygraph Techniques – J.A.Matte
9. Detecting Lies & Deceit – A. Vrij
SEMESTER-II

FORENSIC QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

(Discipline Specific Elective)

Instructions

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Unit-I | **Introduction to Quality management Systems:** Need of maintaining quality of Forensic laboratories, Definition of Accreditation, Benefits of Accreditation.  
**Organizations involved in setting guidelines and maintaining quality system:** National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories (NABL), International Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (ILAC), Asia Pacific Laboratory Accreditation Co-operation (APLAC). American Society of Crime Laboratory Directors (ASCLD), International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). |
| Unit-II| **Forensic Quality Management System:** Definition of Quality, Quality Management System (based on People, Technical and Document), Quality Manual, Quality Manager, Total Quality, Quality Assurance, Quality Control, Quality Planning.  
**Quality Audit:** Internal Audits: Definition, Objectives, Organization of internal audits, Planning of audit, Implementation of internal audits, Follow up of corrective action, Records and reports of internal audits, Additional unscheduled audits. |
| Unit-III| **Management Requirements:** organizational, document control, subcontracting of tests and calibrations control of Non conforming testing / calibration work, corrective and preventive actions, Management Review.  
**Technical Requirements:** Test and calibration methods and their validation, measurements, standards and reference material, traceability, sampling, Proficiency Testing and Review Program. |
| Unit-IV | **Assessor Guide:** Assessor’s role, Assessor assignment procedure, Procedure of assessment of new applicant laboratories, Pre-assessment visit, On-site assessment, Guide of assessors to formulate recommendations for NABL, Procedure for conducting closing meeting. |

Suggested Readings:


4. DFSS: Manuals of Forensic Sciences.

5. Encyclopedia of Forensic Science: Elsevier
SEMESTER-II

Paper Code: 16FSC22D3
FUNDAMENTALS OF COMPUTER FORENSICS

(Discipline Specific Elective)

Credits: 4
Max. Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours

Instructions

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit-II</td>
<td><strong>Computer Forensics</strong>: Introduction, Nature of digital evidence, Retrieval and analysis of digital evidence, Sources of digital evidence, Computer security and its relationship to computer forensics. <strong>Emergence of computer crime</strong>: Classification of computer crimes, computer virus and types, computer worms, Trojan Horse, trap door, super zapping, logic bomb, salami logic, characteristics of computer crime and criminals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-III</td>
<td><strong>Investigation</strong>: Investigating on various imaging methods. Lay down the image provided onto a hard disk and provide a disk map of the suspect drive. Extraction of all relevant information from a hard disk. <strong>Cell phone/mobile forensics</strong>: Introduction, Forensic toolkit, EnCase, Ilook Investigator. <strong>Digital signature and cryptography</strong>: Signature in paper based society, Transfer of computer based documents, digital signature and authentication, digital signature generation and verification, certification of public keys, certification of authority.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-IV</td>
<td><strong>Image Processing</strong>: - Computer Scanners, Imaging Software (Photoshop, Pain etc.) Introduction and Process, Image Enhancement and restoration, The investigation of erased tapes and analysis of signals (Analog video image Processing), Compression, encryption methods. <strong>Brief introduction to Cyber space and cyber Laws, IT Act.</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested readings:

### SEMESTER –II

**Paper Code**

- Choose one from the University Pool*  
  **Credits:** 3

**Time:** 3 Hours

- (Open Elective/Interdisciplinary)
  1

  **Max. Marks:** 100

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### SEMESTER –II

**Paper Code**

- Choose one from the University Pool**  
  **Credits:** 2

**Time:** 2 Hours

- (Foundation Course)

  **Max. Marks:** 50
SEMESTER-III
(Specialization -1: Forensic Chemical Sciences)

Paper Code
I6FSC23C1

ADVANCED FORENSIC CHEMISTRY
(Core Paper)

Credits: 4
Max. Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours

Instructions
There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

| Unit –I | Introduction to Forensic Chemistry, branches of and cases involved in Forensic chemistry, preliminary and confirmatory methods used in Forensic chemistry. |
| Chemical separation Techniques: Solvent extraction (Liquid-liquid extraction), Solid phase extraction, Solid phase microextraction (SPME). |
| Phenolphthalein in trap case: Chemistry and Forensic examination of Phenolphthalein used in Bribe trap cases, and related legal issues. |
| Forensic significance of Cosmetics: Introduction to cosmetics of forensic interest and their role in crime investigation, General Chemistry of Colorants, Dyes, Pigments & Polymers. |
| Industrial Products: Physical and chemical examination of adulterated and non-adulterated oils and fats, Analysis of chemical fertilizers, consumer items such as gold, silver, tobacco, tea, sugar, salts. |
| Corrosive chemicals: Hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, and nitric acid and alkalis’ in crime exhibits of acid/alkali throwing cases. |

| Unit-II | Fire & Arson: Light and Flame, Chemistry of Fire, Combustion reaction, Fire Triangle, Fire Tetrahedron; Backdraft, Thermo-chemistry of Fire, Heat Capacity and Phase changes, Accelerants & types of accelerants, Combustible and Flammable liquids, Flash point, Fire point, Ignition point, Auto Ignition point, vapour density, vapour pressure, Fire extinguisher. |
| Arson: Legal Definition, Arson motives, Degrees of Arson, Forensic and legal Concepts, Determining origin and cause; Fire patterns, Collection/Preservation of Arson Evidences, Flashover, Backdraught, Live or dead at time of arson; Documenting the fire or crime scene; |
| Scheme of analysis: Extraction of samples from debris (Direct and solvent extraction methods, Head Space method, SPME, Distillation), Clean-up (Filtration & Acid stripping), Analysis (GC, GC-MS, FTIR & SEM etc.), Interpretation of GC-MS spectra. |

| Unit-III | Explosives: Definition of Explosives, Definition as per Indian Explosive Acts. History of Explosives, Chemistry of explosives, Deflagration and Detonation phenomenon (Redox Chemistry, Kinetics-Molecular Theory of gases & Gas Laws), Characteristics of high and low explosives, Dust explosion, Gas/vapour explosion, BLEVE, Effect of blast wave on structures & human and Pyrotechnics. |
| Improvised Explosive Device: Definition of IED, Components of IED, Explosives Initiation (Explosive Trains); Types (Molotov cocktail, Letter bomb, Pipe bomb, VBIED and CBRN), Detection of Hidden Explosives. |
| Bomb Scene: Specific approach to scene of explosion, Reconstruction of sequence of events, Evaluation and
**Assessment of scene of explosion,**

**Analysis of Explosive:** Pre-blast and Post blast residue collection, Systematic examination of explosives and explosion residues in the laboratory using chemical and instrumental techniques and interpretation of results.

| Unit-IV | Liquors (Alcoholic beverages): Definition, classification of liquors based on origin (Indian Made Foreign Liquors, Country Made Liquors and Illicit Liquors), Fermented and Distilled methods (Pot Still and Continuous Still), Characteristics of Beer, wines and Whisky, Congeners in alcoholic beverages, Laws and penalties as per Excise/ Act.  
Laboratory methods of determination alcoholic strength, Forensic analysis of distilled and fermented liquors including illicit liquors.  
**Report Writing & Court Room Testimony:** Evidence and testimony in court, Information required by the Forensic expert, Components of Forensic Reports, Preparation of Report, Presenting findings in a Report format. |

**Suggested readings:**

8. DFS Manuals of Forensic Chemistry and Narcotics.
9. A Naquest (1984) legal chemistry. a guide to the detection of poisons, examination of tea, stains, etc.
12. Jehuda Yinon; Forensic and Environmental Detection of Explosives.
**SEMESTER-III**  
(Specialization -1: Forensic Chemical Sciences)  
**ADVANCED FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY & PHARMACOLOGY**  
**Paper Code:** 16FSC23C2  
**Credits:** 4  
**Time:** 3 Hours  
**(Core Paper)**  
**Max. Marks:** 80  

**Instructions**  
There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

| Unit-I | Forensic Toxicology: Introduction, History and Pioneers (Paracelsus, Mary Blandy James Marsh and M. J. B. Orfila), International organization related to Forensic Toxicology, Different mode of Classification of Poisons, Areas of Forensic Toxicology, Elements of Forensic Toxicology, Applications, Scientific Principles, Instrumentation and equipments, Nature of cases, Role of the Forensic Toxicologist, Laws related to Forensic Toxicology.  
Forensic Veterinary Toxicology: Definition, cases, common animal disease states affecting small animals and large animals, Legal and regulatory issues of veterinary pharmacy, Homicide and accidental animal poisoning.  
Entomotoxicology: Definition and Forensic utility;  
Environmental Forensic Toxicology: Introduction, principles and application, various pollutants, identification of biased environmental data, ground water characterization, soil, vapour survey, analytical methods. Forensic techniques in environmental litigation.  
Ptomaine: Introduction, interference caused in analysis of poison, especially in putrefied viscera, poisoning cases due to ptomaine. |
|---|---|
Clinical Toxicology: Introduction and history of clinical toxicology, Toxidrome, Management of the poisoned or overdosed patient, Laboratory principles, Pharmacokinetics and Toxicokinetics overview, Administration, liberation, and absorption of toxicants, Prevention of absorption from the gastrointestinal tract, Distribution and Metabolism of Toxicants in the body, Elimination of toxicants, Enhancement of elimination of toxicants, Types of Antidotes in poisoning cases.  
Therapeutic Drug Monitoring: Introduction, Therapeutic and toxic concentrations of some forensic related substances, Criteria to assess the clinical value of drug monitoring, Methods of analysis.  
Measuring Toxicity: Qualitative Descriptions of Toxicity Exposure Limits Determination of LD50 and ED50, Units in Toxicology. |
| Unit-IV | The Role of the Laboratory in Diagnosis and Treatment of Poisoning, Current Practices Value and Limitations of Laboratory Testing, Laboratory Accuracy or Error Outcome Studies, The Structure of Clinical Toxicology Testing.  
Methods of extraction: Classical and Modern methods, Isolation and clean up procedures using conventional as well as modern techniques such as solid phase micro extraction technique.  
Analysis of Poisons: Inorganic poisons (cations and anions), Neutral poison (organic non volatile), Method of analysis of Basic drugs / poisons, Method of analysis of Acidic drugs / poisons, Method of analysis of metallic poisons and volatile poisons, Analysis of samples taken under Food Adulteration Act, Toxicological analysis of decomposed materials. |

**Suggested readings:**  
4. JJ Fenton (2002) Toxicology A Case-Oriented Approach
SEMMER-III

(Specialization -2: Forensic Chemical Sciences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>FORENSIC LAB COURSE–V</th>
<th>Credits -4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16FSC23C3</td>
<td>(Based on Forensic Chemistry)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 6 hours</td>
<td>(Practical)</td>
<td>Max Marks -100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Analysis of Phenolphthalein in trap cases.
2. Analysis of forensically important cosmetics
3. Analysis of Dyes, Pigments & Polymers
4. Forensic analysis of oils and fats
5. Analysis of chemical fertilizers, consumer items such as gold, silver, tobacco, tea, sugar, salts,
6. Analysis of Corrosive chemicals: Hydrochloric acid, sulphuric acid, and nitric acid and alkalis.
7. Chemical analysis of liquors.
8. Forensic Drug Testing
   • Presumptive Drug Testing by Color/spot test, Microcrystalline testing
   • Analysis of Drugs by Thin Layer Chromatography, High Pressure Liquid
   • Chromatography and Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry
   • Quantitative drug analysis by UV-vis spectrophotometry
9. Melting Point determination of some substances of forensic interest.
13. Bomb scene investigation
14. Systematic analytical approach to pre-blast and post-blast explosives

Semester –III

(Specialization -2: Forensic Chemical Sciences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>FORENSIC LAB COURSE–VI</th>
<th>Credits -4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16FSC23C4</td>
<td>(Based on Forensic Toxicology)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 6 hours</td>
<td>(Practical)</td>
<td>Max Marks -100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Extracting poisons from viscera/blood and urine samples.
2. TLC separation of pesticides/insecticides & Identification using chromomeric reagents
3. Lab testing of Aluminum Phosphide (Phosphine gas)
4. Identification of Gaseous Poisoning (Carbon Monoxide and HCN)
5. Detection of metallic poisons using Reinsch Test.
6. Extraction and analysis of different categories of poisons from viscera.
9. Analysis of viscera and food material for in case of food poisoning by chemical microscopic and instrumental techniques.
10. Qualitative Descriptions of Toxicity Exposure Limits Determination of LD50 and ED50, Units in Toxicology.
SEMESTER-III
(Specialization -2: Forensic Biological Sciences)

Paper Code
I6FSC23CA

THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL ASPECTS
OF BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCES

Time: 3 Hours
(Core Paper)

Credits: 4

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit-I</td>
<td><strong>Forensic Hair characterization:</strong> Morphology and types, their importance, nature, location, collection, evaluation and tests for their identification: Species of origin, variation in different major population groups, somatic origin. Methods of Individualization: Blood grouping, enzyme typing and DNA typing.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Unit-II| **Forensic Characterization of Blood:** Chemistry and properties, Presumptive and Confirmatory tests, Individualization (Blood Grouping, Polymorphic enzyme typing).  
**Forensic Characterization of Semen:** Formation, Composition, Morphology of spermatozoa, forensic significance, Presumptive and Confirmatory tests (including Azoospermic semen stains) Individualization (Blood Grouping, seminal fluid isozymes typing, forensic significance, Collection and analysis of evidences in Rape cases. |
| Unit-III| Blood grouping from stains of blood, semen, saliva and other body fluids by Absorption-inhibition, Absorption-elution and mixed agglutination techniques, determination of secretor/non-secretor status. |
| Unit-IV| **Serological Techniques:** Primary binding assays (ELISA, Immunochromatographic assays), Secondary binding assays( Precipitation based assays- Immunodiffusion and electrophoretic methods for species Identification, Agglutination based assays-Direct agglutination assay, Passive agglutination essay) |

Suggested readings:

SEMESTER-III
(Specialization -2: Forensic Biological Sciences)

Paper Code 16FSC23CB
FORENSIC GENETICS AND ADVANCED DNA FORENSICS
Credits: 4

Time: 3 Hours (Core Paper) Max. Marks: 80

Instructions
There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit-I</td>
<td>Human Genetics, Heredity, Alleles, Mutations and Population Genetics, The concept of Genetics polymorphism, Hardy-Weinberg Law.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-IV</td>
<td>Forensic Significance of DNA profiling: Applications in disputed paternity cases, child swapping, missing person’s identity- civil immigration, veter inary, wildlife and agr iculture cases, legal perspectives- legal standards for admissibility of DNA profiling, procedural and ethical concerns, status of development of DNA profiling in India and abroad. New and future technologies: DNA chips, SNPs and limitations of DNA profiling.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested readings:
2. Kirby : DNA Fingerprinting Technology.
4. DNA Profiling and DNA fingerprinting (1999) Edited by Jorg T. Epplen and Thomas Lubjuhn; Birkhauser Verlag, Switzerland.
SEMESTER-III

(Specialization -2: Forensic Biological Sciences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>FORENSIC LAB COURSE–VII</th>
<th>Credits -4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16FSC23CC</td>
<td>(Based on Forensic Biology)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 6 hours</td>
<td>(Practical)</td>
<td>Max Marks -100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. To prepare slides of scale patterns of human hair.
2. To examine human hair for cortex and medulla.
3. To examine Barr bodies from hair root.
4. Examination of hair of different domestic animals as cat, dog, cow, horse and goat.
5. To determine species of origin from blood.
6. To determine blood group from fresh blood and blood stains.
7. To identify blood stains.
8. To identify semen stains.
9. To identify saliva stains.
10. To determine titre of antisera.
11. To perform precipitin test for species of origin determination.
12. To perform Immunodiffusion test for species of origin.
13. Comparative analysis of Diatoms.

SEMESTER –III

(Specialization -2: Forensic Biological Sciences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>FORENSIC LAB COURSE–VIII</th>
<th>Credits -4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16FSC23CC</td>
<td>(Based on DNA Forensics)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 6 hours</td>
<td>(Practical)</td>
<td>Max Marks -100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. To prepare gel plates for electrophoresis.
2. Organic extraction of DNA from blood.
3. Extraction of DNA from other body fluids.
4. Quantification of DNA
5. PCR for DNA samples
6. Accessing of DNA databases.
### SEMESTER-III

**(Specialization -3: Forensic Physical Sciences)**

**Paper Code**  
16FSC23Ca

**ADVANCED FORENSIC PHYSICS AND PHOTOGRAPHY**  
Credits: 4

**Time: 3 Hours**  
(Core Paper)  
Max. Marks: 80

### Instructions

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Unit-I | **Introduction to Forensic Physics**: Nature, collection, preservation & forwarding of physical evidence for scientific examinations.  
**Forensic Engineering**: What is forensic engineering; Fire investigation; Industrial accidents; Traffic accident reconstruction; Transportation disaster investigation; Civil engineering investigation; Investigation report.  
**Road Accidents**: Examination of scene, Filaments examination, Examination of skid marks,  
**Physics of Bloodstain Pattern Analysis (BPA)**: Introduction, Terminologies and classification, Biological and physical properties of human blood, Droplet Directionality from bloodstain patterns, Determination of Point of Convergence and Point of Origin. Impact spatter and mechanisms. Importance and Legal aspects of BPA. |
| Unit-II | **Glass**: Types of glass and their composition, Glass fracture analysis, Laboratory exercises include refractive index measurements using immersion methods and classical chemical and physical methods of analysis.  
**Soil**: Formation and types of soil, Composition and color of soil, Forensic examination of soil, Interpretation of soil evidence.  
**Paints**: Types of paint and their composition, Forensic examination of paints, Interpretation of paint evidence.  
**Tool Marks**: Types of tool marks, Class characteristics and individual characteristics, Lifting of tool marks, Examination  
**Resuscitation of Obliterated Numbers in Metal Surfaces**: Theoretical and practical aspects of resuscitation.  
**Fiber Analysis**: Forensic significance, Classification, Textile Fibers, Yarns, Fabric construction, Fabric characteristics, Microscopy characteristic, Birefringence, Fluorescence Microscopy, Colors in textile, Color Assessment, Chemical properties.  
**Miscellaneous Clue Materials**: Examination of strings/ropes, Wires/cables, Seals, Counterfeit coins,  
**Gem Stones**: Analysis of crystalline substances. |
| Unit-III | **Voice/Tape Authentication**: Introduction to human Voice, Nature of voice and production of speech, perception of voice and speech, speech signal processing & pattern recognition basic factor of sound in speech acoustic characteristics of speech signal.  
**Voice as Evidence**: Collection of evidence, Quality of evidence, type of evidence, speaker variability and simulation, Transmission and channel distortion, admissibility.  
Fourier analysis, frequency & time domain representation of speech signal, analogue to digital signal and conversion, fast Fourier transform, quantization, digitization and speech enhancement, analysis of audio & video signal for authenticity, Introduction to the technique of pattern recognition and comparison.  
Speaker recognition and types of speaker recognition, procedures and methods, feature extraction, Future comparison. Speaker recognition by Listening (SRL), speaker recognition by visual comparison of
spectrograms (SRS), Automatic speaker recognition (ASR), Interpretation of results. Recent Development of Computerized Speech Laboratory, Legal Aspects. Speaker profiling, Intelligibility Enhancement of audio recording, Transcription and analysis of disputed utterances, Authenticity and integrity examination of audio recordings.

**Unit-IV**

**Forensic Photography: Basics:** Definition of photography, basic concepts of videography/high speed videography, Introduction to photographic instruments, Basic principles and techniques of Black & White and color photography.

**Camera:** Cameras and its working, attachments of camera, types of camera lenses Image sensors, spectral sensitivity of photographic materials, reproduction of colors- photographic processing, Exposing, Camera exposure determination, Working of Camera, F-Number, Depth of field, ISO, Developing and Printing, Modern Developments in Photography: Digital photography and advanced Crime scene and Laboratory photography.

**Photoshop-development:** digital images processing and manipulation-Determination of authenticity and genuineness- forensic application.

**Format of Report writing in Forensic Physical Sciences.**

**Suggested Readings:**
SEMESTER-III
(Specialization -3: Forensic Physical Sciences)

Paper Code 16FSC23Cb
ADVANCED FORENSIC BALLISTICS Credits: 4
(Core Paper) Max. Marks: 80

Time: 3 Hours

Instructions
There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit-I</td>
<td><strong>Firearms:</strong> Definition, Breech Loader and Muzzle loader (Match lock, Wheel lock, Snaphaunce, Flint lock, Percussion), Smooth bore (Shotgun) and Rifled firearms, (Revolver, Pistol and Rifles), Briefs of Indian Arms Act, Country Made/Improvised Firearms, Illegal firearms: AK-47, SKS and M16/AR15 Assault Rifles 47, SKS and M16/AR15 Assault Rifles, Proof Marks of weapons. <strong>Concepts of Ammunition:</strong> A Brief History of Ammunition, Types of ammunition- classification and constructional features of different types of cartridges, types of primers and priming composition, propellants and their compositions, velocity and pressure characteristics under different conditions, various types of bullet and compositional aspects, latest trends in their manufacturing and design projectile, Headstamp Markings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-II</td>
<td><strong>Core concepts of Internal Ballistics:</strong> Definition, Ignition of the propellant, Shapes of Propellants, Manner of the propellant burning, Piobert’s law, Pressure space curve, Shot Start Pressure, All Burnt Point, Velocity, Le Du’s formula, Muzzle velocity, various factors affecting the internal ballistics: lock time, barrel time, erosion, corrosion and gas cutting, equation of motion of projectile, Density of loading, Heat problems, Vibration &amp; jump, Measurement of strength of firearm, projectile velocity determination, theory of recoil, methods for measurement of recoil. <strong>Core concepts of External Ballistics:</strong> Bullet Drop in the flight, Use of sight to compensate for bullet drop, Influence of Earth on Trajectory, Angle of Fall, Ballistic Coefficient and Air resistance-base drag, Sectional Density, Brief introduction to Terminal velocity, Maximum effective range, Drift, Yaw, Precession, Nutation, Terminal velocity, Ballistics tables, measurements of trajectory parameters, Escape velocity &amp; Ricochet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-III</td>
<td><strong>Core concepts of Terminal Ballistics:</strong> Definition, Effect of projectile on hitting the target: function of Bullet shape, striking velocity, striking angle and nature of target, tumbling of bullets, effect of instability of bullet, effect of intermediate targets, function of bullet shape, striking velocity, striking angle and nature of target, tumbling of bullets, Brief introduction to Cavitations (Temporary and Permanent), Ricochet and its effects, stopping power <strong>Wound Ballistics (Firearm injuries):</strong> Ballistic aspect of firearm injuries, Mechanism of firearm injuries (Lacerations and Shockwaves etc.), Threshold velocity for penetration of skin/flesh/bones, preparation of gel block, penetrative in gel block and other targets, Bullet Entry/Exit Hole Identification, Evaluation of Accident, Suicide, murder and self defense firearm injuries, explosive wounds, evaluation of injuries caused due to shot-gun, rifle, handguns and country made firearms, methods of measurements of wound ballistics parameters, post-mortem and anti-mortem firearm injuries. <strong>Determination of Range of Fire-</strong> burning, scorching, blackening, tattooing and metal fouling shots dispersion and GSR distribution, time offering different method employed, and their limitations, Bullet recovery, time of firing. <strong>Gunshot Residues/ Powder Residues:</strong> Composition of GSR depending upon propellants &amp; primer mixtures, GSR Distribution, Mechanism of formation of GSR, Location, source and collection of GSR, Analysis of GSR: spot test, chemical test, identification of shooter and instrumental techniques involved of GSR Analysis, Practical problems related with GSR detections.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unit-IV  **Principles and practice of identification of origin**: ammunition and their components, different types of marks produced during firing process on cartridge- firing pin marks, breech face marks, chamber marks, extractor and ejector marks band on bullet- number/ direction of lands and grooves, striation marks on lands and grooves, identification of various parts of firearms, techniques for obtaining test material from various types of weapons and their linkage with fired ammunition, class and individual characteristics.


**Instrumental techniques used for ballistic evidence analysis**: Boroscope, Comparison Microscope, Stereo microscope, traveling microscope, Neutron Activation analysis, Flameless AAS, Scanning Electron microscope, EDXRF.

**Introduction to automated system of trajectory computation (Ballistic Data Acquisition system)**: Operating system & its concepts, Universal Receiver, ICM, Target Frame. Automated management of ballistics data (NIBIN and IBIS), History of establishment, Brass Trax, Bullet Trax & Match Point, Limitation & Advantages, Applications.

**Introduction to Forensic Ballistics Report Writing etc.**

**Suggested Readings:**

SEMESTER-III

(Specialization -2: Forensic Physical Sciences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>FORENSIC LAB COURSE–IX</th>
<th>Credits -4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16FSC23Cc</td>
<td>(Based on Forensic Physics and Photography)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 6 hours</td>
<td>(Practical)</td>
<td>Max Marks -100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Determination of density, by density gradient tube techniques.
2. Comparison of paints, Soils and glass.
3. Miscellaneous (Cloth and Bangles)
4. Bloodstain pattern analysis
5. Voice examination
6. Methods of Photography

SEMESTER –III

(Specialization -2: Forensic Physical Sciences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>FORENSIC LAB COURSE–X</th>
<th>Credits -4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16FSC23Cd</td>
<td>(Based on Forensic Ballistics)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time 6 hours</td>
<td>(Practical)</td>
<td>Max Marks -100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Identification of firearms, cartridges and bullets
2. Study of caliber and rifling characteristics
3. To study the working mechanism of firearms
4. Determination of shot number from size and weight of shots.
5. Physical examination of propellant of ammunition
6. Study of choking in shotgun
7. Study of constructional features of improvised firearms
8. To study proof mark of firearm
9. Study of constructional features of cartridge
10. To study proof mark of cartridge
11. GSR testing; Bullet entry characteristics in tissue and clothing; Blood spatter interpretation at shooting scenes
12. Determination of range of fire
13. Matching bullets and cartridge cases by comparison microscope.
14. Theory and practice of shooting reconstruction; Review of firearms and ammunition as related to shooting reconstruction
15. Preparation of report of the examination.
There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

### Unit-I


**Ultraviolet and Visible-visible (UV-vis) Molecular Spectroscopy:** Introduction, Review of UV-Visible spectroscopy-Fundamental laws of spectrophotometry, Deviation from Beer’s Law, Instrumentation and techniques, Analytical Protocols, Forensic applications.

**Infrared Spectroscopy:** Introduction, Review of IR spectroscopy, Dispersive and Non-dispersive IR spectrophotometers, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy, Instrumentation and Techniques, Analytical Protocols, Interpretation of IR spectra and Forensic applications.


### Unit-II

**Electrophoresis:** Theory and General Principles, Various factors affecting electrophoresis, Low and High Voltage electrophoresis, Horizontal and Vertical Electrophoresis. Electrophoresis for DNA, RNA and Proteins.

Electrophoresis techniques – Immuno-electrophoresis, Sodium dodecyl sulphate (SDS) polyacrylamide gel electrophoresis, Iso-electric focusing (IEF), Capillary Electrophoresis (CE) -Theory and basic principles, Instrumentation, Forensic applications.

DNA Profiling Techniques: PCR, RFLP etc.

**Immunoassays:** Antigens and antibodies, Basic principles of immunoassay, Enzyme immunoassays, Radioimmunoassay and Fluorescence immunoassay, Application of Immunoassay in Forensic biological science.

### Unit-III

**Chromatographic:** Introduction, Review of basic principles and Classification of chromatographic techniques, Normal and Reverse Phase chromatography.

**HPTLC:** Principle, Theory and Instrumentation, visualization, Qualitative and Quantitative concepts and Forensic applications.

**Gas Chromatography (GC):** Principles, Theory, Instrumentations, injection, Columns, Detectors, Sample preparation, interpretation of spectra, Forensic applications, Pyrolysis GC and Forensic applications.

**High Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC):** Principle, Theory, Instrumentation, Column, Detectors, Sample preparation, interpretation of spectra, Forensic applications, Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (LC-MS), Forensic applications.

**Ion Chromatography:** Basic Principle, Instrumentation and Forensic applications.

**Analytical Protocols:** Sample preparation and interpretation of spectra, Forensic applications of MS with special reference to hyphenated techniques.

### Unit-IV

**Mass Spectrometry:** Basic Principle and Theory, Instrumentations. Techniques: Resolution, Resolving power and Mass Accuracy, Vacuum systems, Ionization types (CI-MS, EI-MS, ECNI, FI, APCI), Mass analyzers (Transmission Quadrupole, Quadrupole Ion trap, Time of Flight & Double Focusing), Scanning modes (SIM and SCAN), Tandem Mass Spectrometry and MALDI-TOF.

**Stable Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry:** Introduction, Basics of mass spectrometry, Gas source (Stable isotope), Static gas (noble gas), Solid source (Radiogenic isotope) Mass spectrometry, Multiple
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Collector Inductively Coupled Plasma Mass Spectrometry (MC-ICP-MS) – Moving wire Isotope Ratio Mass Spectrometry), Accelerator Mass Spectrometry, Geological, food, biochemical, pharmaceutical and forensic applications</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ion Mobility Spectrometry:</strong> History, Ion mobility, Instrumentation, Ionization, Analyzers Drift gas detector, Ion traps, Hyphenated ion mobility spectrometry (GC-IMS, IMS-MS, LC- IMS, LCIMS-MS) and their Applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Analytical Protocols:</strong> Sample preparation and interpretation of spectra, Forensic applications</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Neutron Activation Analysis:</strong> Principles, Theory, Instrumentation- Various Neutron Sources, Detection and Measurement of Gamma-Rays for Qualitative And Quantitative Analysis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atomic Absorption Spectrometry:</strong> Introduction, Basic principles, Theory, Instrumentation and Techniques, FAAS and GFAAS, Interference in AAS-Background correction methods, Forensic applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Atomic Emission Spectroscopy:</strong> Introduction, Basic principles, Theory, Instrumentation and Techniques and forensic applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Electrochemical and Electrothermal Techniques:</strong> Coulometry, Polarography and Thermogravimetry: Introduction, Principles, Theory, Instrumentation, techniques and Forensic applications, along with Differential Scanning Calorimetry, Potentiometry, Ion-selective electrodes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pyrolysis gas Chromatography:</strong> Basic Principle, theory, instrumentation and Forensic applications.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Introduction and experimentation related to of X-rays, X-ray Diffraction (XRD):</strong> Basic Principle, Theory, Instrumentation and Forensic applications. X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF) Basic Principle, Theory, Instrumentation and Forensic applications.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Suggested readings**

1. James R et al. (2005) Undergraduate Instrumental Analysis
7. Sue Jickells and Adam Negrusz (2008) Clarke’s Analytical Forensic Toxicology.
SEMESTER-III

Paper Code 16FSC23D2 ELEMENTS OF FORENSIC BIOLOGY AND SEROLOGY Credits: 4

Time: 3 Hours (Discipline Specific Elective) Max. Marks: 80

Instructions
There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit-I</th>
<th>Forensic Biology: Introduction, sub-disciplines, Important Cases involving Forensic Biology.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Forensic Serology:</strong> Introduction, basic concepts- antigens, antibodies (Polyclonal and monoclonal), Affinity, avidity, Antigen-antibody binding reactions- primary and secondary. Introduction to Tools and techniques involving analysis of Biology and serology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Unit-II | **Blood:** Composition and functions, Human Blood groups: General Principles, theory of their inheritance, Blood group determination from fresh blood, titer, rauleaux formation and Bombay blood group. Forensic Characterization of Bloodstains, Stain Patterns of Blood. |
|         | **Semen:** Composition, functions and morphology of spermatozoa, Forensic significance, location, collection, evaluation. |
|         | **Body fluids:** Forensic significance of other body fluids as Saliva, Sweat and fecal matters, their collection and identification. |
|         | **Hair:** Introduction, types, location, collection evaluation and forensic significance of Hair. |

| Unit-III | **Botanical evidences:** Introduction, types, location, collection evaluation and forensic significance of Diatoms, Wood, Pollen grains. |
|          | **Wild Life Forensics:** Introduction, importance, protected and endangered species of Animals and Plants. Identification of wild life materials such as skin, bones, nails, horn, teeth, flowers and plants, by conventional and modern methods, Identification of Pug marks of various animals. |
|          | **Forensic Physical Anthropology & Odontology:** Definition and significance in forensic science. Importance of bones and teeth in forensic investigation. |

| Unit-IV | **Forensic Entomology:** Introduction, general entomology and arthropod biology, insects of forensic importance, collection of entomological evidence during death investigations, the role of aquatic insects in forensic investigations, Insect succession on carrion and its relationship to determine time since death, its application to Forensic Entomology. |
|         | **Microbial Forensics:** Types and identification of Bacteria and Viruses in Forensic Science, Microbial profiles as identification tools, use of microorganisms in bioterrorism, Anthrax, transmission of HIV as a criminal act, role of microbes in food poisoning |

Suggested readings:
10. Advanced Forensic Biology and Serology
SEMESTER-III

Paper Code
I6FSC23D3 ELEMENTS OF FORENSIC CHEMISTRY AND TOXICOLOGY Credits: 4

Time: 3 Hours (Discipline Specific Elective) Max. Marks: 80

Instructions
There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
<th>Topics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit-I</td>
<td>General Forensic Chemistry: Definition, Important cases associated with Forensic chemistry, Types of cases which require chemical analysis, Presumptive and confirmatory testing of chemical evidences. Scientific Instrumentation and Equipments involving analysis of chemical evidences: Early Analytical Techniques: Wet Chemistry, Chemistry of Color, Thin-Layer Chromatography Development of Instrumental Techniques Microscopy, Hyphenated Instruments: Separation and Detection, Spectrophotometry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-III</td>
<td>Forensic Toxicology: Definition, Areas of Forensic Toxicology, Elements of Forensic Toxicology Nature of cases, Role of the Forensic Toxicologists, Laws related to Forensic Toxicology. Poisons: Definition of Poison, Toxin and Toxicant, Ideal Poison, Classification of poisons based on their origin and Chemical nature, mode of action.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-IV</td>
<td>Types and Trends of Poisoning: Animals and Human poisoning in India with special reference to Suicidal, Homicidal and accidental poisons, Major vesicants used as chemical-warfare agents. Factors affecting the poisoning, methods of administration. Extraction methods of some important poisons and their forensic identification.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested readings:
7. Suzanne Bell (2009) Drugs, Poisons, and Chemistry
8. DFS Manuals of Forensic Chemistry and Narcotics.
Semester –III

Paper Code
Choose one from the University Pool***

Time: 3 Hours
(Open Elective/Interdisciplinary)

Credits: 3

Max. Marks: 100
SEMESTER-IV

(Specialization -1: Forensic Chemical Sciences)

Paper Code
16FSC24C1

FORENSIC DRUG ANALYSIS

Credits: 4

Time: 3 Hours

(Core Paper)

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit-I</th>
<th>Drug: Definition of Drug, Drug Use &amp; Misuse, Drug Chemistry, Drug Dependence and chemistry of Addiction, Drug Receptors and Brain Chemistry. Drs of Abuse: Definition, Classification based on Form and Origin, Use, Effects and Schedules, Structure of NDPS Act and the definitions of each drug classification, Drugs as Evidence, Profiling Examples of Illegal Drugs, United Nations International Drug Control Programme.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit-II</td>
<td>Chemistry and Analysis of Drugs of Abuse: Origin, Pharmacology, Methods of preparation, Storage, Diluents and Adulterants, Sample Handling, Optimization of Experimental Conditions, Presumptive/Screening and Confirmatory Methods: Color/spot test, Microscopic examination, Microcrystalline tests, Thin-Layer Chromatography, Sample Preparation before TLC Specimen, Extraction Evaluation of TLC for Drug Screening, Immunoassay Methods, UV Spectrophotometry, IR/FTIR Spectrophotometry, NMR, GC-MS &amp; HPLC/LCMS, Legal Implications and Data Interpretation of Opium and Opioids analogesics, Stimulants (Cocaine, Amphetamine &amp; other amphetamine derivatives), Depressants (Barbiturates and Benzodiazepines), Hallucinogens (Cannabis, LSD, Psilocybine and Mescaline), OTC, Inhalant and Volatile Substances, Drugs in sexual assault</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested Readings:
1. Clarke’s Analysis of Drugs and Poisons, (Formerly Isolation & Identification of Drugs) 3rd Ed. 2 Vol. Set.
5. DFS -Working Procedure Manual- Narcotics
SEMESTER- IV
(Specialization -1: Forensic Chemical Sciences)

Paper Code
16FSC24C2

ANALYTICAL FORENSIC TOXI

COLOGY

(Core Paper)

Credits: 4

Time: 3 Hours

Max. Marks: 80

Instructions

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

Unit-I

Samples required in Toxicological analysis: Selection of Post-mortem samples and reference to particular class of poison, Classes of samples (Biological and Non-biological), Methods of sample collection (Living and Dead person), Classification of matrices, choice of preservatives, containers and storage conditions.

Alternative specimens: Hair analysis, Drugs in oral fluid, Detection of drugs in sweat etc.

Analysis of Exhumed and decomposed bodies.

Unit-II

Alcohol Intoxication & analysis: Related cases, Properties and types of Alcohols, Pharmacology, Toxic properties and effects of alcohol.

Chemical tests for alcohol in blood and urine including Breath Alcohol Screening devices, Method of analysis of some alcoholic beverages in biological materials by chemical methods (Kozelka- Hine) and instrumental methods (GC), Legal context to drinking and driving.

Format of Report Writing & Court Room Testimony: Information required by the Forensic toxicologist, Presenting findings in a Report format.

Unit-III

Animal Poisons: Insects and animal toxins and their examination, Composition of Snake venoms, Sites and mode of action, Effect on the body as a whole, and tests for identifications.

Plant poisons: Classification and characteristics, method of extraction and stripping of plant poisons in matrices and analysis by chemical and instrumental techniques.

Unit-IV


Food Poisoning: What is food poisoning, Food poisoning due to chemical and bacterial, Sign and symptoms of food poisoning, collection and preservation of evidence material, extraction and isolation, from food material, Biological material, detection and identification by colour test and Instrumental techniques.

Suggested books:
1. DFS Manual of Forensic Toxicology
2. A C Moffat Clarke’s Analysis of Drugs and Poisons, (Formerly Isolation & Identification of Drugs) 3rd Ed. 2 Vol.

Set.
### SEMESTER- IV

**Specialization (Forensic Chemical Sciences)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
<th>Project work/Field work/ Dissertation/Group Seminar</th>
<th>Credits : 20</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16FSC24C3</td>
<td>(Core Paper)</td>
<td>Max. Marks : 300</td>
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</table>
SEMESTER-IV
(Specialization -2: Forensic Biological Sciences)

Paper Code
16FSC24CA ADVANCED FORENSIC BIOLOGY Credits: 4
Time: 3 Hours (Core Paper) Max. Marks: 80

Instructions
There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unit-I</td>
<td><strong>Botanical evidences:</strong> Introduction, types, location, collection evaluation and forensic significance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Wood:</strong> Type of wood and their identification and comparison.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Pollens:</strong> Structure, function, methods of identification and comparison.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-II</td>
<td><strong>Forensic Diatomology:</strong> Nature, location, Structure and life cycle of diatoms, methods of identification and comparison, Diatom Monitoring and D-Mapping of water bodies, Extraction from water samples, Slide preparation and identifying features. Diatom Test: Ante-mortem and Post-mortem drowning, Diatom as a forensic evidence, Forensic significance of Diatom Test, Fate of Diatom inside the body, Extraction methods of diatoms from body, Criterion of Concordance, Validity of Diatom test and its Limitations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-III</td>
<td><strong>Forensic Entomology:</strong> Introduction, general entomology and arthropod biology, insects of forensic importance, collection of entomological evidence during death investigations, the role of aquatic insects in forensic investigations. Insect succession on carrion and its relationship to determine time since death, Insect Applications to Medico-legal Entomology, Human Decomposition and Insect Succession, Factors that Influence Decomposition and Succession, Case Studies Involving Insect Succession.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit-IV</td>
<td><strong>Wild Life Forensics:</strong> Introduction, importance, protected and endangered species of Animals and Plants. Identification of wild life materials such as skin, fur, bones, nails, horn, teeth, flowers and plants, by conventional and modern methods, Identification of Pug marks of various animals. <strong>Forensic Microbiology:</strong> Definition, Types and identification of Bacteria and Viruses in Forensic Science, Microbial profiles as identification tools, use of microorganisms in bioterrorism, Anthrax, transmission of HIV as a criminal act, role of microbes in food poisoning.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested Readings
7. Forensic Diatomology by M.S. Pollanen
SEMESTER-IV

(Specialization -2: Forensic Biological Sciences)

Paper Code  
16FSC24CB

FORENSIC PHYSICAL

ANTHROPOLOGY AND MEDICINE  

Credits: 4

Time: 3 Hours  
Max. Marks: 80

Instructions

There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

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<tr>
<th>Unit-I</th>
<th>Forensic Physical Anthropology:</th>
<th>Definition and Scope within the medical-legal context of personal identification of human remains as in cases of homicides or mass disasters, Brief introduction to Forensic Archeology and Anthropometry.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Personal Identification:</td>
<td>Portrait Parle/Bertillon system, Somatoscopy and Somatometry.</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit-II</th>
<th>Forensic Facial Reconstruction:</th>
<th>Two Dimensional and 3 Dimensional Methods, Importance of tissue depth to reconstruct various facial features.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forensic Odontology:</td>
<td>Development and scope, role in mass disaster and anthropology, structural variation in teeth (human and non-human), types of teeth and their functions.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determination of age from teeth:</td>
<td>Eruption sequence, Gustafson’s method, dental anomalies, their significance in personal identification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bites marks:</td>
<td>Forensic significance, collection and preservation of bite marks, photography of bite marks, and evaluation of bite marks.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit-III</th>
<th>Forensic Medicine:</th>
<th>Definition of Forensic Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, Dying declaration, Death: Definition, types; somatic, cellular and brain-death, Sudden natural and unnatural deaths.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Identification:</td>
<td>Definition, Identification of unknown person, dead bodies and remains of a person by age, sex, stature, dental examination, scars, moles, tattoos, dactylography, DNA typing and personal belonging including photographs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Medicolegal Death Investigation:</td>
<td>Aspects of death scene analysis by a medical examiner, including autopsy procedures, unidentified remains, child death investigations and mass disaster investigations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Determination of Time Since Death:</td>
<td>Immediate changes, Livor, Rigor and Algor mortis, cadaveric spasm, cold stiffening and heat stiffening. Putrefaction, mummification, adipocere and maceration Postmortem artifacts.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<tr>
<th>Unit-IV</th>
<th>Injuries:</th>
<th>Wounds, Bruises Abrasions, Lacerations, Incised wounds, Stab wounds, Bone damage, Burns and scalds, ante-mortem and post-mortem injuries, aging of injuries, artificial injuries.</th>
</tr>
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<td>Sexual Offences:</td>
<td>Medico-legal investigation of Sexual offences, including examination of victim and suspect.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Asphyxial deaths:</td>
<td>Definition, causes, types, post-mortem appearances and medico-legal significance of hanging, strangulation, suffocation and drowning.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Infanticide:</td>
<td>Definition and related issues.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Forensic Pathology:</td>
<td>Terminology and scientific techniques used in medico-legal investigations, sudden or unexpected deaths, homicides, suicides, accidental deaths, and trauma.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Suggested readings:

SEMESTER- IV

Specialization (Forensic Biological Sciences)

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<tr>
<th>Paper Code</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Dissertation/Group Seminar</td>
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Max. Marks : 300
## SEMESTER-IV

(Specialization -3: Forensic Physical Sciences)

**Paper Code**
16FSC24Ca  ADVANCED COMPUTER AND CYBER FORENSICS  Credits: 4

**Time:** 3 Hours  **(Core Paper)**  **Max. Marks:** 80

### Instructions
There will be a total of nine questions. Question No. 1 will be compulsory and shall contain eight to ten short answer type questions without any internal choice and it shall cover the entire syllabus. The remaining eight questions will include two questions from each unit. The students will be required to attempt one question from each of the four units. The students will attempt five questions in all.

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<th>Unit</th>
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</table>
| **Unit-I** | **Digital Evidence:** increasing awareness of digital evidence, challenging aspects of digital evidence, challenging aspects of cyber trail, forensic science and digital evidence, computer image verification and authentication, digital image watermarking and its application in forensic science, Various techniques for digital watermarking, Logical structures of the Microsoft operating system FAT file system, DOS and Windows boot process, How to recover deleted files, The significance and determination of the creation date and time.  
**Digital signature and cryptography:** signature in paper based society, Transfer of computer based documents, digital signature and authentication, digital signature generation and verification, certification of public keys, certification of authority.  
**Passwords and encryption techniques:** Importance of keeping a log, Explanation of passwords keys and hashes.  
| **Unit-II** | **Seizure of computers:** Preparations to be made before seizure, Actions at the scene, Treatment of exhibits, bitstream (exact copies) of the original media, Establishing a case in computer forensics, Computer forensic analysis within the forensic tradition, **Investigation:** Investigating on various imaging methods. Lay down the image provided onto a hard disk and provide a disk map of the suspect drive. Extraction of all relevant information from a hard disk. Instruction on the acquisition, collection and seizure of magnetic media. How to best acquire, collect or seize the various operating systems. Legal and privacy issues, Forensic examination procedures, Preparing and verifying forensically sterile storage media.  
**Various Image Enhancement Techniques:** Image Enhancement in the Spatial Domain (Gray level transformations, Histogram processing, Arithmetic and logic operations, Spatial filtering: Smoothing and sharpening filters) Image Enhancement in the Frequency Domain (Frequency domain filters: Smoothing and Sharpening filters Homomorphic filtering). |
| **Unit-III** | **Computer Forensics in Forensic Accounting:** Auditing and fraud detection, Detecting fraud—the auditor and technology, Defining fraudulent activity, What is fraud, Internal fraud versus external fraud, Understanding fraudulent behavior, Technology and fraud detection, Data mining and fraud detection, Digit analysis and fraud detection, Fraud detection tools, Fraud detection techniques, Fraud detection through statistical analysis, Fraud detection through pattern and relationship analysis, Dealing with vagueness in fraud detection, signatures in fraud detection, Visual analysis techniques, Time-line analysis and Clustering .  
**Current Practice:** Introduction, Electronic evidence, Secure boot, write blockers and forensic platforms, Disk file organization, Disk and file imaging and analysis, File deletion, media sanitization, Mobile telephones, PDAs, Discovery of electronic evidence, Forensic tools, EnCase ILook Investigator, CFIT, Emerging procedures and standards, Seizure and analysis of electronic evidence, National and international standards, Computer crime legislation and computer forensics, Council of Europe convention on cybercrime and other international activities, Carnivore and RIPA Antiterrorism legislation, Networks and intrusion forensics. |
Documenting And Reporting, Evaluation And Interpretation Of Results, Reporting Conclusions, Case Records, Quality Control Checks, Technical Review, Proficiency Testing/Inter-laboratory Comparison.

Unit-IV

**Cyberspace:** Concept of Cyberspace, Emergence of Cyberspace, Nature & Meaning of Cyberspace, Attributes of Cyberspace, Classification of Cyberspace, Legal Framework for Cyberspace.

**Research Directions and Future Developments:** Introduction, Forensic data mining, finding useful patterns in evidence, Text categorization, Authorship attribution: identifying e-mail authors, Association rule mining, application to investigative profiling, Evidence extraction, link analysis, and link discovery, Evidence extraction and link analysis, Link discovery Stegoforensic analysis Image mining, Cryptography and cryptanalysis, The future society and technology.

**Cyber crimes and related offences and penalties:** Introduction to Cybercrimes, Classification of cybercrimes, Distinction between cyber crime and conventional crimes, Reasons for commission of cyber crime, Kinds of cyber crimes – cyber stalking; cyber pornography; forgery and fraud; crime related to IPRs; Cyber terrorism; Spamming, Phishing, Privacy and National Security in Cyberspace, Cyber Defamation and hate speech, computer vandalism etc.


**Report Writing & Court Room Testimony.**

**Suggested Readings:-**

**SEMESTER-IV**

*(Specialization -3: Forensic Physical Sciences)*

**Paper Code**  
16FSC24Cb  
**ADVANCED FINGERPRINTS AND QUESTIONED DOCUMENT EXAMINATION**

**Credits:** 4  
**Max. Marks:** 80

**Time:** 3 Hours

**Instructions**

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| **Unit-I** | **Fingerprint Detection Techniques:** Optical Detection Techniques:  
Absorption, Luminescence, Diffused Reflection, Ultraviolet Imaging.  
**Detection Techniques for Porous Surfaces:** Ninhydrin, Ninhydrin Analogs, Diazafluorenone (DFO), Physical Developer, Multimetal Deposition (MMD), Recommended Detection Sequence.  
**Detection Techniques for Nonporous Surfaces:** Fingerprint Powders, Small-Particle Reagent, Cyanoacrylate Fuming, Vacuum Metal Deposition (VMD)  
**Miscellaneous Techniques for Latent Fingermark Detection:** Iodine/Benzoflavone, imethyaminocinnamaldehyde (DMAC), Osmium Tetroxide (OsO) and Ruthenium Tetroxide (RTX), Silver Nitrate.  
**Fingerprint Detection on Semiporous Surfaces:** Fingerprint Detection on Human Skin, Powdering, Transfer Techniques, Physico-Chemical Methods.  
**Fingerprint Detection on Adhesive Surfaces:** Gentian Violet, Sticky-Side Powder, Cyanoacrylate Fuming.  
Fingerprint Detection on Firearms and Cartridge Cases, Enhancement of Fingermarks in Blood, Optical Techniques, Protein Stains, Diaminobenzidine (DAB), Miscellaneous Techniques.  
**AFIS:** Introduction, Importance, Structure and Techniques, Search possibilities, Livescan, worldwide Status and Networking. |
| **Unit-II** | **Handwriting:** The Purposes and complexities in Examination:  
Comparison of Handwriting, Consideration of Similarities, The Possibility of Chance Match, The Possibility of Simulation, Subjectivity, Identification, Qualified Conclusions, Limited Populations, Consideration of Differences, Consistent Differences, Other Reasons for Differences, Similarities with Differences, Disguise, Simulation, Identification of the Writer of Simulations, Inconclusive Examinations, Complexities of Handwriting Comparisons, Inconsistent Known Writings, Multiple Suspects, Reproduced Writing, Unfamiliar Scripts, Statements, Expressing Conclusions, Qualified Conclusions, Scales of Conclusions, Clarity of Expression, Quality Assurance, Variety of Forms in Handwriting. |
| **Unit-III** | **Handwriting:** Accidental Variation of Handwriting, Writing Instruments, Writing Position, Health of Writer, Guided Hand Signatures, Drugs and Alcohol, Impairment of Vision, Deliberate Variation of Handwriting, Disguised Writings, Difficulties of Disguising Writing, Disguised Signatures, Simulated Writings, Freehand Simulation, Slowly Made Simulations, Simulations of Poorly Made Signatures, Rapidly Made Simulations, Traced Signatures, Introduction of Features of the Copier.  
**Digital signature/writings and examination.**  
**Forensic stylistics-** Forensic linguistics, e-documents, digital signatures **Opinion-** Reporting to the court juxtaposed charts - evidence in the court- cross examination, Related Case Studies. |
### Unit-IV


**Examination of Inks:** Visual Examination, Examination of Color, Absorption Spectra and the Examination of Inks, Ultraviolet and Infrared Radiation, Detection of Infrared Radiation, Infrared Absorption, Ultraviolet Fluorescence, Infrared Luminescence, Comparison of Inks Using Infrared Luminescence, Erasures, Obliterations, Other Luminescence Effects, Destructive Techniques, Chromatography, Thin-Layer Chromatography, High-Performance Liquid Chromatography, Chemical Tests, Other Components of Ink, Further Techniques, Relative Aging of Ball-Point Inks, Dating of Inks.

### Suggested Readings

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