



PRACTICE SET
End Semester Examination, Spring- 2026

Program: LLB
Semester: IV
Subject: Forensic Science & Law
Subject Code: 24D.212

Course Outcome:

On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to:

Course Outcomes	Description
CO1	Develop critical thinking and analytical skills in evaluating forensic evidence and its legal implications.
CO2	Learn to apply scientific principles to legal issues and vice versa.
CO3	Communicate complex scientific concepts to legal professionals and vice versa.
CO4	Develop skills in collecting, preserving, and analysing forensic evidence.

UNIT I
Section A (10 marks)

1. Define Forensic Medicine and provide a detailed historical account of its development and explain how the transition from ancient trial to scientific evidence transformed the judicial system. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
2. "Forensic Medicine is the bridge between medical science and the law." Critically analyze this statement by discussing the nature and scope of Forensic Medicine. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
3. Explain the fundamental principles that govern Forensic Science, specifically focusing on the Law of Individuality and the Exchange Principle (Locard's Principle). (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)

4. Discuss the various types/branches of Forensic Science. Detail the specific functions of at least five specialized fields (e.g., Forensic Serology, Toxicology, Anthropology, Digital Forensics, and Ballistics) (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
5. Ethics is the cornerstone of forensic practice. Discuss the code of conduct required for a Forensic Scientist. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
6. Examine the ethical and legal responsibilities of a medical professional acting as an expert witness in a court of law. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
7. Deeply explore the "Principle of Exchange." Provide three distinct scenarios where this principle is applied (e.g., a hit-and-run, a burglary, and a physical assault)? (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
8. Discuss the interdisciplinary nature of Forensic Science and how it integrates physical, biological, and behavioral sciences to assist the legal system. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

9. Critically examine the Seven Laws of Forensic Science (Law of Individuality, Principle of Exchange, Law of Progressive Change, Principle of Comparison, Principle of Analysis, Law of Probability, and Facts do not lie). (CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
10. Critically evaluate how ethical failures such as the fabrication of data, overstating scientific certainty, or mishandling the Chain of Custody-lead to miscarriages of justice. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
11. Analyze the historical trajectory of Forensic Medicine from ancient civilizations (such as the Code of Hammurabi and Egyptian practices) through the Renaissance to the modern era. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT II

Section A (10 marks)

12. Define a "Crime Scene" and distinguish between primary and secondary crime scenes. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
13. Evidence is the foundation of any investigation. Classify crime scene evidence based on its nature:

Physical vs. Biological evidence.

Trace evidence (hairs, fibers, soil).

Impression evidence (fingerprints, tool marks, tire tracks).

Provide examples for each and explain their significance in linking a suspect to a victim or location. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)

14. Discuss the legal criteria for the admissibility of scientific or technical evidence in court. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
15. "A crime scene once disturbed can never be restored." In light of this statement, discuss the various methods used to document a crime scene. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)
16. Discuss the role of advanced scientific tools and techniques in modern criminal investigations. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
17. Explain the procedures for the collection, preservation, and packaging of different types of evidence (e.g., wet bloodstains vs. dry firearms). (CO2) (Apply) (HOT)
18. In the modern era, "digital footprints" are as vital as physical ones. Discuss the nature of digital evidence found at crime scenes (mobile phones, CCTV, IoT devices). (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
19. Explain the concept of the Chain of Custody in the context of a criminal investigation. Describe the essential information that must be recorded on an evidence label and the "transfer of custody" logs. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

20. "The integrity of a criminal conviction often hinges on the bridge between the physical reality of a crime scene and its legal admissibility in a court of law." Discuss this statement by critically analyzing the systematic process of crime scene investigation and the classification of evidence found therein. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)
21. "The journey of physical evidence from the crime scene to the courtroom is fraught with procedural requirements that dictate its ultimate relevance in a trial." Examine the critical role of the 'Chain of Custody' in maintaining the integrity of evidence, and detail the specific types of biological and trace evidence that require specialized handling. (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT III
Section A (10 marks)

22. Define death from a medico-legal perspective. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
23. Compare and contrast the medico-legal findings in deaths due to Hanging and Strangulation. Explain the concept of "Antemortem vs. Postmortem" hanging and its significance in criminal investigations. (CO3) (Apply) (LOT)
24. Outline the forensic protocol for the examination of a victim of an alleged sexual assault. Discuss the importance of the Chain of Custody for biological samples (semen, vaginal swabs, pubic hair). (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
25. "In the investigation of alleged sexual offences, the forensic expert acts as a critical link between the victim's trauma and the administration of justice." Discuss the statement. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
26. Describe the structure and essential components of a Post-Mortem Report. Explain why the "Opinion" section regarding the Cause, Manner, and Mode of Death is the most crucial part of the document. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
27. Define Asphyxia and detail the pathophysiology of death in such cases. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
28. In the context of the Indian legal system, compare the procedures of a Police Inquest and a Magistrate's Inquest. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

29. "Asphyxia is one of the most common modes of violent death encountered in forensic practice". Critically evaluate this statement. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
30. Evaluate "Establishing the identity of both the victim and the perpetrator is the cornerstone of forensic investigation, especially in crimes of a sensitive nature.". (CO3) (Apply) (HOT)
31. Asphyxia constitutes a major category of violent death in forensic practice, often presenting a challenge in distinguishing between self-inflicted and homicidal acts. Provide an exhaustive analysis of the pathophysiology of mechanical asphyxia, detailing the classic 'triad' of post-mortem signs. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT IV

Section A (10 marks)

32. Define Forensic Ballistics and classify firearms based on their bore and action. (CO4) (Remember) (LOT)
33. Explain the principles and techniques used in forensic ballistics. Discuss how ballistic evidence helps in the investigation of crimes involving firearms. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
34. Describe the process of vehicular accident reconstruction. What types of physical and chemical evidence are analyzed to determine the cause and sequence of events in road accidents? (CO4) (Apply) (LOT)
35. Discuss the role of chemical and toxicological analysis in forensic investigations. Explain how poisons, drugs, and alcohol are detected and interpreted in biological samples. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
36. Define cyberspace and explain its key characteristics. How do these characteristics create challenges for law enforcement agencies? (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
37. What is cyber crime? Discuss different types of cyber crimes and explain the procedures followed in their investigation.. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)
38. Explain the concept of digital forensics. Discuss the nature of digital evidence and examine its admissibility in a court of law with reference to legal provisions.. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

39. Discuss in detail the scope and application of **forensic chemistry** in criminal investigations. Explain the role of chemical and toxicological analysis in detecting poisons, drugs, and other hazardous substances. Further, elaborate on the importance of forensic ballistics and vehicular accident reconstruction in establishing facts and evidentiary value in court proceedings. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
40. Examine the concept of cyberspace and cyber crime in the modern digital era. Describe various types of cyber crimes and the methods used in their investigation. Additionally, discuss the principles of digital forensics, the nature of digital evidence, and analyze its admissibility in a court of law with reference to relevant legal provisions.. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	140
CO2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	120
CO3	22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31	130
CO4	32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	110
Total		500

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	140
Unit 2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	120
Unit 3	22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31	130
Unit 4	32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	110
Total		500

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	2,6,12,14,15,18,19,20,21,24,25,26,27,28,29,31,34,36, 39,40	180
HOT	1,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,13,16,17,22,23,30,32,33,35,37,38, 41,42	320
Total		500

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Disclaimer: -This is a Practice set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice set. This Practice set is meant for practice only.