Roll No: | | | | | | | | | | | |

GAIN MORE KNOWLEDGE
REACH GREATER HEIGHTS

PRESIDENCY UNIVERSITY

Presidency University Act, 2013 of the Karnataka Act No. 41 of 2013 | Established under Section 2(f) of UGC Act, 1956
Approved by AICTE, New Delhi | Approved By BCI
Bengaluru

Mid Term Examinations - October 2026

Date: 06/10/2026 **Time:** 09:30 AM - 11:00 AM

Course Code: LAW3025 **Course Name:** Law and Forensic Science

Semester: Seventh/Ninth Semester **Max. Marks:** 50 **Weightage:** 50%

CO - Levels	CO1	CO2
Marks	46	44

PART A: Answer Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
1	Define Locardos Principle of exchange.	2	CO1	BT1
2	Distinguish between the role of a forensic scientist and that of a medico-legal doctor in criminal investigation.	2	CO1	BT2
3	Distinguish between the Law of Progressive Change and the Law of Individuality in forensic science.	2	CO2	BT2
4	What is meant by "corpus delicti" in forensic science?	2	CO1	BT1
5	Explain the significance of expert evidence under the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 in the context of forensic evidence.	2	CO2	BT2

PART B : Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
6	State the organisational structure of forensic science laboratories in India and identify the major specialised divisions responsible for the examination of different categories of forensic evidence	10	CO1	BT2
7	Identify the major historical milestones and principal pioneers associated with the development of forensic science from the ancient and medieval periods to the modern era	10	CO1	BT2

PART C: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT
8	Enumerate the seven fundamental principles of forensic science and state their significance in forensic examination	10	CO1	BT2
9	Trace the principal stages in the development of forensic science institutions in India and name the major forensic science laboratories established at the central and state levels	10	CO1	BT2

PART D: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M

Q.N.	Questions	M	CO	BT

10	Describe the approaches to the admissibility and evaluation of scientific evidence in India, the United States, and the United Kingdom, with reference to the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023, the Frye and Daubert standards, and the UK approach to expert scientific evidence.Analyse the significance of judicial scrutiny in assessing the reliability of scientific evidence	10	CO2	BT3
11	During the trial of a serious criminal offence, the prosecution relies upon a forensic report to establish the connection between the accused and the material evidence recovered during investigation. The defence challenges the report on the ground that its findings require proper scientific interpretation and judicial scrutiny before being relied upon as evidence. Analyse the evidentiary significance of a forensic report in criminal proceedings, with particular reference to its role in assisting the Court, its reliability and limitations, and the manner in which forensic findings are evaluated in the administration of criminal justice	10	CO2	BT3

PART E: Answer Any 1 Following Questions. 10 M				
Q.N.	**Questions**	**M**	**CO**	**BT**
12	A criminal investigation relies upon scientific evidence obtained through forensic examination. The accused challenges the use of such evidence, contending that its collection, examination and presentation before the Court must comply with constitutional safeguards governing fairness, personal liberty and the administration of criminal justice. The prosecution argues that scientific evidence provides an objective basis for establishing the facts of the case. Elucidate the constitutional and legal framework governing the use of scientific evidence in criminal proceedings, with particular reference to the protection of individual rights, evidentiary safeguards, and the role of forensic evidence in the administration of justice.”	10	CO2	BT4
13	During the investigation of a serious offence, biological samples and other physical exhibits are collected from the crime scene and forwarded to a forensic laboratory. The defence subsequently points out discrepancies in the documentation relating to the collection, sealing, transfer and receipt of certain exhibits. It is alleged that the continuity and integrity of the exhibits cannot be satisfactorily established. Elucidate the legal and forensic significance of maintaining a proper chain of custody, and explain how proper documentation and handling contribute to preserving the integrity and evidentiary value of forensic evidence in criminal proceedings.	10	CO2	BT4