

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA LEGAL & FORENSIC SCIENCE
FIRST SEMESTER

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
PGDFS-101	CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE AND EVIDENCE LAW	40	60	100
PGDFS -102	IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS & PRACTICAL	40	60	100
PGDFS -103	IDENTIFICATION OF FINGER PRINTS & PRACTICAL	40	60	100
PGDFS -104	CRIMINAL LAW AND LEGISLATION	40	60	100
Total		160	240	400

SECOND SEMESTER

PAPERS CODE	PAPERS NAME	INTERNAL	EXTERNAL	TOTAL
PGDFS -201	IDENTIFICATION OF OBJECTS & PRACTICAL	40	60	100
PGDFS -202	IDENTIFICATION OF HAND WRITING& PRACTICAL	40	60	100
PGDFS -203	MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND FORENSIC SCIENCE	40	60	100
PGDFS -204	TECHNOLOGICAL METHOD IN FORENSIC LAW	40	60	100
PGDFS -205	PRACTICAL	50	50	100 Marks (50 marks for External and 50 marks for presentation before committee)
Total		210	290	500

***{NOTE FOR STUDENTS (ON QUESTION PAPER)}**

Attempt five questions from sections 1 to 5, selecting at least one question from each section. These questions shall carry 12 marks each. }

1st SEMESTER

PGDFS-101 CRIMINAL JURISPRUDENCE AND EVIDENCE LAW

The nature of crime, principles of criminal jurisprudence with special reference to Article 21 Current Causal Theories Relating to Criminal Behaviour; Common link and cohesion between Legal Professional and behavioural Scientists :

Effectiveness of various alternative, Social and legal devices in controlling deviant behaviour in handling of delinquents, including Juvenile, Approaches and Methods of Crime Detection, Social Role and Police Behaviour.

Tactical and Practical application of Criminal Law techniques of trying criminal case investigation discovery and trial preparation F.I.R. its legal value investigation into cognizable and non- cognizable offences, inspection of the scene of occurrence and collection of material from the place of occurrence. Police Diaries and Registers.

Qualification of an expert, Admissibility of Expert evidence, Examination of Expert, Admissibility of non-Expert Evidence, Comparison of Admitted writings with the Disputed writings its Evidentiary value, Legality of Conviction based on Expert Evidence, Value and Credibility of Expert opinion Duty of Court to examine expert, onus of proof Expert as a witness.

Fundamental Principles of Investigation, Powers Duties and Functions of Investigators, Police Personnel, Prevention of Crime, Preconceived Theories, Essential qualities of an investigator interrogation of witness and accused.

General Procedure in an Investigation, Investigation in Death cases. Investigation in sex offences. Apprehension of the Fugitive; Surveillance Interrogation, Techniques, Professional and Habitual offenders, racket investigations, International Crime - Interpol, Search and Seizure.

REFERENCE READINGS:

- ☐ Ratan Lal : Indian Evidence Act. 1872
- ☐ Richard L Jackson : Criminal Investigation.

PGDFS -102 IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUALS & PRACTICAL

Identification of Race, Sex, Age, Classification, Hair, Anthropometry, Foot Prints, dactylography, Scars, Tattoos, Marks, Hand writing, Occupation Marks, Gait etc.

Examination of body fluids and others to secure incrimination evidence from within the body of the accused such as : (a) A. Blood stain, B. Seminal stain, C. Vomit D. Urine, E. Stool, F. Saliva, G. C.S.F., (Cerebrospinal Fluid) (b) A. Skin, B. Hair C. Nail, Taking of photographs removing incrimination evidence from outside the body of the accused.

(A) Identification of Weapons and Firearm ammunitions in relation to injuries. Fluoroscopic examination of the body and extraction of foreign objects.

(B) Salient features of injury report and post mortem report, Medical certificate.
Examination to determine insanity: A. Delusion B. Hallucination C. Elusion D. Impulse
E. Obsession F. Lucid interval G. Pain and true insanity H. Restraint of the insane
I. Physiological and psychological test.

(a) Identification and salient features of common poisons (b) Preservation of Viscera and other material and (c) The Identification of Prisoners Act. 1920 and the Prisoners Act, 1984.

REFERENCE READINGS:

***The Candidate must pass in theory and practical examinations separately**

- 1. Practical exercise and specimen from the prescribed syllabus in relation to Identification of Individuals**
- 2. Practical Record book**
- 3. Viva-Voce**

PGDFS -103 IDENTIFICATION OF FINGER PRINTS & PRACTICAL

History of Finger Prints; Ridge Formation - Ridge, Destruction and Types of Finger print patterns-pattern interpretation.

Ridge characteristics-Ridge counting, Ridge tracing; The Finger print outfit-Recording finger prints, and Functions of the Finger Print card-Special circumstances.

Latent Finger Print Crime Scene procedure; Primary Classification; Sub-Classification:

Unlettered loop; Whorl Lettered Loop.

Latent finger Print; Combinations and approximating patterns; Preparing Finger Prints for

court, and F.B.I. Examination to the Henry System

The Finger print witness in court case histories; Identification of Palm and Foot Print, and Bureau, Operation and Records.

REFERENCE READINGS:

□ Brewster, F : Finger Prints, Eastern Law House,

***The Candidate must pass in theory and practical examinations separately:**

The distribution of marks for practical examination shall be as under :

1. Five practical exercises from the prescribed syllabus relating to Identification of Finger Print

2. Practical Record Work

3. Viva-Voce

PGDFS -104 CRIMINAL LAW AND LEGISLATION

Provisions of Criminal Procedure Code related to Forensic Science.

Significance of analysis of crime scene.

The study of the challenges of forensic science.

Techniques of the examinations of witness.

Study of scientific examination.

To learn the provisions of Criminal Procedure Code related to Forensic Science.

The student get the chance to understand the Significance of analysis of crime scene.

After going through the course, the students will be able to find out the challenges of forensic science.

To know the various techniques of the examinations of witness.

The student understands the procedure of scientific examination.

1. Cr. P.C.: Cognizable and non-cognizable offences,

2. Bailable and non-bailable offences

3. Summary trial.

Indian Penal Code Sections 307, 309, 319, 320, 324, 326, 351, 354, 359, 362, 375, 378, 383, 390, 391, 405, 415, 420 and their amendments.

1. Section 293 in the code of Criminal procedure,

2. Scientific Examination and Law,

3. Law related to Examination of Witness.

1. Legal consideration of crime Scene,

2. Law to combat the forensic crime,

3. IPC sections 121A, 299, 300, 302, 304A, 304B

REFERENCE READINGS:

- Sarthi, Vipra P (2006)., Law of Evidence, 6th Edition, Eastern Book Co., Lucknow.
- Monir, M. (2002), Law of Evidence, 6th Edition, Universal Law Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
- Bronstein, D.A. (1999)., Law for the Expert Witness, CRC Press, Boca Raton.. Pillia, A.S. (1983),
- Criminal Law, 6th Edition, N.M. Tripathi Pvt Ltd., Mumbai.
- Nigam, R.C. (1965), Law of Crimes in India, Volume I, Asia Publishing House, New Delhi.

2nd SEMESTER

PGDFS -201 IDENTIFICATION OF OBJECTS & PRACTICAL

Identification of type writing, fibre identification paints, varnishes, glass, wood and paper identifications.

Identification of ballistics, dust, dirt, debris, ashes soil and powders.

Identification of liquids and chemicals, identification of poison, explosives, clothes, fire arms and bullets, weapons, tools, instruments and metals.

Identification of Vehicular colour detection in accident cases, imprints on object other than fingers poison effects and death while lightening and electricity.

The Provisions of food Adulteration Act, the Arms Act and the Fire Arms and Explosive Act relating to identification of objects.

REFERENCE READINGS:

***The Candidate must pass in theory and practical examinations separately:**

The distribution of marks for practical examination shall be as under :

- 1. Five practical exercises from the prescribed syllabus relating to Identification of Objects.**
- 2. Practical Record Work**

3. Viva-Voce

PGDFS -202 IDENTIFICATION OF HAND WRITING& PRACTICAL

Languages and dialects of India; Standards of Comparison Identification of hand writing, whether a science, general characteristics of hand writing; Writing habits, comparison of different hand writings personal characteristics.

Forgery, disguised writing different inks, additions alterations, erasures and sequence of strokes.

Examination of documents including currency notes and valuable securities in doubt, past hand writing of accused hand writing by left and right hand comparison of different curves in present and past hand writing.

***The Candidate must pass in theory and practical examinations separately:**

The distribution of marks for practical examination shall be as under :

- 1. Five practical exercises from the prescribed syllabus relating to Identification Of Hand Writing**
- 2. Practical Record Work**
- 3. Viva-Voce**

PGDFS -203 MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

Post mortem examination; Examination of mutilated bodies; Examination of bones and Exhumation. Death - Definition, Modes; Signs of death - Changes in eye; Changes in skin; Cooling of body; Post-Mortem staining; Changes in muscles; Purification; Depicare and Mummification Death from Asphyxia and other types :

(A) (a) Hanging (b) Strangulation(c) Suffocation (d) Drowning

(B) (a) Starvation

Injuries : Medico-legal Aspects of injuries, burns. Lightening, electricity and mechanical violence, Suicidal, Homicidal and Accidental injuries.

Virginity; Pregnancy; Legitimacy; Sexual Offences, examination of victim and accused; Sodomy: Examination of the active and passive agent; Miscarriage and Infanticide; Child born alive and still born causes of infanticide, Law in relation to medical men and Duties of physician, professional negligence and responsibility.

REFERENCE READINGS:

- ☐ Millik, C.C. : Hand Book of Medical Jurisprudence.
- ☐ Modi, N.J. : Modi's Medical Jurisprudence
- ☐ Prakh, C. K. : A Simplified Text Book of Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology
- ☐ Singhal, L.J. : Forensic Medicines
- ☐ Taylor : Principles and practice of Medical Jurisprudence, Vol. I. & II.

PGDFS -204 TECHNOLOGICAL METHOD IN FORENSIC LAW

The importance of forensic law in processing evidence at crime scene.

Significance of technological methods in identifying chemical & bio-logical materials.

The significance of microscopy in visualizing trace evidence.

The importance of photography for recording the crime scenes.

The importance of videography in crime scenes.

The student knows about the importance of forensic law in processing evidence at crime scene

The student knows about the significance of technological methods in identifying chemical & bio-logical materials.

The student understands the significance of microscopy in visualizing trace evidence.

The knowledge of importance of photography for recording the crime scenes.

The knowledge of importance of videography in crime scenes.

1. Microscopic findings in forensic law.
2. Basic Principles and application of Photography in Forensic Law.
3. 3D Photography, Photographic Evidence

1. Digital Photography,
2. Videography.
3. Crime scene and Laboratory Photography.

1. Evidence related to Hazardous substance.
2. Preservation of evidence,
3. Relevancy of Evidence in Forensic Law.

1. Expert witness,
2. Examination of witnesses.

REFERENCE READINGS:

- Redsicker D.R. (2000), The Practical Methodology of Forensic Photography, 2nd Edition, CRC Press, Boca Raton.
- Bronstein, D.A. (1999)., Law for the Expert Witness, CRC Press, Boca Raton.
- Robinson, J.W. (1995), Undergraduate Instrumental Analysis, 5th Edition, Marcel Dekker, Inc., New York
- Skoog, D.A, D.M. West and F.J. Holler (1992), Fundamentals of Analytical Chemistry, 6th Edition, Saunders College Publishing, Fort Worth
- Kemp, W. (1991), Organic Spectroscopy, 3rd Edition, Macmillan, Hampshire.

PGDFS -205 PRACTICAL

Course Objectives:

1. Acquainting student with research skills in the concerned field.
2. Providing student an opportunity to learn the writing skills.
3. Providing student a chance to apply the law in practice.
4. To make the student understand the major developments in the chosen area.
5. To make the student competent to document his findings and suggestions in a research project and present the same with efficiency.

Course Outcomes:

1. The student knows the programme and course subject in its practical aspect.
2. The student is more efficient in dealing with problems in the chosen field.
3. The student builds up a professional approach in presentation of the subject of research.
4. The student evolves in the relevant area with complete understanding of the topic.
5. The student is more pro-active in expanding his legal and social understanding of the laws.

INTERNAL Assignment & VIVA-VOCE (Examination/Presentation of the report shall be conducted a committee of three internal examiners constituted by Dean, Faculty of Law, SunRise University)