DRAFT OF
REVISED SYLLABUS
of
MASTER OF FORENSIC SCIENCE (2018-19)

LNJN National Institute of Criminology & Forensic Science
Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India
DELHI
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M.Sc. Forensic Science Revised Syllabus, 2018

Salient Features

1st Semester

- We have 4 theory papers and 2 papers for practicals in the existing syllabus however the proposed syllabus has five theory papers including one as foundation course on “Essentials of Mathematics and Statistics in Forensic Science” in compliance with CBCS system.
- The 1st semester had two practical papers which as now been revised to three practical papers
- There are no change in total number of credits for all the papers in first semester

2nd Semester

- Existing syllabus has the provision to choose the stream of Specialization from 2nd semester onwards however in revised syllabus it is shifted to the 3rd semester keeping 1st and 2nd semester common for all the students
- Second semester will also have 5 core theory papers and 3 papers for practicals keeping total credits of the 2nd semester same.

3rd Semester

- The choice of the students for specific stream for the Specialization starts from the 3rd semester in revised syllabus.
- 3rd semester also has five theory papers comprising of four papers from core subject and one paper for elective subject.
- The stream of specialization available to the students in this course has also been revised and the course contents of cyber forensics which were part of forensic physics has now been given shape of separate specialization namely “Cyber Forensics”. The Institute now offers specialization in the following six disciplines
  - Forensic Ballistics
  - Forensic Document Examination
  - Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology
• Forensic Biology, Serology &DNA Profiling
• Forensic Physics
• Cyber Forensics

➢ One elective subject would be chosen as 5th paper of this semester by each student from the pool of 8 elective papers. The list of the 8 elective papers are as follows
  • Reconstruction of Crime Scene involving Firearms (4)
  • Allied Problems in Forensic Document Examination (4)
  • Post Blast Investigation Techniques (4)
  • Forensic Evidence in Crime against Human Body (4)
  • Photography and Forensic Image analysis
  • Applied Cryptography and Information Security Audit (4)
  • Criminal Justice System (4)
  • Policing & Law Enforcement (4)

➢ This semester will also have 3 papers for practicals in each stream of specialization
➢ There is no change in the total credits of all the papers in this semester.

4th Semester
➢ This Semester in the revised syllabus has one paper on “Research Methodology and Communication Skills” as Compulsory Foundation paper with total credits of 5.
➢ The Dissertation paper in this semester will remain same
➢ One paper on outside attachment to the designated lab will now be termed as Internship of 3 weeks as against 2 weeks.
➢ Total credits of this semester remain same.
Overview of the Revised Syllabus

- Total papers finalized for 1st Semester = 8 papers (4 Theory Papers + 1 Compulsory Foundation course paper + 3 Lab-based Practical Papers).

- Total papers finalized for 2nd Semester = 8 papers (5 Theory Papers + 3 Lab-based Practical Papers)

- There are 6 specialization streams in 3rd Semester: Forensic Ballistics, Forensic Document Examination, Forensic Chemistry & Toxicology, Forensic Biology, Serology & DNA Profiling, Forensic Physics and Cyber Forensics.

- Total paper finalized for each specialization stream of 3rd Semester = 8 papers (4 Core Theory Papers + 3 Lab-based Practical Papers + 1 Elective Paper).

- There is a pool of 8 elective papers (6 papers of Forensic Science + 2 papers of Criminology), out of which the student is supposed to select only 1 paper.

- Total papers finalized in 4th Semester = 3 papers (1 Dissertation + 1 Internship + 1 Compulsory Foundation Course Paper).

- Total number of papers in M.Sc. Forensic science = 27 papers (2 years duration)

- 1 credit = 1 hour (theory)

- 1 credit = 2 hours (Practical & Field visit)
Comparison of Proposed Syllabus as against the existing syllabus

*(Credits are in Brackets)*

**SEMESTER - I**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Syllabus</th>
<th>Proposed Syllabus (as per CBCS System)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theory</strong></td>
<td><strong>Theory</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-101 Introduction: Field &amp; Laboratory (6)</td>
<td>FS-101 Forensic Science &amp; Criminal Justice System (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-104 Biological Evidence (6)</td>
<td>FS- 102 Scientific Aid to Crime Investigation and Quality Assurance (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-103 Chemical Evidence (5)</td>
<td>FS- 103 Analytical Instruments &amp; Techniques (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-102 Pattern Evidence (5)</td>
<td>FS- 104 Pattern Evidence (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>*FS-105 Essential of Mathematics and Statistics in Forensic Science (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Practicals</strong></td>
<td><strong>Practicals</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-105 Simulated Crime Scene exercise &amp; Laboratory Analysis of Pattern Evidence (2)</td>
<td>FS-106 Pattern Evidence at Scene of Crime &amp; Forensic Photography (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-106 Laboratory Analysis of Chemical &amp; Biological Evidence (2)</td>
<td>FS-107 Field Tests (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS-108 Elementary Tools &amp; Techniques (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Credits = 26</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Credits = 26</strong></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*FS105 has been added as Compulsory foundation course for knowledge enhancement as per CBCS system*
**SEMESTER - II**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Syllabus (Specialization Starts in Semester-II)</th>
<th>Proposed Syllabus (NO SPECIALIZATION Papers common for all in Semester-II)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Theory</strong></td>
<td><strong>Theory</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-210 Specialization in Forensic Ballistics (26)</td>
<td>FS-201 Forensic Biology and Forensic Medicine (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS-211 Physical Methods of Analysis (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-212 Firearms, Ammunitions &amp; Evidentiary Clues (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-213 Internal, Intermediate &amp; External Ballistics (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-214 Identification of Firearms &amp; Range of Firing (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-220 Specialization in Forensic Document Examination (26)</td>
<td>FS-202 Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-221 Instrumentation (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-222 Techniques of Analysis/ Examination (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-223 Document Photography (5)</td>
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<td>• FS-224 Document Examination Overview (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-230 Specialization in Forensic Chemistry &amp; Toxicology (26)</td>
<td>FS-203 Forensic Ballistics and Forensic Physics (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-231 Forensic Chemistry – I (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-232 Forensic Toxicology (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-233 Explosives &amp; Explosion (6)</td>
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<td>• FS-234 Instrumental Techniques (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-240 Specialization in Forensic Biology, Serology &amp; DNA Profiling (26)</td>
<td>FS-204 Forensic Document Examination and Forensic Photography (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-241 Human Anatomy &amp; Physiology (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-242 Forensic Osteology &amp; Odontology (5)</td>
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<td>• FS-243 Forensic Anthropology (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-244 Forensic Botany &amp; Wildlife Forensic (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-250 Specialization in Forensic Physics (26)</td>
<td>FS-205 Information Security and Cyber Crime (4)</td>
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<td>• FS-251 Physical Methods of Analysis (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-252 Criminalistics (5)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-253 Forensic Engineering and Photography (6)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-254 Principles of Information Security and Digital Forensics (5)</td>
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<td>Practical</td>
<td>Practical</td>
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<td>-----------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS-235 Forensic Chemistry, Explosives &amp; Instrumentation (2)</td>
<td>FS-206 Forensic Biology, Forensic Chemistry, and Toxicology (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-236 Forensic Toxicology &amp; Instrumentation (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-245 Forensic Anthropology (2)</td>
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<td>• FS-246 Forensic Botany (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-255 Physical Evidence &amp; Impressions (2)</td>
<td>FS-207 Forensic Physics, Forensic Photography &amp; Forensic Ballistics (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS-256 Forensic Engineering, Criminalistics and Digital Forensics (2)</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS-215 Firearms &amp; Ammunitions (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-216 Scene of Crime, Chemical Tests &amp; Tool Marks (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-225 Instrumentation Techniques (2)</td>
<td>FS-208 Forensic Document Examination and Information Security (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-226 Document Photography (2)</td>
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<td><strong>Total Credits of each Specialization = 26</strong></td>
<td><strong>Total Credits = 26</strong></td>
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### Existing Syllabus (Specialized Streams Contd.)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Proposed Syllabus (Specialized Streams Starts from Semester-III)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FS-310 Specialization in Forensic Ballistics (26)</strong></td>
<td><strong>FS-310 Specialization in Forensic Ballistics (22) + Elective (4)</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-311 Chemical Methods of Analysis (5)</td>
<td>• FS-311 Firearms, Ammunition &amp; Instrumentation Techniques (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-312 Terminal Ballistics (6)</td>
<td>• FS-312 Identification of Firearms, Range of firing &amp; Chemical Tests (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS-313 Gun-shot Residue and Reconstruction (5)</td>
<td>• FS-313 Internal, External Ballistics &amp; Gun-shot Residue (4)</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practical</th>
<th>Practical</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• FS-315 Use of Instrumentation Techniques (2)</td>
<td>• FS-316 Applications of Instrumentation Techniques in Forensic Ballistics (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS-316 Identification of Firearms &amp; Reconstruction (2)</td>
<td>• FS-317 Forensic Ballistics–Identification of firearms, Range of firing, Chemical Tests (2)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>• FS-318 Documentation of Crime Scene involving Firearm, handling or Evidentiary Clues (2)</td>
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### FS-320 Specialization in Forensic Document Examination (26)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Practical</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• FS-321 Principles of Handwriting Examination (6)</td>
<td>• FS-321 Questioned Documents &amp; Handwriting Analysis (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS-322 Document Forgery &amp; Allegations (5)</td>
<td>• FS-322 Mechanical Impressions (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS-323 Mechanical Impressions &amp; Security Documents (5)</td>
<td>• FS-323 Digital &amp; Security Documents (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS-324 Advances in Document Examination &amp; Quality Assurance (6)</td>
<td>• FS-324 Bank Frauds &amp; Forensic Accounting (4)</td>
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<td>Practicals</td>
<td>Practicals</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. FS-325 Handwriting &amp; Mechanical Impressions (2)</td>
<td>1. FS-326 Handwriting &amp; Mechanical Impressions (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. FS-326 Examination of Electronically Printed Documents &amp; Counterfeits (2)</td>
<td>2. FS-327 Examination of Electronically Printed Documents &amp; Counterfeits (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. FS-328 Analysis of Digital Documents and Bank Instruments. (2)</td>
<td>4. FS-328 Analysis of Digital Documents and Bank Instruments. (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-330 Specialization in Forensic Chemistry &amp; Toxicology (26)</td>
<td>FS-330 Specialization in Forensic Chemistry &amp; Toxicology (22)+Elective (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. FS-331 Forensic Chemistry-II (6)</td>
<td>1. FS-331 Forensic Chemistry (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. FS-332 Advance Forensic Toxicology (6)</td>
<td>2. FS-332 Advance Forensic Toxicology (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. FS-333 Forensic Analysis of Drugs (5)</td>
<td>3. FS-333 Forensic Analysis of Drugs (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. FS-334 Advance Instrumental Techniques (5)</td>
<td>4. FS-334 Advance Instrumental Techniques (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-335 Forensic Chemistry II – Forensic Analysis of Drugs &amp; Instrumental Techniques (2)</td>
<td>FS-336 Forensic Chemistry and Instrumental Techniques (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-336 Advance Forensic Toxicology &amp; Advance Instrumental Techniques (2)</td>
<td>FS-337 Forensic Toxicology and Instrumental Techniques (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-340 Specialization in Forensic Biology, Serology &amp; DNA Profiling (26)</td>
<td>FS-338 Forensic Analysis of Drugs &amp; Instrumental Techniques (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. FS-341 Forensic Medicine, Entomology &amp; Microbial Forensic (5)</td>
<td>1. FS-341 Forensic Anthropology (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. FS-342 Forensic Genetics &amp; Bioinformatics (5)</td>
<td>2. FS-342 Forensic Biology &amp; Wildlife Forensics (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. FS-343 Forensic Serology (6)</td>
<td>3. FS-343 Forensic Genetics &amp; Forensic Serology (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. FS-344 Forensic DNA Analysis (6)</td>
<td>4. FS-344 Forensic DNA Profiling &amp; Bioinformatics (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-340 Specialization in Forensic Biology, Serology &amp; DNA Profiling (22) + Elective (4)</td>
<td>FS-340 Specialization in Forensic Biology, Serology &amp; DNA Profiling (22) + Elective (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Practicals</td>
<td>Practicals</td>
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<tr>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS-345 Forensic Serology (2)</td>
<td>• FS-346 Forensic DNA Profiling (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-346 Forensic DNA Profiling (2)</td>
<td>• FS-347 Forensic Serology (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• FS-348 Forensic Anthropology (2)</td>
<td>• FS-349 Forensic DNA Profiling (2)</td>
</tr>
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<td>FS-350 Specialization in Forensic Physics (26)</td>
<td>FS-350 Specialization in Forensic Physics (22) + Elective (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-351 Traffic Accidents &amp; Tool Marks (5)</td>
<td>• Forensic Voice Authentication (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-352 Audio &amp; Video Analysis (6)</td>
<td>• Forensic Video Analysis (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-353 Advanced Digital Forensics (5)</td>
<td>• Criminalistics &amp; Forensic Engineering (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>• FS-354 Application of Statistics, Report Writing &amp; Relevant Sections of various Acts (6)</td>
<td>• Collision Investigation and Reconstruction (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-355 Traffic Accidents &amp; Tool Marks (2)</td>
<td>FS-360 Specialization in Cyber Forensic (22) + Elective (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-356 Audio-Video Analysis and Digital Forensics (2)</td>
<td>• Forensic Audio Analysis (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Forensic Audio Analysis (2)</td>
<td>• Image &amp; Video Analysis (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Image &amp; Video Analysis (2)</td>
<td>• Trace Material Analysis &amp; Reconstruction (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Trace Material Analysis &amp; Reconstruction (2)</td>
<td>FS-361 Advanced Digital Forensics (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cyber Forensics Specialization was a part of forensic physics in the existing syllabus.</td>
<td>FS-362 Network Security &amp; Forensics (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FS-363 Mobile &amp; Wireless Device Forensics (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FS-364 Cyber Laws &amp; Intellectual Property Rights (4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS-365 Traffic Accidents &amp; Tool Marks (2)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS-366 Advanced Digital Forensics (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FS-367 Network Security &amp; Forensics (2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• FS-368 Mobile &amp; Wireless Device Forensics (2)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**Pool of Elective Subjects (4)**

- FS-315 Reconstruction of Crime Scene involving Firearms (4)
- FS-325 Allied Problems in Forensic Document Examination (4)
- FS-335 Post Blast Investigation Techniques (4)
- FS-345 Forensic Evidence in Crime against Human Body (4)
- FS-355 Photography and Forensic Image Analysis (4)
- FS-365 Applied Cryptography and Information Security Audit (4)
- FS-375 Criminal Justice System (4)
- FS-385 Policing & Law Enforcement (4)

**SEMESTER – IV**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Existing Syllabus</th>
<th>Proposed Syllabus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FS-413/423/433/443/453 Dissertation (20)</td>
<td>FS-412/422/432/442/452/462 Dissertation (20)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-412/422/432/442/452 Attachment at designated lab outside (5)</td>
<td>FS-413/423/433/453/463 Internship (5)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Total Credits = 30 | Total Credits = 30 |

*FS-411 has been added as foundation course for knowledge enhancement as per CBCS system*

| Grand Total Credits (I+II+III+IV) = 108 | Grand Total Credits (I+II+III+IV) = 108 |
Specialization Streams of M.Sc. Forensic Science Course

The Institute offers the following course

**M.Sc. (Forensic Science)**

Course Duration : 2 years (4 Semesters)
Course Value : 108 CP (credit Points)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Theory</th>
<th>Practical/Field Work</th>
<th>Dissertation</th>
<th>Total</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Core Papers</strong></td>
<td>61 Credits</td>
<td>23 Credits</td>
<td>NIL</td>
<td>84 Credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Elective Papers</strong></td>
<td>4 Credits</td>
<td>0 Credit</td>
<td>20 Credits</td>
<td>24 Credits</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The streams of specialization start from Semester 3 and the choice is available in following streams:

(a) Forensic Ballistics
(b) Forensic Documents Examination
(c) Forensic Chemistry & Toxicology
(d) Forensic Biology, Serology & DNA Profiling
(e) Forensic Physics
(f) Cyber Forensics

The Elective papers are taught in 3\textsuperscript{rd} Semester and the choice is available in the following papers:

(a) Reconstruction of Crime Scene involving Firearms
(b) Allied Problems in Forensic Document Examination
(c) Post Blast Investigation Techniques
(d) Forensic Evidence in Crime against Human Body
(e) Applied Cryptography and Information Security Audit
(f) Photography and Forensic Image Analysis
(g) Criminal Justice System
(h) Policing and Law Enforcement

M.Sc. (Forensic Science) Course involves 3 weeks attachment with a designated Forensic Science Laboratory (in/outside Delhi) during Semester- 4. The Institute will defray travel expenses (by road/ sleeper class in train) but students have to bear boarding and lodging expenses.

Notes

1. Academic Session starts in August.
2. There are 2 semesters in each Academic Session. Semester I (August to November) and Session II (January to April).
3. University examinations are usually held in May and December.
4. Each Semester has 17 weeks of teaching.
5. Teaching is held from Monday to Saturday every week.
6. All the specialized stream may not be taught in every session.
7. Allotment of the specialized stream is restricted by student’s academic background at Graduation level.
### Credit Distribution Matrix

(MASTER OF FORENSIC SCIENCE)

FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code No.</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>S</th>
<th>Total Credits</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>THEORY PAPERS</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>FS-101 Forensic Science &amp; Criminal Justice System</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-102 Scientific Aid to Crime Investigation and Quality Assurance</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-103 Analytical Instruments and Techniques</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>FS-104 Pattern Evidence</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>FS-105 Essential of Mathematics and Statistics in Forensic Science</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PRACTICAL / LAB BASED COURSE</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>FS-106 Pattern Evidence at Scene of Crime &amp; Forensic Photography</td>
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## SECOND SEMESTER EXAMINATION

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THIRD SEMESTER EXAMINATION

Students will select one of the following six specializations beginning with the 3rd Semester.

Specialization in Forensic Ballistics (FS 310)

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Specialization in Forensic Document Examination (FS 320)

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Specialization in Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology (FS 330)

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## Specialization in Forensic Biology, Serology & DNA Profiling (FS 340)

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Students will also have to select one Elective Paper from the pool of 8 Elective papers comprising of 6 papers from the field of Forensic Science & 2 papers from the field of Criminology.

*Pool of Electives*

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<td>FS-315 Reconstruction of Crime Scene involving Firearms</td>
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FOURTH SEMESTER EXAMINATION
PRACTICAL/LAB BASED COURSE

The student will submit dissertation and will be undergoing internship in the specialized stream, chosen by him/her in the 3rd semester.

Specialization in Forensic Ballistics (FS 410)

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Specialization in Forensic Document Examination (FS 420)

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### Specialization in Forensic Chemistry & Toxicology (FS 430)

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### Specialization in Forensic Biology, Serology & DNA Profiling (FS 440)

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### Specialization in Forensic Physics (FS 450)

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# Specialization in Cyber Forensics (FS 460)

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FIRST SEMESTER
Semester-I, Paper I  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-101 Forensic Science & Criminal Justice System  
L-2, T-1, P-0, S-1 CREDITS-4

Unit I- Forensic Science

Definition, Principles, History and Development, Scope of Forensic Science, FSLs and Forensic Science Institutions in India, Services provided by Forensic Science Investigators, Functions and Responsibilities of Forensic Scientists, Laboratory Information Management System, Chain of Custody of Samples, Security System and Safety Equipments.

Unit II – Criminal Justice System

Crimes - Definition, Types, Causes, Theories and Prevention; Characteristics of Criminals.

Criminal Justice System – Structure of Police, Prosecution, Judicial Organization in India, Police and Forensic Scientist relationship w.r.t crime Investigation, Modus Operandi and its role in crime records, Court Testimony.

Unit III - Laws related to Forensic Science

Overview of IPC, Cr.P.C, Indian Evidence Act, IT Act, POSCO, RTI Act and Relevant sections of Cr.P.C – Section 291, 292, 293.

Sections of IPC related to Document examination- 29, 113b, Punishment of criminal conspiracy- 120b, IPC – 407, 413.

Prevention of Corruption Act Sections 7, 11, 13(1) (a) and 13(1) (b).

Unit IV- Psychology and Investigative Techniques


Reference Books

2. B. R. Sharma; “Forensic Science in criminal Investigation and Trails”, Universal pub., 2013
6. Indian Evidence Act
7. Indian Penal Code
8. Code of Criminal Procedure
Unit I- General Principles of Crime Scene Investigation


Unit II- General Guidelines for Evidence Collection

Evidence collection from crime scene, victim & deceased in cases of - Homicide Investigation; Investigation of - Death due to fall from height, Death due to burning, Rape, sexual offences and sex related homicide, Hanging (suicidal, accidental and homicidal), Drowning, Maternity/Paternity dispute cases, Deceased/Un-identified body, human remains, Human poisoning (fatal poisoning/survival), Animal Poisoning, Alcohol Poisoning, Fire/Arson, Petrol Adulteration, Trap Cases, Acid Attack Cases, Murder by Firearm, Forged Documents, Torn Documents, counterfeiting bank notes, Forgery in Passport, Charred Documents, Write Blockers, Imaging of Storage media and Capturing of volatile evidence in Computer fraud & Cybercrime, Audio & Video, CCTV footage, Paint, Glass, Soil, Fibre, Metals, Wildlife Crime.

Medico-legal aspects of firearm injury; Search, Seizure and Arrest under NDPS Act – Guidelines for IOs; Identification of Rapist in sexual assault cases, Mutilated bodies in mass disaster cases, Species of biological evidences material in poaching cases; Medico-legal aspects of hanging and strangulation. Reconstruction of Scene of Crime, Simulation of Crime Scene.
Unit III- General Principles of Preservation and Packaging of Exhibits

Sources of Exhibits, Goals of Evidence Packaging - Protection of Evidence from possible hazards; Elements of Packaging Evidence – Packing Material, Sealing of Evidence; Precautions, General Directions, Directions for Specific type of Exhibits – Weapons and tools, Hair and Fibres, Blood and Bloodstains, Semen, Saliva, Dust or Soil, Arson Cases and Cases of Burning, Tool Marks, Exhibits for Ballistics Examination, Glass, Paint, Questioned Documents, Latent Fingerprints, Drug Samples. Packaging and transportation of Digital & Electronic Evidence

Unit IV- Quality Assurance and Accreditation

Introduction, Quality Assurance and Accreditation; Importance of accreditation in Forensic science laboratories, NABL Guidelines for Accreditation of FSLs; Notification of Cyber Forensics labs of FSLs/CFSLs u/s 79A of IT Act.

Traceability and Validation of new methods, measurement of uncertainty, Equipment maintenance and Calibration, Standard Reference Materials and Certified Reference Material and their availability, Sampling Procedure and Data Handling in the lab, Sample disposal, Assessment, Interpretation and reporting of results; Proficiency testing.

Reference Books:

Unit-I Basic Concepts of Method Validation
Introduction to measurement and instrumentation, methods of measurement. Performance characteristics of Instruments: static characteristics- accuracy, precision, sensitivity, linearity, reproducibility, repeatability, resolution, threshold, drift, stability, tolerance, range or span & dynamic characteristics - speed of response, measuring lag, fidelity, dynamic error, Limit of Detection, Limit of Quantitation.
Signal and Data: signal-to-noise ratio, source of noise, signal-to-noise enhancement.

Unit-II Microscopy Techniques

Unit-III Basic concepts of Spectroscopic techniques
Introduction to spectrophotometry, Interaction of electromagnetic radiations with matter: phenomena of absorption, emission, reflection, fluorescence, phosphorescence.
Detection of radiations: Photographic detectors, thermal detectors, photoelectric detectors.
Basic concepts of atomic spectra, energy levels, quantum numbers, designation of states, selection rules, atomic spectra.
Ultraviolet and visible spectrophotometry: types of sources, stability, wavelength selection, filter cells, sampling devices, Lambert and Beers Law, calibration of

**Unit-IV Separation and Detection Techniques**
Chromatographic Techniques: General Principles, stationary phase, mobile phase, Classification of chromatographic techniques, Column chromatography, High Performance Liquid Chromatography.

**Reference Books**
Semester-I, Paper IV  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-104 Pattern Evidence  
L-3, T-1, P-0, S-0 CREDITS-4

Unit I


Unit II

Definition of documents under sec 29 IPC and Section 3, 45, 47 and 73 of IEA and Sections 292 and 293 of Cr.P.C, Forgery and its related sections of IPC. Scope of forensic document examination, classification of important and valuable documents, observation tests, Care, handling, preservation, marking, packing and forwarding of forensic documents- Do’s and Don’ts, maintaining chain of custody at crime scene and in the FSLs/CFSLs.

Unit III

Tool marks- Types, Class and Individual Characteristics, Comparisons, Impression Marks, Compression Marks, Striated Marks, Combination of Impression and Striated Marks, Repetitive Marks, Materials for making Test Tool Marks, Methods of preparation of Test Tool Marks, Comparison of test and evidence tool marks, Rubber Stamp Impressions, Metallic Seal Impressions, Embossed Impressions and Indentation marks, Mechanical Impressions.

Cast, Engraved and Punched Marks – Methods of their restoration.

Glass: types of glass and their composition, manufacturing of various types of glass and their properties. Soil- Formation, Types, Composition and physical
properties. Paints- Composition, Types, Manufacturing and physical properties of paints.

Fibre- Types, Constituents & their forensic importance.

Unit- IV

Impression Evidence: Types of Impression Evidence, Significance of Impression Evidence. Tyre Marks Comparison. Skid marks, Serial numbers restoration.

Audio: Basics of sound, human ear and voice, Sound recording and reproduction, Forensic significance of voice.

Basic principles and techniques of black & white and colour photography; Camera and lenses, exposing, development & printing, different kinds of developers & fixers, modern developments in photography; Digital photography, Working of SLR & DSLR Cameras and basics of Digital Imaging Photography, photo-morphing, Crime Scene photography, Laboratory photography; Brief about speaker identification & tape authentication techniques and their applications in forensic science, Data Mining Techniques.

Videography: types of video cameras, recording of playback technique of analog video, recording and playback technique of analog video, basics of video codecs and file formats.

Steganography- Detection of steganography from media files.

Reference Books:
Unit I – Introduction to Mathematics and Statistics

Number systems and their Representations, Units of measurement and their conversion, Dealing with Uncertainties in measurement, Basic Chemical calculations.

Types of Data, Basic concepts of frequency distribution, Measure of Central Values – Mean, Median and Mode, Measures of Dispersion, Range, Mean Deviation and Standard Deviation, Correlation and Regression Analysis.

Variance – Coefficient of variation, Moment, Coefficient of Regression, Correlated Measurements.

Unit II – Mathematical Functions in Forensic Science

Mathematical Functions – Algebraic Functions, Polynomial Function, Quadratic Functions, Logarithmic Functions – Origin and Definition, Exponential Functions – Origin and Definition, Applications – pH Scale, Forensic Pharmacokinetics;

Trigonometric Functions: Trigonometric functions and rules in Forensic Science, Applications – Ricochet Analysis, Suicide, accident or murder, Bloodstain pattern and shape analysis, Aspects of Ballistics.

Unit III – Probability and Graph Theory in Forensic Science

Graph Theory: Representation of data using graph, Linearizing equations, Construction and Calibration of graphs, Application – Shotgun pellet patterns in firearm incidents, Bloodstain formation, Determining time since death, Determining age from bone or tooth material.

**Unit IV – Statistical Evaluation of Data and Evidence Significance**


**Reference Books:**

1. Recording of evidence and collection of clues in hit and run cases by forensic photography and Sketching.

2. Lifting of Fingerprints & Footprints from different surfaces and analysis of the pattern details.

3. Recording of various evidences in cases of sexual offences/homicide/property offence cases by forensic photography and Sketching.

4. Analysis of skid marks and tire tread impressions using photographic evidence and Sketching.


7. Use of oblique light, transmitted light and side light photography in cases of indented writing and document examination.

8. Photography of writings on unusual surfaces.

9. Determination of the fracture pattern, perforation and direction in glass evidence in burglary, firearms and hit & run cases.

10. Analysis of the impressions made by different tools on different surfaces using forensic photography.


12. Analysis of pattern evidence in fire, arson and sabotage cases.
1. Field tests for the detection and identification of narcotic drugs.

2. Field tests for the detection and identification of blood stain evidence.

3. Field tests for the detection and identification of seminal stains.

4. Development of latent fingerprints on different surfaces followed by their lifting, preservation and comparison.

5. Recording of the fingerprints/palm prints/lip prints/bite-marks from the suspects in cases of forensic importance.

6. Lifting of gun-shot residue from shooter’s hand or clothings and identification of the powder residue by chemical test.

7. Field test for the detection of explosive material.

8. Field test for detection of indentation marks.


10. Field test for detection of counterfeit bank notes.

11. Lifting of Paint Samples from accident cases.

12. Collection of the broken glass evidence in burglary case to determine the direction of force.
Semester-I, Practical-III
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS –108 Elementary Tools & Techniques
L-0, T-0, P-4, S-0 CREDITS-2

1. Preparation of the Normal, Molar and Standard & buffer solutions.

2. Determine the density of alcohol by using pyknometer.


4. Comparison of soil samples using microscopic and density-gradient distribution of particles method.

5. Microscopic examination of hair and fibres.

6. Examination of documents under stereo zoom microscope, UV rays, IR rays and oblique light.

7. To separate the dyes and inks/plant pigments/body fluids/explosives by thin layer chromatography.

8. Care, handling, preservation, marking, packing and forwarding of documents.

9. Laboratory equipment-handling of Stereo microscope, Stereo zoom Microscope, comparison microscope, Raman spectrophotometer.

10. Use of Vernier Callipers for internal & external diameter, Screw Gauge for thickness, Spherometers for curvature of surface and Laser device for accurate Distance Measurements.

11. Determination of GSM and thickness of papers.

12. Use of breath analyzer for measuring blood alcohol concentration.
SECOND SEMESTER
Unit I

Identification of seminal stains- Presumptive Tests-Acid Phosphatase Test, Barberios Test and Florence Crystal Test. Confirmatory Test -Sperm Detection.
Identification of saliva stains: Starch iodine test, Radial gel diffusion and examination of buccal epithelial cells.
Identification of Urine stains: Physical examination, Odor Test, Urea nitrate crystal test and creatinine test.
Identification of vomit stains: Detection of Mucus, Free HCL and Endothelial cells.
Identification of faecal stains: Microscopic detection of undigested food particles, vegetables material and muscle fibers, Urobilinogen Test.
Diatoms and Pollen grains- their identification and Forensic Significance. Microorganism in biological warfare.

Unit II

Unit III

Unit IV

Reference Books:

Semester-II, Paper II  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-202 Forensic Chemistry & Toxicology  
L-3, T-1, P-0, S-0 CREDITS-4

Unit I - Forensic Chemistry

Scope & significance of Forensic Chemistry, Types of cases/exhibits received for analysis.

Trap Cases: Collection, and Preliminary analysis of evidence in trap cases.

Alcoholic Beverages: Types of alcohols, country made liquor, illicit liquor, denatured spirits, Indian made foreign alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages.

Dyes: Scope & Significance of dyes in crime investigation, analysis of ink by TLC and UV visible spectrophotometry.

Petroleum products and their adulterations: Chemical composition of various fractions of Petroleum Products, Analysis of petrol, kerosene, diesel.

Unit II- Forensic Toxicology

Forensic Toxicology - Scope and Significance. Classification of Poisons based on their mode of action, uses and origin. Poisons - Types, routes of administration, toxicity, sign and symptoms. Factors affecting the effect of poison, medico-legal aspects of poisoning cases. Common Poisoning in India: Pesticides: Different types and their formulations, identification of pesticides, standard or sub-standard or substituted pesticides.

Guidelines for collecting forensic evidences in poisoning cases at crime scene. Importance of Post mortem examination in poisoning cases. Sample preparation for the analysis of poisons in body tissues/fluids and analysis by various instrumental techniques.

Unit III- Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances

Scope and significance NDPS drugs in forensic science, NDPS Act, Classification and characterization of NDPS drugs, Drug Law Enforcement, Search & Seizure,
Sampling procedure, Forwarding of sample to FSL, Sample preparation for analysis, Preliminary analysis of drugs, Reporting of drug cases, Drug abuse, Drug addiction and its problems.

**Unit IV – Fire/Arson and Explosives**

Fire: Introduction to Fire & Arson, origin of fire, Chemistry of Fire, Firefighting operations, preservation of fire scene, collection of evidences, Seat of fire, cause of fire, motives, Analysis of fire debris, Case studies related to fire and Arson.

Explosive and Explosion: Scope & significance of explosive analysis in forensic science, Types of explosives, deflagration and detonation, explosive trains, collection, preservation and forwarding of exhibits, preliminary analysis of explosives. Do’s and Don’ts. Case studies related to explosives.

**Reference Books:**

Unit I

History and development of firearms – their classification and characteristics, various components of small arms, smooth bore and rifled firearms, bore and caliber, shotgun barrels, chokes - their degrees and types; different automatic mechanisms used in small arms – blow back, recoil operated and gas operated mechanisms, rifling, class characteristics of rifled bore, purpose of rifling, methods to produce rifling; trigger and firing mechanism, trigger pull, accidental discharge of firearms, country-made firearms, improvised and imitation firearms.

Types of ammunition, nomenclature, percussion caps and their types, various priming composition, propellants, types of cartridge cases, their heads, various types of bullets and their compositional aspects.

Safety aspects about handling of firearms and ammunition.

Unit II

Physical evidence available in crime involving firearms, handling of physical evidence at crime scene, principles and practice of identification of firearms, class and individual characteristics, various marks on fired cartridge cases and bullets, test firings, techniques of obtaining test materials, comparison microscope and matching of marks on evidence and test exhibits, automated bullet-cartridge identification system – IBIS and NIBIN.

Estimation of range of firing: burning, blackening, tattooing, spread of pellets, Walker’s test.

Chemical tests of copper and lead around gunshot holes.

Gun-Shot Residue: Dermal nitrate test, why was it abandoned, mechanism of formation of gunshot residue, various methods of lifting of gunshot residue, detection of GSR by AAS.

Gun-Shot Injuries – caused by shotguns, rifles, revolvers, pistols, evaluation of gunshot injuries.

Knowledge of Arms Act.
Unit – III

Criminalistics and Forensic Engineering: Role of trace evidence analysis and source correspondence, Arson Investigation, Introduction to Nano-science

Advanced Physical Techniques: Introduction to Lasers, Advanced microscopy & 3D scanning; Introduction to Atomic Absorption & Emission Spectroscopy, Fourier transform and X-ray spectroscopy

Collision Investigation and Reconstruction: Causes and Prevention of Road Accidents, Liability to accidents, Communication on the road, Reconstruction and proactive measures.

Unit – IV

Forensic Voice Identification: Resonance and overtones, synthesis of complex waves, Place Theory of Hearing, Anatomy of Vocal Tract, Vocal Formants, analysis and recording of voice samples in trap/sting investigation

Photography and Forensic Image analysis: Light and Illumination, Optics and Lenses, Zoom and close-up Photography, Introduction to forensic use of digital images, resolution, colour space, file formats, photo sensors, memory and media, computing images

Forensic Video Analysis: Introduction to video, Video Cameras, Video images, Video Captures, CCTVs, Retrieval of images and their evidence analysis

Reference Books:

Semester-II, Paper IV
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS-204 Forensic Document Examination & Forensic Photography
L-3, T-1, P-0, S-0 CREDITS-4

Unit-I


Unit-II

Handwriting Examination- Development of handwriting, master pattern, physiology of handwriting, different handwriting systems, matured/immature writings, different vernacular Indian languages and scripts, Simon New Comb theory of probability. Definition of natural variations and disguise. Various methods adopted for disguise. Importance of natural variation and disguise in handwriting examination.

Unit-III

Unit-IV


Reference Books:

Unit I – Introduction to Cyber Crime

Cyber Crime- Overview, Internal and External Attacks, Online and offline attacks.

Cybercrimes against Individuals – E-mail spoofing and other online frauds, Phishing and its forms, Spamming, Cyber defamation, Cyberstalking and harassment, Computer Sabotage, Pornographic offenses, Password Sniffing.

Cybercrime against organization – Unauthorized access of computer, Denial-of-service (DOS) attack, Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack, Backdoors and Malwares (virus, Trojan horse, worms), E-mail Bombing, Salami Attack, Software Piracy, Industrial Espionage.


Unit II - Introduction to Computers and Networking


Networking- Digital and Analog Signaling Methods, Network Types and Topologies, Different types of IP Addresses, Network Hardware Devices and Client/Server Computing.
Unit III – Basics of Information Security


Unit IV – Introduction to Digital Forensics


Reference Books


1. Identification of blood stains using enzymatic and crystal tests
2. Identification of seminal stains using presumptive test, crystal test and detection of spermatozoa
3. Identification of saliva stains
4. Identification of urine stains
5. Microscopic Examination of Human and Animal Hairs
6. Microscopic Examination of Vegetable Fibers
7. Identification of commonly encountered inorganic poisons Arsenic, Antimony, Bismuth, Mercury by colour test and microscopic examination.
8. Identification of ethyl alcohol and methyl alcohol by colour tests and microscopic examination.
9. Identification and comparison of inks by TLC and UV visible spectrophotometry.
10. Analysis of accelerants and incendiary in Arson cases by TLC and UV visible spectrophotometry.
11. Identification of explosives by colour tests & group analysis.
12. Identification of NDPS drugs by colour tests and TLC.
Semester- II, Practical II
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS-207 Forensic Physics, Forensic Photography & Forensic Ballistics
L-0, T-0, P-4, S-0 CREDITS-2

1. Identification of measure and minor constituents of heterogeneous material evidence
2. Recording of speech samples using cassette and digital voice recorder
3. Sample preparation of calibration curve for UV studies
4. Wet chemical print photography from film negatives
5. Identification, measurement & photography of various components of a road
6. Crime scene videography of simulated crime scene and recording logs of video camera settings
7. Study of details of various small arms – caliber, choke, firing mechanisms, trigger pull, proof marks, etc.
8. Study of details of Shotgun ammunitions and rifle ammunitions
9. Determination of shot-size from diameter and weight of shots.
10. Examination of comparison of class and individual characteristics of fired bullets.
11. Examination and comparison of fired cartridge cases (caliber, firing pin marks, breech face marks, chamber marks, extractor and ejector marks)
12. Chemical tests for powder residue – Walker’s Test & barrel wash
13. Test for lead, copper around gunshot holes in different targets.
1. Instrumentation Techniques:
   - Laboratory equipment-handling of Stereo microscope,
   - Stereo zoom Microscope,
   - Comparison microscope,
   - Raman spectrophotometer,
   - KAPPA, Nirvis, SEM-EDXA, Docucenter,
   - Electro Static Detection Apparatus (ESDA).
   - High Resolution Video Spectral Comparators examination,
   - Neutron Activation Analysis (NAA).


3. Secure configuration of ports and services of Windows

4. Encrypting and Decrypting the partition using Bit locker.

5. Collection and preservation of Volatile data from standalone computer.

6. Imaging and recovery of deleted files and folders from storage media.

7. Secure Configuration of Ports and Services of Windows 7.
THIRD SEMESTER
FS- 310
SPECIALIZATION IN FORENSIC BALLISTICS
Unit I
Classification and characteristics of firearms, various components of small arms, smooth bore and rifled firearms, relation between bore-number of shotguns and internal cross-sectional diameter of their barrel in inches, chokes: purpose, degrees & types, different types of shot guns – SBBL, DBBL, repeating shot guns and automatic shot guns, various automatic mechanisms used in rifled firearms – blow back, retarded blow back, short recoil operated, long recoil operated firearms, gas operated firearms, Assault rifles, class characteristics of rifled bore, purpose of rifling, types of rifling, methods to produce rifling, trigger and firing mechanism, trigger pull, accidental discharge of a firearm, cartridge feed mechanisms, barrel steels, proving of small arms - provisional and final, measurement of strength of barrel, techniques of dismantling and assembling of firearms, improvised/country-made/imitative firearms and their constructional features.
Various marks on firearms, identification of firearms.
Comparative merits of shot guns of different bores, head space and its importance.

Unit II
Types of ammunition, classification and constructional features of different types of cartridges, percussion cap and its various types, priming composition, modern developments.
Propellants and their compositions-black, smokeless and semi – smokeless powders, various chemicals added to propellants for their stabilization, for reducing flash, for making them non-hygroscopic and for conversion of degressive to progressive burning powders.
Use of brass/ copper for manufacture of cartridge cases, different shapes of cartridge cases and their heads-rimmed, rimless, semi-rimmed, belted and rebated. Shot gun ball ammunition.
Various types of bullets and compositional aspects, jacketed, non-jacketed, round nose, sharp pointed, boat-tailed, stream-lined, soft point, hollow point and other expanding bullets, Dum-Dum, pencil point, armor-piercing, tracer and incendiary bullets. Various types of wads loaded in shotgun cartridges, various processes associated with manufacture of small arms ammunition - both shot guns and all metal - drawing, cleaning, washing, cutting, construction of head etc.

Physical, ballistic and functional tests of ammunition - velocity, accuracy, pressure, sensitivity tests etc. calculation of figure of merit for various standard cartridges, various defects produced in cartridge cases as a result of firing. Head-stamp markings – identification of origin.

Unit III

Crimes committed by firearms, Various types of visible/invisible physical evidences available in crime involving firearms, Photography/Videography/Sketching of crime scene, location, documentation, collection, packing, sealing, preservation and forwarding of exhibits in firearm cases, maintaining the authenticity and integrity of physical evidence, various legal requirements in the handling of clue materials, various precautions to be taken while handling the physical evidence, various problems including medico-legal problems arising in crime involving firearms, chain of custody, Reconstruction and enactment of scene of crime.

Unit IV

Atomic Absorption Spectrometry: Instrumentation and techniques, interference in AAS, background correction method, quantitative analysis.

Atomic Emission Spectrometry (AES): Instrumentation and techniques, arc/spark emission, ICP-AES, Comparison of ICP vs AAS methods, quantitative analysis, applications.

Fluorescence and phosphorescence spectrophotometry: Types of sources, structural factors, instrumentation, comparison of luminescence and UV-visible absorption methods.
Infra-red spectrophotometry: Dispersive and Fourier Transform Spectrophotometry (FTIR). Sample handling, quantitative analysis, interpretation of IR spectra, applications.

Raman Spectroscopy: Theory, instrumentation and sample handling, correlation of IR and Raman Spectroscopy, applications.


Reference Books:

Unit I
Principles and practice of identification of firearms, ammunition and their components, how different parts of firearms acquire individual characteristics during their manufacture, types of marks produced during firing process on cartridge cases – firing pin marks, breech-face marks, chamber marks, extractor and ejector marks, marks on bullets, striation marks of lands and grooves, various factors affecting nature of these marks, measurement of rifling details, i.e., number/direction of lands and grooves, pitch of rifling etc. imprinted on fired bullets, determination of make/model of the suspected firearm, techniques of obtaining test materials from various types of weapons and process of their linkage with the fired ammunition, comparison microscope, photomicrography, non-submission of photomicrographs along with the report, presence of matching and non-matching characteristics on evidence and test cartridge cases and bullets, source correspondence, number of matching points, furnishing of opinion - definite positive, definite negative, no definite etc. writing of reports, automatic bullet and cartridge comparison systems, IBIS and NIBIN, linkage of fired shots with suspected shot gun, effects of erosion, corrosion etc., effect of human decomposition on bullet striations.

Unit II
Determination of range of firing, burning, scorching, blackening, tattooing, metallic fouling, GSR distribution and dispersion of pellets, factors affecting these phenomena, the stringing of shots, effect of stringing on pattern, cartwheel pattern, balling, determination of range of firing in case of country-made firearms, characteristics of contact shots, distinction between blackening and lead/dirt ring, abrasion, Walker’s test around gun-shot holes in clothes, tests of presence of tattooing around gun-shot holes in skin/head, IR photography of tattooing around
gun-shot holes in dark-coloured clothes, use of various instrumentation techniques for estimation of range of firing, effective, killing and extreme ranges.

**Unit III**

Testing of barrel wash, chemical tests for testing of lead/copper around gun-shot holes in clothes, skin and other objects, use of instrumentation techniques in identification of gun-shot holes.

Determination of time elapsed since firing, usefulness, different methods employed and their limitations, attempts based on analysis of residue inside the barrel left after the firing of cartridges loaded with black/smokeless powders, attempts based on analysis of CO, CO₂, nitrogen oxides, etc., reasons for not being able to estimate time elapsed since firing.

Use of instrumentation techniques for analysis of propellant particles found on hands of shooter, fired cartridge case, barrel and target

**Unit IV**

Restoration of erased numbers, methods of marking-cast, punch and engraved, methods used for removal of serial numbers, theory behind number restoration, restoration of marks on cast iron, Aluminum, brass, wood, leather etc., chemical methods of restoration (etching), reagents used for various metals, electrolytic methods of restoration-reagents used, ultrasonic cavitation for restoration, magnetic particle method for restoration, other methods of restoration, laser etched serial numbers and bar codes and their restoration, recording of restored marks.

Ballistics Data Measurement System.

**Reference Books:**

Unit I

Unit II
Internal Ballistics of Firearms: Definition, ignition of propellants, shape and size of propellant grains, degressive and progressive shapes, degressive and progressive burning, manner of burning, all-burnt position. Force constant – energy equation, various factors affecting internal ballistics, lock time, ignition time, barrel time, erosion, corrosion and gas cutting, theory of recoil, methods of measurement of recoil, internal ballistics of shot-guns. Le Duc’s Method.
Intermediate Ballistics: Definition. Effects on the motion of projectile and firearm, gas flow field near the muzzle, flash, blast, silencers.

Unit III
External Ballistics: Equations of motion of projectile, principal problem of exterior ballistics, vacuum trajectory – calculation of various elements, effect of air resistance on trajectory, points of difference between trajectories in air and vacuum, Nature of air-resistance phenomena, base-drag, yaw, cross-wind force, over-turning moments, stability – fin stabilization and gyroscopic stability, stability factor, nutation and precessional motions of bullets, drift, Magnus effect, Greenhill formula, shape of projectile – form factor, ballistic coefficient, calculation of trajectories of various small arm bullets, calculation of trajectories of shotgun projectile, use of Ballistic tables, Automated system of trajectory
computation. Falling bullets – limiting velocity, drop, use of lead as bullet material.

**Unit IV**

Gun-shot Residue: Identification of shooter– dermal nitrate test and its abandonment, Harrison and Gilroy test, Price test, mechanism of its formation, plume, morphology and size of GSR particles– regular, nodular and unique, source of GSR, specific areas of GSR deposition, collection of GSR – various methods, GSR retention, analysis of AAS, NAA, SEM/EDXA, ICP-MS, ASV. Environmental contaminants in GSR considerations, time taken for GSR particles to remain air-borne, importance in chemical investigation.

**Reference Books:**

Semester-III, Paper IV
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS-314 Wound Ballistics, Reconstruction & Report Writing
L-3, T-1, P-0, S-0 CREDITS-4

Unit I

Anatomy of human body, overview of organ systems, cavities and planes, skeleton system, naming of all bones of axial and appendicular skeleton.


Unit II

Physical Aspects of Gun-shot Injuries: Analysis of gun-shot wound production, motion of projectile in dense medium – both spherical and elongated projectiles, cavitation – temporary and permanent cavities, tissue simulants, preparation of gel-block, methods of measurement of various wound ballistics parameters, drag coefficients, diameter of temporary and permanent cavities and their volumes as a result of energy lost in wound production, stopping power, relative stopping power.

Unit III

Reconstruction of sequence of events involved in a shooting case, theory and practice of shooting reconstruction, scientific method of shooting reconstruction, suicidal/ murder/ accident/ self-defence/ encounter cases/ self-inflicted injuries caused by friendly hands. All considerations during direct investigation of
shooting incident or without the benefit of original crime scene investigation. Importance of scene of occurrence, photographs, sketching, medico-legal reports, firearms and ammunition, basic ballistic facts, laboratory examination reports, high velocity impact blood splatter, etc.

Study of X-ray plates in firearm cases.

Documentation and evaluation of bullet holes in various targets, ricochet marks, pellet pattern, estimation of angle of impact, bullet holes in tires and other plastic markings, shooting in glass – fractures, determination of entry/ exit holes, direction of firing, sequence of shots.

Plotting of gun-shot injuries on body – diagrams, evaluation of gun-shot injuries to determine wounds of entry/ exit, direction of firing, number of rounds fired, etc.

Determination of number of participants / firearms involved, their locations, positions, orientation at the moment of firing, discussion of some important & complicated cases.

**Unit IV**

Report writing, work-sheet writing, components of reports, report formats in respect of visits to crime scene involving firearms and with respect to laboratory findings.

Court testimony, admissibility of expert testimony. Pre-court preparations and court appearance, examination - in chief, cross-examination, re-examinations, discussion of complicated cases.

Arms Act, Arms Rules, Prohibited and Non-prohibited firearms and ammunition. All sections of Arms Act, Examination and Reporting of cases under the Arms Act. Various court rulings relevant to Forensic Ballistics.

**Reference Books:**

Semester-III, Practical-I
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS-316 Applications of Instrumentation Techniques in Forensic Ballistics
L-0, T-0, P-4, S-0 CREDITS-2

1. Photography and sketching of crime scene involving firearms (3 practical).
2. Collection, preservation and packing of exhibits.
3. To dismantle and assemble all types of small arms, and to record their data, lock mechanism and trigger pull.
4. To open all types of cartridges, study and record their data.
5. Determination of shot size from diameter and weight of shots/pellets.
6. To prepare sulphur cast of inside of barrels and study the rifling details, caliber, size of bore, etc.
7. Opening of parcels, various precautions, preparations of observation sheet, marking of exhibits.
8. To determine / measure rifling details on fired bullets – determination of make/model of suspected firearms firing the bullet.
Semester-III, Practical-II
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS-317 Forensic Ballistics-Identification of Firearms, Range of Firing,
Chemical Tests
L-0, T-0, P-4, S-0 CREDITS-2

1. Restoration of erased serial numbers on firearms.
2. To perform chemical tests of powder residues (Walker’s Test) around gun-shot holes in fabrics.
3. To perform spot tests around holes suspected to have been caused by passage of jacketed/ non-jacketed projectiles.
4. To test barrel wash.
5. Linkage of evidence cartridge cases with suspected firearm – examination under Comparison Microscope.
7. Measurement of spread of pellets fired from shotguns and determination of range of firing.
8. Given evidence pattern of tattooing, suspected firearm and ammunitions recovered from accused – to conduct test firings and estimate range of firing.
9. Reconstruction of sequence of events in shooting incidents.
10. To conduct firing in plate glass and study direction of firing, sequence of shots.
1. TLC/ HPTLC of propellants loaded in shotguns, rifle and handgun cartridges.
2. Identification of shooter – gun-shot residue analysis by AAS.
3. Identification of suspected gun-shot holes by AAS.
4. IR spectra of propellants loaded in shotgun, rifle and handgun cartridges.
5. Analysis of propellants by HPLC.
6. FTIR analysis of propellants loaded in shotgun, rifles and handgun cartridges.
7. FTIR analysis of propellant particles found inside the barrel, fired cartridge case and around gun-shot hole in targets – comparison of results.
8. GC Analysis of propellants.
FS- 320
SPECIALIZATION IN FORENSIC DOCUMENT EXAMINATION
Unit I

Handwriting/signature examination- principles of handwriting identification, General characteristics and their estimation- line quality, speed, slant, shading, rhythm, size, skill, movement, alignment, relative size and proportion, pen lifts, pen pressure, pen position, pen pause, hiatus, commencing and terminal strokes, connecting strokes, individual characteristics of handwriting and their estimation, rare/occasional and accidental features in handwriting, effect of posture, emotion, illness, age and drugs/alcohol on handwriting, effect of mother tongue on foreign script, examination and interse comparison of English alphabets and numerals, procurement of handwriting standards- specimens and contemporaneous writings, process of comparison of like with like, best standards for comparison with disputed documents.

Unit II

Detection and decipherment of various alterations- obliterations, additions, overwriting, mechanical and chemical erasures and secret writings, simple forgery, traced forgery, simulated forgery, forgery by trickery, forgery by transplantation using scanners and colour printers, inherent signs of forgery. Detection and Decipherment of mechanical impressions - rubber stamp impressions, seal impressions, embossed impressions, indentations. Fixing authorship of forged writings and signatures, tremors of forgery and genuineness, case studies. Use of state-of-the art equipment for non-destructive methods of analysis

Unit III

Examination of anonymous letters- Identification of writer of the letter, Features indicating religion, region, sex and educational background of the writer, Importance of preserving envelope containing anonymous letters, Types of
anonymous letters and various methods used for their communication, Case studies. Linguistics, stylistics, forensic stylistics- Definition, Methodology, Use in personal identification, Application in different Indian vernacular languages, Limitations, Case studies.

**Unit IV**

Determination of relative age of writing and signatures, determination of relative age by examination of signatures/rubber stamp impression in chronological order, Determination of relative age of document by - Examination of writing paper and ink, Examination of sequence of intersecting strokes, Addition of text with ink or typescript, Anachronistic features and their importance. Stabilization of charred documents- Decipherment of charred documents, Reconstruction of torn documents, Case studies.

**Reference Books:**

Unit I

Working of standard mechanical and electrical typewriters and examination of typescripts therein, identifying features of standard typewriters, features arising due to defects in main machine and fonts. Working and examination of electric, electronic and daisywheel printer, high speed mainframe line printer (drum and chain print heads), Cheque writers, Identification of typist of typescripts. Use of state-of-the art equipment for non-destructive methods of analysis.

Unit II

Types of computer printers, Working of computer printers- dot matrix printers, ink jet printer, laser jet printers, thermal printers, digital offset printers, Identifying features of different computer printouts, methods of identification of toners and inks used in printing. Examination and identification of digitally manipulated documents using computers and printers, Case studies.

Unit III

Principle and working of different conventional printing processes- letterpress, offset printing, Intaglio Printing, Flexography printing, Thermography printing, Digital printing and Screen printing, Various type of security printing, Identifying features of the printed matter of various printing processes.

Unit IV

Examination of black and white and colour photocopies and their identifying features, process of collection of sample photocopies for the purpose of comparison, examination of fax message, scanned documents, carbon copies and carbonless copies. Difference between Photocopies, Computer Printouts and Scanned copies. Case studies.
Reference Books:
Semester-III, Paper III  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-323 Digital & Security Documents  
L-3, T-0, P-0, S-1 CREDITS-4

Unit I


Unit II

Examination of judicial/ non-judicial stamp papers, revenue stamps, postal stamps and special stamps and their security features- watermarks, wire marks, UV features, security fibers, security thread, perforations and high-quality printing. Methods of detection of forged stamp papers/security documents. Examination of the security features of plastic cards- credit cards, debit card, PAN card, Aadhar card, smart card and other plastic cards. Methods of detection of fake plastic cards, electronic transactions. Case studies.

Unit III

Unit IV

Quality management in document laboratory, safety management in document laboratories, various formats used for recording, chain of custody, Laboratory examination and report writings, NABL guidelines for Accreditation of document laboratories, best practices in document laboratories. Report writing including different types of opinions on handwriting, mechanical impressions, computer printers, photocopies and alterations. Importance of no opinion and qualified opinion, marking of demonstrative photographs and preparation of juxta pose charts, reasons for opinion expressed, Debonair of expert in court room, examination in chief, cross examination by defense and cross examination by expert, moot courts and various court rulings.

Reference Books:

Unit I

Types of companies and role of key managerial personnel, Basic accounting principles. Types of banks, Bank instruments-legal tenders, bank notes, FDRs, Cheques/drafts, Bank guarantee, Bonds and certificates. Types of accounts – Saving account, Current account, account opening forms, credentials of introducers, guarantor, D Mat accounts, Public Provident fund, Recurring Deposits, and special accounts, Alterations in Pass Books, Credit Debit/ATM card frauds, Ledger entries, Withdrawal slips, Cheques, Documents for loan, Bank guarantee, Corporate frauds and banking frauds-Case studies.

Unit II

Difference between audit and investigations, skills of a fraud investigator, conducting fraud investigation. Investigation of external fraud schemes-corporate espionage, investment schemes, pyramid or Ponzi schemes, securities fraud, hidden income or assets, insurance fraud and bankruptcy fraud, evaluating frauds, fraud deterrence, money laundering, types of money laundering. Case studies., investigative techniques- corporate background checks, individual background checks, digital data analysis, computer forensics, interviewing witnesses and suspects, confirmation with customers and vendors. File maintenance and professional standards.

Unit III

Investigation of asset misappropriation schemes- cash receipt schemes, disbursement schemes, non-cash schemes- investigation of financial statement frauds, revenue overstatement, asset overstatement, liability and expense understatement, reserve manipulation, misrepresentation or omission of information, improper recording of mergers and acquisitions, off- balance sheet items, forensic data analytics and tools available for background checks. Scrutiny
of forensic documents. Fraud deterrence. Forensic discovery and analysis of digital evidence

**Unit IV**

Reporting and Litigation- Background information, Investigation procedures, opinion, attachments, draft reports. Preparing for testimony, Deposition testimony, Trial testimony & other issues in moving forward as a company. Preventing future frauds, marketing a fraud investigation practice, Litigation processes and examination of financial records.

**Reference Books:**

1. Identification of normal / disguised writings.

2. Detection of various types of forgeries.

3. Examination of anonymous letters


5. Effect of writing instruments, posture and emotions on handwriting.

6. Examination of alterations, additions, obliterations, overwriting and erasures, secret writings.

7. Examination of rubber stamp impressions and other mechanical impressions.

8. Examination of typescripts.

9. Examination of charred documents and torn documents.

10. Examination of sequence of strokes.
Semester-III, Practical-II
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS-327 Examination of Electronically Printed Documents & Counterfeits
L-0, T-0, P-4, S-0 CREDITS-2

1. Examination of computer printouts.
2. Examination of photocopies and scanned documents.
3. Examination of fax copies.
5. Examination of Travel Documents – Indian Passports and Visas.
6. Examination of Plastic Cards.
7. Examination of Stamp Papers and Lottery Tickets.
8. Determination of Relative Age of documents.
1. Pre-search consideration.

2. Imaging and Hashing of Digital Evidences.

3. Recovery of deleted files and folders from storage media and their analysis.

4. Automated signature verification system.

5. Preparation of synopsis

6. Various formats of writing of expert’s report and reasons thereof

7. Examination of judicial/non-judicial stamp paper.

8. Examination of Bank instruments.
FS- 330
SPECIALIZATION IN FORENSIC CHEMISTRY & TOXICOLOGY
Semester-III, Paper I
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS-331 Advance Forensic Chemistry
L-3, T-1, P-0, S-0 CREDITS-4

Unit –I

Analysis of Alcoholic & Non- alcoholic beverages: Analysis of various types of denaturants of alcohols, country made liquor, illicit liquor, medicinal preparations and liquor of forensic importance as per BIS specifications, by colour test and Instrumental technique.


Unit-II

Analysis of Milk product: Detection of adulterants in milk and milk products by physical, chemical and instrumental techniques.

Oils and Fats: Chemical composition and analysis of different common oils and their adulterants by physical, chemical and instrumental technique

Bride burning cases and acid attack cases: Evidence collection and analysis

Analysis of trap case: Mechanism of colour reaction, factor affecting the colour, detection of phenolphthalein and alkali used, method of detection of colourless solution by TLC and UV visible spectrophotometer.

Dyes: Classification of dyes, their uses in fiber and pharmaceutical industries Chemical analysis and Instrumental methods of analysis.
Unit- III

Fire and Arson: Extraction of fire accelerants from fire debris, advantages and their limitations. Methods and techniques used in identification of fire accelerant, Analysis of fire accelerants by UV visible spectrophotometry, TLC and Gas Chromatography-Head space.

Explosives & Explosions: Different types of explosives, their chemical structure. Atomic explosion, Physical explosion, Chemical explosion, Explosion and its effects, Type of hazards, Effect of blast wave on structures and humans. IEDs and firing mechanisms of IEDs.

Collection of samples, Methods for extraction of explosive from post blast material/debris, Qualitative analysis of explosives and explosion residue by preliminary analysis and Instrumental techniques.

Unit- IV

Chemical warfare agents: Classification, physical and chemical properties, toxic effects, detections and protection.

Metals and Alloys: Scope & Significance of metal and alloy analysis in forensic science. Identification & composition of metals and alloys, purity of metals including precious metals such as gold, silver and platinum. Different types of metals and alloys commonly encountered for forensic analysis. Hall marking of precious metal according to BIS.

References Books:

Semester-III, Paper II  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-332 Advance Forensic Toxicology  
L-3, T-0, P-0, S-1 CREDITS-4

Unit-I
Toxicology: Commonly encountered poisons in cases of poisoning in India. Shelf life of poisons. Detection of drugs and their metabolites on the spot in body fluids and tissues.

Plant Poisons: Introduction, classification, identification by microscopic technique, colour test, thin layer chromatography and other instrumental techniques.

Animal Poisons: Commonly encountered animal poisons in India. Snake venom active constituents of snake venom, collection of samples for analysis, pharmacological action on human body, Analysis of snake venom by precipitin test.

Water Soluble Drugs/ Poisons- Pharmacological action, problems associated with extraction from pharmaceutical products and biological material. Method of extraction using Ion pair (drug –dye complexometry). Isolation and Identification by TLC, and UV Visible spectrophotometry.

Ptomaines: Introduction, interference caused in analysis of poison, especially in putrefied viscera, poisoning due to ptomaines.

Unit II
Methods of Extraction- Classification of matrices: biological and non-biological matrices. Modern methods of Extraction: Solid phase extraction, solid phase micro extraction. Different methods of extraction for volatile and non-volatile poisons: Solvent extraction and isolation, distillation /steam distillation, micro diffusion, dialysis, dry ash, wet digestion. Extraction of poison by stas-otto method, ammonium sulfate method from viscera, blood, urine, stomach wash and vomit, cold drink, food material and from other matrices of forensic importance.
Unit III
Pharmacology of Forensic Drugs & Poisons: Studies on absorption, distribution, pharmacokinetics, metabolism pathways of common drugs and poisons, Drug toxicity, excretion of drugs and poisons.


Unit IV
Analysis of Gases and volatile poisons: Alcohols, aldehydes, ketones, hydrocyanic acid, chlorinated hydrocarbon, benzene nitrobenzene, turpentine, carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, ammonia, phosphine, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, chlorine in Biological fluids.

Heavy metal poison and their Chemical Analysis (Arsenic, antimony, mercury, bismuth).

Analysis of pesticides: Organochloro, organophosphorous, carbamates and synthetic pyrethroids.

Method of analysis of acidic/basic/neutral drugs in viscera

Toxicological findings- Significance of analytical studies with forensic examination, interpretation of toxicological finding and preparation of reports, toxicological analysis of decomposed materials.

Reference Books

8. Steward and Stolman; “Toxicology”, Vol.1 and Vol. 2
Semester-III, Paper III  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS – 333 Forensic Analysis of Drugs  
L-3, T-1, P-0, S-0 CREDITS-4

Unit-I

Scope and significance of the analysis of controlled substances in forensic science, Classification of NDPS Drugs and their characterization.  
NDPS Act- Relevant Sections  
Drug dependence, drug addiction and its problems.

Unit-II

Analysis of Narcotic Drugs: opium and its major alkaloids, heroin and other synthetic narcotics.  
Analysis of Psychotropic substances: Barbiturates, methaqualone, benzodiazepines, and Z- drugs.  
Analysis of Stimulants: Cocaine and amphetamines and ephedrine, pseudoephedrine, mephedrone related derivatives and cathinone.  
Analysis of Hallucinogens: Ganja, hashish (Charas), LSD, Mushroom and cactus.  
Define precursor, commonly encounter precursors of NDPS drugs, Search of clandestine laboratory, precursors and their analysis  
Analysis of Designer drugs, club drugs, date rape drugs by Field test, colour test, micro crystal test, thin layer chromatography.  
Analysis of NDPS drugs in biological samples and their importance, methods of extraction of drugs from urine, blood, and saliva.  
Excretion of drugs through hairs and nail and their examination. Procedure for collection, of hair sample, storage preservation. Method of extraction of drugs from hair and nails and their identification using instrumental techniques.
Unit-III


Unit-IV


Percentage purity determination: Estimation of % purity of the NDPS drugs and detection in seized samples such as opium charas, amphetamine, cocaine, and tranquilizers in seized sample

Reporting of cases and court testimony: Laboratories authorized to conduct examination an expert authorized to report NDPS substances, Limitation of chemical analysis of drugs. Report writing and interpretation of drugs analysis. Court testimony in NDPS Act cases. Case studies and ground for acquittal. Moot Court.

Reference Books:

6. Tewari, S.N; “Liquor and Narcotic Drugs”.
17. Recommended Methods for Testing Drugs, United nations Office of Drugs and Crime, Vienna, Austria.
Unit-I Molecular Spectroscopy

Ultra violet and visible spectroscopy: Qualitative discussion of molecular binding, molecular orbital, types of molecular energies, qualitative discussions of rotational, vibrational and electronic spectra, spectra of polyatomic molecules.

Effect of Chemical Structure and solvent on absorption spectra, qualitative and quantitative analysis and limitations. Applications in forensic chemistry and toxicology.

Infrared spectrophotometry: Basic principle, components, Sample handling, Dispersive and Fourier transform spectrophotometry, (FTIR). Qualitative analysis and interpretation of IR spectra, correlation of infrared spectra with molecular structure and applications in forensic chemistry and toxicology.

Raman Spectroscopy: Basic principles, Instrumentation, sample handling and illumination, structural analysis, polarization measurements and Dispersive & FT analysis and Applications in Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology. Advantage of Raman over IR and vice versa, Role of microscope.

Unit II Atomic Spectroscopy


Atomic Emission Spectroscopy (AES): Instrumentation and techniques, arc/spark emission, ICP-AES, comparison of ICP vs AAS methods, quantitative analysis, ESCA and its applications.

Fluorescence and phosphorescence spectroscopy: Types of sources, structural factors, instrumentation, comparison of luminescence and UV-visible absorption methods and applications.
Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy: Basic principles, theory and Instrumentation and applications.

Unit-III Chromatographic Techniques

General principles of Adsorption chromatography, partition chromatography, Size Exclusion (permeation) chromatography, Affinity chromatography. Ion-exchange chromatography, Capillary Chromatography, column chromatography

Gas Chromatography: Gas solid chromatography, Ga Gas-liquid chromatography, types of columns, types of detectors used. Advantages and Limitations of different Detectors, GC-HS. Applications of GC in forensic chemistry & toxicology.

High Performance Liquid Chromatography: Basics of LC, types of columns and stationary phase, mobile phase, column conditioning, types of detectors, interpretation of chromatogram. Application of HPLC in Forensic chemistry and toxicology. Limitations and Advantages of HPLC over GC. Basics of HPTLC and their applications in Forensic chemistry and Toxicology.

Unit-IV Spectrometric Techniques:

Elements of X-ray spectrometry: X-ray absorption and fluorescence, Energy Dispersive X-ray Analysis (EDX), wavelength Dispersive X-ray analysis (WDX), X-ray diffraction, Auger emission spectroscopy and applications.

Basics of Mass Spectrometry: Sample flow, Different Ionization methods-chemical ionization, electron spray ionization, Tandem mass spectrometry Vacuum systems, Mass analyser, Ion Microprobe Mass Analyser (IMMA), Data handling, Correlation of mass spectra and molecular structure.

Applications of Mass Spectrometry in Forensic Chemistry and Forensic Toxicology.

Hyphenated techniques: Gas Chromatography coupled with FTIR, Gas Chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (GC-MS), Liquid Chromatography coupled with mass spectrometry (LC-MS), Fourier transform mass spectrometry (FTIR-MS), Inductively coupled plasma MS (ICP-MS), High
Performance Thin Layer Chromatography coupled with Mass spectrometry (HPTLC-MS)

Applications of Hyphenated techniques in Forensic Chemistry and Toxicology.

Reference Books:

1. Analysis of liquor as per, BIS specifications.

2. Analysis of country liquor and denatured spirit by Gas Liquid Chromatography.

3. Detection and identification of phenolphthalein and other constituents in trap cases by colour test, TLC and UV - visible spectrophotometry.

4. Analysis of petrol, kerosene and diesel by physical chemical and gas liquid chromatography

5. Analysis of adulteration of petrol and diesel with kerosene by TLC and instrumental methods.

6. Analysis of dyes by TLC and UV-visible spectrometer.

7. Comparison of component of cosmetic stain from crime scene and suspect is clothing by spectrophotometry method UV/FTIR.

8. Analysis of residue material in fire and arson cases by TLC/, UV spectrophotometric and gas chromatography.

9. General analysis and identification of metal and alloys by chemical method and instrumental techniques.

10. Determination of purity of metals by atomic absorption spectrophotometer.

11. Analysis of organic and inorganic explosives by color test, TLC/HPTLC and instrumental techniques.
1. Analysis of viscera for volatile poisons (Organic and Inorganic) by Conway apparatus.

2. Detection and identification of metallic poisons in viscera and food material by chemical test and instrumental technique.

3. Analysis of viscera for organochloro, organophosphoro, carbamates and pyrethroids by colour test TLC/HPTLC and UV-visible spectrometry method.


5. Systematic extraction, and identification of non-volatile drugs and plant poisons by various techniques.

6. Identification of common plant poisons opium and alkaloids, Kaner, Dhatura and Nux Vomica, Aconite by colour test, cannabis and instrumental techniques.

7. Detection and identification of quarternary ammonium drugs and poison in viscera by ion pair method and instrumental method.

8. Determination of phosphine in aluminum phosphide and zinc phosphide in viscera by chemical and instrumental analysis.

9. Identification of psychotropic drugs- barbiturates, benzodiazepines & narcotics in biological fluids by colour test, TLC/HPTLC and instrumental techniques.

10. Detection and identification of major metabolites of ethanol, methanol, parathion, carbaryl and heroin.

Semester-III, Practical III
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS-338 Forensic Analysis of Drugs & Instrumental Techniques
L-0, T-0, P-4, S-0 CREDITS-2

1. Identification of common precursors.
2. Identification of narcotic drugs: opium and alkaloids, morphine and heroin, cannabis by colour test TLC, and instrumental techniques.
3. Analysis of Ganja and charas by color test, TLC/HPTLC
5. Determination of morphine and heroin in a given sample by UV-visible spectrometer/ LC.
6. Determination of morphine and heroin in a given sample by GLC method.
7. Identification of ketamine by color test & TLC.
8. Analysis of stimulants by color tests, TLC/HPTLC.
9. Identification of unknown seized NDPS Drug by chemical methods and Instrumental techniques.
10. Extraction of drugs from hair sample.
11. Study of FTIR spectra of benzodiazepines & Narcotics.
FS- 340
SPECIALIZATION IN FORENSIC BIOLOGY, SEROLOGY AND DNA PROFILING
Unit I


Unit II

Methods of studying human growth- longitudinal cross sectional and mixed longitudinal methods. Distance and velocity curves of body height and weight. Pre-natal and post-natal stages of growth and development. Factors affecting growth and development.
Age assessment -Decimal age calculation, age grouping. Chronological and developmental age-Methods of assessing developmental age, dental age, skeletal age, morphological age and secondary sex character age. Significance of growth studies in forensics.

Unit III


**Unit IV**

Skeletal age (Earlier years): Criteria of age in human skeleton – Post natal appearance and union of centers of ossification, Pre-natal ossification, differences due to race.
Skeletal age (Later years): Suture closure, pelvis, long bones. Osteon counting.

**Reference Books:**

Unit I
Composition of body fluids - blood, semen, saliva, vaginal fluid, urine, sweat and menstrual blood. Identification of bloodstains, seminal stain, saliva stain, vaginal fluid, urine, sweat and menstrual blood using current and emerging techniques. Distinguishing vaginal acid phosphatase and seminal acid phosphatase using isoelectric focusing technique.

Unit II

Unit III
Forensic Entomology- History, significance, determination of time since death- Dipterans larval development- life cycle of blowfly, housefly, flesh-fly. Successional colonization of body, determining whether the body has been moved, body disturbance, presence and position wounds, linking suspect to the scene, identification of drugs and toxins from the insects and larvae feeding on the body, entomology as an evidentiary tool in child and senior abuse cases and animal abuse cases, collection and preservation of entomological evidence.
Unit IV

Reference Books:

Semester-III, Paper III  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-343 Forensic Genetics and Forensic Serology  
L-2, T-1, P-0, S-1 CREDITS-4

Unit I

Unit II
Determination of species of origin-ring test, single diffusion in one dimension and two-dimension, double diffusion in one dimension and two dimensions, immune-electrophoresis, Rocket immune-electrophoresis, Two dimensional electrophoresis, cross-over electrophoresis, Anti-human globulin serum inhibition test, passive heam-agglutination method, precipitin-inhibition test, mixed agglutination method, sensitized latex particle method. Testing Procedures and factor effecting precipitin tests. Raising of Anti-sera, buffers and serological reagents, Lectins and their forensic significance, methods of sterilization employ for serological work

Unit III
Unit IV
Red cell enzymes: Genetics, Polymorphism and typing of PGM, GLO-I, ESD, EAP, AK, ADA etc. and their forensic significance. Serum proteins: Genetics, polymorphism and typing of – Hb, HP, Tf, Bf, C3 etc. and their forensic significance. Non-genetic approaches to individualization- biochemical profiling, antibody profiling and persistent disease agents.

Reference Books:

Semester-III, Paper IV  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-344 Forensic DNA Profiling and Bioinformatics  
L-2, T-1, P-0, S-1 CREDITS-4  

Unit I  

Unit II  

Unit III  

Unit IV  
Introduction to bioinformatics and its application in forensics. Integrated information retrieval. Major databases in bioinformatics. Sequence alignment,

Reference Books:

1. DNA Extraction from biological samples (Blood and other body fluids and tissues) using Organic (Phenol-Chloroform) Method
2. DNA Extraction from biological samples using Chelax Method.
3. DNA Extraction from biological samples using Salting out Method.
4. DNA Extraction from biological samples using FTA Cards.
5. DNA Extraction from biological samples using commercially available kits
6. Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis using Agarose, UV Spectrophotometer and Real time-PCR.
7. PCR Amplification of DNA samples
9. Amp-RFLP Analysis of biological samples
10. STR typing using vertical poly-acrylamide gel electrophoresis and silver staining.
11. STR typing using Genetic Analyzer.
1. Determination of species of origin of blood, semen and saliva.
2. ABO grouping of bloodstains by absorption elution, absorption inhibition and mixed agglutination techniques.
3. ABO grouping from hair root
4. Rh grouping of bloodstains
5. MN grouping of blood stains
6. Determination of secretor status from saliva by inhibition techniques.
7. Experiments on electrophoresis of red cell isozymes viz. PGM, GLO, EsD, EAP, ADA, AK.
8. Experiments on electrophoresis of serum proteins Hp, Tf, C3, Bf, Gc etc.
9. Experiments on separation of SAP/VAP.
10. Preparation of Lectins and titration.
11. Experiments on reactivity of Lectins against body fluids and tissues
1. Morphological & microscopic examination of hair.

2. Examination of blood stains: physical and chemical tests; spectroscopic examination.

3. Examination of seminal stains: crystal tests, chemical, biochemical, microscopical and electro-immuno-diffusion test.

4. Examination of saliva and its stains: microscopical and chemical tests.

5. Examination of urine stains.

6. Faecal stains: chemical and microscopical examination, testing of urine and sweat.

7. Menstrual blood and its examination by microscopic and electrophoretic methods.

8. Identification of human bones and determination of their sides.

9. Determination of age from skull, teeth, sex from skull and pelvis

10. Stature estimation from long bones.

11. Taking of finger, palm and sole prints and their analysis.
FS- 350
SPECIALIZATION IN FORENSIC PHYSICS
Unit - I

Physics of sound: waves and sound, analysis and synthesis of complex waves, Human and non-human utterances, anatomy of vocal tract, vocal formants, analysis of vocal sound, frequencies and overtones

Electronics of Audio Recording, Transmission and Playback devices, noise and distortion, voice storage and preservation

Unit – II

Forensic Linguistics: Phonetics, Morphology, Syntax, Semantics, Stylistics, Pragmatics, Script, orthography and graphology, Difference between language and speech, Psycholinguistics, Neurolinguistics, Sociolinguistics, Scientific approaches; Reliability and admissibility of evidence in the court, linguistic profile, language register

Discourse Analysis: Connivance, acceptance, listening feedback and rejection in the context of Mens-Rea, Narrative, Dialectology, Linguistic variety as a geographical marker, Idiolects and speaker characterization, Phonology, Morphology and Word formation processes as individual linguistic abilities

Unit - III

Various approaches in Forensic Speaker Identification, Instrumental Analysis of speech sample, Interpretation of result, Statistical interpretation of probability scale, Objective/Subjective methods, discriminating tests, closed test, open test, likelihood ratio calculation, Concept of test and error in Speaker Identification, case studies.

Techniques and Best Practices for examination of Audio recording authentication and case studies.

Unit – IV

Automatic speaker identification and verification system based on fuzzy logics, neural network, MPCC etc., Voice Biometrics
VoIP and other modes of speech communication and their forensic analysis

Reference Books:

Semester-III, Paper II  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-352 Forensic Video Analysis  
L-3, T-1, P-0, S-0 CREDITS-4

Unit - I
Introduction to video technology: electronic photography, scanning, synchronizing the analog signal, Digital signal processing, color video, Digital television standard, HD Video, digital scopes, compression, image acquisition and recording formats, optical media, time code, audio for video, displays, Types of video Camera

Unit - II
Basics of CCTV, scope recognizing CCTV evidence & its nature, types of DVRs, DVR recording, evidence, best practices of CCTV evidence retrieval and storage at scene of crime and laboratory, challenges and precaution at the scene of crime, evidence handling procedure, legal issues, recommended equipments needed.

Unit – III
Watermarking, Interlacing, De-interlacing, Double Compression, Duplication, Re-projection
Forensic analysis: Best practices of collection, recovery, enhancement, analysis and interpretation of video evidence

Unit – IV
Facial image recognition, vehicle registration plate image enhancement, foreign object detection, Authentication of Video evidence, video source identification techniques, Case studies

Reference Books:
Unit - I
Soil: Physical examinations of soil evidence, Soil mechanics, Structure & Composition, Baking, Compaction and Agro-soil additives, Instrumental analysis of soil, Interpretation of soil evidence, Standard Operating Procedures for examination, Discussion on important case studies of soil evidence

Glass: Forensic examination of glass fractures, Physical and Microscopic examination of glass evidence, Standard Operating Procedures for examination, Discussion on important case studies of glass evidence

Unit - II
Paint: Types of paint and their composition, physical examination of paint, instrumental analysis of pigment, interpretation of paint evidence, Standard Operating Procedures for examination, Discussion on important case studies of paint evidence

Fibre: Classification and properties of textile, paper and fibres, Physical and Instrumental analysis of fibres evidence and dyes, Examination of damage to textiles, yarn, weaving & fabrics, Collection of fibre evidence, Interpretation of fibre evidence, Discussion on important case studies of fibre evidence

Unit - III
Cement: Cement and other constituents of Building materials and their properties, Identification of adulterated cement and adulterants, Sampling of evidence materials, Physical and chemical analysis of cement, cement mortar and cement concrete,

Methods of analysis of different constituents of Building materials, Steel bars and metal physics

Unit - IV
Nano-science & Nano-technology: introduction to nanoparticles, nanotubes, utilization of nanotechnology in analysis of physical evidences, selectivity of
nanoparticles with compatibility and feasibility, Application of nanotechnology in forensic evidence analysis

Arson: Faults and failure of evidence of Arson & Fire due to electrical & mechanical faults/failure, Power Physics: Voltage, current generation and transmission, Current and Power Transformers, 3-phase electricity and Earth faults

**Reference Books:**


Semester-III, Paper IV  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-354 Collision Investigation and Reconstruction  
L-3, T-1, P-0, S-0 CREDITS-4

Unit - I

Road evidence, road engineering and design, Grit, Bitumen, soling and paving of cemented roads, identification and interpretation of road obstructions, defects, marks and damage, tyre marks, skid marks

Vehicle examination: Automobile common component and failure analysis, damage assessment, tyres – types speed and load rating, inflation and failures, brakes –types and brake systems, door lock and speed recording devices, safety restraint system – theory and examination of seat-belt child-seat and air-bag, vehicular fires

Unit - II

Speed analysis: vehicle and road kinematics, coefficient of friction and drag factor, methods of determining drag factor, influence on braking distance

Speed determination: skid marks measurement, speed from vehicle yaw, speed calculation on different road surfaces, falls, flips and vault speeds, special speed problem

Unit - III

Motorcycle accident investigation: types of motor cycle, dynamics rake and turning, acceleration and breaks, mechanical consideration and slide to stop speed determination

Hit and run investigation- examination of suspect vehicle, collection of evidence & control samples, inter-comparison of analytical result of physical evidence

Unit - IV

Reconstruction of accident: overview of reconstruction software and techniques, computer aided design techniques, vehicle specification databases, momentum and energy analysis program, collision simulators, photogrammetry software
Reference Books:

1. Recording of specimen speech samples from a suspect.
2. Speaker wise segregation of speech sample of recorded conversation spoken between two speakers.
3. Transfer of audio file from a digital media to other media using standard software and authentication of recorded speech.
4. Comparison of linguistic and phonetic features of audio recording voice samples of two speakers.
5. Spectrographic analysis of voice samples of two speakers using voice spectrograph and comparison of their spectrographic features.
6. Detection of start and stop signature of audio recorders in the audio recordings.
7. Detection of discontinuity(s) of waveform signal(s) in the audio recording.
8. Detection of discontinuity(s) of voice recordings using voice spectrographic methods.
9. Spectrographic analysis of voice samples under different state(s) of mental condition.
10. Comparison of speech samples of males/females and child using voice spectrographic methods.
11. Comparison of speech sample of male/female/child.
Semester-III, Practical II  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-357 Image and Video Analysis  
L-0, T-0, P-4, S-0 CREDITS-2

1. Ultraviolet, Infra Rad & transmitted light photography.
2. Videography of simulated crime scene and its complete documentation.
3. Side light, close up & trick photography.
4. Retrieval of video evidence from DVR.
5. Ultraviolet fluorescence photography of coloured fabrics.
6. Video analysis and detection of tampered video files using Video analyzing tool.
7. Photography of road signs, road signals, pavements and road markings and its documentations.
9. Source correspondence to still camera from digital image.
10. Enhancement of Vehicle Registration Number plate from CCTV image.
11. Source correspondence to CCTV camera from video file.
12. Source correspondence to video camera from video file.
Semester-III, Practical III  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-358 Trace Material Analysis & Reconstruction  
L-0, T-0, P-4, S-0 CREDITS-2

1. Examination of broken pieces of glass bangles to determine the source correspondence.
2. Studies of hackle and rib marks in radial and concentric fractures in a glass sheet caused by pointed tool at different angle.
3. Determination of refractive index of glass by liquid immersion method.
4. Determination of number of layers, sequence of layers and their thickness in paint chip.
5. Physical matching of Cloth piece and/or rope piece and /or garments.
7. Comparison of control soil samples with soil sample taken from victim/suspect by density gradient distribution method.
8. Physical and microscopic studies of affected electric wires, panel boards due to electrical overload and short-circuit.
9. Preparation of measurements and other requisite data for reconstruction of road accident.
10. Studies of cut-marks striations on metallic wire cut-ends using cutting pliers and its linkages with cutting plier tools.
11. Studies of different characteristics hammer impressions of iron metal sheet and their linkage with the hammers used.
12. Simulated SoC examination and collecting & packaging of evidence material in Road Accident.
FS- 360
SPECIALIZATION IN CYBER FORENSICS
Unit I – Analysis of Digital Evidences


Unit II – Windows Forensics


Unit III – Linux and Mac Forensics

Linux system and Artifacts – Use of built-in command line tools for forensic investigation – dd, dcfldd, fdisk, mkfs, mount, unmount, md5sum, sha1sum, dmseg; Ownership and Permissions, Hidden files, User Accounts and Logs.
Mounting of hard disk having forensic image, Use of ‘FIND’ command for searching and timeline analysis of files.

Mac OS system and Artifacts - System startup and services, Hidden directories, System Logs and user Artifacts.

Unit IV – Cloud and IoT Forensics


Technical Dimension- Data Collection, Live Forensics, Evidence Segregation, virtualized environments and proactive measures. Organizational Dimension- Internal staffing, External Dependency Chains, Service Level Agreement, Multiple Jurisdictions and Tenancy. Investigative tools in the virtualized environment. Analysis- correlation, reconstruction, time synchronization, logs, metadata, timelines.

Reference Books

Semester-III, Paper II
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS-362 Network Security and Forensics
L-3, T-1, P-0, S-0 CREDITS-4

Unit I – Overview of Networking


Unit II – Threats, Vulnerabilities and Attacks


Unit III – Network Security


Unit IV – Network Forensics

Monitoring of computer network and activities, Live Packet Capturing and Analysis. Searching and collection of evidences from the network. Network Intrusion Detection and Analysis. SQL Injection, Event Log Aggregation – role of
logs in forensic analysis, tools and techniques. Investigating network attacks. Evidence collection from Routers & CCTV DVRs.

Reference Books

7. Samir Datt; “Learning Network Forensics – Identify and Safeguard your Networks against both Internal and External Threats, hackers and malware attacks”, PACKT Publishing, 2016
Semester-III, Paper III  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-363 Mobile and Wireless Device Forensics  
L-3, T-0, P-0, S-1 CREDITS-4

Unit I – Introduction to Mobile and Wireless Technologies
Asynchronous Transfer Mode (ATM), Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). Cellular technologies including Advanced Mobile Phone System (AMPS), Imode, Time Division Multiple Access (TDMA), Code Division Multiple Access (CDMA) and Global System for Mobile Communications (GSM) including features and relative strengths. Functions of Subscriber Identity Module (SIM), International Mobile Equipment Identity (IMEI), Bluetooth and Mobile Payment Gateways. Understanding of the mobile phone operating systems – Android, iOS, Windows.

Unit II – Mobile and Wireless Devices Security


Unit III – Overview of Mobile Forensics
Mobile Forensic, Types of Evidence present in mobile phones - Files present in SIM card, external memory dump, and evidences in memory card. Seizure and Preservation of mobile phones and PDA. Mobile phone evidence extraction

**Unit IV – Android and iOS Device Forensics**

Android Forensics – Procedures for handling android device, imaging android USB mass storage devices, Logical and physical data extraction techniques. Data recovery techniques. Forensic tools used. CDR and IPDR analysis.

iOS Forensics – File Systems, iOS architecture, Data stored in iPhones, Cross-contamination and Syncing, Data extraction - Extracting Image Geo-Tags, Data Analysis and Recovery - SQLite databases, Forensic Tools used.

**Reference Books**

Semester-III, Paper IV  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-364 Cyber Laws and Intellectual Property Rights  
L-3, T-0, P-0, S-1 CREDITS-4

Unit I  

Unit II  

Unit III  

Unit IV  
Names Related Issues, Metatags, Linking, Framing, Adwords and Trademark Infringement.

Reference Books

2. Vikas Vashishth; “Law and practice of intellectual property in India”
8. The Copyright Act, 1957
1. Acquisition and Preservation of Volatile data from Standalone Computer.
2. Imaging of data storage media devices.
3. Recovery of deleted files and folders.
5. Windows Registry and Log Data Analysis
6. Investigation and analysis of slack space and ADS.
7. Password recovery of encrypted files and folders.
8. Tracking the source of emails.
10. Collection and analysis of evidences from Social Media.
11. Analysis of Malwares.
1. Port Scanning using Nmap.

2. Vulnerability Assessment using Vulnerability Scanner.


4. Working with Sniffers for monitoring network communications (Ethereal).

5. Performing Vulnerability Assessment of a Website/Web Application.


7. Man-in-the-middle attack using Ettercap and Driftnet.

8. Configuration of firewalls.


10. Collection of evidence from CCTV DVR.


12. Configuration of server security.
1. Analysis of evidences in mobile SIM cards, memory cards etc.

2. Call Details Record (CDR) analysis.

3. Internet Protocol Details Record (IPDR) analysis.

4. Tracking the present and past locations of a mobile phone.

5. Analysis of SQLite Databases.

6. Data Acquisition from Android Phones.

7. Analysis of extracted data in Android Phones.

8. Data Acquisition from iOS devices.


10. Password Cracking of Mobile Phones.

11. Analysis of mobile apps.

12. Cracking password of Wi-Fi routers
POOL OF ELECTIVE PAPERS
Semester-III, Elective I  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS –315 Reconstruction of Crime Scene Involving Firearms  
L-2, T-1, P-0, S-1 CREDITS-4

**Unit I**  
Reconstruction of Crime Scene Involving Firearms – Pre, during and post incident investigation, Scientific Method of Investigation.  
Importance of firearm and ammunition involved in crime, various types of firearms and ammunition.  
Country-made/Improvised firearms, Imitation firearms.

**Unit II**  
Importance of internal and external ballistics for reconstruction. Theories of internal ballistics, velocity-space curve, pressure-space curve, maximum pressure, muzzle velocity.  
Trajectory calculations, Air-resistance, Ballistic Tables, Linkage of fired ammunition with suspected firearms, estimation of range of firing.

**Unit III**  
Terminal Ballistic and Wound Ballistics. Impact of bullet on various targets like wall, glass, furniture, etc. Traces carried by bullets, ricochet phenomena, passage of bullets in glass.  
Gun-shot injuries caused by different firearms, identification of injuries, wounds of entrance, exit and bullet track, direction of firing, number of rounds fired, etc. Relative positions of accused and victims.

**Unit IV**  
Case studies pertaining to Forensic Ballistics

**Reference Books:**

Semester-III, Elective II
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS –325 Allied Problems in Forensic Document Examination
L-3, T-1, P-0, S-0 CREDITS-4

Unit I

Non-destructive, and destructive methods of examination of forensic documents, document consciousness. Examination of charred and torn documents, Paper and inks-Types of writing papers, paper fibers, ingredients of paper, tagging materials. Writing inks-carbon inks, fountain pen inks, ball point pen inks, fiber tip pen ink and gel pen inks and their composition, and their analysis Types of writing instruments and their features.

Unit II

Various writing features- terminology and definitions. principles of handwriting identifications. General and individual writing features and their definitions, Importance of natural variations and disguise in writings, Effect of various external factors on hand writings- e.g. writing instruments, emotions, illness, posture and intoxication on handwriting. Types of forgeries-Inherent signs of genuineness and forgery. Genuine and forged writings /signatures. Digitally manipulated computer printouts, Simon New Comb theory of probability, Examination of anonymous letters and identification of its sender, forensic stylistics and its application in personal identification.

Unit III.

Types of mechanical impressions- rubber stamp impressions, seal impressions, embossed impressions, indentations, obliterations, additions, overwriting, mechanical and chemical erasures and secret writings, steganography, case studies, Principles and working of standard type writers, classification of standard type writers, Check writers and their identification, features of main machine and fonts. Working and examination of electric, electronic and daisywheel printer, high speed mainframe line printer (drum and chain print heads), Cheque writers, identification of typist of typescripts.
Unit IV


Reference Books:

Unit I - Introduction to Effects of Explosions


Unit II – Improvised Explosive Devices

Introduction to IEDs, Categories of IEDs and their delivery, Bomb Threats, Bomb threat checklist, Initial response to Bomb scene, Explosive Detectors, Seat of Explosion team, Photographer, Physical Evidence and Discovery Search team, Finger-print expert, Evidence Custodian, Immediate area investigative team, Communications Liaisons, Media Relations and Final survey.

Unit III – Bomb Scene Investigation

Crime Scene Documentation, Search of crime Scene, Collection and preservation of residues and Blast Materials from crime scene and their safety handing. Role of Bomb Squad, Use of field kit for detection of explosives or explosion residues, Evaluation, Assessment and Reconstruction of sequence of events and preparation of reports, Presentation of Evidence in the Court of Law, Queries of Investigating Officers.

Unit IV – Suspect Identification

Bombing Signature, Sequence of events, Damage caused, IEDs used in the blast, Location of the IEDs, Initiating Device, Footprint, Fingerprint, Sources of Information, Preliminary Reports, Police Reports, Technician’s Reports, Forensic
Reference Books:

2. Saferstein R; “Criminalistics: An Introduction to forensic Science”.
Unit I - Scientific Investigation in Murder, Assault, Accident and Death due to fall from height
Observation at the scene of crime and human body for the evidence materials likely to be found, their collection, preservation and packaging. Queries to be raised to the medico-legal expert and forensic expert. Discussion on Illustrative cases

Unit II - Scientific Investigation in Sexual Offence cases
Handling of Child or differently abled victim (if alive), Observation at the scene of crime for the evidence materials likely to be found, their collection, preservation and packaging. Queries to be raised to the medico-legal expert and forensic expert. Discussion on Illustrative cases.

Unit III - Scientific Investigation in Burning and Vitriolage cases
Observation at the place of occurrence and body of victim for the evidence material likely to be found, their collection, preservation and packaging. Queries to be raised to the medico-legal expert and forensic expert. Distinguishing homicidal, suicidal and accidental burning. Differences between ante-mortem and post-mortem burns. Discussion on Illustrative cases.

Unit IV - Scientific Investigation in Drowning, Hanging and Strangulation cases
Types of Drowning, Types of hanging, Observation at the place of occurrence and body of victim for the evidence material likely to be found, their collection, preservation and packaging. Queries to be raised to the medico-legal expert and forensic expert. Differences between hanging and strangulation, Differences between ante-mortem and post-mortem hanging. Discussion on Illustrative cases
Reference Books:

Semester-III, Elective V  
M.Sc. Forensic Science  
FS-355 Photography and Forensic Image Analysis  
L-2, T-1, P-0, S-1 CREDITS-4

Unit - I

Principle in conventional and digital photography, Advantages and disadvantages of analog and digital photography.

Construction of digital image sensor, pixel, resolution and sharpness, ISO settings, etc., auto focusing, auto winding, burst modes in DSLR and DX coding systems, Photo editing and enhancement software, Digital image file formats

Unit - II

Image processing, identification of digital/manipulated photograph, photogrammetry, radiography, photography using scientific equipment, demonstrative photography. Modern developments in photography, scanning and printing technologies.

Techniques Attributing an Image to Its Source: Image and Video Source Class, Sensor Defects in Digital Image Forensic, Source Attribution Based on Physical Defects in Light Path

Unit - III


Photography for presentation of evidence in the court of law.

Unit – IV

Techniques Verifying the Integrity and Authenticity of Image Evidence: Natural Image Statistics in Digital Image Forensics, Detecting Doctored Images, Discrimination of Computer Synthesized or Recaptured Images from Real
Digital Image Forensics in Practice Courtroom: Considerations in Digital Image, Counter-Forensics-Attacking Image Forensics

Reference Books:

Unit I – Symmetric and Asymmetric Cryptosystem
Introduction to Symmetric and Asymmetric Cryptosystems. Introduction to Cryptanalysis - Differential Cryptanalysis, Linear Cryptanalysis.
Various types of attacks including Cipher Text-Only attack, Known-Plaintext Attack, Chosen-Plaintext Attack, Chosen-Cipher Text Attack

Unit II – Internet Security and Cryptanalysis

Unit III – Introduction to Information Security Audit
Importance of ISO 27001 & other auditing standards for IT, IS Auditing Standards, IS Auditing Guidelines, Classification of Audits, Audit Programs and Audit methodology, Communication of Audit Results, Audit report Structure and Contents, Requirements for Audit Documentation, Cyber Security Auditors empanelment by CERT-In.
Unit IV – Risk Management


Reference Books:

Semester-III, Elective VII
M.Sc. Forensic Science
FS-375 Criminal Justice System
L-2, T-1, P-0, S-1 CREDITS-4

Unit I - Criminology
Concept, Nature and Scope of criminology, Historical development of Criminology, Criminology and other social sciences, Criminology and criminal justice system

Unit II - Crime
Definition of crime (social, legal and psychological), Sin, Tort and Deviance, Crime in ancient and medieval India, Crime in modern India, General and casual factors of crime

Unit III - Criminal Typologies and Crime Trends
Criminal Typologies, Crime correlates- Age, Gender and Media


Unit IV - Introduction Criminal Justice System
CJS: Concept, Development and Purpose, Accusatorial and Inquisitorial Models of Criminal, Justice System; Reforms in CJS, Co-ordination in CJS

Unit V - Prosecution System
Meaning, Purpose and Relevance, Development & Relevance of Prosecution in India, Prosecution Organization in the States, Relationship between Police and Prosecution, Prosecution in Lower Court and Prosecution in Appellate.
Reference Books:

Unit I – Fundamentals of Police Administration

History of Police and Policing in Modern India (1857 onwards), Role of Police in Independent India, Constitutional provisions regarding police in India.

Unit II – Organization and Structure of Indian Police


Unit III - Police Investigation: Procedures and Function

Executive powers and duties of police officers in the investigation of crime, Procedure in investigation, Investigation of crimes and relations with Courts/Magistrate, Specialties of Investigation – Homicides, Property Offences, Crimes against women, Economic Offences, Communal violence, Custodial violence, Cyber crime. Use of technology in crime, investigation. Citizen’s rights during investigation.

Unit V – Police Image

Police Sub-culture, Dimensions of Police accountability in India – Courts, Executive Magistrates, State Government, UNCAC, Citizens/Community. Police public Relations in India and Abroad – Peace Committee, Village Police system, Koban (Japan), Police Board (UK), Sheriff (USA). Need for improving police image, Programmes for redressal of public grievances, Judicial Trend: The Supreme Court on Policing.
Reference Books:

13. Indian Police Journal published by Bureau of Police Research and Development.
FOURTH SEMESTER
Unit I – Introduction to Research Methodology

Research Methodology- Introduction, Types of Research (Basic, Applied, & Need based), Importance.

Essential Steps in Research- Identifying and defining the problem, Research Project planning, Information Sources- Scientific Journals, Periodicals, books and other publications. Design of the Experimental Hypothesis, Variables in the Experiment, Evolution and Application of different techniques, Evaluation of Results, Comparison with existing methodologies, Validation of findings,

Need for Literature Review, Fallacy of scenario building, falsification and verification, formulation of research questions, Scope for future research.

Different systems of Citing References- Harvard system, Vancouver system, Chicago system, MLA and APA system, Footnote Reference system.

Introduction to research report & its components, typing and formatting of research report including placement and numbering of figures and tables. Ethical issues in conducting research.

Unit II – Research Modelling and Experimental Design

Experimental Design: Introduction, observation, basic principle of experiments, experimental error, replication, generalization, controls, randomization, measurement, a few common experimental designs. Application of computer in research- MS- Office and SPSS.

Unit III – Basics of Communication and Presentation Skills


Presentation Skills, Interviews, Public Speaking, Preparing the Speech, Organizing the Speech, Special Occasion Speeches, Group Discussion.

Unit IV – Writing Skills

Types of writings (Expository, Descriptive, Analytic, Argumentative, Narrative etc.) and their main features; Memos and Notices; Formal Report, Writing of Expert opinion and use of appropriate terminology & words, Writing of Worksheets.

Scientific and Impersonal Attitude; Plain Statements, Definitions; Description and Explanations (of objects, instruments, Processes, Scientific Principles, etc.), Interpretation and use of charts, graphs and tables in technical writing.
Reference Books:

Project work on forensically significant and need based problems on the area of specialization.
Handling of Forensic Science Evidences from Crime Scene to Court Room in actual crime cases.