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Reg. No.....

Name.....

LL.M. DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2025

Fourth Semester

Branch 2—CRIMINAL LAW

LW 020 401—MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE AND FORENSIC SCIENCE

(2022 Admissions—Regular, 2021 Admissions—Supplementary)

Time : Three Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

*Answer any **five** questions.*

All questions carry equal marks.

1. Adversarial trial procedure is often blamed for distorting or corrupting forensic science evidence, and not only by forensic scientists smarting from an aggressive or disorientating courtroom cross-examination. Critically comment on this statement regarding institutional loopholes in adducing forensic evidence and also evaluate the nicknaming of forensic science as junk Science.
2. State the steps to be taken in a medico legal emergency of rape case. Mention the importance of State of Karnataka v. Manjanna points out the procedure of examining a victim as per Section 164A of CrPC. Connect the same by explaining what is SAFE in collecting evidence.
3. The opinion given by a medical witness need not be the last word on the subject. Such an opinion shall be tested by the court. If the opinion is bereft of logic or objectivity, the court is not obliged to go by that opinion. After all, opinion is what is formed in the mind of a person regarding a fact situation. If one doctor forms one opinion and another doctor forms a different opinion on the same facts it is open to the Judge to adopt the view which is more objective or probable. Analyze the aforesaid statements in the light of admissibility of medical evidence when it conflicts with an ocular evidence and also give reference to State of Haryana v. Bhagirath.
4. Nandlal Wasudeo Badwaik Vs. Lata Nandlal Badwaik, examines this case in the light of DNA test evidence and also relates the same with Section 112 of the Evidence Act. Critically examine the importance of DNA analysis as an important piece of scientific evidence in crime investigation with the help of case laws.

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5. “The opinion of a judge only plays a part and is thus relevant in the decision of a case, and thus, the opinion of any person other than the judge about any issue or relevant fact is irrelevant in deciding the case. The reason behind such a rule is that if such an opinion is made relevant, then that person would be invested with the character of a judge” . State an exception to this rule from Indian Evidence Act, as a part of admissibility of scientific evidence and State the prerequisites of an expert evidence and mention the difference between an expert and non-expert witnesses.
6. ‘Ballistic Expert’s Evidence Important In Cases Of Murder Caused By Firearms’. Analyze the statement of Apex court with the help of Pritinder Singh @ Lovely vs State of Punjab. State the functions of a Ballistic expert.
7. Cyber forensics is a branch of forensics relating to computer based evidence, their storage, collection and admissibility. It is also known as digital forensics. State the reasons for employing cyber forensics and mention the provisions in Indian Evidence Act related to the admissibility of electronic evidences and analyze whether cyber Forensics can be equipped with these provisions.
8. Trace evidence is also known as “Silent Witness. Comment on this statement. Explain how trace evidence is formed, its types and collection methods and analysis Hair can significantly help in criminal investigation, analyze this trace evidence with the help of case law Gura Singh V State of Rajasthan.

(5 × 14 = 70)

