

Time: 2.5 Hours

Maximum Marks: 50

Instructions:

- 1) Question No. 1 under Section-A is compulsory.
- 2) Attempt any four from Q. No. 2 to Q. No. 6 under Section-B
- 3) Attempt any two from Q. No. 7 to Q. No. 9 under Section-C

Section-A (Compulsory)

1. (a) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words: 3
[CO4] [L1]
 - (i) Visible rays have the wavelength of in electromagnetic spectra.
 - (ii) In forensic photography, ALS is used for.....
 - (iii) is known as father of forensic photography.
1. (b) Define the following terms briefly: 2 [CO3] [L3]
 - (i) Focal length
 - (ii) Lens.
1. (c) Examples of evidences : 2 [CO4] [L2]
 - (i) UV light
 - (ii) Fluorescence
1. (d) Match the items given in Column-A with those in Column-B: 3 [CO2] [L1]

Column-A	Column-B
(i) Aperture	(a) Regulates the amount of light entering the camera
(ii) Shutter	(b) Capture stable shots
(iii) Tripod	(c) Camera exposure setting

Section-B

2. What is the importance of alternate light source in forensic investigations? 5[CO4] [L4]
3. (a) What do you understand by “painting with light” technique? 5[CO1] [L2]
(b) What should be done to capture “depth of field”?
4. What steps are taken to ensure proper photographic documentation? 5[CO1] [L2]
5. Shed a light on different types of photography. 5[CO3] [L2]
6. Explain the concept of fluorescence and its role in forensic photography. 5[CO4] [L4]

Section-C

7. Explain the following with example: 10[CO2] [L4]
 - (a) CCTV system
 - (b) Types of cables in CCTV.
8. Provide a detailed description on surveillance photography. 10[CO3] [L2]
9. Explain the methods of developing photographs. 10[CO3] [L2]