



**DIRECTORATE OF  
FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY  
MIZORAM : AIZAWL**

**CITIZENS'  
CHARTER**



**2023**

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## I. Introduction

Forensic Science is defined as the application of Science in the service of Law; principles of basic sciences like Physics, Chemistry and Biology are skillfully applied for administration of justice. Sciences used in forensics include any discipline that can aid in the collection, preservation and analysis of evidence. The main function of Forensic Science Laboratory is to undergo diverse examinations in order to provide scientific guidance to the investigating agencies for detection, preservation, evaluation and explanation of physical evidences in the laboratory as well as in the scene of crime. Justice Delivery System has 3 (three) arms, such as Police, Judiciary and Forensic. In order to protect and uphold the rights of innocent citizens and of the criminals according to Article 21 & 22 of the Constitution of India, all these three arms have vital roles to play in one way or the other.

Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory was created on 1998 and temporarily accommodated at 3rd Bn. MAP Complex, Mualpui, Aizawl. Prior to the establishment of Forensic Science Laboratory in Mizoram, material evidences detected in different crime cases were sent outside the state that took months and years. To overcome these difficulties and to have a better and efficient administration of Justice, Government of Mizoram established Forensic Science Laboratory under the administrative control of Police, vide Home Department's Notification No. A/12034/1/97-HMP dated 31/7/2000 and started functioning officially since 2000 with only one division i.e. Chemistry. The Laboratory was upgraded to a full-fledged Directorate directly under Home Department on 13th March, 2015 which is in par with the recommendation of National Human Rights Commission. Mizoram FSL, at present, have 8(eight) divisions viz. Chemistry, Questioned Document, Fingerprint, Ballistics & Toolmarks, DNA, Photography, Toxicology and Cyber Forensics. The laboratory is headed by Director rank Forensic Scientist.



The state-of-the-art building of Mizoram FSL, at Mizoram New Capital Complex was designed to accommodate all the latest Forensic technologies and was occupied on 7th November, 2012.

With funds received under Police Modernization and Nirbhaya Fund schemes, the Laboratory is upgrading its facilities and expanding its capabilities steadily with the latest technology in the field.

The Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory, Mizoram is a service-oriented institution where the commitment to excellence prevails. We envisioned a future in which we continue to build and develop a world class laboratory so as to provide forensic service delivery and technical support to our clients by utilizing state-of-the-art equipment and techniques to effectively meet the needs of the criminal justice system vis-a-vis apprehending the culprits and exonerating the innocents.

## **II. Mission Statement**

The Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory is part of a Government machinery, functioning under Home Department providing Forensic Science Laboratory and Forensic Science Services as laid down in The Government of Mizoram (Allocation of Business) Rules, 2019. The Directorate is committed to provide competent and unbiased services of scientific examinations and analysis of clue materials to the Justice Delivery System at par with international standards and techniques.

The Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory provides Forensics Services, right from collection of evidences from scenes of crime and examination of exhibits in the laboratory; generating unbiased scientific reports on cases connected with criminal and civil disputes. Scientific methods of investigations, fundamental concepts and modern techniques of Forensic Science are also taught to Investigating Officers and forensic science students in order to promote and improve the criminal justice delivery system in the state.

The Department receives exhibits for examination connected with criminal and civil disputes from Presiding Officers of criminal courts, the High Courts, Police Officers, Excise and Narcotics Commissioner, Customs, Government Medical, Veterinary Institutions and other Departments of the State Government.

The scientists of this Department are actively involved in the investigation right from the scene of crime where evidences are collected and its connection with the criminal established.

### III. Charter

The Charter provide a framework and paradigm which enables one to know-

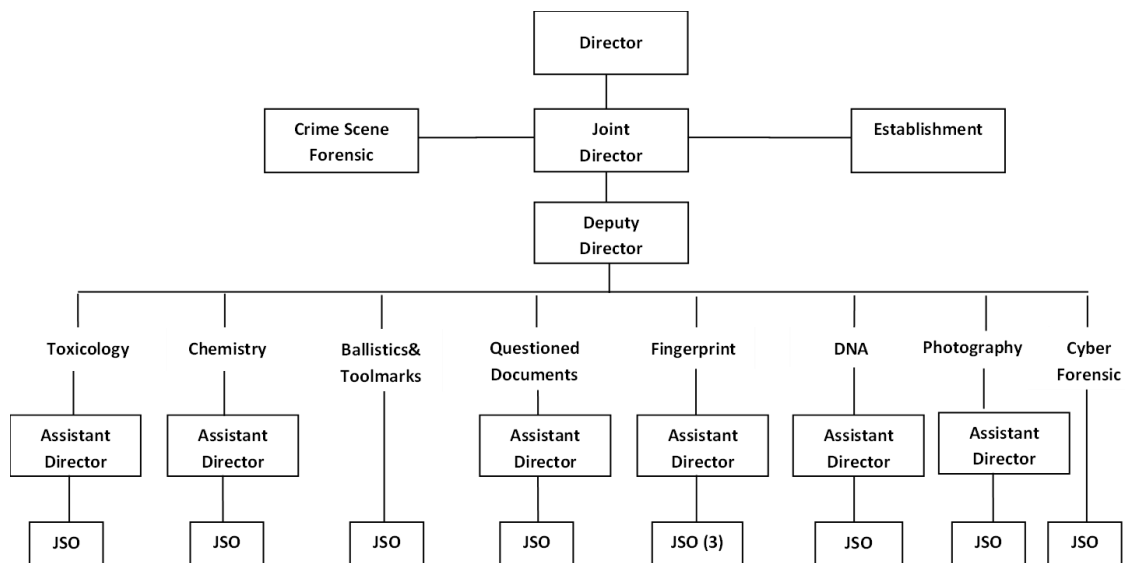
1. General information about the Directorate.
2. Services that are provided by the Mizoram FSL.
3. The mode by which cases can be referred to.
4. The means through which complaints and feedbacks relating to services rendered can be redressed.

### IV. Functions and duties:

The main functions of Mizoram FSL may be summarized as follows:

1. Visiting scene of crimes and aiding the Investigating Officers in the detection and collection of evidences, reconstruction of crime scenes and furnishing crime scene examination report and the photographs.
2. Scientific examinations of exhibits/samples received at the Laboratory and generation of Forensic reports.
3. Providing scientific evidence in the court of law.
4. Providing theoretical and practical training to various ranks of Police personnel, Excise & Narcotics Dept., Judicial Officers, Medical and other Law Enforcing agencies with aspect to scientific method of investigation.

### V. ORGANIZATION CHART



### VI.

## VII. STAFF STRENGTH:

Name of Division	Name of Post	Number of posts		
		Sanctioned	Filled	Vacant
Administrative	Director	1	1	-
	Joint Director	1	1	-
Technical	Deputy Director	1	1	-
Chemistry	Asst. Director	1	1	-
	Jr. Scientific Officer	1	1	-
Toxicology	Asst. Director	1	1	-
	Jr. Scientific Officer	1	1	-
Ballistics & Toolmarks	Jr. Scientific Officer	1	1	-
DNA	Asst. Director	1	1	-
	Jr. Scientific Officer	1	1	-
Questioned Documents	Asst. Director	1	-	1
	Jr. Scientific Officer	1	1	-
Fingerprint	Asst. Director	1	1	-
	Jr. Scientific Officer	3	1	2
Photography	Asst. Director	1	1	-
	Jr. Scientific Officer	1	-	1
Cyber Forensic	Jr. Scientific Officer	1	1	-
<b>Total Scientific Staff</b>		<b>19</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>4</b>

Establishment	Superintendent	1	1	-
	HA/ Inspector(M)	1	1	-
	Assistant/ SI(M)	2	1	1
	UDC/ASI(M)	3	2	1
	LDC	2	2	-
	Steno	1	-	1
	Driver	5	5	-
	Despatch Rider	1	1	-
	Forensic Attendant	18	9	9
	Peon/ IV-Grade	5	3	2
Total		<b>39</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14</b>
Attachment	Driver	-	2	-
	Forensic Attendant	-	5	-
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>58</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>18</b>

The Laboratory is run by small strength of manpower. The Mobile Forensic Unit still does not have separate staff to cover the scenes of crime since its establishment in the year 2000, the Scientific Staff covers the work in addition to their laboratory works. Strengthening of the Scientific Staffs and their Assistants is very much required for smooth functioning of the laboratory which is important in the Justice delivery system of the State.

## VIII. DIVISIONS AND TYPES OF ANALYSIS:

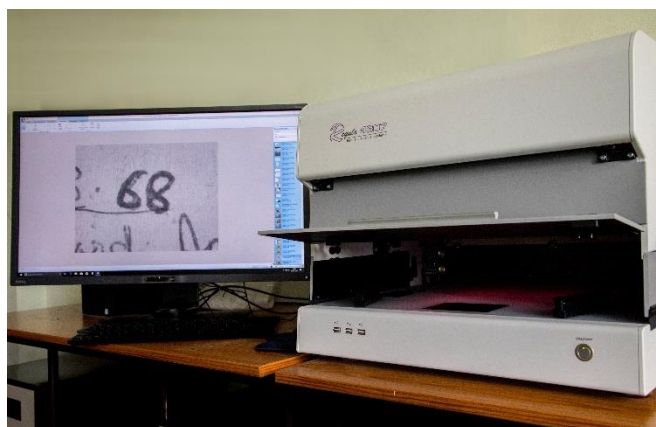
### 1. Chemistry Division deals with the examination of –

- a) *Suspected Cement Adulteration* – To know whether it conforms to specifications or not.
- b) *Acid & other organic chemicals* – To identify the chemical contents in acids and other organic chemicals.
- c) *Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances*–  
To identify cocaine, heroin, opium, hashish, ganja, and other spurious drugs.
- d) *Petrol, Diesel and Kerosene* – To detect adulteration.
- e) *Arson Residue* – To identify the accelerant used.

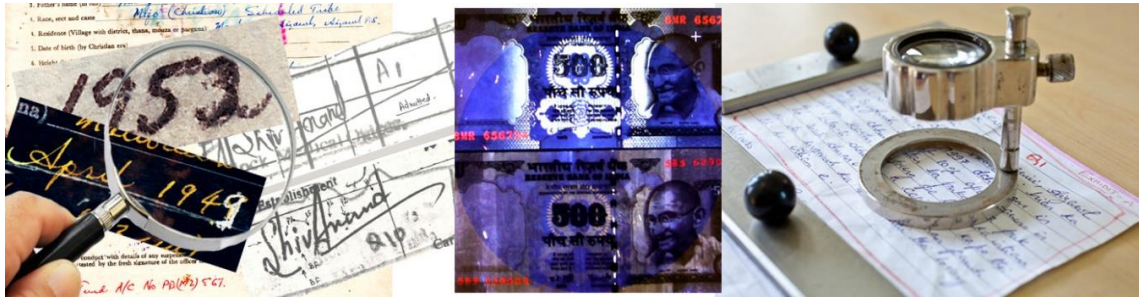


### 2. Questioned Documents Division deals with the examination of –

- a) *Handwriting Examination and identification* – To identify the authenticity of the document or a part thereof.
- b) *Latent Writing on Documents* –  
To detect and decipher.
- c) *Fake Indian Currency Notes of Different Denomination* – To examine presence of security/essential features prescribed by RBI
- d) *Imprint matter* – To examine/compare with genuine ones.
- e) *Stamp Impression* – To ascertain the genuineness.
- f) *Erasure, Alteration, Overwriting etc.* – To detect and decipher such features on questioned documents
- g) *Ink and Paper* – To study composition and to compare with control samples

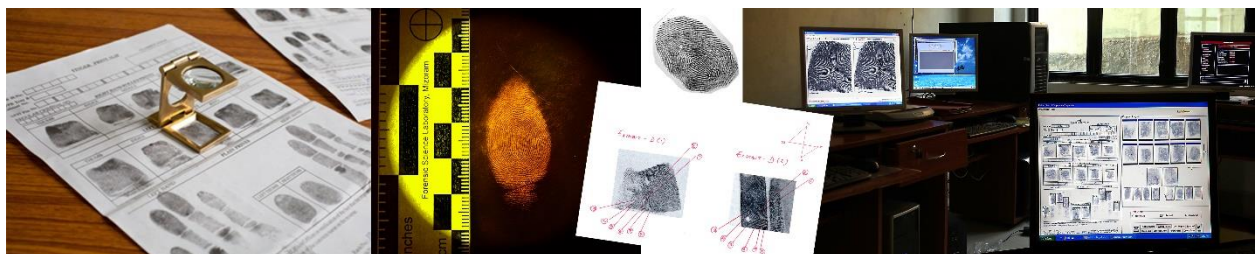


- h) *Fake documents, stamps, stamp papers, security papers* – To ascertain genuineness.



### 3. Fingerprint Division deals with –

- a) Maintaining fingerprint record slips of specified categories of criminals:
  - Convicted Criminals
  - Arrested persons
- b) Conducting search relating to unidentified, arrested and suspected persons.
- c) Undertaking examination of Questioned Fingerprint impression on documents like Revenue Stamps, Bank withdrawal forms, Money order receipt, Property transactions cases etc.
- d) Examining and comparing the chance prints with available data bank in Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) to know the results.
- e) Examining and comparing fingerprints used by illiterate people as signatures and help the Judiciary in civil/criminal suits.
- f) Visiting Scene of Crime to assist IO's in developing latent prints on objects handled by the Criminals.
- g) Examining unidentified dead body - to establish identity with available fingerprints on record.





#### 4. Ballistics & Toolmarks Division deals with the examination of –

a) *Firearms* – To identify firearm, caliber, make, model, working condition, lethality, to link with fired cartridge case and fired bullet.

b) *Parts of the Firearm* – To ascertain whether they come under Arms Act/Arms Rules.

c) *Cartridge* – To ascertain caliber, type and whether they are live or not.

d) *Cartridge Cases* – To ascertain caliber, make, and to establish possible link to the firearms and crime.

e) *Fired Bullets* – To ascertain caliber, type and link with the firearms and crime.

f) *Shots, Pellets and Wads* – To ascertain their make, size, nature of firearms through which they were fired.

g) *Firearm manufacturing Unit* – To identify manufacturing implements and products.

h) *Target (cloths, skin, and other materials) affected by firing* – To ascertain whether

the holes/stains are due to discharge of a firearm and range of firing etc.

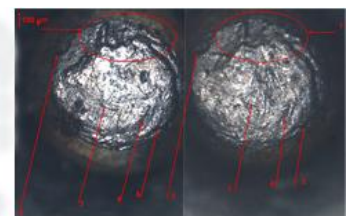
i) *Restoration of obliterated numbers on firearms/ vehicles* – To establish tampering if any and to restore the original writing.

j) *Footprints, shoe prints, tire marks* – For identification and matching with disputed ones.

k) *Toolmarks* – Involvement of particular tool in producing the tool mark

l) *Explosive substance, IED and Post Explosion Residues* – To determine the qualitative estimation of explosive materials used.

m) *Incendiary Device, Time Fuse and Detonation Cord* – To identify/characterize the exhibits.



## 5. Photography Division deals with -

a) *Identification of camera from film negatives* – Establishment of the identity of the camera with which some incriminating film negatives were exposed.

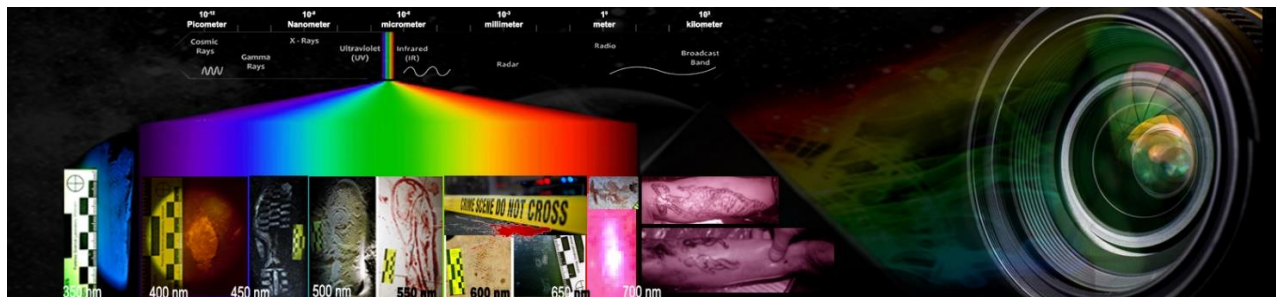
b) *Identification of source camera* – Comparisons of questioned digital photographs with digital photographs obtained from questioned camera.

c) *Preparation of photographs*- Preparing photographic evidences for further comparisons and documenting them for Court Presentation.



d) *Crime Scene Photography*- Covering the scene of crime for reconstruction by documenting important physical evidences and its vicinity.

e) *Post Mortem Photography/ Videography*- Recording of Post Mortem Examination/ Autopsy both in still photographs and video in case of custodial death and encounter deaths as per the guidelines of NHRC.



## 6. DNA Division deals with the examination of -

a) *DNA Profiling* – The main purpose of DNA profiling is identification, which means it is applicable in all cases which require identification, viz. murder, rape, disputed paternity etc. DNA profiling can be done from practically all parts of the body and even from aged blood and seminal stains, hair, bones, saliva etc.



- b) *Blood and Blood Stains* –To detect (if latent), identify and conduct further serological test for origin and blood grouping.
- c) *Semen and Seminal Stains* – To detect (if latent) and identify and conduct further serological test to ascertain origin and blood grouping.
- d) *Saliva/Sweat/Urine* – *To detect (if latent) and identify and conduct further serological test to ascertain origin and blood grouping.*
- e) *Hair* – To determine origin of species and comparative analysis.
- f) *Skeleton/Bone* – To determine sex, age, stature, race and identification using superimposition.
- g) *Fiber* – To determine origin and comparative analysis.
- h) *Diatom* – To confirm drowning death and site of drowning.
- i) *Plant Materials-Woods, Leaves, Seeds, Flowers, Pollens etc.* – To determine origin of species and comparison with control/standard samples.
- j) *Insect, Flies, Maggots etc.* – To determine the time since death.

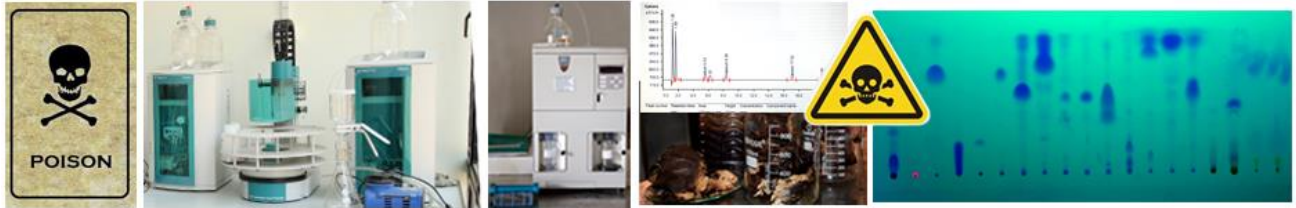


## 7. Toxicology Division deals with the examination of –

- a) *Gastric Juice* – In case of living person to identify the poison consumed by the victim.
- b) *Viscera (portion of liver, stomach, and intestine), blood, urine, sweat, vomit etc.* – To identify the poison in the case of death due to poisoning.
- c) *Drugs, drinks, spurious liquor and containers/injections etc.* – To identify the poisons caused by the products.
- d) *Hair, Nail and Bone* – In case of Arsenic/Mercuric poisoning.

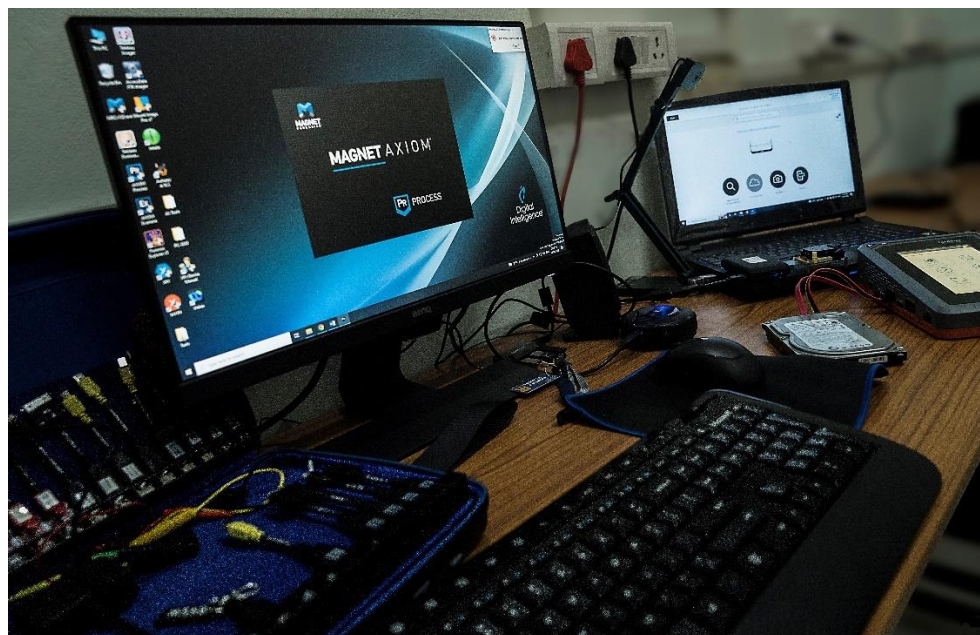


e) *Liquor and illicit liquor*- to detect the quality of the liquor under MLTP Act and other illicit liquor



## 8. Cyber Forensic Division deals with the examination of –

- a) *Disk Forensics* – Extraction and analysis of data from Computer hard disks, USB devices, floppy, CD, DVD, and Flash drives.
- b) *Mobile Device Forensics* – Extraction and analysis of data from handheld devices like mobile phones, Smartphones like Android, iPhone, iPad, tablets, etc.
- c) *Memory Forensics* – Analysis of volatile data in a computer's memory dump.
- d) *Network Forensics* – Monitoring and analysis of computer network traffic.
- e) *Multimedia Forensics* – Analysis of multimedia signals (audio, videos, images).
- f) *Internet Forensics* – Tracking and analysis of e-mails, social medias, websites, cloud storage.
- g) *Cryptocurrency Forensics* – Tracking of cryptocurrency transactions through thousands of social media forums and Darknet sites.



## VIII. Crime Scene Investigation



Even though established at the State capital Aizawl, FSL provides rapid response forensic service to the whole state to investigate the scene of crime, help and guide the Investigating Officers for collection of important evidences.

When a Citizen requires the services of Forensics, FIR must be lodged first at the Police Station and the Police will requisition the service of Forensic Experts accordingly. Direct requisition from the citizen is not entertained.



## IX. Official Website:

The official website of the Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory, Mizoram, <https://forensic.mizoram.gov.in> was developed to provide information to the general public as well as Police and investigating agencies for ready reference and download of forms used in the laboratory. The website has been maintained and updated regularly to provide latest developments and achievements of the directorate.

## X. Online Tracking System & e-Forensics:

DFSL Mizoram has introduced and maintain online case-tracking system since 15<sup>th</sup> August, 2014 to facilitate Investigating Officers to track the status of their cases sent to the laboratory. Later on, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India on 2019 initiated

and introduced ICJS (Interoperable Criminal Justice System) to facilitate delivery of speedy justice through data-exchange between courts, police, prosecution, jails and forensic labs by integrating CCTNS with e-Court, e-prison, eForensics and eProsecution. The eForensics online case registration system designed by NIC formulated under the project ICJS was implemented by the Mizoram FSL w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> September, 2019, all the cases received in the laboratory was registered on the eForensics platform. In order to fully implement the eForensics system, an online system to deliver expert reports was designed by NIC especially for Mizoram FSL and the digitally signed Expert Reports were uploaded to eforensics since 1<sup>st</sup> of May, 2022. The system was officially launched by Hon'ble Home Minister Pu Lalchamliana on 30<sup>th</sup> September, 2022 at Directorate of FSL Conference Hall, MINECO in the presence of DGP and other senior Govt./Police officials. For the first time in India, Digitally Signed Expert Reports can be downloaded by the concerned Police Officers or Case Forwarding Authority from eforensics platform. This system will not only ensure speedy and paperless receipt of expert reports, but will also dispense authentic reports which is acceptable in the Court.

## **XI. Training**

The Forensic scientists undergo trainings and seminars on courses in the most advanced scientific techniques to update their skills in their expertise at various Forensic Institutes, Central Forensic Science Laboratories and other places.

Apart from the trainings undertaken by Forensic Scientists, Mizoram FSL conducted theoretical and practical training for Police Officers of various ranks on various aspects to scientific method of investigation.

## **XII. Internship Program**

To allow short term exposure to Forensic Science students with various divisions in areas of analytical work and functioning of this laboratory, Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory, Mizoram is introducing Forensic Science Internship Program to engage students pursuing Under Graduate/Graduate/Post-Graduate Degrees or Research Scholars enrolled in recognized College/ Institution in Science/ Information Technology/ Engineering in India as 'Student Interns'. These Student Interns may be given exposure to various Forensic analysis performed in this laboratory and would be expected to supplement the process of scientific analysis of physical clue materials and administrative procedure followed in the laboratory. Guidelines for Internship can be downloaded from <https://forensic.mizoram.gov.in/view/activities?page=Internship>

### **XIII. Timings:**

1. Laboratory Timing: 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM (summer),  
9:00 AM - 4:00 PM (winter)  
Monday to Friday
2. Crime Scene Timing: 24 x 7(round the clock)

### **XIV. Complaints, Grievances and Feedback**

1. Citizens are requested not to hesitate to register their complaints and grievances. It is the desires and commitment of Mizoram FSL to serve the customers better.
2. The Quality Manager (Joint Director) is the Designated Grievance Officer. Each grievance will be duly acknowledged and addressed.
3. Suggestions are always welcomed.

### **XV. RTI & EXEMPTION**

Information regarding Examination Results and Reports of Cases are exempted from disclosure to the general public and the documents cannot be obtained from Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory as per the Government of Mizoram, Information & Public Relations Department Notification No.F.13011/16/2005-IPR dated 26/8/2016 under Section 24(4) of the RTI Act, 2005. However, in compliance with the clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the Right to Information Act, 2005 general information regarding the Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory is published by the Department to provide general information *suo motu* to the public. Achievements of the Department can be seen in the official website <https://forensic.mizoram.gov.in> and the RTI Manual or Information Manual can be downloaded from the official DFSL website shown below:-

[https://forensic.mizoram.gov.in/view/about\\_us?page=rti](https://forensic.mizoram.gov.in/view/about_us?page=rti)

### **XVI. Accreditation/ISO Certification**

In order to deliver accurate and timely services of Scientific Examination to the citizens and Customers' satisfaction Mizoram Forensic Science Laboratory is taking steps towards "Accreditation as per ISO/IEC 17025 (2005) & NABL – 113/113 A". The initiatives have been taken up to the extent of formation of the first level of document (Quality Manual). A gradual progress is taking up towards fulfillment of the accreditation.

**XVII. Future perspective:**

To serve citizen better and better Mizoram FSL is committed to upgrade its capabilities by incorporating all the latest Forensic Technologies in a timeframe manner, such as:

- 1) Brain fingerprinting,
- 2) Audio/Video Authentication,
- 3) Establishment of District Mobile Forensic Unit in all the Districts of Mizoram

**XVIII. Names of Forensic Scientists working in the lab:**

Sl.No.	Name	Designation
1.	H. Sangchungnunga	Director (Head of Office)
2.	T. Lalropuia	Joint Director
3.	R. Sangzuala	Deputy Director
4.	Lalchhanzova	Asst. Director
5.	Lalmachhuana	Asst. Director
6.	Lalmuanawma	Asst. Director
7.	Rosangzuala	Asst. Director
8.	K.C.Hmingthanga	Asst. Director
9.	M.C Richard Vanlalhnehzova	Jr. Scientific Officer (Ballistics)
10.	Mary Lalziki	Jr. Scientific Officer (Questioned Documents)
11.	Ammie Lalnunpuii	Jr. Scientific Officer (DNA)
12.	Vanlalmangaihi	Jr. Scientific Officer (Toxicology)
13.	Reuben Lalnuntluanga	Jr. Scientific Officer (Fingerprint)
14.	Dr. R. Lawmzuali	Jr. Scientific Officer (Chemistry)
15	Zoremawia Pachuau	Jr. Scientific Officer (Cyber Forensic)

**XIX. Major equipment and facilities available in the Laboratory**

1. High Performance Liquid Chromatography (*Perkin Elmer Series 200*)
2. High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography (*CD-60 Desaga*)
3. Gas Chromatography – Mass Spectrometry (*Thermo-fisher Scientific*)
4. Table Top Microscope (*Hitachi TM-1000*)
5. Trinocular Research Fluorescence Microscope (*Leica DM 2500*)
6. Ion Chromatography (*Metrohm 881 Compact IC Pro*)
7. UV-Visible Spectrophotometer (*Chemito UV-2600*)
8. Accelerated Solvent Extraction System (*Dionex ASE-150*)



9. Mini Automatic Distillation System (*Minidis, Grabner Instrument*)
10. Flash Point Tester (*Mini-flash FLPH, Grabner Instrument*)
11. Docucenter Expert (*Projectina*)
12. Automated Fingerprint Identification System (*Secure Mantra AFIS v5.4*)
13. Ballistics Comparison Microscope (*Leica FSC*)
14. Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer (*AAS4129 ECIL*)
15. Multi-view Compound Microscope (*Leica DM-1000*)
16. Genetic Analyzer (*Applied Biosystem HID 3500*)
17. Ballistic Boroscope (*Scolly Flexilux 4000LED*)
18. Thermal Cycler (*GeneAmp PCR system 9700*)
19. Millipore Water Purification System (*Elix-3, Milli Q*)
20. UV-Vis Light Source (*Lumatec Superlite 400*)
21. Portable UV-VIS Light Source (*Projectina SL 450*)
22. Electro-static dust-print lifter
23. Photographic System
24. Forensic Image Analyser (*Forensic Pathways*)
25. Visual-Spectral Comparator (*Regula 4307*)
26. Automated DNA Extractor (*EZ1 Advanced XL*)
27. Differential DNA Extractor (*QIAcube*)
28. Tissuelyzer
29. Real Time PCR (*QuantStudio 5*)
30. 3block PCR system Proflex
31. Doppler Radar System (DRS-1)
32. Cyanosafe Fuming Chamber (Sirchie)
33. GC-Headspace (Thermo-Fisher Scientific)
34. MSAB Office XRY
35. FRED SR (Digital Intelligence)
36. DECRYPTUM (Passware)
37. VPER-Kit (Digital Intelligence)
38. Ultrakit 4.1 with TX1 (Digital Intelligence)
39. PC-3000 Portable (Ace Lab)
40. F-Response Consultant + Covert Edition (F-Response)
41. Magnet Axiom Complete (Magnet Forensics)
42. Forensic Explorer (Getdata)
43. X-1 Social Discovery (Digital Shield Inc.)
44. Cell tower ID Scanner MTS-400P (Pulse)
45. Vound-software (Intella Pro)
46. Kinesense LE with DVR Arrest (Kinesense Ltd)
47. Chainalysis Reactor (Chainalysis Inc.)
48. Ultra High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (Thermo-fisher Scientific)
49. UV-Visible Spectrophotometer (Thermo-fisher Scientific)
50. Magneto Optical Device for detection of VIN 7505-M
51. Ultra High Performance Liquid Chromatograph (Thermo-fisher Scientific)
52. Accelerated Solvent Extractor 350 (Thermo-fisher Scientific)

## XX. Contact us at :-

Directorate of Forensic Science Laboratory,  
Mizoram  
MINECO, Aizawl - 796001

- 0389-2336131 (Office).
- 0389-2336231 (Fax).
- E-mail: [dirfsl@mizoram.gov.in](mailto:dirfsl@mizoram.gov.in)

Visit us at: <https://forensic.mizoram.gov.in>

## XXI. Duties of citizens

1. It is the duty of a citizen to inform any incidence of Crime to the nearest Police Station at the earliest. Police will then requisition the Forensic service.
2. Whenever and wherever crime is committed, the first party to reach the scene of crime is usually citizens. It is of utmost importance not to disturb the scene as evidences could be lost, destroyed or contaminated. Instead, citizens can help the crime scene investigation by **preserving the scene of crime** before the arrival of the Police Officers or the Forensic Experts.
3. It is important to remember that the scene of crime should be left untouched.
4. A citizen must know that all the evidences were examined with scientific methods and techniques. Forensic examination favors no one but the facts and only the facts alone.

## XIX. Important Sections of Law Concerning Forensic Science

1. Section 53 A(1)/(2)(iv) CrPC (Amendment) Act 25 of 2005 allows forcible arrest of a suspected person as well as collection of material taken from the person of the accused for DNA profiling if it is a case of rape or attempt to commit rape.
2. Section 293 of CrPC (Amendment) Act 25 of 2005 deals with the report of Scientific Expert as evidence and may be summoned if necessary. It also mentioned different Government Scientific Experts of whose reports are admissible in the Court of Law.
3. Section 45 – 51 of Indian Evidence Act deals with opinion of the experts as evidences admissible in the Court of Law.

4. Section 3 & 4 of Identification of Prisoners' Act 1920 - deals with taking fingerprints of Convict criminals and arrested persons.
5. Sections 201 and 204 of IPC deals with any person who is causing disappearance of evidence of any offence and destructing document or electronic record with the intention to prevent its production as evidence is punishable.



# Directorate of FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY



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