



Department : Forensic Science		
Academic Year : 2023-24		
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Signature and Seal of the Head

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



A REVIEW ON
THE PERILS OF SOCIAL MEDIA:
RISKS AND PRECAUTION IN THE DIGITAL AGE



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur C.G
(A Central University established by Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

Submitted for
Partial fulfillment of the degree of
B.Sc. Hons in Forensic Science

By
Mr. Pratik Raj Patel
B.Sc. Hon's Forensic Science
Enroll.No.: GGV/19/3291
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur C.G

Under the Supervision of
Name: Mr. Chanchal Kumar
Assistant Professor
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur C.G





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A

Project Report

ON

Mushroom Toxicity: An Overview

Project work submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of
the degree B.Sc. Forensic Science (Honours)

Submitted To:-

Dr. Sudhir Yadav


Assistant Professor

Submitted By :-

Ranjana Darshan

B.Sc. (Hon's) VI Semester

Department of Forensic Science
GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA
BILASPUR, (C. G.- 495009)


विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



ABSTRACT

Mushrooms are widely cultivated and used as a source of diet and commerce; however, unfortunately, some wild mushrooms are highly toxic to humans. Although the poisonous mushrooms have a characteristic physical appearance, sometimes it is difficult to differentiate between the poisonous and nonpoisonous variety even by the experts. Recently a number of cases have been reported all over the world where death of a deceased was confirmed by medico legal expert to be caused by various species of wild mushroom. In India, this scenario has been neglected hence left untouched due to various reasons. In this review, an attempt has been made to aware people about mushroom poisoning (specially amatoxin) in detail. Also, various analytical techniques have been discussed which are used for examination in case of mushroom toxicity. Along with this, some earlier as well as recent case reports related to mushroom poisoning has also been highlighted here which will definitely help us to understand and aware about the scenario of mushroom poisoning India.

Key words: Mushroom poisoning, Amatoxin, Amanita phalloides,

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)

[1]



ABSTRACT

India is the biggest nation in South Asia, and it struggles with all the issues that fast emerging countries do, particularly with rising motorization. Despite these advancements, the literature on the issue of injuries sustained in traffic has little information. The Indian health care system is heavily burdened by injuries sustained in automobile accidents. A vehicle collides into another vehicle, a pedestrian, an animal, a road hurdle, or any immovable object like trees or a utility pole to cause a traffic accident, collision, or crash. Traffic crashes can cause harm, including death and injury, as well as property and vehicle damage. Automobile collisions result in death, disfigurement, and financial strain. Traffic accidents result in several losses, particularly in terms of life, property damage, and resource loss.

INTRODUCTION

Road traffic accident is a major cause of deaths and disability worldwide, with developing countries carrying a disproportionately large amount of the cost. [1]

India has a unified and well-coordinated transportation infrastructure that promotes equal distribution of goods and services that are produced as well as human movement, considerably aiding in the expansion of the country's economy. India is home to the second-largest road network in the world, having a total length of around 62.1 lakh kilometers. [3]

Road safety is still a key issue for development, a concern for public health, and a leading source of accidents and fatalities worldwide. Nearly one in ten people murdered on roads worldwide, according to the the World Health Organization, is an Indian.[4]

Road accidents cost the economy as a whole in terms of avoidable fatalities, injuries, disabilities, & lost potential revenue along with the victims & their families.[4]

Traffic accidents commonly cause damage to individuals and property as well as cost the affected parties and society money. The most dangerous situation that people frequently experience is on the roads, although the number of fatalities from these accidents receives less public attention compared to those of other, less frequent types of catastrophe.[5]

Causes of Road Traffic Accident

A road traffic collision can be caused by a wide range of circumstances. Among them are the following:

- Over-speeding
- Rash driving
- Violation of rules
- Failure to understand signs
- Fatigue
- Driving while intoxicated

1

Signature



"SNAKE BITE POISONING IN INDIA AND ITS MANAGEMENT"

Bachelor Of Science Mini Project Submitted to Guru Ghasidas
Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

In

Partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Science Honors

In

Forensic Science

By

AJAY RATHOUR

B.Sc. VIth Semester

Enrollment No:- GGV/20/10303 Roll No- 20205002

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MRS. SHWETA RAI

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur(C.G.) 2023

Signature



DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur(C.G.)
(A Central University)

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project entitled "SNAKE BITE POISONING IN INDIA AND ITS MANAGEMENT" submitted by AJAY RATHOUR is his own work and has been done at Department of Forensic Science, GGV, Bilaspur (C.G.). It is recommended that this project be placed before the examiner for evaluation in the partial fulfilment of the Bachelor's degree in Forensic Science.

Date:

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Place:

Head of Department
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

Signature



ABSTRACT

A severe, time-sensitive medical emergency is a snakebite. It is a hazard to public health that may be avoided that affects rural populations frequently in tropical in subtropical regions with a lot of rain and a humid climate. In young, healthy persons who are active, it could cause death or long-term impairment. A common occupational risk for farmers, plantation employees, and other outdoor workers, snake bite causes significant morbidity and mortality globally. In 2009, the WHO designated snakebite as a "Neglected Tropical Disease." Guidelines for the management of venomous snakebite cases in South East Asian nations have been issued by the WHO SEARO office in New Delhi; the most recent revision was made in 2016.(1). In 2016, the Indian government also released updated National Guidelines. In that project we can understand the classification of most dangerous snakes in India and this are rattle wiper, Daboia russelii Indian cobra Bungarus caeruleus, Indian saw-scaled viper, naja naja Daboia russelii, this are most dangerous type of snakes ,and shows the data of 2000 to 2014 of snakes death ratio in india .

So the treatment of snake venom is already made but when the facilities is poor like a poor person cant reach to the hospital in time so the dies during the time. so its treatment and antivenom treatment show the effect and treatment of the snake poisoning in india.

Signature



**"A REVIEW ON AGRICULTURAL POISONING AND ITS HEALTH EFFECTS
ON HUMAN HEALTH"**

B.Sc Dissertation Submitted to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

In

Partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Science Honors

In

Forensic Science

By

INDEEVAR

B.Sc VIth Semester

Enrollment No:- GGV/20/10312 Roll No- 20205009

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MRS. SHWETA RAI

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science



**Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur(C.G.)**

Signature



DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur(C.G)
(A Central University)

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project entitled "A REVIEW ON AGRICULTURAL POISONING AND ITS HEALTH EFFECTS ON HUMAN HEALTH" submitted by **Indeevar** is his own work and has been done at Department of Forensic Science, GGV, Bilaspur (C.G). It is recommended that this project be placed before the examiner for evaluation in the partial fulfilment of the Bachelor's degree in Forensic Science.

Date:

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Place:

Head of Department

Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh



ABSTRACT:

The current report provides a thorough analysis of agricultural poisoning, including its philosophy, research, legal history, and impacts on human health. The assessment mainly focuses on the difficulties and problem of human poisoning caused by pesticides or agricultural chemicals. The governments of various nations have taken measures to ban numerous toxic pesticides in recent years, although agricultural poisoning was formerly a major contributor to the rise in death rates. However, several pesticides that are currently used worldwide are still banned in nations like India. This essay focuses on the numerous diseases that can be brought on by agricultural chemicals as well as the types of pesticides that can cause each condition.

Agricultural chemicals, sometimes known as pesticides, are used to control pests (unwanted plants or animals), as well as to increase crop yields on farmlands. However, if it is taken in excess, it can turn poisonous and endanger the consumer's health in a number of ways. Acute & chronic poisoning can be brought on by agrochemicals. The risk of pesticide exposure, human contact with pesticides, their classification, uses, which pesticide types may cause which diseases, some pesticides like endrin and OPCS, their actions, deadly dose fatal period, etc. are all highlighted in this study. This document also provides a brief statistical overview of state-by-state pesticide use as well as some statistical information on the number of reported fatalities.

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



"A REVIEW ON TOXICITY AND MANAGEMENT OF CELPHOS POISONING"

B.Sc Dissertation Submitted to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

In

Partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Science Honors

In

Forensic Science

By

SAKSHAM PATHAK

B.Sc VIth Semester

Enrollment No:- GGV/20/10327 Roll No- 20205023

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MRS. SHWETA RAI

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur(C.G)

Signature



DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur(C.G)

(A Central University)

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project entitled "A REVIEW ON TOXICITY AND MANAGEMENT OF CELPHOS POISONING" submitted by Saksham Pathak is his own work and has been done at Department of Forensic Science, GGV, Bilaspur (C.G). It is recommended that this project be placed before the examiner for evaluation in the partial fulfilment of the Bachelor's degree in Forensic Science.

Date: 4.8.23

Place: Bilaspur

for
[Signature]
9/8/23

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Head of Department
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

[Signature]



ABSTRACT

A common fumigant used extensively for the secure storage of food grain is aluminium phosphide (AIP). AIP doesn't contain any hazardous residues, but it does emit phosphine, which affects practically all pests' mitochondria. Sadly, AIP is also frequently used in developing nations to commit suicide and there is now no recognized cure. Additionally, inadvertent phosphine exposure is possible. AIP poisoning directly affects cardio and vascular tissue and, in extreme situations, can lead to multiorgan system failure and death. AIP poisoning cannot be diagnosed with a particular biomarker, and treatment relies mostly on clinical suspicion. Contrary opinions exist about acetylcholinesterase, which has been proposed as a substitute biomarker of AIP exposure. In this overview, we examined the pertinent academicknowledge with a focus on the necessity of understanding and investigating the utilization of plasma mitochondria enzymes as a possible marker for AIP poisoning.



"Animal poisoning and its therapeutic application in medical field"

A

B.Sc. Mini project

Submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the

Degree of

Bachelor of Science

In

Forensic Science

By

Bhupendra sai painkra

(En. No. : GGV/20/10308; Roll No.: 20205006)

Under the Guidance of

Ms Priya VilasBhaisare

Assistant prof(ad hoc)

Department of Forensic Science



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

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Bilaspur (C.G.) 2023

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD

फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No. /F.Sc./2020

Bilaspur

Date:

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled "Animal venom poisoning and its therapeutic application in medical field" has been submitted by Bhupendra sai painkra, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of ms priya VilasBhaisare towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor
And Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



ABSTRACT:-

Poisoning by snake venom is a medical emergency. It is a complicated form of poisoning; annually, there are roughly 8000 bites from venomous snakes, resulting in 9 to 15 fatalities. Children, the elderly, and those who have been mistreated or neglected account for the majority of fatalities. Poisoning by snake venom is a medical emergency that calls for prompt care and the use of sound judgment. There are 10 different types of physiologically active components in it. It must be kept in mind, though, that just because a patient has been bitten by a venomous snake, it does not automatically mean that he has also been Envenomated by one. In the United States, 20% of all venomous snake bites do not result in poisoning. The serpent Venom may not be released or, if it is, it may only be released in small, superficial bites. Instead of relying on the existence of fang or teeth marks or the identification of the offending reptiles, the doctor should make the diagnosis of snake venom poisoning based on the clinical findings. Nevertheless, according to Russell (1980), there are an estimated 45000 snake bites every year in the United States. Only 6680 people are currently being treated for snake venom poisoning. However, it is reasonable to assume that at least 1000 additional venomous snake bites happen year and either go untreated or go unreported. The number of snake bite-related fatalities in the United States during the past five years has varied between 9 and 14. This article reviews poisonous snake bite diagnosis and treatment. The review covers the difficulties associated with envenomation and explains the current guidelines for using antivenoms. There are poisonous creatures in many groups, including the kingdom Animalia. Animals have evolved specific organs that allow them to produce and inject poison. The makeup of animal venoms varies depending on the species that produces it. Snakes, scorpions, and spiders are the three most well-known and extensively researched venomous land creatures. These include jellyfish, anemones, and cone snails among aquatic creatures. These animals' venom contains mostly protein- and peptide-derived poisonous compounds. According to recent studies, single venom may include up to several hundred distinct components, each of which produces a different physiological impact. Certain dangerous species' bites or stings cause severe envenomations that can, in some situations, be fatal. The issue of bite treatment is brought up by this. The most successful therapy to date is administering antivenoms.

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Of 2009
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A review entitled on

"ATD ANGLE : Diagnostic Tool for Identification of Various Genetic Disorders "
submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
for partial fulfillment of the requirement for
the degree of

Bachelor of Science
In

Forensic Science By

Mr. Lokesh Patel

(En. No. : GGV/20/10312; Roll No.: 20205012)

Under the Guidance of

Miss Blessi Uikey

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



Department Of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)
(A Central University Established by Central University Act 2009 No. 25 Of 2009)

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant professor and head (in-charge)
Department of forensic science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

Forwarding Certificate

This is to certify that Mr. Lokesh Patel, student of B.Sc. VIth semester, department of forensic science has completed his review study entitled "ATD ANGLE-Diagnostic Tool for Various Genetic Disorders" under the Guidance of Miss Blessi Ukey for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic Science.

Place- Bilaspur

Date- 07/08/2023

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant professor and head (in-charge)
Department of forensic science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



ABSTRACT

Dermatoglyphics is the study of the structures of dermal ridges on the palmar and plantar surfaces of the hands and feet. Both dermal ridges and craniofacial structures develop during the 6-7th week of fetal development. It is many a times asserted that these dermatoglyphics pattern are thought to be controlled by genetic and environmental factors. Whereas, the exact underlying phenomenon behind the inheritance is still unknown and need further studies. It has gained so much importance due to the fact that 1) remain genuine & unaffected throughout lifespan 2) might get affected due to skin conditions but won't get any effect on its individuality 3) unlike other features it is not bound to any age progression changes 4) unaffected by environmental factors 5) permanent till death 6) individual or only one of its kind can't be duplicated in other individual even not in the same hand of same individual. These all features make it an extensive co-relation between the genetics and dermatoglyphics. In this manner dermatoglyphics can be utilized as a means to diagnose genetic disorders and discriminate between healthy populations and individuals diagnosed with a disease.

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G)

(A Central University established by Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

A REVIEW REPORT
ON

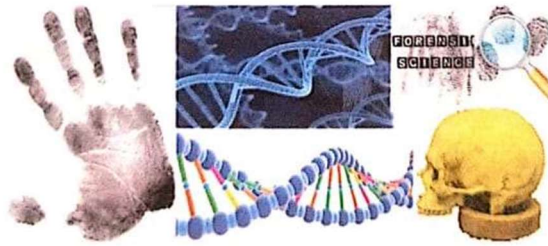
"IDENTIFICATION OF FINGERPRINTS ON GLOVES"

*Submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the
Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) Forensic Science*

2020-2023

Submitted By:
Yogeshwar Khandekar
Roll No. : 20205032
Enrollment No. : GGV/20/10337
B.Sc.(Hons.) Forensic Science

Under the supervision of:
Miss. Priya
Assistant Professor (Ad-hoc)
Department of Forensic Science



Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G)

Scanned with OKEN Sc

Signature



Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur C.G

(A Central University established by Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

No. /F.Sc./2020

Bilaspur

Date: 04/08/2023

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled "Identification of fingerprint on Gloves" has been submitted by Yogeshwar Khandekar, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of ms priya VilasBhaisare towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

For 

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor

And Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)





ABSTRACT

It is natural that fingerprints are deposited on any surface we touched and this theory is also come into force with gloves surface. With evidentiary techniques, the fingerprints are identified on glove surface such as latex, nitrile, etc. commonly found at crime scene. The methods and reagents used in porous and non-porous surface namely ninhydrin, cyanoacrylate (superglue) fuming, gentian violet, gelatin lifters and fingerprinting powder methods were used for the identification of fingermarks on the surface of gloves. The gloves made of other materials like plastic, cotton, nylon etc. has also been encountered during crime scene investigation. The examination of fingerprints on fibres and other surface has been used in the gloves made up of it. in experiment, the fibres put in different condition as in low temperature and under the water for different time intervals and the technique used for experiment was the same methods which were used in common disposable gloves surface with some other methods such as small particle reagents, vacuum deposition method etc. The samples were collected from different age owners and keep them preserved for 1 day to 7 days and from 1 week to 6 weeks maximum. The experiments provide different results on different surfaces.

Keywords- Gloves, fibres, fingerprints, porous surface, non-porous surface, crime scene.





"ASSESSMENT OF ORGANOPHOSPHORUS EFFECTS IN ENVIRONMENT
AND ANIMALS"

A
Mini project
submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the
degree of

Bachelor of Science

In

Forensic Science

By

MS. Nikita Joel

(En. No.: GGV/20/10318; Roll No.: 20205015)

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Chanchal Kumar

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

A Central University

Bilaspur (C.G.) 2023



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Signature



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India


Bilaspur

No. /F. Sc./2020
Date: 04/08/20

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Koni, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh-495009

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled "ASSESSMENT OF ORGANOPHOSPHORUS EFFECTS IN ENVIRONMENT AND ANIMALS" has been submitted by Ms. Nikita Joel, B.Sc. Forensic Science sixth semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Dr. Chanchal Kumar towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

for 
Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor
and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Koni, Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh-495009



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ABSTRACT

Organophosphorus (OP) means organic compounds containing phosphorous. Overuse of OP compounds as insecticides, pesticides, industrial chemicals and as drugs and in agro industries increasing in India. OPs are generally more toxic than other classes of synthetic insecticides but have excellent safety record. Some are systemic eg..dimethoate, disulfoton, demeton-S-methyl, monocrotophos and methamidophos. Some have a fumigant action eg..DichlorvouCan be a foliar or soil-applied, or can be used as s seed dressing eg..Chlopyriphos and disulphoton. Organophosphorus compounds are commonly used as pesticides as well as nerve agents. These compounds are applied in the environment for agricultural and domestic use. Pesticides are used to control pests such as insects, weeds, rodents, birds and nematodes.

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विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA
A Central University Established by Central University Act 2009 No. 25
Of 2009
Bilaspur (C.G.) 2023



A review entitled on
"EFFECT OF DRUG ABUSE IN WOMEN'S MENSTRUAL HEALTH"
submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
For partial fulfillment of the requirement for the
degree of

Bachelor of Science
In
Forensic Science
By

Miss Shweta Dipak
(En. No. : GGV/20/10331; Roll No.: 20205026)

Under the Guidance of
Miss Blessi Ulkey
Assistant Professor
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



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विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



Department Of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)
(A Central University Established by Central University Act 2009 No. 25 Of 2009)

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant professor and head (in-charge)
Department of forensic science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

Forwarding Certificate

This is to certify that Miss Shweta Dipak, student of B.Sc. VIth semester, department of forensic science has completed his review study entitled " Effect of Drug Abuse In Women's Menstrual Health " under the guidance of Miss Blessi Uikey for the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic Science.

Place- Bilaspur
Date- 07/08/2023

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant professor and head (in-charge)
Department of forensic science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



ABSTRACT

Women's health issues are generally unrepresentative in basic and translational studies, but reproductive health in particular has been affected by a lack of knowledge about uterine and menstrual physiology understanding. Because most women menstruate between menarche and menopause, menstrual health is a very important component of overall health. Menstruation, however, regularly and often horribly disturb the physical, mental, and personal well-being of many as millions of women worldwide. Women's body being a complex system undergoes hormonal fluctuation throughout the month which somewhat changes the physiological functions in the body which may or may not be clinically significant. However, due to various reasons women get an exposure of drugs and medications which might affect their health and further lead to health concerns. There are several reasons that suggest that it is significant to know the substance effect on menstrual cycle. As public awareness of this issue has grown, so has scientific interest in the potential impact of drugs on the menstrual cycle. The concept of abuse is centered on an individual's willingness to consume a substance in sufficient quantities that causes a health concern for himself. This basic understanding can give us an overview about interaction between hormones and brain. Hormone receptors of estrogen and progesterone are numerous in numbers in brain which may contribute to shape the effects of drug. Even the female offenders are majorly seen to be under the influence of substances while committing crime. This paper is a systematic review on the effects of substances whether it may be a drug of abuse or medication on the menstrual function of women. Various menstrual related disorders are linked to be associated with the substance use.

Signature



**"OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER - PSYCHOLOGICAL
DISORDER"**

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree
Of
B.Sc. Mini project

submitted to
of

**Bachelor of Science
In**

**Forensic Science
By**

Ms. Sakshi Pandey

(En. No. :GGV/20/10328; Roll No.: 20205024)

Under the Guidance of

Garima Bais

Assistant Professor (Ad-hoc)

Department of Forensic Science



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA
A Central University
Bilaspur (C.G.)
2023



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No. /F.Sc./2023

Bilaspur
Date: ...3/12/2023

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled "Obsessive compulsive disorder – psychological disorder" has been submitted by Ms. Sakshi pandey, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Miss. Garima Bais towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor
and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)



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(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 का 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 का 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

"ARSENIC TOXICITY AND IT'S CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS ON HUMAN BEINGS : A REVIEW"

B.Sc Dissertation Submitted to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

In

Partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Science Honors

In

Forensic Science

By

PALLAVI SINGH THAKUR

B.Sc VIth Semester

Enrollment No:- GGV/20/10319 Roll No- 20205016

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

DR. SUDHIR YADAV

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Department of Forensic Science



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur(C.G.)

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विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur(C.G.)
(A Central University)

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project entitled "Arsenic Toxicity And It's Carcinogenic Effects On Human Beings : A Review" submitted by Pallavi Singh Thakur is her own work and has been done at Department of Forensic Science, GGV, Bilaspur (C.G.). It is recommended that this project be placed before the examiner for evaluation in the partial fulfilment of the bachelor's degree in Forensic Science.

Date:

Place:

for
8/1/2023
Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Head of Department
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

Signature



ARSENIC TOXICITY AND IT'S CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS ON HUMAN BEINGS : A REVIEW

Pallavi Singh Thakur

02 June 2023

ABSTRACT

Arsenic is a strong toxin that can be found in both inorganic and organic forms, as well as in a variety of valencies. A number of industries, such as mining, pesticide, pharmaceutical, glass, and microelectronics, as well as the environment from both man-made and natural sources, expose workers to arsenic. There is a large database on the impacts of typical arsenic oxides & oxyacids on human health. Inorganic arsenic exposure is the primary cause of the majority of cases of arsenic-induced poisoning in people. While drinking water consumption is the main source of substantial environmental exposure globally, inhalation is the primary path of exposure to arsenic in occupational settings. Anemia, leukopenia, eosinophilia, diabetes, hearing loss, portal fibrosis, hematologic conditions (anemia, leukopenia, and eosinophilia), and multiple cancers are among the general health effects linked to arsenic exposure. There are also significantly greater defined mortality rates as well as cumulative death rates for cancer of the skin, lung, liver, urinary bladder, kidney, and colon across many a population.

❖ INTRODUCTION

Arsenic : An Element

Large concentrations of arsenic can be found in air, water, and soil since it is an naturally occurring component of the earth's crust. It is exceedingly toxic in its inorganic form.[1] A chemical that belongs to the nitrogen group of the periodic table and is present in both the grey & yellow crystalline forms.[2] Arsenic is a steel-gray, brittle solid with a poor thermal and electrical conductivity.[2]

The atomic number 33 & letter As serve as the symbol for the chemical element arsenic.[3]

Arsenic Compounds

The three main categories of arsenic compounds are

- Inorganic
- Organic
- Arsine gas

Signature



“Animal poisoning and its therapeutic application in medical field”

A

B.Sc. Mini project

Submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the

Degree of

Bachelor of Science

In

Forensic Science

By

Bhupendra sai painkra

(En. No. : GGV/20/10308; Roll No.: 20205006)

Under the Guidance of

Ms Priya VilasBhaisare

Assistant prof(ad hoc)

Department of Forensic Science



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)

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A Central University

Bilaspur (C.G.) 2023

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फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No. /F.Sc./2020
Date:

Bilaspur

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled "Animal venom poisoning and its therapeutic application in medical field" has been submitted by Bhupendra sai painkra, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of ms priya VilasBhaisare towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor
And Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

Signature



ABSTRACT:-

Poisoning by snake venom is a medical emergency. It is a complicated form of poisoning; annually, there are roughly 8000 bites from venomous snakes, resulting in 9 to 15 fatalities. Children, the elderly, and those who have been mistreated or neglected account for the majority of fatalities. Poisoning by snake venom is a medical emergency that calls for prompt care and the use of sound judgment. There are 10 different types of physiologically active components in it. It must be kept in mind, though, that just because a patient has been bitten by a venomous snake, it does not automatically mean that he has also been Envenomated by one. In the United States, 20% of all venomous snake bites do not result in poisoning. The serpent Venom may not be released or, if it is, it may only be released in small, superficial bites. Instead of relying on the existence of fang or teeth marks or the identification of the offending reptiles, the doctor should make the diagnosis of snake venom poisoning based on the clinical findings. Nevertheless, according to Russell (1980), there are an estimated 45000 snake bites every year in the United States. Only 6680 people are currently being treated for snake venom poisoning. However, it is reasonable to assume that at least 1000 additional venomous snake bites happen year and either go untreated or go unreported. The number of snake bite-related fatalities in the United States during the past five years has varied between 9 and 14. This article reviews poisonous snake bite diagnosis and treatment. The review covers the difficulties associated with envenomation and explains the current guidelines for using antivenoms. There are poisonous creatures in many groups, including the kingdom Animalia. Animals have evolved specific organs that allow them to produce and inject poison. The makeup of animal venoms varies depending on the species that produces it. Snakes, scorpions, and spiders are the three most well-known and extensively researched venomous land creatures. These include jellyfish, anemones, and cone snails among aquatic creatures. These animals' venom contains mostly protein- and peptide-derived poisonous compounds. According to recent studies, single venom may include up to several hundred distinct components, each of which produces a different physiological impact. Certain dangerous species' bites or stings cause severe envenomations that can, in some situations, be fatal. The issue of bite treatment is brought up by this. The most successful therapy to date is administering antivenoms.

Signature

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 अ. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)



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गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 अ. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur C.G.

A REVIEW ON

**Advantages of Nanoparticles over the conventional technique used in
Forensic Science**

Submitted for

Partial fulfillment of the degree of

B.Sc. Hon's in Forensic Science

By

Riya Tiwari

B.Sc. Hons Forensic Science

Enrollment No. – GGV/20/10325 Roll No- 20205022

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur C.G.

Under the supervision of

Dr. Ajay Amit

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur C.G.

**विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD**

**फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)**



DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur C.G.

No. /F. Sc./2020
Date:03/03/2023

Bilaspur

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

Forwarding certificate

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled “Advantages of Nanoparticles over conventional techniques used in Forensic Science” has been submitted by Ms. Riya Tiwari, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Dr. Ajay Amit towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

Fr. 3/8/23

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor & Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



ABSTRACT

Forensic science is the branch of science which uses the application of various branches of science such as Biology, Chemistry, Physics, Biotechnology, Anthropology, Genetics, Nanotechnology etc. to assist the examination of various types of evidences to prove or disprove something in front of the court of law. There are varieties of evidences which are found in the crime scene such as biological evidences, toxicological evidences, trace evidences, arson evidences, etc. which has to be examined by a forensic expert. The evidences found in the crime scene is present in very limited or trace amounts hence the forensic expert should ensure to produce accurate results without damaging or destroying the evidences. There are various types of presumptive and confirmatory tests done to find out the identity of the evidence. Some of these tests may damages and destroys the crucial evidence without producing an accurate result. Hence there is a need of such methods from which the analysis of evidence becomes easy in the trace amounts and these tests should produce 100% accurate result. One of these modern methods is the use of nanotechnology in forensic science. Nanotechnology is the technology which uses various types of nanoparticles in the field of science. Nanotechnology includes the use of various types of Nanoparticles for the analysis of various types of evidences found in the crime scene. The Nanoparticles due to their various fascinating properties such as very small size, high stability, large surface-area-to-volume-ratio, interfacial layers, solvent affinity, various mechanical properties etc. are now-a-days widely in use. Various researchers are continuously researching to find out the more beneficial uses of nanoparticles. The current review article aims to provide an overview of the various uses of nanoparticles in the analysis and examination of the forensic evidences with its benefits over the conventional methods used in forensic science.

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 का 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 का 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

"EMERGING TRENDS IN BIOMETRICS "

A

B.Sc. Mini project

submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the

degree of

Bachelor of Science

In

Forensic Science

By

Devesh Sahu

(En. No. : GGV/20/10310; Roll No.: 20205008)

Under the Guidance of

Miss Priya Bhaisare

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

A Central University

Bilaspur (C.G.)

2023



Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No. /F. Sc./2020
Date: 04/03/2020

Bilaspur

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled "Emerging Trends In Biometrics" has been submitted by Devesh Sahu, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Miss Priya Bhaisare towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

for
9/3/2020

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor

and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)

for
9/3/2020



Abstract-

One of the finest substitutes for the conventional security system is biometric. Biometric systems can tackle the problem of group identification by exploiting the psychological or physiological characteristics of people. The biometric systems are more secure and only allow access to users who have been verified. This study compares numerous biometric qualities, including face, fingerprint, ear, voice, and many others, and provides a brief description of each. One of the ten coming technologies that would fundamentally alter the world in the twenty-first century was recognized as biometric. Biometric technology is one of the more invasive ones available on today's consumer market because it depends on biological, physical information.

Biometric, often known as (biometric authentication), is the identification of people based on their qualities or characteristics. In computer science, biometric are used for access control and identification. It is also used to identify people in groups that are being watched. The distinct, quantifiable traits used to identify and categorize people are called biometric identifiers. Physiological factors are frequently distinguished from behavioral traits when classifying biometric identifiers. An individual could be recognized by their voice, DNA, or hand print using a physiological biometric. The significance of increased degrees of security has affected two things even though biometric have been used with a variety of options, including face, finger print, etc. Finding newer, more universal biometric and other multi nodal possibilities are two of them. Person verification using hand veins has gained more interest recently. The explanation appears to be that hand vein patterns are distinctive, universal, time-invariant, and exceedingly unobtrusive.

Signature



A REVIEW ON
"DERMATOGLYPHICS AS AN INDICATOR OF CANCER IN
HUMAN"

B.Sc. Mini Project submitted at Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur in
partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of

Bachelor of Science
In
Forensic Science

By
ASHA BHAGAT
(Enroll. No. GGV/20/10307 Roll. No. 20205005)

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF
Miss Priya Vilas Bhaisare
Assistant Professor (Ad-hoc)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur C.G.



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur C.G.
(A Central University established by Central University Act 2009 No.25 of 2009)

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Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University established Under the Centra University
Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No...../F. Sc./2020

Bilaspur

Date: 04/08/2023

Asha Bhagat Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled “**Dermatoglyphics as an indicator of cancer in human**” has been submitted by Ms. Asha Bhagat, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Miss, Priya Vilas Bhaisare towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of bachelor's degree in Forensic science.

For Head
4/8/23

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor

And Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



DERMATOGLYPHICS AS AN INDICATOR OF CANCER IN HUMAN

ABSTRACT: -

Dermatoglyphic describes the development of ridges that remain present throughout life in various body parts, such as the fingers, palms, soles, and toes. The architecture of all the major organ systems, including the human brain, develops during the crucial phase of embryogenesis between the 13th and 21st weeks. These patterns of ridges are unchanged, preserved, and unaltered up to 70 years or more. Dermatoglyphics is used to study several illnesses, including Down's syndrome, turner syndrome, patau syndrome, Hypertension, Epilepsy, Cleft lip, Cleft palate, and cancer etc. Cancer is one of the most dangerous diseases and cannot be diagnosed in its initial stages. There are various types of cancers caused due to genetic factors, environmental factors etc. Breast cancer, cervical cancer, blood cancer, oral cancer, lung cancer is the most common type of cancer. Dermatoglyphics can be effectively used alongside other clinical indicators as a screening tool as most of the studies needed to establish the diagnosis in hereditary and non-hereditary illnesses are complicated and expensive. Here we study about several traits of dermatoglyphics as an indicator of cancer disease.

Signature



Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

Bilaspur

No. /F. Sc./2020

Date:

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled “Virtual Autopsy & Imaging Technique” has been submitted by Aditya Sharma, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Miss Priya Bhaisare towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor’s Degree in Forensic science.

For
Aditya
4/8/23

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor
and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD

फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



Abstract :-

In many forensic institutes across the world, postmortem imaging is regarded as a standard investigative technique. Postmortem computed tomography (PMCT) is the imaging method most commonly used in postmortem forensic investigations because it can quickly and completely record the skeletal system and significant parenchymal abnormalities. Postmortem magnetic resonance has also been employed, but its application is primarily restricted to targeted investigations (such as research on the heart and brain). PMCT has certain limitations when looking at "natural" deaths, especially because of its inability to distinguish between soft tissue surfaces and portray vascular abnormalities. PMCT angiography has been introduced as a result. The lack of body samples for histopathologic, toxicologic, or microbiological investigation is a significant drawback of current postmortem imaging approaches. The advent of postmortem percutaneous biopsies has removed this restriction. The purpose of this review is to offer a useful manual for virtual autopsy in order to facilitate standardisation and improve its quality. In particular, the protocols for PMCT examinations, virtual autopsy indications, and related techniques will be covered. The workflow of a typical virtual autopsy will next be detailed, along with its key steps.

Signature



“ADULTERATION OF DRUGS AND THEIR HEALTH EFFECT ON USERS”

B.Sc Dissertation Submitted to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

In

Partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Science Honors

In

Forensic Science

By

VASUDEV YADAV

B.Sc VIth Semester

Enrollment No:- GGV/20/10335 Roll No- 20205030

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MRS. SHWETA RAI

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur(C.G.)

Signature



DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur(C.G)
(A Central University)

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project entitled "ADULTERATION OF DRUGS AND THEIR HEALTH EFFECT ON USERS" submitted by Vasudev Yadav is his own work and has been done at Department of Forensic Science, GGV, Bilaspur (C.G). It is recommended that this project be placed before the examiner for evaluation in the partial fulfilment of the Bachelor's degree in Forensic Science.

Date: 04/06/2023

Place: Bilaspur

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Head of Department
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh



ABSTRACT

The purity of drugs is strongly variable and depends on the region or epidemiological context. The proof shows that there is a broad the spectrum of adulterants in the drugs that are most prevalent worldwide. Drug manipulation is constantly modifying, with an overall trend toward a decrease in the purity of most drugs over the past 10 years. Some adulterants boost the psychoactive effects of a drug and may contributes to its addictive potential. Some adulterants are linked with a significant increase in the risk of overdose and death due to acute poisoning Some are associated to difficulties that arise after prolonged usage in individuals who may be genetically susceptible (for example, levamisole in cocaine), while others are connected to adulterations of new psychoactive substances (NPS), such as fentanyl in cocaine or heroin, adulterants in MDMA and LSD, or adulterations of NPS. Considering the knowledge gaps, it would seem necessary to carry out a standardized analysis of the chemical composition and expand it to include a wider spectrum of substances, using similar procedures with more representative samples in the different nations and regions, in order to obtain a full chemical characterization of the drugs analyzed. Mortality in the studies examined are seen to be related to the drugs involved, to poly-drug use, and to the amount use. The quality of the knowledge and evidence that is currently available regarding the health risks associated with some adulterants varies greatly. Although the most typical adulterations of some substances are well recognized, the development of NPS has caused gaps in our understanding of the medications being taken and their makeup. In order to accomplish shared goals, coordination between supply control organizations and those with access to samples received right from users seems to be necessary. Early warning systems are crucial to such coordination in the various nations. More in-depth analysis of potential effects must be done in the current setting of the legalizing or regularization of the marijuana industry in a number of nations. Given recent research correlating marijuana adulterations with respiratory problems, it is possible that pesticide contamination of crops could have an impact on cannabis usage, particularly smoked cannabis.

Signature



“MEDICINAL PLANT USED AS A SUBSTANCE OF A CRIME IN FORENSIC
PERSPECTIVE”

A

B.Sc. Mini project

submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the

degree of

Bachelor of Science

In

Forensic Science

By

Mr. Piyush Vaishnav

(En. No. : GGV/20/10320; Roll No.: 20205017)

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Ajay Amit

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

1

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No. /F. Sc./2023
Date:

Bilaspur

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled "Medicinal Plant Used As A Substance of A Crime In Forensic Perspective" has been submitted by Mr. Piyush Vaishnav, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Dr. Ajay Amit towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor
and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



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“ Recent advances in development of Short Tandem Repeats (STR) in human population for personal identification ”

A

Mini project

submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the
degree of

Bachelor of Science

In

Forensic Science

By

Ms. Manya Nair

(En. No.: GGV/20/10316; Roll No.: 20205013)

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Chanchal Kumar

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)

A Central University

Bilaspur, 2023

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD

फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व-विद्यालय
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

Bilaspur

No. / F. Sc./2020
Date: 14.8.23

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled "Recent advances in development of Short Tandem Repeats (STR) in human population for personal identification" has been submitted by Ms. Manya Nair, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Dr. Ajay Amit towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

for
(Signature) 14/8/2023

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



ABSTRACT

DNA, the genetic information storage molecule found in nearly all species, is composed of adenine (A), guanine (G), cytosine (C), and thymine (T). The majority of an individual's DNA is housed in the cell nucleus, while a small portion exists in the mitochondria (mtDNA) (100). Repetitive DNA sequences, found throughout eukaryotic genomes, demonstrate a high degree of polymorphism due to variations in their repeat units caused by mutations (101). These repetitions can be categorized into tandem repetitive sequences (satellite DNA) and interspersed repeats (102). Microsatellites, short tandem repeats (STRs) or simple sequence repeats (SSRs), are short segments of DNA that are repeated multiple times at specific genomic locations. They have a high mutation rate, resulting in substantial genetic diversity and making them valuable markers in forensic genetics for individual identification. The variations in these microsatellite loci, termed alleles, enable the association of a DNA sample with a specific person (103). The genetic variations caused by mutations during DNA replication contribute to the informative nature of STR loci in forensic applications (104). Understanding the structure and function of repetitive DNA and microsatellites is crucial for advancing genomics and forensic science.



“ A REVIEW ON CATTLE POISONING IN INDIA ”

B.Sc Dissertation Submitted to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

In

Partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of
Bachelor of Science Honors

In

Forensic Science

By

AMAN KUMAR

B.Sc VIth Semester

Enrollment No:- GGV/20/10304 Roll No- 20205003

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MRS. SHWETA RAI

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur(C.G.)



DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur(C.G.)
(A Central University)

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project entitled "A REVIEW ON CATTLE POISONING IN INDIA" submitted by Aman kumar is his own work and has been done at Department of Forensic Science, GGV, Bilaspur (C.G.). It is recommended that this project be placed before the examiner for evaluation in the partial fulfilment of the Bachelor's degree in Forensic Science.

Date: 01/08/2023

Place: Bilaspur

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Head of Department

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh



Abstract

There are numerous plants that are toxic to cattle because they either contain toxins or collect pollutants. Poisoning can have a variety of effects, from mild imitations and slightly decreased performance to more serious cases when the animal is in extreme distress and may even die. The introduction to the various methods by which tonic chemicals can poison cattle is provided in this review work. It also refers to plants that can mechanically harm an animal or irritate skin when they come into contact with them. Animal variables also affect a substance's capacity to poison. Different types of poisons can harm various animal species. Another crucial factor is the kitten's age. While this is frequently true, it isn't always the case, younger areas are frequently more vulnerable. By initially being subjected to small doses of a poison, cats may develop a tolerance to it. In the case where a significant amount is taken, they become resistant as a result of their metabolism having been modified to deal with the poison. Contrary to well-fed animals, starving or undernourished cattle are more likely to consume deadly amounts of hazardous plants.

KEYWORDS: Poisonous planta, toxicity uses, forensic significance.

Signature

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

“Victim identification through skeletal remains”

B.Sc. Mini project

Submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur
in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the
degree of

Bachelor of Science
In
Forensic Science

By

Ms. Nidhi Choubey

(En. No. : GGV/20/10317; Roll No.: 20205014)

Under the Guidance of

Ms. Garima Bias

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA
A Central University
Bilaspur (C.G.)
2023

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)

Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No. /F.Sc./2020

Bilaspur

Date: 4.8.23

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled "Victim identification through skeletal remains" has been submitted by Ms. Nidhi Choubey, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Ms. Garima Bias partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

for
7/8/2023

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor

and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD

Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व-विद्यालय,
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



ABSTRACT

Investigative authorities use forensic anthropology to examine human skeletal remains in order to identify buried bodies. In this review we are going to discuss about the ways of identification of a victim by found skeletal remains unidentified human remnants. Anthropology alone is the study of man, but also includes culture, language, and physical remains of humans. Forensic anthropology is used to help with the recovery of human remains and to interpret trauma. Asian, African, and European people, as well as the living and the dead, are all of interest to anthropologists. Anthropologists are also fascinated with a wide range of human characteristics, such as their technology, family dynamics, cultures, and linguistic. Forensic otology is a branch of forensic anthropology. The field began in the 19th century. Mathieu or fill published a textbook on measurements of arm bones in 1835. E.A Bertillon proposed an anthropometric system for personal identification in 1885. A branch of physical anthropology is forensic anthropology. In this analysis, criminal cases are solved using skeletal analysis and other archaeology methods. Experts in forensic anthropology focus on examining hard tissues like bones. They are also skilled at locating and recovering buried bodies. In this review we are going to discuss about the ways of identification of a victim by found skeletal remains.



"The Effect of Illicit Drug on Pregnancy"

Λ

B.Sc. Mini project

submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

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degree of

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In

Forensic Science

By

Jyoti Sahu

(En. No. : GGV/20/10314; Roll No.: 20205011)

Under the Guidance of

Miss Garima Bais

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

A Central University

Bilaspur (C.G.)

2023



Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)

Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No. /F. Sc./2020

Bilaspur

Date:

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled "The Effect of Illicit Drug on Pregnancy" has been submitted by Jyoti Sahu, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Miss Garima Bais towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

For
9/8/2022

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor
and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



Abstract : -

Psychotropic medications, particularly those used during pregnancy, are effective in the treatment of psychiatric diseases, especially disorders associated with substance abuse. The safety of these medications during pregnancy has not been thoroughly evaluated in many rigorously conducted prospective trials; therefore, the standard clinical advice has been to stop using them, especially during the first trimester. Drug abuse during pregnancy is a complicated public health issue with potentially harmful consequences for the mother, foetus, and growing child. Priority should be given to screening all pregnant women and women planning pregnancies for early identification. The impact and management of illicit drug use during pregnancy are the main topics of this article. The evaluation of a pregnant drug user must delicately examine the person's drug use, comorbid health and mental conditions, social and family circumstances, and family dynamics. A critical aspect of the assessment is how the outcome will affect any dependent children. Assessment tools can help with future planning. In order to provide a smooth transition and individualised care, management requires a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach. Opioid dependence can be treated with pharmaceuticals; benzodiazepine dependence would require withdrawal. Men may be the cause of infertility in one-third of all infertile marriages. Illegal drug use, which includes cocaine, methamphetamine, opiate medications, marijuana, and anabolic-androgenic steroids, can have a significant influence on male factor infertility. In the United States, the use of these illegal narcotics is widespread, with a consistently higher incidence rate among men than among women. In order to help medical practitioners when counselling infertile males whose social background suggests illegal drug use, we set out to present a review of recent literature on the prevalence and effects of illicit drug use on male fertility. [1] [2] In addition to having a detrimental influence on male fertility, anabolic-androgenic steroids, marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, and opioid narcotics also have deleterious effects on sperm function, testicular anatomy, and the hypothalamic-pituitary-testicular axis. Our society has a high prevalence of illicit drug use, which probably has a negative effect on men's fertility.: Epidemiology, illegal substances, substance misuse, anabolic-androgenic steroids, marijuana, methamphetamines, cocaine, opioid narcotics, human and animal research. Male infertility, subfertility, and male factor infertility [4] [5] [6]

Signature

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya ,Bilaspur (C.G)
(A Central University Established by Central University Act 2009 No.25 of 2009)

A REVIEW REPORT ON

"APPLICATION OF FORENSIC ANTHROPOLOGY : MASS DISASTER
VICTIM IDENTIFICATION"

*Submitted in the partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of
Bachelor of Science (hons) Forensic Science
2022 - 2023*

SUBMITTED BY:

UPASANA SAHU
Roll no. : 20205029
Enrollment no.: GGV/20/10334
B.Sc.(Hons.) Forensic Science

Under the supervision of:

Miss .Garima Bais
Assistant Professor (Ad-hoc)
Department Of Forensic Science

Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya , Bilaspur C.G

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur C.G
(A Central University established by Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

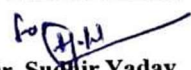
No. /F.Sc./2023
Date: 07/08/2023

Bilaspur

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled "Animal venom poisoning and its therapeutic application in medical field" has been submitted by Bhupendra sai painkra, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of ms priya VilasBhaisare towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.


Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor
And Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



Abstract : -

Psychotropic medications, particularly those used during pregnancy, are effective in the treatment of psychiatric diseases, especially disorders associated with substance abuse. The safety of these medications during pregnancy has not been thoroughly evaluated in many rigorously conducted prospective trials; therefore, the standard clinical advice has been to stop using them, especially during the first trimester. Drug abuse during pregnancy is a complicated public health issue with potentially harmful consequences for the mother, foetus, and growing child. Priority should be given to screening all pregnant women and women planning pregnancies for early identification. The impact and management of illicit drug use during pregnancy are the main topics of this article. The evaluation of a pregnant drug user must delicately examine the person's drug use, comorbid health and mental conditions, social and family circumstances, and family dynamics. A critical aspect of the assessment is how the outcome will affect any dependent children. Assessment tools can help with future planning. In order to provide a smooth transition and individualised care, management requires a coordinated, multidisciplinary approach. Opioid dependence can be treated with pharmaceuticals; benzodiazepine dependence would require withdrawal. Men may be the cause of infertility in one-third of all infertile marriages. Illegal drug use, which includes cocaine, methamphetamine, opiate medications, marijuana, and anabolic-androgenic steroids, can have a significant influence on male factor infertility. In the United States, the use of these illegal narcotics is widespread, with a consistently higher incidence rate among men than among women. In order to help medical practitioners when counselling infertile males whose social background suggests illegal drug use, we set out to present a review of recent literature on the prevalence and effects of illicit drug use on male fertility. [1] [2] In addition to having a detrimental influence on male fertility, anabolic-androgenic steroids, marijuana, cocaine, methamphetamines, and opioid narcotics also have deleterious effects on sperm function, testicular anatomy, and the hypothalamic-pituitary-testicular axis. Our society has a high prevalence of illicit drug use, which probably has a negative effect on men's fertility.: Epidemiology, illegal substances, substance misuse, anabolic-androgenic steroids, marijuana, methamphetamines, cocaine, opioid narcotics, human and animal research. Male infertility, subfertility, and male factor infertility [4] [5] [6]

Signature



**"OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER - PSYCHOLOGICAL
DISORDER"**

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree
Of

B.Sc. Mini project

submitted to
of

**Bachelor of Science
In**

**Forensic Science
By**

Ms. Sakshi Pandey

(En. No. :GGV/20/10328; Roll No.: 20205024)

Under the Guidance of

Garima Bais

Assistant Professor (Ad-hoc)

Department of Forensic Science



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA
A Central University
Bilaspur (C.G.)
2023



Declaration

I Sakshi Pandey declare that this mini project entitled, "**OBSESSIVE COMPULSIVE DISORDER –PSYCOLOGICAL DISORDER**" Submitted to Department of Forensic Science, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya for the award of the degree of bachelor of science in forensic science, is a record of review study done by me under the guidance of Miss Garima Bais. This mini project in part full has not been submitted to any other university or institution for the award of any degree, diploma, or such other title.

Place: - Bilaspur

Date: - 04-08-2023

Sakshi Pandey

B.Sc.6th Semester
Forensic Science



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No. /F.Sc./2023

Bilaspur
Date: ...3/12/2023

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled “Obsessive compulsive disorder – psychological disorder” has been submitted by Ms. Sakshi pandey, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Miss. Garima Bais towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor’s Degree in Forensic science.

[Signature]
3/12/23

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor
and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.)



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Signature

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)

गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय
(केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम 2009 क्र. 25 के अंतर्गत स्थापित केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालय)
कोनी, बिलासपुर - 495009 (छ.ग.)



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
(A Central University Established by the Central Universities Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)
Koni, Bilaspur - 495009 (C.G.)



**A REVIEW ON ACID ATTACK CASES
AND**

AUTHORITY LEGISLATION IN INDIA

B.Sc Dissertation Submitted to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

In

Partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Science Honors

In

Forensic Science

By

YAMINI CHANDRA

B.Sc VIth Semester

Enrollment No:- GGV/20/10336 Roll No- 20205031

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science



(Signature)

**विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)**

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalay, Bilaspur(C.G)



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur, (C.G.)
(A Central University Established by the Central University Act, 2009
No. 25 of 2009)

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Ms. Yamini Chandra** (Enrollment No.- GGV/20/10336, Roll No. 20205031) has carried out her Under Graduate dissertation work entitled "**A Review on Acid Attack Cases And Authority Legislation In India**" under the supervision of **Dr. Sudhir Yadav** from the month March to July 2023 toward partial fulfillment of degree of Bachelor of Forensic Science.

The work presented in the dissertation report is original and has not been submitted anywhere else for this or any other degree.

Date: 04/04/23
Place: Bilaspur


9/5/2023

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Head of Department



विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the work presented in the project dissertation entitled "A Review on Acid Attack Cases And Authority Legislation In India" submitted in partial fulfillment of the degree of Bachelor of Science in Biotechnology was carried out by me at Department of Biotechnology, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.).

The work presented in this project dissertation is original and will remain intellectual property of Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur (C.G.). The information presented in this dissertation report including data, figures and pictures are original and duly credited. If any discrepancy, mistake or plagiarism is found in this report, the responsibility for the same will be solely mine.

Date: 04/06/23
Place: BILASPUR

Yamini
Signature of the student
Yamini Chandra
B.Sc. Forensic Science (VI
Semester)
Enrollment no. - GGV/20/10336
Roll no. - 20205031

Dr. H. B. S. S.

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



"Brain Fingerprinting: A Neuroimaging Technique to Identify Crime Scenes in the Criminal Mind"

A

B.Sc. Mini project

submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the

degree of

Bachelor of Science

In

Forensic Science

By

Ms. Riya Sonwani

(En. No.: GGV/20/10324; Roll No.: 20205021)

Under the Guidance of

Mr. Ashvani Kumar Prajapati (Ad-hoc)

Assistant Professor


Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

A Central University


विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



Acknowledgement

I feel great pleasure in the completion of my review study. My sincere efforts have made me to accomplish the task of completing this project. I have taken effort in this project. However, it would not have been possible without the kind support and help of many individuals. Without their active guidance, help, cooperation, and encouragement, I would not have made headway in this review paper.

I am highly grateful to **Dr. R. Mehta**, Dean, School of studies of Interdisciplinary Education and Research for his freedom of thought, suggestion, and support.

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I am ineffably indebted to **Mr. Ashwini Kumar Prajapati**, assistant professor (Ad-hoc), for their guidance and encouragement in carrying out this mini project. His precious guidance, scientific counselling, never-ending patience, optimistic approach, and powerful words of encouragement during writing brought my work in the present form successfully.

I also acknowledge with a deep sense of reverence, my gratitude towards my teachers **Dr. Ajay Amit**, **Mr. Chanchal Kumar**, **Miss Blessi N Uikey**, **Shweta Rai**, **Priya Bhaisare**, **Garima Bias** for their support and help during my work.

I would like to thank my friends for their help, support, and care during my thick and thin times.

Finally, & most importantly, I wish to thank my parents on whose constant encouragement, unconditional faith & love. This task would not have been accomplished without their unflinching courage, support, & conviction. I dedicate this review to them.

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)

Riya Sonwani

B.Sc. 6th semester

Department of Forensic science



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Signature



“PUGMARK AND IDENTIFICATION IN WILDLIFE FORENSIC INVESTIGATION”

IN PARTIAL FULLFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEGREE

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE

IN

FORENSIC SCIENCE

BY

AMAN TIWARI

(REG NO:GGV/20/103005)

ROLL NO 20205004

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

MR. ASHWINI KUMAR PRAJAPATI SIR

ASSITANT PROFESSOR

DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE

GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDAYALAYA

BILASPUR(C.G)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDALAYA BILASPUR(C.G)

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



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I FEEL GREAT PLEASURE IN THE COMPLETION OF DISCUSSION. FIRSTLY I EXPRESS SPECIAL THANKS TO THOSE PERSONS WHO SHARE THEIR PRECIOUS AND VALUABLE TIME WITH ME BECAUSE WITHOUT THEM IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPLETE THIS PROJECT.

I EXPRESS MY SENIOR THANKS TO DR. SUDHIR YADAV
DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE GGV BILASPUR FOR GRANTING PERMISSION AND PROVIDING ME WITH AN ENVIRONMENT TO COMPLETE MY PROJECT SUCCESSFULLY WITHIN DEPARTMENT.


THE SUCCESS AND COMPLETION OF THIS ASSIGNMENT REQUIRES A LOT OF GUIDANCE AND FROM MANY PEOPLE AND WE HAVE REALLY BEEN FORTUNATE FOR THIS ALL ALONG WITH COMPLETION OF THIS ASSIGNMENT. WHATEVER I HAVE DONE ONLY DUE TO THE GUIDANCE AND SUPPORT AND I WILL NOT FORGET TO THANK THEM. I RESPECT AND THANK MR. ASHWINI KUMAR PRAJAPATI SIR FOR PROVIDING ME THE OPPORTUNITY TO DO THIS ASSIGNMENT AND GIVING ALL SUPPORT AND GUIDANCE WHICH MADE ME COMPLETE THE ASSIGNMENT IN TIME. I AM EXTREMELY GRATEFUL TO HR FOR PROVIDING SUCH SUPPORT AND GUIDANCE. I ALSO THANKS TO ASSISTANT PROFESSOR DR. AJAY AMIT SIR, DR. CHANCHAL SIR AND BLESSIMA AND PRASHANT SIR AND MAITRI MAM AND GARIMA AND PRIYA MAM BECAUSE WITHOUT THEIR EFFORTS AND CONCERN IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO COMPLETE THIS ASSIGNMENT IN TIME. LAST BUT NOT LEAST I WILL EXPRESS MY GRATITUDE TO ALL THOSE FRIENDS AND PERSON WHO HELPED ME IN COMPLETION OF MY ASSIGNMENT WORKS.

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



ABSTRACT

CONSERVATION, PROTECTION OF FOREST AND WILDLIFE ASSUMES GREATER SIGNIFICANCE IN THE PRESENT SCENARIO BECAUSE OF INCREASED PRESSURE ON FOREST AND THE MONETARY VALUE INVOLVED IN THE WILDLIFE TRADE. THE PROTECTION OF WILDLIFE AND SPECIFIC FORESTS IS A MAJOR RESPONSIBILITY OF HUMAN BEING. FOREST OFFICIALS USE TO KEEP TRACK OF ALL MOVEMENTS AND NUMBERS OF EACH TIGER IN A PARTICULAR GEOGRAPHICAL AREA. PUG MARK PLAYS A MAJOR ROLE IN IDENTIFYING A GIVEN SPECIFIC ANIMAL IN TERMS OF SEX, AGE OR SIZE AS WELL AS TOTAL ACCURACY OF THE GIVEN INDIVIDUAL SPECIES. PUG MARKS DENOTES "PAWPRINTS" OR MARK LEFT BY THE PUG OF THE WILD ANIMALS. IT SIGNIFIES IDENTITY. EACH SPECIFIC INDIVIDUAL HAS ITS OWN DISTINCT PUG MARKS AND AS SUCH, THIS IS USED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES. THE PRESENT REVIEW STUDY DEALS WITH THE IDENTIFICATION AND IMPORTANCE OF PUG MARKS IN WILDLIFE CRIME.


विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
कोषिक सहाय विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



"Forensic, Biological and Social Aspects of Inhalant Abuse and its Management"

A

B.Sc. Mini project

submitted to

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degree of

Bachelor of Science

In

Forensic Science

By

Ms. Sibani Panda

(En. No.: GGV/20/10332; Roll No.: 20205027)

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Ajay Amit

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

A Central University

Bilaspur (C.G.)

2023

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



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I would like to extend my gratitude to **Mr. Shantnu Singh Rathore**, research scholar, for his constant guidance and support which helped me to complete my work on time.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to **Ms. Megha Yadav, Ms. Diksha Kashyap, And Ms. Priyanka Gupta** for their valuable guidance.

I also acknowledge with a deep sense of reverence, my gratitude towards my teachers **Dr. Chanchal Kumar, Miss Blessi N Uikey, Mr. Ashwini Kumar Prajapati, Mrs. Shweta Rai, Ms. Priya Vilas Bhaisare, and Ms. Garima Bais** for their kind support and help during my work.


I would like to thank my classmates for their help, support, and care during my thick and thin times.

Finally, and most importantly, I wish to thank my parents and my siblings on whose constant encouragement, unconditional faith, and love. This task would not have been accomplished without their unflinching courage, support, and conviction. I dedicate this review to them.

Sibani Panda

B.Sc. 6th semester

Department of Forensic science


विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



ABSTRACT

Drug abuse is a major problem in developed and developing countries. The widespread availability and accessibility of these substances have led to a significant increase in substance abuse-related issues such as addiction, overdose, and even death. Inhalants are chemicals that are inhaled through the nose or mouth to produce a high and can be used as substances of abuse. Inhalants include solvents, aerosols, gases, and nitrites. These substances can cause serious damage to the brain and other organs and can even be fatal. Inhalant abuse is most common among young people, particularly teenagers. The effects of inhalants can be immediate and intense, but they can also have long-term consequences. Some of the short-term effects include dizziness, nausea, vomiting, and slurred speech. Long-term effects may include memory loss, hearing loss, liver and kidney damage, and brain damage. It is important to seek help if you or someone you know is struggling with inhalant abuse. Treatment options may include therapy, medication-assisted treatment, and support groups. With the right treatment and support system in place, recovery from inhalant abuse is possible. The current review article aims to provide an overview of the various kinds of inhalants and their effects on the body and brain, as well as the potential long-term consequences. Individuals must understand the dangers of inhalant abuse and seek help as soon as possible to prevent further harm. Additionally, education, medical and psychological prevention efforts can play a significant role in reducing the prevalence of inhalant abuse among youth and adults.

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



“ANIMAL TOXINS AND ITS THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL”

A

B.Sc. Mini project

submitted to

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of

Bachelor of Science

In

Forensic Science

By

Ms. SRISHTI GUPTA

(En. No. : GGV/20/10333; Roll No.: 20205028)

Under the Guidance of

MISS.BLESSI N UIKEY

Assistant Professor
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

A Central University

Bilaspur, C.G

2023

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya


(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No. /F. Sc./2023
Bilaspur (CG)
Date:


Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled “Animal toxins and its therapeutic potential” has been submitted by Ms. Srishti Gupta, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Miss Blessi N Uikey towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.


#18/2023
Head (In-charge)

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)


विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



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विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



"ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASES IN INDIA IN PRESENT SCENARIO: AN OVERVIEW"

B.Sc Dissertation Submitted to Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur

In

Partial fulfillment of requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Science Honors

In

Forensic Science

By

SHIVAM BAISNAW

B.Sc VIth Semester

Enrollment No:- GGV/20/10330 Roll No- 20205025

UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF

DR. SUDHIR YADAV

HEAD OF DEPARTMENT

Department of Forensic Science



Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur(C.G)

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC SCIENCE
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur(C.G)
(A Central University)

CERTIFICATE

Certified that the project entitled “**Road Traffic Accident cases in India in Present Scenario: An Overview**” submitted by **Shivam Baisnaw** is his own work and has been done at Department of Forensic Science, GGV, Bilaspur (C.G.).It is recommended that this project be placed before the examiner for evaluation in the partial fulfilment of the bachelor’s degree in Forensic Science.

Date:

Place:

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Head of Department
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



ABSTRACT

India is the biggest nation in South Asia, and it struggles with all the issues that fast emerging countries do, particularly with rising motorization. Despite these advancements, the literature on the issue of injuries sustained in traffic has little information. The Indian health care system is heavily burdened by injuries sustained in automobile accidents. A vehicle collides into another vehicle, a pedestrian, an animal, a road hurdle, or any immovable object like trees or a utility pole to cause a traffic accident, collision, or crash. Traffic crashes can cause harm, including death and injury, as well as property and vehicle damage. Automobile collisions result in death, disfigurement, and financial strain. Traffic accidents result in several losses, particularly in terms of life, property damage, and resource loss.

INTRODUCTION

Road traffic accident is a major cause of deaths and disability worldwide, with developing countries carrying a disproportionately large amount of the cost. [1]

India has a unified and well-coordinated transportation infrastructure that promotes equal distribution of goods and services that are produced as well as human movement, considerably aiding in the expansion of the country's economy. India is home to the second-largest road network in the world, having a total length of around 62.1 lakh kilometers. [3]

Road safety is still a key issue for development, a concern for public health, and a leading source of accidents and fatalities worldwide. Nearly one in ten people murdered on roads worldwide, according to the the World Health Organization, is an Indian.[4]

Road accidents cost the economy as a whole in terms of avoidable fatalities, injuries, disabilities, & lost potential revenue along with the victims & their families.[4]

Traffic accidents commonly cause damage to individuals and property as well as cost the affected parties and society money. The most dangerous situation that people frequently experience is on the roads, although the number of fatalities from these accidents receives less public attention compared to those of other, less frequent types of catastrophe.[5]

Causes of Road Traffic Accident

A road traffic collision can be caused by a wide range of circumstances. Among them are the following:

- Over-speeding
- Rash driving
- Violation of rules
- Failure to understand signs
- Fatigue
- Driving while intoxicated



“Study Of Microextraction Technique Of Pesticides”

A

Mini project

submitted to

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degree of

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In

Forensic Science

By

Ms. Priya Mandal

(En. No. : GGV/20/10322; Roll No.: 20205019)

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Chanchal Kumar

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

A Central University

Bilaspur (C.G.) 2023

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



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Priya Mandal

B.Sc. 6th semester

Department of Forensic science

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



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विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



**“IDENTIFICATION OF INDIVIDUAL THROUGH DENTAL REMAINS IN
MASS DISASTER”**

**A Dissertation Report
Submitted**

**In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of
Bachelor of Science in
Forensic Science**



**By
Damini Nag
B.Sc. (Hons.) VI Semester
Enrollment no. – GGV/20/10309
Roll No. – 20205007**

**Under the Supervision of
Mr. Ashvani Kumar Prajapati
July 2023**

**विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)**

**Department of Forensic Science
School of Studies of Interdisciplinary Education and Research
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (A Central University)**



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

Date:

Bilaspur

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled “**Identification of individual through dental remains in mass disaster**” has been submitted by Damini Nag, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of **Mr. Ashvani Kumar Prajapati** towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व-विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Assistant Professor
And Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



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विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



Illegal Wildlife Trade: A Threat to Biodiversity

A

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In

Forensic Science

By

Ms. Priya Kashyap

(Enroll. No. :GGV/20/10321 ; Roll No.: 20205018)

Under the Guidance of

Dr. Ajay Amit

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

A Central University

Bilaspur (C.G.)

2023

**विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD**

**फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)**



Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No. /F.Sc./2020

Bilaspur

Date:

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)
Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled **Illegal Wildlife Trading: A Threat to Biodiversity** has been submitted by Ms. Priya Kashyap, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of Dr. Ajay Amit towards partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic science.

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor

and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)



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विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



“Sex Determination From Fingerprint Ridge Density ”

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submitted to

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degree of

Bachelor of Science
In
Forensic Science

By

Ms. Isha Sahu

(En. No. : GGV/20/10313; Roll No.: 20205010)

Under the Guidance of

Ms. Garima Bais

Assistant Professor

Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.)



GURU GHASIDAS VISHWAVIDYALAYA

A Central University
Bilaspur (C.G.)
2023

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

(A Central University Established Under the Central Universities Act, 25 of 2009)
Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh, India

No. /F. Sc./2020

Bilaspur

Date:

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science

Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya

Bilaspur (C.G.)

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the Mini project entitled “**Sex Determination From Fingerprint Ridge Density**” has been submitted by Ms. Isha Sahu, B.Sc. Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Koni, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of **Ms. Garima Bais** partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor's Degree in Forensic Science.

विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
कोरेसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्वविद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)

Dr. Sudhir Yadav

Assistant Professor
and Head (In-charge)

Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.)



ABSTRACT

Dactyloscopy is the study of fingerprints with the goal of identifying someone.

Dactylography is regarded as a tool for identifying dead bodies, including those that have decayed.

The goal of this study was to determine whether there is a correlation between a person's gender and their fingerprints.

The gender disparities in each type of fingerprint pattern and its subtypes were examined.

Due to their uniqueness, permanence, and universality, fingerprints are the most reliable method of identifying a person.

Together, the pattern and the specifics of the ridge contribute to establishing the identity

विभागध्यक्ष
HEAD
कोरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya,
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



GuruGhasidasVishwavidyalayaBilaspurC.G

(A Central University established by Central University Act 2009 No.25 of 2009)

**A REVIEW REPORT ON
Petroleum Products and Adulteration**

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the Degree of Bachelor of Science (Hons.) forensic science

2020-2023


Submitted by
Nitesh Gupta

Roll No.: 19205512
Enrollment No.: GGV/19/3029
B.Sc.(Hons.) Forensic Science

under the supervision of

Ms. Shweta Rai
Assistant Professor
Department of Forensic Science

Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur
C.G. - 495009


विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)



Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya Bilaspur C.G
(A Central University established by Central University Act 2009 No. 25 of 2009)

No...../F.Sc/2023

Date:

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Head, Department of Forensic
Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur(C.G) - 495009

FORWARDING CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that Mini project entitled “**A Review Report on Petroleum Products And Adulteration**” has been submitted by **Nitesh Gupta**, B.Sc. (Hons.) Forensic Science 6th semester, Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur (C.G.) under the guidance of **Ms. Shweta Rai** towards partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Bachelor’s Degree in Forensic Science.

Dr. Sudhir Yadav
Head

Department of Forensic Science
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
Bilaspur (C.G.) - 495009



विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD
फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)

ABSTRACT :

The authorities have major concerns about the role that fossil fuels play in supplying the energy needed for automobiles, factories, and daily life. In a developed civilization, consistency in product quality that is based on petroleum is crucial for social and environmental standards. High-quality petroleum-based fuels would have a number of advantages (such as decreased consumption rates that are good for the environment and hardware durability). We examine recent developments in the petroleum industry's use of infrared spectroscopy. We concentrate on the approaches suggested for identifying a variety of characteristics in petroleum-based products. We talk about ways to recognize patterns using chemometrics and vibrational spectrometry in general applications.



**विभागाध्यक्ष
HEAD**

फॉरेंसिक साइंस विभाग
Department of Forensic Science
गुरु घासीदास विश्व विद्यालय,
Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya
बिलासपुर (छ.ग.)
BILASPUR (C.G.)