# MALLA REDDY VISHWAVIDYAPEETH

# (Deemed to be University)

# Hyderabad

## School of Nursing Science and Technology

## FELLOWSHIP IN

# FORSENIC NURSING AND INDIAN LAWS

**Curriculum 2026**

| Programme particulars | |
|---|---|
| **Level** | Post-registration fellowship (Nursing) |
| **Duration** | 26 weeks (6 months) – 1,000 hours |
| **Structure** | Theory 100 hrs · Simulation laboratory 60 Hrs Clinical practice 840 Hrs |
| **Eligibility** | Registered B.Sc. Nursing / M.Sc. Nursing in India, or equivalent |
| **Award** | Fellowship certificate of Malla Reddy Vishwavidyapeeth |

**Approved Curriculum by the Board of Studies, Academic Council and Executive Council**

| Stage | Body | Date of approval / resolution no. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Board of Studies- School of Nursing Science and Technology | |
| 2 | Academic Council | |
| 3 | Executive Council | |

## Contents

1. Preamble and Need for the Programme

2. Vision, Mission and Programme Objectives

3. Programme at a Glance

4. Eligibility, Selection and Governance

5. Programme Outcomes

6. Curriculum Framework

7. Detailed Syllabus: Forensic Nursing and Indian Laws

8. Clinical Practice: Postings (840 hours)

9. Essential Forensic Nursing and Indian Laws and Logbook

10. Scheme of Assessment

11. Infrastructure, Faculty and Quality Assurance

12. Suggested References

Annexure A: Final Assessment Sheet – MRV Fellowship

Annexure B: Logbook Formats

Annexure C: Certificate of Completion (format)

# 1. Preamble and Need for the Programme

Malla Reddy School of Nursing Science and Technology recognizes the growing need for professionally trained nurses who can contribute effectively to forensic health care, medico-legal services, criminal investigations and the protection of individuals affected by violence, abuse, neglect and other forms of interpersonal harm. Registered nurses play an important role in the identification, assessment, documentation and management of injuries, the preservation of potential forensic evidence, the provision of compassionate care to survivors, and collaboration with medical, legal and law enforcement professionals. Specialized training in forensic nursing is therefore essential to strengthen the quality, safety, ethical standards and legal accountability of health care services.

The **Fellowship in Forensic Nursing and Indian Laws** is designed to develop the knowledge and competencies required to manage patients and cases involving medico-legal issues, including physical and sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse, elder abuse, custodial injuries, poisoning, substance-related harm, suspicious deaths and other circumstances requiring forensic assessment. The programme enables nurses to understand the principles of forensic science, injury assessment, forensic photography, biological sample collection, evidence preservation, chain of custody, medico-legal documentation and preparation of nursing records for legal proceedings. It also strengthens their ability to recognize findings of forensic significance, understand the clinical implications of injuries and poisoning, and provide appropriate nursing interventions while maintaining patient dignity, confidentiality and safety.

The fellowship emphasizes the application of relevant Indian laws and legal procedures to forensic nursing practice, including the **Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)**, the **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS)** and the **Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA)**, which came into effect on 1 July 2024, subject to applicable provisions and exceptions.

The programme also introduces nurses to relevant legislation such as the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO), the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, the Mental Healthcare Act, 2017, the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act, 1994, and other applicable laws, rules and medico-legal guidelines.

Through structured clinical postings, simulation-based learning, case analysis and interdisciplinary interaction, the fellowship prepares nurses to provide trauma-informed, non-discriminatory and evidence-based care to individuals involved in medico-legal cases. It promotes professional integrity, ethical decision-making, accurate documentation, interprofessional collaboration and respect for human rights.

The programme aims to strengthen the role of nurses in the interface between health care and the justice system, support the protection of victims and vulnerable populations, preserve the integrity of forensic evidence, and contribute to the delivery of safe, legally compliant and compassionate forensic health care services in India.

## 1.1 Need

- Forensic nursing requires skilled nurses to identify, assess, document and manage medico-legal cases, provide compassionate care to victims of violence and abuse, preserve potential forensic evidence, and collaborate with health care professionals and law enforcement agencies in accordance with established legal and ethical standards.
- Basic nursing programmes provide foundational knowledge and clinical experience; a structured, competency-based fellowship further strengthens specialized skills in forensic assessment, injury documentation, evidence collection and preservation, chain of custody, sexual assault care, child abuse assessment, and medico-legal reporting.
- Hospitals, forensic medicine departments and medico-legal services require competent nurses who understand relevant Indian laws, including the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS), the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA), and the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO). Such nurses must be able to support legally compliant clinical practice, protect the rights and dignity of victims and vulnerable individuals, maintain accurate medico-legal

records, preserve the integrity of evidence, and contribute appropriately to legal proceedings within their professional scope of practice.

# 2. Vision, Mission and Programme Objectives

## 2.1 Vision

To prepare competent, ethical and skilled forensic nurses who provide evidence-based, trauma-informed care, uphold human rights, preserve forensic evidence and contribute to the effective administration of justice through the appropriate application of Indian laws and medico-legal principles.

## 2.2 Mission

To develop specialized forensic nursing competencies through structured theoretical instruction, simulation-based training and supervised clinical practice, enabling nurses to assess and manage medico-legal cases, document injuries accurately, collect and preserve forensic evidence within their authorized scope of practice, understand relevant Indian laws and legal procedures, protect the rights and dignity of victims and vulnerable individuals, and collaborate effectively with healthcare professionals, forensic experts and law enforcement agencies.

## 2.3 Programme Objectives

After successful completion of the Fellowship in Forensic Nursing and Indian Laws, the fellow will be able to:

1. Explain the principles, scope and responsibilities of forensic nursing, forensic science, medico-legal practice and the role of nurses in the interface between healthcare and the criminal justice system.
2. Assess and provide appropriate nursing care to individuals involved in medico-legal cases, including physical and sexual assault, domestic violence, child abuse, elder abuse, poisoning, suspicious injuries and other cases requiring forensic evaluation.
3. Identify, document and interpret injuries and relevant clinical findings, and demonstrate competency in medico-legal documentation, forensic photography where authorised, biological sample collection, evidence preservation and maintenance of the chain of custody according to applicable protocols.
4. Explain and apply relevant Indian laws and legal procedures in forensic nursing practice, including the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS), the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (BNSS), the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023 (BSA), the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO), and other applicable legislation, rules and judicial directions.
5. Uphold ethical, legal and professional standards in forensic nursing, including informed consent, confidentiality, mandatory reporting where applicable, patient autonomy, preservation of dignity, protection of vulnerable persons and maintenance of accurate, objective and legally appropriate records.
6. Provide compassionate, non-discriminatory and trauma-informed care to survivors of violence and abuse, facilitate appropriate medical and psychosocial support, and collaborate with multidisciplinary healthcare teams, forensic experts and authorized legal agencies while maintaining professional boundaries and scope of practice.
7. Demonstrate an understanding of the nurse's role in medico-legal investigations, preparation of clinical records, preservation of evidence, communication with investigating authorities and participation in court proceedings when legally required and appropriately authorized.

# 3. Programme at a Glance

| Item | Details |
|---|---|
| Name of the programme | Fellowship in Forensic Nursing and Indian Laws |
| Offered by | School of Nursing Science and Technology, Malla Reddy Vishwavidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) |
| Duration | 26 weeks (6 months), full time |
| Total hours | Total 1,000 hrs : theory 100, simulation laboratory 60, clinical practice 840 |

| Item | Details |
|---|---|
| Credits | 33 (at 30 notional hours per credit; 1,000 h ÷ 30 = 33.3, rounded down) |
| Eligibility | Registered B.Sc. Nursing / M.Sc. Nursing in India, or equivalent |
| Mode | Contact classes, simulation, supervised clinical postings in a teaching hospital, logbook |
| Assessment | MCQ 25 + practical skills (three case scenarios) 60 + logbook 15 = 100 marks; minimum 50% in each component and 50% aggregate |
| Award | Fellowship certificate by Malla Reddy Vishwavidyapeeth (Deemed to be University) |
| **Medium of instruction** | English |

# 4. Eligibility, Selection and Governance

## 4.1 Eligibility

- Registered B.Sc. Nursing or M.Sc. Nursing in India, or equivalent qualification.
- Current registration with a State Nursing Council (certificate to be produced at admission).
- Medical fitness certificate and immunization record (hepatitis B at minimum).

## 4.2 Selection and commencement

The fellowship is established to uphold transparency, fairness and meritocracy in the selection process for the MRV Fellowship Programme. Selection is made by the Fellowship Committee on the basis of academic record, a short interview and document verification. A batch commences once the committee has approved the list of fellows and allotted a guide to each fellow.

## 4.3 Fellowship Committee

| Sl. No. | Role / position | Description / designation |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | Chairperson | The Dean, SNST |
| 2 | Subject expert | Dean MRCON, Professor or Associate Professor of SNST |
| 3 | Guide / co-guide | Professor, Associate Professor or Assistant Professor from SNST |
| 4 | Convener | The Fellowship Coordinator of MRV |
| 5 | Ex officio members | The Registrar and the Controller of Examinations, MRV |

Functions of the committee: approval of the curriculum and of any additional output or deliverable (written approval is needed beforehand); selection of fellows; allotment of guides; monitoring of attendance, logbooks and clinical postings; conduct of the final assessment; handling of grievances; recommendation of award of the certificate.

## 4.4 Guides

- Guide / co-guide: Professor, Associate Professor or Assistant Professor from SNST with a postgraduate qualification in nursing and experience in Forensic Nursing and Indian Laws.
- Clinical preceptors: nurses with at least two years of Forensic Nursing and Indian Laws experience and a valid PALS/ALSO provider certificate.
- Guide-to-fellow ratio not more than 1:1

# 5. Programme Outcomes

### 5.1 Programme outcomes (POs)

At the end of the fellowship the fellow demonstrates the following programme outcomes.

| PO | Domain | Programme outcome |
|---|---|---|

| PO | Domain | Programme outcome |
|---|---|---|
| PO1 | Knowledge | Explains the principles of forensic nursing, medico-legal procedures, injury interpretation, and relevant provisions of Indian laws, including the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023; Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023; Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023; Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012; and other applicable legislation. |
| PO2 | Assessment and triage | Performs systematic assessment, documentation and preservation of medico-legal evidence in cases involving physical injuries, sexual violence, child abuse, poisoning, burns, and other suspected criminal or unnatural events, following established protocols and applicable Indian laws. |
| PO3 | Emergency interventions | Provides safe, timely, trauma-informed nursing care to victims of violence, abuse, sexual assault, poisoning and other medico-legal emergencies while preserving potential evidence, respecting patient autonomy, and complying with applicable legal and institutional protocols. |
| PO4 | Communication and education | Communicates effectively with victims, families, healthcare professionals, police and judicial authorities; maintains accurate, objective and contemporaneous medico-legal records; prepares appropriate reports; and provides testimony as required by law and within the authorized professional role. |
| PO5 | Safety, infection control and ethics | Applies ethical principles, confidentiality, informed consent, privacy, dignity, mandatory reporting requirements and evidence-handling procedures in accordance with applicable Indian laws, including the POCSO Act, 2012, the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, as amended, and relevant provisions governing the rights and protection of victims. |
| PO6 | Leadership and evidence | Coordinates forensic nursing services, collaborates with multidisciplinary teams, maintains the chain of custody of evidence, participates in victim-support and prevention programmes, and applies evidence-based practices to improve the quality, safety and legal integrity of forensic nursing services. |

# 6. Curriculum Framework

## 6.1 Distribution of hours

| Unit | Title | Theory (h) | Simulation lab (h) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Forensic Science | 20 | 2 |
| 2 | Forensic Nursing | 20 | 2 |
| 3 | Forensic Team and Comprehensive forensic nursing care of victims and family | 25 | 56 |
| 4 | Introduction of Indian Constitution Fundamental Rights | 10 | - |
| 5 | Sources of laws and law-making powers | 25 | - |
| | **Total** | **100** | 60 |

| Component | Hours | Share |
|---|---|---|
| Theory (8 units) | 100 | 10% |
| Simulation laboratory | 60 | 6% |
| Clinical practice (postings) | 840 | 84% |
| **Total** | **1,000** | **100%** |

Average weekly load over 26 weeks: about 4 hours of theory, 2 hours of simulation and 32 hours of clinical practice (about 38 hours a week).

## 6.2 Schedule of the 26 weeks

| Weeks | Activity |
|---|---|
| 1–2 | Orientation, Units I and II & III, equipment familiarization. |
| 3–20 | Clinical postings as in Section 8, with theory (Units III–X) and simulation sessions scheduled against the posting |
| 21–25 | Remaining postings, logbook completion, revision and case-scenario practice |
| 26 | Final assessment and exit examination |

## 6.3 Teaching–learning methods

- Interactive lectures, educational videos and case-based learning on forensic nursing principles, medico-legal procedures, injury assessment, forensic evidence management and relevant Indian criminal laws.
- Simulation laboratory: Forensic evidence collection kits, mock crime-scene setups, specimen collection materials, evidence packaging and sealing supplies, photography equipment, documentation forms and personal protective equipment.
- Bedside teaching and supervised clinical practice in emergency departments, medico-legal units, forensic medicine departments, intensive care units and other relevant clinical settings.
- Group discussions, role play, mock interviews, survivor-centred communication, informed consent exercises, medico-legal case presentations and multidisciplinary case reviews.
- Forensic simulation drills: Sexual assault response, injury documentation, evidence collection and preservation, poisoning cases, child abuse assessment, chain-of-custody procedures and mock court testimony.
- Practical training in medico-legal documentation, evidence labelling, secure storage, sample handling and preparation of objective clinical records in accordance with applicable Indian laws and institutional protocols.
- Legal and ethical learning through case discussions on the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023; Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023; Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023; POCSO Act, 2012; and other relevant legislation.
- Community-based learning through violence-prevention programmes, awareness sessions on child protection and gender-based violence, victim-support services and referral pathways.

# 8. Detailed Syllabus: Fellowship in Forensic Nursing and Indian Laws

**Theory 100 hours · Simulation laboratory 60 hours · Clinical practice 840 hours**

For every unit the syllabus gives the learning objectives, content, teaching–learning activities, assessment methods and course outcomes (CO).

### Unit I: Introduction to Forensic Science

*Theory: 20 hours Simulation laboratory: 2 hrs*

### Learning objectives

- Describe the nature, history, scope and importance of forensic science in medical and healthcare practice.
- Discuss the major issues related to violence, including its epidemiology, psychological impact, ethical dilemmas and legal implications.
- Explain the role of forensic science laboratories and interdisciplinary collaboration in the investigation of medico-legal cases.

### Content

A. Introduction to Forensic Science

- Definition and principles of forensic science.

- History and development of forensic science.
- Importance of forensic science in medical and healthcare practice.
- Types and scope of forensic science.
- Organization, functions and services of forensic science laboratories.
- Interdisciplinary collaboration among forensic scientists, nurses, medical practitioners, police, legal professionals and social workers.
- Ethical and professional responsibilities in forensic practice.
- Role of forensic nursing in violence prevention, victim support and referral.

Issues Concerning Violence

- Definition, types and classification of violence.
- Epidemiology and prevalence of violence.
- Sources of data on violence: police records, hospital records, national surveys and government reports.
- Physical, emotional, psychological, social and economic consequences of violence.
- Sexual abuse and assault involving children and women.
- Domestic violence, gender-based violence, child abuse and elder abuse.
- Emotional and psychological stress experienced by victims and healthcare professionals.
- Ethical dilemmas in the assessment, documentation and reporting of violence.
- Lack of training, awareness and resources in forensic care.
- Legal pressures, confidentiality, mandatory reporting and victim protection.
- Role of forensic nursing in violence prevention, victim support and referral.

### Teaching–learning activities

- Interactive lectures and lecture-cum-discussions.
- Case-based discussions on different forms of violence.
- Educational videos and group presentations.
- Visit to a Regional Forensic Science Laboratory, subject to permission and availability.
- Discussion on national data and reports related to violence.

### Assessment methods

- Multiple-choice question (MCQ) quiz.
- Short-answer questions.
- Written assignment on violence and its consequences.
- Forensic Science Laboratory visit report.

### Course outcomes (CO)

| CO | Course outcome: The fellow will be able to |
|---|---|
| CO1 | Explain the history, principles, scope and importance of forensic science in medical and healthcare practice. |
| CO2 | Describe the functions of forensic science laboratories and the roles of professionals involved in forensic investigations. |
| CO3 | Analyze the types, epidemiology, causes and consequences of violence, including sexual abuse involving women and children. |
| CO4 | Identify ethical, psychological, professional and legal challenges in the care of victims of violence. |

## Unit II: Concepts of Forensic Nursing and Scope of Practice

*Theory: 20 hours* *Simulation laboratory: 2 hrs*

### Learning objectives

- Explain the concept, history and development of forensic nursing.
- Describe the scope of forensic nursing practice and the various areas of specialization.
- Discuss the roles, responsibilities and ethical obligations of forensic nurses.

- Explain evidence-based forensic nursing practice and the relevant nursing regulatory framework in India.

### Content

A. Introduction to Forensic Nursing

- Definition, concepts and principles of forensic nursing.
- History and development of forensic nursing.
- Relationship between nursing, forensic science, medicine and the legal system.
- Scope and significance of forensic nursing in India.

B. Scope and Areas of Practice

- Hospital-based forensic nursing.
- Emergency and trauma care settings.
- Sexual assault and domestic violence services.
- Child abuse and child protection services.
- Correctional and prison nursing.
- Psychiatric and mental health forensic nursing.
- Community-based violence prevention and victim advocacy.
- Forensic nursing in disaster response and mass casualty incidents.
- Emerging subspecialties and professional development opportunities.

C. Roles and Responsibilities of the Forensic Nurse

- Identification and assessment of victims of violence.
- Comprehensive physical and psychosocial assessment.
- Objective injury documentation and clinical record maintenance.
- Evidence recognition, collection, preservation and transfer within the authorized scope of practice.
- Victim advocacy, counselling support and referral.
- Collaboration with medical, forensic, police and judicial professionals.
- Maintaining confidentiality, informed consent, dignity and privacy.
- Professional boundaries and limitations of nursing practice.

D. Ethical and Professional Issues

- Autonomy, beneficence, non-maleficence and justice.
- Informed consent and refusal of examination.
- Confidentiality and disclosure of information.
- Mandatory reporting obligations.
- Prevention of victim-blaming, discrimination and retraumatisation.

E. Evidence-Based Practice and Indian Nursing Regulations

- Principles of evidence-based forensic nursing.
- Clinical guidelines, standard operating procedures and quality assurance.
- Overview of the Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, as amended, and applicable state nursing council legislation, including the Telangana Nurses and Midwives Registration Council framework.
- Professional registration, competence, accountability and continuing professional development.

### Teaching–learning activities

- Interactive lectures and guided discussions.
- Case studies on forensic nursing roles and ethical dilemmas.
- Group presentations on forensic nursing subspecialties.
- Review of professional guidelines and clinical protocols.

### Assessment methods

- Short-answer questions.
- Objective-type questions.
- Case-based assignments.

- Presentation on the scope and responsibilities of forensic nurses.

### Course outcomes (CO)

| CO | Course outcome: The fellow will be able to |
|---|---|
| CO1 | Explain the concepts, history, development and scope of forensic nursing. |
| CO2 | Identify different forensic nursing practice settings and subspecialties. |
| CO3 | Describe the roles, responsibilities, ethical obligations and professional limitations of forensic nurses. |
| CO4 | Apply evidence-based principles and relevant Indian nursing regulations to forensic nursing practice |

## Unit III: Forensic Team, Comprehensive Forensic Nursing Care and Evidence Management

*Theory: 25 hours Simulation laboratory: 56 hrs*

### Learning objectives

- Identify the members of the forensic team and explain their respective roles.
- Demonstrate comprehensive, trauma-informed nursing care for victims of violence and their families.
- Describe the procedures for injury documentation, evidence collection, preservation and chain-of-custody maintenance.
- Explain the forensic nurse's responsibilities in medico-legal documentation, specimen handling and legal proceedings.

### Content

A. Forensic Team and Its Members

- Forensic medical practitioners and forensic pathologists.
- Forensic nurses and other authorized nursing personnel.
- Police and investigating officers.
- Forensic science laboratory personnel.
- Judicial officers, prosecutors and legal professionals.
- Psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers and victim-support personnel.
- Roles, responsibilities and interdisciplinary coordination.

B. Comprehensive Forensic Nursing Care of Victims and Families

- Physical, psychological, psychosocial, cultural, spiritual and legal aspects of care.
- Trauma-informed, compassionate and non-discriminatory care.
- Initial assessment, triage and stabilization of victims.
- Head-to-toe physical examination within professional competence and authorized protocols.
- Assessment and documentation of injuries.
- Pain management, emotional support and crisis intervention.
- Sexual assault examination support and evidence collection in accordance with applicable protocols and authorized professional roles.
- Care of victims of child abuse, domestic violence, human trafficking and other forms of violence.
- Admission, discharge planning, referral and continuity of care.
- Care and referral following death, in coordination with authorized professionals.
- Responsibilities of nurses when providing factual evidence or appearing as witnesses.

C. Forensic Evidence Management

- Principles and importance of forensic evidence.
- Observation and recognition of potential evidence.
- Collection of biological and non-biological evidence by authorized personnel.
- Evidence packaging, labelling, sealing, preservation and storage.

- Chain of custody: documentation of collection, transfer, receipt and handling.
- Specimen identification, handling, transport and forwarding for forensic examination.
- Prevention of contamination, tampering and loss of evidence.
- Infection prevention and control measures.
- Documentation of injuries, clinical findings, statements and relevant observations.
- Photography and body diagrams according to consent, law and institutional protocols.
- Coordination with forensic laboratories and investigating agencies.

D. Legal and Professional Responsibilities

- Maintaining accurate, objective and contemporaneous records.
- Distinguishing clinical findings from patient statements and professional observations.
- Confidentiality, informed consent and patient rights.
- Reporting obligations in cases involving children and other legally specified circumstances.
- Cooperation with authorized investigations and judicial proceedings.
- Maintaining professional boundaries and practicing within the authorized scope.

### Teaching–learning activities

- Lecture-cum-discussion and case-based learning.
- Hypothetical and de-identified real-case presentations.
- Simulation of injury documentation and evidence packaging.
- Demonstration of chain-of-custody procedures.
- Observation of post-mortem procedures, subject to authorisation and applicable consent and institutional requirements.
- Visit to the Department of Forensic Medicine or a forensic laboratory, subject to permission.
- Mock medico-legal documentation and courtroom testimony exercises.

### Assessment methods

- Objective-type questions.
- Short-answer questions.
- Practical demonstration of evidence handling and documentation.
- Case presentation and case-study report.
- OSCE stations on injury documentation, evidence packaging and chain-of-custody records.
- Assessment of clinical logbook entries.

### Course outcomes (CO)

| CO | Course outcome: The fellow will be able to |
|---|---|
| CO1 | Identify forensic team members and explain their roles in medico-legal investigation and victim care. |
| CO2 | Provide comprehensive, trauma-informed nursing care to victims of violence while respecting their rights, dignity and cultural needs. |
| CO3 | Demonstrate appropriate injury documentation, evidence recognition, handling, preservation and chain-of-custody procedures within the authorized scope of practice. |
| CO4 | Maintain accurate medico-legal records and explain the responsibilities of nurses in investigations and judicial proceedings. |

## Unit IV: Fundamental Rights, Human Rights and Human Rights Commission

*Theory: 10 hours*

### Learning objectives

- Explain the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution of India.
- Discuss the human rights of victims, accused persons and vulnerable populations.
- Describe the composition, functions and significance of the National Human Rights Commission.
- Identify Indian government agencies and mechanisms responsible for protecting human rights.

### Content

A. Introduction to Constitutional and Human Rights

- Introduction to the Constitution of India.
- Fundamental Rights under Part III of the Constitution.
- Relevant constitutional protections, including Articles 14, 20, 21 and 22.
- Fundamental Rights and human rights: similarities and differences.
- Human dignity, equality, privacy and protection against discrimination.
- Rights of victims of violence and abuse.
- Rights of accused persons and the principle of fair trial.
- Rights and protection of children, women, persons with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

B. Human Rights Protection Mechanisms in India

- Overview of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, as amended.
- National Human Rights Commission (NHRC): purpose, composition, functions and powers.
- State Human Rights Commissions.
- National Commission for Women.
- National Commission for Protection of Child Rights.
- State commissions and other relevant statutory bodies.
- Human rights protection in hospitals, prisons and custodial settings.
- Role of forensic nurses in identifying and reporting suspected abuse, neglect and rights violations in accordance with applicable law.

### Teaching–learning activities

- Lecture-cum-discussion.
- Guided reading of constitutional provisions and human rights legislation.
- Case-based discussions on human rights violations.
- Written assignment on the role of the NHRC.
- Visit to a prison or relevant human rights institution, subject to permission and availability.

### Assessment methods

- Short-answer questions.
- Objective-type questions.
- Written assignment.
- Visit report, where a visit is undertaken.

### Course outcomes (CO)

| CO | Course outcome: The fellow will be able to |
|---|---|
| CO1 | Explain the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India and their relevance to forensic nursing. |
| CO2 | Describe the rights of victims, accused persons and vulnerable populations in medico-legal settings. |
| CO3 | Explain the composition, functions and significance of the NHRC and other human rights protection agencies in India. |
| CO4 | Identify potential human rights violations and explain appropriate professional responses within the nurse's legal and ethical responsibilities. |

## Unit V: Indian Judicial System, Criminal Laws and Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

*Theory: 25 hours*

### Learning objectives

- Explain the structure, jurisdiction and functions of the Indian judicial system.
- Describe the basic principles of civil and criminal proceedings relevant to forensic nursing.

- Identify the principal Indian laws governing criminal offences, criminal procedure and admissibility of evidence.
- Discuss the provisions and importance of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.
- Explain the medico-legal responsibilities of forensic nurses under applicable Indian laws.

**Content**

A. Sources of Law and the Indian Judicial System

- Meaning, sources and classification of law.
- Constitution of India and legislative powers.
- Structure of the Indian judiciary.
- District and subordinate courts.
- Judicial Magistrates, including Judicial Magistrates of the First Class (JMFC).
- High Courts and the Supreme Court of India.
- Special courts, including POCSO Special Courts.
- Types of jurisdiction and functions of courts.
- Importance of the judiciary in the protection of rights and administration of justice.

B. Civil and Criminal Proceedings

- Basic differences between civil and criminal cases.
- Overview of criminal investigation and trial.
- Complaint, FIR, investigation, arrest, bail and trial: basic concepts.
- Summons, warrants and court orders.
- Medical records, medico-legal reports and documentary evidence.
- Expert evidence and witness testimony.
- Role and responsibilities of healthcare professionals appearing as witnesses.
- Confidentiality, record preservation and response to lawful requests for information.

C. Major Indian Criminal Laws Relevant to Forensic Nursing

- Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023: Overview of criminal offences relevant to violence, sexual offences, bodily injury and offences against children.
- Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023: Overview of criminal procedure, investigation, medico-legal examination and relevant reporting and procedural requirements.
- Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam (BSA), 2023: Principles of evidence, documentary and electronic records, expert opinion and evidentiary relevance of medical documentation.
- Historical overview of the Indian Penal Code, 1860; Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973; and Indian Evidence Act, 1872, and their replacement by the new criminal laws, subject to applicable savings and transitional provisions.
- Relevant provisions of the Domestic Violence Act, 2005, and other legislation applicable to specific forms of abuse and violence.

D. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012

- Historical background, objectives and scope of the POCSO Act.
- Definition of a child under the Act.
- Types of sexual offences covered under the Act.
- Aggravated offences and applicable legal provisions.
- Mandatory reporting of offences and the responsibilities of persons receiving information.
- Child-friendly procedures for recording statements and conducting examinations.
- Medical examination and care of child victims under applicable legal provisions.
- Confidentiality and protection of the child's identity.
- Role of Special Courts and child-friendly trial procedures.
- Punishments and legal consequences prescribed under the Act.

- Role of forensic nurses in identification, documentation, referral, reporting and supportive care.
- Prevention of retraumatisation and protection of the child's dignity and best interests.

E. Other Relevant Legislation

- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, as amended.
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
- Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013.
- Relevant provisions of the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act, 1971, as amended, where applicable to forensic nursing.
- Other applicable central and state laws, rules and professional guidelines.

### Teaching–learning activities

- Lecture-cum-discussion on the Indian judicial system and criminal laws.
- Guided reading of relevant statutory provisions.
- Case-based discussions on medico-legal responsibilities.
- Mock court proceedings and witness examination exercises.
- Group discussion on POCSO reporting and child-friendly procedures.
- MCQ quizzes and legal case presentations.

### Assessment methods

- Multiple-choice question quiz.
- Short-answer questions.
- Case-based written assignments.
- Legal case analysis.
- Mock court performance and assessment of medico-legal documentation.

### Course outcomes (CO)

| CO | Course outcome: The fellow will be able to |
|---|---|
| CO1 | Explain the structure, jurisdiction and functions of the Indian judicial system and distinguish between civil and criminal proceedings. |
| CO2 | Describe the relevant provisions of BNS, BNSS and BSA, 2023, and explain their application to forensic nursing practice.. |
| CO3 | Explain the objectives, major provisions, reporting requirements and child-friendly procedures of the POCSO Act, 2012.. |
| CO4 | Apply relevant legal and ethical principles to documentation, evidence preservation, mandatory reporting, referral and participation in judicial proceedings within the authorised professional role.. |

## 8. Clinical Practice: Postings (840 hours)

| Clinical area | Weeks | Hours |
|---|---|---|
| Emergency department and trauma care unit | 4 | 140 |
| Medico-legal department and forensic medicine unit | 4 | 140 |
| Sexual assault and gender-based violence response services | 3 | 100 |
| Forensic evidence collection, documentation and specimen management | 3 | 100 |
| Child protection and child abuse assessment services | 3 | 100 |
| Intensive care unit and trauma wards | 3 | 100 |
| Forensic science laboratory and evidence processing services | 4 | 100 |
| Prison and correctional healthcare services | 2 | 60 |
| **Total** | **26** | **840** |

Postings shall be scheduled according to the clinical roster, availability of services and institutional permissions. Emergency and trauma care postings should begin early in the programme, followed by supervised rotations in medico-legal services, forensic evidence management, sexual assault response and

child protection. Court observation, forensic laboratory visits and correctional healthcare exposure shall be arranged subject to approval, confidentiality requirements and applicable laws. Where direct access is restricted, supervised simulation and approved case-based learning may be used.

### 8.1 Expected learning in each posting

| Posting | Focus |
|---|---|
| Emergency department and trauma care unit | Initial assessment and triage of victims of violence, stabilisation of injuries, trauma-informed care, recognition of medico-legal cases, accurate clinical documentation and preservation of potential evidence without delaying emergency treatment. |
| Medico-legal department and forensic medicine unit | Medico-legal case registration, injury assessment and documentation, preparation and maintenance of clinical records, coordination with authorised medical practitioners, police liaison and understanding medico-legal examination procedures. |
| Sexual assault and gender-based violence response services | Survivor-centred communication, informed consent, privacy, assessment of physical and psychological needs, appropriate referral, evidence preservation and understanding reporting obligations under applicable Indian laws. |
| Forensic evidence collection, documentation and specimen management | Recognition, labelling, packaging, sealing, storage and transfer of biological and non-biological evidence; specimen handling; contamination prevention; chain-of-custody documentation; and maintenance of evidence integrity. |
| Child protection and child abuse assessment services | Identification of suspected child abuse and neglect, child-sensitive communication, documentation of clinical findings, safeguarding, mandatory reporting under the POCSO Act, 2012, and coordination with authorised child protection and healthcare services. |
| Intensive care unit and trauma wards | Care of critically injured victims, monitoring of physiological status, emergency interventions, management of poisoning and trauma, documentation of clinical progression, and coordination with multidisciplinary teams. |
| Forensic science laboratory and evidence processing services | Understanding laboratory procedures for biological and trace evidence, specimen reception, evidence identification, contamination control, forensic testing processes, interpretation of authorized reports and coordination with laboratory professionals. |
| Prison and correctional healthcare services | Healthcare assessment of persons in custody, documentation of injuries, recognition of abuse or neglect, confidentiality, professional independence, human rights, and appropriate reporting of suspected custodial violence. |

## 9. Forensic Nursing and Indian Laws and Logbook

The fellow shall maintain a clinical logbook in which every procedure observed, assisted with or performed is recorded. Entries must be signed by the clinical preceptor and verified by the assigned guide. The minimum numbers listed below are proposed competency requirements for the 840 clinical hours. Procedures requiring specialized expertise must be performed only under appropriate supervision and within the fellow's authorized scope of practice. Simulation may be used when a suitable clinical case is unavailable.

### 9.1 Procedures observed (O)

| No. | Procedure | Min. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | CT scan | 5 |
| 2 | MRI | 5 |
| 3 | EEG | 2 |
| 4 | Haemodialysis | 3 |
| 5 | Heart/ Neuro/GI. / Renal Surgeries | 3 |

## 9.2 Procedures assisted (A)

| No | Procedure | Min | Sim |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Observation of Postmortem | 10 | sim |
| 2 | Basic cardiac life support | 10 | sim |
| 3 | Arterial line/arterial pressure monitoring/blood taking | 20 | sim |
| 4 | Arterial blood gas | 20 | sim |
| 5 | ECG recording | 10 | |
| 6 | IV cannulation therapy | 10 | |
| 7 | Arterial Catheterization | 5 | |
| 8 | Chest tube insertion | 5 | |
| 9 | Endotracheal intubations | 10 | sim |
| 10 | Ventilation | 5 | |
| 11 | Insertion of central line/CVP line | 10 | |

## 9.3 Procedures performed (P)

| No. | Procedure | Min. | Sim |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Blood transfusion | 5 | Sim |
| 2 | Evidence preservation – Role of Nurses at criminal/traumatic event | 10 | |
| 3 | • Observation | 10 | |
| 4 | • Recognition | 10 | |
| 5 | • Collection | 5 | |
| 6 | • Preservation | 5 | Sim |
| 7 | Forwarding biological samples for forensic examination | 5 | |
| 8 | • Documentation of Biological and other evidence related to criminal/traumatic event | 5 | Sim |
| 9 | • Biomedical waste disposal responsibilities | 10 | |
| 10 | Reporting And Coordinating | 10 | |
| 11 | • Reports cases to legal authorities when required | 10 | |
| 12 | • Coordinate with police, doctors, and social workers | 15 | |
| 13 | • Follow laws related to Abuse, Assault and Violence | 15 | |
| 14 | Assisting In Medico-Legal Cases | 20 | |
| 15 | • Assisting Doctors in Medico Legal Examinations | 10 | |
| 16 | • Legal forms and consent are completed corrected correctly | 10 | |
| 17 | Court Related Responsibilities | 10 | |
| 18 | • Explain clearly in court in court | 10 | |
| 19 | • Present facts based on records | 10 | |
| 24 | Evidence preservation – Role of Nurses at criminal/traumatic event | 10 | |
| 25 | • Observation | 10 | |
| 26 | • Recognition | 5 | |
| 27 | • Collection | 10 | |
| 28 | • Preservation | 10 | |
| 29 | Forwarding biological samples for forensic examination | 10 | |
| 30 | • Documentation of Biological and other evidence related to criminal/traumatic event | 10 | |

### 9.4 Logbook

- Each procedure or clinical activity must be recorded with the date, patient identification number (without identifiable patient details), procedure or activity, level of competency (O – Observed, A – Assisted, P – Performed), clinical or simulation setting, outcome, reflection, and preceptor's signature.
- The clinical guide must verify the logbook at the end of every posting. The Fellowship Coordinator reviews progress in weeks 8, 16, and 24.
- The logbook must be submitted to the assigned guide one week before the final assessment.

## 10. Scheme of Assessment

### 10.1 Final assessment and exit examination

The examination is conducted by the School of Nursing Science and Technology, Malla Reddy Vishwavidyapeeth. The final assessment by the assigned guides has three components.

| Component | Details | Marks | Minimum (50%) |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. Multiple choice questions | Written paper; 1 mark per question; blueprint in 10.3 | 25 | 12.5 |
| II. Practical skills assessment | Three case scenarios with discussion; 20 marks each | 60 | 30 |
| III. Logbook maintenance | Completeness and regularity; accuracy of entries; guide verification | 15 | 7.5 |
| **Total** | | **100** | **50** |

### 10.2 Criteria to pass

- Minimum 50% in each of the three components and minimum 50% aggregate (50 of 100).
- In terms of the earlier wording: 50% in theory (MCQ) and 50% in practical separately, and 50% in internal assessment. The logbook, which records the continuous assessment by guides and preceptors, is the internal assessment component.
- Minimum 80% attendance in theory, simulation and clinical postings; missed postings must be completed before the final assessment.
- A fellow who fails a component repeats only that component, at the next scheduled assessment within 6 months, once.
- Any additional output or deliverable (for example a case study, audit or teaching session) is decided with the guide and needs prior written approval of the Fellowship Committee.

### 10.3 MCQ blueprint (25 marks)

| Unit | Title | Theory hours | MCQs |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Forensic Science | 20 | 2 |
| 2 | Forensic Nursing | 20 | 2 |
| 3 | Forensic Team and Comprehensive forensic nursing care of victims and family | 25 | 2 |
| 4 | Introduction of Indian Constitution Fundamental Rights | 10 | 2 |
| 5 | Sources of laws and law-making powers | 25 | 3 |
| | **Total** | **100** | **25** |

### 10.4 Practical skills assessment (60 marks)

Each fellow shall be assessed through three clinical or simulated case scenarios, with discussion. Collectively, the scenarios must cover maternal care, newborn care, and pediatric care. Each case carries 20 marks.

| Criterion | Marks |
|---|---|
| Assessment and identification of clinical needs | 5 |
| Prioritization and preparation of the nursing care plan | 4 |

| Criterion | Marks |
|---|---|
| Technical skills and implementation of nursing interventions | 6 |
| Patient safety, infection prevention, communication, and documentation | 3 |
| Discussion of rationale, complications, and evidence-based practice | 2 |
| **Total per case** | **20** |

### 10.5 Logbook assessment (15 marks)

| Criterion | Marks |
|---|---|
| Completeness and regularity | 5 |
| Accuracy of entries | 5 |
| Guide verification | 5 |
| **Total** | **15** |

### 10.6 Formative assessment

Unit-wise MCQ tests, equipment and skill checklists, Log book assessment, case presentations and viva (the assessment methods listed under each unit) are used as formative assessment and feedback during the fellowship; they do not carry marks in the final result. The guide records progress at the end of each posting.

### 10.7 Award of the certificate

The Fellowship in Forensic Nursing and Indian Laws certificate shall be awarded by Malla Reddy Vishwavidyapeeth (Deemed-to-be University) to fellows who successfully complete the prescribed theory, simulation and clinical requirements and satisfy the approved assessment criteria, on the recommendation of the Fellowship Committee and under the signatures of the Controller of Examinations and the Dean, School of Nursing Science and Technology.

## 11. Infrastructure, Faculty and Quality Assurance

### 11.1 Clinical facilities

The institution shall provide access to adequate clinical facilities for supervised forensic nursing practice, including:

- Emergency department and trauma care unit.
- Medico-legal department and forensic medicine unit.
- Sexual assault response services and facilities for the care of survivors of violence.
- Child protection services and designated child-friendly healthcare facilities.
- Intensive care units and trauma wards.
- Forensic science laboratory access for observation of evidence processing and examination.
- Psychiatry and mental health services for psychological assessment, crisis intervention and referral.
- Hospital medical records and medico-legal documentation facilities, with appropriate access controls.
- Victim-support services, counselling facilities and referral networks.
- Prison and correctional healthcare facilities, where authorized.
- Court observation and legal aid services, subject to institutional and judicial permission.
- Facilities for secure storage, transfer and tracking of forensic evidence, where applicable.

### 11.2 Simulation laboratory

The simulation laboratory shall be equipped with suitable materials and facilities for forensic nursing education, including:

- Forensic evidence collection kits and specimen collection materials.
- Mock crime-scene setups for evidence recognition and contamination prevention.
- Injury documentation forms, body diagrams and simulated medico-legal records.
- Photography equipment or training resources for clinical injury documentation.
- Evidence packaging materials, tamper-evident seals, labels and chain-of-custody forms.

- Simulated biological and non-biological specimens for identification, handling and preservation exercises.
- Personal protective equipment and infection-prevention supplies.
- Manikins and models for trauma assessment, wound assessment and emergency nursing care.
- Simulation materials for sexual assault response, child protection and trauma-informed communication.
- Computers and secure training systems for electronic documentation and evidence tracking.
- Mock courtroom facilities or teaching resources for witness preparation and testimony exercises.

## 11.4 Faculty Requirements

The fellowship shall be supported by appropriately qualified faculty and clinical preceptors with relevant expertise in:

- Forensic nursing and medico-legal nursing practice.
- Forensic medicine and forensic pathology.
- Emergency and trauma nursing.
- Sexual assault response and child protection.
- Criminal law and medico-legal procedures.
- Psychology, psychiatry and trauma-informed care.
- Forensic science and evidence management.

Guest lectures and supervised learning sessions may be arranged with forensic experts, legal professionals, investigating officers and victim-support specialists, subject to institutional approval.

## 11.3 Classroom and learning resources

- Smart classroom with audiovisual teaching facilities.
- Library with current textbooks and journals on forensic nursing, forensic medicine, criminology, victimology and Indian laws.
- Access to current legislation, court judgments and official government publications.
- Digital learning resources on forensic evidence collection, medico-legal documentation and victim-centered care.
- Learning Management System (LMS) for lecture notes, clinical checklists, case studies, assignments and logbook formats.
- Access to relevant guidelines from the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Indian Nursing Council and other appropriate authorities.
- Reference materials on BNS, BNSS, BSA, POCSO Act and other relevant central and state legislation.
- Guest lectures and supervised learning sessions may be arranged with forensic experts, legal professionals, investigating officers and victim-support specialists, subject to institutional approval.

## 11.4 Quality assurance

- Fellow feedback shall be collected for each theory unit and clinical posting.
- Clinical guides shall provide feedback at the midpoint and completion of the fellowship.
- The Fellowship Committee shall review the curriculum annually and update legal content in line with applicable amendments and professional guidelines.
- Clinical competencies shall be assessed using standardized checklists and documented in the logbook.
- Grievances shall be addressed through the Fellowship Coordinator, with escalation to the Dean where required.
- Confidentiality, informed consent, dignity and privacy shall be maintained during all clinical and simulation activities.
- Fellows shall practice only within their authorized professional scope and under appropriate supervision.

- Evidence-handling exercises shall follow approved protocols for identification, packaging, security, transfer and chain-of-custody documentation.
- Access to patient records, forensic evidence, court records and custodial settings shall be controlled according to applicable laws and institutional policies.

## 12. Suggested References


- Government of India. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023.
- Government of India. Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023.
- Government of India. Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023.
- Government of India. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, as amended.
- Government of India. Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, as amended.
- Government of India. Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
- Government of India. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, as amended.
- Government of India. Constitution of India.
- Government of India. Indian Nursing Council Act, 1947, as amended, and applicable state nursing council legislation.
- International Association of Forensic Nurses (IAFN). Educational resources and professional practice guidance in forensic nursing.
- World Health Organization (WHO). Guidelines and resources on responding to intimate partner violence and sexual violence against women.
- Relevant forensic medicine and toxicology textbooks prescribed by the Board of Studies.
- Current professional guidelines and standard operating procedures on forensic evidence collection, sexual assault response, injury documentation and chain-of-custody management.
- Relevant Ministry of Health and Family Welfare guidelines and official protocols for medico-legal care in India.

# Annexure A: Final Assessment Sheet – MRV Fellowship

## A. Fellow details

| | |
|---|---|
| **Name of fellow** | |
| **Fellowship ID** | |
| **Institution / department** | |
| **Batch / year** | |

## Component I: Multiple choice questions (25 marks)

Number of questions: _____ Marks obtained: _____ / 25 Result: ☐ Pass ☐ Fail (minimum 50% required)

## Component II: Practical skills assessment (60 marks)

| Case | Maximum marks | Marks obtained | Examiner signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| Case 1 | 20 | | |
| Case 2 | 20 | | |
| Case 3 | 20 | | |
| **Total** | **60** | | |

Result: ☐ Pass ☐ Fail (minimum 50% required)

## Component III: Logbook maintenance (15 marks)

Criteria: completeness and regularity; accuracy of entries; guide verification. Marks obtained: _____ / 15 Result: ☐ Pass ☐ Fail (minimum 50% required)

## Overall assessment summary

| Component | Maximum marks | Marks obtained | Pass / fail |
|---|---|---|---|
| MCQs | 25 | | |
| Practical skills | 60 | | |
| Logbook | 15 | | |
| **Total** | **100** | | |

Final result: ☐ Pass ☐ Fail (minimum 50% aggregate required)

Additional outputs (if approved by the Fellowship Committee):

_____

## Certification

We certify that the above final assessment and exit examination have been conducted strictly in accordance with the approved MRV Fellowship guidelines.

Date: _____

| | |
|---|---|
| **1. Name of guide / examiner** | |
| **Signature** | |
| **2. Name of guide / examiner** | |
| **Signature** | |

# Annexure B: Logbook Formats

## B.1 Procedure log

| Date | Patient ID | Procedure | Level (O/A/P) | Clinical / Sim | Outcome and reflection | Preceptor signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

## B.2 Posting summary

| Posting | Dates | Hours completed | Competencies signed off | Guide signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Emergency department and trauma care unit | | | | |
| Medico-legal department and forensic medicine unit | | | | |
| Sexual assault and gender-based violence response services | | | | |
| Forensic evidence collection and specimen management | | | | |
| Child protection and child abuse assessment services | | | | |
| Intensive care unit and trauma wards | | | | |
| Forensic science laboratory | | | | |
| Prison and correctional healthcare services | | | | |

## B.3 Case study / presentation log

| No. | Date | Diagnosis / condition | Area | Guide remarks and signature |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

## Annexure C: Certificate of Completion (format)

# MALLA REDDY VISHWAVIDYAPEETH

**(Deemed to be University)**

This is to certify that

_____

Fellowship ID _____ has successfully completed the 26-week

## FELLOWSHIP IN FORENSIC NURSING AND INDIAN LAWS

at the School of Nursing Science and Technology, and has passed the final assessment and exit examination held in _____ with a total of _____ / 100 marks.

| | |
|---|---|
| Date of issue: _____ | Place: Hyderabad |
| Controller of Examinations | Dean, School of Nursing Science and Technology |