

## द्वितीय पत्र:- Handwriting Identification

### Section A-30 Marks

#### Unit 1:- Fundamentals of Handwriting

##### 1.1 Standards of comparison:

- 1.1.1 Normal and natural writing
- 1.1.2 Methods of obtaining best specimens.
- 1.1.3 Value of writing after controversy began.
- 1.1.4 Selection of specimens.
- 1.1.5 Adequacy of Exemplars.
- 1.1.6 Procedure of obtaining suitable standards.
- 1.1.7 Importance of date and time written.
- 1.1.8 Written specimens volunteered.
- 1.1.9 Disguised writings.
- 1.1.10 Requested writings.
- 1.1.11 Probable places of available specimens

##### 1.2 Handwriting characteristics definitions and their values:

- 1.2.1 General and class characteristics
- 1.2.2 Personal and individual characteristics
- 1.2.3 Writing habit
- 1.2.4 Uncertainty of slant.
- 1.2.5 Various kinds of writing movements – Finger movement, Wrist Movement,
- 1.2.6 Arm Movement and Combined Movement
- 1.2.7 Relative size and proportion.
- 1.2.8 Various types of Alignments.
- 1.2.9 Various kinds of line quality
- 1.2.10 Various types of Pen-pressure, Shading and Pen position
- 1.2.11 Writing skill and rhythm
- 1.2.12 Various kinds of Speed, skill and identifying symptoms
- 1.2.13 Importance of Embellishment
- 1.2.14 Normal and Abnormal writings

##### 1.3 Handwriting Individuality:

- 1.3.1 Identification of distinctive personality
- 1.3.2 Determination of Individuality of writing
- 1.3.3 Development of Characteristic writing
- 1.3.4 Characteristic of Natural and genuine handwriting
- 1.3.5 Habit the controlling factor and determination of Habit
- 1.3.6 Quality and limitation of individual writing
- 1.3.7 Variations as characteristics.
- 1.3.8 Causes of variations.
- 1.3.9 Method of writing
- 1.3.10 Identification of writer
- 1.3.11 Variations of genuine writings

##### 1.4 Handwriting photography: Necessary of photographs and various methods of Handwriting photography. Utility to take photographs under:

- 1.4.1 Ultraviolet light
- 1.4.2 Natural light
- 1.4.3 Infra-red light

- 1.4.4 Oblige light
- 1.4.5 Direct light
- 1.4.6 Transmitted light
- 1.4.7 Enlargement
- 1.4.8 Comparison charts

## Section B-30 Marks

### Unit 2:- Forgery

#### 2.1 Forgery over a genuine signature:

- 2.1.1 Sequence of writing intersecting writing strokes, Condition of paper, spacing habit
- 2.1.2 Natural and artificial, Size and proportion of strokes, speed, pen pause and pen lifts, position of writings, place of signatures and inks etc. for determination of IFA
- 2.1.3 Positions of signatures, prints, size of paper, edges of paper and colors of inks etc

#### 2.2 Type and use of instruments and Materials used to prepare documents and determination:

- 2.1.1 The various kinds of pens,
- 2.1.2 various kinds of inks,
- 2.1.3 various kinds of papers,
- 2.1.4 Pencil, Crayons, The Typewriter,
- 2.1.5 Computer printers and toner
- 2.1.6 Carbons, Ball-point pen,
- 2.1.7 Fiber tip pen,
- 2.1.8 Photo-states,
- 2.1.9 Typewriter ribbons,
- 2.1.10 Adding Machines,
- 2.1.11 Cheque writer.

#### 2.3 Simulated forgeries, detection and their identifying characteristics:

- 2.3.1 Description, scope, motive and application.
- 2.3.2 Difficulty of attaining perfect resemblance
- 2.3.3 Deception of general character to pictorial appearance.
- 2.3.4 Simulator must avoid his own character.
- 2.3.5 Superior quality of writing as evidence of fraud.
- 2.3.6 Restraint and labour indicated by character of writing hesitation and breaks in line formation.
- 2.3.7 Retouching and over writing significant of fraud.
- 2.3.8 Values of angles, projections and curves.
- 2.3.9 Significance of capital and small letters, Matras in Nepali and their relative positions
- 2.3.10 Effects of writer's position.
- 2.3.11 Fatigue shown by character of writing.
- 2.3.12 Kinds of tremors and its Significance
- 2.3.13 Signification of flourishes, embellishes and ornamentation in signature.
- 2.3.14 Speed and skill in imitating as competent evidence.
- 2.3.15 Inability to write as innocence evidence

#### 2.4 Forgery by Tracing:

- 2.4.1 Application.
- 2.4.2 Direct and indirect methods of tracing.

- 2.4.3 Transfer of various methods.
- 2.4.4 Line quality as a controlling factor.
- 2.4.5 Rhythm as a factor of identification.
- 2.4.6 Proved by production of original.
- 2.4.7 Proved by measurement.
- 2.4.8 Proved by superimposition.
- 2.4.9 Proved by character of writing
- 2.4.10 Possible error of approximate superimpositions.
- 2.4.11 Photograph and transparencies as proof of forgery
- 2.4.12 Mathematical probability
- 2.4.13 Pen stop, Retouching, Hesitations
- 2.4.14 Identification of Genuine, Artificial, old aged and other kinds of Tremors
- 2.5 Explanations of writing examples:**
  - 2.5.1 No two writings are alike.
  - 2.5.2 No one produce writing superior in quality to his normal best writing.
  - 2.5.3 Similarity does not mean identity
  - 2.5.4 Writing is an unconscious act.
  - 2.5.5 Writing is a result of habit.
  - 2.5.6 No one can write fast than his best capacity.
  - 2.5.7 Similar Letter design and shape of the writing may write deferent persons.

### Section C-20 Marks

#### Unit 3:- Expert Duty

- 3.1 Disguised writings and Anonymous letters:**
  - 3.1.1 Characteristics' of disguised writings,
  - 3.1.2 Characteristics' of Anonymous letters,
  - 3.1.3 Characteristics' of Sue side letters etc.
- 3.2 Methods of erasing and their detection:**
  - 3.2.1 Identification and prove of Mechanical erasers.
  - 3.2.2 Identification and prove of Chemical erasers
  - 3.2.3 Identification of alterations, additions and transfer cutting of papers, Smeared-over, Obliterated etc.
- 3.3 Duty of an expert**
  - 3.3.1 Distinct intelligible and truthful evidence.
  - 3.3.2 Sufficient facts shown for verification.
  - 3.3.3 Sufficient, reasonable and scientific reasons.
- 3.4 Ink and Paper Analysis:**
  - 3.4.1 Identification of inks and its components, papers, and age of documents,
  - 3.4.2 Characteristics of Nepali Hand made papers, Modern Machine made paper
  - 3.4.3 Analysis of Inorganic and organic content of paper, Fiber comparison,
  - 3.4.4 Watermark Analysis.
- 3.5 Determination of Age of Documents:**
  - 3.5.1 Dating by materials,
  - 3.5.2 Dating by changes in materials,
  - 3.5.3 Dating by comparison,
  - 3.5.4 Dating by water marks and their limitations.

## Section D-20 Marks

### Unit 4:- Legislative and Report writing

#### 4.1 Laws relating to Expert –witness and photography:

- 4.1.1 प्रमाण ऐन, २०३१
- 4.1.2 मुलुकी देवानी संहिता, अदालती बन्दोवस्त सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था
- 4.1.3 मुलुकी देवानी संहिता काजग जाँच सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था
- 4.1.4 मुलुकी देवानी संहिताके कित्ते कागज सम्बन्धी व्यवस्था
- 4.1.5 हस्ताक्षर विवादसंग सम्बन्धित सर्वोच्च अदालतका फैसलाहरु (सर्वोच्च अदालतबाट प्रकाशित नेपाल कानून पत्रिकामा प्रकाशित मात्र)

#### 4.2 Report writing and Answer in cross-examination with:

- 4.2.1 Facts must be shown demonstratively
- 4.2.2 Reasons must be written with principles
- 4.2.3 Opinion with exhibits
- 4.2.4 Report must be exhibits ACE\_V Methods (Analysis, Comparison, Evaluation and Verification method) has been applied
- 4.2.5 Law of Probability, Care, Handling and preservation of Documents
- 4.2.6 Law of individuality
- 4.2.7 Law of progressive change.
- 4.2.8 Principles of comparison and Theory of Four-fold comparison

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लोक सेवा आयोग  
नेपाल विविध सेवा, राजपत्राङ्कित तृतीय श्रेणी, रेखा विशेषज्ञ पदको खुला प्रतियोगितात्मक परीक्षाको पाठ्यक्रम  
प्रथम चरणको लिखित परीक्षाबाट छनौट भएका उम्मेदवारहरुलाई मात्र  
लिइने सामूहिक परीक्षण (Group Test) को लागि

### **सामूहिक छलफल (Group Discussion)**

यस प्रयोजनको लागि गरिने परीक्षण १० पूर्णाङ्क र ३० मिनेट अवधिको हुनेछ जुन नेताविहिन सामूहिक छलफल (Leaderless Group Discussion) को रूपमा अवलम्बन गरिने छ। दिइएको प्रश्न वा Topic का विषयमा पालैपालोसँग निर्दिष्ट समयभित्र समूहबीच छलफल गर्दै प्रत्येक उम्मेदवारले व्यक्तिगत प्रस्तुति (Individual Presentation) गर्नु पर्नेछ। यस परीक्षणमा मूल्याङ्कनको लागि देहाय अनुसारको ३ जनाको समिति रहनेछ।

आयोगका अध्यक्ष वा सदस्य	-	अध्यक्ष
मनोविज्ञ	-	सदस्य
दक्ष/विज्ञ (१ जना)	-	सदस्य

### **सामूहिक छलफलमा दिइने नमुना प्रश्न वा Topic**

उदाहरणको लागि - उर्जा संकट, गरीबी निवारण, स्वास्थ्य बीमा, खाद्य सुरक्षा, प्रतिभा पलायन जस्ता Topics मध्ये कुनै एक Topic मात्र दिइनेछ।