

AIFSET 2025

All India Forensic Science Entrance Test

M.Sc Forensic Science | Syllabus

INTRODUCTION TO FORENSIC SCIENCE

Definition, History, Development and Scope of Forensic Science in India. Basic principles of Forensic Science and its Significance, organization and Functioning of State and central Forensic Science Laboratories, Ethics in Forensic Science

FUNDAMENTAL OF POLICE

Historical Development of the Police System in India. Police in the Indian Constitution. Objective of Police, General organization of Police at state & Range Level. police organization under Central Government: General Information, Structure and Function of A. [] BSF [2] Assam Rifles [3] CRPF [4] CrSF [s] rTBp [6] NSG B. [1] BPR & D [2] CBI [3] IB [4] RAW [5] NCRB t6I NrCFS t7I NpA [8] Ur police Force.

CRIME SCENE MANAGEMENT AND RECONSTRUCTION

Elements of Crime Scene Management: - Information Management, Technology Management, Man Power Management & Logistic Management. Introduction to Crime Scene Reconstruction, Nature of Reconstruction, Basic Principles for Physical Evidence and Reconstruction (Recognition, Identification, Individualization And Reconstruction), Stages in Reconstruction, Types of Reconstruction, Pattern Evidence

in Reconstruction (Bloodstain Pattern Analysis for Reconstruction, Glass Fracture Patterns, Fire Bum Patterns, Tire and Skid Mark Patterns), Writing A Reconstruction Report.

PHYSICAL EVIDENCES

Definition, Types, class and Individual characteristics, Different Searching Methods for Locating Physical Evidence at the Scene of Crime, Chain of Custody.

PHYSICAL EVIDENCES

Meaning, Types and, Protection of Scene of crime, crime Scene Documentation- Note Taking, Videography, Photography and. Sketching Methods, Importance of photography, General Guidelines, Admissibility in Court, Various forms such as Videography.

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CHEMICAL SEPARATION AND INSTRUMENTAL TECHNIQUES

General Understanding Of: Distillations, Sublimation, Crystallization, Solvent Extraction.

Chromatographic Techniques: Definition, Different Classification like- According to Mode, Principle, Stationary Phase, etc., brief idea about Column Chromatography, Paper Chromatography, Thin Layer Chromatography, Gas Liquid Chromatography, Liquid Chromatography, Hyphenated Chromatography AsLC-MS, GG-MS etc.

Electromagnetic Spectrum & Spectroscopic Methods - Principle, Apparatus, Procedure & Importance: Emission Spectroscopy, Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy, UV Spectroscopy, Electron Spectroscopy, Raman Spectroscopy, IR & FTIR Spectroscopy.

General Idea About: Neutron Activation Analysis, Mass Spectrometry.

Electrophoresis- Principle, Types, Equipment and processing, Immune electrophoresis, Analysis of Proteins by electrophoresis and their detection.

FINGER PRINTS, DOCUMENTS AND OTHER IMPRESSIONS

Fingerprints: History, Types of Fingerprints, Type of FingerPrint patterns, Different classifications, Location and Preservation of Fingerprints, Development of Latent prints by Physical and Chemical Methods, Matching of Fingerprints.

Documents: Definition of Questioned Documents, Types of Documents, Types of Writing Instruments their characteristics and Examination, Paper and its Examination, Basic Tools needed for Forensic Document Examination- Ultraviolet, Visible, Infrared, and Fluorescence Spectroscopy, Photomicrography,, Microphotography, Visible Spectral Comparator, Electrostatic Detection Apparatus.

Hand Writing: Hand Writing and its Characteristics, Factors Affecting Hand Writing, Samples for Comparison, Comparison of Hand Writings, Disguised and Indented Writings and their Detection, Typed and Computer Generated Documents, their Comparison, Alteration in Documents and their Detection, Foot & Shoe Prints, Methods of their Preservation and Examination, Tyre Marks and Track Marks and their Examination.

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FORENSIC BIOLOGY AND SEROLOGY

Brief Description and Function of the Human Digestive System, Respiratory System, Circulatory System. Nervous System. Reproductive System. Structure, Composition and Examination of biological fluids like Blood and Bloodstains, Seminal stains, Saliva, Urine, Pus, Feces etc

Hair and Fiber: Hair Anatomy, Collection, Examination of Hairs from Animal and Human Origin. Types of, Fiber and their Properties, Examination etc.

Forensic Botany: introduction, Nature & Scope, Woods & their Identification and Matching, Diatoms and their Forensic Significance in Drowning Cases, Study and Identification of Pollen grains.

FORENSIC TOXICOLOGY AND DRUG ANALYSIS

Poison and types of Poisoning, Action of Poison, Factors Modifying the Action of poison, Extraction, Isolation and clean-Up Procedures- For Non-volatile organic poison, volatile Poisons, Toxic cations or Metallic Poisons, Toxic Anions From viscera, Drugs, Botanical Evidence, Biological Evidence etc.

General idea and Examination of opium, Semi - Synthetic opiates, cannabis Drugs Such as Bhang, Ganja And charas, LSD And Amphetamine, Important Benzodiazepines, Phenothiazines, Barbiturates Etc. Animal Poisons Like Snake, cantharides, Bees, wasp etc..

POLICE SCIENCE

Definition & Scope. Who is an Investigator, Investigator & his Qualities, General Guidelines for Investigator, Interview of Witness, Interrogation of Suspect

FORENSIC MEDICINE

Meaning And Scope, Identification of a Person: Through all Factors in Fixing Identity, post-Mortem Examination (Autopsy) (Types of Autopsy, objectives, procedures), Meaning & Modes of Death, and their characteristics, Signs of Death and post-Mortem changes. wounds and their characteristics, Injuries due to Heat, Lighting, Electricity and Radiation, Firearm Injuries, Differentiation between Ante-Mortem and Post-Mortem Wounds.

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GENERAL CHEMISTRY

Photochemistry- Interaction of Radiation with Matter, Difference between Thermal and Photochemical Processes, Laws of Photochemistry, Grothus -Drapers Law, Stark Einstein Law. Jablonski Diagram, Description of Fluorescence, phosphorescence, Nonradiative Processes, Quantum Yield, Photosensitized Reactions, Energy Transfer processes etc.

Organic chemistry- Structure and Bonding: Hybridization, Bond Length and Bond Angles, Bond Energy, Localized and Delocalized Chemical Bond. Structure and Characteristics of Alkane, Alkene, and cycloalkane, Alcohol, Phenol, Ethers, Aldehyde, Ketone, carboxylic Acid etc.

Inorganic chemistry- Trends in Periodic Table and Applications in predicting and Explaining the Physical and Chemical Behaviors, Definitions of Acid and Base, Classification of Acids and Bases, Essential and Trace Elements in Biological process, Metalloporphyrins with special Reference to Haemoglobin, Types of Magnetic Behaviors, Method of Determining Magnetic Susceptibility, Spin only Formula, L-S Coupling.

BASIC PHYSICS

Physical Properties- Temperature, weight and Mass, Density, Refractive Index, Diffraction, Polarization

Laws of Motion- Motion in a Uniform Field, Centripetal Acceleration, Motion under a Central Force Basic optics- Light as an Electromagnetic wave, Interference of Light, Principle of Superposition, Two-Slit Interference, Michelson Interferometer and its Application

Microscopy- Numerical Aperture and Resolving power of Microscopic systems, How the Microscope Forms Images; Simple, Compound, Stereoscopic, polarizing, Comparison, Fluorescent & Electron Microscopes