

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
Syllabus
Criminology, Forensic Science, Psychology and Philosophy
(Degree Standard)

Code:571

Unit I: Sociology and Psychology of Crime (20 Questions)

Anomie – Merton and Durkheim, Culture Conflict, Sub-culture theories. Theory of Imitation – Gabriel Tarde, Differential Association Theory, Drift and Neutralisation Theory, Transition Criminology, on-set and Influence of Drugs and Alcohol on children behavior. Vagrant and Truant children – Legal controls. Victimless crimes: Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, Beggary, Commercial Sex, Suicide, Delinquency. Anti-social Behavior.

Unit II: Family centered & Community Influences - Crimes against children and women under Indian Law (20 Questions)

Dowry, domestic violence, child abuse – Physical, Social, Sexual, Emotional and Neglect. Inter-religion and Inter-caste tensions and conflicts. Honour killing, Hate crimes and Blasphemy. Fundamental Rights under constitution of India. Rights of person in custody. The protection of Human Rights Act, Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO). The Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, 1956 (Amended 2006) – Child Marriage Act.

Unit III: Women and Juvenile Institutions with relevant legislations and International Guidelines (20 Questions)

Women Institutions: Vigilance Home, Protective Home children in conflict with law; children and vulnerability. Juvenile Justice Board, Child Welfare Committee, Observation Homes, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2015. Juvenile Homes, Special Homes, Fit institutions, Juvenile Aftercare Services, Juvenile Police Unit, Probation of Offenders Act and Parole. 3-R's Rehabilitation of punishment, Reformation and Reintegration. United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules) and United Nations (Riyadh) Guidelines. Convention of the Rights of the Children, Prevention of Delinquency.

Unit IV: Crime Prevention and Victim Assistance (20 Questions)

Crime prevention; Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. Neighborhood involvement, Situational crime prevention, crime prevention through Environmental Design and Defensible space. United Nation Declaration of Basic principles of Justice for victims of Crime and Abuse of power, 1985. Impact of victimization – Physical, financial and psychological resilience, post – traumatic stress, growth, anger and aggression management, Repeat victimization, routine activities theory, life style exposure. Restitution and Restorative Justice.

Unit V: Forensic Science and Toxicology (20 Questions)

Forensic Science – Definition – Physical evidences – their classification and significance – Locard's Principle of Exchange

Toxicology – classification and mode of action of poisons – narcotic drugs – alcoholic beverages – Isolation and Identification of poisons, drugs and alcohol.

Drugs: Pharmacological actions, therapeutic uses and screening tests of the following drugs-opium alkaloids-morphine, heroin, antibiotics synthetic analgesics phenothiazines, meprobamate, diazepam pethidine, methadone barbiturates stimulants tranquilizers amphetamines, imipramines hallucinogens cannabinoids, LSD hypnosis and sedatives antipyretics, analgesic, antiseptics and disinfectants - Alcohol manufacture of ethyl alcohol and liquors constituents of liquors estimation of alcohol contents in liquors denaturation, denaturants, industrial alcohol and power alcohol.

Definition of poisons - Mode of action of poisons - Extraction and purification of poisons in toxicological analysis - Volatile poisons – metallic poisons - non-volatile organic poisons - water soluble compounds - protein precipitation methods. Estimation of the following poisons Carbon monoxide, cyanide, formaldehyde, methanol, chloral, chloroform, phenols, cresols, phosphorus and amphetamines Signs and symptoms of H₂SO₄, HNO₃, CO₂, H₂ S poisoning. Analytical methods for the estimation of ethyl alcohol. Metallic poison-signs, symptoms of arsenic, mercury, lead and copper - Reinch test - Marsch Berzelius and Gutzeit tests volumetric, colorimetric and instrumental methods of analysis of the above metals. Pesticides & Insecticides Definition - general properties poisonous nature - detection & isolation.

Unit VI: Forensic Biology (20 Questions)

Examination of biological fluids - blood, semen and saliva stains – forensic characterization of the above stains – stain patterns of blood - Examination of fibres, hair, bones, teeth and skull – Fundamentals of DNA Typing. Forensic Anthropology - Anthropometry and its uses - Biochemical and Molecular Techniques: Blood and its composition – WBC, RBC and Platelets. Blood clotting, Blood grouping - Antigens and Immunoglobins – Classes and functions. Collection and Preservation of Biological fluids [Blood, Semen and Saliva] - Isolation of DNA from blood sample, and DNA Typing - Ethnobotany – Ethno Medicinal Plant, Narcotic Plant

Unit VII: Introduction to Psychology (20 Questions)

Psychology – Branches - Biological Bases of Behaviour – Brain, Nervous System – Heredity – Environment – Developmental Stages – Childhood - Adolescence – Adulthood – Attention – Kinds of Attention – Perception – Illusion – Consciousness – Sleeping – Consciousness altering drugs – Memory – Memory Models - Types of memory – Forgetting – Thinking – Intelligence – Theories of Intelligence - Emotional Intelligence – Intelligent Quotient (IQ) - Creativity – Theories of Creativity – Motivation – Drives – Classification of Motivation - Motives – Affiliation – Aggression – Emotion – Biological Basis – Theories of Emotions.

Unit VIII: Health, Social and Wellbeing Psychology (20 Questions)

Health Psychology – Behavioural and Psychological correlates of illness – Stress and coping – Managing Stress – Personality – Types of Personality – Projective Techniques – Adjustment – Models of Adjustment - Mental Disorders – Abnormality – Diagnosis – Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) – International Classification of Diseases (ICD) – Anxiety Disorder – Mood Disorder – Dissociative and Somatoform disorders – Schizophrenia, Psychotherapies – Mental Hygiene - Yoga and Meditation – Social Behaviour – Prejudice – Social Influence – Prosocial Behaviour – Group – Group Behaviour – Inter group relation.

Unit IX: Indian Philosophy (20 Questions)

Heterodox: Carvaka – Epistemology, Metaphysics and Ethics; Jainism – Bondage and liberation, Triratna and Panchamaha Vratas, Sects of Jainism – Svetambara and Digambara; Buddhism – Four noble truths, Eight fold path, Sects of Buddhism – Hinayana and Mahayana.

Orthodox: Nyaya – Theory of knowledge; Vaisheshika – Theory of Atomism; Samkhya – Theory of Evolution, Theory of Causation; Yoga – Astanga Yoga; Purva Mimamsa – Theory of Knowledge; Vedanta – Advaita – Maya, Brahman & concept of liberation; Visistadvaita – world, God and liberation; Dvaita – Doctrine of Panchabhedha.

Unit X: Logic and Ethics (20 Questions)

- a) Logic: Nature and classification of Terms and Propositions, Laws of Thought, Square of Opposition, Obversion & Conversion – Rules of Categorical Syllogism with fallacies; Mixed Syllogism – Hypothetical, Disjunctive and Dilemma. Difference between Deduction and Induction, Problems of Induction Stages of Scientific Induction, Characteristics of Hypothesis, Observation and Experiment.
- b) Ethics: Rna – Rta; Karma; Purusharthas; Varnashrama Dharma; Ethics of Buddhism, Jainism and Bhagavad Gita.
Hedonism, Utilitarianism of Bentham and J.S. Mill, Intuitionism of Butler, Kant's Categorical Imperative, Bradley's – My Station and its Duties.

Dated: 08.05.2025