

Tamil Nadu Public Service Commission
Syllabus
Sociology, Social Work, Psychology, Child Development and Criminology
(Degree Standard)

Code:584

Unit I: (20 Questions)

Sociology – Basic concepts, Society, Community, Culture, association, socialization, Anomie, Deviance. **Social Institutions:** Family kinship, Marriage, Education, Religion, Caste, Class, Politics, Economy. **Social Process** – Associative and Dissociative Processes. **Social Change** – Features, Causes & Sources – Globalization and information revolution. **Social control** – Purpose, Types – formal and informal social controls - Agencies of social control. **Child Rights.**

Unit II: (20 Questions)

Family Dynamics & Children – Changing family structure & functions– Broken family / disorganized family – single parenthood. Impact of globalization on children.

Children with difficult circumstances – Sex preference, female infanticide, Girl child, neglected child, Child labour, orphan, abandoned, Street children, children with disabilities (CwD), Child marriage, Child Trafficking. **Child Welfare**–Services/ Facilities for children of unmarried mothers / Children of single parents, Child Home, Aganwadi, Day-care centre, crèches, child guidance centre, Foster care, Kinship care, and Sponsorships, Adoption – Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA). Services for children in need of speech special care – schools for intellectually disabled, visually challenged, speech impaired, hearing impaired & physically challenged children. Mission Vatsalya (Child Protection and Welfare Scheme).

Children & stakeholders: Ministry of Women Development – Roles & Functions. Central & State Commission for Protection of Child Rights in India. Civil Society: Roles & function in child Welfare.

Unit III: (20 Questions)

Social Work: Meaning, Definition, Objectives, Characteristics, Principles, Values and Ethics; Basic Concepts in Social Work: Social Service, Social Welfare, Social Assistance, Social Security, Social Justice, Social inclusion, Social Defence, Social reforms, Social legislation; Social Development and Social change – issues arising out of liberalization, globalization and privatization. Impact of technological advancement on family systems and society. Introduction to Methods of Social Work-Levels of Intervention in Social Work: Micro, Mezzo and Macro level. Skills and techniques in Social Work practice. Social work practice in different settings – Family and child welfare settings, School settings, Correctional settings, health settings, rehabilitation settings, industrial settings and community settings. Roles of Social worker with vulnerable groups. Importance of field Work in Social Work Education.

Unit IV: (20 Questions)

Social Work Interventions:

a. Direct Intervention: Social Case Work – definition, objectives, values, principles; Components of Social Case work – person, place, problem and process; Case work process – Intake, study, diagnosis, treatment evaluation termination and follow up, Client – Caseworkers relationship; Skills and techniques for Social Case Work. Social Group Work – definition, objectives, values, principles; Group formation stages - forming, storming, norming, performing, and adjourning; Group work Process; different types of Group work groups– Educational group, Support group, Treatment group,

Task group, recreational group, recreation skill group, socialization group, Encounter Groups etc. Community Organisation- types of communities, principles of Community organisation - Phases in Community Organization: Study, Analysis, Assessment, Discussion, Organization, Action, Evaluation, Modification and Continuation.

b. Indirect Intervention: Social Work Research – Meaning, definition and scope; Types of research, research design, sampling, research process, data collection, data analysis, report writing; Social Welfare Administration – Definition, principles and process. Role of NGOs; Laws Related to NGOs- Societies Registration Act, Trust Act and Companies Act. Social Action: Concept, Definition and Approaches.

Unit V: (20 Questions)

Introduction to Psychology: Psychology – Definition – History – Branches, Methods of Evaluation – Observation – Case Study, Biological Bases of Behaviour – Neurons – Nervous System – Brain - Heredity and Behaviour, Attention – Kinds of Attention, Perception – Factors affecting Perception – Consciousness altering drugs, Memory – Models – types, Forgetting, Thinking – Thinking Process – Concept Formation, Intelligence – Nature – Theories – Assessment – Emotional Intelligence – Creativity, Motivation – Need Drive – Theories – Types, Motives – Physiological – Hunger & Sex – Psychological – Achievement, Aggression – Social – Power, Frustration and Conflict, Emotion - Theories, Health Psychology – Bio-Psycho Social Model, Illness – Behavioural and Psychological Correlates, Stress – Coping Strategies – Wellness – Promotion.

Unit VI : (20 Questions)

Personality, Mental Disorder and Social Psychology: Personality – Measuring personality – questionnaire and inventories – projective techniques – Interviews – Approaches, Mental Disorder – Models of abnormality – Assessment and Diagnosis – Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) and Impulse Control Disorder (ICD) – Disorders of Infancy, Childhood and adolescence – Anxiety disorder – Mood disorder – Dissociative and Somatoform disorders - Sexual and Gender identity disorder – Personality disorders – Schizophrenia – Substance related disorders, Psycho Therapies, Psychological Approaches – Group Theory – Psycho Social Rehabilitation – Biological therapy (Yoga and Meditation), Social Psychology – Social Thought – Attribution – Social Cognition – Attitudes – Social Behaviour – Prejudice – Social influence – Prosocial Behaviour – Aggression – Anti Social behaviour – Group- Types – Group Formation – Social facilitation – Social Loafing – Conformity – Inter group relations.

Unit VII: (20 Questions)

Concept and Theories of Child Development: Definition, Principles, Factors influencing growth and development, Domains of development and its interrelatedness; Learning and behavioural approaches – Classical Conditioning, Operant Conditioning, Social-learning theory, insightful and latent learning; Cognitive approaches – Piaget's cognitive stages, Information processing approach, Language theories; Psycho-social approaches – Personality theories - Trait, Psycho-social and psycho-analytic approaches; Contextual approaches – Ecological and socio-cultural theories.

Unit VIII: (20 Questions)

Understanding Stages/Periods of Child development: Stages of child development - Characteristics, Developmental tasks and Developmental milestones, Understanding developmental delays; Development and concerns during early childhood (0-8 years) period – Physical and motor, Cognitive and Psycho-social, Temperament and attachment, Habit formation; Development and

concerns during late childhood (8-11 years) period - Physical, Cognitive and Psycho-social, Parental involvement, Common behavioural problems and its determinants; Development and concerns during adolescence (11-18 years) period - Physical, Cognitive and Psycho-social, Relationship with parents, sibling and peers, Physiological and psychological problems and challenges; Causes and characteristics of children with diverse needs – Children with special needs (Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016), Gifted, Children in difficult circumstances, Need for Guidance and Counselling.

Unit IX: (20 Questions)

Child in conflict with Law and National and International Instrument dealing with child in conflict with law: Child Definition: Deviance and vulnerability: Truancy, vagrancy, drug abuse and addiction, crimes against children and influencing factors. Negative semantics: Anti Social personality, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Post traumatic stress Disorder. Crimes by Children – Child Abuses: Child Sexual, and physical offences. Peer group – Neighborhood, self – control. principles of parents patriae, loco in parentis, Doli – in – Capex - Formal and Informal controls mechanism. Broken family. Smartphone addiction and its impact. Homo sexuality, Runaway – Eloping, Child - commercial sex workers. Riyadh Guidelines – Prevention of Delinquency. Tokyo Rules – Standard minimum Rules for Non-custodial / Measures, United Nations convention on the Rights of the child, Beijing Rules – United Nations standard minimum Rules for Juvenile Justice, National Policy of Children, Constitutional provisions of Juvenile Justice in India.

Unit X: (20 Questions)

Juvenile Justice System in India and Correctional Principles: Juvenile Justice System: Special Juvenile police unit – Child Welfare Police Officer. Juvenile Justice Board: Child Welfare Committee – Composition. Non Institutions correction – Place of Safety, after care – Child in need of care and protection. Fundamental rights for Children’s in the Constitution of India. National Commission for protection of Child Rights. Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of children) Act, 2015. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, Right to Education Act. Penology Definition – Nature and scope – Theories of punishments. 3R’s of corrections Institutional – Probation, Admonition. Borstal Schools, Special Home, Observation Home, Shelter Home, National Human Rights Commission(NHRC), State Human Rights Commission (SHRC), Child Helpline, Tamil Nadu State Commission for protection of Child. Integrated Child Development Service.

Dated:08.07.2025

