

SEC3-K Crime and Society and Introduction to Human Rights and Social Justice

Unit –I: Concept and approaches to Crime

1. Crime: Definition, Characteristics and Causes of Crime (social, economic, political and cultural.)
2. Approaches to Crime: Functionalist perspective: Emile Durkheim (Crime as inevitable), Interactionist perspective: Howard Becker (Labelling theory), Marxist perspective: William Chambliss (Capitalism and crime) and Neo-Marxist perspective: Ian Taylor, Paul Walten and Jock Young (The new criminology)

Unit –II: Major Forms and Changing Profile of Crime in India

1. Crimes against SCs, STs and DTNTs, Crimes against Women, Juvenile delinquency and crimes against children: Meaning, features and causes
2. White collar crime, Cybercrime: Meaning features and causes.

Unit –III: Recent Trends and Prevention of Crime

1. Criminalization of politics, Environmental crimes, Terrorism: Meaning, features and causes
2. Prevention of Crime: Punishment, Prison and alternative imprisonment (Open prison, Probation, Parole), Rehabilitation of prisoners, Crime and the role of media.

Unit IV: Basic Concepts in Human Rights and Social Justice

1. Human Rights – Definition, Meaning and Characteristics
2. Social Justice - Meaning, Types and Principles (Equity, Participation, Diversity and Human rights)
3. Significance of Human Rights and Social Justice
4. Universal Declaration of Human Rights-Significance and Preamble

Unit V: Constitution, Human Rights and Social Justice in Indian Context

1. Preamble to the Constitution of India
2. Human rights in Indian Constitution

3. Social Justice in the Context of Caste, Gender, Age, and Sexual Group) (Justice to the aged and children) in India

4. Human Rights and Minorities in India

Unit VI: Emerging Issues of Human Rights and Social Justice

1. Right to Information

2. Right to Privacy: Social Media and UID (Aadhar Card)

3. Right to Healthcare and Public Health

4. Rights of Differently Able