

Origin, growth and evolution of criminal law in India

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ABSTRACT

In every society of any point of time whatever may be the type of offender, a crime is being taking place and it is witness since the early dawn of human civilization. Crime is a social eccentricity and is made punishable by the society. It is vital need punishment for the unjust and wrongful activities of the wrongdoers as to protect the society and to have a tranquil and peaceful life. In India too a criminal justice system progressed in all aspects of fields like Socio-economic and political conditions which evolved during different phases of the history of India. Accordingly, the purpose and goals of the criminal justice and methods of its administration changed from time to time and from one period of history to another. Even in the advanced Rig-Vedic period there is a mention that punishment of a thief rested with the very person wronged. This code of conduct, which administered the affairs of the people, came to be known as Dharma or law. The method that is used in the research is the combination of the doctrinal and empirical methods in identifying, collecting and interpreting the relevant data. And it attempted to develop a report leading to identifying of origin, growth and evaluation of criminal law in India.

Key Words : Criminal, Punishment, Justice, Code of conduct, Stages of period

INTRODUCTION

Law is set of guidelines executed by Government and followed by individuals to keep up the decorum in the public arena, to keep up their respectability and equity among themselves. The general public law plays an important and noteworthy role to re-establish peace and harmony. Law as an arrangement of guidelines has been ordered into substantive procedural and descriptive law relying upon its tendency and reason. Substantive law characterizes right, obligations, commitment and liabilities. It consist of various segments like enactments, law, courts law, authorization, lawful workplaces and lawful specialists. At the point when without the one other may not exist. Enactment manage the individual laws in regards to marriage, separate from progression property and so on.

The lawful arrangement of India at a given time isn't the production of one man or within the single day however it's the total product of the undertaking, background, attentive arranging and patience of a substantial number of individuals through age.

During the Mughal period, Islamic law came into being with the coming of British to India and hence the lawful arrangement of India Changed. The British established the framework of administering equity through a chain of importance of common and criminal courts, it began by

Warren Hasting and was settled by Cornwallis. In each region a Diwani Adalat or Civil Court was built and managed by District Judge. Warren Hasting through Regulating Act of 1773, he set up a Supreme Court at Calcutta. He additionally endeavored to gather Hindu and Muslim law into a book, 'A Code of Gentoo Laws' by William Jones and Colebrook. The lawful framework presently in India looks to some extent like what the British left with us. According to the requirement of changes from time to time, alterations were made.

Definition of Criminal Law :

Criminal law is just a little piece of the whole lawful field. A wrongdoing might be characterized as an open off-base. There are numerous laws in numerous locales, administering the rights and obligations of individuals in their connections to other. Violations are arraigned by the state in its own name. People sentenced to violations are rebuffed by fines, detainment, or passing while respondents who lose common cases are normally requested to pay the harmed party. Discipline is endorsed and should be recommended for conviction of criminal acts, however there is no set measure of harms to which a wrong individual is entitled in a common suit. These are the main contrasts amongst wrongdoings and common wrongs.

Ancient period :

In the Ancient time however the separation amongst common and criminal laws are not being plainly characterized but rather the boundary can be recognized at the seriousness of the disciplines bestowed like for instance, in the time of Mahabharata a ruler who in the wake of having sworn that he might ensure his subjects, neglect to secure them ought to be executed like a frantic puppy.

Kautilya additionally portrays the obligations of lord in the Arthshastra along these lines 'in the bliss of his subjects lies the rulers joy, in their welfare his welfare whatever satisfies him he might not consider as great, whatever satisfies his kin he should consider to great.

India has brilliant history more than 5000 years. Along these lines an exhaustive investigation of Indian lawful history contains the chronicled procedure of improvement of legitimate establishment in Hindu and Muslim periods. The lords around then depended upon the different wellsprings of law like Sruti, Smriti, Puranas, Dharmasutra, Dharmshastra, Manu Smriti and so forth.

Puranas is any of the class of Sanskrit written work on Hindu folklore and old stories of shifting date and sources, the most antiquated of which dates from the fourth century AD. As indicated by Wikipedia, Puranas truly signifies "old, old", and it is a tremendous kind of India writing about an extensive variety of subjects.

The Dharmasutras manage the obligations of men in their different relations. They don't put on a show to be much else besides the arrangements of mortals in light of the instructing of the Vedas, on the choice of the individuals who were familiar with law, and on the traditions of the Aryans.

The Dharmshastra deal with the subject matter in a very systematic manner. Most of the Dharmshastra divided into three parts: Achara, Vyavahara and Prayaschitta. The first deals with the rules of religious observances. The last with the penance or expiation. The second part deals with the civil law.

Manusmriti and Arthshastra were considered authoritative legal guidance.

Ancient sources :

Sruti :

The word Sruti artistic means what was heard. The Vedas in this way contain the awesome disclosure. The term remains for four Vedas, The Rig, The Yajur, The Sama and The Atharva alongside their individual Brahmanas. The Brahmanas resemble supplements to Vedas which are included later. The arrangements with different services, customs, and penances. Since the Vedas are said to contain the voice of God, they are thought to be the essential or the essential wellspring of law. The Sruti is thought to be key wellspring of Hindu law. The Vedas delineate the lifestyle of our initial progenitor.

Smritis :

The Word Smriti actually implies what has been recalled. Smriti is divided into two sections early Smriti and later Smriti. The previous are called Dharmasutras and the later the Dharmashastra. The Dharmasutra manage the obligations of men in their different relations. The Dharashastras are metrical verses; they manage the topic in an extremely precise way.

Manu Smriti :

The Manu Smriti has been thought to be incomparable expert in the whole nation. The surviving Manusmriti is separated into 12 parts and contains 2694 Slokas. In the eighth section contain eighteen titles of law which included both common and criminal law.

Body content :

In historical context criminal law has been seen as a repressive regime of the state which sanctions to enforces its definition right and wrong. Thus a critical approach is to give same explanation about the justification and limits of criminal law. It questions the legitimacy and rational of criminal law as an instrument of state power. This perspective is quite oppose to the mainstream theme in criminal law where criminal law is considered to be an essential feature of social order. In the critical legal study perspective the choices of explanation fall between the realistic and left idealistic positions. In this sense the critical writers focus precisely on the ideological significance of criminal law.

The bigger critique of criminal law stands from fact that it has been used reinforce slavery, to secure the labour force, to maintain religious political hierarchies to convert customary rights in the poaching, and so on the grant tradition in criminology also question the culpability, it is process and its necessity in dealing with the challenges of crime. The whole debate in contemplating idea of criminal law also situated between the two notions of 'law and context and normative law'. The law and context approach brings in several external factors into play which may have some bearing of the functioning of criminal law and its institutions. Thus the context in criminal law has now become a major point of defining element. Indian history uncovers that since from antiquated circumstances the situation of the law of wrongdoing was at that point in presence. The old Hindu law as set down in Smritis, the code of Manu and Yajnavalka the discourses by Narada, Vyas, Brahaspati and Katyayana gives nitty gritty investigation because of law of wrongs, both common and criminal.

Manu has portrayed the whole plan of common and criminal law he likewise characterized offenses like an ambush, criticism, burglary, theft trespass. In Indian Criminal equity framework has no degree for private retribution or striking back. In the definitive content of Dharma-shastras the managerial of equity in which the lord who cared for his subject and kept up Dharma in his kingdom. The main King was engaged to rebuff the guilty parties and his obligation is to keep up

and maintain the law in the public arena. In the Hindu Dharma Shastra the Hindu law of wrongdoing, particularly the law of Prayaschitta or discipline is of significance.

The Manu smritis is a vital finish code managing the laws, custom and utilizations of the day. At the seasons of Yagnavalka and Brihaspathi the thorough discipline was diminished and even the relax fine notwithstanding for the customary offenses the standard discipline was given. The Hindus had very much created and methodical Criminal law in India. In the Kautilya's Arthashastra which characterize diverse type of criminal law infringement amid his opportunity.

From above it is clear the Hindu rulers took after the criminal law and methodology for administration of Criminal equity.

Muslim period:

After the success of the Muslims who attack and overcome a vast piece of An Indian area and force these possess laws standards and control for administrating Criminal equity to direct the general public. The individuals who prominently known as Moghul who dependably takes after the Mohammedan law of wrongdoing which completely in view of Quran. These the Quranic criminal law was deficient. They are supplemented by Sunna. Hence forth certain change were made in Sunna i.e. administer of lead. Here Hidaya which portray standards of Muslim Criminal law for gathering of case law the Fatwa-I-alamgiri. The British ruler has begun certain changes occasionally according to the need and run for the advantage for their own particular reason. The courts were set up under Royal contract. The criminal law change amid the year 1828 to 1834 was finished.

The Criminal law in Madras Presidency which was like that of Bengal and such Mohammedan law of crimes. The Presidency of Madras was subordinate to Governor general in chamber at stronghold William (Calcutta, now Kolkata) by the Regulating Act of 1773. The Elphinstone code of 1827 present a uniform plan of criminal law following six years in 1833 an Act was passed accommodating the institution of laws and the primary law commission was selected with the law individual from the Governor general in board. Ruler Macaulay as its President made uniform Penal code pertinent in all nation.

Draft Penal code – The draft of the reformatory code was put together by the law commission to the Governor general in committee on May 2, 1937 yet the gathering did not think in legitimate to quick uphold it in shape it was displayed. The Indian correctional Code which was essentially a frontier enactment it was as the fundamental reformatory law of the nation even after Indian Independence in 1947. The regional scope of Indian corrective code degree to Indian domain, Indina Penal Code connected in India barring Jammu and Kashmir State. The province of Jammu and Kashmir, in perspective of the uncommon statute it appreciates by virtue of Article 370 – It is impermanent arrangements.

Under the article of the Indian Constitution, has independently sanctioned laws covering its territories. Thus it has a different punitive code, through considerably of an indistinguishable nature and character from I.P. code 1860. The I.P. code 1860 is the substantive law of violations. Criminal law may additionally be isolated into two classes. Criminal law it is only a branch of open law which manages definition, trial and discipline of wrongdoing.

Criminal law isolated into 2 classes :

- a) Substantive law – The class of law which characterizes and rebuffs offenses.
For instance : Indian Penal code is substantive law
- b) Procedural law – The class of law which endorses technique for counteractive action,

examination and trial. For illustration : Criminal Procedure code is method law.

I.P.C. comprise of two sections.

1) General standards and guards.

2) Specific offenses.

The code which was passed in year 1860 however it came into compel on first January 1862, it applies to the entire of India aside from the province of Jammu and Kashmir. It comprise of 23 part and containing in excess of 511 areas. This was relevant to the two Hindus and Mohammedian. To a limited extent I of the code manages the standards while Part II of the code accommodates meaning of particular offenses and recommends discipline.

Definition of Crime -According to Bentham, "Offenses are whatever the council has precluded for good or for terrible reasons. In the event that the inquiry identifies with a hypothetical research for the revelation of the most ideal laws as indicated by the standards of utility we give the name of offenses to each demonstration which we think should be denied by reasons of some malicious which it delivers or tends to create". Wrongdoing is a social wonder. It emerges first when a state is sorted out, individuals set up rules, the breaking of which is on act called wrongdoing law directs the social intrigue, referees clashing cases and requests. The imperative inquiry of security of people and legitimately which is basic capacity for State and a similar capacity accomplish through the instrumentality of criminal law.

Sevaka Perumal vs. Province of T.N. :

From over the meaning of wrongdoing is a wrong dedicated by a person in a general public. In the Indian Penal code the meaning of wrongdoing has not been endeavored or characterize but rather as indicated by area 40 the word 'Offense which signifies a thing made deserving of the code. For the criminal state of mind or the culpability endorsed under the code is normal for discipline. Wrongdoing being a relative origination is a demonstration recommended by state as a wrongdoing the idea of wrongdoing changes now and again and according to the general public for assurance the wrongdoing there is no settled govern however the base of the wrongdoing and corrective arrangement has set down in Indian Penal code.

Criminal law and morality :

The profound quality is dependably been at the focal point of consideration or focus of fascination of the best mastermind of the general public. The ethical standards are vital for any dynamic culture for a perceived government. By utilizing the instrument of law the general public can safeguard ethical quality is basic to its reality.

Indian courts be touchy to the changing point of view and idea of ethical quality to value the impact of foulness, moral turpitude on the present society in the light of its present standard according to the changing popular sentiment. While indicting and arraigning a man summarily and forcing little measure of fine, the future vocation of convict must be kept in see. The law and Courts must take awareness of the changing good standard.

Concept of Crime and the Criminal Law :

We know that the concept of crime has been changing with the change in the socio-economic background of the society. The definition of crime and administration of criminal justice are the subject matter of criminology. During the early ages, crimes were very few, since the society was more simple. With the passage of time society has become very complex and so is the nature of

crimes. The concept of crime is essentially concerned with the conduct of individuals in society. Crime is an act of an individual associated with anti-social elements who for some reasons or the other deviate from the normal behavior pattern of individuals. Since, man's interests are best protected in the social life of society, therefore every member of society owes certain duties towards the other members and also has certain rights and privileges, which he insures for him from others. It is the obligation on the state to maintain normalcy in society through Crime Control Machineries.

A Criminal Law is an arrangement of lawful and social organizations for authorizing the criminal law as per a characterized set of procedural standards and confinements. Criminal Law incorporates a few noteworthy subsystems, made out of at least one open establishment and their staffs: police and other law authorization organizations, trial and re-appraising courts indictment and open protector workplaces, probation and parole offices, custodial offices and the most imperative researching offices. Likewise, there are various regulatory offices whose work incorporates criminal law requirement.

The Criminal Law originated a way back during the ancient period of Hindus during 1000 BC to AD 1000. The origin of Criminal Law in India has an antiquarian past. The concept of crime and Criminal Law of today owe its origin to the epics and other authoritative sources such as Manusmariti, Naya Mimamsha and Kautiliya's, Arthashastra. These sources clearly show that a well defined criminal policy existed in early days of Hindu Society. An anecdote in the Mahabharata throws light on the concept of criminal law in pre- historic Hindu society. The anecdote tells of two Rishis- Shankh and Likhita. One of them on his way to the other's Ashram saw some tempting fruits in the latter's orchard. He took some without the owner's permission. On meeting the owner, he confessed to what he did and asked for punishment. There upon he was directed to appear before the King. The King offered to pardon him, for the reason of his being honest, but the culprit insisted for punishment. Finally his right hand was severed as penalty. This anecdote illustrates that an offence could neither be compounded nor pardoned.

The Hindu mythology enumerated the concept of Dharmaraj who is the deity appointed to administer justice. The Smritis record the precepts for administration of justice. The administration of Criminal Justice according to the Hindu system was evidently actuated by a high sense of duty as elucidated and elaborated in Dharmasutras, Dharmasastras, Arthashastra of Kautilya. The idea of Dharma was indeed a marked feature of the Indian mind, which thought to attach a spiritual meaning and a religious sanction to all. Though the king was the Supreme Head of the state, but he was subject to the "rule of law" as formulated by social philosophers and sages at that time. The king was not entitled to make any law himself, he was simply to execute the law. The rules given by the Hindu law givers were not unreasonable and detrimental to the interest to the community at large.

Since human society is possible only when individuals comply with its rules. By studying Hindu Criminal Law one gets an insight into the political, social, economic and religious conditions of the country in ancient times. The Criminal Laws laid down by Gautama, Vasistha, Apastamba and Baudhayana represent a stage which was even earlier than those of Manu*. The Criminal Laws laid down by them are as yet rudimentary. Hence, it becomes difficult to understand the laws. It was during the Manu's time, that criminal law reached a stage of development. Among the oldest of the known legal codes with schedules of penalties for specific crimes, are those of ancient Sumerians and Babylonians. Out of these, the code of Hammurabi, the 6th King of Babylon, has been most completely preserved and is dated around 2000 B.C. While the Sumerian codes are thought to be somewhat older and the Mosaic Code is about 800 years later or around 1400-1200

B.C. Although it seems that the ancient criminal law is a haphazard code, but if we look a little closer, we come to know that it is in fact based on scientific principles.

India's culture is one of the oldest of the world. Danda was considered to be a very crucial constituent of legal and social system. Anybody who violated law of the society was served with a danda or the so called punishment. The laws of the society were framed by the ruling classes and on many points, the principle of Varna or class legislation was followed. The Smritis prescribe various rules relating to punishments to be awarded for different crimes. Smritis lay down punishments for offenders according to his caste.

The Arthashastra gives a point by point record of prison organization. It was given that a correctional facility ought to be developed in the proceeded with : Capital and ought to have isolate convenience for people. The Dharmasutras were accused of the obligation of shielding detainees from attack and discharging the meriting ones. It was additionally endorsed that detainees ought to be utilized in helpful work. Infringement of criminal laws by any individual from the general population was considered as an offense against the State. Any individual could carry this into the notice of lord.

The king could take cognizance on his own, with or without any complaint of criminal offences. It was the duty of the king to apprehend and punish the offender. Anybody could complain about the offences, not necessarily the injured party. The individual who voluntarily identified commission of offenses and answered to the lord was known as *stobhaka* i.e. source and he was qualified for get compensation from King. The law neglects to react the need of changing society and stifle its encouraging or if the general public is sufficiently fiery, it will cast away the law which obstructs its development law should along these lines continually be moving embracing itself to the quick changing society and not linger behind- Justice Bhagwati"

For the social control and prevention and control of crime there is need to change Criminal justice system as per the need of the society the law is an instrument through which it could possible to amend the law and to protect rights of the people as protection of Human Right concept. We know that the concept of crime has been changing with the change in the socio-economic background of the society. The definition of crime and administration of criminal justice are the subject matter of criminology. During the early ages, crimes were very few, since the society was more simple. With the passage of time society has become very complex and so is the nature of crimes. The concept of crime is essentially concerned with the conduct of individuals in society. Crime is an act of an individual associated with anti-social elements who for some reasons or the other deviate from the normal behavior pattern of individuals. Since, man's interests are best protected in the social life of society, therefore every member of society owes certain duties towards the other members and also has certain rights and privileges, which he insures for him from others. It is the obligation on the state to maintain normalcy in society through Crime Control Machineries.

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Conclusion :

The point of criminal law is to ensure the privileges of the people and to shield the frail against the solid, honest against uncivilized and quiet against brutal. The state has recommended certain principles of direct, sanctions for their infringement and apparatus to uphold authorizations and method to ensure that hardware. On the off chance that men were holy messengers no legislature would be fundamental. James Madison. Subsequently, it is the essential capacity of the legislature to secure the fundamental rights to life and property. There can be no freedom without security of the essential privileges of the residents by the legislature.

Whatever perspectives one holds about the reformatory law, nobody will scrutinize its significance to society. This is the law on which men put their definitive dependence for assurance against all the most profound wounds that human direct can exact on people and foundations. By a similar token, reformatory law represents the most grounded compel that we allow official organizations to offer as a powerful influence for people. Its guarantee as an instrument of wellbeing is coordinated just by its energy to annihilate. No place in the whole lawful field is more in question for the group or for the person. Herbert Wechsler: Since there was no criminal law in ignoble society, subsequently the law of vengeance was the main wellspring of equity.

With the headway of time, more quiet strategies came to be acknowledged by the general public for criminal equity. For instance pay ended up one of those strategies for equity. For quite a while the utilization of these standards stayed with the gatherings themselves, yet slowly, the state assumed control to play out these capacities. Post freedom and declaration of our constitution, there has been a fast development in every one of the fields. Constitution has been typified with numerous articles which attempted towards influencing India to have a decent Criminal Law; Article 21 is one of them i.e. Ideal to Life and Personal Liberty. Individuals of India have turned out to be more responsive to fast, reasonable and moderate equity. The whole presence of the deliberate society relies on sound and productive working of the Criminal Law. It is appropriately said that 'Justice deferred is Justice denied'. Regardless of whether a blameworthy individual is excused or a pure is rebuffed or there is a huge deferral in choosing the case, nature of equity endures in both the cases. Since the complaints of the Criminal Law are not arranged anyplace subsequently they can be simply derived from various statutes. Each law based nation goes for giving most extreme suspicion that all is well and good to the general population everywhere by managing violations and crooks adequately and legitimately. Our Criminal Law goes for diminishing the level of guiltiness in the public eye by guaranteeing most extreme discovery of revealed violations, feelings of denounced people immediately and to meet the closures of equity.

India acquired the ill-disposed arrangement of custom-based law from the British Colonial Rulers and the Criminal Law of India is taken after on a similar track. In ill-disposed framework truth should rise up out of the separate adaptations of the certainties exhibited by indictment and the safeguard under the steady gaze of an impartial judge. The term neutral judge is underlined here on the grounds that in antagonistic framework there is no positive obligation on the judge to find reality. He assumes an aloof part. In this way, we can state that our framework is very for the denounced i.e. accused oriented? and is unfeeling to the casualties situation. We have to consolidate a portion of the highlights of inquisitional framework into our antagonistic framework on the grounds that the blend and match recipe can draw out the coveted outcomes which will make out Criminal Law more effective and tough.

Criminal Law should be improved however any change ought to be founded on the regard for human rights. Regardless of whether we embrace ill-disposed or inquisitional Criminal Law, we

need to keep it in our mind the International Human Rights commitments before drafting any changes. The Criminal Law should give specific regard for enhancing the examination, arraignment and discipline of state authorities who perpetrate wrongdoings and human rights infringement. There must be instant, successful, fair-minded and free examination concerning all charges of death or vanishing or different genuine human rights infringement.

It is extremely fundamental for every one of the wings of Criminal Law to obviously comprehend their part and confinements and act legitimately and morally. A significant part of the issues looked by the police or law authorization organizations, are because of absence of comprehension of their parts in plan of Criminal Law. In the event that this is obviously comprehended, there will be no objections of police over abundances. Unless there is impeccable co-appointment among the 4 wings of Criminal Law, the offenders will go scot free and the general public will endure.

Criminal Law in India is confronting genuine difficulties and may free the certainty of the general population unless the difficulties are tended to and met with the correct sort of solutions. Rapid equity and reasonable trial are a piece of Criminal Law and diverse wings related with that goal are relied upon to work in coordination to accomplish the objective. The deferral in organization of equity is taking ceaselessly the sting from the Criminal Law. Without a typical gathering to meet and examine the issues identifying with Criminal Law and furthermore organize effectively to expel the confusions of the general population, the framework will keep on receiving feedback.

There are changes by method for revisions in the criminal major and minor Acts and furthermore the code of criminal methodology. These Acts are Indian Evidence Act, Indian Penal Code, Sexual offenses Act, 2012 relating to Protection of youngsters from sexual offenses. There is likewise correction not to consider the character of the casualty and the method ought to be neighborly and simple for the casualty. It is likewise assumed that if there is sex is demonstrated it is with no assent of the youngster however the kid States that it agreed for it.

The point "Idea of Human Right-An investigation with uncommon reference to revisions made into Indian Criminal law" as is decided for inquire about is gone for one of the noteworthy lawful arrangements contain under area 354,375,376, 376-A, 509,100 IPC 54-A, 15-An of the criminal method figured it might at first sight gives the idea that this subject isn't little plentifulness, yet it has got incredible critical in criminology.

In this the privileges of casualties which weight on each lawful continuing in law of wrongdoing ought to be a viable and it additionally secure the privileges of casualty as well as the privileges of adolescent, ladies detainee and so on. After the 16th December 2013 Nirbhaya's Rape case the criminal laws Amendment mandate 2013 has been passed. A mandate additionally revise IPC, the Cr.P.C. I.Evi. Act, was present in the administrative gathering and parliament, these are the delegate of the general population who by implication speak to native of India and alluded to the office identified with Parliament standing advisory group on Home undertaking for examination and report which is pending, after fulfilled the President the impact to the arrangement of the said charge with adjustment declare this criminal law revision according to need of the general public on the off chance that we see the 41st report Observed that U/Sec. 313 of Cr.P.C. is about criminal trial and chance of expressing own case which was suggested Mallimath Committee to revise the code of Cr.P.C. for example, recently included or embedded provisions. The theme decided for investigate is of part of hugeness since the idea of Human right identified with the corrections which implies changes brought under the real Criminal laws in India according to Justice Verma Committee the recommendations and the examination is vital and question should be featured and carefully checked with all edges.

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