CSEC101 Paper I General Principles of Criminal Law

Suggested Readings:
1. Gour, H.S, : Penal Law of India
2. Koony : Outlines of Criminal Law
3. Hall : Criminal Jurisprudence
4. Indian Penal Code 1860
5. I.L.I. : Essay on Indian Penal Code
6. The Dowry Prohibition Act. 1961
7. Suppression of Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act. 1956
8. Bhattacharya. T. : Bhartiya Dand Sahmita (Hindi)
10. Raja Ram Yadav : Bhartiya Dand Samhita.(Hindi)

CSEC102 Paper II Criminology

cultural Motivations, home and community influence, white collar crime, Female offender, juvenile, Alcoholisms and Drugs.

II. Schools of Criminological Thought (Factors in causation of Criminal Behaviors)
1. Ancient School
   (a) Demonological
   (b) School of Free will
2. Classical School.

3. Cartographic or Ecological School.
4. Typological School
   (a) Italian or Positive School.
   (b) Mental Testers School.
   (c) Psychiativists School.
5. Sociological School

III. Control of Crime: Police and Law courts, Prison system, Re-socialisation of the offender, Rehabilitation of discharged prisoners in the administration of Criminal justice, prevention of crime delinquency.

IV. Constitutional Guarantees -Principles of natural Justice as applicable to procedural law, Protection to arrested persons, Under-trials, detenue and convicted persons. Double jeopardy and self-incrimination, rights to life and legal aid.

V. The Probation of offenders Act, 1958 : Definitions - Power of court to require released offenders after admonition on probation of good conduct - power of Court to require released offenders to pay compensation under twenty one years of age. Variations of conditions of probation. Probation in case of ‘Offender’ failing to observe conditions of bond, provision as to sureties, Probation Officers, Duties of Probation Officer.

Suggested Readings:
1. Pillai, K.S. - Criminology.
2. Edwin, H. Sutherland and Donald R. Grussey - Principles of Criminology.
I-Concept of Punishment: Its history and development Religious and Punishment: Types and Forms of Punish and as Ancient, medieval and Modern India. Its classification whether death penalty is necessary? Its merits and Demerits.

II-Theories of Punishments: Deterrence, Retributive, Expiation, Reproof, Probation, Classical and utilitarian view on punishment: Punishment advantages and disadvantages: critical analysis in the righting in purpose scale and provision of criminal law and pardon, social necessity of law and order.

III- History of Penal system in development in India, Types of Prisons and Prisoners Basic principles for the treatment of prisoners National and International Rights of Prisoners under our Constitution and the Prisoners Act 1900.


V-Power and jurisdiction of Police under Cr.p.c U/s 302, 55, 161, 36,156,160,174,102 and 166 Criminal Justice Process, Organize ahead structure of Jail and Police in India Provision relating to custodial death, torture etc.

Suggested Readings:

1. P.K.sen-Penology old and New
2. Gillian JL-Criminology and Penology
3. Bhattacharya -Prisons
4. Flexvor &Baldwani - Juvenile court and Probation
5. M.Ponnannian- Criminology and Penology
7. Different Reports published by Govt. of India from time to time
8. Crime, Court and Probation

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Paper IV : Socio-Economic Crimes

2. Offences under the Income Tax Act, 1961, Chapter XXI and XXII.
3. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 : Definitions, Power of the Governments to control production, supply and distribution of essential commodities, offences under the Act etc.
5. The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

Suggested Readings :
1. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954
2. The Essential Commodities Act, 1955
3. Offences under the Income Tax Act, 1961
4. The Drugs Control Act, 1950
6. Foreign Exchange Regulation Act, 1973
Paper V - Medical Jurisprudence and Forensic Science

1. Identification of Individuals, Examination of Blood, Semen Saliva and Hair, DNA
2. Death: Definition, Modes and signs changes in eye, and skins, cooling of body, post mortem staining, changes in muscles, purification, Addercure, and mumification Post mortem examination – exhumation examination of mutilated bodies and bones.
3. Death and its medico legal aspects - death from Asphyxia, death from starvation cold, heat, burns, scolds, lightening and electricity.
4. The medico -legal aspects of wounds and injuries, Suicidal homicidal and accidental wounds.
5. Virginity, pregnancy, delivery & abortion, sexual offences, examination of the victim, impotency and sterility, Infanticide - child born alive or still born, causes of infanticide natural, accidental or criminal insanity and its medico-legal aspects.
6. Common poison and their medico-legal aspects, causes modifying the actions of poisons,
diagnosis of poisoning, post-mortem appearances. The duty of medical practitioner in poisoning, duties of a physician, professional negligence and responsibility.

Suggested Readings:
1. Simpson F. : Forensic Medicine
5. Modi, M.N. : Modi’a Medical Jurisprudence
6. Lyons : Medical Jurisprudence for India
7. Gradwel : Legal Medicine
11. Jhala, R. M & : Medical Jurisprudence Raju V.B.
Paper VI : Criminal Procedure and Law of Evidence


Indian Evidence Act 1982 - Evidence of facts in issue and relevant facts (Sec.5), Facts non otherwise relevant are relevant (Sec. 11), Facts showing existence of state of mind etc. (Sec. 14), Facts as to act (Sec. 15), Relevancy of Confession (Sec. 24), Confession of Police Officer (Sec. 25), Relevancy of Confession in Police custody (Sec. 26), Proof of information from accused (Sec. 27), 'Confession due to threat etc. (Sec. 28), Relevancy of Confession (Sec.29), Consideration of proved confession (Sec.30), Opinion of experts (Sec. 45), Facts as to opinions of experts (Sec. 46), Relevancy of grounds of opinion (Sec.51), Relevancy as to conduct in character (Sec. 52), As to previous good character (Sec. 53), As to previousbad character (Sec. 54), character as affecting damages (Sec. 55), Burden of proof (Sec. 101), Proof on who (Sec. 102), Burden of proof as to fact (Sec.103), Burden of proof as to evidence (Sec. 104), Exception as to burden of proof (Sec. 105), Proof of facts within knowledge (Sec. 106), Presumption of courts as to facts (Sec. 114), As to production of documents (Sec. 131), Accomplice (Sec. 133), Examination-in-chief (Sec. 137), Leading questions (Sec. 141). Asking of heading questions (Sec. 144), As to cross examination (Sec. 145), Exclusion of evidence etc. (Sec. 153).

Suggested Readings:
1. Dr V.N.Pranjpe : Code of Criminal Procedure 1973
2. Ratan Lal Dhiraj Lal : Code of Criminal Procedure
3. Dr.Avtar Singh : Indian Evidence Act, 1872
5. Raja Ram Yadav : Law of Evidence (Latest Ed.)