

CRIMINAL MAJOR LAWS PRACTATHON

For Mains Exam

ENGLISH EDITION

Sample Preview



Linking Publication

Jodhpur, Rajasthan

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BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA, 2023 (IPC, 1860)

Nature, Definition, Meaning and Elements of Crime / Preliminary

1. What is meant by Mens Rea? Explain the dictum "actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea". How far a motive necessary for determining a crime? Are there any exceptions to the dictum of Mens Rea? Illustrate your answer.

Or

Discuss the doctrine of Mensrea. How has it been diluted in the case of strict liability offences?

Or

What do you understand by Mens Rea? What is the importance of mensrea under the Indian Penal Code, 1860? Discuss.

Ans.- Mens Rea refers to the mental element or guilty mind necessary to constitute a crime. It implies the intention or knowledge of wrongdoing while committing an offense. Mens rea is a crucial component in criminal law because it distinguishes between accidental actions and those done with criminal intent. In the Indian Penal Code (IPC), the requirement of mens rea can be found in terms like "dishonestly" (S 24) (2(7) BNS), "fraudulently" (S 25) (2(9) BNS), and "voluntarily" (S 39) (2(33) BNS). For example, in offenses like theft (S 378) (303(1) BNS), the person must have dishonest intent to take property.

The Latin maxim "actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea" translates to "an act does not make a person guilty unless there is a guilty mind." It means that, to constitute a crime, both a wrongful act (actus reus) and a guilty mind (mens rea) must be present. This rule ensures that a person is punished only when they intend to commit a crime or have knowledge of their wrongful actions.

Motive is the underlying reason why a person commits a crime, but it is distinct from mens rea. While mens rea focuses on the intent or knowledge during the crime, motive explains why the crime was committed. Motive is generally not necessary to prove criminal liability, though it may help determine the severity of punishment or influence the judge's discretion.

Exceptions to Mens Rea: Certain offenses under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) do not require mens rea. These are often strict liability offenses, where the mere commission of the act makes the person liable, regardless of intent. Examples include:

- **Public Nuisance (S 268 IPC) (270 BNS):** Does not require mens rea.
 - **Abetment by public servant (S 166A IPC) (199 BNS) :** Involves strict liability for acts done in violation of public duty.
 - Regulatory offenses, like those related to public health and safety, do not require proof of mens rea.
- In these cases, the focus is on the act itself rather than the intent behind it.

2. Distinguish between 'intention', 'knowledge' and 'motive' giving appropriate illustrations.

OR

Distinguish between intention and motive. Indicate the importance of motive in Law of Crimes.

Ans.- Intention, knowledge, and motive are distinct concepts in criminal law, though they relate to a person's mental state when committing a crime.

- **Intention:** Refers to the deliberate or purposeful aim of committing an act. It shows a direct desire to bring about a specific result.
 - o Illustration: A person shoots another with the aim of killing them. Here, the intention is to cause death. Under S 300 IPC (101 BNS) (murder), the act would be punishable if death ensues from the act.
- **Knowledge:** Refers to awareness of the consequences of one's actions, even if the person does not specifically desire the outcome. It signifies foresight of the likely consequences of an act.
 - o Illustration: A person drives recklessly through a crowded street, aware that someone may get hurt but does not aim to harm anyone. Here, the person has knowledge of the risk, which could lead to liability under S 304A IPC (106 BNS) (causing death by negligence).
- **Motive:** Refers to the reason or purpose behind committing an act. Motive explains why someone acts but does not affect the criminality of the action.
 - o Illustration: A person kills another to inherit their wealth. The motive is to gain money, but this doesn't affect the criminal liability under S 302 IPC (103 BNS) (murder), as the intention to kill is present.

In criminal law, motive refers to the reason why a person commits a crime. While motive helps explain a person's actions, it is generally not essential for determining guilt. Criminal liability is primarily based on intention or knowledge (mens rea), not the motive behind the crime. Motive can, however, play a role in determining the severity of punishment or the degree of the offense. For example, in S 300 IPC (101 BNS) (murder), if a person acts with a bad motive (e.g., revenge), the punishment might be harsher than in cases where the motive is mitigating (e.g., mercy killing). Motive is particularly important in cases where the intention is unclear or absent, such as abetment (S 107 IPC) (45 BNS), where understanding the motive can help determine criminal participation. Although motive does not absolve someone from criminal liability, it can influence judicial discretion in sentencing and affect the moral assessment of the act.

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Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (CrPC, 1973)

BAIL AND BONDS

177. Explain the concept of "Anticipatory Bail" as incorporated under Section 482 of BNSS, 2023. What are the vital factors and parameters that a High Court or Court of Session must consider while deciding an application for anticipatory bail? Compare regular bail with anticipatory bail. Refer to Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab.

Ans:

1. **Concept of Anticipatory Bail [Section 482, BNSS, 2023]**

Section 482 of the BNSS, 2023 (corresponding to Section 438 of the repealed CrPC, 1973) incorporates the provision of **Anticipatory Bail**.

- **Definition:** Although the term is not statutorily defined, "anticipatory bail" is judicially understood as a **pre-arrest directive**. It is a direction to release a person on bail, issued before the person is arrested, when they have a reasonable apprehension of arrest.
- **Trigger:** It can only be invoked by a person who has reason to believe that they may be arrested on an accusation of having committed a **non-bailable offence**.
- **Jurisdiction:** The power to entertain and grant anticipatory bail vests exclusively with the **High Court** and the **Court of Session**.

2. **Vital Factors and Parameters for Granting Anticipatory Bail**

The High Court or Court of Session must exercise its judicial discretion based on the following statutory and judicial parameters:

1. **Nature and Gravity of Accusation:** The court must evaluate the seriousness of the offence and the role attributed to the applicant.
2. **Applicant's Antecedents:** The court looks at the background of the applicant, particularly whether they have previously undergone imprisonment upon conviction for a cognizable offence.
3. **Flight Risk:** The likelihood of the applicant fleeing from justice or absconding.
4. **Mala Fide Intent of Prosecution:** Whether the accusation is made with the sole objective of injuring, humiliating, or defaming the applicant by having them arrested.
5. **Necessity of Custodial Interrogation:** The Court must evaluate if the physical custody of the accused is necessary for the investigation (Sushila Agarwal case).
6. **Protection of Evidence:** Whether there is a reasonable apprehension that the applicant may tamper with evidence or threaten/influence the witnesses.

3. **Comparison: Regular Bail vs. Anticipatory Bail**

Basis of Distinction	Regular Bail (S. 480 / 483 BNSS)	Anticipatory Bail (S. 482 BNSS)
Stage of Application	Applied for after the arrest of the accused person.	Applied for before the arrest , on a mere apprehension of arrest.
Status of Accused	The accused is already in judicial or police custody .	The accused is free and has not yet been taken into custody.
Applicability of Offence	Can be granted in both bailable and non-bailable offences.	Strictly restricted only to non-bailable offences .
Jurisdictional Court	Can be granted by a Magistrate, Court of Session, or High Court.	Can only be granted by the Court of Session or the High Court .
Core Directive	Release from ongoing physical state custody.	A protective directive that in the event of arrest, the person shall be released on bail.

4. **Landmark Judicial Precedents**

- **Gurbaksh Singh Sibbia v. State of Punjab (1980 SC):**
 - This is the locus classicus on anticipatory bail. The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court held that the power under this section is of a **wide and discretionary character** and should not be choked by narrow, straightjacket limitations.
 - The Court ruled that there must be **specific, reasonable grounds** for the apprehension of arrest, and a mere "blanket" or vague application cannot be entertained.
- **Sushila Agarwal v. State (NCT of Delhi) (2020 SC):**
 - The Supreme Court re-emphasized that anticipatory bail should not be granted automatically. It must be decided on a case-to-case basis.
 - The court ruled that the life of an anticipatory bail order does not automatically end when the chargesheet is filed or at a specific stage; it can continue until the end of the trial unless limited by the court due to special circumstances.

Preliminary / Definitions

1. What is a fact in issue? Illustrate your answer.

Or

Explain and illustrate 'Fact in issue' and 'Relevant Fact'.

Ans.- **Fact in Issue:**

- **Definition:** As per S 2 BSA, a "fact in issue" refers to facts that, under the substantive law, are necessary to establish or refute any legal right or liability claimed or denied in a case.
- **Characteristics:**
 - Material Fact:** It is a fact directly related to the matter in dispute.
 - Determination:** Its proof or disproof directly affects the outcome of the case.
 - Connection to Rights or Liabilities:** It involves legal rights or liabilities asserted by one party and denied by the other.
- **Examples:** In a theft case, whether the accused took the property dishonestly is a fact in issue. In a contract dispute, whether the contract was breached is a fact in issue.
- **Difference from Relevant Facts:** A fact in issue is the central point of dispute. Relevant facts are those that help in proving or disproving a fact in issue.
- **Role in Trials:** Guides the scope of evidence and arguments presented by parties. Directs the framing of issues by the court to resolve disputes effectively.

Relevant Fact:

1. **Definition:**

As per S 2 BSA, a fact is said to be relevant if it is connected with the facts in issue or other relevant facts in any of the ways provided under the Act.
2. **Characteristics:**

It is not directly in dispute but helps prove or disprove a fact in issue.
Relevance is determined based on the provisions of S 3-50 BSA.
3. **Illustration:**

In a murder case, the fact that the accused was seen near the crime scene is a relevant fact.
A motive to commit a crime is also a relevant fact.
4. **Types of Connections:**

Res Gestae (S 4): Facts forming part of the same transaction.
Occasion, Cause, Effect (S 5): Facts showing cause or effect of facts in issue.
Conduct (S 6): Statements or behavior of parties before, during, or after the event.
Confessions and Admissions (Ss 15-25 BSA): Facts admitted by a party.
Custom (S 11 BSA): Relevant when the dispute involves rights under customs.
5. **Role:** Relevant facts assist the court in logically connecting evidence to the facts in issue, ensuring proper adjudication.

2. Define fact, relevant fact and fact in issue. Point out the difference between the last two?

Ans.- **Fact:** As per S 2(f) BSA, "fact" includes:

1. Anything capable of being perceived by the senses (e.g., seeing, hearing, smelling).
2. Any mental condition of which a person is conscious, such as intention or knowledge.

Relevant Fact: As per S 2 BSA, a "relevant fact" is a fact connected to the facts in issue or other relevant facts in any manner prescribed by the Act (Ss 3-50 BSA).

Relevant facts support or undermine the facts in issue indirectly.

Example: The presence of the accused near the crime scene.

Fact in Issue: As per S 2(g) BSA, "fact in issue" refers to facts asserted by one party and denied or not admitted by the other, which are essential to determine any right or liability in the case.

It directly affects the outcome of the case.

Example: In a theft case, whether the accused took property dishonestly.

Difference between Relevant Fact and Fact in Issue:

1. **Definition:**
 - Relevant Fact:** Facts connected to the facts in issue or other relevant facts as per Ss 3-50 of BSA 2023.
 - Fact in Issue:** Facts directly asserted by one party and denied or not admitted by the other, affecting the determination of rights or liabilities (S 2 BSA).
2. **Nature:**
 - Relevant Fact:** Indirectly related to the matter in dispute and helps in proving or disproving facts in issue.
 - Fact in Issue:** Directly in dispute and central to the case.
3. **Scope:**

Relevant Fact: Broader; includes all facts aiding the court to arrive at a conclusion.

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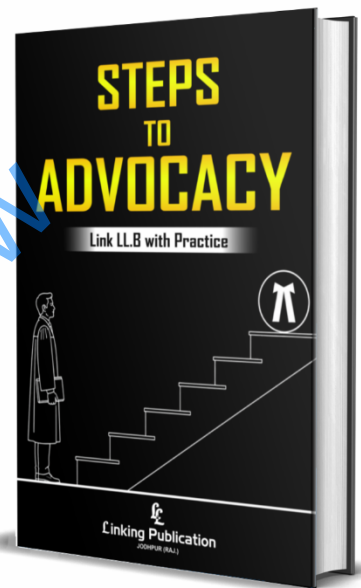
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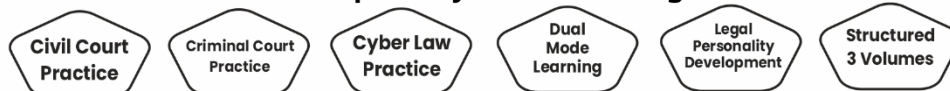


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Sample Preview

JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015

Chapter I – Preliminary (1-2)

1. Discuss the scope and applicability of the *Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015*. How does it extend protection to children across India?

Ans. 1. **Scope of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**

The scope of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 is comprehensive and aims to ensure care, protection, development, treatment, and social reintegration of children. The Act deals with two categories of children: **children in conflict with law** and **children in need of care and protection**. It provides a specialized juvenile justice system where children are treated through reformatory and rehabilitative measures instead of punitive punishment.

The Act establishes institutions such as **Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB)** for dealing with children in conflict with law and **Child Welfare Committees (CWC)** for children who require care and protection. It also provides mechanisms for institutional and non-institutional care including **children's homes, observation homes, special homes, foster care, adoption, sponsorship, and after-care programs**. The overall scope of the Act focuses on the welfare, protection, and rehabilitation of children.

2. **Applicability of the Act**

The Act extends to the **whole of India** and applies to every person who has not completed **eighteen years of age**, who is legally considered a child under the Act. It governs all matters relating to children who either come into conflict with the law or require care and protection.

The Act also regulates **child care institutions**, making their registration mandatory and ensuring that proper standards of care, supervision, and rehabilitation are maintained. It further classifies offences committed by juveniles into **petty, serious, and heinous offences**, and prescribes different procedures for each category.

3. **Protection Extended to Children Across India**

The Act provides protection to children by establishing a **child-friendly justice system** that prioritizes the best interests of the child. It emphasizes rehabilitation, counseling, education, and social reintegration rather than punishment.

Children who are abandoned, orphaned, abused, or trafficked are provided shelter, care, and rehabilitation through Child Welfare Committees and registered institutions. The Act also provides legal mechanisms for **adoption and foster care**, ensuring that children without parental support can grow up in a family environment.

Thus, the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 creates a comprehensive framework for the protection and welfare of children throughout India and ensures that their rights, dignity, and development are safeguarded.

2. Examine the object and purpose behind the enactment of the *Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015*. How does it differ from the *Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000*?

Ans.

1. **Object and Purpose of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015**

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 was enacted to provide a comprehensive legal framework for the **care, protection, development, treatment, and rehabilitation of children**. The Act aims to ensure that children are dealt with in a **child-friendly manner** consistent with their dignity and best interests.

The primary objectives of the Act include protecting children from abuse, neglect, exploitation, and abandonment, and ensuring their **proper care and social reintegration**. It provides a specialized juvenile justice system through institutions such as the **Juvenile Justice Board (JJB)** for children in conflict with law and the **Child Welfare Committee (CWC)** for children in need of care and protection. The Act also emphasizes **rehabilitation and reintegration rather than punishment**, promoting education, counseling, and skill development for children.

Another important purpose of the Act is to provide a **transparent and structured adoption system**, enabling orphaned, abandoned, or surrendered children to grow in a family environment. The legislation also aims to regulate **Child Care Institutions** and ensure proper monitoring and standards of care.

2. **Difference between the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 and the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000:** The Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 replaced the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 and introduced several significant changes.

One major difference is the **treatment of heinous offences**. Under the 2015 Act, children aged **16–18 years** alleged to have committed heinous offences may be subjected to a **preliminary assessment by the Juvenile Justice Board**, which may decide whether the child should be tried as an adult. The 2000 Act did not contain such a provision.

Secondly, the 2015 Act **classifies offences into petty, serious, and heinous categories**, which helps determine the appropriate procedure for dealing with juvenile offenders. This classification was not clearly provided in the 2000 Act.

Thirdly, the 2015 Act strengthens the **adoption framework** by giving statutory recognition to the **Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)** and establishing a more structured adoption process.

SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989

CHAPTER I: PRELIMINARY

1. **Discuss the scope and applicability of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 under Section 1. Explain how the extent and commencement provisions help in ensuring nationwide protection of members of SCs and STs against atrocities.**

Ans. Section 1 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 deals with the short title, extent, and commencement of the Act. These preliminary provisions determine the scope and applicability of the legislation and ensure its effective operation across India.

1. **Short Title**

Under Section 1(1), the law is titled the "Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989."

The title itself reflects the objective of the Act, which is to prevent atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and to provide for special courts, relief, and rehabilitation of victims.

2. **Extent**

Section 1(2) provides that the Act extends to the whole of India.

This provision ensures that the protections granted under the Act are uniformly applicable across all states and union territories.

Nationwide applicability is important because discrimination and caste-based violence are social problems that can arise anywhere in the country. By making the Act applicable throughout India, Parliament ensured that members of SCs and STs receive equal legal protection regardless of their geographical location.

3. **Commencement**

Section 1(3) states that the Act came into force on 30 January 1990, on a date notified by the Central Government.

The commencement provision allows the government to make necessary administrative and institutional arrangements, such as establishing Special Courts, appointing Special Public Prosecutors, and framing rules, before the law becomes operational.

4. **Importance for Nationwide Protection**

The provisions relating to extent and commencement strengthen the effectiveness of the Act in several ways:

- They ensure uniform enforcement of the law throughout India.
- They prevent states from adopting different standards of protection against caste-based atrocities.
- They allow the government to prepare the administrative framework for implementation, ensuring the Act functions effectively from the date it comes into force.
- They reinforce the constitutional mandate of equality, dignity, and protection of marginalized communities under Articles 14, 15, 17, and 21 of the Constitution.

Thus, Section 1 plays a foundational role in the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. By clearly defining the title, territorial extent, and commencement, it ensures that the Act operates as a uniform national legal mechanism to prevent atrocities and protect the rights and dignity of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

2. **Explain the importance of definitions under Section 2 of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. In particular, discuss the meaning and legal significance of terms such as "atrocities," "Scheduled Castes," "Scheduled Tribes," "public servant," and "victim." How do these definitions influence the interpretation and enforcement of the Act?**

Ans. Section 2 of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 contains definitions of important terms used in the Act. These definitions are significant because they clarify the scope of the Act, identify the persons protected under it, and guide courts and authorities in its interpretation and implementation.

1. **Meaning of "Atrocities"**

The term "atrocities" refers to offences committed against a member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe on the basis of their caste or tribal identity. The specific acts constituting atrocities are detailed in later provisions of the Act.

The definition is important because it establishes the foundation for identifying offences under the Act and distinguishes such crimes from ordinary offences under general criminal law.

2. **Meaning of "Scheduled Castes"**

"Scheduled Castes" refers to the castes specified under Article 366(24) read with Article 341 of the Constitution of India.

This definition ensures that the protection of the Act applies only to those communities officially recognized by the Constitution as Scheduled Castes.

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PAPER- II- LANGUAGE

General English

&

General Hindi (सामान्य हिंदी)

(included English & Hindi Essay Writing)

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TENSE

TENSE CHART					
	S.R	Tense	Adverbials	H.V.	M.V.
PRESENT TENSE	1.	Present Indefinite Tense	always, never, often, frequently, rarely, generally, usually, occasionally, normally, sometimes, each, every, daily etc.	Aff. - Neg. - do/does Int. - do/does	V ₁ +s,es/ V ₁ V ₁
	2.	Present continuous Tense	Now, today, continually, constantly, in these days/ months/ years etc.	is, are, am	V ₁ +ing
	3.	Present Perfect Tense	Just, still, already, ever, yet (only in negative)	has / have	V ₃
	4.	Present perfect continuous Tense	since, for + time	has been/ have been	V ₁ +ing
PAST TENSE	5.	Past Indefinite Tense	Yesterday, the day before, ago, once upon a time, once, last, the previous etc.	Aff.. - Neg. - Did Int. - Did	V ₂ V ₁
	6.	Past continuous Tense	while, at this time + any other adverbial of past tense etc.	was, were	V ₁ +ing
	7.	Past Perfect Tense	Before, after, when etc.	had	V ₃
	8.	Past Perfect continuous Tense	since, for + any other adverbial or sentence of Past Tense	had been	V ₁ +ing
FUTURE TENSE	9.	Future Indefinite Tense	tomorrow, the next, the following etc.	Shall (I, we) will (other)	V ₁
	10.	Future continuous Tense	at this time + any other adverbial of future tense	will be, shall be	V ₁ +ing
	11.	Future Perfect Tense	before, after, by etc.	will have, shall have	V ₃
	12.	Future Perfect continuous Tense	since, for + any other adverbial of future tense	will have been, shall have been	V ₁ +ing

SYNONYMS

No.	Word	Synonym
1	Abandon	Leave, Forsake
2	Abolish	End, Eradicate
3	Abrupt	Sudden, Unexpected
4	Abundant	Plentiful, Ample
5	Accurate	Correct, Exact
6	Achieve	Accomplish, Attain
7	Adequate	Sufficient, Enough
8	Adverse	Unfavourable, Hostile
9	Affluent	Wealthy, Prosperous
10	Aggravate	Worsen, Intensify
11	Alleviate	Relieve, Reduce
12	Ambiguous	Unclear, Doubtful
13	Amiable	Friendly, Pleasant
14	Ample	Abundant, Sufficient
15	Ancient	Old, Antiquated
16	Announce	Declare, Proclaim
17	Anticipate	Expect, Foresee
18	Apparent	Obvious, Evident
19	Apprehend	Arrest, Understand
20	Arrogant	Proud, Haughty
21	Artificial	Synthetic, Fake
22	Ascend	Climb, Rise
23	Askew	Crooked, Slanting
24	Astonish	Surprise, Amaze
25	Authentic	Genuine, Real
26	Awkward	Clumsy, Unskillful
27	Barren	Unproductive, Sterile
28	Benevolent	Kind, Charitable
29	Bewilder	Confuse, Perplex
30	Bias	Prejudice, Partiality
31	Bizarre	Strange, Odd
32	Boisterous	Noisy, Rowdy
33	Brief	Short, Concise
34	Brittle	Fragile, Delicate
35	Candid	Frank, Honest
36	Cease	Stop, End
37	Censure	Criticise, Condemn
38	Coarse	Rough, Vulgar
39	Combat	Fight, Battle
40	Compassion	Sympathy, Mercy
41	Competent	Capable, Efficient
42	Compile	Collect, Gather
43	Comply	Obey, Submit
44	Conceal	Hide, Cover
45	Concede	Admit, Accept
46	Concise	Brief, Short
47	Confiscate	Seize, Impound
48	Conspicuous	Noticeable, Prominent
49	Contemplate	Consider, Think
50	Contradict	Deny, Oppose
51	Conventional	Traditional, Usual
52	Convey	Communicate, Express
53	Cordial	Friendly, Warm
54	Corrupt	Dishonest, Immoral
55	Courageous	Brave, Bold
56	Credible	Believable, Trustworthy
57	Crucial	Important, Vital

No.	Word	Synonym
58	Cunning	Clever, Sly
59	Curious	Inquisitive, Eager
60	Curtail	Reduce, Shorten
61	Daunt	Intimidate, Discourage
62	Debilitate	Weaken, Enfeeble
63	Decay	Deteriorate, Rot
64	Deceive	Cheat, Mislead
65	Defend	Protect, Guard
66	Deficient	Lacking, Insufficient
67	Deliberate	Intentional, Planned
68	Delicate	Fragile, Delicate
69	Diligent	Hardworking, Industrious
70	Diminish	Decrease, Reduce
71	Disclose	Reveal, Expose
72	Discern	Perceive, Distinguish
73	Disclose	Divulge, Reveal
74	Dismal	Gloomy, Sad
75	Disparity	Difference, Inequality
76	Disseminate	Spread, Distribute
77	Dread	Fear, Terror
78	Dubious	Doubtful, Uncertain
79	Dwindle	Decline, Diminish
80	Eccentric	Strange, Unusual
81	Eloquent	Expressive, Fluent
82	Eliminate	Remove, Eradicate
83	Emerge	Appear, Arise
84	Eminent	Famous, Distinguished
85	Endeavour	Attempt, Try
86	Endure	Tolerate, Bear
87	Enhance	Improve, Increase
88	Enormous	Huge, Immense
89	Ensure	Guarantee, Assure
90	Essential	Necessary, Vital
91	Explicit	Clear, Definite
92	Facilitate	Assist, Help
93	Feasible	Possible, Practicable
94	Ferocious	Fierce, Savage
95	Flaw	Defect, Fault
96	Flexible	Adaptable, Pliable
97	Flourish	Prosper, Thrive
98	Frugal	Economical, Thrifty
99	Futile	Useless, Fruitless
100	Generous	Liberal, Charitable
101	Genuine	Real, Authentic
102	Gratify	Please, Satisfy
103	Hasten	Hurry, Accelerate
104	Haughty	Arrogant, Proud
105	Hazard	Danger, Risk
106	Hesitate	Waver, Pause
107	Hostile	Unfriendly, Adverse
108	Humble	Modest, Meek
109	Hypocrisy	Pretence, Deceit
110	Immaculate	Spotless, Pure
111	Imminent	Near, Impending
112	Impartial	Fair, Unbiased
113	Impede	Hinder, Obstruct
114	Impetuous	Rash, Hasty

NOTICE WRITING

Name of the issuing agency/authority

NOTICE

Date of issue/Release of the notice

Title/Subject of the Event

BODY

(Date/time/duration/Place/Venue)

Authorized signatory

(Name, Designation and signature)

Q. - You are the Secretary of the Bar Association. Write a notice regarding a meeting which is to held next week outlining the action to be taken in protest of the violence perpetrated against the lawyers by the police.

Ans. -

**BAR ASSOCIATION
NOTICE**

Date: 19 September 2026

Meeting to Protest Police Violence Against Lawyers

All members of the Bar Association are hereby informed that an **urgent meeting** will be held on **Tuesday, 22 September 2026, at 4:00 PM in the Bar Council Hall**. The agenda of the meeting is to discuss and decide upon collective action in protest against the recent incidents of violence perpetrated against lawyers by the police. Members are requested to attend punctually and contribute constructive suggestions for effective measures.

Authorized Signatory

Secretary, Bar Association

GENERAL ENGLISH PRACTATHON

Essay Writing

2. Artificial Intelligence (AI)

What is Artificial Intelligence? :-

The advent of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is an attempt to converge computer science, mathematics, and cognitive science into singular units to create machines with human intelligence. These machines help in learning, reasoning, problem-solving, and language understanding. Owing to the varied tasks performed by AI-enabled machines, AI technology has become a landmark element of the technological revolution of the 21st century.

Application/Benefits of AI in different fields

AI technology has transformed the fields of healthcare, finance, automobile, and streaming services. In healthcare, AI is used for drug discovery and diagnosis. Whereas, in the financial sector, AI is used for risk management and optimization of trading strategies. On top of that, this technology has led to the development of AI-powered vehicles, which promise efficient and safe transportation. Furthermore, AI is used in recommendation systems on platforms like Netflix and Amazon to provide personalized suggestions based on the behavior and preferences of users.

Threats Accompanied AI:

However, exemplary technological advancements always come with numerous drawbacks. One of the grave consequences of the large-scale adoption of AI is the fear of job loss. In recent times, automation has left many jobless, especially in the manufacturing sector. Thus, governments and technology companies must ensure that there should be a balanced discussion between technological advancements and societal well-being. Also, policymakers must have regular dialogue with ethicists to control the exploitation of citizen's data by technology companies, e.g. Deepfake issues of Bollywood stars created by AI

Potential with AI in future: -

Nevertheless, AI has opened exciting opportunities for inquisitive minds as it has created exciting jobs in coding, data science, and robotics. Owing to the increased use of AI technology in these arenas, people have the opportunity to improve their critical thinking, creativity, and problem-solving skills. To leverage new opportunities like these, students should start gaining hands-on experience with AI technologies at an early age.

E.g. "NAINA" India's 1st AI superstar.

Conclusions

Thus, Artificial Intelligence is a revolutionary force that will shape the future of mankind. To harness the maximum benefits of this technology, it is advisable to use it wisely. Any development or innovation in AI technology must be directed towards the betterment of society and aim to protect the privacy of the weakest section of society.

"there's no need to fear AI and machines, as they cannot pose a threat unless we humans train them to do so"

— Mark Zuckerberg (CEO , META)

सामान्य हिंदी (General Hindi)

Sample Preview

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आधिकारिक पत्राचार
(कार्यालयी पत्र, कार्यालय आदेश, परिपत्र, अर्धशासकीय पत्र, निविदा, अधिसूचना, प्रेस विज्ञप्ति, वकालतनामा)

कार्यालयी पत्र

व्यावसायिक (औपचारिक) पत्र का नमूना

प्रेषक का नाम पद नाम — पता — टेलीफोन नं० — दिनांक — पत्र संख्या/संदर्भ —

पाने वाले (प्रेषित) का नाम पद नाम — पूरा पता —

विषय —

प्रिय महोदय/महोदया,

पत्र की मूल सामग्री

आभार या धन्यवाद ज्ञापन

समापन सूचक शब्द — भवदीय/भवदीया

हस्ताक्षर (पूरा नाम) पद नाम

संलग्नक :

1.
2.
3.

सूचनार्थ प्रतिलिपि :

1. नाम व पता

हस्ताक्षर

अनौपचारिक पत्र का नमूना

1. प्रेषक का नाम —
2. पता/स्थान —
3. दिनांक —
4. संबोधन प्राप्तकर्ता को —
5. अभिवादन प्राप्तकर्ता को —
6. औपचारिक आरंभिक वाक्य (पत्र मिला / बहुत दिनों से नहीं मिला / कुशल सूचना / कुशल-कामना आदि)
7. कथ्य सामग्री —
8. औपचारिक अंतिम वाक्य (अनुशंसा / प्रोत्साहन की आशा या उसका अनुशेष / अन्य परिचितों / परिजनों के यथायोग्य अभिवादन आदि)
9. पत्र-प्रेषक का स्वनिर्देश (आपका आज्ञाकारी / तुम्हारी ही / अभिन हृदय आदि)
10. हस्ताक्षर

GENERAL HINDI PRACTATHON

सामयिक विषय पर लेख (निबंध)

31. भारत में दोषमुक्त होना और सम्मानजनक दोषमुक्त होना

परिचय

भारतीय न्याय व्यवस्था में, दोषमुक्ति और सम्मानजनक दोषमुक्ति की अवधारणाएँ विशेष रूप से आपराधिक न्याय और व्यक्तियों व समाज पर इसके प्रभावों के संदर्भ में, अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। दोषमुक्ति एक न्यायिक निर्णय है, कि किसी अपराध के आरोपी व्यक्ति को निर्दोष माना जाता है, जबकि सम्मानजनक दोषमुक्ति एक कदम आगे जाती है, यह दर्शाता है कि अभियुक्त न केवल आरोपों से मुक्त है, बल्कि किसी भी नैतिक या कानूनी दोष से भी मुक्त माना जाता है। ये अवधारणाएँ न्याय, निष्पक्षता और निर्दोषता की धारणा के सिद्धांतों पर आधारित हैं, जो भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 (जीवन और व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार) के तहत निहित हैं। यह निबंध भारत में दोषमुक्ति और सम्मानजनक दोषमुक्ति से संबंधित अर्थों, कानूनी निहितार्थों, अंतरों और नवीनतम घटनाक्रमों के साथ-साथ व्यक्तियों और न्यायिक प्रक्रिया पर उनके प्रभाव की पड़ताल करता है।

दोषमुक्त होने की परिभाषा

दोषमुक्त करना किसी आपराधिक मामले में एक कानूनी फैसला होता है जिसमें अदालत अभियुक्त को उसके खिलाफ लगाए गए आरोपों में निर्दोष पाती है। यह फैसला तब सुनाया जाता है जब अभियोजन पक्ष अभियुक्त के अपराध को उचित संदेह से परे साबित करने में विफल रहता है, जो भारत में आपराधिक न्यायशास्त्र का एक आधार है। "दोषी सिद्ध होने तक निर्दोष" का सिद्धांत मौलिक है, और बरी करना यह सुनिश्चित करके इसे कायम रखता है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को पर्याप्त सबूतों के बिना दंडित न किया जाए।

दोषमुक्ति विभिन्न कारणों से हो सकती है, जिनमें शामिल हैं:

- **साक्ष्य का अभाव:** अभियोजन पक्ष दोष सिद्ध करने के लिए पर्याप्त या विश्वसनीय साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत करने में विफल रहता है।
- **प्रक्रियागत अनियमितताएं:** कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं का उल्लंघन, जैसे अनुचित साक्ष्य संग्रह या दोषपूर्ण जांच, बरी होने का कारण बन सकता है।
- **गवाह की विश्वसनीयता:** यदि मुख्य गवाह अविश्वसनीय हैं या उनकी गवाही असंगत है, तो अदालत आरोपी को बरी कर सकती है।
- **अलीबाई या बचाव :** अभियुक्त अपराध में अपनी संलिप्तता को गलत साबित करने के लिए मजबूत बचाव , जैसे कि अलीबाई, प्रस्तुत कर सकता है।

सम्मानजनक दोषमुक्ति की परिभाषा

सम्मानजनक बरी एक विशिष्ट प्रकार की बरी है जहाँ अदालत न केवल अभियुक्त को निर्दोष घोषित करती है, बल्कि किसी भी कलंक या संदेह से मुक्त होकर उसकी पूर्ण निर्दोषता की भी पुष्टि करती है। यह फैसला दुर्लभ है और आमतौर पर उन मामलों के लिए आरक्षित होता है जहाँ अदालत आरोपों को निराधार, तुच्छ या दुर्भावनापूर्ण पाती है, और सबूत स्पष्ट रूप से अभियुक्त की निर्दोषता का समर्थन करते हैं।

सम्मानजनक दोषमुक्ति होने की मुख्य विशेषताएं इस प्रकार हैं:

- **स्पष्ट दोषमुक्ति:** न्यायालय स्पष्ट रूप से कहता है कि अभियुक्त निर्दोष है और आरोप निराधार हैं।
- **कोई संदेह नहीं:** सामान्य बरी होने के विपरीत, जहां तकनीकी कारणों से संदेह बना रह सकता है, सम्मानजनक बरी होने पर अभियुक्त के चरित्र या आचरण के बारे में संदेह की कोई गुंजाइश नहीं रहती।
- **न्यायिक जोर:** न्यायालय अभियोजन पक्ष के मामले में योग्यता की कमी को उजागर कर सकता है या कानूनी प्रक्रियाओं के दुरुपयोग की निंदा कर सकता है।

सम्मानजनक दोषमुक्त होने की अवधारणा के महत्वपूर्ण निहितार्थ हैं, विशेष रूप से रोजगार और सार्वजनिक सेवा के संदर्भ में, जहां एक नियमित बरी होने पर भी किसी व्यक्ति की उपयुक्तता के बारे में संदेह उत्पन्न हो सकता है, जबकि एक सम्मानजनक बरी होने से उनकी प्रतिष्ठा पूरी तरह बहाल हो जाती है।

ऐतिहासिक निर्णय

भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालयों ने प्रमुख निर्णयों के माध्यम से दोषमुक्ति और सम्मानजनक दोषमुक्ति की समझ को आकार दिया है:

1. **एस समुथिराम बनाम भारत संघ (2013):**
 - अदालत ने फैसला सुनाया कि संदेह के लाभ के आधार पर बरी किया जाना सम्मानजनक बरी होने के बराबर नहीं है। उसने इस बात पर जोर दिया कि केवल सम्मानजनक बरी ही अभियुक्त को रोजगार के उद्देश्यों के लिए पूरी तरह से दोषमुक्त करती है।
2. **पुलिस महानिरीक्षक बनाम एस. समुथिराम (2013):**
 - सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने नियोक्ताओं के लिए दिशानिर्देश निर्धारित करते हुए कहा कि सम्मानजनक रिहाई को पूर्ण दोषमुक्ति माना जाना चाहिए तथा कर्मचारी को दंड या भेदभाव का सामना नहीं करना चाहिए।

दोषमुक्त होने और सम्मानजनक दोषमुक्त होने के निहितार्थ

बरी किये जाने और सम्मानजनक बरी किये जाने के बीच के अंतर के दूरगामी निहितार्थ हैं:

1. **रोजगार और कैरियर:**
 - नियमित रूप से दोषमुक्ति से कलंक लग सकता है, जिससे नौकरी की संभावनाएं प्रभावित हो सकती हैं, विशेष रूप से सरकारी या सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र की भूमिकाओं में जहां चरित्र सत्यापन कठोर है।
 - सम्मानजनक रिहाई से यह सुनिश्चित होता है कि व्यक्ति को किसी पेशेवर परिणाम का सामना नहीं करना पड़ेगा, क्योंकि उसकी निर्दोषता स्पष्ट रूप से स्थापित हो जाती है।
2. **सामाजिक धारणा:**
 - समाज अक्सर बरी हुए व्यक्तियों को संदेह की दृष्टि से देखता है, खासकर हाई-प्रोफाइल मामलों में। सम्मानजनक बरी होने से अभियुक्त की बेगुनाही की पुष्टि करके सामाजिक प्रतिष्ठा बहाल करने में मदद मिलती है।