

IMPORTANT TOPICS FOR ESSAYS

- ⇒ Capital punishment or death sentence
- ⇒ Child labour
- ⇒ Cyber crimes
- ⇒ Delay in providing justice/Justice delayed is justice denied
- ⇒ Domestic violence
- ⇒ Dowry death
- ⇒ Empowerment of women
- ⇒ English as a medium of communication for legal transactions in India
- ⇒ Freedom of speech and expression
- ⇒ Fundamental Duties
- ⇒ Honour killing
- ⇒ Human rights
- ⇒ Jan Lokpal bill
- ⇒ Judicial accountability bill
- ⇒ Judicial activism
- ⇒ Legal education in India
- ⇒ Lok Adalat
- ⇒ Mercy killing or euthanasia
- ⇒ Police reforms
- ⇒ Public interest litigation
- ⇒ Rape victims and law
- ⇒ Role of Foreign direct investment (FDI) in Indian economy
- ⇒ Role of law in society
- ⇒ Urgency of fast track courts and speedy justice

IMPORTANT CASE LAWS

(Facts, issues, relevant provisions of laws, judgment)

- 1) Balfour v. Balfour (1919)2 KB 57
- 2) Keshwanand Bharti v. State of Kerala (AIR 1973 SC 1461)
- 3) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (AIR 1978 SC 597)
- 4) Mohiri Bibi v. Dharmodas Ghosh (Privy Council 1903 30 IA 114)

LEGAL MAXIMS

- ⇒ **Actio personalis moritur cum persona**: a personal right of action dies with the person.
- ⇒ **Actus curie neminem gravabit**: An act of the Court shall prejudice or harm no one.
- ⇒ **Actus dei nemini facit injuriam**: The law holds no man responsible for the act of God.
- ⇒ **Actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea**: The act itself does not constitute guilt or a crime unless done with a guilty mind or guilty intention.
- ⇒ **Audi alteram partem**: Hear the other party or no man shall be condemned unheard.
- ⇒ **Causa proxima non remota spectatur**: The immediate, not the remote cause is to be considered.
- ⇒ **Cessante ratione legis cessat ipsa lex**: Reason is the soul of law, and when the reason of any particular law ceases, so does the law itself.
- ⇒ **De minimis non curat lex**: The law does not concern itself about trifles.
- ⇒ **Delegatus non potest delegare**: A delegatee cannot further delegate.
- ⇒ **Donatio mortis causa**: A gift of personal property in anticipation.
- ⇒ **Ex debito justitiae**: In accordance with the requirement of justice or as a matter of right.
- ⇒ **Ex nudo pacto non oritur action**: No cause of action arises from a bare promise.
- ⇒ **Ex turpi causa non oritur action**: No right of action arises from an immoral or disgraceful consideration.
- ⇒ **Expressio unius est exclusion alterius**: The express intention of one person or thing is the exclusion of another.
- ⇒ **Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus**: False in one particular thing is false in general.
- ⇒ **Generalia specialibus non derogant**: General things do not derogate from special things.
- ⇒ **Ignorantia facti excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat**: Ignorance of fact is excused, ignorance of law is not excused.
- ⇒ **In jure non remota causa sed proxima spectator**: In law, the immediate, not the remote cause, of any event is regarded.
- ⇒ **In propria causa nemo iudex**: No one can be judge in his own cause.
- ⇒ **Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant**: Later laws repeal earlier laws inconsistent therewith.
- ⇒ **Lex non cogit ad impossibilia**: The law does not compel a man to do what he cannot possibly perform.
- ⇒ **Necessitas non habet legem**: Necessity knows no law.
- ⇒ **Nemo dat quod non habet**: No one can pass or transfer a better title than he himself has.
- ⇒ **Nemo debet bis vexari, pro eadem causa**: No one should be vexed twice for one and the same cause.
- ⇒ **Nemo debet esse iudex in propria causa**: Judges should not try the case in which they are interested.
- ⇒ **Obiter dicta**: what the words literally signify, namely, statements by the way. If a Judge thinks it desirable to give his opinion on some point which is not necessary for the decision of the case that of course has not the binding weight of the decision of the case and the reason for the decision.
- ⇒ **Pacta sunt servanda**: Agreement of the parties (to a contract must be observed)

- ⇒ **Pari passu**: By an equal progress, equably, ratably, without preference. Used especially of creditors who, in marshalling assets are entitled to receive out of the same fund without any precedence over each other.
- ⇒ **Qui facit per alium facit per se**: He who does a thing by another does it by himself.
- ⇒ **Res ipsa loquitur**: Things speaks for itself.
- ⇒ **Res judicata**: No more adjudication on the issue already adjudicated between the same parties.
- ⇒ **Respondent superior**: Let the principal be held liable.
- ⇒ **Rex non potest peccare**: The king can do no wrong.
- ⇒ **Salus populi est suprema lex**: Welfare of the people is the supreme law.
- ⇒ **Sit utere tuo ut alienum non laedas**: Enjoy your own property in such a manner as not to injure that of another person.
- ⇒ **Transit terra cum onere**: Land is transferred with its encumbrances/covenants.
- ⇒ **Uberrima Fidae**: Transactions of utmost or abundant good faith and honesty, absence of any concealment or deception.
- ⇒ **Ubi jus ibi remedium**: Where there is right there is remedy.
- ⇒ **Vigilantibus et non dominiis, jura subveniunt**: The law assists those who are vigilant, not those who sleep over their rights.
- ⇒ **Volenti non fit injuria**: Damage suffered by consent cannot be complained as an injury.

LEGAL TERMINOLOGIES

- **a posteriori**: after the fact; (logic) Involving deduction of theories from facts.
- **a priori**: from what was before.
- **ab extra**: from without; from outside
- **Ab initio**: From the beginning.
- **ab intra**: from within.
- **Abate**: To reduce or to become null or void.
- **abatment**: termination
- **abetment**: to instigate
- **Accessorius sequitur**: An accessory to the crime cannot be guilty of a more serious crime than the principal offender.
- **Actori incumbit onus probandi**: The burden of proof lies on the plaintiff.
- **actus reus**: a criminal act
- **ad absurdum**: to the point of absurdity.
- **ad hoc**: for this special purpose
- **Ad idem**: Identity of minds
- **ad litem**: for the suit; a party appointed by a court to act in a lawsuit on behalf of another party
- **Ad valorem**: According to the value
- **Adjudicate**: To give a judgment between two parties in law.
- **Affray**: Public fight which frightens other people.
- **Adult franchise or adult suffrage**: right to vote
- **Aequitas legem sequitur**: Equity follows the law.
- **Affidavit**: A written statement which is signed and sworn before a solicitor or Notary public and which can then be used as evidence in court hearing.
- **alias**: assumed name or otherwise known as

- **alibi**: else where
- **Allegiance**: Obedience to the state/crown.
- **Alma mater**: one's old school or university.
- **Amicus Curiae**: He is a member of the Bar or other stand, who informs the court when it is doubtful or mistaken of any fact or decided case.
- **Amnesty**: Pardon, often for political crimes.
- **animus**: intention
- **animus possidendi**: intention of possession
- **anno domini (AD)**: in the year of the Lord.
- **Annul**: To cancel
- **annus horribilis**: a terrible year.
- **annus mirabilis**: a wonderful year.
- **ante meridiem (a.m.)**: before midday.
- **Appellant**: Person who appeals.
- **aqua pura**: pure water.
- **arguendo**: for the sake of argument
- **Assault**: Striking another person.
- **Attach**: To take into custody of law.
- **Audi alteram partem**: Hear the other side (A principal of natural justice)
- **bankruptcy**: Insolvency where liabilities are more than assets
- **belligerent**: engaged in a war
- **bona fide**: in good faith
- **bona vacantia**: Goods without an owner; indicates the absence of any known person entitled to the estate of a deceased person
- **Bonafide**: In good faith.
- **Burden of proof**: To prove something which has been alleged in court, is true.
- **Bye Law**: Rules governing the internal running of a club/association.
- **Cardinal point**: Principle point
- **casus belli**: act of war; cause for war
- **Causa proxima, non remota spectator**: To determine the cause of an injury, the immediate, and not the remote cause is to be considered.
- **Caveat Emptor**: Let the buyer beware.
- **Caveat venditor**: Let the seller beware.
- **caveat**: beware; take care; let him beware: An entry in the (court) records that effectively prevents action by another party without first notifying the party entering the caveat
- **censure**: blame
- **certiorari**: to be shown: an action of certiorari was suggested in terms of reviewing a case
- **Citation**: Quotation of decided cases in legal arguments
- **code**: a digest of the laws of the country
- **codicil**: addition to will
- **codify**: to consolidate into a code
- **Coercion**: To force someone by pressure to do an act.
- **confer**: bring together
- **Confiscate**: To take away private property into the possession of the state.
- **contra**: against or to the contrary.
- **contra bonos mores**: against good morals
- **contra legem**: against the law
- **contradictio in terminis**: contradiction in terms
- **coram populo**: in the presence of the people; openly
- **corpus delicti**: body of the offence
- **Corpus Civilis**: Body of Civil Law
- **corpus**: body
- **corrigenda**: things to be corrected

- **Corroborate**: To prove evidence which has already been given
- **curator ad litem**: a party appointed by a court to act in a lawsuit on behalf of another party; legal representatives who are appointed by court when the court believes that the person lacks the mental capacity to make decisions for themselves.
- **curriculum vitae**: a summary of a person's career and working life.
- **custodia legis**: in the custody of law
- **cypress**: near to it
- **Damnum sine injuria**: damage without legal injury.
- **de facto**: in fact (especially in contradistinction to "de jure").
- **De jure**: By law, by right
- **de novo**: Starting afresh; anew; beginning again
- **decree**: a verdict of the court
- **deponent**: one who gives evidence
- **dictum/dicta (plural)**: an opinion but not a binding judgment. It is a statement of opinion or belief considered authoritative because of the dignity of the person making it.
- **Doli incapax**: Incapable of crime (minor)
- **dolus specialis**: special intent; specific intent
- **dura lex, sed lex**: the law is harsh, but it is the law.
- **Ejusdem generis**: Of the same kind.
- **ergo**: therefore
- **estoppel**: an admission that cannot be contradicted
- **et cetera; etc**: and so on; and more; and the rest;
- **ex curia**: out of court.
- **Ex Gratia**: As a favour, out of kindness, voluntary.
- **Ex officio**: by virtue of or right of office; from the office
- **Ex post facto**: By reason of a subsequent act.
- **Exempli Gratia (eg)**: For example: Used when explaining a statement through a relevant example
- **ex parte**: from one side only
- **expunge**: Wipe out words from books or records
- **Extradition**: action of giving up a fugitive criminal to authorities of the state in which the crime was committed.
- **facta probantia**: evidentiary fact
- **factum porbandum**: principal fact
- **Factum**: An act or deed.
- **fama nihil est celerius**: nothing is swifter than a rumour.
- **felony**: a grave crime
- **fiat**: let it be done; a decree
- **fides**: faith
- **fiducia**: trust
- **fiduciary**: trustee: also fiduciary duty; someone who acts for and on behalf of another person in a particular matter in circumstances which give rise to a relationship of trust and confidence: A fiduciary (fid) is expected to be highly loyal to the person (principal) to whom he owes the duty: he should not put his personal interests before the duty, and he should not profit from his position as a fiduciary, unless the principal consents.
- **Forum conveniens**: At a convenient place: The Court have jurisdiction in a particular case
- **forum non conveniens**: inappropriate forum: when a court refuse to hear a case that has been brought before it
- **functus officio**: having performed or discharged his duty and thus ceased to have any authority over a matter.
- **guardian ad litem**: legal guardian
- **Habeas corpus**: legal remedy against being wrongfully imprisoned or to produce the body.
- **Hypothecation**: to place as security

- **Ibid**: In the same place: Used in a document or text to refer to a page previously mentioned
- **Id Est (ie)**: That is to say: Used with an explanation: Used as a description to explain a statement
- **Ignorantia Juris Non Excusat**: Ignorance of law is not an excuse
- **In Camera**: In the chamber or in a closed area. This kind of hearing of a case takes place in private with selected participants, without the facts being reported to the public. Often used when minors are involved.
- **in casu extremae necessitatis**: in case of extreme necessity.
- **in choate**: begun but not completed
- **In delicto**: At fault.
- **In limine**: At the outset, on the threshold.
- **in nomine**: in the name of
- **In personam**: Against the person.
- **In rem**: Against the whole world
- **In situ**: In its place.
- **in toto**: in a totality, entirely.
- **in vitro**: observable in a glass test tube; outside the living body and in an artificial environment.
- **in vivo**: happening within a living organism.
- **incumbency**: a duty, the holding of the office
- **inertia**: ignorance
- **injuria**: a legal wrong
- **Injuria Sine Damnum**: Legal injury without actual damage
- **Inter alia**: Amongst other things.
- **Inter vivos**: Between living persons
- **Interim**: Temporary, in the meanwhile.
- **intestate**: a person who dies without making a valid will
- **intra vires**: within the powers; within the power of. An act that falls within the jurisdiction of the Court: [**Opposite**: ultra vires : beyond the powers]
- **Intra**: Within
- **Ipsa facto**: By the very fact
- **Judex non potest esse testis in propria causa**: A judge cannot be witness in his own cause.
- **judgment in rem**: Judgment against one and all; or against the whole world
- **judix**: judge
- **jurisprudence**: science or knowledge of law
- **jus civile**: civil law
- **jus cogens**: compelling law: it is a fundamental principle of international law which is accepted by the international community of states as a norm from which no derogation
- **jus commune**: common law
- **Jus naturale**: Natural justice.
- **Jus**: A right that is recognised in law, justice
- **lacuna**: a gap or defect
- **Leges posteriores priores contrarias abrogant**: Subsequent laws repeal prior conflicting ones.
- **libel**: a written document to defame a person
- **lien**: a right by which a person holds or retains it against the other
- **Lis pendens**: A pending suit
- **Locus Standi**: Right to be heard in court
- **magna carta**: Great Charter
- **magnum opus**: great work.
- **Mala fide**: In bad faith.
- **Malum in se**: Bad in themselves or wrong or evil in itself
- **malum prohibitum/ mala prohibita (plural)**: wrong (as or because) prohibited
- **Mandamus**: Higher court ordering an authority to a certain duty or we command
- **memorandum**: a note of a something to be remembered.

- **mens rea**: guilty mind or the intention to commit an offence whilst knowing it to be wrong or against the law
- **Modus operandi**: Mode of working or the manner of working.
- **mutatis mutandis**: the necessary changes having being made.
- **Nexus**: Connection or link
- **Nisi**: Unless
- **Non Compos Mentis**: Not sound in mind: A person proven/classed as unfit to conduct or defend legal proceedings
- **non feasance**: omission of legal duty
- **Non sequitur**: An inconsistent statement
- **noscitur a sociis**: the meaning of a word can be known from the context.
- **novation**: substitution of a new debtor, creditor, contract etc.
- **novus actus interveniens**: Newly intervening act: a principle in criminal law; an act that breaks the chain of causation
- **Obiter dictum (singular) or obiter dicta (plural)**: Things which are said as a passing reference or as a passing part of a judgment. A remark or observation made by a judge that, although included in the body of the court's opinion, does not form a necessary part of the court's decision; Words said/mentioned in passing by a Judge on a legal point however not constituting part of the evidence or judgment. It is basically a comment made while delivering a judicial opinion, but it is unnecessary to the decision in the case and therefore not precedential (although it may be considered persuasive).
- **onus probandi**: burden of proof
- **opinio juris**: an opinion of law
- **ordinance**: a rule
- **pacta sunt servanda**: promises must be kept
- **Pari passu**: On an equal footing.
- **pedente lite**: pending the suit.
- **Pendente lite nihil innovetur**: During litigation nothing should be changed.
- **per annum**: per year.
- **per capita**: for each head; for each person; By heads
- **per centum**: per hundred.
- **Per curiam**: In the opinion of the court.
- **per diem**: per day.
- **per mensem**: per month.
- **per se**: intrinsically; in itself/by itself; in themselves
- **per**: for each; As stated by
- **perjury**: violation of a promise made on oath
- **persona non grata**: person not allowed; unacceptable person; unwelcome person
- **Post mortem**: after death; examination of a body after death; autopsy
- **Post**: After; after something; to refer to something to be found further on in time or place
- **Prima Facie**: On the face of it; at the first instance;
- **Pro bono or pro bono publico**: for the public good; The term is generally used to describe legal representation undertaken voluntarily and without payment as a public service. Pro bono service uses the specific skills of professionals to provide services to those who are unable to afford them.
- **Pro rata**: Proportional; In proportion. The investor will receive his dividend Pro Rata to his investment
- **qua**: in the capacity of.
- **Quantum Meruit**: As much as deserved; reasonable value of services
- **Quantum**: An amount.
- **Quasi**: Like/Similar/ as if
- **Quid Pro Quo**: Action done in return for something
- **Quo Warranto**: By what authority

- **Ratio Decidendi**: Reason for deciding the main part of judgment.
- **Re**: In the matter of.
- **Regina**: queen.
- **Remission**: To reduce
- **Repeal**: Doing away with law so that it is no longer valid.
- **Repudiate**: To refuse to accept.
- **res gestae**: things done
- **Res judicata**: A case which has already been decided
- **res nullius**: nobody's thing
- **res publica**: public issue; public matter
- **Res**: Matter, affair, thing, circumstance.
- **restrain**: to hold back a person from action
- **Revoke**: To cancel/withdraw
- **rex**: king.
- **rigor mortis**: the stiffening of a body after death.
- **sacrament**: religious rites regarded as a channel or sign of grace
- **sensu stricto**: in a narrow or strict sense.
- **simpliciter**: naturally; without qualification.
- **Sine die**: Indefinitely; Without a day. A hearing adjourned sine die stands open indefinitely without a further hearing having been decided on
- **Sine qua non**: “Without which nothing”; an indispensable condition.
- **slander**: defamatory words
- **Stare decisis**: The principle that courts must abide by precedents set by judgement made in higher courts. To stand by decisions (precedents).
- **Status quo ante**: The previous or the existing position
- **Stay**: Temporary stopping of an order made by a court.
- **Sub judice**: Under judicial consideration. In the course of trial: The case is under consideration. Proceedings are sub judice and details cannot be released
- **sub poena**: a written command/order to a person to testify before a court or be punished.
- **sub rosa**: in confidence.
- **sub silentio**: In silence.
- **sui generis**: of its own kind.
- **summary trial**: a speedy trial of certain complaints under CPC
- **suo moto**: On its own
- **tacit**: Agreed but not stated.
- **testate**: Dying after making a will.
- **title**: A section of book, law, right
- **trial do novo**: a new trial
- **uberrima fides/fidei**: utmost good faith; most abundant faith.
- **ultra vires**: beyond the powers: An act that falls outside or beyond the jurisdiction of the court: [Opposite: intra vires : within the powers.]
- **verbatim**: exactly as said.
- **versus; vs.; v.**: against
- **veto**: Right of executive head to refuse to approve any legislation.
- **vice versa**: the other way around
- **vis major**: an act of God; a superior force
- **viz.**: namely; that is to say; as follows
- **void**: Nullity in the eyes of law.
- **vox populi**: voice of the people
- **wager**: A bet.
- **yard stick**: measure

ANTONYMS

WORDS	ANTONYMS	WORDS	ANTONYMS
Abhor	Love	Famous	Notorious
Ability	Inability	Find	Lose
Accept	Refuge, reject	Friend	Enemy
Alert	Careless	Friendly	Hostile
Ambiguous	Clear	Gain	Lose, Loss
Appoint	Dismiss	General	Particular
Barbarous	Civilized	Give	Take
Beginning	End	Grant	Refuse
Beneficial	Harmful	Harass	Help, Assist
Blunt	Keen, Sharp	Harmony	Discord
Broad	Narrow	Honest	Dishonest
Care	Neglect	Honour	Dishonour
Cautious	Reckless	Humane	Cruel, Inhumane
Common	Rare	Ignorance	Knowledge
Compliance	Refusal	Increase	Decrease
Conceal	Reveal	Ignorant	Wise
Confidence	Distrust	Innocent	Guilty
Construct	Destroy	Interested	Disinterested
Courteous	Discourteous	Junior	Senior
Create	Destroy	Just	Unjust
Danger	Safety	Justice	Injustice
Debtor	Creditor	Lawful	Unlawful
Defame	Praise	Lead	Follow
Defendant	Plaintiff	Legal	Illegal

Deny	Affirm	Legible	Illegible
Disclose	Conceal	Lie	Truth
Easy	Difficult	Literacy	Illiteracy
Early	Late	Lie	Truth
Endless	Finite	Literacy	Illiteracy
Enthusiasm	Apathy	Living	Dead
Erect	Demolish	Logical	Illogical
Exclude	Include	Magnify	Reduce
Extent	Limit	Material	Immaterial
Fact	Fiction	Maximum	Minimum
Failure	Success	Miraculous	Ordinary
Moral	Immoral	Straigh Forward	Deceitful
Near	Distant, Far	Strong	Weak
Negligent	Diligent	Success	Failure
Numerous	Few	Superficial	Deep
Obscure	Clear	Theory	Practice
Old	Young	Timid	Fearless
Oppose	Support	Total	Partial
Organise	Disorganise	Transparent	Opaque
Partial	Impartial	Truth	Error, Lie
Perfect	Imperfect	Usually	Unusually
Permanent	Temporary	Uncertain	Certain
Preliminary	Final	Unite	Dis-unite
Punish	Pardon, Reward	Vacant	Occupied
Persue	Avoid	Vague	Definite
Question	Answer	Valid	Invalid

Quick	Slow	Victory	Defeat
Rare	Common	Voluntary	Compulsory
Real	Imaginary	Weak	Strong
Regular	Irregular	Wide	Narrow
Right	Wrong	Win	Lose
Secure	Insecure	Work No work	dearth of work

SYNONYMS

WORDS	SYNONYMS	WORDS	SYNONYMS
Attempt	Try, Endeavour	Allow	Permit, Grant
Accept	Agree, Acknowledge	Argue	Discuss, Debate
Aim	Object, Purpose	Assent	Consent, Approval
Ample	Enough, Sufficient	Boldness	Bravery, Courage
Beneficial	Useful, Good	Brief	Short, Substance
Bear	Convey, Carry, Sustain	Complete	Entire, Whole
Cause	Reason	Courage	Bravery, Boldness
Crime	Vice, Sin, Offence	Deceive	Mislead, Cheat
Doubt	Hesitation, Suspicion	Deny	Refuse, Disapprove
Distinct	Clear, Obvious	Describe	Relate, State, Narrate
Enough	Sufficient	Error	Mistake, Fault
Eject	Emit, Empty	Event	Incident, Occurrence
Expert	Skilful, Dexterous	Formidable	Terrible, Alarming, Difficult to solve
Fresh	New, Young	False	Untrue, Unfair
Forbid	Prohibit, Check	Fault	Defect, Mistake

Gift	Present, Boon, Donation	Good	Useful, Valuable, Gentle
Gradually	Slowly	High	Lofty, Tall
Horror	Terror, Fear	Hard	Rigid, Stiff
Hardly	Scarcely, Barely	Information	Notice, News
Improve	Advance, Progress	Increase	Enlarge, Extend, Enhance
Injure	Hurt, Wound	Immediately	Soon, Instantly
Junction	Union, Confluence	Kill	Murder, Assassinate
Leisurely	Slowly, Gradually	Liberate	Free, Release
Lift	Rise	Massive	Large, Immense
Mutual	Common, Reciprocal	Many	Several, Numerous
New	Fresh, Young	Notice	Remark, Observe, To inform
Obtain	Get, Achieve	Observe	Look, Watch
Peace	Quiet, Calm, Tranquility	Powerful	Mighty, Strong
Present	Gift, Boon	Profit	Gain, Advantage
Painful	Aching, Displeasing	Quiet	Calm, Peaceful
Require	Need, Want	Reputation	Fame, Renown
Resolute	Firm, Determined	Receive	Take, Obtain
Refuse	Deny, Negate, Decline	Rogue	Dishonest, Knave
Strange	Rare, Uncommon	Silly	Stupid, Foolish
Sensible	Wise, Prudent	Timid	Coward, Timorous
Try	Endeavour, Attempt	Teach	Instruct, Preach
Uttered	Spoke, Stated	Valid	Lawful
Vacant	Empty, Hollow	Visible	Perceptible, Clear
Wise	Serious, Sensible, Thoughtful	Witty	Clever, Cunning
Wrong	Incorrect, False	Wretched	Miserable, Unhappy

ONE WORD SUBSTITUTION

- | | | |
|-----|--|---------------|
| 1. | A person who helps another to commit an offence. | Accomplice |
| 2. | One who gives judgment | Adjudicator |
| 3. | To increase the offence. | Aggravate |
| 4. | One to whom the property is transferred. | Alienee |
| 5. | Having more than one interpretation. | Ambiguous |
| 6. | Absence of Government. | Anarchy |
| 7. | The person appointed by conflicting parties to settle a dispute. | Arbitrator |
| 8. | The person who does not believe in God. | Atheist |
| 9. | A gathering of listeners. | Audience |
| 10. | Life history written by the person about himself. | Autobiography |
| 11. | Body of lawyers. | Bar |
| 12. | Body of Administration of justice. | Bench |
| 13. | Adulterous living with a woman. | Concubine |
| 14. | Body of voters or area of voters. | Constituency |
| 15. | The manager of a museum. | Curator |
| 16. | One who commits a default | Defaulter |
| 17. | One who delays | Delayer |
| 18. | To give one's authority or power to another | Delegate |
| 19. | A person who commits an offence. | Delinquent |
| 20. | One who deviates | Deviator |
| 21. | Right of use over the property of others. | Easement |
| 22. | Self centered person. | Egoist |
| 23. | One who encroaches | Encroacher |
| 24. | Getting away or evading custody. | Escape |
| 25. | Murder of human being. | Homicide |
| 26. | Contrary to law. | Illegal |
| 27. | Prohibited by law. | Illicit |
| 28. | Incapable of being moved. | Immovable |
| 29. | Murder of infants. | Infanticide |
| 30. | One versed in law. | Jurist |
| 31. | Head of Hindu family. | Karta |
| 32. | The person to whom lease is given | Lessee |
| 33. | A person by whom a lease is made. | Lessor |
| 34. | One who grants license | Licenser |
| 35. | One who is engaged in a legal battle | Litigant |
| 36. | The money received by a Muslim woman, as a consideration of marriage | Mahar |
| 37. | The person who has completed 21 years of age. | Major |
| 38. | The person who has not completed 18 years of age. | Minor |
| 39. | Being married to one person at a particular time. | Monogamy |
| 40. | Open to objection. | Objectionable |
| 41. | One who is present everywhere | Omnipresent |
| 42. | Child who has nobody to look after or whose parents are not known | Orphan |

43.	Believing in old rituals	Orthodox
44.	A person who exploits or depends on others.	Parasite
45.	Document by which a civil suit is instituted	Plaint
46.	A civil case	Suit
47.	A person with whom an offence has occurred	Aggrieved/Victim
48.	A person who commits an offence	Offender
49.	A person against whom a criminal charge has been imposed and a criminal case is pending	Accused
50.	A person against whom a criminal case has been proved and A punishment has been declared	Convict
51.	A person who has not been proved guilty after the conduct of trial against him	Acquitted
52.	Succession through man.	Patriarchy
53.	Murder of father.	Patricide
54.	Property inherited from ancestors.	Patrimony
55.	Marriage with many wives.	Polygamy
56.	A child born after the death of father	Posthumous
57.	Prevent committing any act.	Preventive
58.	Minimum number of persons to transact a business.	Quorum
59.	Excessive official routine causing delay	Red Tapism
60.	A super charge over other dues.	Surcharge
61.	Believer in existence of God	Theist
62.	One to whom a thing is sold.	Vendee
63.	One under the care or protection of a guardian.	Ward
64.	A woman whose husband is dead.	Widow
65.	The person who gives evidence in Court.	Witness
66.	The skill or art of engraving on wood.	Xylography
67.	A country-fellow.	Villager
68.	Science of Animal life	Zoology