

The Crime & Justice Gazette

NEWSLETTER BY GNLU CENTRE FOR RESEARCH IN CRIMINAL JUSTICE SCIENCES

"We went around to the kitchen door, and of course it wasn't locked; the only person who locked doors around there was Mrs. Helm—the family never did."

- In Cold Blood

"I trusted the highest courts in our land. I trusted the system, and I was learning slowly to live with my trauma. The release of these convicts has taken from me my peace and shaken my faith in justice."

- Bilkis Bano



Image Source: India Times

Between the years of 1790 and 1840, an Indian cult leader called Thug Behram murdered nine hundred and thirty-one people in Avadh, India. The English word "thug" is derived from Behram's name.

MESSAGE FROM THE CENTRE-HEAD

May the truth always win and good triumph over evil.

It is my utmost pleasure to write this message in the seventh edition of the Crime and Justice Gazette, a newsletter by the GNLU Centre for Research in Criminal Justice Sciences. Truth, courage & bravery, these qualities are a must for every criminal case that is to be instituted, investigated and tried.

Our Hon'ble Director Sir, Prof Dr. S. Shanthakumar, who laid the foundation of this centre, two years before, made its mandate clear that GCRCJS should bring out study, research and training in every aspect of criminal justice and the present Newsletter, is one step ahead in the same direction.

This is the result of the hard work of our student team, which has infinite zeal and never-ending motivation. I wish the team every success and also hope that this newsletter will fill the gap of information in the field of criminal laws for its readers. My best wishes to the student convener (Ashika), who has made this newsletter a reality, to the editors, to every team member as contributors, and every reader, who will let us know improvements and enable further excellence in this endeavor.



Dr. Anjani Singh Tomar

MESSAGE FROM THE TEAM

The GNLU Centre for Research in Criminal Justice Sciences, ever since its inception, is making continuous efforts to improve the culture of Research and Analysis in the field of Criminal Law and Justice System. The Centre has been reaching new heights since its inception. In the said time, we have managed to successfully conduct one National Essay Writing Competition; a Certificate Course on Cyber Crime, Cyber Forensics and Law (in collaboration with National Forensic Sciences University, Gandhinagar and Police Academia Interactive Forum); first of its kind-Police Image Building Workshop; eleven sessions of “Crime & Justice: A Discourse Series” on some of the pertinent topics having great contemporary relevance; several research posts for our Instagram page. The Centre provides a platform for a holistic research environment and aims to further knowledge and academic discussions about the multifaceted dimensions of criminal science.

GNLU Centre for Research in Criminal Justice Sciences is committed to achieving a goal of motivating law students to do research, especially in criminal law. And, for the same here we are with the seventh edition of our newsletter 'The Crime & Justice Gazette' which aims to cover contemporary developments as well as criminal law cases and events from the past.

We would like to express our heartfelt gratitude to our Hon'ble Director Sir, Prof Dr. S. Shanthakumar, for his unwavering support, as well as our Faculty Convenor, Dr. Anjani Singh Tomar, for believing in us and encouraging us to pursue our research in every possible direction.

Disclaimer

The authors' opinions expressed in the newsletter are their own, and neither GCRCJS nor GNLU is responsible for them. The case briefs solely summarise the current state of the cases' verdicts or orders, and do not cover anything with respect to future proceedings or appeals. The newsletter is only for internal circulation in GNLU and will be available on the GCRCJS official webpage on a later date.

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P R E F A C E

Criminal law is a dynamic study of law that undergoes development at every curve of dawn. This newsletter attempts to encapsulate the recent advancements in criminal law through various judgements, articles and reviews.

To begin with, the authors have presented a comprehensive review of the remission policy in light of the *Bilkis Bano case*. The newsletter further elucidates on how the 18th century serial killer, Thug Behram, also known as the King of Thugs, killed 931 people (both Indian and British) with his handkerchief. It also features an in-depth article about the The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022. We've also provided a review of the famous non-fiction book "In Cold Blood" written by Truman Capote. The fun doesn't stop there; there's also a mind-boggling word search for you to solve! While you're at it, there are some current affairs questions to keep you thinking and informed. Also, don't forget to check the answer of last issue's riddle of the month!

Happy Reading!

INTERMINABLE QUEST FOR JUSTICE: REVIEW OF THE REMISSION POLICY IN LIGHT OF THE BILKIS BANO CASE

MODIT MENDIRATTA & MAHAK AGARWAL

Introduction:

Recently, the entire nation was taken by surprise when the convicts of the Bilkis Bano case were granted remission by the Gujarat State Government on the 76th Independence Day, raising debates all over the world on the validity of such remission. As shocking as it was, there were questions raised on the legitimacy of such remission granted to perpetrators who committed crimes falling under the heinous category.

This article seeks to analyse the legitimacy of the early release of convicted criminals, charting the evolution of the legislation of remission in India.

Background of events:

The attack on Bilkis Bano and her family was one of the worst crimes that happened during the riots in 2002. Bano—then 21 years old and five months pregnant—was gang-raped as unprecedented violence erupted following the Sabarmati Express killing. On that tragic day, seven other members of her family, including her 3-year-old daughter, also died.

In 2004, the Supreme Court under special circumstances transferred the investigation to Maharashtra and ordered a CBI investigation into the incident, and arrests were made. The 11 suspects were sentenced

to life imprisonment in 2008 by the Special CBI Court in Mumbai on charges of conspiracy to rape a pregnant lady, murder, and unlawful assembly under the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

One of the offenders had petitioned the Supreme Court for his sentence to be commuted. The Supreme Court instructed the Gujarat government to investigate the matter of remission, and the government constituted a committee as a result. The Government chose to commute the sentence of all 11 convicts based on the committee's recommendation.

Law on Remission in India – Court's View:

Remission is defined as “*lowering the length of a sentence without altering its nature.*” There are no uniform policies on remission and every state has its own remission policy. In accordance with Indian law, life-sentenced convicts are eligible for commutation after serving a minimum of fourteen years. Section 432 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 deals with the authority to suspend or remit sentences.

In 1992, Government of Gujarat notified a policy which allowed prisoners to apply for remission. This policy was in effect at the time the offence was committed and during their conviction. It was declared unjust by the Supreme Court in the case of Sangeet & Anr vs State Of Haryana. Based on the Supreme Court ruling and following directives provided by the Home Ministry, the Gujarat government developed a new policy in 2014. The new policy highlighted situations when remission could not be given, such as when inmates were convicted for a crime probed by the CBI or when they were guilty of murder or rape.

In the present case, the Supreme Court was also faced with the dilemma of whether to use the 1992 or 2014 policy. And, in the case of Radheshyam Bhagwandas Shah v. State of Gujarat, [2022 SCC OnLine SC 617] issued on 13 May of this year, the Supreme Court ruled that their application for state remission and early release of prisoners would be evaluated under the state government's 1992 policy.



Image Source: Indian Express

It was stated that this was due to the fact that premature release must be evaluated based on the policy in effect at the time of conviction.

Therefore, if the applications of the convicts in the Bilkis Bano case were considered under the new policy, the state government would have been barred by its own policy from releasing them.

Factors questioning the legitimacy of the remission:

Since the release of the convicts, the questions on the validity of such remission have taken the center stage. It is being contended that the appropriate procedure has not been followed to grant the remission to the convicts by the Gujarat State Government. Some of the contentions raised are as follows:

1) 'Appropriate Government'

According to Section 432(7) of the CrPC, the "appropriate government" is the government of the state in which the criminal is punished or the order is issued. Thus, in this scenario, the State of Maharashtra would be the "appropriate government". However, the Supreme Court in *Radheshyam Bhagwandas Shah (supra)*, decided that the "appropriate government" was the one under whose jurisdiction the offence occurred in the current case, i.e., the Gujarat Government, as the convicted would have been tried in the State of Gujarat under normal circumstances.

However, this decision has been extensively criticised. It shall be noted that in the present case, the case was shifted to Maharashtra owing to special circumstances, therefore, there is a concern that the Gujarat Government would be biased in judging the case.

It is important to note that in the case *Union of India v. V. Sriharan*, [(2016) 7 SCC 1], Justice Lalit remarked, "According to this rule, even if an offence is committed in State A, but the trial and sentence are handed down in State B, the later State must be the competent Government."

2) Consultation of Central Government

According to Section 435 of the Criminal Procedure Code, no order of remission can be made by the State Government unless consent has been provided by the Central Government in cases where an inquiry is conducted under any Central Act by a Central Agency, such as the CBI in the current instance. As a result, the state cannot, in certain circumstances, give remission on its own. Nothing in the public record indicates that the Center was consulted in the current instance before granting remission to the prisoners.

3) Opinion of presiding judge

According to Section 432(2) of the Criminal Procedure Code, the appropriate government may consider the opinion of the presiding judge of the court where the applicant for remission was found guilty, as well as the reasons for that opinion, in determining whether to approve or reject the application. Although this clause is optional, it can nevertheless aid the state government in making a well-informed decision.

In the present case, it is evident enough that the procedure established by law for remission has not been duly followed, and the remission has been granted to the convicts is, therefore, invalid in the eyes of law.

A Case for Judicial Scrutiny

Even though governments have been endowed with the right to award remission and may do so as per their own policies, judicial scrutiny is not barred. Courts may evaluate decisions of the appropriate governments to find any mala fide or arbitrariness. In the landmark Judgement of

Epuru Sudhakar vs State of Andhra Pradesh, [(2006) 8 SCC 161], the Apex Court set aside an order of remission made by the Governor of Andhra Pradesh, ruling that the decision had been passed on extraneous and irrelevant factors. Recently also, the Supreme Court, in *Ram Chander vs State of Chhattisgarh* (2022), [2022 SCC OnLine SC 500] reiterated its competence to review the decision to accept or reject an application for remission. The ultimate word on this grant of remission lies with the Supreme Court.

Conclusion:

In addition to being humiliating and upsetting for the victim, the fact that the perpetrators are allowed to go free is a disgraceful reflection on the Indian legal justice system. Given the regressive nature of offences committed by the 11 convicts in the Bilkis Bano case, not only does a release of this kind cause victims to lose faith in the judicial system but also sets a dark precedent for the country. The release of the convicts, in this sensitive case, is a flagrant violation of the established laws of the nation on remission, which do not permit the grant of remission to prisoners who have been convicted of gang rape or murder with rape. By applying the old and archaic 1992 remission policy in the present matter, and not following the established procedure for remission, the State Government by granting the remission to the convicts has caused huge prejudice to the victim and the nation.

The Constitution of India guarantees equality for all citizens of the state, yet the existence of marginalised communities compels us to question as to whether or not Bilkis Bano has the same legal standing as other citizens. Because there is no doubt about it, the State's decision to release the convicts does not

reflect a legal use of the guided discretionary power that it possesses under Sections 432-435 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Essentially, the remission seems to be based on a shaky foundation in light of the Supreme Court judgements and Gujarat government decisions. In the authors' opinion, partisan politics and community prejudice must not be permitted to influence the remission process, and the Apex Court should immediately show support to the victim and send the perpetrators behind the bars.

THE STORY OF A THUG WHO SENT SHIVERS TO THE BRITISHER'S SPINE

SAMYUKTHA ANURAM

The Hindi term thug, which means "deceiver," and the Sanskrit word sthaga, which means "cunning," are the origins of the English word "thug." This phrase, which refers to a bunch of Kali worshippers killing and robbing travellers, was common in medieval northern and eastern India (present northern/eastern India and Bangladesh). This Article is on the person whom the Guinness Book of World record calls the most prolific murderer in history. This is the story of the man who killed 931 people with his handkerchief; Thug Behram.

One of the most copious serial killers in history, Thug Behram, also known as Buhram Jamedar and the King of the Thugs, led the Thuggee cult that was active in central India's Oudh during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. Thug Behram and his gang terrorised Indians and British in the 18th century, and his name is listed in the Guinness Book of World Records for killing 931 people.

Behram was a timid youngster who disliked social interaction until he met Syed Ameer Ali, a

thug who was 25 years older than him and introduced him to the life of a thug. Ameer Ali was Behram's mentor. Behram started killing and frightening people at the age of 10. Furthermore, by the age of 25, he had become proficient in the world of thievery, thugs, and murder. Behram reportedly always carried a yellow handkerchief and a coin to strangle his victims to death, according to historical accounts.

Over 200 people made up the total gang, who were split up into smaller sections. They would dissimulate themselves and join merchant and pilgrim convoys. The pilgrims would then be strangled and looted by the gang members after everyone had gone to bed. In the forest, the gang members would mimic the jackal's howl to communicate. As part of their gang's custom, they however never assaulted women, Lepers, Muslim Sufis.

Behram's popularity had spread to England and an investigation team of 5 people were sent to India only to get mysteriously disappeared, obviously behram was behind this! James Paton, an East India Company officer, was then assigned to the case after it became clear that important individuals and convoys were going missing. This officer was shrewed enough and got caught of Behram's ally aka his mentor Ameer Ali into his custody, after several torture treatments Ali blurted out Behram's whereabouts leading to his capture.

Behram and his entire thuggie tribe were



Image Source: Getty Images

hanged to a tree in Jabalpur in 1840, putting an end to their reign of terror. It is said that the tree is still there in Jabalpur. The notion that none of the gold, silver, or precious stones he stole and buried has ever been found is an interesting fact. His magnificent loot's location are still a mystery.

By the 1870s the Thug cult was essentially extinct, but the history of Thuggee led to the Criminal Tribes Act (CTA) of 1871. Although the CTA was repealed at Indian independence in 1947, tribes considered criminal still exist in India.

THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (IDENTIFICATION) ACT, 2022: REQUIREMENT OF BALANCE BETWEEN SECURITY OF DATA, PRIVACY AND BETTER CONVICTION RATE

ADITYA GARG & SHIVAM AGRAWAL

Introduction:

The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 after heated controversy in the two houses of the Parliament, came into force on August 4, 2022 after gaining assent from the President. It is an amendment to the Identification of Prisoners Act of 1920, which is now null and void as a result of Section 10(1) of the 2022 statute. The Act aims to legalize the gathering, examination, and storage of biometric and personal information from anybody arrested by executive authorities, including convicts. The Act has been criticized and scrutinized by many experts and the public in general. A public

interest litigation (PIL) has been filed in the Honourable Delhi High Court by Advocate Harshit Goel for the Judicial review of various provisions of the act. The PIL prima facie claims the statute to be unconstitutional and violative of fundamental right(s) of individuals.

The Genesis of the act, objective and features of the act:

The Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920, which allowed the police personnel to extricate basic information about the detained and convicted has been now repealed by The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022.

Technological developments and advancement in the field of science led to obsolescence of the original century-old statute, and as a result, the need for an advanced statute supporting the requirements of the modern investigation was felt. The idea of revising the original statute in order to bring the procedure in line with contemporary investigation was also recommended by The Law Commission of India, 1980.

According to this newly-introduced statute, investigative authorities can employ contemporary tools and methods to investigate crimes, such as police gathering personal and biological information about people and maintaining databases for up to 75 years. The act broadens the types of information that can be gleaned from an individual, including fingerprint, iris, and retina scans, behavioural characteristics like signatures and handwritings, and other tests



Image Source: Times of India



Image Source: The Second Angle

referred under Sections 53 or 53A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

It has been claimed by the government that the law is “aimed at building the capacity for the police and the forensic department, to prevent the use of third degree techniques (such as torture in custody) and to provide prosecution with the advantages of science and technology.” This law has been implemented with the ultimate aim of improving the conviction rate in India.

With the Modernization of technology, the law aims to identify and investigate criminal matters in a more efficient manner by empowering and authorizing the law enforcement agencies to collect the physical and biological evidence of the convicts and “other persons”. The act expands the scope of the “data to be collected”, “from whom to be collected” and by whom to be collected (official authorities) .

Distinction between the 1920 and 2022 statutes:

The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 was passed by the Indian Parliament with the aim of replacing the over-a-century-old statute: Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920. The colonial era law was responsible for handing over authoritative powers to police personnel with regard to ‘taking measurements of convicts, arrested persons or facing trial in criminal cases.’

Basis of differentiating	Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920	Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022
1) Data authorised to be collected	Photographs, fingerprints and impressions of foot-prints.	Apart from photographs and impressions of fingerprints and foot-prints, adds biological samples, behavioural qualities such as handwriting & signature and examinations.
2) Set of persons authorised to collect this data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magistrate • Investigating officer • Officer-in charge of police station • Officer sub-inspector or rank above 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Officer-in charge of police station • Officer head constable or above • Head warden of prison • Metropolitan Magistrate/ Judicial Magistrate
3) Destruction of recorded measurements	<i>'In case of an acquittal, discharge or release if not previously convicted of any offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment of one year or upwards.'</i>	<i>'In case of an acquittal, discharge or release if not previously convicted of any offence punishable with rigorous imprisonment for any term. For convicts, records are supposed to be destroyed from 75 years of collection.'</i>

Apart from the above mentioned differences between the two statutes, a noteworthy similarity is the ordering of the person to provide security for good behaviour or maintenance of peace under section 117 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.

Key concerns: Data bill, Privacy breach and PIL details

As modern and contemporary the brand new statute may sound, it arrived with its own share of controversies and issues. Despite early resistance from opposition in Parliament, the statute was passed in both houses, and successfully transformed into an Act. However, the statute is facing a major setback in form of the PIL filed against it in the Honourable High Court of Delhi.

An alleged 'Attack on Privacy'

The statute became a topic of debate for all wrong reasons, as accusations of violation of

the right to privacy came flying in. The Supreme Court in *Smt. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India & Anr.* (AIR 1978 SC 597) decided to expand the right to privacy. Additionally, a 9-judge bench in *K.S. Puttaswamy and Anr. v. Union of India* ((2019) 1 SCC 1) notably held that the right to privacy is a fundamental right guaranteed to citizens of India. In the same judgment, the Apex court went on to observe that informational privacy, including biometric data and other personal data of such nature, forms an integral part of right to privacy under the garbs of article 21 of the Indian constitution. In light of these developments, provisions of the new Criminal Procedure (Identification) Act, 2022 are observed to being contradictory and violative as section 3 of the statute employs the term “shall”, which implies the compulsion forced upon the convicts persons to provide the officials with their biometric data.

Moreover, the widening of scope in the form allowing collection of samples of even protestors

engaged in political protests opens the floodgates for the violation of the right to privacy of not only convicts, but also the general public.

Lastly, the already-existing doubts with regard to protection of data by the government raises major concerns as the statute provides for preservation of samples for a span of 75 years.

Violation of Article 14 of the Constitution of India:

Article 14 of the constitution of India which safeguards Equality before the law is being violated by the said act in force as it fails the reasonable classification test pronounced by the Apex court in case of *State of West Bengal V. Anwar Ali* (AIR 1952 Cal 150). The statute states that the person convicted for the offense against a woman or a child or any other offense carrying minimum 7 years of imprisonment may be compelled to give biological samples whereas all arrestees may be compelled to provide measurements other than biological samples.

Thus, classification is based on the gender and age of the victim, whereas the aim of the statute is to gather sufficient amounts of legally admissible evidence to assist in the investigation of a crime. This is clearly not at all a comprehensible differentia, and no nexus can be established between the classification and the objective of the statute.

Conclusion: Safeguards required

Considering the serious information, measurements and the data to be collected under the Act, it is highly required to safeguard the information by not only passing the long pending Data Protection Bill, but also by making implementations in relation to the E.U.'s General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) to create a framework for the pertinent and licit use of data collected under the law. The balance between the right of an individual and the need for protection and punishment of a crime for the betterment

of the society, which is obviously not an easy task to be fulfilled, is the need of the hour with regards to the law enforcement.

BOOK REVIEW - IN COLD BLOOD BY TRUMAN CAPOTE

OJASI GOPIKRISHNA

"In Cold Blood" by Truman Capote follows the story of a gruesome murder of four persons. Set in a small town of Holcomb in the mid 1950's, the book journeys through the investigation of a practically unsolvable case. "In Cold Blood" is often considered as one of the most important and poignant writings in the genre of nonfiction crime. The importance here being laid upon the narration style of the story.

The book explores the scenario from the perspective of the murderers Richard Hickock and Perry Smith, men that the author spent years with over the course of writing the book. The book was lauded for its unconventional style of New Journalism, which is a style of writing where the journalist observes real world scenarios while they are developing.

Writers of literary pieces written in this style socially and psychologically analyze the subject, usually by putting themselves in the shoes of the subject and to try and feel what the subject felt at a particular time or in a certain scenario.

The book follows the murder and trial of four people belonging to the Clutter family who were residents of Holcomb, Kansas. The murder investigation was a winding one and the murderers, Richard Hickock and Perry Smith were identified as suspects after almost six weeks of investigation. The trial was no different, from defense motions being filed in order to persuade the court to test for sanity at the time of committing the crime, to multiple

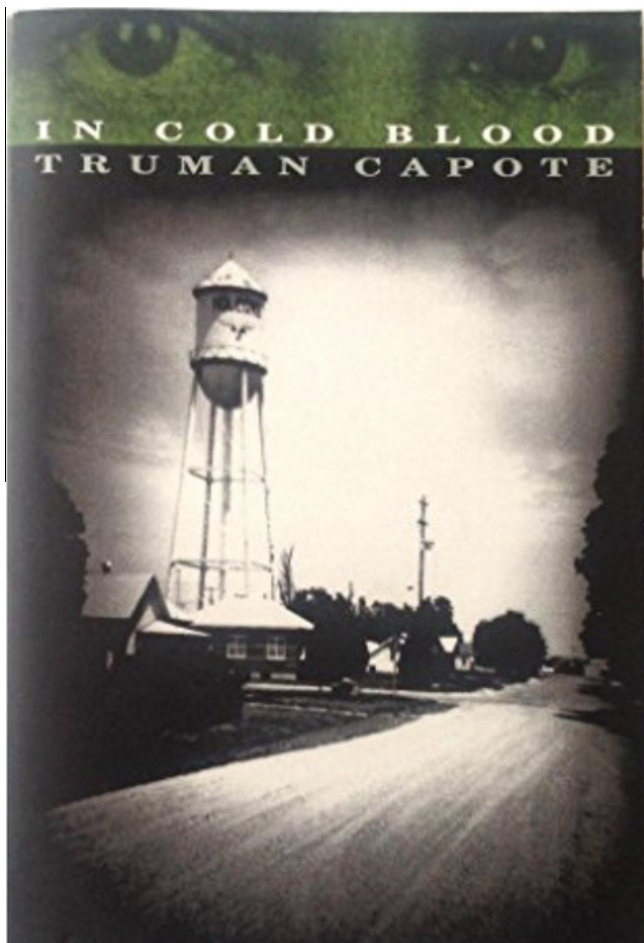


Image Source: Bookhive

appeals being submitted on the basis of psychiatric analysis and the scope of its admission in the court. Ultimately, the accused were found guilty and executed for the crime on the 14th of April, 1965. The book and the case have been intricately linked to each other such that one cannot talk about the former without mentioning the latter, and vice versa. The case is also hailed as it broadened the discussion on the two most prominent topics of crime which are - death penalty and the M'Naghten rules.

As a reader, I thoroughly enjoyed the style of narration. The book provides a fresh perspective since contemporary readers are used to reading a first or a third perspective, however this book explores and marvelously incorporates the second person perspective of the murder and the trials. The author does not disclose details of the murder through his own perspective, but narrates the incident as witnessed by Hickock and Smith. The gruesome and gory details of the murder and the investigations are penned down in order to provide a sense of realism to the book. The perspective of the author is able to be viewed

the readers, probably when he provides depth to the characters. This is a slightly controversial opinion as it has often been held that Capote may have exaggerated, added or amended a few details about the various characters involved. As often hailed by many, I too saw the eminent bias that the author held towards the accused in many instances. Be it the neutral perspective in situations where there is grave error on the accused's part or the heartfelt conversations that reflect guilt subsequently. There were instances in the novel where the distinction between the good and the bad is a blur, almost merging. The sense of realism that the book provides is commendable.

It provides a sense of life and not a story, by depicting humans as mere characters and by looking at them with a neutral perspective. There is no justifiable or differentiable good or evil, it is just people placed in situations. One particular scene from the book which I vividly remember is when one of the murderers placed a pillow below the head of a Clutter before shooting him in order to make him more comfortable. The stark contrast between the gruesome act of shooting and the seemingly caring act of placing a pillow provides a sense of eeriness and ultimately utter confusion in the minds of the reader.

Wouldn't not shooting the person be more merciful? If the murderer is capable of apprehending pain and discomfort then why is he inflicting agony? Such questions were constantly running in my mind as the book is full of such incidents. The underlying relation that develops between the author and the murderers is fairly detectable as well. The book does have the tendency to get unusually slow in spaces, with the details getting monotonous in places and the pace dying down in some situations.

All in all, the lengthy read is worth the effort especially as it explores a fresh perspective, a different style of comprehending the reasons one does actions and at least observe, if not completely comprehend, the state of mind that motivates one to perform gruesome acts against humanity.

motivates one to perform gruesome acts matters such as Rape.
against humanity.

WORD SEARCH

CRIMINAL TERMINOLOGIES

1. The application of force to another resulting in offensive contact.
2. Crimes committed electronically.
3. Act of fraudulently making a false document or altering a real one to be used as if genuine.
4. Killing of a human being by another.
5. Malicious burning to destroy property.
6. Someone who helps another person to commit a crime.
7. Use of physical force or threats to compel someone to commit an act against their will.
8. Act of committing a serious crime.
9. An agreement between two or more individuals to commit a crime, along with an act done to begin the crime.
10. A defense used in criminal procedure wherein the accused attempts to prove that they were somewhere other than at the scene of the crime at the time it occurred.

J	K	P	Q	R	S	R	M	F	E	L	O	N	Y	N
P	H	N	S	P	D	K	A	E	Z	A	B	G	C	K
E	C	Y	B	E	R	C	R	I	M	E	Q	Q	O	G
A	J	I	C	N	A	H	S	E	X	S	W	O	E	S
L	Y	A	H	A	B	Y	O	I	C	D	E	P	R	D
I	T	I	U	T	A	B	N	M	V	F	R	H	C	G
B	R	K	I	P	T	H	E	N	I	G	T	K	I	M
I	B	H	E	O	T	I	M	E	H	C	Y	F	O	W
T	F	O	R	G	E	R	Y	M	J	H	I	V	N	F
E	E	M	P	N	R	A	A	E	K	J	U	D	L	G
R	O	L	I	L	Y	V	Y	N	L	K	I	X	E	H
A	R	I	C	K	C	O	N	S	P	I	R	A	C	Y
S	T	M	N	V	S	U	X	C	O	L	T	K	R	M
R	A	C	C	O	M	P	L	I	C	E	U	M	H	Z
T	F	G	H	X	L	U	R	F	E	R	Y	C	B	G

CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. In march 2022, the government of India initiated the process of amendment in certain laws, find out what law is NOT one of them?

- The Code of Criminal Procedure
- Indian Penal Code
- Indian Evidence Act
- The Code of Civil Procedure

2. Recently, in may, 2022 a three-bench of the Supreme Court of India issued a Historic Order recognising _____ as a “profession” and said that its practitioners across the country are entitled to equal protection as well as dignity under the law of the nation.

3. Supreme Court of India on August 3, 2021 held that, _____ of a state can pardon prisoners, including in the death sentence cases. _____ can pardon the prisoners even before they have completed minimum 14 years of prison sentence. Bench also held that, _____ power to pardon overrides a provision given under Section 433A.

4. In which of these countries Sex Work is Illegal?

- Germany
- Belgium
- Georgia
- Kazakhstan

5. In the light of recent historic judgement answer which one of them is the first country that decriminalised sex work?

- France
- New Zealand
- Norway
- Sweden

ANSWER - RIDDLE OF THE MONTH

(ISSUE 6)

On the first day of the school year, a chemistry teacher was murdered. The police had 4 suspects: the janitor, the economics teacher, the sports teacher, and the school principal. They all had alibis:

The janitor was cleaning the toilet.

The economics teacher was taking a mid-semester test.

The sports teacher was inducting a new football team.

The school principal was addressing a conference on a Google Meet.

Who was the murderer?

ANSWER: The economics teacher because it was the first day of school so he couldn't have been taking a mid-semester test.



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