### FoolsDen Legal Terms & Maxims

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abettor</td>
<td>A person who is found guilty of aiding and abetting. In criminal law, an abettor is an instigator who promotes a crime to be committed.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abduction</td>
<td>The wrongful taking away of a person.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abate</td>
<td>To end.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abandon</td>
<td>Escape from legal procedure.</td>
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<td>Accident</td>
<td>An unexpected incident.</td>
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<td>Accessory</td>
<td>One who helps in the commission of a crime or who is a partner in a crime.</td>
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<td>Accomplice</td>
<td>A conscious associate in a crime.</td>
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<td>Accused</td>
<td>One who is charged with a crime.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adjourn sine die</td>
<td>Postpone without fixing a date.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adopt</td>
<td>To take into one’s own family by legal process.</td>
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<td>Admission</td>
<td>The statement oral or written made by a party to a suit, which suggests any inference as to any fact sought to be proved.</td>
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<td>Adjudication</td>
<td>The judgment or decision of a court.</td>
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<td>Act of God</td>
<td>An inevitable accident done by God eg – thunder, flood (vis major).</td>
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<td>Adjournment</td>
<td>The suspension or postponement of the hearing of the case to a future date.</td>
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<td>Ad hoc judge</td>
<td>Judge for a temporary purpose.</td>
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<td>Ad item</td>
<td>A law suit instituted by a guardian.</td>
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<td>Admiralty court</td>
<td>A court having jurisdiction to try disputes relating to maritime causes.</td>
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<td>Adverse possession</td>
<td>Occupation of land inconsistent with the right of the true owner.</td>
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<td>Approver</td>
<td>An accomplice who turns prosecution witness.</td>
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<td>Ad valorem</td>
<td>According to value.</td>
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<td>Affidavit</td>
<td>A written statement made on oath or affirmation before an authorised Magistrate or officers. The person making the affidavit is called Deponent.</td>
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<td>22. Alibi</td>
<td>Alibi is a plea where an accused alleges that at the time when the offence was committed he was elsewhere.</td>
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<td>23. Alias</td>
<td>Assumed name.</td>
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<td>24. Aliens</td>
<td>A person to whom ownership of property is transferred.</td>
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<td>25. Alimony</td>
<td>Maintenance. An allowance payable to wife and children and also to aged parents (Section 125 Cr. P.C.).</td>
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<td>26. Amnesty</td>
<td>A general pardon for offences against the State.</td>
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<td>27. Arbiter</td>
<td>An impartial person chosen to settle dispute.</td>
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<td>28. Award</td>
<td>The decision of an arbitrator.</td>
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<td>29. Argument</td>
<td>A course of reasoning demonstrating the truth or falsity.</td>
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<tr>
<td>30. Amicus curiae</td>
<td>Friend of the court. He is one who helps the court in deciding a question of law.</td>
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<td>31. Attest</td>
<td>To affirm to be correct or true or genuine.</td>
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<td>32. Appeal</td>
<td>Any proceeding taken to rectify the wrong decision of a court by bringing it before the higher court.</td>
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<td>33. Assault and Battery</td>
<td>Battery is unlawful laying of hands on another person. Assault is an attempt to do a corporal hurt (body hurt) to another.</td>
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<td>34. Assets</td>
<td>The property available for payment of debts.</td>
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<td>35. Action</td>
<td>The formal demand of one's right from another person made or instituted in a court of law.</td>
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<td>36. Bail</td>
<td>An accused person is admitted to bail when he is released from the custody of officers of law and is entrusted to the custody of persons known as sureties.</td>
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<td>37. Bequeath</td>
<td>To give property by will.</td>
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<td>38. Bar</td>
<td>The professional body of barristers and advocates.</td>
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<tr>
<td>39. Bankruptcy</td>
<td>The proceedings in a court of law for the distribution of the property of an insolvent person (unable to pay debts).</td>
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<td>40. Bias</td>
<td>Preference or inclination that causes partial judgment.</td>
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<td>41. Bigamy</td>
<td>Marrying more than once during the lifetime of the first spouse.</td>
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<td>42. Bicameral</td>
<td>Legislature having two houses.</td>
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<td>43. Breach of trust</td>
<td>It is an act or neglect on the part of a trustee in regard to his trust.</td>
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<td>44. Brief</td>
<td>Concise statement.</td>
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<td>45. Ballot</td>
<td>Secret voting.</td>
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| 46. Bonafide | In good faith. 

§§ See also ‘Malafide’
47. Malafide
   - In bad faith.
   - List of persons or things with whom dealings are prohibited.

49. Bona vacantia
   - Goods left without owners.

50. Capital punishment
   - Death penalty.

51. Case
   - Lawsuit.
   - The reason for legal action. It is a bundle of facts.

53. Caveat
   - A formal application filed by an interested party to a court or office requesting the postponement of proceeding until he is heard (Section 148 A of C.P.C).

54. Civil law
   - The body of law dealing with private rights of a citizen.

55. Client
   - Person using the service of a lawyer.

56. Colourable
   - Seemingly true or genuine but false.

57. Commute
   - To change a penalty to a less serious one.

58. Compromise
   - A settlement in which both the sides make concession.

59. Confession
   - The admission of guilt by one charged with a crime.

60. Coercion
   - Committing or threatening to commit any forbidden act for inducing a person to enter into a contract.

61. Common law
   - A written law based on customs.

62. Consideration
   - Something in return. That which is given or done in return for the promise or act of another party.

63. Confiscate
   - To seize private property for a public treasury especially by way of penalty.

64. Contract
   - An agreement between two or more persons especially that is written or enforceable by law.

65. Conveyance
   - The document by which transfer of property from one person to another is effected.

66. Conversion
   - The unlawful appropriation of another's property.

67. Convict
   - To find or prove someone guilty of an offence.

68. Counter sign
   - Assign or confirmatory signature on a previously signed document.

69. Crime
   - An act committed in violation of law.

70. Criminal law
   - Law involving crime and its punishment.

71. Culprit
   - A person charged with an offence.

72. Chief-examination
   - Questioning of a witness by a party who calls him. No leading questions can be asked in chief examination. Leading question is a question that suggests an answer.

73. Cross-examination
   - Examination by the opposite party.
74. Re-examination — After cross-examination re-examination is done by the party who calls the witness.

75. Curfew — An order or regulation restricting people to be away from streets or public premises during prescribed hours.

76. Casting vote — The deciding vote which a returning officer or chairman may have power to give.

77. Causae-causens — The immediate cause.

78. Causae sine qua non — An inevitable cause.

79. Cause — An ordinary civil proceeding or action.

80. Charge (civil) — In property law a charge is a form of security for payment of a debt or performance of an obligation.

81. Charge (criminal) — In criminal law charge contains the name of the offence, the law and the section of law against which the offence is said to have been committed (Section 211 Cr. P.C.).

82. Chattel — Moveable.

83. Claim — It is an assertion of a right.

84. Coroner — An officer appointed by the crown.

85. Contempt of court — Any obstruction put in the part of justice is considered as contempt of court. The punishment is 6 months and fine.

86. Corroborate — Supplementary or additional evidence.

87. Collusion — The arrangement of two persons, usually rivals, to do some act in order to injure a third party or deceive the court.

88. Circumstantial evidence — A series of circumstances pointing to a conclusion.

89. Damages — Compensation or money paid for an injury or loss.

90. Decree — An authoritative order having the force of law.

91. De facto — In fact.

92. De jure — In law or by right.

93. Dies non juridicus — It is a day on which no legal business can be transacted.

94. Deed — A document sealed as an instrument of bond, contract or conveyance, especially pertaining to property.

95. Defamation — Attacking the good reputation of another. There are two types of defamation. (A) Libel & (B) Slander. Libel is the written or permanent form of defamation and slander is the defamation by words or temporary form of defamation.

96. Defeasance — A clause within a contract or deed providing for annulment.

97. Deponent — A person signing an affidavit or a person testifying under an oath.
98. Desertion — Wilful abandonment of one’s spouse, family or service, esp. military service.

99. Devise — The act of transmitting or giving property by will.

100. Deposition — The evidence of witness before a judge taken down in writing.


102. De novo — New.

103. Divorce — The legal ending or dissolution of marriage.

104. Duress — Physical compulsion or cession.

105. Demurrage — A fee levied on ships.

106. Easement — A right offered to person to make limited use of another’s land such as Right of Way.

107. Eminent domain — The right of Government to appropriate private property to public use.

108. Estoppel — It is a rule of evidence, which prevents a person from denying the truth of a statement formerly made by him.

109. Ex parte — The court’s decision in the absence of one of the parties.

110. Equity — Fairness or Natural Justice.

111. Evidence — It is a means of proving or disproving a matter legally presented before the court.

112. Execution — Enforcing the order of a court.

113. Executor — The person to whom the execution of a will is entrusted by the testator (One who has written the will).

114. Executioner — One who executes capital punishment.

115. Felony — See also ‘Capital Punishment’


117. Fraud — The making of false instrument with an intention of deceiving section: 463 IPC

117. Fraud — The Act of deceiving, misleading or misrepresenting.

118. Homicide — Unlawful killing of a human being.

119. Uxoricide — Killing of one’s wife.

120. Injunction — It is a judicial proceeding where by a person or group of persons is ordered to do something or refrain from doing something. Injunction is of two types, 1. Mandatory Injunction - to do something 2. Prohibitory Injunction - Not to do something.

121. Regicide — Killing of King.

122. Patricide — Killing of Father.

123. Matricide — Killing of Mother.

124. Insolvency — The inability to pay debts in full.

125. Issue — Offspring or children.

126. Intestacy — Dying without leaving a will.

127. In rem — Against the whole world.
128. In personem — Against a person.
129. In toto — As a whole.
130. In nomin — In the name of.
131. Infanticide — Killing of a newborn.
132. Innuendo — Hidden form of defamation.
133. Inquest — An enquiry held as to the death of a person.
134. Genocide — Deliberate destruction, in whole or in part, of an ethnic, religious or national group.
135. Intravires — Within the powers.
136. Ultravires — Beyond the powers.
137. Incustodia legis — In the custody of the law.
138. Informa pauperis — In character of a pauper.
139. Indictment — A written accusation of one or more persons of a case.
140. Imprimatur — Let it be printed.
141. Inquisition — The religious practice among earlier Catholics.
142. Inter alia — Among other things.
143. Implead — Prosecute.
144. In camera — Secret hearing and trial of cases.
145. In curia — Inside the court.
146. In extensio — At full length.
147. Jurisdiction — The power of a court or judge to entertain an action, petition or other proceedings. There are three kinds of jurisdiction: 1. Pecuniary — based on amount, 2. Territorial — based on place & 3. Personal — based on persons.
149. Juvenile court — Special court for the trial of children and young persons under 18 years.
150. Bostal — Where young offenders are kept in custody.
151. Ipse dixit — He himself said it.
152. Juvenile delinquents — Young offenders.
153. Jurisprudence — Knowledge of law or philosophy of law.
154. Legatee — One who gets property by will.
155. Legacy — The gift of personal property by will.
156. Lease — A contract of lending.
157. Legal aid — Payment from public fund towards the cost of legal proceedings on behalf of poor persons.
159. Liable — Legally responsible.
160. Libel — Written form of defamation.
161. Lien — The right to take and hold or sell the property of a debtor for payment of debt.
162. Limitation — A limited period during which an action may be brought.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>163. Litigant</th>
<th>One who is engaged in a law suit.</th>
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<td>164. Locus standi</td>
<td>Right to stand. The right of a party to be heard in court.</td>
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<tr>
<td>165. Lex fori</td>
<td>Law of the forum. The place where an action is to be instituted.</td>
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<td>166. Lis-pendence</td>
<td>Pending Litigation (Pendente lite).</td>
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<td>167. Minor</td>
<td>A person below 18 years.</td>
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<td>168. Mortgage</td>
<td>A pledge of land.</td>
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<td>169. Malice</td>
<td>The intent without just cause or reason to do an unlawful act.</td>
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<td>170. Malum in se</td>
<td>Wrong in itself.</td>
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<td>171. Mandamus</td>
<td>Order.</td>
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<td>172. Maintenance</td>
<td>Financial support given to divorced or separated spouse and children by the other spouse.</td>
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<tr>
<td>173. Martial law</td>
<td>Military law.</td>
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<td>174. Marital law</td>
<td>Law relating to marriage.</td>
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<tr>
<td>175. Maritime law</td>
<td>Sea laws.</td>
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<td>176. Maxim</td>
<td>A general truth or rule of conduct.</td>
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<tr>
<td>177. Misfeasance</td>
<td>The improper and unlawful execution of some Act.</td>
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<td>178. Muta Marriage</td>
<td>The temporary marriage permitted by Muslim law.</td>
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<td>179. Natural Justice</td>
<td>The rules and procedure followed by every one. There are two principles of Natural Justice: 1. No one shall be a Judge in his own cause (Nemo judex in causas-sua). 2. Everyone should be given an opportunity to be heard (Audi alteram partem).</td>
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<td>181. Negotiable Instruments</td>
<td>which are easily negotiable. Cheques, bill of exchange, promissory note and bill of lading are negotiable instruments.</td>
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<td>182. Notary public</td>
<td>A lawyer who is empowered to attest the execution of the deeds in writing.</td>
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<td>183. Next friend</td>
<td>One who is admitted to court to see the representative of minor or other persons under legal disability. Minor, lunatic and unsound person is regarded as legally disabled.</td>
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<td>184. Nexus</td>
<td>Connecting link.</td>
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<td>185. Non-feasance</td>
<td>Failure to perform some act that is either an official duty or a legal requirement.</td>
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<td>186. Nuisance</td>
<td>A use of property or course of conduct that interfere with a legal right of others. Nuisance is of two types: 1. Public nuisance; 2. Private nuisance.</td>
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<td>187. Negligence</td>
<td>A default or omission, which a person is bound to do.</td>
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<td>188. Oath</td>
<td>A formal statement declaring the truth of a claim.</td>
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<td>189. Obligation</td>
<td>Duty.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
190. Official receiver – A person appointed to look after the property in bankruptcy proceedings and in winding up of companies.

191. Ombudsman (Lokayuktha) – It is adopted from Scandinavia. He is a person appointed to investigate complaints of an administrative action.

192. Perjury – The deliberate and wilful giving of false evidence.

193. Partition – Division of property belonging to co-owners and allotment among them in parts so as to end joint ownership.

194. Parole – It is the release of a prisoner serving his sentence for a temporary period.

195. Per se – By self.

196. Personate – Posing as somebody else.

197. Pre-question – The legal right of buying a thing before all others.

198. Prescription – Acquiring certain right of buying a thing before all others.

199. Probate – It is a certificate granted by a court to the effect that the will of a certain person has been proved and registered in a court.

200. Promissory note – It is an instrument by which the maker promises to pay a specific sum of money unconditionally to another on demand.

201. Proof – That which leads to a conclusion about the truth of certain alleged fact, which are the subject of enquiry.

202. Proviso – It is a clause in a deed or section of a statute, which limits or qualifies the principal clause.

203. Proxy – A lawfully appointed agent.

204. Plaintiff – One who commences a civil suit.

205. Pleadings – A formal statement propounding the cause of action. Pleading includes both plaint and written statement.

206. Precedent – Previous decision used as a standard in subsequent similar cases. A precedent includes two parts. 1. Obiter dicta: the comment of the judge and facts of the case which are not binding on subsequent case. 2. Ratio decidendi: reason for the decision. It contains the legal principles involved in the case. It is binding on subsequent cases.

207. Precept (section 46 CPC) – An order or direction from one court to another requiring some act to be done.

208. Prerogative – An exclusive right held by a person or group of persons especially, a hereditary or official right.

209. Presumption – An inference as to the truth of an obligation.
210. Privacy
  - Freedom from unnecessary public attention or interference with one's acts or decisions.

211. Prosecute
  - To initiate legal or criminal court action against any person.

212. PIL
  - Public Interest Litigation. Litigation instituted by a person, not to enforce his own personal right, but on the behalf of the public.

213. Prosecutor
  - An advocate conducting cases for the State in criminal proceedings is called the prosecutor.

214. Special Prosecutor
  - Prosecutor for a single case.

215. Pledge
  - It is the transfer of possession of anything for the payment of debt.

216. Poena
  - Penalty or punishment.

217. Power of attorney
  - A formal instrument by which one person empowers another to represent him or act on his behalf for certain purposes. The relationship of the person is that of agent and principle.

218. Preamble
  - A clause at the beginning of a statute or constitution explaining the object of the enactment.

219. Receiver
  - A person appointed by the court to receive and preserve a property in litigation.

220. Recital
  - A preliminary part of a document setting out relevant facts.

221. Respondent
  - A defendant in a lawsuit.

222. Redemption
  - Getting back. To liberate the property by payment of mortgage debt.

223. Remand
  - §§ See also 'Cross-examination'

224. Remuneration
  - To send back the accused into custody.

225. Rebut
  - reward: pay.

226. Reprieve
  - To repel by counter proof.

227. Res-Judicata
  - The suspension of death sentence.

228. Res-subjudice
  - Decision once rendered by a competent court should not be disturbed again. Once settled is settled forever.

229. Residue
  - Pending before the court. When some parties institute a right with regard to the same subject matter the 2nd suit is barred by res- sub judice (Section: 10 CPC)

230. Restitution
  - That which remains of a deceased person's estate after paying debts, funeral expenses etc.

231. Solitary confinement
  - Restoration.

- The confinement of a person in a cell in which he is isolated from all others (Section:73, 74 IPC). At a time 14 days and a maximum of 3 months.
232. Sue
- To institute legal proceeding by bringing a civil action.

233. Suo moto
- By itself.

234. Sine-die
- Without fixing a date.

235. Status quo
- Same as in the beginning.

236. Tort
- An act which causes harm to a person whether intentionally or not. It is a civil wrong for which the remedy is action for unliquidated damages. Trespass, Nuisance, Negligence etc.

237. Tender
- Offer for acceptance.

238. Uter Utrius
- either of the two.

239. Verdict
- Judicial decision.

240. Ultra vires
- Beyond the powers.

241. Void
- No legal effect.

242. Void ab initio
- Void from the very beginning.

243. Warrant
- An authority under hand and seal used in executing processes in civil and criminal cases. The warrant signed by magistrate ordering the production of some person before the court.

244. Cognizable offence
- Serious offences for which police can take action without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant.

245. Non-cognizable offences
- Small offences for which no direct action can be taken by the police without a warrant.

246. Will
- A disposition or declaration by which the person making it (testator) provides for distribution properly after his death.

247. Verdict
- Judgment of a court.

248. Warranty
- A guarantee.

249. Writ
- The command issued by the court to some person.

250. Waiver
- Voluntary relinquishment of a legal right.

251. Transfer
- The passage of right from one person to another.

252. Trespass
- Entering in somebody else’s property or right. It is both a crime and a tort.

253. Trust
- When a person holds property or right for and on behalf of another he is said to hold the property in trust. The person who dedicates property to the trust is called the author of the trust. The person who accepts the trust is called trustee. The person benefited from the property is called beneficiary. Eg:- A transfers ₹ 1 Lakh to B in trust for the benefit of school children. Here A is the author of the trust, B is the trustee and school children are the beneficiaries.

254. Testamentary
- Connected with will or disposal of property by will.

255. Polygraph
- Lie detecting test.
| 256. Puisne judge | - Junior judge. |
| 257. Pro tempore | - Temporary. |
| 258. Ipso facto | - By the very fact. |
| 259. Voile-face | - About turn. |
| 260. Candidate | - One who offers himself for an office. |
| 261. Counter claim | - A claim made in the written statement against the plaintiff. |
| 262. Corporation | - A body established by law for some specific purpose. Corporation is a legal person. |
| 263. Clog | - Legal obstruction. |
| 264. Collateral | - A thing, which goes side by side. |
| 265. Contingent | - Depending on some uncertain event. |
| 266. Corpus delicti | - Dead body of a human being after the commission of a crime. |
| 267. Set Aside | - To legally invalidate. |
| 268. Auction | - Public sale. |
| 269. Assignment | - Transfer. |
| 270. Subrogation | - Coming in the place of another. |
| 271. Pendente-lite | - Pending litigation. |
| 272. Lis pendens | - Litigation pending. |
| 273. Consensus | - Ad-Idem-Meeting of minds of parties to an agreement or identity of minds. |
| 274. Ancient document | - A document of 30 years or more of age. |
| 275. Amenity | - Basic legal requirement. |
| 276. Amend | - To change. |
| 277. Ambiguity | - Doubtfullness. |
| 278. Amalgamate | - Tie together. |
| 279. Animus | - Intention. |
| 280. Actus reus | - Physical act constituting a crime. |
| 281. Mens rea | - Mental element or intention in crime. |
| 282. Vakalatnama | - It is an instrument executed by a party authorizing an advocate to appear before a court. |
| 283. Voir dire test (Sec118) (Evi. Act) | - The test conducted for the purpose of deciding the competence of a child witness. Usually the judge puts questions to the child witness to test veracity. |
| 284. Inter vivos | - Between living persons. |
| 286. Lex fori | - Law of the forum or the place where an action is instituted. |
| 287. De Minimus Non curat lex | - The law does not consider itself with small wrongs. |
| 288. Vicarious liability | - A master is liable for the acts of his servant. |
| 289. Quantum meruit | - Reasonable amount. |
| 290. Indigent person | - Pauper, that is, a person who has no capacity to remit the court fee. |
| 291. Written statement | - Reply filed by the defendant to the plaint. |
292. FIR — First information report.  
   (Section 154 Cr.P.C.)
293. FIS — First information statement.
294. Spes-successionis — The possibility to succeed as heir of a person on his death.
295. Garnishee — Debtor of a judgment debtor.
296. Attachment — Process for seizing any property in a civil case.
298. Partnership — Association of two or more persons in a business.
299. Domicile — The permanent residence.

300. Karta — The head of a Hindu joint family.
301. Pious obligation — The obligation of the son to clear the debts of his father under Hindu law.
303. Delegated Legislation — It means the extension of law making power by the legislature to the executive. Rules, notifications etc.; are delegated legislation.
304. Pecuniary — According to money value.
305. Territorial — According to place.
A fortiori
Ab initio
Abundaans cauta et non nocet

Accessorium non ducit, sed sequitur, suum principale

Accusare nemo debet se, nisi coram Deo

Actio personalis moritur cum persona

Actiones legis
Actori incumbit onus probandi

Actus curiae neminem gravabit

Actus Dei nemini facit iuriam

Actus non facit reum, nisi mens sit rea

— With stronger reason.
— From the beginning.
— Abundant caution does no harm.
— The accessory does not lead, but follow its principal.
— No one ought to accuse himself, unless before God.
— A personal right of action dies with the person.
— Law suits.
— The burden of proof lies on the plaintiff.
— An act of Court shall prejudice none.
— The act of God does no injury
— The act does not make one guilty unless there be a criminal intent.

Actus reus
Ad hoc
Ad infinitum
Aequitas sequitur legem
Alibi
Amicus Curiae
Animo furandi
Animo testandi
Assentio mentium
Audi alteram partem
Bona fide
Bona Vacantia
Cadt quaestio
Causa proxima et non remota spectatur

— A guilty deed or act.
— For a specic purpose.
— Forever, without limit, to infinity.
— Equity follows the law.
— At another place, elsewhere
— A friend of the court
— With an intention of stealing.
— With an intention of making a will
— The meeting of minds, i.e. mutual assent.
— No man shall be condemned unheard.
— In good faith.
— Goods without an owner
— The matter admits no further argument; the argument falls.
— The immediate, and not the remote cause is to be considered.
— The cause ceasing, the effect must cease.
Caveat emptor
Caveat venditor
Culpa paena par esto
Culpa lata aequiparatur dolo
Consensus ad idem
Corpus delicti
Contra
Corpus
Crimen trahit personam
Cujus est dare, ejus est disponere
Damnum sine injuria esse potest
De jure judices, de facto juratores, respondent
De minimis non curat lex
Delegata potestas non potest delegari
Doli incapax
Dormiunt aliquando leges, nunquam moriuntur

- Let the purchaser beware.
- Let the seller beware.
- Let the punishment be proportioned to the crime.
- A concealed fault is equal to a deceit.
- Agreement as to the same things.
- The body, i.e. the substance of the crime.
- To the Contrary
- Body
- The crime draws the person with it.
- He who has a right to give, also has the right to dispose of the gift.

- Damage without any wrong being done.
- The judges answer to the law, the jury to the facts.
- The law does not notice trifle matters.

- Delegated authority cannot be further delegated.
- Incapable of crime.
- The laws sometimes sleep, but never die.

- Ex facie
- Ex gratia
- Ex nudo pacto actio non oritur
- Ex tota materia emergat resolutio
- Ex turpi causa non oritur action
- Ex uno disces omnes
- Falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus

- Ei incidunt probatio qui dicit, non qui negat
- Fiat justitia ruat caelum
- Fraus est celare fraudem
- Generale dictum generaliter est interpretandum

- The burden of the proof lies upon him who affirms, not upon he who denies.
- On the face of it.
- Out of bindmess, voluntary.
- No action arises on a contract without a consideration.
- The construction or resolution should arise out of the whole subject matter.
- No action arises out of an immoral consideration.
- No right of action arises on an immoral consideration.
- From one thing you can discern all.
- False in one thing, false in everything.
- May justice be done though the heavens fall.
- It is a fraud to conceal a fraud.
- A general expression is to be construed generally.
Generalia praecedunt, specialia sequuntur.

Generalia specialibus non derogant.

Habeas corpus

Ignorantia facti excusat, ignorantia juris non excusat

In limine

In personam

Ipso facto

Jus naturale

Judex non potest esse testis in propria causa

Jura publica anteferenda privatis jusribus

Justitia nemini neganda est

Lex aliquando sequitur aequitatem

Lex non a rege est violanda

Lex nemini facit injuriam

Lex prospicit not respicit

- Things general precede, things special follow.
- Things general do not restrict (detract) from things special.
- Having the body.
- Ignorance of fact excuses, ignorance of law does not excuse.
- At the outset.
- Against the person.
- By that very fact.
- Natural justice.
- A judge cannot be witness in his own case.
- Public rights are to be preferred to private rights.
- Justice is to be denied to no one.
- The law sometimes follows equity.
- The law must not be violated even by the King.
- The law does wrong to no one.
- The law looks forward, not backward.

Lex non curat de minimis

Mandamus

Mens rea

Nemo bis punitur pro eodem delicto

Nemo debet esse judex in propria causa

Nemo punitur pro alieno delicto

Non composita mentis

Nullus commodum capere potest de injuria sua propria

Pari passu

Per incuriam

Prima facie

Pro rata

Qui facit per alium, facit per se

Qui non habet potentatem alienandi habet necessitatem retinendi

- The law does not regard small matters.
- We command.
- Guilty Mind.
- No one can be twice punished for the same offence.
- No one can be judge in his own case.
- No one is punished for the crime of another.
- Not of sound mind and understanding.
- No one can derive an advantage from his own wrong.
- On an equal footing.
- through lack of care.
- On the face of it.
- In proportion.
- He who acts through another acts himself.
- He who has not the power of alienating is under the necessity of retaining.
Quid pro quo — Consideration; something for something.
Quod per me non possum, nec per alium — What I cannot do through myself, I cannot do through another.
Ratio est legis anima, mutata legis ratione, mutatur et lex — Reason is the soul of the law; when the reason of the law changes the law also is changed.
Res gestae — Things done.
Res integra — A matter untouched.
Res judicata accipitur pro veritate — A thing adjudged is accepted for the truth.
Res nullius — Nobody's property.
Respondeat superior — Let the principal answer.
Rex non potest peccare — The King can do no wrong.
Salus populi est suprema lex — The welfare of the people is the supreme law.
Stare decisis — To stand by decisions (precedents).
Sub Silentis — In silence.
Ubi jus ibi remedium — Where there is a right, there is a remedy.
Ubi non est principalis, non potest esse accessorius — Where there is no principal there can be no accessory.
Verbatim — Word by word, exactly.
Vice Versa — The other way around.
Volenti non fit injuria — An injury is not done to one consenting to it.
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