Telangana Civil Judge (Mains) 2025: Paper III (English) — Solution

High Court for the State of Telangana · 20 June 2026 · 100 marks

I. Translation

(1) English to Telugu · 15 marks

న్యాయ విద్య – ఉపోద్ఘాతం

న్యాయ విద్యకు రెండు లక్ష్యాలున్నాయి. న్యాయ విద్యను విశాల దృక్పథాన్ని పెంపొందించే సాధారణ విద్యలో భాగంగా చూడాలన్నది ఒక అభిప్రాయం. దానిని వృత్తి విద్యగా పరిగణించాలన్నది మరొక అభిప్రాయం. వృత్తి విద్యగా న్యాయ విద్య, సమాజంలో భిన్నమైన పాత్రలు పోషించడానికీ న్యాయానికి సంబంధించిన అనేక విధులు నిర్వర్తించడానికీ విద్యార్థులను సిద్ధం చేస్తుంది. ఆధునిక ప్రజాస్వామ్య సమాజంలో ఆ విధుల పరిధి నిరంతరం విస్తరిస్తోంది. విధాన రూపకర్తలు, పరిపాలకులు, న్యాయవాదులు, న్యాయశాస్త్ర అధ్యాపకులు, పారిశ్రామిక ఔత్సాహికులు ఇందుకు ఉదాహరణలు. అందుకే న్యాయ విద్య అనేక రంగాలను లోతుగానూ విస్తృతంగానూ ఆవరించాలనే అవగాహన ఆధునిక భారతదేశంలో ఏర్పడింది.

సంక్షేమ రాజ్యాలుగా ఎదగడానికి కృషి చేస్తూ, శాంతియుత మార్గాల ద్వారా ప్రజల సామాజిక, ఆర్థిక స్థితిగతులను మెరుగుపరచాలని ప్రయత్నిస్తున్న ఆధునిక వర్ధమాన సమాజాల్లో చట్టం, న్యాయ విద్య, అభివృద్ధి పరస్పర సంబంధం ఉన్న భావనలుగా మారాయి. భారతదేశానికీ ఇదే వర్తిస్తుంది. భారతదేశం వంటి వర్ధమాన దేశంలో సామాజిక దృక్పథమున్న న్యాయవాదులను తీర్చిదిద్దడం న్యాయ విద్య నిర్వర్తించాల్సిన ముఖ్యమైన బాధ్యత.

ప్రొఫెసర్ ఆర్థర్ వాన్ మెహ్రెన్ అభిప్రాయంలో, స్వాతంత్ర్యానికి పూర్వం భారతదేశంలోని న్యాయవాద వృత్తి, న్యాయ విద్య "చట్టానికీ న్యాయ వ్యవస్థకూ సంబంధించిన సమస్యలను ఎదుర్కోవడానికి హేతుబద్ధమైన, ఆచరణాత్మకమైన విధానాన్ని" రూపొందించుకోలేకపోయాయి. "బట్టీ పట్టి గుర్తుంచుకోవడానికి ప్రాధాన్యం ఇచ్చే పద్ధతుల్లోనే భారతీయ న్యాయ విద్య అనివార్యంగా రూపుదిద్దుకుంది. విమర్శనాత్మక అవగాహనను పెంపొందించడానికి బదులు సమాచారం అందించడమే న్యాయ విద్య లక్ష్యంగా మిగిలిపోయింది." అందువల్ల భారతదేశానికి స్వాతంత్ర్యం వచ్చినప్పుడు, "పాశ్చాత్య ప్రమాణాల ప్రకారం తాము పోషించవలసిన పాత్రను ఇక్కడి న్యాయవాద వృత్తీ న్యాయబోధనా పోషించలేకపోయాయి."

ప్రజాస్వామ్య సమాజంలో చట్టం కీలక పాత్ర పోషించాలని, అభివృద్ధి చెందుతున్న సమాజంలో ఆర్థిక, సామాజిక మార్పునకు అది సాధనంగా పనిచేయాలని నేడు న్యాయ అధ్యాపకులు, న్యాయమూర్తులు, చైతన్యవంతులైన న్యాయవాదులతోపాటు ఇతరులకు కూడా మరింత లోతైన అవగాహన ఏర్పడింది. న్యాయ విద్యను, న్యాయశాస్త్ర పరిశోధనను ప్రోత్సహించడం ద్వారా భారతదేశంలో ప్రజాస్వామ్యం, చట్టం పట్ల గౌరవం, చట్టబద్ధ పాలన బలపడతాయని వారు గుర్తిస్తున్నారు. భారతీయ సమాజ పునర్నిర్మాణంలో న్యాయవాదులు చురుకైన పాత్ర పోషించాలన్నది ప్రజల ఆకాంక్ష.

(2) Telugu to English · 15 marks

National Labour Policy

Article 39 of the Constitution of India directs the Government to work towards ensuring that economic need does not force children and women into physical labour and that children grow up in freedom and dignity and develop moral values. The employment of children under fourteen has been prohibited. India endorsed the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child and the Forced Labour Convention drawn up by the International Labour Organization. As part of its efforts towards

national development, India announced its National Labour Policy in 1987 and resolved to give effect to the values it had pledged to uphold for children.

The Supreme Court, for its part, turned its attention to the social ills blighting the lives of disadvantaged children and offered constructive guidance to the Government. In *R. D. Upadhyay v. State of Andhra Pradesh* (2006), it gave valuable directions for providing special food, education and medical care to young children spending their childhood in prison with mothers serving sentences. Its directions in the *M. C. Mehta* case (1991) for ending the system of child labour and securing the welfare of the children affected were historic.

The Court called for child workers to be identified and compensation of twenty thousand rupees per child to be recovered from the individuals and organisations that had violated their rights. Where employment could not be provided to the family, the Government was to deposit five thousand rupees as its contribution towards a child labour welfare fund. It also called for criminal cases to be registered, for the law on the prohibition of child labour and rehabilitation to be rigorously enforced, and for the Government to give priority to the education, health and rehabilitation of the children affected. Social scientists welcomed these directions.

It is heartening that the Government, too, responded constructively. Each state established a welfare fund and strengthened its administrative machinery. Under the national policy drawn up in 1987, the Central Government launched a child labour rehabilitation project in 1988. It introduced a pilot project in twelve districts with large numbers of child workers. Through special schools, it took steps to educate the many children freed from bonded labour, provide them with vocational training and protect their health.

II. English essays · 20 marks each

1. Capital Punishment

The two most difficult sentences in a criminal judgment may be those that follow a finding of guilt. They must explain why this particular person should receive this particular punishment. When death is among the choices, those sentences acquire a terrible weight. An acquittal can restore the liberty of a prisoner who has been wrongly convicted. No subsequent judgment can restore the life of a person already executed. Yet a family that has buried a victim has also suffered an irreversible loss. An honest discussion of capital punishment must make room for both of these truths.

There is a serious moral argument for retaining the penalty. Some crimes express such calculated cruelty that a lesser sentence can appear to understate the value of the life taken. The demand for punishment may come from people who have watched the authorities dismiss or minimise their suffering for years. To hear that demand is a duty of a court in a democratic society. It would be unjust to describe every bereaved person who seeks a death sentence as vindictive. It would be equally unjust to make any family carry the responsibility for deciding what punishment the State should inflict in its name.

India has addressed that tension by setting an exceptionally high threshold. In *Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab*, the Supreme Court confined capital punishment to the rarest of rare cases in which the alternative is unquestionably foreclosed. This is a demanding question about the choice of sentence after conviction. It cannot be answered merely by reciting the particulars of the offence a second time.

If the brutality necessary to establish a grave crime were always enough to justify execution, the alternative of life imprisonment would disappear precisely where the law requires the judge to consider it most carefully.

What would careful consideration look like in a courtroom? Suppose two people have been convicted of acting together. The judgment may establish the part each played with precision, yet reveal very little about their lives. One lawyer has interviewed relatives, obtained medical records and investigated how a defendant responded to earlier opportunities for change. The other presents a short plea for mercy. It would be dangerous to conclude from the second file that there was nothing to be said. Before drawing an inference about a human being's future, the court should ask who had the means and the time to investigate that future.

The law requires the judge to explain the choice. Section 393(3) of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita requires special reasons for a death sentence where the offence also carries an alternative sentence. Section 407 requires a Court of Session to send its proceedings to the High Court for confirmation. The sentence cannot be executed without that confirmation. These requirements give practical expression to the gravity of an irrevocable decision. An appellate reader needs reasons that can be tested against the facts, including reasons for rejecting the alternative. An adjective expressing horror tells that reader very little about the individual before the court.

Deterrence also deserves careful thought. A person planning an offence might fear the prospect of punishment. It is a different claim to say that this person would be deterred by death but remain indifferent to the prospect of spending a lifetime in prison. A judge cannot safely infer that distinction from the intensity of public anger after an offence. Suppose instead that potential offenders believe a complaint will never be recorded or a witness will withdraw in fear. Making the eventual sentence more severe does little to correct those beliefs. Dependable investigation, protection of witnesses and timely hearings offer an answer that does not depend on predicting an individual offender's calculations.

The families of victims have practical needs that a debate about sentences can obscure. A mother may want to know why she was never told when a hearing was postponed. A child may have to leave school after the loss of the family's earner. A witness may still take a different route home for fear of intimidation. None of these injuries is remedied by pronouncing a particular sentence. Respect for victims requires continuing attention to their security, information and material well-being through the trial and afterwards. Those responsibilities remain equally important when a family takes no public position on punishment.

There is room for mercy even after the judicial process. Article 72 of the Constitution gives the President powers of clemency in cases involving a death sentence. The existence of that power is an acknowledgment that a legal system can complete its work according to its rules and still have occasion to reconsider the result. But the possibility of later mercy offers no reason to relax care at trial. A witness whose testimony went untested, or material that was never collected, may be impossible to reconstruct by the time a petition is considered.

In my view, the case for ultimately dispensing with capital punishment lies in the combination of fallibility and finality. A system run by human beings must leave room for discovering that it was wrong. While the law retains the penalty, every court asked to impose it owes the public a candid account of what justified it and what alternatives were considered. A society honours the life lost in a

crime by insisting on truth, by caring for those left behind and by taking every possible care over the power it exercises over another life.

2. Obstacles in Access to Justice in India

A worker receives a notice about her home. She can read the date but cannot understand what she is expected to do before it. The court is two bus journeys away. Her employer pays her by the day, and her children return from school in the afternoon. She may have an excellent defence. Unless somebody tells her where to take the notice, what to carry and when she will be heard, the quality of that defence counts for little. Access to justice begins in the interval between receiving that piece of paper and finding someone able to explain it.

The Constitution supplies a standard by which to judge this experience. Article 14 guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws. Article 39A directs the State to secure equal opportunity in the operation of the legal system and to provide free legal aid so that economic or other disabilities do not deny citizens the opportunity to obtain justice. These principles require attention to how an ordinary person actually proceeds. Identical notices and identical office hours may impose very different burdens on a salaried professional and a worker who loses wages for every morning spent away from work.

Expense is often the first obstacle people identify. A lawyer's fee is only one part of it. A litigant may need copies, transport, a meal away from home and someone to care for a dependent relative. Each postponed hearing can bring the same costs again. A small claim can reach a point at which continuing to pursue it becomes economically irrational. At that moment a settlement for a fraction of the amount owed may look voluntary on paper. Improving access requires asking whether the weaker party had a realistic option to wait for a decision on the merits.

Legal aid can make a difference long before the first hearing. Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act recognises several grounds of eligibility, including being a woman or child, belonging to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe, and being in custody. Section 13 also requires the authority to be satisfied that the applicant has a prima facie case to prosecute or defend. Our worker therefore needs to know whom to approach without first paying somebody to tell her where the office is. A staffed help desk that can explain eligibility, record a request and arrange a definite appointment would turn a statutory promise into an encounter she can use.

Language presents a second obstacle. A person may conduct business confidently in Telugu and still have difficulty understanding a legal expression even when it is translated into Telugu. Consider an instruction to file an objection within a specified time. A useful explanation would identify what the objection concerns, where it can be delivered and which date matters. Interpretation during a hearing must also let a person give an answer in their own words. A polite nod in response to a long question may express deference or embarrassment. It is a poor basis for assuming that the question was understood.

Disability and distance can compound one another. Publishing an electronic cause list helps the person who would otherwise spend an afternoon travelling to check a date. A file that consists only of photographs of printed pages can leave a person using a screen reader no better informed. A hearing by video may save a parent a day's journey, yet someone joining from a shared phone may have nowhere private to discuss a sensitive matter with counsel. Accessible documents, a private assisted

connection and a dependable in-person counter give people meaningful choices about how to participate.

Delay can also arise in small increments that seem reasonable in isolation. A notice is returned because an address is incomplete. The next date is taken up in finding the returned notice. A witness then arrives on a day already occupied with another trial. The court has devoted time to the matter, but the parties have travelled three times without being heard. Reviewing service before the hearing and allocating realistic time for evidence can prevent such losses. Giving reasons for an adjournment and explaining precisely what must happen before the next date allows both sides to prepare.

A court's responsibility to treat both parties fairly is especially important when one appears without counsel. A judge can explain the order in which evidence will be taken and give each person a proper opportunity to respond without advising either side what case to make. Settlement can save time and preserve relationships when both parties understand the terms. Pressure to record a settlement simply because a dispute is old can conceal dependency or fear. Someone choosing between a negotiated outcome and adjudication should understand what will be given up and should have an opportunity to speak privately with an adviser.

Finally, a favourable order must reach the person who obtained it and lead to something tangible. A litigant awarded wages will reasonably measure the process by whether the money arrives. Courts and legal services bodies can learn much by asking what happened after the order and by listening to those who stopped coming before an order was made. For the worker who received the notice, justice would begin with an intelligible explanation, continue through a hearing she could afford to attend, and end with a decision she could understand and act upon. That is a practical measure of equal opportunity.

3. Cyber Crimes and the Legal Challenges in India · Outline

A false message impersonating a known person can turn everyday trust into financial loss. Use the distinction between identity theft and cheating by personation through a computer under sections 66C and 66D of the Information Technology Act.

Trace the evidentiary problem from a complainant's report to reliable attribution. Explain why a saved message needs context and why the conditions for admitting electronic records under section 63 of the Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam matter.

Conclude with prompt victim support, preservation of evidence and scrutiny of intrusions into the privacy of people unconnected with the offence.

4. Drug Abuse and the role of NDPS Act in India · Outline

Start with the different harms experienced by a person with dependence, their family and a community affected by unlawful supply. Distinguish the public-health response to dependence from enforcement against trafficking.

Use section 64A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act to show how conditional immunity can encourage voluntary treatment for an eligible person charged under section 27 or with an offence involving a small quantity.

Explain why access to qualifying treatment, completion of care and support after discharge matter. Effective prevention asks families, schools, health services and investigators to perform different, complementary tasks.

III. English Grammar · 30 marks

1. Words and meanings · 5 marks

1–c. Contract — a formal agreement between two or more parties.
2–a. Verdict — the final decision made by a judge or jury.
3–e. Justify — to show that something is right or reasonable.
4–d. Testimonies — statements given by witnesses under oath.
5–b. Claim — an assertion that something is true.

2. Prepositions · 5 marks

The teacher arrived **at** the school early **in** the morning to prepare the question paper. She placed all the books **on** the table and carefully arranged them **in** order. The test will be conducted **for** all the students **on** Wednesday. Meanwhile, some students came to the teacher **with** some doubts. She listened **to** all of them and clarified their doubts. The students were satisfied **with** the answers and left the room.

3. Opposites · 5 marks

1–c. intricate — simple
2–a. permanent — temporary
3–b. diminish — expand
4–e. hostile — friendly
5–d. rigid — flexible

4. Articles

In the order of the nine printed blanks: **The · a · a · the · the · the · the · a · Ø**.

"The entire night" identifies the night before this hearing. "The documents" refers to the case papers. "An entire night" and "reviewing documents" are also grammatical if the night and documents are left unspecified. "Respect" is uncountable in "show respect". Two expressions outside the blanks read naturally as "unusually quiet" and "took a seat".

5. Letter to the Electricity Officer · 5 marks

House 18, Lake Road
Warangal
20 June 2026

The Electricity Officer
Electricity Distribution Office
Warangal

Subject: Voltage fluctuations on Lake Road since 6 June

Sir/Madam,

For the past two weeks the lights in our lane have repeatedly dimmed and then become unusually bright, particularly between seven and nine in the evening. Our refrigerator cuts out several times each night. Two neighbours have reported the same problem, and the interruptions have made it difficult for children to study.

I called the local complaint desk on 9 June and again on 14 June. On the second occasion I was told that the complaint would be passed to the field staff. The fluctuations continue, and we have received

no information about an inspection.

Please arrange for a technician to measure the voltage in our lane during the affected hours and carry out the necessary repairs. Kindly give us a complaint reference and let the residents know when the inspection is scheduled.

Yours faithfully,
A resident of Lake Road

De Facto IAS