**Post 1**

Regularly the individual accused does not debate that they carried out the illicit act being referred to, yet they do question carrying out a wrongdoing. Most wrongdoings comprise of two unmistakable elements, actus reus and mens rea.

The legitimate decree is :actus non facit reus nis ens sit rea" which means "the act won't make an individual guilty except if the brain is additionally guilty" (Thomas, 1997).This isn't valid for exacting risk violations that require no plan. Sleepwalkers do nothave the required guilty mind# yet neither have they submitted a guilty act, since they are not responsible for their actions.The key legitimate issue is whether the individual merits a plain exoneration or the extraordinary decision that is, being found not guilty by reason of insanity.If sleepwalking is viewed as rational automatism, at that point the decision will be not guilty. In the event that sleepwalking is viewed as crazy automatism, at that point the decision isn't guilty by reason of madness (Samuels et al. 2007).

According to this the accused cannot be convicted or a deliberate murder. However, she may have to go for psychological treatment as a high-risk patient.

**Post 2 and 3**

Normal automatism is a guard of disavowal of-confirmation. for somebody to be considered criminally in charge of their actions, they should be responsible for those actions. On the off chance that that individual is a robot, at that point they are most certainly not. Rational automatism is carefully a disavowal of the actus reus' instead of a forswearing of mens rea as some scientific rest specialists have expressed. In this manner, it is for the arraignment to demonstrate past sensible uncertainty that the personwas responsible for their actions. anyway it is much of the time the case that sleepwalking isused to deny mens rea (Hamilton, 2011). This is the protection of obviousness, a comparable refusal of-confirmation safeguard, which is simpler to demonstrate and accordingly favored when the wrongdoing isn't severe risk. When the resistance of rational automatism is raised, the weight is on the arraignment to refute automatism, however the guard must give adequate proof to the barrier to be put to the jury the evidentiry trouble. Crazy automatism is extremely the craziness guard, and in this way in English law is administered by the MaNahaten Rules.

This requires either the accused not know directly from wrong or is unfit to comprehend the misleading quality of his actions ordinarily because of some hallucination (Teacher, 2009). The law presumes mental soundness, so the weight is on the barrier to demonstrate on the parity of probabilities that the accused is crazy. This requires expert mental proof.

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