STUDY IQ JUDICIARY

CHHATTISGARH

JUDICIARY CRASH COURSE

LIVE BATCH

DURATION :45 DAYS

VALIDITY : 3MONTHS

PRICE :~~₹7000~~ - ₹4999

FEATURES:

- ★ Comprehensive Notes in Hindi & English
- ★ Full-Length Test Series: 10 Tests
- ★ Personalized Mentorship

2024 CALENDAR

31st Dec 2024

About Batch

In this exclusive batch course, Aachman Shekhar, Arjita Chaturvedi , Apurva Sharma, Apoorva Purohit, Aman Patidar, Pawan , Abhinav Goswami, Amit Anand, Nishank Agrawal, Divyanshi Chandra and Shashank Yadav will help you prepare for the Judiciary Exams.

Courses will be covered in Hinglish, with notes provided in both English and Hindi, making this batch a comprehensive solution for clear concept understanding and thorough preparation.

Key Features

01 Live Classes

Notes (English & Hindi) 02

03 Daily MCQ practice

10 Mock Tests 04

05 Test Evaluation

Special Covrage On GK & GS 06

07 Mentorship by Judges

Syllabus

Subjects

Bhartiya Nyay Sanhita
Code of Civil Procedure
Bhartiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita

Bhartiya Sakhsya Adhiniyan
Constitution of India
Transfer of Property Act
Contract Act
Limitation Act
The Chhattisgarh Rent Control Act, 2011
Court Fees Act
Specific Relief Act
Registration Act
Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code

The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881

The Chhattisgarh Excise Act, 1915

Chhattisgarh Land Revenue Code

The Chhattisgarh Excise Act, 1915

General Knowledge of Chhattisgarh

Our Faculties

Arjita Chaturvedi

- LLB from Symbiosis Law School , Pune.
- Former Advocate in Bombay High Court.
  7 years of teaching experience.

Apurva Sharma

LLB (Hons.) from Aligarh Muslim University.
Former Advocate in Delhi High Court.
5 years of teaching experience.

Pawan

- Former Bihar APO (RANK-22)
- B.A.LL.B)
- Qualified UGC-NET (Law)

Apoorva Purohit

- BA LL.B
- LL.M

Aman Patidar

- BA LL.B , LL.M
- Major Laws + Minor Laws

Rekha Rathore

- LL.B. , LL.M. , NET Qualified
- 8 years teaching experience

Amit Anand

- B.A LLB (Hons.)
- 5+ Years of Teaching Experience
- 5000+ Students Mentored

Nishank Agrawal

- 5+ years of Experience
- LL.B. LL.M.(Criminal Law), NET Qualified (Twice)
- 1000+ Students Mentored

Divyanshi Chandra

- B.A.L.L.B. (Hons.), L.L.M. (Criminology)
- Expert in Major & Minor Laws
- 7+ Years of Teaching experience (Online)

Shashank Yadav

- 7 Years of Teaching Experience
- LLM (Constitutional Law)
- Mentored 1000+ Students for Judiciary and CLAT Exams

Group Mentors

Group mentorship is designed to help the students to calibrate their personality and be ready to face the interview boards. Personal experience of officers and retired Judges will help the aspirants in aligning their mindset to the nature and ethos of Judical service.

Aachman Shekhar
HJS Topper (Rank 19)

Mohit Jindal

Mr. Pawan
Former Bihar APO
(Rank-22)

Jasmeet Singh

Handwritten Notes

- Admission is a statement which suggest the Inference as to the fact in issue or relevant fact (S. 17)
- Confession is an admission of accused which suggest only one Inference i.e. the guilt of accused in terms of offence
- Confession must be read as a whole. (no particular format)

Statement → Inculpatory part / Exculpatory part

"Culp" - Guilt

Inculpatory Part - which suggest Inference of guilt
Exculpatory Part - which suggest Inference of Innocence

- A confession must have only Inculpatory statement. If a statement also have exculpatory part then it won't be a confession

① Difference between Previous statements of parties and previous statements of witness

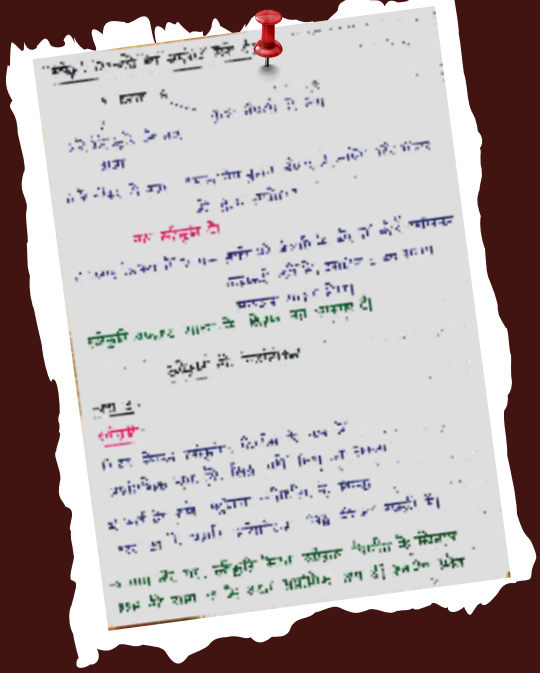
Previous statement of parties	Previous statement of witness
Parties are given S. 21 19/12	They do not fall under S. 17(1)/18
(i) Previous statements of parties are known as admissions	(i) Statements given by them are not admissions
(ii) These admissions are relevant fact	(ii) They are not relevant fact because they do not fall from S. 5-55
(iii) These are substantive evidence because it helps to prove relevant fact	(iii) They are not substantive evidence. Only purpose is- (i) to corroborate (ii) Contradict (iii) Impeach the credibility of witness

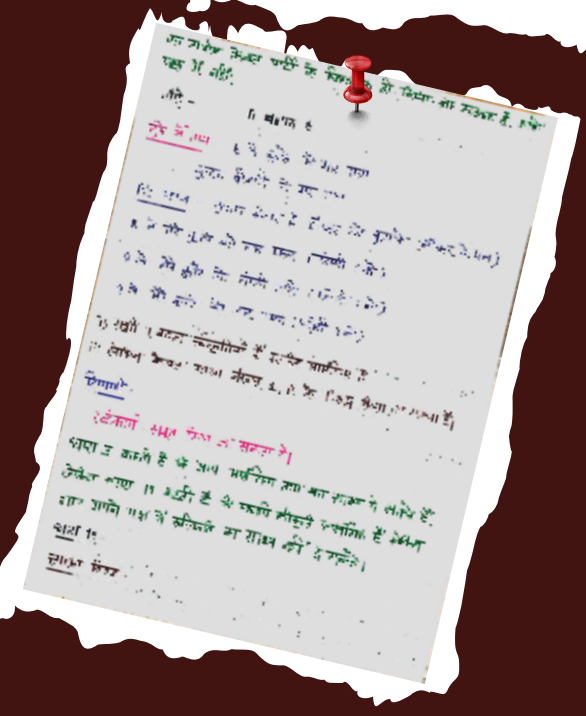
Case
B v. A

Eg- A slapped B
B said - A slapped me
A said - I did not slap him
C comes as a witness

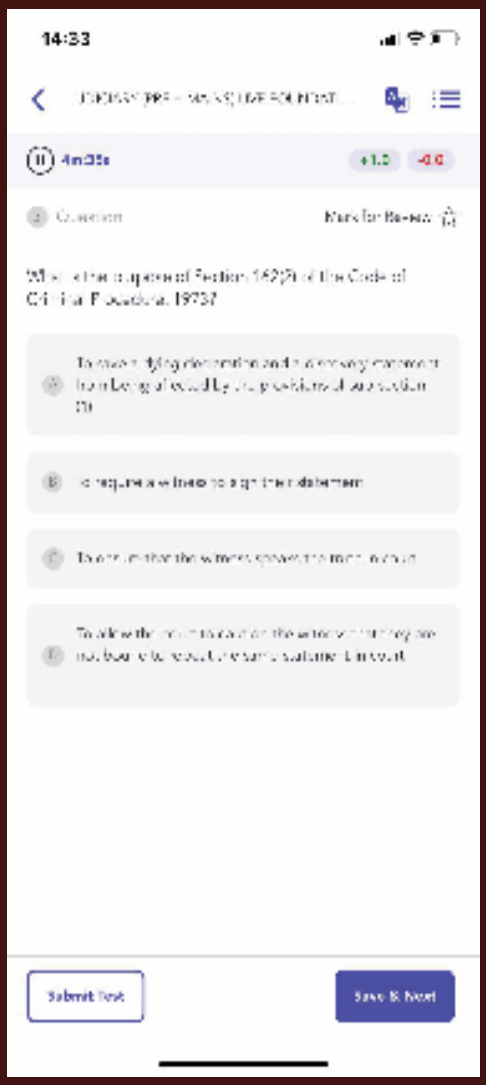
Chapter 2(a)
Effects of guilty plea, mistake, Compromise, Withdrawal & Appeals

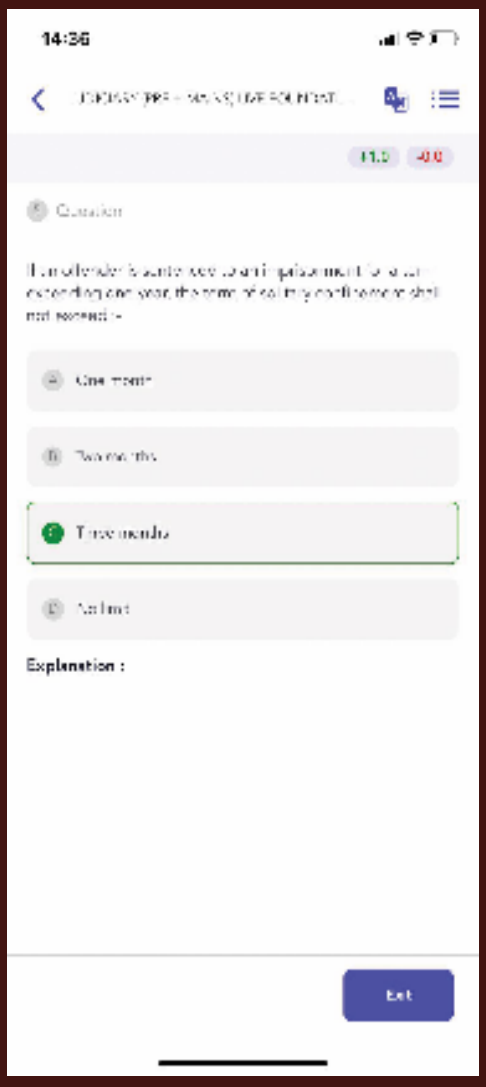
Plea of guilty

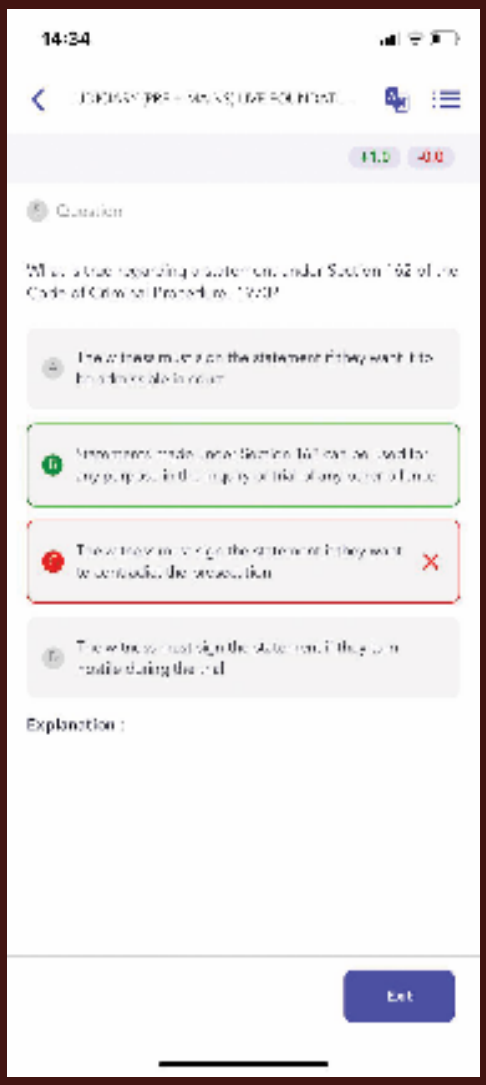




MCQs for practice







Crux

Section 277 IPC

If a person voluntarily fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, he shall be punished under this section.

The section includes:-

1. Voluntary corruption or fouling water,
2. The water must be of public spring or reservoir; and
3. The water must be rendered less fit for the purpose for which it is ordinary used.

Section 278 IPC

Essentials of Section 278 of Indian Penal Code, 1860 in points:

- Section 278 deals with the offence of making the atmosphere noxious to health by voluntarily vitiating or spoiling it in any place.
- The place can be public or private, but it must affect the health of persons in general who dwell, work or pass by in the vicinity.
- The act of vitiating the atmosphere must be done intentionally and not by accident or negligence.
- The punishment for this offence is a fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.
- This section is intended to protect the public health, safety and convenience from environmental pollution and nuisance.

Section 279 IPC

In negligence, undoubtedly there is no intention or desire for a particular consequence. The event happens without any premeditation on the part of the doer. There is invariably an overhasty act done without due deliberation and

Section 273 IPC

Section 273 makes the sale of noxious food or drink an offence. Mere adulteration is not an offence under this section. The adulteration should be of such a nature as to make the food or drink noxious. Further, it should also be established that that such noxious food or drink was intended to be sold either by the accused himself or somebody else. What is made punishable under this section is sale of noxious articles as food or drink and not the mere sale of noxious article. The expression 'noxious as food' means unwholesomeness as a food or injurious to health. It does not mean repugnant to one's feelings. Therefore, mixing of food mixing of pig's fat with ghee and selling the mixture does not render the article as 'noxious as food' though it may be noxious to the religious feelings of some sections of the public.

Section 274 IPC

Under this section adulteration of drugs is punished. The purpose of this section is to preserve the purity of drugs for medicinal purposes. It is sufficient if the efficiency of the drug is lessened. The offence is punishable with six months of imprisonment or with fine or both Under section 275 IPC.

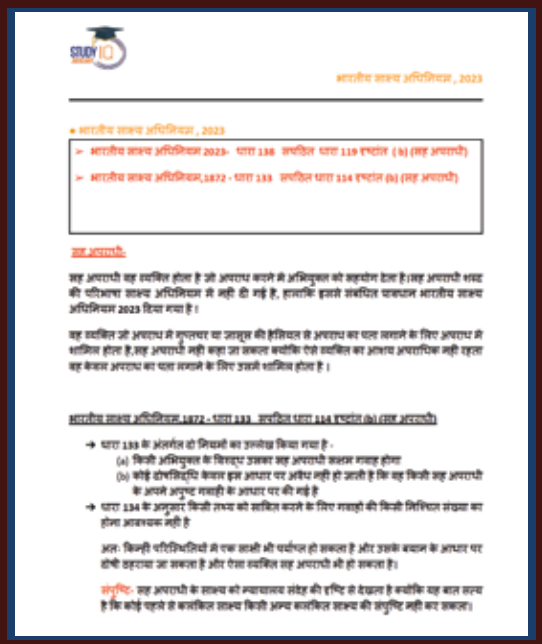
Section 276 IPC

Section 276 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, deals with the offence of sale of adulterated drugs. According to this section,

i. whoever knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or issues from a dispensary for medicinal purposes,
ii. any drug or medical preparation which has been adulterated,

it shall be punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.

- (2) Extra Judicial Confession - Confessions are made either to the police or to any other person other than Judges and Magistrates as such. It is considered weak evidence because it is not made in a controlled legal environment and may be subject to coercion, manipulation, or misunderstanding.
- Corroboration is required. This means that the confession alone is not enough for a conviction; it must be supported by other evidence.
- A retracted confession, if proved to be voluntarily made, can be acted upon along with the other evidence in case and there is no legal requirement, that a retracted confession must be supported by independent reliable evidence corroborating it is material particular. The use to be made of such a confession is a matter of prudence rather than of law. So, a confession is not to be regarded as involuntary merely because it is retracted later on.
- "When a confession is considered to be relevant in a criminal case, there are certain conditions that must be met. For instance, if there was any inducement, threat, or promise made, the confession must be made after the impression of that has been fully removed.
- Additionally, the confession cannot be made to a police officer, but it can be made in the presence of a Magistrate when the accused is in police custody. Before recording a confession, it is essential to warn the person making it that it will be used against them, as this is a fundamental principle of criminal justice."
- If an accused person voluntarily confesses to a crime, that confession is generally admissible as evidence. However, if the confession is obtained under duress, coercion, or in violation of the accused's rights, it may be considered violative of Article 20(3). The accused cannot be compelled to confess against their will. Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution provides protection against self-incrimination. This provision is a fundamental safeguard in criminal procedure, ensuring fairness and justice.



• भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम , 2023

➢ भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम 2023- धारा 138 समरीत धारा 119 दृष्टांत (b) (सह अपराधी)

➢ भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम,1872 - धारा 133 समरीत धारा 114 दृष्टांत (b) (सह अपराधी)

सह अपराधी:

सह अपराधी वह व्यक्ति होता है जो अपराध करने में अभियुक्त को सहयोग देता है।सह अपराधी शब्द की परिभाषा साक्ष्य अधिनियम में नहीं दी गई है, हालांकि इससे संबंधित प्रावधान भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम 2023 दिया गया है।

वह व्यक्ति जो अपराध में शुरुवात या जानबूझ की हेतियात से अपराध का पता लगाने के लिए अपराध में शामिल होता है,सह अपराधी नहीं कहा जा सकता क्योंकि ऐसे व्यक्ति का आशय आपराधिक नहीं रहता वह केवल अपराध का पता लगाने के लिए उसमे शामिल होता है ।

भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम,1872 - धारा 133 समरीत धारा 114 दृष्टांत (b) (सह अपराधी)

- धारा 133 के अंतर्गत दो नियमों का उल्लेख किया गया है -
  (a) किसी अभियुक्त के विरुद्ध उसका सह अपराधी उत्तम गवाह होगा
  (b) कोई दोषसिद्धि केवल इस आधार पर अवैध नहीं हो जाती है कि वह किसी सह अपराधी के अपुष्ट गवाही के आधार पर की गई है
- धारा 134 के अनुसार किसी तथ्य को साबित करने के लिए गवाहों की किसी निश्चित संख्या का होना आवश्यक नहीं है

अतः किन्हीं परिस्थितियों में एक साक्षी भी पर्याप्त हो सकता है और उसके बयान के आधार पर दोषी ठहराया जा सकता है और ऐसा व्यक्ति सह अपराधी भी हो सकता है।

संपुष्टि- सह अपराधी के साक्ष्य को न्यायालय संहेह की दृष्टि से देखता है क्योंकि यह बात सत्य है कि कोई पहले से कल्पित साक्ष्य किसी अन्य काल्पित साक्ष्य की संपुष्टि नहीं कर सकता।

- सह अपराधी विश्वसनीयता के अयोग्य होता है जब तक की तात्विक विशिष्टियों द्वारा उसकी संपुष्टि नहीं हो जाती ।
- विशिष्ट अपराधी से सह अपराधी - पूछ देने या लेने वाला व्यक्ति सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में आते हैं। यदि ऐसा पूछ उत्पीड़न या दबाव में दिया गया है तो पूछ देने वाले को सह अपराधी नहीं माना जा सकता ।
- जादूना गुलचार सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में नहीं आते क्योंकि वह लोक ड्यूटि में कार्य कराते हैं ।
- बलात्कार के मामले में अभियोजिका सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में नहीं आते किंतु यदि उसने स्वतंत्र सहमति दी है तो वह भागीदार मानी जाएगी और इसका साक्ष्य सह अपराधी के साक्ष्य के रूप में स्वीकार किया जा सकता है।
- सामान्यतः जानबूझकर कराने वाला सह अपराधी गवाही देते समय धारा 133 के आधीन साक्षी नहीं होता बल्कि इसका साक्ष्य धारा 30 के अंतर्गत स्वीकार किया जा सकता है लेकिन यदि उसे क्षमा कर दिया जाता है तो उसका कथन धारा 133 में साक्ष्य किया जा सकता है और वह सह अपराधी माना जायगा ।
- सामान्यतः सह अपराधी वह होता है जो अपराध में साथ दिया होता है लेकिन तकनीकी रूप से ऐसा व्यक्ति सह अपराधी तब तक नहीं माना जाता जब तक की दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 306 और 307 के अंतर्गत उसे क्षमादान प्राप्त नहीं हो जाता और जब तक क्षमादान प्राप्त नहीं होता तब तक वह सह अभियुक्त होता है।
- तात्विक मूल्य- धारा 133 के अनुसार सह अपराधी अभियुक्त व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सक्षम साक्षी होता है तथा कोई दोषसिद्धि केवल इसलिए अवैध नहीं हो जाती कि वह सह अपराधी के असमपुष्ट साक्ष्य के आधार पर की गई है। जबकि धारा 114 का दृष्टांत (ख) कहता है कि सह अपराधी विश्वसनीयता के अयोग्य है जब तक की तात्विक विशिष्टियों से उसकी संपुष्टि नहीं हो जाती।
- इस प्रकार न्यायालयों ने धारा 133 तथा धारा 114 का दृष्टांत(ख) को एक दूसरे के संपूरक माना है।
- आर बनाम इलाही बख्श (1866) भारत और इंग्लैंड में सह अपराधी से संबंधित कानून एक उदाहरण है हालांकि असमपुष्ट साक्ष्य के आधार पर सजा सुनाया जा सकता है लेकिन यह एक विवेक का नियम है जिसको सार्वभौमिक रूप से स्वीकार किया गया है जो अब विधि का नियम बन चुका है, कि यह अनुचित है जब तक विशिष्ट तत्वों से इसकी संपुष्टि नहीं कर दी जाती ।
- भूजंगी साहू बनाम सम्राट (1944), हरनन हाजी अब्दुल्लाह बनाम महाराष्ट्र राज्य (1964) ,रामू बनाम महाराष्ट्र राज्य (1977) यह निर्णय आर बनाम इलाही बख्श के निर्णय पर आधारित है पर आधारित है

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15+ SELECTIONS IN HJS 2024

Rakesh Kumar

Aachman Shekhar

Vartika Misra

Tanuj Handuja

Naveen Kumar

Devansh Singh

Congratulations

To All the Selected Candidates

We are Proud of You!

STUDY IQ JUDICIARY

Congratulates

To All The Selected Candidates
We Are Proud of You

Ghufrana Naaz t
Rank 2 (EBC)

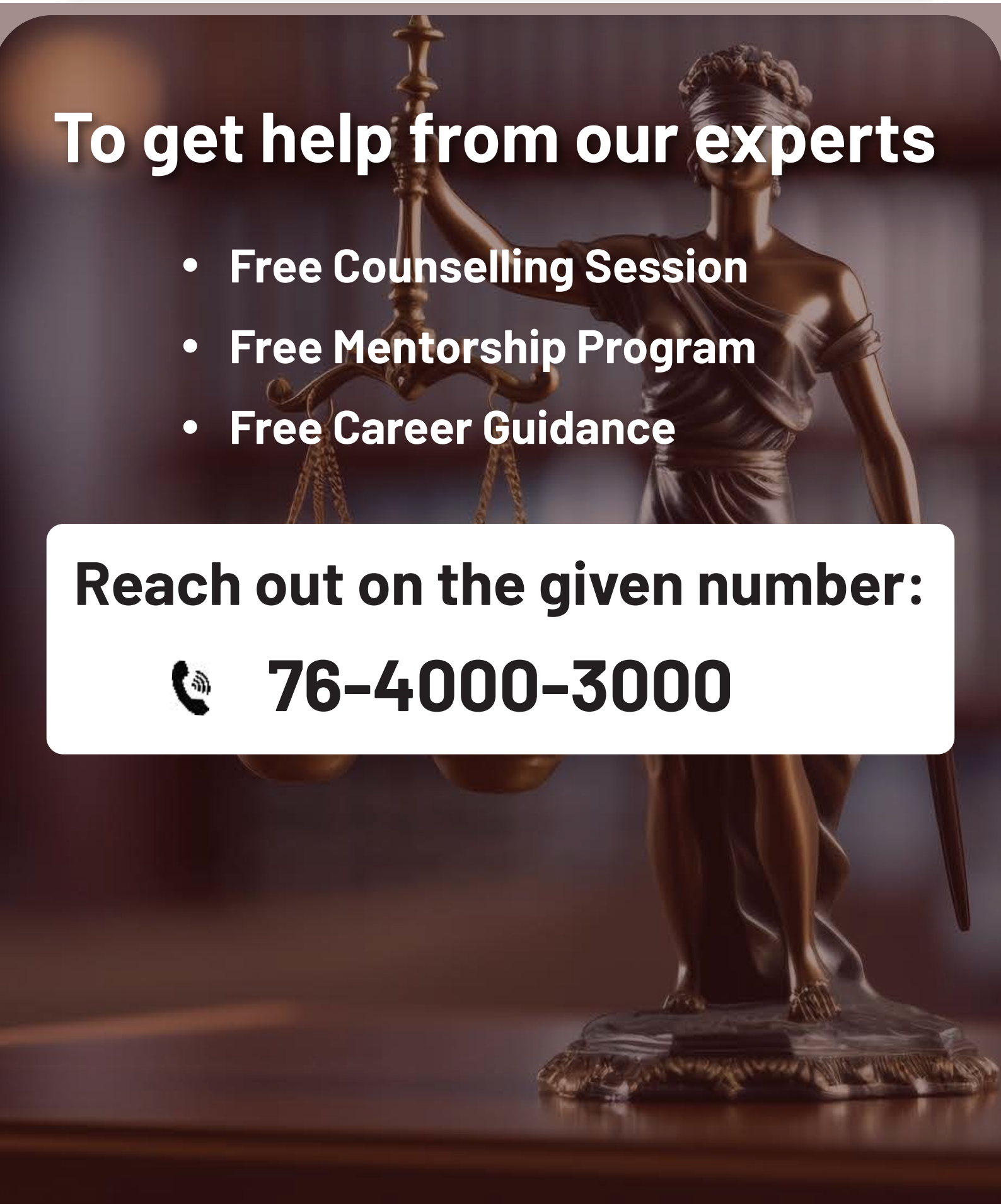
Farha Nishat
Rank - 8 (BC)

Brijesh Kumar
Rank 12

Habiba Bukhari
Rank 30

10+ Selections in BPSC-J 2024

For All Aspirants



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