STUDY IQ JUDICIARY

एकलव्य Judiciary Foundation Batch

#Feesrefund + Success Assurance*

Clear Pre -	Get 50% Refund
Clear Judiciary -	Get 150% Refund
Success Assurance* -	1 Yr. Extra Validity



24th July '24

4:00pm



About Batch

In this exclusive batch course, Arjita Chaturvedi , Nisha Lamba, Apurva Sharma, Apoorva Purohit, Sandeep R. Khatri, Pawan , Abhinav Goswami, and Praveen Kumar will help you prepare for the Judiciary Exams. Learners will benefit from over 1500+ live sessions, offering exhaustive coverage of all topics, including periodic doubt-clearing sessions for each subject to ensure exam readiness.

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.

Neev Foundation Batch is a one-stop solution for all aspirants, offering a 100% success assurance. If you do not clear the exam, you will be given a 1-year free extension for your preparation.



Your Journey With Us

PHASE 01

Foundation

PHASE 02

SIP

Success in Prelims Program

PHASE 03

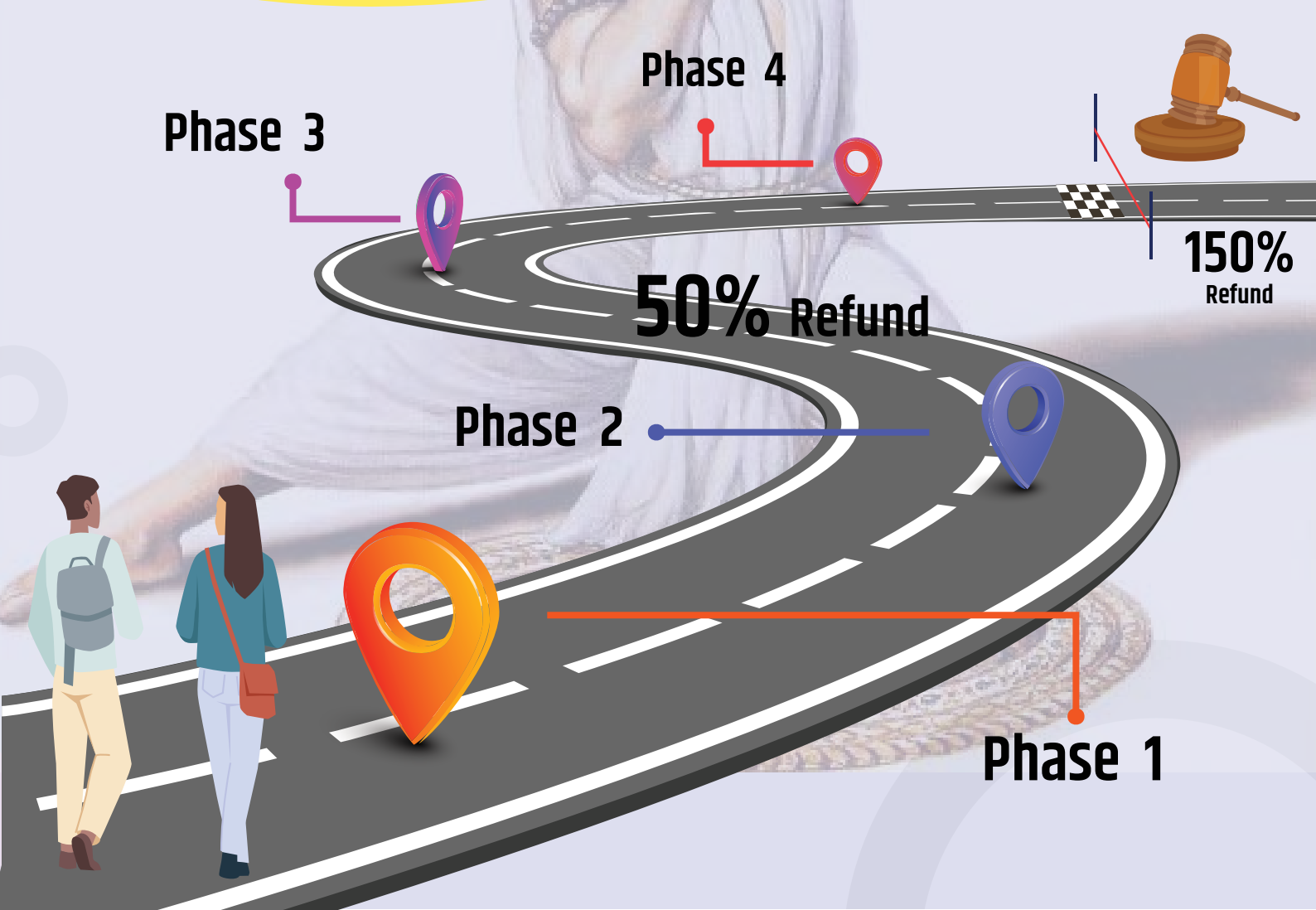
MP

Mains Program

PHASE 04

IGP

Interview Guidance Program





Clear Pre in 24th months get 50% Refund

Clear Judiciary in 24th months get 150% Refund

100% Success Assurance: If you do not clear the exam, you will receive an additional 1-year validity free of cost.

Attendance Requirement: 70% to 80% attendance in classes is required to be eligible for the success assurance*.

Syllabus

IPC(BNS)
Evidence Act(BSA)
Cr.PC(BNSS)
CPC
Contract Act
Constitution
Hindu Law
General Studies
Muslim Law
TPA
Jurisprudence & Law of Torts
SRA & Registration Act
Limitation Act
Negotiable Instruments Act
Interpretation Of Statutes + Arbitration
+
English + Hindi Language
+
Local Laws (15 States)

*This is not schedule of the batch, this is the subject list

Key Features

01 1500+ Hours Of Live Sessions

Mains Specific Notes 02

03 One to one Mentorship

100% Success Assurance* 04

05 1 year Extra Validity

Get 50% or 150% Refund* 02



Features:

01 LIVE CLASSES

-1100+ Hours of live classes
- Live doubt solving

02 ONE TO ONE MENTORSHIP

Clearing doubts of students through-out the journey from Prelims to Interview.

03 LECTURE NOTES

-Hand Written Notes: Hindi & English
-Crux : Hindi & English

04 DAILY MCQ PRACTICE

10-20 Objective questions (Hindi & English) from the topics covered in Daily classes.

05 WEEKLY ANSWER WRITING

Mains Questions, Model Answers and their Evaluation are provided weekly for students.

06 CURRENT AFFAIRS

- Weekly Live classes.
- Monthly Current Affairs Magazine

07 100% SUCCESS ASSURANCE*

08 GET 50% 0 150 % REFUND *

09 1-YEAR EXTRA VALIDITY

10 COMPLETE GENERAL STUDIES

11 ENGLISH AND HINDI LANGUAGE CLASSES

12 SIP: ALL STATES' INCLUDED

Crash Courses launched for all the states covered included in the batch until the validity of the course.

13 TEST SERIES

6 Mocks for both Prelims and Mains.

14 PREPARATION FOR INTERVIEWS

tudents will be provided Interview Guidance through Mock interview sessions conducted by Retired Judges and Senior Advocates.

Local Laws of Following States:

01	Uttar Pradesh	02	Uttarakhand	03	Maharashtra
04	Bihar	05	Himachal Pradesh	06	Gujarat
07	Delhi	08	Punjab	09	Chhattisgarh
10	Haryana	11	Madhya Pradesh	12	Jharkhand
13	Rajasthan	14	West Bengal	15	Odisha

Our Faculties



Praveen Kumar

- LLB from CLC, Delhi University.
- Former Judge (DJS) and HCS Officer.



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.



Abhinav Goswami

- LLB from CLC, Delhi University.
- LLM with Distinction from King's College , London.
- Ph.D in Law , Faculty of Law (CLC, DU)



Pawan

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



Apoorva Purohit

- **BA LL.B**
- **LL.M**



Nisha Lamba

- LLB from Law Centre-2.
- Experience as Faculty of Law , Delhi University.



Sandeep R. Khatri

- LLB , University of Mumbai
- Practising Advocate at Delhi High Court.
- 7 years of experience as Law Faculty.

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.



Mr. Praveen Kumar

Former Judge,
DJS Cleared DJS in 2019
Secured Rank 8

He will be interacting with our students of Judiciary Live Foundation Batch.

He has successfully guided Various toppers during the last few years.

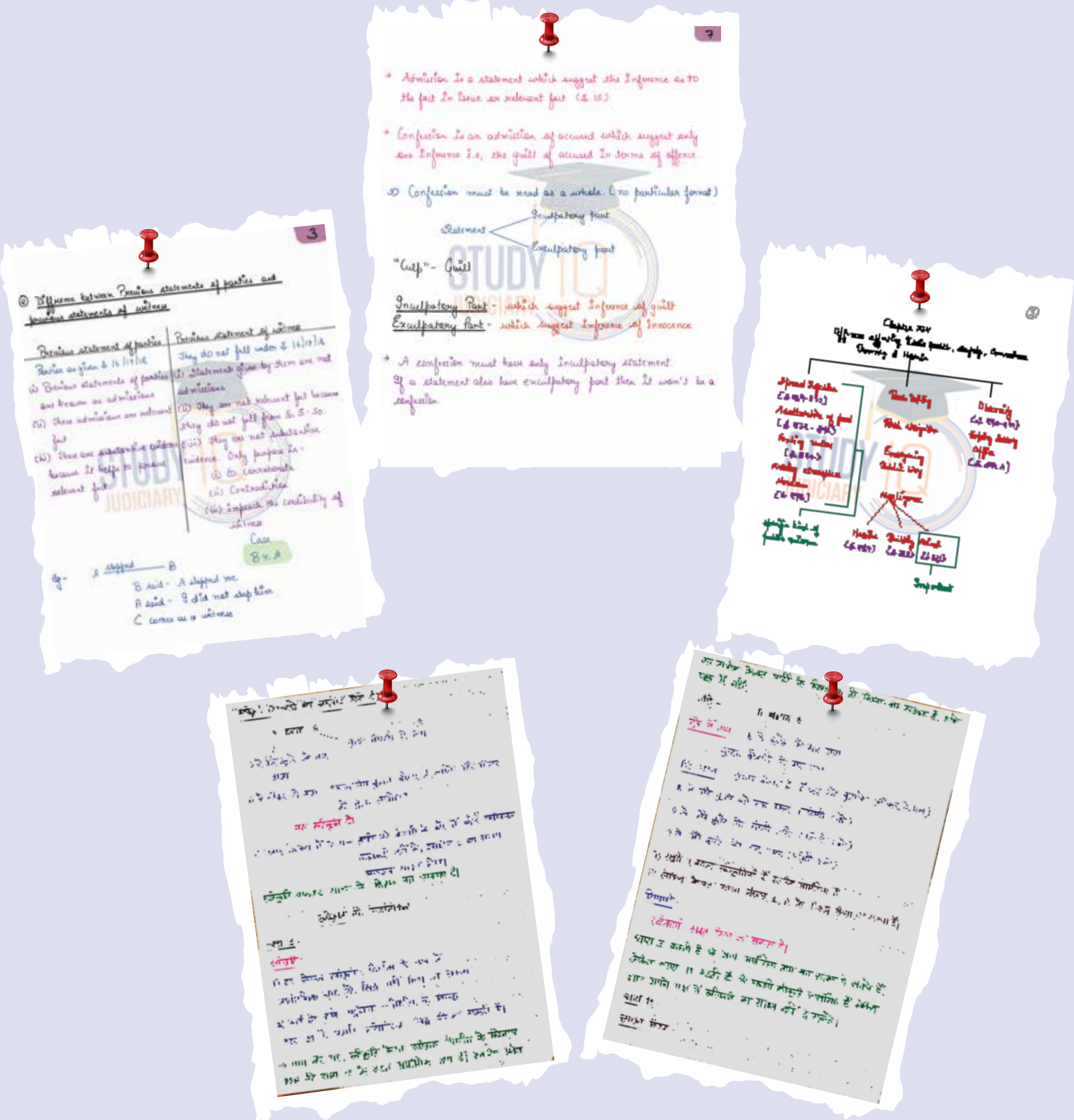


Mohit Jindal

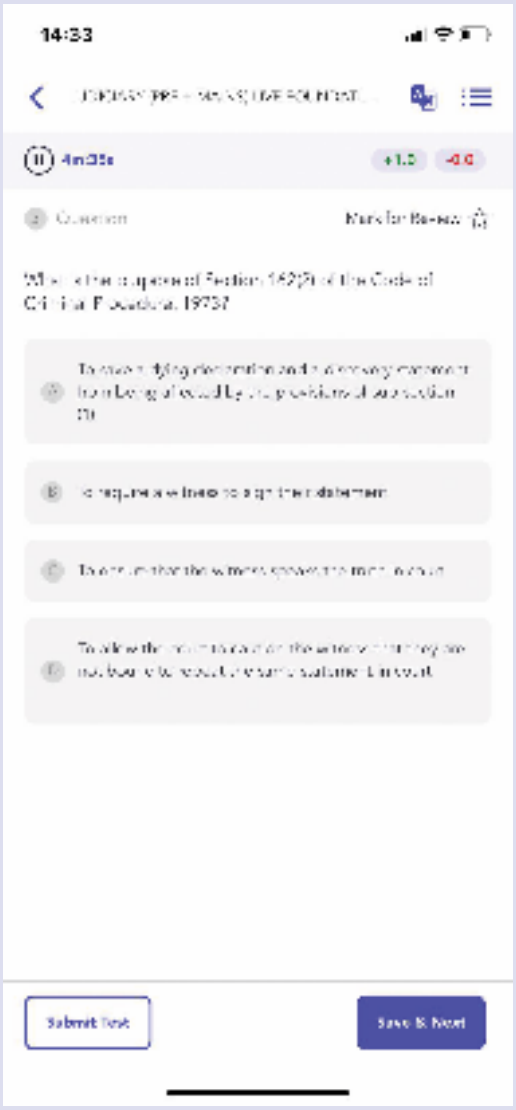


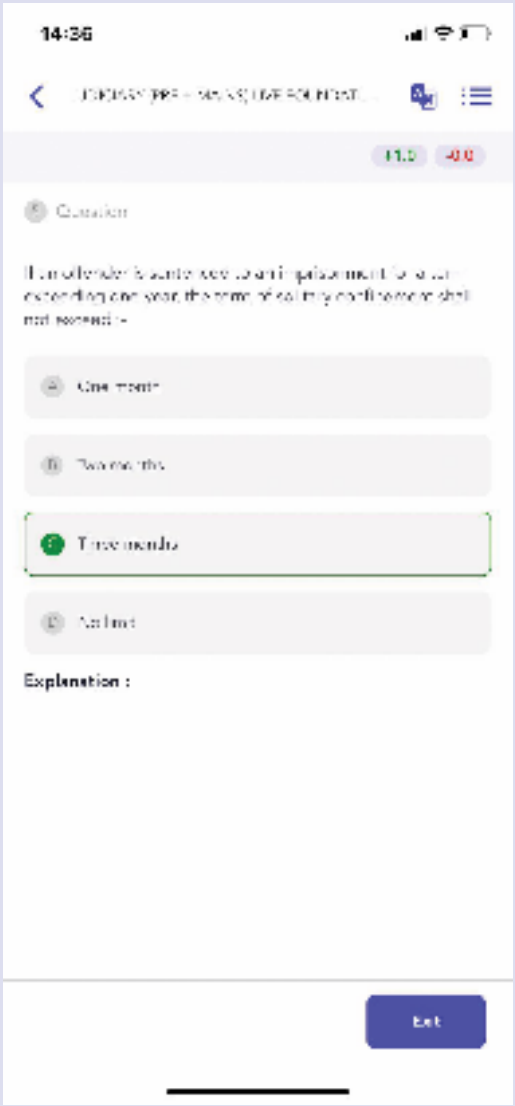
Jasmeet Singh

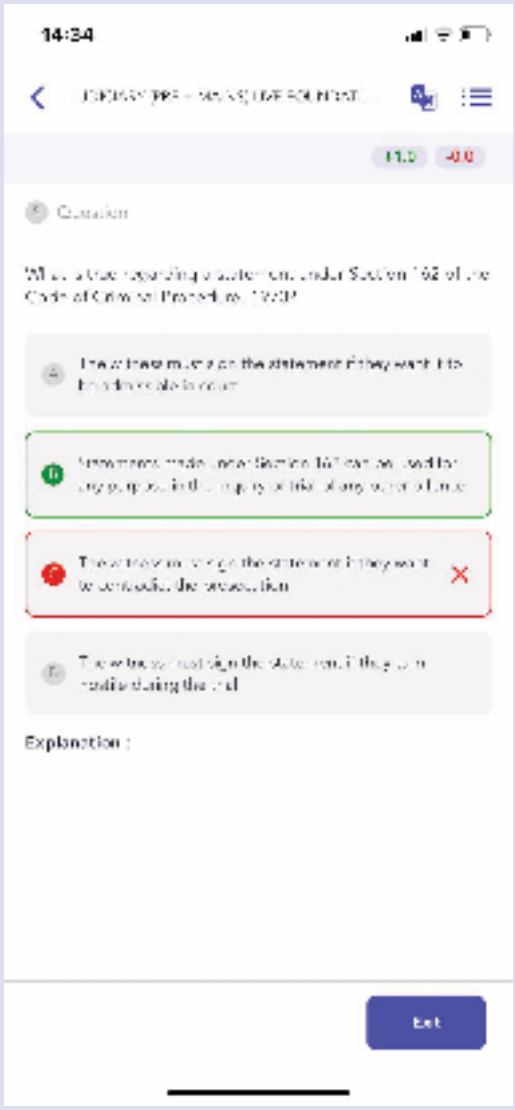
Handwritten Notes



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,

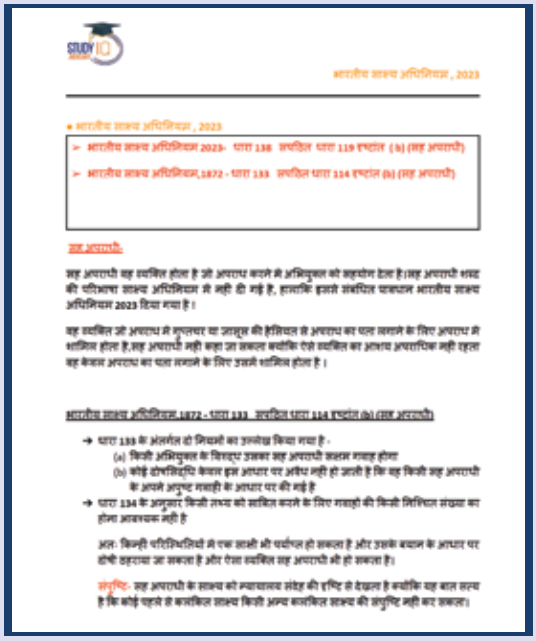
ii. any drug or medical preparation which has been adulterated,

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.



Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

- (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

- भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम 2023- धारा 138 समरिता धारा 119 स्पष्टीकरण (b) (सह अपराधी)
- भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम,1872 - धारा 133 समरिता धारा 114 स्पष्टीकरण (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 इसमें संशोधित भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम 2023 दिया गया है।

वह व्यक्ति जो अपराध में संलग्नता या जानबूझ की हिस्सेदारी 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 समरिता धारा 114 स्पष्टीकरण (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 अपने 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।

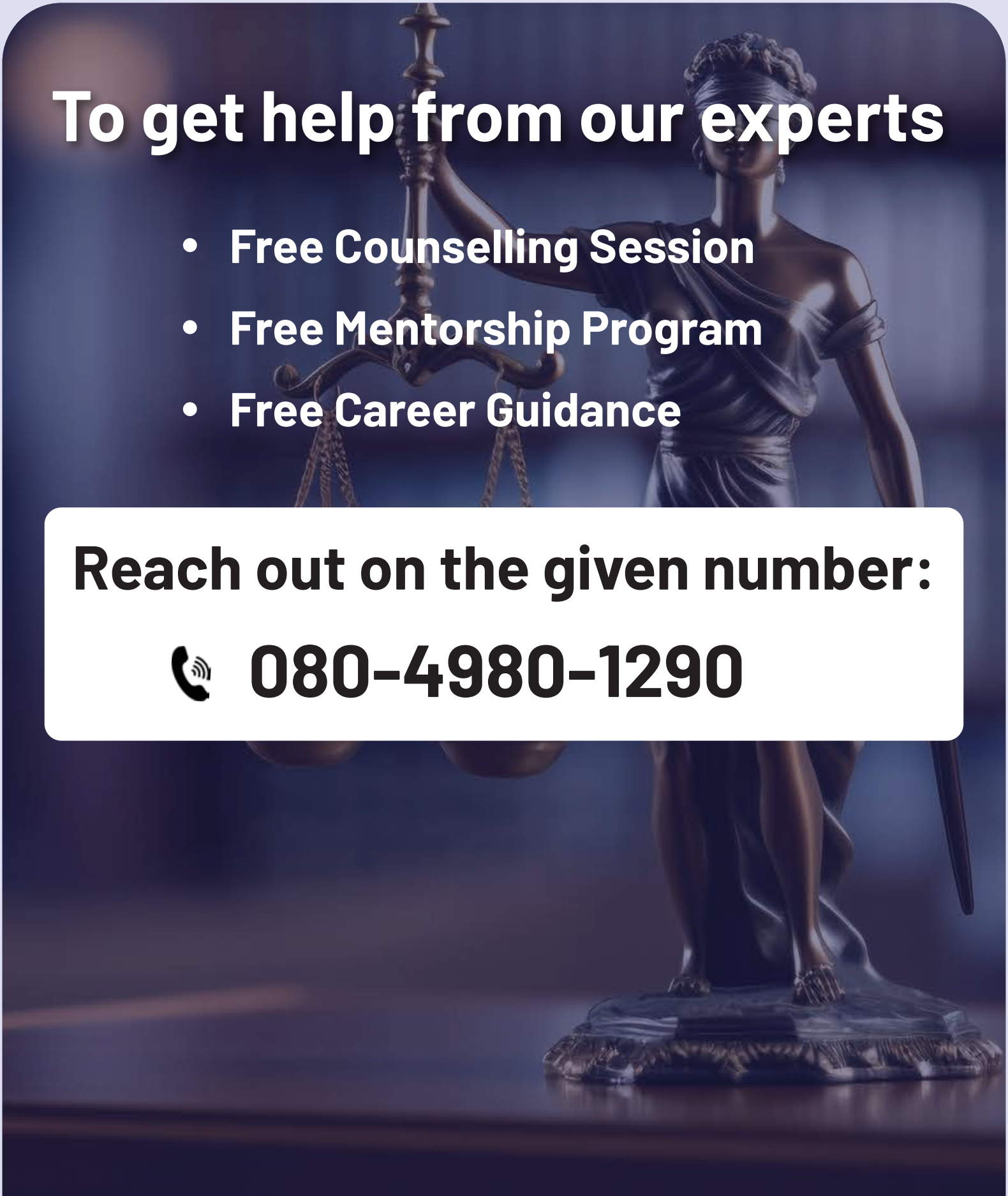
संपुष्टि- सह अपराधी के साक्ष्य को न्यायालय संहेह की दृष्टि से देखता है क्योंकि यह बात संभव है कि कोई पहले से कथित साक्ष्य किसी अन्य कथित साक्ष्य की संपुष्टि नहीं कर सकता।



भारतीय साक्ष्य अधिनियम , 2023

- सह अपराधी विश्वसनीयता के अयोग्य होता है जब तक की तात्विक विशिष्टियों द्वारा उसकी संपुष्टि नहीं हो जाती।
- विशिष्ट अपराधों में सह अपराधी - पूल देने या लेने वाला व्यक्ति सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में आते हैं। यदि ऐसा पूल उत्पीड़न या दबाव में दिया गया है तो पूल देने वाले को सह अपराधी नहीं माना जा सकता।
- जादूना गुणधार सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में नहीं आते क्योंकि यह लोक ड्यूटि में कार्य करते 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 अधीन साक्षी नहीं होता बल्कि इसका साक्ष्य धारा 30 की 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 जाएगा।
- 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 पारित नहीं हो जाता और जब तक क्षमादान पारित 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 समान 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), हरमन हाजी अब्दुल्लाह बनाम महाराष्ट्र राज्य (1968) ,रामहू बनाम महाराष्ट्र राज्य (1977) यह निर्णय आर बनाम इलाही बख्श के निर्णय पर आधारित है पर आधारित है

For All Aspirants



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