STUDY IQ JUDICIARY

JUDICIARY

Foundation Batch 3 for 2024

1. Prelims
2. Mains
3. Interview

31st July'23

4:00 PM

FULFILL YOUR DREAM to Clear PCSJ

Join hands with **StudyIQ**

Duration of Classes

1 YEAR

02 YEARS VALIDITY

2 CLASS PER DAY

Class 1	4:00 PM to 5:45 PM	Class 2	6:15 PM to 8:00 PM

- Daily Objective Questions
- Live Lectures
- Test Series
- Lecture Notes
- Hand Written Notes
- Mentorship

Features

These features are critical to develop basic foundation of aspirants throughout their PCSJ journey

01 Live Classes

- 1100+ Hours of live classes covering Prelims and Mains
- Syllabus holistically Coverd by Best Faculties for each subject having years of teaching experience
- Live doubt solving with Faculties during Live Classes.

02 One to One Mentorship

- Clearing on-the-go academic/non-academic doubts of students throughout the journey from Prelims to Interview.
- Personalised Study Plans (PSPs) to guide aspirants individually.

03 Daily Objective Questions for Practice

- 1100+ Hours of live classes covering Prelims and Mains
- Syllabus holistically Coverd by Best Faculties for each subject having years of teaching experience
- Live doubt solving with Faculties during Live Classes.

04 Hand Written Notes

- Hand written notes for quick revision.
- Hand written notes increase relevance of teaching towards question solving.
- Good representation increasing learning outcome and retention.

05 Lecture Notes

- Detailed and exhaustive lecture notes covering length and breadth of syllabus.
- Helps in building additional content along with live class for answer writing

06 Weekly Answer Writing

- Answer writing is a critical skill in order to get a good rank.
- Students are provided with model Answers to the questions and are guided to write best answers for the Mains examination.
- This Exercise will help build analytical thinking

07 Recorded Classes of Local Laws of 15 States

- Provided to help the students Prepare local laws parallel to the Major and Minor Laws being coverd in Live Classes according to learning pace of the student.
- Multiple states are being covered which helps students to ace multiple examinations.

08 Legal and General Current Affairs Classes

- Legal and general Current Affairs help students not only in Prelims and but in Mains as well.
- Weekly Live Current Affairs classes will be provided to the students

09 Prelims Test Series

- It is important to face exam like situation before actually going for the exam.
- Prelims Test Series are designed as per the actual exam patterns of each state
- These Tests will be provided atleast a month before the announced date of the exam
- 5 tests will be provided in each test series.

10 Preparation for Interview

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

11 English & Hindi Language Classes

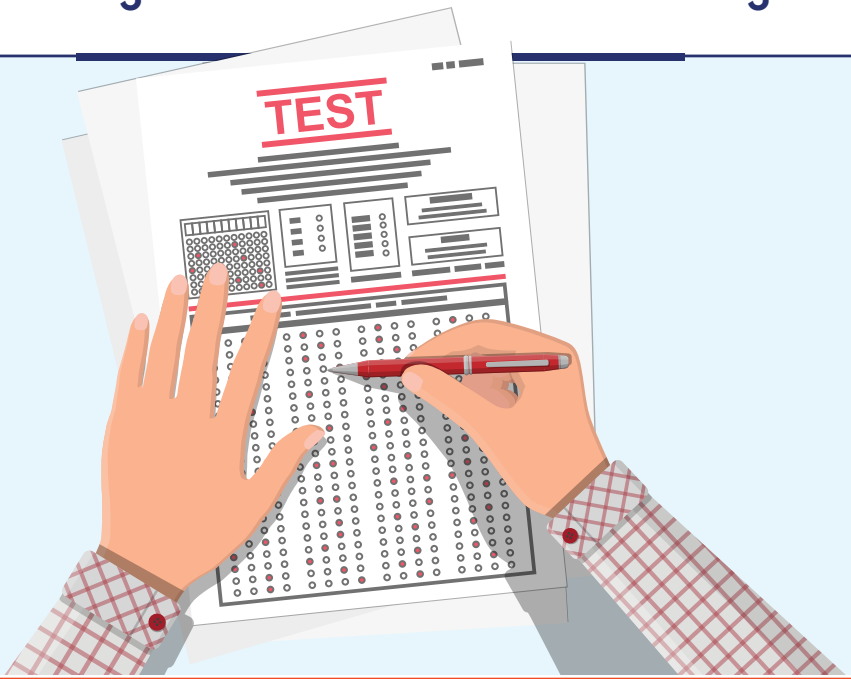
- Language plays critical role in Mains Examinations of various states.
- Language carries significant weightage in almost each state's Judiciary syllabus.
- Hindi and English Language classes will be provided to the students

12 Recorded Classes of Live Lectures

- Students will get Recorded Classes of live lectures delivered in classes in case they missed the live classes.
- These Classes will reflect in students portal till the validity of the course (2 Years)

Prelims 2024 & 2025

Prelims Examinations in various Judiciary examinations have become very unpredictable and special effort is required after building a foundation to clear the stage.



Prelims Test Series 2024 & 2025

- 5 full length tests of each State
- All tests will be accompanied with Detailed Explanation
- Test will be conducted through Online Mode

Daily MCQ Practise Questions

- Daily MCQ Practise Questions will be provided after each class
- These MCQs will help students cover all possible questions from the syllbus.

Mains 2024 & 2025

Marks in Mains determine if an aspirant can get a good rank in PCS Judiciary Examination.
Every mark counts and this program will help increase marks by manifold.

Weekly Mains Practice Questions

- Regular Practise of Mains Answers will help score good rank.
- Full judiciary syllabus will be covered through these tests.

Value Added Classes on Answer Writing

- Knowing what to Write and How to Write Plays Equally important role as the knowledge itself.
- Students will be guided on how to compose good answers for mains examination so that they can fetch maximum marks.

Special classes on Judgement Writing

- The Art of Judgement writing plays a critical role in mains examinition of various state
- Special sessions will be conducted on judgement writing

Our Faculties

Chand Kubba

Praveen Kumar

Shrimee Srivastava

Sandeep R. Khatri

Arjita Chaturvedi

Apurv Sharma

Vasudev Monga

Interview Guidance Program

One to One Interview Guidance Sessions

Multiple Mock Interviews with esteemed panelists

Syllabus

A few orientation sessions are planned in the beginning where students will be guided on how to prepare for the exam.

Class 1

Schedule	Subjects
2 Months	IPC
2 Months	Evidence
2 Months	Cr.PC
2 Months	CPC
2 Months	Contract
2 Months	Constitution

Class 2

Schedule	Subjects
2 Months	Hindu Law
2 Months	Genral Studies
1 Month	Muslim Law
1 Month	TPA
1 Month	Jurisprudence & Law of Torts
1 Month	SRA & Registration Act
1 Month	Limitation
1 Month	Registration Act & Negotiable Instruments Act
1 Month	Interpretation Of Statutes + Arbitration
1 Month	English + Hindi

*This is a tentative plan for the batch.

*2 Classes will be held each day, Class 1 will be from 4:00 PM to 5:45 PM, Class 2 will be from 6:15 PM to 8:00 PM

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

Chand Kubba

Jasmeet Singh

Local Laws of following states

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

Mains Practical Questions

Ques 1. A person entitled to the possession of Specific immovable property may recover it in the manner provided by Code od Civil Procedure, 1908. Explain with the help of Specific Relief Act.

Recovery of specific immovable property is under Section 5 of Specific Relief Act, 1963. When a person is entitled to the possession of specific immovable property, he can recover the same by filing a suit as provided in CPC, 1908. He may file a suit for ejectment on the basis of the strength of his title and get a decree for ejectment. Then he may execute the decree in accordance with the provisions of CPC. He cannot take the law in his own hands and obtain possession of his property by force, even though he is entitled to the same. It is a well settled principle of law that a person, who has been in a long continuous possession of the immovable property, can protect the same by seeking an injunction against any person in the world other than the true owner. It is also a settled principle of law that owner of the property can get back his possession only by resorting to due process of law. It states that a suit for possession must be filed having regard to the provision of the Code of Civil Procedure.

For ex., if 'A' agrees to convey some specific immovable pr erty to 'B' and also handover the possession, 'B' can file a suit against 'A' req to fulfil the promise and handover the possession.

In the case of "East India Hotels Ltd. Vs Syndicate Ban essence of this section is "title", i.e., the person wh entitled to the possession. The title may be of ow X" enters into peaceful possession of land claim have no title, still he has the right to sue anoth from possession because he might have no l possessory title

From the aforementioned facts, it also c specified part of the property in quest respect of any subsequent proceedin question.

Ques 2. Write long note on jurisdiction of civil courts.

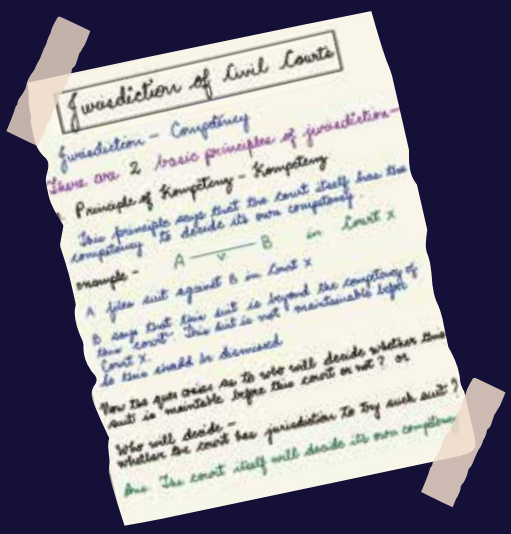
Jurisdiction of civil courts is defined as the limit of judicial authority or extent to which a court of law can exercise its authority over suits of civil nature. There are two basic principles of jurisdiction, firstly, "principle of kompetenz kompetenz" it means that civil court itself has the competency to decide its own competency and secondly is "grant of jurisdiction to any court is a legislative function". By virtue of both these principles party cannot grant or takeaway the jurisdiction of court. Section 9 of the Code of civil procedure provides a civil court has jurisdiction to try all suits of a civil nature unless its cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred by any statute. Civil court decide suits on the basis of their jurisdiction which are classified as follow –

Pecuniary jurisdiction, the word "pecuniary" related to money. So, pecuniary jurisdiction refers to the power of court to decide suits that are within its monetary limits. Section 6 of the Code of Civil Procedure provides that every court has its pecuniary limit. The court cannot decide or hear suits the subject matter of which exceeds the pecuniary limit, however decree passed without pecuniary jurisdiction is valid but irregular. As per section 15 of the said Code provides that every suit shall be instituted in the court of the lowest grade competent to try it.

Territorial jurisdiction, under this territorial or local jurisdiction, the geographical limits of a court's authority are clearly specified. Every court has its own local or territorial limits beyond which it cannot exercise its jurisdiction. These limits are fixed by the government. The district judge has to exercise jurisdiction within his district and not outside it. The High Court has jurisdiction over the territory of a state within which it is situated and not beyond it. A court has no jurisdiction to try a suit for immovable property situated beyond its local limits.

Jurisdiction as to subject matter, the subject matter can be defined as the authority vested in a court to understand and try cases concerning a special type of subject matter. In other words, it means that some courts are banned from hearing cases of a certain nature.

Handwritten Notes



Jurisdiction of Civil Courts

Jurisdiction – Competency

There are 2 basic principles of jurisdiction –

1. Principle of Kompetenz – Kompetenz

This principle says that the court itself has the competency to decide its own competency.

example – A —v— B in Court X

A files suit against B in Court X

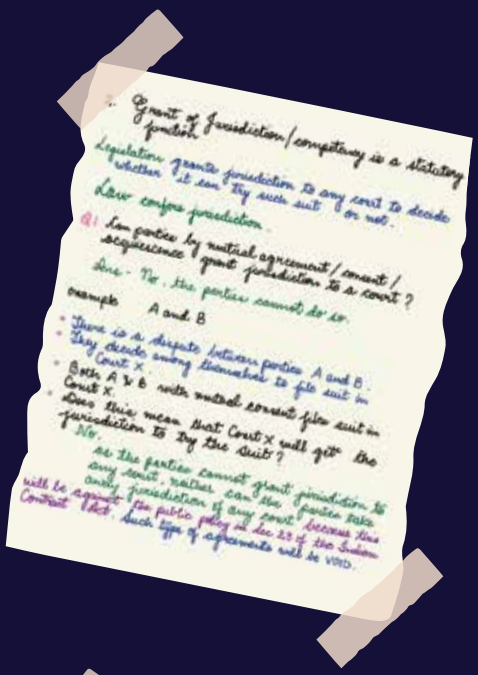
B says that this suit is beyond the competency of this court. This suit is not maintainable before Court X.

So this shall be dismissed

Now the question arises as to who will decide whether this suit is maintable before this court or not? or

Who will decide – whether the court has jurisdiction to try such suit?

Ans. The court itself will decide its own competency



2. Grant of jurisdiction/competency is a statutory function

Legislature grants jurisdiction to any court to decide whether it can try such suit or not.

Law confers jurisdiction.

Q1. Can parties by mutual agreement/consent/acquiescence grant jurisdiction to a court?

Ans. – No, the parties cannot do so.

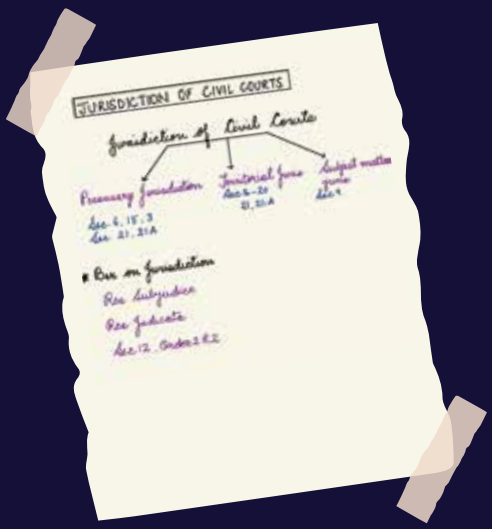
example A and B

- There is a dispute between parties A and B.
- They decide among themselves to file suit in Court X.
- Both A & B with mutual consent file suit in Court X.

Does this mean that Court X will get the jurisdiction to try the suit?

No.

As the parties cannot grant jurisdiction to any court, rather can the parties take away jurisdiction of any court because this will be against the public policy as Sec 23 of the Indian Contract Act. Such type of agreements will be VOID.



JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURTS

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts

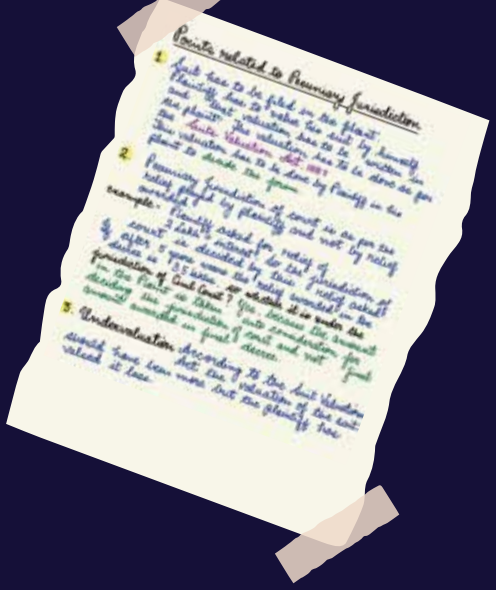
- Pecuniary jurisdiction – Sec 6, 15, 3, Sec 21, 21A
- Territorial jurisdiction – Sec 5–20, 21, 21A
- Subject matter jurisdiction – Sec 9

• Bar on jurisdiction

Res Subjudice

Res Judicata

Sec 12, Order 2 R2

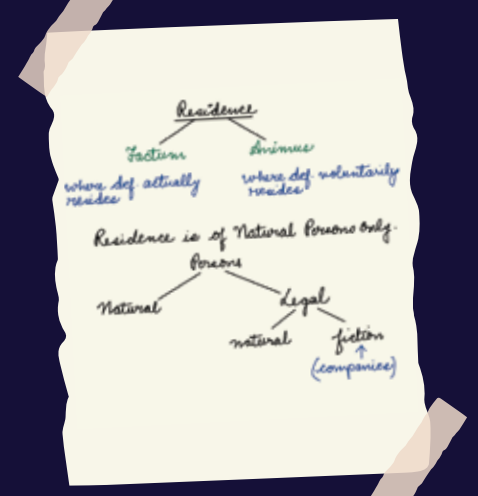


Points related to Pecuniary Jurisdiction

1. Suit has to be filed in the Court. Plaintiff has to value the suit by himself and that valuation has to be written in the plaint. The valuation has to be done as per the Suits Valuation Act, 1887.
2. Pecuniary jurisdiction of court is as per the relief sought by plaintiff and not by relief awarded by Court.

example – Plaintiff asked for relief of 5 Lakh, suit is filed in the court, after 2 years decided by this jurisdiction of court is upon the relief asked in the plaint. 3.5 Lacs was the relief awarded in the decree. Now question is whether it is under the jurisdiction of Civil Court? Yes, because the amount awarded in final decree.

3. Undervaluation According to the Suit Valuation Act, the valuation of the suit should have been more but the plaintiff has valued it less.



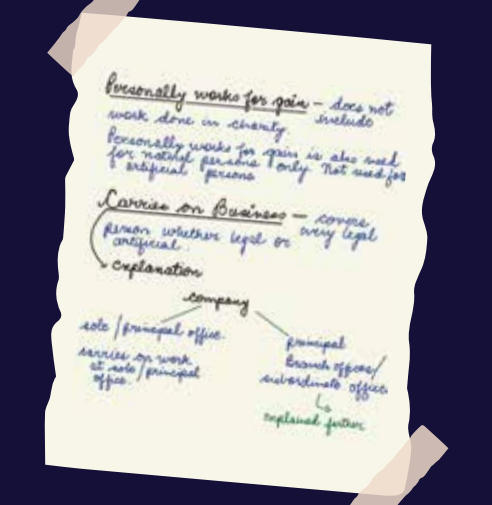
Residence

- Factum – where def actually resides
- Animus – where def voluntarily resides

Residence is of Natural Persons only.

Persons

- Natural
- Legal
  - natural
  - fiction (companies)



Personally works for gain – does not include work done on charity.

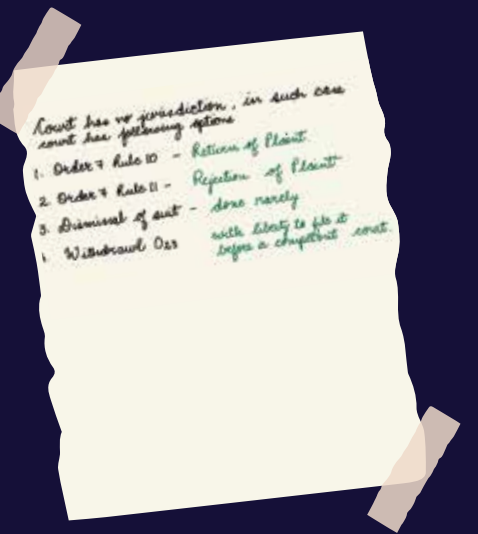
Personally works for gain is also used for natural persons only. Not used for artificial persons

Carries on Business – compare whether legal or artificial. – very legal

• Explanation

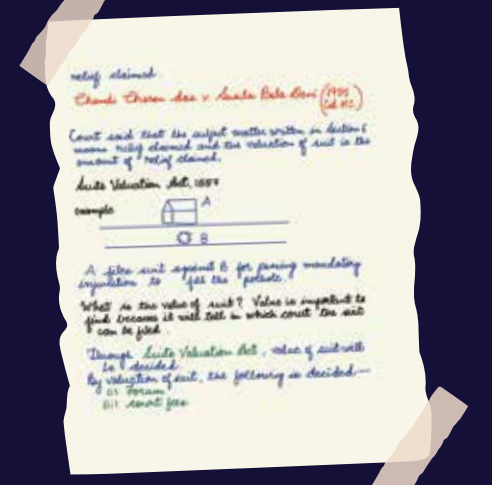
Company

- sole / principal office – carries on work at sole / principal office.
- principal Branch offices / subordinate office – explained further



Court has no jurisdiction, in such case court has following options

1. Order 7 Rule 10 – Return of Plaint
2. Order 7 Rule 11 – Rejection of Plaint
3. Dismissal of suit – done rarely
4. Withdrawal O23 – with liberty to file it before a competent court



relief claimed

Chandu Chavan dec v Sunita Bala Devi (1995 Cal HC)

Court said that the subject matter written in section 6 means relief claimed and the valuation of suit is the amount of relief claimed.

Suits Valuation Act, 1887

example

A files suit against B for passing mandatory injunction to fell the palm.

What is the value of suit? Value is important to find because it will tell in which court the suit can be filed.

Through Suits Valuation Act, value of suit will be decided.

By valuation of suit, the following is decided –

(i) Forum

(ii) court fee

MCQs for practice

Quiz

SRA Lecture 2 Quiz

Q 2: Duty in Sec 2(i) , means

- moral duty
- legal duty
- both
- none of the above

Previous Next

Quiz

CPC Lecture 3 Quiz

Q 3: Long title of code of civil procedure, 1908 -

- An act to amend the laws relating to civil procedure
- An act to consolidate laws relating to civil procedure
- To consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of civil courts
- An act to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the procedure of the courts of civil judicature

Previous Next

Quiz

CPC Lecture 3 Quiz

Q 1: John Rawls divided procedural justice in -

- Two
- Three
- Four
- Five

Next

Quiz

SRA Lecture 2 Quiz

Q 1: With respect to 'settlement' under Specific Relief Act, 1963, choose the true statement about propositions:
propositions:
(i) Settlement means an instrument other than will.
(ii) Through 'Settlement' devolution of successive interest in the movable property only is disposed of.
(iii) Through 'Settlement' devolution of successive interest in the movable or immovable property is disposed of.

Assertions:

- I and II are correct, III is incorrect
- II and III are correct, I is incorrect
- I and III are correct, II is incorrect
- All are correct

Next

Quiz

CPC Lecture 3 Quiz

Q 2: For cause of action there must be -

- Existence of legal right
- Violation of legal right
- Both a and b
- Only a

Previous Next

Crux

Territorial Jurisdiction

- In **Bhagwan Das v. Girdhari Lal,** court decide the place of contract in case of telephonic contract.
- In contracts for movable goods, the has to pay or paid considered as place where partly cause of action arise and also where good deliverable is considered as place where cause of action arise.
- In cases related to IPR i.e., trademark/copyright, section 20 will apply. In addition to that where plaintiff resides or carries on business or works for gains also considered place where cause of action partly arises.

Section 16. Suits to be instituted where subject-matter situate.

Subject to the pecuniary or other limitations prescribed by any law, suits-

(a) for the recovery of immovable property with or without rent or profits,

(b) for the partition of immovable property,

(c) for foreclosure, sale or redemption in the case of a mortgage of or charge upon immovable property,

(d) for the determination of any other right to or interest

Section 18. Place of institution of suit where local limits of jurisdiction of different courts: -

(1) Where it is alleged to be uncertain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which of two or more Courts any immovable property is situate, any one of those Courts may, if satisfied that there is ground for the alleged uncertainty, record a statement to that effect and thereupon proceed to entertain and dispose of any suit relating to that property, and its decree in the suit shall have the same effect as if the property were situate within the local limits of its jurisdiction: Provided that the suit is one with respect to which the Court is competent as regards the nature and value of the suit to exercise jurisdiction.

(2) Where a statement has not been recorded under sub-section (1), and objection is taken before an Appellate or Revisional Court that a decree or order in a suit relating to

Section 17. Suits for immovable property situate within jurisdiction of different courts: -

Where a suit is to obtain relief respecting, or compensation for wrong to, immovable property situated within the jurisdiction of different Court, the suit may be instituted in any Court within the local limits of whose jurisdiction any portion of the property is situate:

Provided that, in respect of the value of the subject matter of the suit, the entire claim is cognizable by such Court.

- Section 17 of the Civil Procedure Code provides that a suit for relief, compensation for wrong with respect to an immovable property which is situated in jurisdiction of different courts may be instituted in any one of the courts. It is pertinent to note that while determining jurisdiction as per the aforesaid jurisdiction, the pecuniary jurisdiction of the court must be taken into ...on.

Section 21A. Bar on suit to set aside decree on objection as to place of suing –

No suit shall lie challenging the validity of a decree passed in a former suit between the same parties, or between the parties under whom they or any of them claim, litigating under the same title, on any ground based on an objection as to the place of suing.

Explanation —The expression "former suit" means a suit which has been decided prior to the decision in the suit in which the validity of the decree is questioned, whether or not the previously decided suit was instituted prior to the suit in which the validity of such decree is questioned.

- According to section 21A no new suit can be filed to set aside a decree passed by a court on an objection as to the place of suing. It is a bar to separate suit.
- Explanation to section 21A is not required but still it is given there.
- Section 21A is regarding to both pecuniary and territorial jurisdiction.

Section 21. Objection to jurisdiction: -

1. No objection as to the place of suing shall be allowed by any appellate or Revisional Court unless such objection was taken in the Court of first instance at the earliest possible opportunity and in all cases where issues or settled at or before such settlement, and unless there has been a consequent failure of justice.
2. No objection as to the competence of a Court with reference to the pecuniary limits of its jurisdiction shall be allowed by any Appellate or Revisional Court unless such objection was taken in the Court of first instance at the earliest possible opportunity, and in all cases where issues are settled, at or before such settlement, and unless there has been a consequent failure of justice.
3. No objection as to the competence of the executing Court with reference to the local limits of its jurisdiction shall be allowed by any Appellate or Revisional Court unless such objection was taken in the executing Court at the earliest possible opportunity, and unless there has been a consequent failure of justice.

- Section 21(a) is regarding to territorial jurisdiction.
- Section 21(b) is regarding to pecuniary jurisdiction.
- Appellate court entertain the objection if -
  1. Objection raised in trial court at earliest possible opportunity at or before settlement of issues, and

FAQs

Q1. When does the course start ?

- The course starts on 31st July 2023

Q2.What are the Deliverables of the course?

- Live classes, One to one mentorship, Answer Writing Program, MCQ testing (Daily tests), Prelims test series, Lecture Notes & PPTs, Handwritten notes and much more.

Q3.What would be the batch timings ?

- Batch timings - Class 1 From 4 p.m - 5:45 p.m, Class 2 From 6:15 p.m - 8 p.m, Monday to Saturday (6 days a week), Sunday we will be providing Answer Writnig Practise Questions.

Q4.Where can I watch the live classes?

- Live classes will be conducted at http://liveclass.studyiq.com/

Q5.What if my live classes don't start due to some technical issue ?

- Live classes Support team will help in quick resolution. They can be contacted through"support.liveclasses@studyiq.com" . Our support team will call you and get the resolution done at the earliest.

Q6. How can I login into the web link provided ?

- LoginID and password will be provided to the students on email and SMS. This can be used to login and use the profile created by the student. The student can see his/her schedule in the profile. The Password will be shared one day prior to the start of the batch. For the students joining on the day/after the start of the batch the password and email will be shared on the same day of their joining.

Q7. During the classes can I interact with the faculty? Can I ask the doubts?

- Yes you can interact with the faculty and clear your doubts in the live sessions through Chat Section and through speaking directly with the faculty member by unmuting yourself.

Q8. What If the student misses the live class ?

- If the student misses the live class he will be provided with the recorded videos of the live session by next day (2 PM). It will be ensured that the recording is made available to students prior to the next live session.

Q9. Where can students find recorded videos ?

- The student can find recorded videos (Next Day by 2 PM) at StudyIQ application in the enrolled course. The student can watch the recorded videos any number of times as per their convenience.

Q10. Where can the student find the lecture handouts ?

- The lecture handouts will be available on the StudyIQ App and Web.

Q11. Where will be the daily test conducted ?

- The daily test will have 10-20 MCQs of ongoing Subject. The tests will be conducted on StudyIQ app and web

Q12. When will the mentors be allotted to the student?

- Mentors will reach out to the student within 7 days from the start of the course.

Q13. How can I contact the mentor?

- Mentors can be contacted through the Call, WhatsApp or Message.

Q14. Who will evaluate my answers?

- Students will be presented with standard model answers for the purpose of self evaluation of their answers.

Q15. Is this for English medium students or Hindi medium students?

- The communication medium will be Hinglish. The lecture handouts will be in English. The MCQs, Mains Practise Questions & Answers will also be in English.

Q16 . How will I get answer writing practice ?

- Students will get Mains Practise Questions on Sunday Morning from the subjects taught through out the week. In the Evening they will get model answers of the questions.

Q17. What is the Prelims Test Series component in the course ?

- Prelims test series will be online. Tests would be conducted atleast a month before the examination date of a particular state out of the 15 listed states. Each Test will be on the lines of prelims exam of that particular state. Each Test Series will Comprise of 5 full length tests.

Q18. How will current affairs be covered in this course ?

- General & Legal Current affairs will be Coverd on weekly basis through Live online classes conducted every saturday.

Q19. How can existing students migrate to the new course?

- They can contact us on our Support and our team will help them upgrade to the Live Course at a nominal cost. You can call us at 080-6897-3353.

Duration of Classes

1 YEAR

02 YEARS VALIDITY

Price: ~~₹70,000~~

₹27,999

Use Code

JUDICIARY

To get maximum discount

*** Inaugural offer for limited period only**

Enrol Now 080-6897-3353 contact@studyiq.com