STUDY IQ JUDICIARY

JUDICIARY LIVE

2024 February Batch

Prelims | **Mains** | **Interview**



2024

8th February' 24

4:00pm

The Prelims to Interview (P2I) Foundation is the flagship program of StudyIQ Judiciary to help aspiring judges clear the state judicial exams Examination and become a Judget. The entire P2I program is divided into 4 phases:

S No.	Phase	Program	Timeline
1	The Foundation Phase	Live Foundation Program	8 Feb 2024 to 28 Mar 2025
2	Prelims phase on Notification	Success in Prelims Program	50 days thorough revision program for 10 states
3	Mains phase on clearing Prelims	Success in Mains Program	50 days thorough mains answer writing program for 10 states
4	Interview Phase	Interview Guidance Program	

All 4 phases are interlinked and designed to help you in your journey of becoming a judge. StudyIQ Judiciary will handhold your entire preparation journey for the next 2 years. The following is a detailed description of the P2I phases.

The Foundation Phase: Live Foundation Program

The success in your Judicial Services Exam depends on a solid foundation. During the next two years, you will be undergoing a rigorous process-driven foundation course, where you will be taught all major and minor laws by our expert faculties.

How will my week look like during the foundation?

Live Classes and Handouts: The essence of the foundation is based on live classes. Monday to Saturday, StudyIQ Judiciary will be conducting live classes in two slots from 4 to 5:45 PM (slot 1) and 6:15 to 8 PM (slot 2) by our expert faculty members. After each class, you will be provided with detailed study material in the form of CRUX followed by lecture PPTs and handwritten notes.

Prelims and Mains Tests: To test your understanding, daily prelims questions (MCQs) will be provided based on the topic taught in the class. Mains Question and Model answers of the same will be provided every Sunday for self evaluation and practice.

Mentorship: During your entire 2-year journey, our mentors will track your progress and guide you through your academic journey. Your Mentor will act like a friend, philosopher and guide so that you can have a personalized mentorship during the preparation journey.

How will I cover the current affairs?

Understanding current affairs adds context to your knowledge. Current Affairs will be covered on a weekly basis through the Current Affairs Program(CAP) which will be conducted every Saturday. The CAP lectures and the notes will help you cover the daily current events in detail.

SCHEDULE

DATE	SUBJECTS Class 1 - 4pm	DATE	SUBJECTS Class 2 - 6pm
8th Feb	Orientation	12th Feb - 16th Feb	Strategy & Answer writing
9th Feb - 10th Mar	TPA	19th Feb - 2nd Apr	Hindu Law
11th Mar - 30th Mar	Hindi	3rd Apr - 10th May	Arbitration
1st Apr - 22nd May	Constitution	13th May - 7th Jun	Partnership
23rd May - 31st Jul	CPC	10th Jun - 5th Jul	SOGA
1st Aug - 12th Oct	IEA	8th Jul - 30th Aug	GK
14th Oct - 21st Dec	CrPC	2nd Sep - 20th Sep	English
23rd Dec - 18th Jan	SRA	23rd Sep - 11th Oct	Registrartion Act
20th Jan - 29th Mar	IPC	14th Oct - 8th Nov	Polity
31st Mar - 31st May	ICA	11th Nov - 6th Dec	Limitation Act
		9th Dec - 30th Dec	NI Act
		2nd Jan - 14th Feb	Muslim Law
		17th Feb - 26th Feb	IOS
		27th Feb - 11th Mar	Jurisprudence
		12th Mar - 4th Apr	Tort

Syllabus

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

Subjects

IPC
Evidence
Cr.PC
CPC
Contract
Constitution
Hindu Law
Genral Studies
Muslim Law
TPA
Jurisprudence & Law of Torts
SRA & Registration Act
Limitation
Registration Act & NegotiableInstruments Act
Interpretation Of Statutes + Arbitration
English + Hindi

***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**

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

The Prelims Phase: Success in Prelims Program

You will switch to the Prelims mode, whenever there is a notification for the 10 states. The Prelims is the gateway for clearing the exam, therefore the following 50 days after the notification of the state you will be trained rigorously for Prelims.

During this phase, we will prepare for prelims in a dedicated manner, the SIP program has 3 components:



Revision classes: 200+ hours of revision classes will be provided. A detailed study plan will be given to the students. Daily classes will help revise the entire prelims syllabus in crash course mode. These **200+ hours** of classes will cover both the major and minor laws.



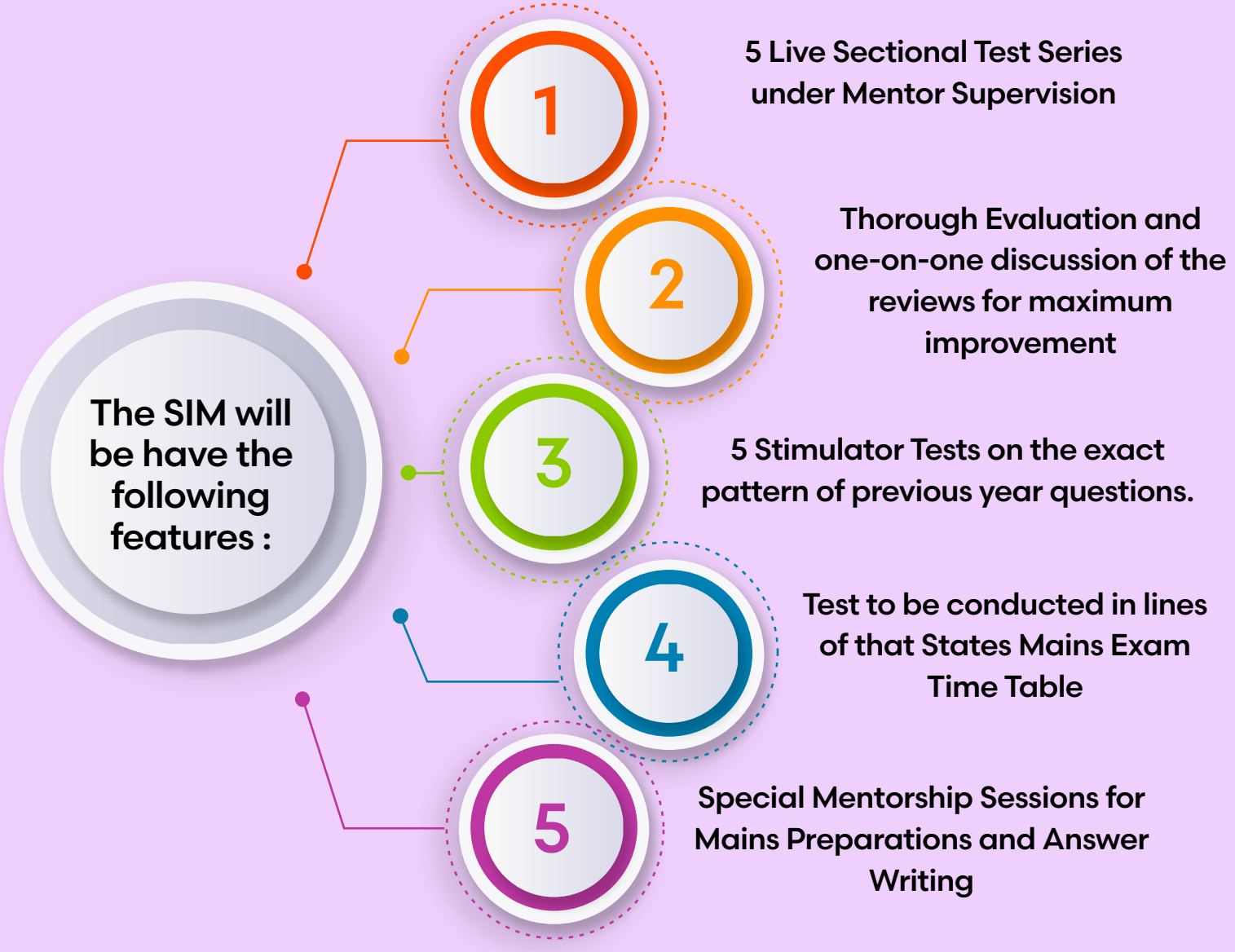
Disciplined-Based Tests: At weekends, you will be provided with **sectional and full length tests,** which will test your preparation. These tests will evaluate the application of your knowledge. You will be solving more than **1000 questions** through these DBTs.



Revision CRUX: Revision material will be provided in the form of soft copy, which will be your guide for quick revision of the entire syllabus for the respective states.

The Mains Phase: Success in Mains Program

StudyIQ Judiciary's Success in Mains Program will be your one-stop solution for clearing Mains. If you clear Pre-lims, you will be provided with a detailed 50 days rigorous plan to help you clear the mains.



The Interview Guidance Program

It is meticulously designed for the aspirants with expert guidance and personalized attention to enhance your interview preparation and boost your chances of success.

It has two components:

1. Two Mock Interviews

To refine your interview skills through rigorous mock interviews.

2. Exclusive one-on-one sessions

with serving Judges and senior faculty members for invaluable guidance.



STUDY IQ JUDICIARY

Fulfill Your Dream

To Clear PCSJ

Join hands with **StudyIQ**

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
- Mentorship
- Hand Written Notes

Features

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

- 10-20 Objective questions from the topics covered in Daily classes.
- These questions will run throughout to build a strong foundation for Prelims.
- It will help develop the knack of MCQ solving through 1000+ questions

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

- 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)

13 CRUX Notes Will be Provided in Hindi

- Students will get CRUX Notes of live classes in Hindi Language.

Our Faculties



Praveen Kumar



Shrimee Srivastava



Sandeep R. Khatri



Arjita Chaturvedi



Apurv Sharma



Vasudev Monga



Ashutosh Singh

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

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 property to 'B' and also handover the possession, 'B' can file a suit against 'A' requiring 'A' to fulfil the promise and handover the possession.

In the case of "East India Hotels Ltd. Vs Syndicate Bank", it was held that the essence of this section is "title", i.e., the person who has better title is a person entitled to the possession. The title may be of ownership or possession. Thus, if X" enters into peaceful possession of land claiming his own although he have no title, still he has the right to sue another who has ousted him fo from possession because he might have no legal title but at least has a possessory title

From the aforementioned facts, it also can be inferred that a decision as specified part of the property in question may not constitute res judicat respect of any subsequent proceedings in the matter of the property in 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.

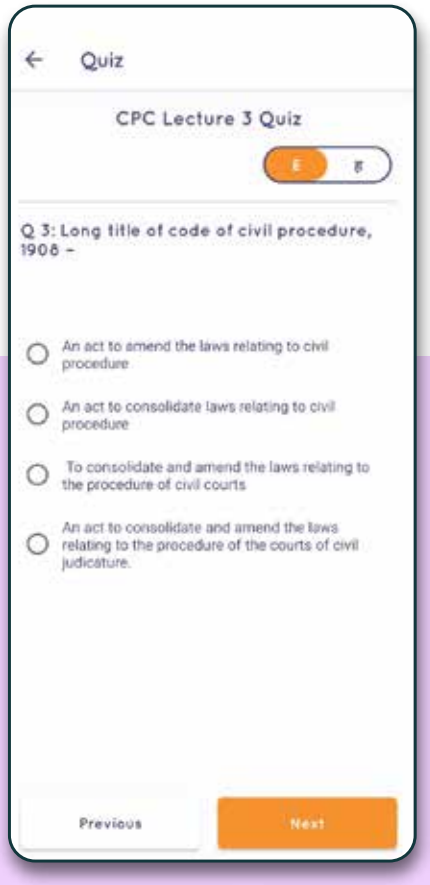
Handwritten Notes

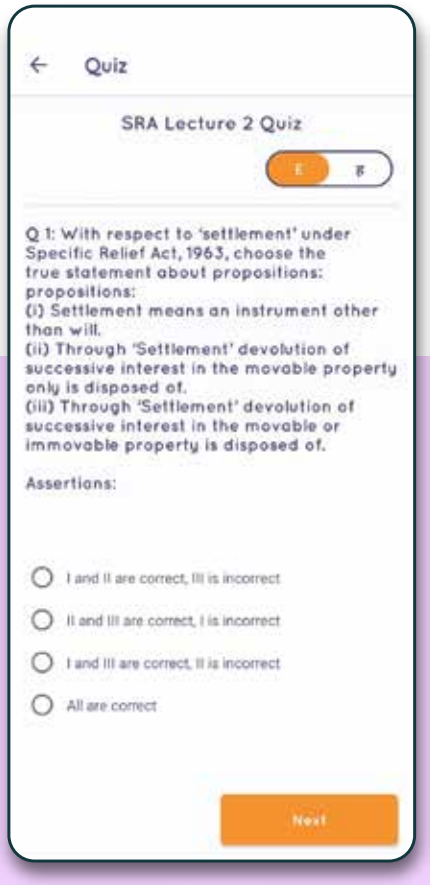


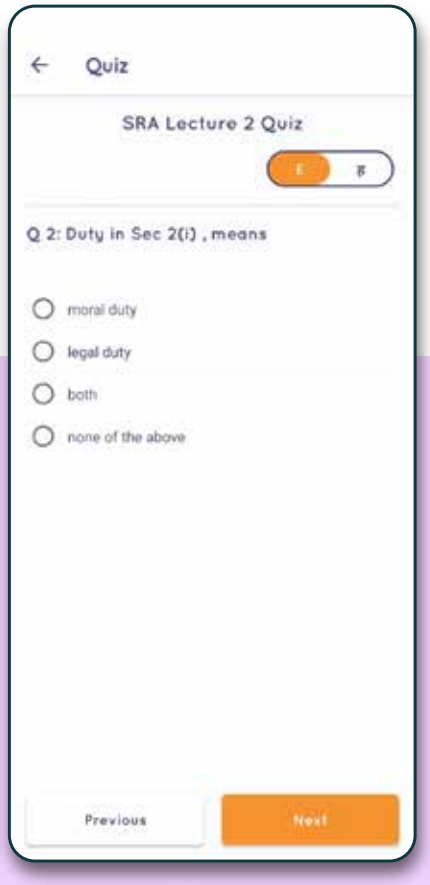
Local Laws of Following States

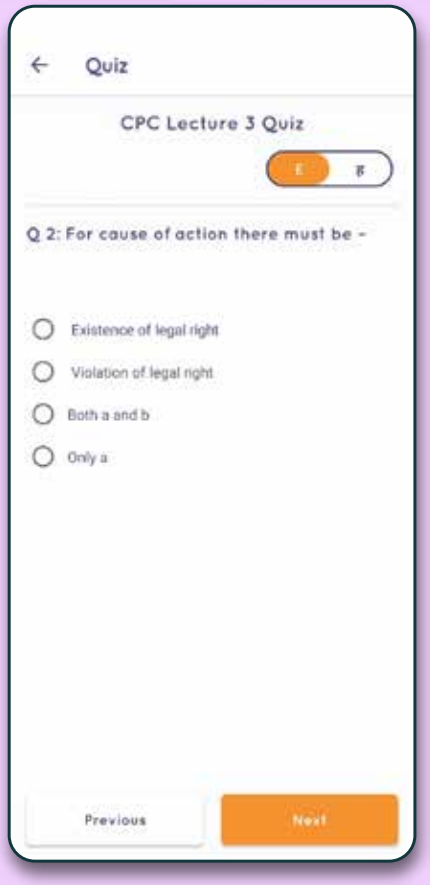
01	Uttar Pradesh
02	Haryana
03	Punjab
04	Maharashtra
05	Rajasthan
06	Madhya Pradesh
07	Delhi
08	Odisha
09	Chhattisgarh
10	Jharkhand
11	Gujarat
13	Bihar
13	Uttarakhand
14	West Bengal
15	Himanchal Pradesh

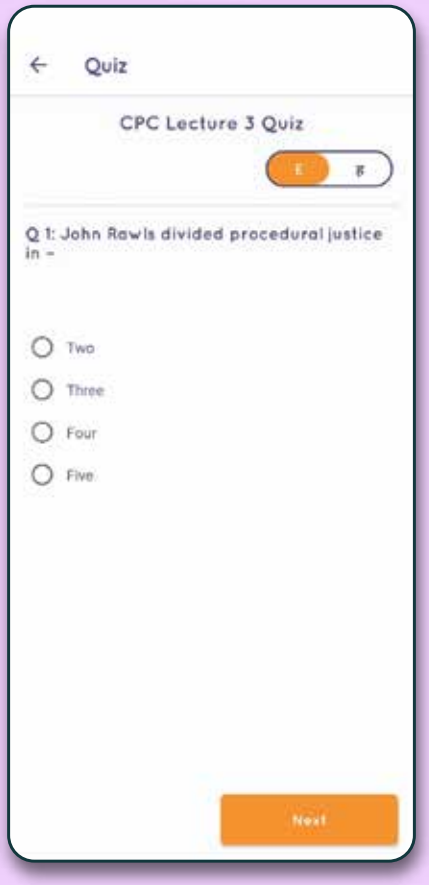
MCQs for practice











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

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

Hindi Crux

अपकृत्य विधि

लेक्चर संख्या: 04

23.11.2023

परिनिर्धारित क्षतिपूर्ति (नुकसानी)- संविदा में

अनिर्धारित क्षतिपूर्ति (नुकसानी)- अपकृत्य में

- **परिनिर्धारित क्षतिपूर्ति या नुकसानी** का मतलब है कि पीड़ित व्यक्ति को भुगतान की जाने वाली मुआवजे की राशि पूर्व निर्धारित है।
  संविदा विधि में, नुकसान को आमतौर पर समाप्त कर दिया जाता है।

- **अनिर्धारित क्षतिपूर्ति या नुकसानी** पूर्व निर्धारित नहीं है. अपकृत्य विधि में मुआवजे की राशि पूर्व निर्धारित नहीं होती है।

क्षति की दूरवर्तीता:

यह एक सिद्धांत है. एक बार जब कोई गलती नुकसान का कारण बनती है, तो टेनदारियों भी होती हैं। सवाल यह है कि कितनी टेनदारी तय की जा सकती है और कौन से कारक इसे निर्धारित करते हैं?

क्षति की दूरवर्तीता का सिद्धांत यह है कि एक गलत घटना एक एकल परिणाम का गठन कर सकती है या कई परिणामों का गठन कर सकती है। क्षति निकटस्थ अथवा दूरस्थ हो सकती है।

स्कॉट बनाम शेफर्ड:

एक व्यक्ति (ए) ने भीड़ में एक पटाखा फेंका, और यह गलती से दूसरे व्यक्ति (एक्स) को लग गया। चोट लगने से बचने के लिए, एक्स ने भी पटाखा फेंका, लेकिन वह एक अलग व्यक्ति (वाई) पर जा गिरा। बदले में, Y ने भी वैसा ही किया, और पटाखा अंततः व्यक्ति B पर जा गिरा, जिससे उसकी एक आंख खराब हो गई। भले ही A का कार्य वास्तविक क्षति से सबसे दूर था, फिर भी उसे उत्तरदायी ठहराया गया क्योंकि उसका कार्य X और Y के हस्तक्षेपकारी कृत्यों के बावजूद क्षति का निकटतम कारण था।

- ***In jure non remota causa, sed proxima spectatur:*** विधि में, किसी भी घटना के तात्कालिक कारण पर विचार किया जाना चाहिए, न कि दूरस्थ कारण पर।

- ***नोवस एक्टस इंटरवेनिएन्स:*** हस्तक्षेप करने वाला नया अधिनियम

हैन्स बनाम हारवुड

प्रतिवादी के कर्मचारी की लापरवाही के कारण, एक घोड़ा वैन को व्यस्त सड़क पर लावारिस छोड़ दिया गया था। एक बच्चे ने घोड़ों पर पत्थर फेंके, जिससे वे घबरा गए और उछल पड़े। उन्हें रोकने और सड़क पर मौजूद महिला और बच्चों को बचाने की कोशिश में एक पुलिसकर्मी घायल हो गया.

प्रतिवादी ने तर्क दिया कि घटना के परिणाम बहुत दूर थे, जिसका अर्थ है कि बच्चे के कार्य प्राथमिक कारण थे और प्रतिवादी के कर्मचारी की लापरवाही केवल एक माध्यमिक कारण थी।

दूरवर्तीता के दो परीक्षण:

- **उचित दूरवर्तीता का परीक्षण**
  यदि एक विवेकशील व्यक्ति किसी गलत कार्य के परिणामों का पूर्वाभास कर सकता है, तो वे बहुत दूर नहीं हैं। दूसरी ओर, यदि एक विवेकशील व्यक्ति परिणामों का पूर्वाभास नहीं कर सका, तो वे बहुत दूर हैं। और, एक व्यक्ति केवल उन परिणामों के लिए उत्तरदायी होगा जो बहुत दूर नहीं हैं, अर्थात, जिनकी भविष्यवाणी की जा सकती है।

- **प्रत्यक्षता का परीक्षण**
  प्रत्यक्षता की कसौटी के अनुसार, एक व्यक्ति अपने गलत कार्य के सभी प्रत्यक्ष परिणामों के लिए जिम्मेदार होता है, चाहे वह उनका पूर्वानुमान लगा सके या नहीं, क्योंकि किसी गलत कार्य से सीधे होने वाले परिणाम बहुत दूर नहीं होते हैं।

FAQs

Q1. When does the course start ?

- The course starts on 8th February 2024

Q2.What are the Deliverables of the course?

- Live Classes will be conducted in the STUDYIQ Mobile Application or www.studyiq.com , after loging in with your registered phone number and OTP.

Q3.What would be the batch timings ?

- Batch timings - Class 1 From 4 p.m - 5:45 p.m, Class 2 From 6:00 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 in the STUDYIQ Mobile Application or www.studyiq.com, after loging in with your registered phone number and OTP.

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.



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