



JUDICIARY

P2I Live Batch 3

Prelims

Mains


Interview



24th May '24



4:00pm



The Prelim- to-Interview (P2I) Foundation is the Flagship Program of StudyIQ Judiciary to help aspirants clear the PCS- J Examination and fulfill their dreams of becoming a Judge.

The entire programme is divided into 4 phases :

Foundation Phase

- 01 The essence of the foundation is based on daily Live classes , holistically covering the entire syllabus.
- 02 Daily MCQs based on the topic taught in the class.
- 03 Mains Question and Model answers along with the thorough evaluation.
- 04 Study Material (Crux , Handwritten Notes , MCQs etc.)
- 05 Current Affairs Program



Prelims Phase

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

The SIP program has 3 components:

- 01 Revision Classes: Rigorous Revision and Practice sessions.
- 02 Mock Tests: 3 Sectional + 3 Full Length Mocks
- 03 Lecture Handouts

Mains Phase

- 01 6 Live Sectional Test Series under Mentor Supervision.
- 02 Special Sessions for Mains Answer Writing Practice.
- 03 Comprehensive feedback helping students improve their shortcomings.



Interview Phase

- 01 Exclusive one-on-one session – With serving Judges and Senior Faculty members for invaluable guidance.
- 02 Two Mock Interviews – To refine your interview skills through rigorous mock interviews.



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

Registration 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**

Features:

ONE TO ONE MENTORSHIP

Clearing doubts of students throughout the journey from Prelims to Interview.

02

DAILY MCQ PRACTICE

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

04

CURRENT AFFAIRS

- Weekly Live classes.
- Monthly Current Affairs Magazine

06

01

LIVE CLASSES

-1100+ Hours of live classes
- Live doubt solving

03

LECTURE NOTES

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

05

WEEKLY ANSWER WRITING

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



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)



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 Judicial 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

② Difference between Previous statements of parties and previous statements of witness

Previous statement of parties	Previous statement of witness
Section 143(a) & 143(b)	They do not fall under § 143(1)(a)
(a) Previous statements of parties are known as admissions	(a) Statements given by them are not admissions
(b) These admissions are relevant	(b) They are not relevant but become relevant if they fall under § 143(1)(a)
(c) These are substantive evidence	(c) They are not substantive evidence. Only purpose is -
because it helps to prove relevant facts	(i) to corroborate
	(ii) Contradiction
	(iii) Impair the credibility of witness

Ex - A stopped B
B said - A stopped me
A said - B did not stop him
C comes as a witness

* Admission is a statement which suggests the inference as to the fact in issue or relevant fact (S. 17)

* Confession is an admission of accused which suggests only one inference i.e. the guilt of accused in terms of offence.

③ Confession must be read as a whole. (no particular format)

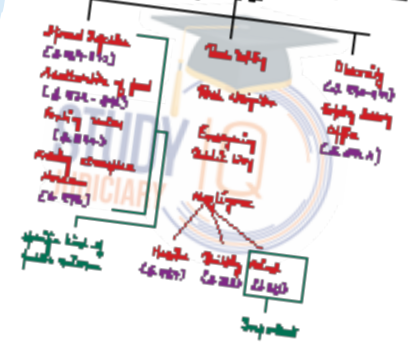


"Guilt" - Guilt

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.

Chapter 204 Offences affecting Public peace, decency, Commerce, Property & Honour



Section 143(1)(a) Previous statements of parties

Section 143(1)(a) Previous statements of parties are known as admissions. These admissions are relevant if they fall under § 143(1)(a). They are not substantive evidence. Only purpose is - (i) to corroborate (ii) Contradiction (iii) Impair the credibility of witness.

Ex - A stopped B. B said - A stopped me. A said - B did not stop him. C comes as a witness.

Section 143(1)(b) Previous statements of witnesses

Section 143(1)(b) Previous statements of witnesses are not admissions. They are not relevant but become relevant if they fall under § 143(1)(b). They are not substantive evidence. Only purpose is - (i) to corroborate (ii) Contradiction (iii) Impair the credibility of witness.

MCQs for practice

14:33

JUDICIARY (PRE + MAINS) LIVE FOUNDATI ...

4m:35s +1.0 -0.0

Question Mark for Review

What is the purpose of Section 162(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

A To save a dying declaration and a discovery statement from being affected by the provisions of sub-section (1)

B To require a witness to sign their statement

C To ensure that the witness speaks the truth in court

D To allow the court to caution the witness that they are not bound to repeat the same statement in court

Submit Test Save & Next

14:36

JUDICIARY (PRE + MAINS) LIVE FOUNDATI ...

+1.0 -0.0

Question

If an offender is sentenced to an imprisonment for a term exceeding one year, the term of solitary confinement shall not exceed :-

A One month

B Two months

C Three months

D No limit

Explanation :

Exit

14:34

JUDICIARY (PRE + MAINS) LIVE FOUNDATI ...

+1.0 -0.0

Question

What is true regarding a statement under Section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

A The witness must sign the statement if they want it to be admissible in court

B Statements made under Section 162 can be used for any purpose in the inquiry or trial of any other offence

C The witness must sign the statement if they want to contradict the prosecution

D The witness must sign the statement if they turn hostile during the trial

Explanation :

Exit

Cruix

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 oversight 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 unsuitable for use 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 lowered. 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,

1. whoever knowingly sells, or offers or exposes for sale, or issues from a dispensary for medicinal purposes,
2. 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

- **12) Bona Fide 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. 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 violation of the accused's rights, it may be considered inadmissible under Article 320B. 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 सक्षय अधिनियम, 2023

भारतीय सक्षय अधिनियम, 2023

- भारतीय सक्षय अधिनियम 2023- धारा 136 स्पष्टित धारा 119 ब्पॉल (b) (सह अपराधी)
- भारतीय सक्षय अधिनियम, 1872 - धारा 133 स्पष्टित धारा 134 ब्पॉल (a) (सह अपराधी)

सह अपराधी:

सह अपराधी वह व्यक्ति होता है जो अपराध करने में अभियुक्त को सहायता देता है। सह अपराधी सक्षय की परिभाषा सक्षय अधिनियम में नहीं दी गई है, इसलिए इससे संबंधित पक्षधर भारतीय सक्षय अधिनियम 2023 दिया गया है।

सह व्यक्ति जो अपराध में गुप्त रूप से जुड़ा हुआ है अपराध का पता लगाने के लिए अपराध में शामिल होता है, सह अपराधी नहीं कहा जा सकता क्योंकि ऐसे व्यक्ति का अंतर अपराधिक नहीं रहता सह अपराध अपराध का पता लगाने के लिए उससे शामिल होता है।

भारतीय सक्षय अधिनियम 1872 - धारा 133 स्पष्टित धारा 134 ब्पॉल (a) (सह अपराधी)

- धारा 133 के अंतर्गत दो नियमों का उल्लेख किया गया है:-
 - (a) किसी अभियुक्त के विरुद्ध उभारा सह अपराधी सक्षय मान्य होता है
 - (b) कोई दोषविधि केवल इस आधार पर स्वीकार नहीं हो जाती है कि वह किसी सह अपराधी के अपने अनुपस्थिति में अपराध पर की गई है
- धारा 134 के अनुसार किसी सक्षय को स्वीकार करने के लिए सक्षय की किसी निश्चित संख्या का होना आवश्यक नहीं है

अतः किसी परिधिस्थिति में एक सक्षय भी पर्याप्त हो सकता है और उसके बजाय के आधार पर कोई सक्षय जा सकता है और ऐसा व्यक्ति सह अपराधी भी हो सकता है।

नोट: सह अपराधी के सक्षय को न्यायालय सेट्ट की बिधि से देखना है क्योंकि वह सक्षय है कि कोई सक्षय को स्वीकार सक्षय किसी अन्य स्वीकार सक्षय की संपुष्टि नहीं कर सकता।



भारतीय सक्षय अधिनियम, 2023

- सह अपराधी विधिवतमान के अपराध होता है जब तक की तथ्यिक विधिस्थिति द्वारा उसकी संपुष्टि नहीं हो जाती।
- विधिस्थ अपराधी में सह अपराधी - पूरा होने का सक्षय व्यक्ति सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में आते हैं। यदि ऐसा पूरा उन्नीक्षण या स्वर में दिया गया है जो पूरा होने वाले को सह अपराधी नहीं माना जा सकता।
- अनुपस्थिति सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में नहीं आते क्योंकि वह लोक विज्ञान में कार्य करते हैं।
- अपराध के अंतर्गत में अभियुक्त सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में नहीं आते किन्तु यदि उसने स्वयं स्वीकृति दी है तो वह भारतीय सक्षय और इसका सक्षय सह अपराधी के सक्षय के रूप में स्वीकार किया जा सकता है।
- सक्षयमान: सक्षयमान करने वाला सह अपराधी सक्षय देने सक्षय धारा 133 के अंतर्गत सक्षय नहीं होता बल्कि इसका सक्षय धारा 30 की अंतर्गत स्वीकार किया जा सकता है लेकिन यदि उसे सक्षय कर दिया जाता है तो उसका सक्षय धारा 133 में सक्षय किया जा सकता है और वह सह अपराधी माना जाएगा।
- सक्षयमान: सह अपराधी वह होता है जो अपराध में सक्षय दिया होता है लेकिन सक्षय की रूप से सक्षय सह अपराधी सक्षय सह सक्षय नहीं माना जाता जब तक की वह सक्षय सक्षय की धारा 306 और 307 के अंतर्गत उसे सक्षयमान पाया नहीं हो जाता और जब सक्षयमान पाया नहीं होता सक्षय सह सह अभियुक्त होता है।
- **सक्षयमान रूप:** धारा 133 के अनुसार सह अपराधी अभियुक्त व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सक्षय सक्षय होता है तब कोई दोषविधि केवल इसीलिए स्वीकार नहीं हो जाती कि वह सह अपराधी के सक्षयमान सक्षय के आधार पर की गई है। जबकि धारा 134 का ब्पॉल (a) कहता है कि सह अपराधी विधिवतमान के अपराध है जब तक की तथ्यिक विधिस्थिति से उसकी संपुष्टि नहीं हो जाती।
- इस प्रकार न्यायालय में धारा 133 तथा धारा 134 का ब्पॉल (a) को एक दूसरे के सक्षय माना है।
- **अतः सक्षय मान्यता (1866)** भारत और इंग्लैंड में सह अपराधी से संबंधित सक्षय एक सक्षय है क्योंकि सक्षयमान सक्षय के आधार पर सक्षय माना जा सकता है लेकिन वह एक सक्षय का सक्षय है जिसकी सक्षयमान सक्षय से स्वीकार किया गया है जो अब विधि का सक्षय माना गया है, कि वह अनुपस्थिति में जब तक विधिस्थिति से इसकी संपुष्टि नहीं कर दी जाती।
- **सक्षय मान्यता (1866)** भारत और इंग्लैंड सक्षय सक्षयमान सक्षय (1866) सक्षय सक्षयमान सक्षय (1867) सह विधिस्थ और सक्षय मान्यता सक्षय के विधिस्थ पर आधारित है पर आधारित है

FAQs

Q1. What would be the timings of the classes ?

- ➔ Class 1 From 4 p.m – 5:45 p.m, Class 2 From 6 p.m – 8 p.m, Monday to Saturday (6 days a week). On Sunday Answer Writing Practice sessions will be conducted.

Q2. Where can I watch the live classes?

- ➔ Live Classes can be accessed either on the STUDYIQ Mobile Application or www.studyiq.com, after logging in with your registered phone number.

Q3. What if my live classes don't start due to some technical issue ?

- ➔ Support team will help in quick resolution. They can be contacted through "support.liveclasses@studyiq.com". Our support team will call you and resolve the issue at earliest.

Q4. How can I login into the web link provided ?

- ➔ Login ID 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.

Q5. 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 as well as speaking directly with the faculty member by unmuting yourself.

Q6. What If the student misses the live class ?

- ➔ If the student misses the live class they 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.

Q7. 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.

Q8. 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.

Q9. How can I contact the mentor?

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

Q10. Is this for English medium students or Hindi medium students?

- ➔ The communication medium will be Hinglish. The lecture handouts will be in English & Hindi. The MCQs, Mains Practice Questions & Answers will also be in English & Hindi both.

Q11. How will I get answer writing practice ?

- ➔ Students will get Mains Practice Questions on Sunday Morning from the subjects taught through out the week. In the Evening they will get model answers of the questions , evaluations will be provided within a week.

Q12. 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 6 full length tests.

Q13. How will current affairs be covered in this course ?

- ➔ General & Legal Current affairs will be Covered on weekly basis through Live online classes conducted every Saturday and a Monthly Current Affairs Magazine will be provided as well.

Q14. How can existing students migrate to the new course?

- ➔ They can contact us on our Support and our team will help them make suitable changes. You can call us at 080-6897-3353.

Price: ~~₹70,000~~

₹37,499

Use Code

JUDICIARY

To get maximum discount

Enroll Now: 080-6897-3353 contact@studyiq.com