



# NISHANK AGRAWAL MENTORSHIP PROGRAM



- **Mentorship**
- **Direct Strategy**
- **Reak Selection**

# Law competitive exams are evolving.

## They are no longer testing:

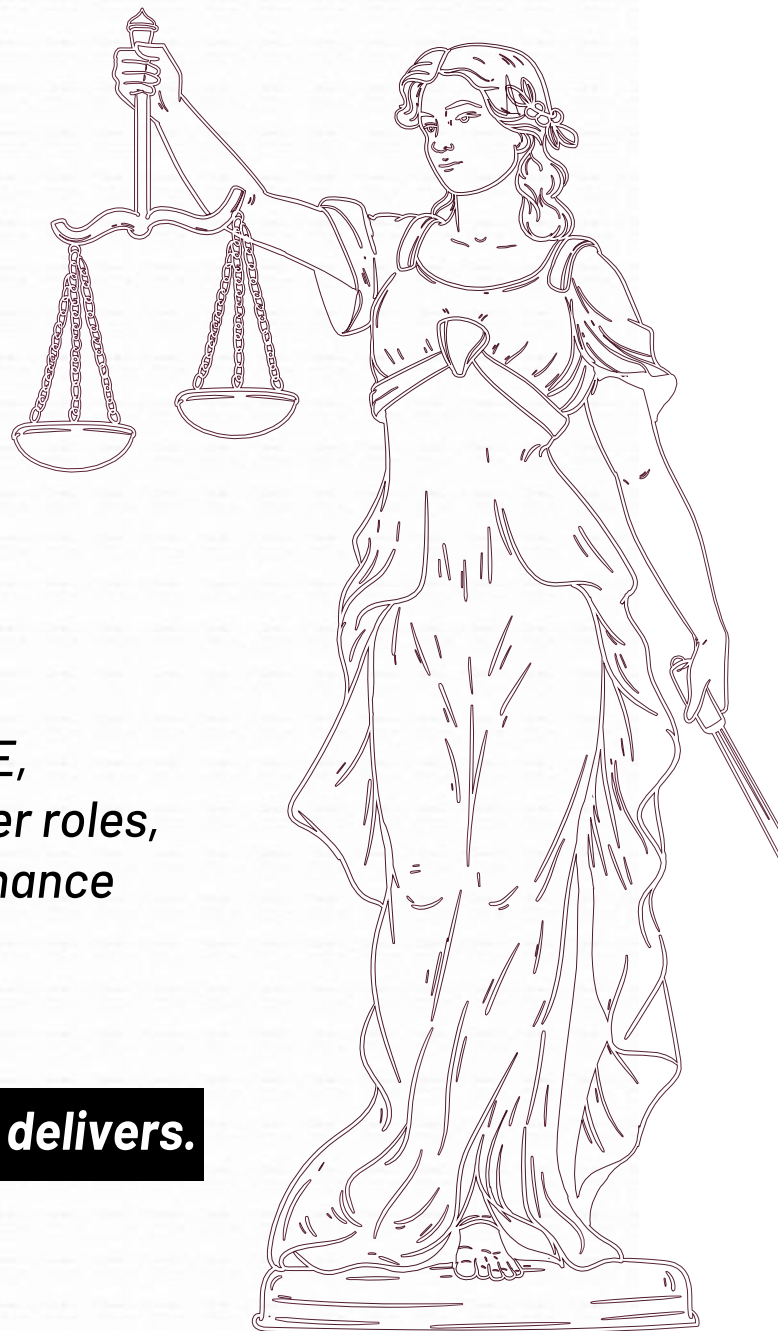
- Memory
- Definitions
- Section numbers

## They are testing:

- Conceptual clarity
- Legal reasoning
- Application
- Time management
- Execution under pressure

Whether you are preparing for AIBE, Judiciary, APO, ADPO or Law Officer roles, you need structured, daily, performance driven mentorship.

**This is exactly what this program delivers.**



# Who Should Enroll



**Law Students** – LL.B. or LL.M. students seeking real-world drafting skills beyond textbooks.



**Judiciary Aspirants** – Prepare for court practice with strong drafting foundations.



**New Advocates** – Fresh law graduates looking to start independent legal practice with confidence.



**Interns & Junior Advocates** – Learn to draft with precision and improve your performance at law firms or chambers.



# NISHANK AGRAWAL'S MENTORSHIP SPECIALTY



## ► LIVE MENTORSHIP CLASSES

- Weekend Live Sessions
- Direct Interaction
- Real-Time Doubt Solving
- Structured Topic Discussions

## What Happens in Mentorship?

- Concept Strengthening
- PYQ Breakdown
- BARE ACT HACKS
- Pattern Analysis
- High-Probability Topic Identification
- Bare Act Interpretation
- Current Legal Developments

## Question Solving Hacks

- Two-option elimination method
- Trap identification
- Intelligent guessing framework
- Section prioritisation
- Risk control in MCQs

## Paper Attempting Hacks

- Time allocation strategy
- When to skip
- When to attempt
- How to maximize marks
- Accuracy improvement formula



# First Week Absolutely Free

## ► 2 Days of Live Mentorship Access

Before you commit, experience it.

- Attend Weekend Live Classes
- Understand Nishank Sir's Teaching & Mentoring Style
- See the Strategy in Action
- Experience Real Question Solving

**NO RISK. NO PRESSURE. ONLY CLARITY**  
**AIBE- Changing Question Pattern**

## Earlier

Direct section-based

Straight from Bare Act

Short questions

*Example (Old Style):*

*"Under Section of IPC, punishment is ...? "*



## Question 1

Bailable and Non - Bailable Offence has been defined in-/  
जमानती और गैर-जमानती अपराध को कहाँ परिभाषित किया  
गया है-

- (1) Section 2 (a) of CrPC
- (2) Section 2 (b) of CrPc
- (3) Section 2 (c) of CrPc
- (4) Section 20 of IPC

## Question 2

Vishakha v/s. State of Rajasthan case is related to  
/वशिखा बनाम राजस्थान राज्य मामला किस से संबंधित है

- (1) Sexual harassment at workplace /कार्यस्थल पर यौन उत्पीड़न
- (2) Protection civil rights /सुरक्षा नागरिक अधिकारों
- (3) Uniform civil code /एक समान नागरिक संहिता
- (4) None of the above /इनमें से कोई भी नहीं

## Now:

- » Situation-based
- » Multi-subject linkage
- » Time management critical
- » Concept-driven
- » Lengthy paper

Read the given statements and choose the correct option. / दिए गए कथनों को पढ़िए और सही विकल्प चुनिए।

**Statement 1: Under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, a negotiable instrument made, drawn, accepted, or transferred without consideration creates no obligation of payment between the parties to the transaction. /**

कथन 1: परक्राम्य लिखत अधिनियम, 1881 के अंतर्गत, बिना प्रतिफल के निर्मित, आहरित, स्वीकृत या हस्तांतरित परक्राम्य लिखत, लेन-देन के पक्षों के बीच भुगतान का कोई दायित्व उत्पन्न नहीं करता है।

**Statement 2: According to the same Act, if the consideration for which a negotiable instrument was issued fails in part, the holder in immediate relation is entitled to recover only the proportionate amount corresponding to the consideration actually received. /**

कथन 2 : इसी अधिनियम के अनुसार, यदि वह प्रतिफल जिसके लिए परक्राम्य लिखत जारी किया गया था, आंशिक रूप से विफल हो जाता है, तो निकटतम संबंध में धारक केवल वास्तव में प्राप्त प्रतिफल के अनुरूप आनुपातिक राशि ही वसूल करने का हकदार होता है।

In the context of the above statements under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, which one of the following is correct? / परक्राम्य लिखत

अधिनियम, 1881 के अंतर्गत उपर्युक्त कथनों के संदर्भ में, निम्नलिखित में से कौन-सा सही है?

- (A) Both Statements 1 and 2 are false/ कथन 1 और 2 दोनों असत्य हैं
- (B) Only Statement 1 is true / केवल कथन 1 सत्य है
- (C) Only Statement 2 is true / केवल कथन 2 सत्य है
- (D) Both the Statements are true / दोनों कथन सत्य हैं

If a bailiff executes an eviction based on a civil court order later declared void for lack of jurisdiction, what protection does Section 78 of the Indian Penal Code provide? / यदि कोई बेलिफ किसी सिविल न्यायालय के आदेश के आधार पर बेदखली करता है, जिसे बाद में अधिकार क्षेत्र के अभाव में शून्य घोषित कर दिया जाता है, तो भारतीय दंड संहिता की धारा 78 क्या सुरक्षा प्रदान करती है?

- (A) The bailiff is punishable as the order was invalid from the beginning / बेलिफ दंडनीय है क्योंकि आदेश शुरू से ही अमान्य था।
- (B) The bailiff can be punished only with a reduced penalty / बेलिफ को केवल कम दंड से ही दंडित किया जा सकता है।
- (C) The bailiff is exempt if he acted in good faith under the order / यदि बेलिफ ने आदेश के तहत सद्भावनापूर्वक कार्य किया है, तो उसे छूट प्राप्त है
- (D) The bailiff is required to compensate the evicted person / बेलिफ को बेदखल व्यक्ति को मुआवजा देना आवश्यक है।

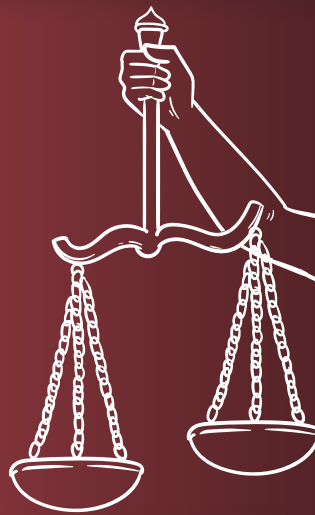


# AIBE - Program Structure

## Gold Batch

**3,499/-**

- » Mentorship + Test Series (15)
  - Weekly 2 Live Mentorship
  - AIBE-Oriented MCQ Practice
  - Time Management Training
  - Bare Act Navigation Practice



## Platinum Batch

**4,499/-**

- » Mentorship + Test Series + Paid Classes Everything in GOLD +
  - Structured Subject Classes
  - Recorded Access

