

एकलव्य 6.0

ADVANCE JUDICIARY FOUNDATION BATCH

Clear Pre
Get 50% Refund

Clear Judiciary
Get 150% Refund

Success Assurance
1 Yr. Extra Validity



Batch Starting on 14th April 2025 | For the information call 76-4000-3000



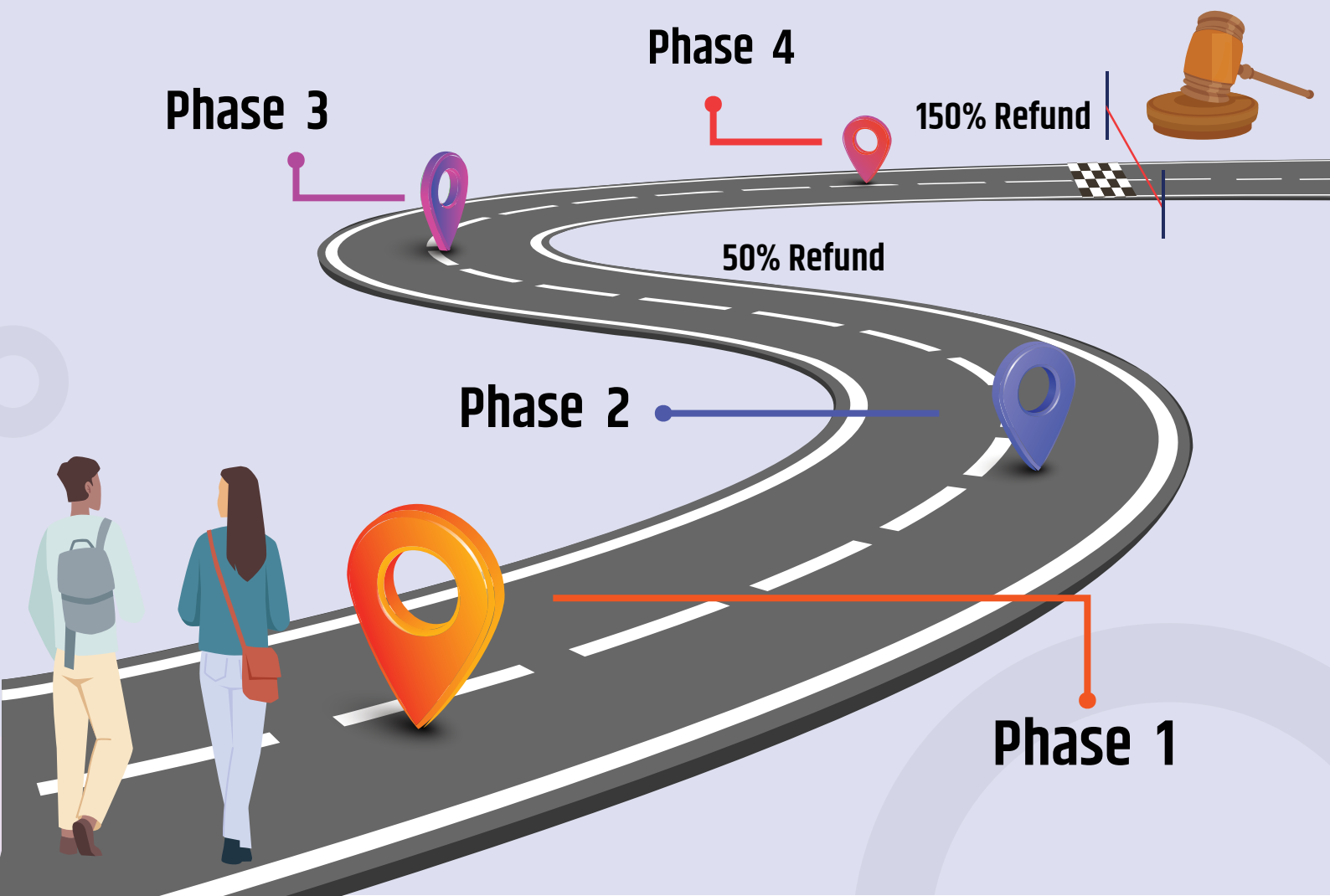
About Batch

In this exclusive batch course, Aachman Shekhar, Arijita Chaturvedi, Apurva Sharma, Apoorva Purohit, Pawan Varshney, Rekha Rathore, Amanpreet, Amit Anand, Nishank Agrawal, Divyanshi Chandra and Shashank Yadav will help you prepare for the Judiciary Exams.

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.



Your Journey With Us





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



**1500+ Hours of
Live Sessions**



**Mains Specific
Notes**



**One to one
Mentorship**



**100% Success
Assurance***



**1 year
live Validity**



Set of 14 Books



**Get 50% or
150% Refund***



**Free Crash Course
of 16 States**

Features:



**ENGLISH AND HINDI
LANGUAGE CLASSES**

12

TEST SERIES

6 Mocks for both Prelims and Mains.

14

11

**Complete General
Studies**

13

SIP: ALL STATES' INCLUDED

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

15

**PREPARATION FOR
INTERVIEWS**

Students 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

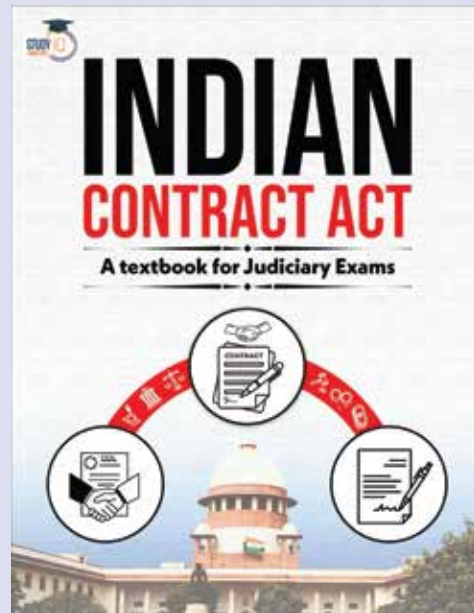
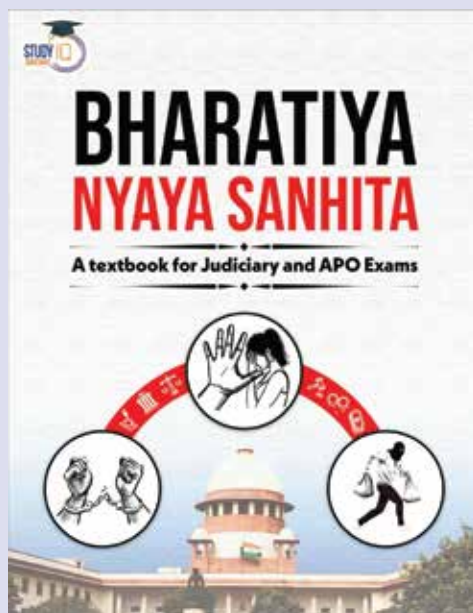
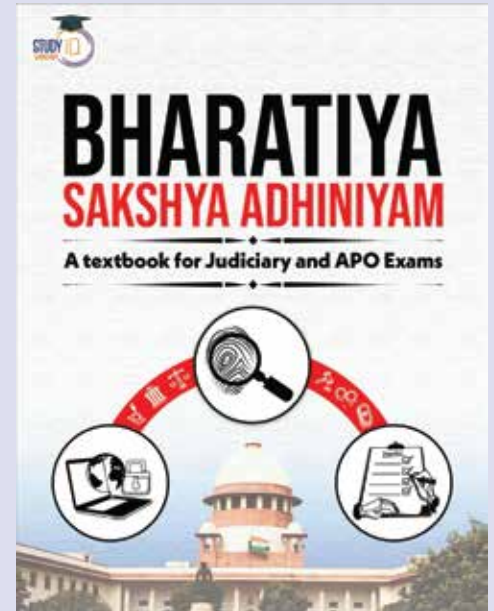
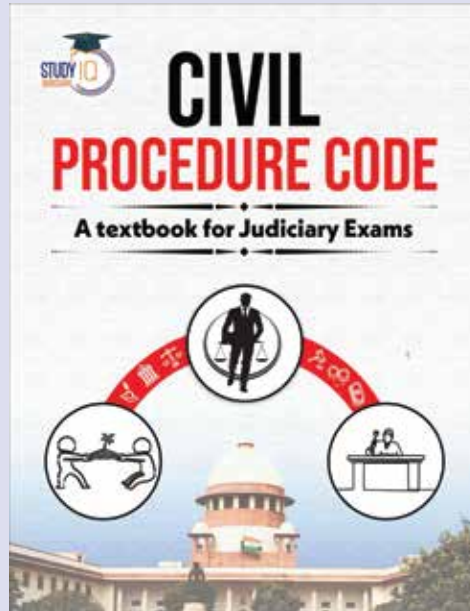
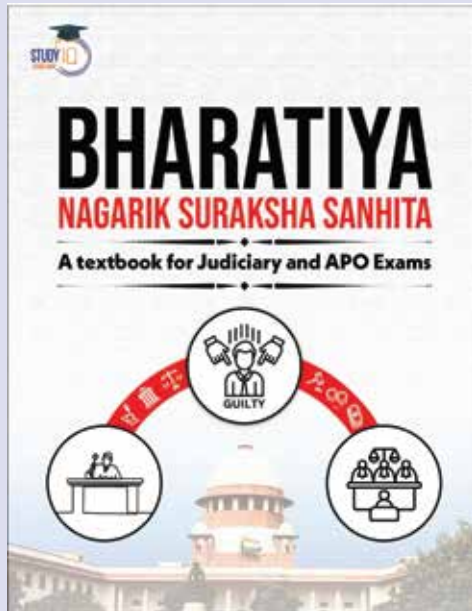
14 | West Bengal

15 | Odisha

16 | Jammu & Kashmir

OUR BOOKS

Book Set 1



9 more Books to be delivered at home

Included With The Course

9 more Books to be delivered at home

Book Set 2

Muslim Law

Hindu Law

**Transfer of
Property Act**

**Specific Relief
Act**

Partnership Act

Limitation Act

Registration Act

**Interpretation
of Statutes**

**Sales of Goods
Act**

Features Which Makes our Books Unique From Others

Written By Expert who cleared Judiciary Exam

Exam oriented Content

Use of Flow Charts for better Understanding

One Liners For Revisions

Use of Questions at the end of every chapter for Practice

Course Purchase & Book Delivery Update

Book Delivery Timeline:

(Set-1) – Will be delivered within 15 days from the date of course purchase

(Set-2) – Will be dispatched by the first week of May.

BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA

A textbook for Judiciary and APO Exams



Authored by the expert who has cleared the Delhi Judicial Services Exam.

Relevant content from examination point of view.

Comprehensive yet exam relevant coverage of the syllabus.

Previous Years Questions and Practice Questions for Prelims and Mains Exam.

Special emphasis on case laws and landmark judgement.

Key Outcome at end of chapters to give quick revision.

Use of Flow Charts makes reading easy and fun.

BHARATIYA SAKSHYA ADHINIYAM

A textbook for Judiciary and APO Exams



- ♦ **Expertly Crafted Content:** Authored by the expert who has cleared the Delhi Judicial Services Exam.
- ♦ **Relevant Coverage:** Book covers most important topics of the subject from Mains as well as pre point of view.
- ♦ **Comprehensive Coverage of topics:** Comprehensive Coverage of both foundational principles and updated regulations.
- ♦ **Practice Questions:** Previous Year Questions & Practice Sets helps candidates familiarize themselves with exam formats.
- ♦ **Emphasis on Case Laws:** Highlights landmark judgments to enhance practical understanding.
- ♦ **Key takeaways and Flowcharts:** Includes key takeaways and infographics for effective memorization.

BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA

A textbook for Judiciary and APO Exams



- ♦ **Expertly Crafted Content:** Authored by individuals who have successfully navigated multiple prestigious exams, including the DJS Exam, ensuring insights from experienced professionals.
- ♦ **Focused Coverage:** Each topic is thoughtfully presented to align with the evolving demands of judiciary exams, offering depth without overwhelming bulk.
- ♦ **Previous Years and Practice Questions:** Enhance your preparation with curated questions for both Prelims and Mains exams, promoting familiarity with the exam format.
- ♦ **Emphasis on Case Laws:** A strategic focus on landmark judgments enriches understanding and retention, making you exam-ready.
- ♦ **Quick Revision Outcomes:** Key outcomes at the end of each chapter provide concise summaries for efficient revision.
- ♦ **Engaging Infographics & Flow Charts:** Memory-friendly infographics inject a fun element into the study process, making complex concepts easier to grasp.

INDIAN CONTRACT ACT

A textbook for Judiciary Exams



- ♦ **Simplified Explanations:** Breaks down intricate provisions of the Indian Contract Act, 1872 for enhanced clarity.
- ♦ **Practical Illustrations:** Uses case references to demonstrate real-life applications of contractual principles.
- ♦ **Strategic Insights:** Offers deeper understanding of contractual obligations, remedies, and liabilities.
- ♦ **Comprehensive Coverage:** Encompasses key areas including indemnity, guarantee, bailment, pledge, and agency.
- ♦ **Exam-Focused Content:** Tailored specifically for Prelims and Mains exam preparation.
- ♦ **Practice Tools:** Features practice questions and answer frameworks to boost problem-solving skills.
- ♦ **Judicial Reasoning:** Includes landmark judgments and case analyses to refine legal reasoning.
- ♦ **Quick Revision:** Provides one-liners and key takeaways for efficient conceptual revision.



CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE

A textbook for Judiciary Exams



- ◆ **Crystal-Clear Explanations** – Breaks down complex provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 into simple, easy-to-understand language.
- ◆ **Case-Based Learning** – Real-life case references to illustrate the practical application of procedural laws.
- ◆ **Strategic Insights** – In-depth analysis of jurisdiction, pleadings, execution, appeals, and procedural intricacies.
- ◆ **All-Inclusive Coverage** – Covers suits, decrees, judgments, interim orders, and special proceedings comprehensively.
- ◆ **Exam-Oriented Approach** – Crafted specifically for Judiciary Prelims & Mains with structured content.
- ◆ **Practice-Driven Framework** – Includes practice questions and answer-writing techniques to enhance problem-solving skills.
- ◆ **Judgment Analysis & Legal Reasoning** – Landmark judgments with insightful interpretations for a strong conceptual foundation.
- ◆ **Smart Revision Tools** – One-liners, flowcharts, and key takeaways for quick and effective last-minute revision.

Our Faculties



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.



Pawan Varshney

- Former A.P.O (Rank 22)
- Ph.D in LAW
- Qualified UGC-NET (Law)
- 10 years of teaching experience.



Apoorva Purohit

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



Rekha Rathore

- LL.B. , LL.M. , NET Qualified
- 8 years teaching experience



Amit Anand

- B.A LLB (Hons.)
- 5+ Years of Teaching Experience
- 5000+ Students Mentored



Nishank Agrawal

- 5+ years of Experience
- LL.B. LL.M.(Criminal Law), NET Qualified (Twice)
- 1000+ Students Mentored



Divyanshi Chandra

- B.A.LLB. (Hons.), LL.M. (Criminology)
- Expert in Major & Minor Laws
- 7+ Years of Teaching experience (Online)



Shashank Yadav

- 7 Years of Teaching Experience
- LL.M (Constitutional Law)
- Mentored 1000+ Students for Judiciary and CLAT Exams

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.



Aachman Shekhar
HJS Topper (Rank 19)



Mr. Pawan Varshney
Former A.P.O (Rank 22)
Ph.D in LAW
Qualified UGC-NET (Law)
10 years of teaching experience.



Mohit Jindal



Jasmeet Singh

Mentorship By



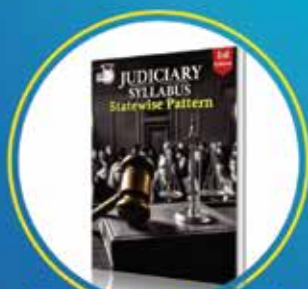
Mr. O.P. Saini (Retired DJS)

- District & Session Judge-Cum-Special Judge CBI, Delhi (Retd.)
- B.Com., L.L.B., L.L.M.
- 28 years work experience in Delhi Judicial Service & Delhi Higher Judicial Service
- Topped Delhi Judicial Service Examination, 1990

Special Kit



**Exclusive Case Law
Magazine**



**Combined Syllabus of
All States' Judiciary**



**Defined Flow Charts
of Major Subjects**



**LEGAL IQ
Monthly Magazine**



**2024 land mark judgements
compilation**

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	(i) Statements given by them are not admissions
(ii) These admissions are relevant	(ii) They are not relevant but become relevant if they do not fall from § 5-50.
(iii) These are substantive evidence	(iii) They are not substantive evidence. Only purpose is -
because it helps to prove relevant facts	(a) to corroborate
	(b) Contradiction
	(c) Impair the credibility of witness

Case
B.N. A

Q - 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 suggest the inference as to the fact in issue or relevant fact (S. 17)

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

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



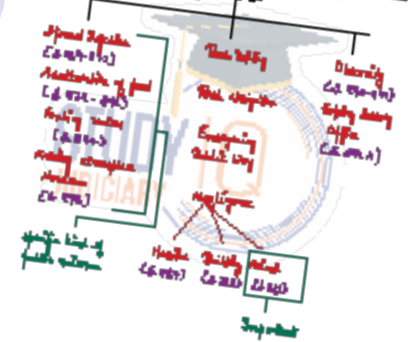
"Guilt" - Guilt

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, decency & Honor



अध्याय 204 - सार्वजनिक शांति, सार्वजनिक शान्ति, सार्वजनिक शान्ति, सार्वजनिक शान्ति, सार्वजनिक शान्ति

1. धर्म के प्रति अपराध (S. 153A-153B)
2. सार्वजनिक शांति के अपराध (S. 153C-153D)
3. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153E-153F)
4. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153G-153H)
5. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153I-153J)
6. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153K-153L)
7. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153M-153N)
8. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153O-153P)
9. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153Q-153R)
10. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153S-153T)
11. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153U-153V)
12. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153W-153X)
13. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153Y-153Z)

अध्याय 204 - सार्वजनिक शांति, सार्वजनिक शान्ति, सार्वजनिक शान्ति, सार्वजनिक शान्ति, सार्वजनिक शान्ति

1. धर्म के प्रति अपराध (S. 153A-153B)
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5. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153I-153J)
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11. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153U-153V)
12. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153W-153X)
13. सार्वजनिक शान्ति के अपराध (S. 153Y-153Z)

MCQs for practice

14:33

JD JESSY PPR - MANSI LIVE PRACTICE ...

4m35s +1.0 -0.0

Question Mark for Review

Which the scope of Section 162(2) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

To make any statement and to make any statement from being affected by the provisions of section 10.

To require a witness to sign their statement.

To ensure that the witness knows the truth or not.

To allow the court to call on the witness if they are not free to retract the same statement in court.

Submit Test Save & Next

14:36

JD JESSY PPR - MANSI LIVE PRACTICE ...

11.0 -0.0

Question

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

One month

Two months

Three months

No limit

Explanation :

Test

14:34

JD JESSY PPR - MANSI LIVE PRACTICE ...

11.0 -0.0

Question

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

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

Statements made under Section 161 can be used for any purpose in the inquiry or trial, except a final one.

The witness must sign the statement if they want to withdraw the prosecution.

The witness must sign the statement if they are not free during the trial.

Explanation :

Test

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 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/unwholesome 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] **FOIA 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 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 114 ब्पॉल (b) (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 पक्षधन भारतीय सक्षय अधिनियम 2023 दिया गया है।

सह व्यक्ति जो अपराध में गुप्त रूप या जानबूझ की हैसियत से अपराध का पता लगाने के लिए अपराध में शामिल होता है, सह अपराधी नहीं कहा जा सकता क्योंकि ऐसे व्यक्ति का अंतर्गत अपराधिक नहीं रहता सह केवल अपराध का पता लगाने के लिए उसने शामिल होता है।

भारतीय सक्षय अधिनियम 1872 - धारा 133 स्पष्टित धारा 114 ब्पॉल (b) (सह अपराधी)

- धारा 133 के अंतर्गत दो सिद्धांत का उल्लेख किया गया है:-
 - (a) किसी अभियुक्त के विरुद्ध उभरा सह अपराधी सक्षय मान्य होता है
 - (b) कोई दोषविधि केवल इस आधार पर स्वीकृत 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 स्वीकृत 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 सक्षय की दृष्टि से देखता है क्योंकि वह सक्षय है कि कोई पक्ष को बरतित सक्षय किसी अन्य बरतित सक्षय की संपुष्टि नहीं कर सकता।

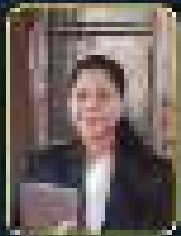


भारतीय सक्षय अधिनियम, 2023

- सह अपराधी विधिवतमान के अवरोध होता है जब तक की तथ्यिक विधिस्थिति द्वारा उसकी संपुष्टि नहीं हो जाती।
- विधिस्थ अपराधी में सह अपराधी - पूरा होने या सक्षय बरतित सह अपराधी की क्षमता में आते हैं। यदि ऐसा पूरा उन्नीक्षण या हथक में दिया गया है तो पूरा होने वाले को सह अपराधी नहीं माना जा सकता।
- अनुपस्थ अनुपस्थ सह अपराधी की क्षमता में नहीं आते क्योंकि वह सक्षय सक्षय में कार्य करते हैं।
- अपराध के अंतर्गत में अभियुक्तिका सह अपराधी की क्षमता में नहीं आते किन्तु यदि उसने स्वयं सक्षय में है तो वह भारतीय सक्षय अपराधी और इसका सक्षय सह अपराधी के सक्षय के रूप में स्वीकार किया जा सकता है।
- सक्षयस्थल: सक्षयस्थल करने वाला सह अपराधी सक्षय में सक्षय धारा 133 के अंतर्गत सक्षय नहीं होता बरतित 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 मान्य करता है।
- सक्षयस्थल: सह अपराधी सह होता है जो अपराध में सक्षय दिया होता है लेकिन सक्षयस्थल सक्षय में ऐसा व्यक्ति सह अपराधी सक्षय सह नहीं माना जाता जब तक की वह सक्षयस्थल सक्षय की धारा 306 और 307 के अंतर्गत उसे सक्षयस्थल सक्षय नहीं हो जाता और जब सक्षयस्थल सक्षय नहीं होता सक्षय सह सह अभियुक्त होता है।
- **सक्षयस्थल स्थान:** धारा 133 के अनुसार सह अपराधी अभियुक्त व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सक्षय सक्षय होता है तथा कोई दोषविधि केवल इसीलिए स्वीकृत नहीं हो जाती कि वह सह अपराधी के असक्षयस्थल सक्षय के आधार पर की गई है। जबकि धारा 134 का ब्पॉल (b) कहता है कि सह अपराधी विधिवतमान के अवरोध है जब तक की तथ्यिक विधिस्थिति से उसकी संपुष्टि नहीं हो जाती।
- इस प्रकार न्यायालय में धारा 133 तथा धारा 134 का ब्पॉल (b) का एक सक्षय के सक्षय मान्य है।
- **अतः सक्षय स्थानीय सक्षय (1866)** भारत और इंग्लैंड में सह अपराधी से संबंधित सक्षय एक सक्षय है क्योंकि असक्षयस्थल सक्षय के आधार पर सक्षय सक्षय जा सकता है लेकिन वह एक स्थान का स्थान है जिसकी सक्षयस्थल सक्षय से स्वीकार किया गया है जो अब विधि का स्थान बन चुका है, कि वह अनुपस्थिति में जब तक विधिस्थल सक्षय से इसकी संपुष्टि नहीं कर दी जाती।
- **सक्षय स्थल सक्षय सक्षय (1866)** सक्षय स्थली अनुपस्थल सक्षय सक्षयस्थल सक्षय (1866) सक्षय सक्षय सक्षयस्थल सक्षय (1877) सह विधिस्थल सक्षय स्थली सक्षय के स्थान पर अपराधी है पर अपराधी है

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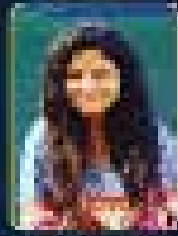
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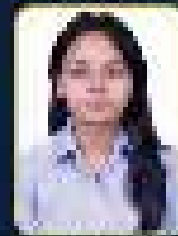
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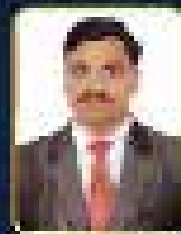
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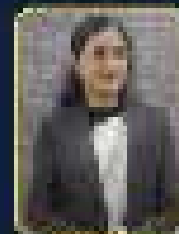
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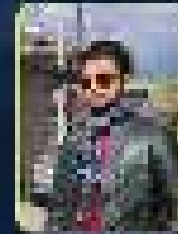
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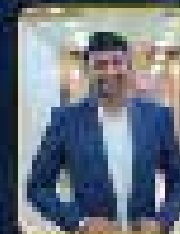
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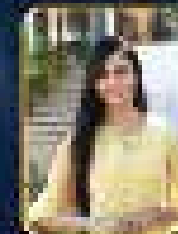
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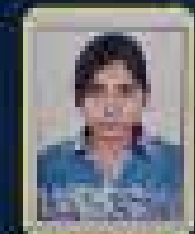
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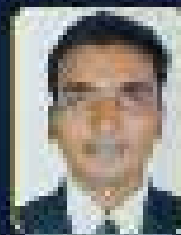
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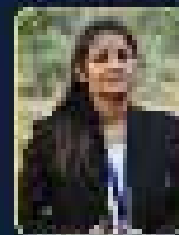
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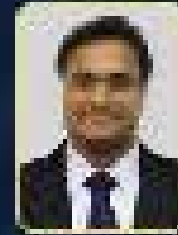
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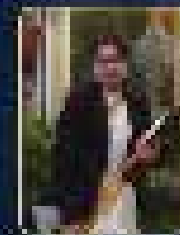
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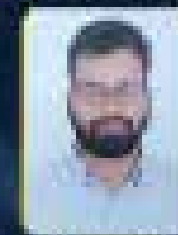
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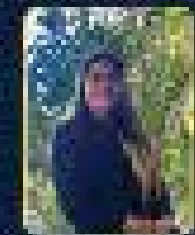
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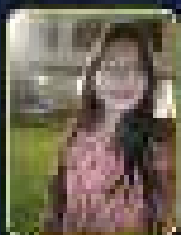
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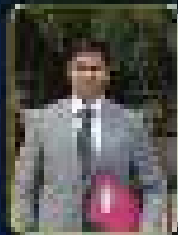
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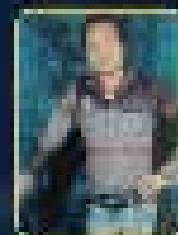
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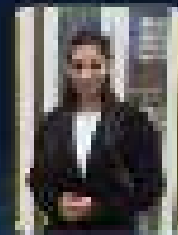
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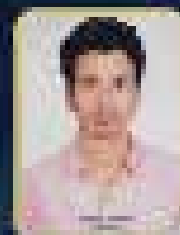
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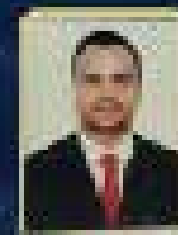
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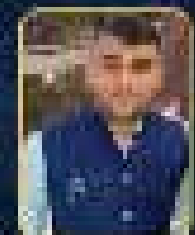
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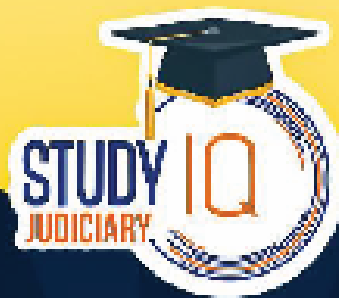
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