



P2I 2.0 RANKERS

JUDICIARY BATCH

Performance EVALUATION
Weekly and Monthly

Win 5k Reward Monthly

Clear Judiciary
100% Fees Refund

Performance EVALUATION | **Weekly and Monthly**



Batch Starting on 24th March 2025 | For the information call 76-4000-3000



About Batch

In this exclusive batch course, Aachman Shekhar, Arijita Chaturvedi , Apurva Sharma, Apoorva Purohit, Pawan , Abhinav Goswami, 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



Foundation

PHASE 01

PHASE 02

SIP

Success in Prelims Program
weekly and monthly mock test



MP
Mains Program

PHASE 03

PHASE 04

IGP

Interview Guidance Program



Phase 3

Phase 4



100%
Refund

Phase 2

Phase 1





- 1. Clear Judiciary in 24 months and get 100% Refund**
- 2. Success Evaluation Program: weekly and monthly mocks**
Every month 2 mock test in 15 days and in 30 days
- 3. Get a chance to win 5k reward monthly: we will be publishing results of mock**
- 4. Topper will get chance to win 5k on bases of monthly mock**
- 5. Attendance Requirement: 70% to 80% attendance in classes is required.**

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

01

1500+ Hours Of
Live Sessions

Mains Specific
Notes

02

03

One to one
Mentorship

Performance
Evaluation

04

05

5k reward

Get 100%
Refund*

06

Features:

01 LIVE CLASSES

- 1100+ Hours of live classes
- Live doubt solving

02 ONE TO ONE MENTORSHIP

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

01

02

03

03 LECTURE NOTES

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

04 DAILY MCQ PRACTICE

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

04

05

05 WEEKLY ANSWER WRITING

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

06 CURRENT AFFAIRS

- Weekly Live classes.
- Monthly Current Affairs Magazine

06

07

07 PERFORMANCE EVALUATION

GET 100 %
REFUND *

08

09

09 CHANCE TO WIN 5K REWARD

**ENGLISH AND HINDI
LANGUAGE CLASSES**

11

10

**COMPLETE GENERAL
STUDIES**

12

SIP: ALL STATES' INCLUDED

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

TEST SERIES

6 Mocks for both Prelims and Mains.

13

14

**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 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

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 S. 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 fall under S. 143(1)(b)
(b) These are statements of evidence	(iii) They are not statements of evidence. Only purpose is -
because it helps to prove relevant facts	(i) to corroborate
	(ii) Contradiction
	(iii) Impugn the credibility of witness

Q - A stopped B
B said - A stopped me
A said - I 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)



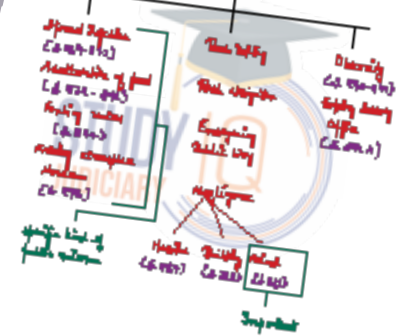
"Guilt" - Guilt

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 304 Offences affecting public peace, decency, commerce, & Health



Section 304 - Spread of Liquor

304. (1) Any person who sells or distributes any liquor in a public place, or who allows any person to sell or distribute any liquor in a public place, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

(2) Any person who sells or distributes any liquor in a public place, or who allows any person to sell or distribute any liquor in a public place, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

Section 305 - Manufacture of Food

305. (1) Any person who manufactures or sells any food which is unfit for human consumption, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

(2) Any person who manufactures or sells any food which is unfit for human consumption, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

Section 306 - Feeding Inmates

306. (1) Any person who feeds any inmate of a prison with any food which is unfit for human consumption, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

(2) Any person who feeds any inmate of a prison with any food which is unfit for human consumption, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

Section 307 - Administering Drugs

307. (1) Any person who administers any drug to any person, or who allows any person to administer any drug to any person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

(2) Any person who administers any drug to any person, or who allows any person to administer any drug to any person, shall be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding five hundred rupees, or to both.

MCQs for practice

14:33

JD JESSY PPR - MARKS LIVE FORUM TEST ...

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 a dying declaration 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 speaks the truth and is 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 - MARKS LIVE FORUM TEST ...

11.0 -0.0

Question

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

One month

Two months

Three months

No limit

Explanation :

Test

14:34

JD JESSY PPR - MARKS LIVE FORUM TEST ...

11.0 -0.0

Question

Which is true regarding a 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 162 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

If a person voluntarily fouls the water of any public spring or reservoir, he shall be punished under this section.

1. Voluntary costs

- 
- University of North Carolina

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 emitting or spilling 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 emitting 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.

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 overhasty act done without due deliberation and

Section 273 makes the sale of noxious food or drink an offence. More substantively it is not an offence under this section. The defendant 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 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.

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 lessened. The offence is punishable with six months of imprisonment or with fine or both under section 275 IPC.

Section 276 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860, deals with the offence of sale of adulterated drugs. According to this section,

- D. 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.



- (12) **Extra Judicial Confession** - Confessions are made either to the police or to any other person other than judges and Magistrates as such. It is considered **weaker evidence** because it is not made in a controlled legal environment and may be subject to coercion, manipulation, or misrepresentation.
- **Corroboration is required.** This means that the confession alone is not enough for conviction, it must be supported by other evidence.
- A **retracted confession**, if proved to be voluntarily made, can be relied 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 evidence 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 a police custody. Before recording a confession, it is essential to warn the person making it that it will be used against him 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 20(3). The accused cannot be compelled to confess against their will. Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution Article 20(3) of the Indian Constitution prohibits protection against self-incrimination. This provision is a fundamental safeguard in criminal procedure, ensuring fairness and justice.



- भारतीय राज्य अधिनियम , 2023

- > भारतीय राज्य अधिनियम 2023 - धारा 138: सचिवित धारा 119 दृष्टान्त (b) (सह अग्रणी)
- > भारतीय राज्य अधिनियम 2022 - धारा 133: सचिवित धारा 114 दृष्टान्त (b) (सह अग्रणी)

सह. अध्यक्ष:-

सह अगुवाई यह समिति होता है जो अपराध करने में अभियुक्त को सहयोग देता है। सह अगुवाई शब्द की परिभाषा मुख्य अभियुक्त में नहीं दी गई है, हालांकि इससे संश्लिष्ट पाठ्यक्रम भारतीय मुख्य अभियुक्त 2023 दिया गया है।

यह व्यक्ति जो अन्धधर्म से मुक्तपथ का ज्ञान प्राप्त करे, अन्धधर्म का पालन करने के लिए अन्धधर्म से शामिल होता है, यह अन्धधर्म से मुक्त पथ का ज्ञान प्राप्त करे, अन्धधर्म का पालन करने के लिए अन्धधर्म से शामिल होता है।

भारतीय न्याय प्रणाली 1872 - धारा 133, उपरि 134 इत्यादि (१) एवं अधिनियम

- पारा 133 के अंतर्गत जो नियमों का उल्लंघन किया गया है -
- (a) अधिनियम के विचार पर प्रस्ताव बहु आचार्य के समक्ष रखा होना
 - (b) कोई अधिनियम के समक्ष आचार्य पर अविश्वास नहीं हो जाना है कि वह किसी बहु आचार्य के अपने अनुपस्थिति में आचार्य पर की गई है।
- पारा 134 के अनुसार किसी राज्य को सचिव बनने के लिए सभाओं की किसी सिचिबन संस्था का होगा आवश्यक है।

अतः किन्हीं परिस्थितियों में एक सारी भी परीक्षा हो सकती है और उसके बयान के आधार पर दोषी ठहराया जा सकता है और ऐसा कबलित वह अपराधी भी हो सकता है।

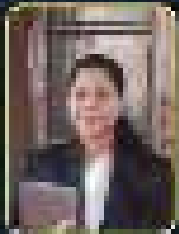
संयुक्ति: यह अपराधी के सामने को न्यायालय संदेह की दृष्टि से देखता है क्योंकि यह बात स्पष्ट है कि कोई चालने से कायकिल प्राम्द किती अन्य कायकिल प्राम्द की संयुक्ति मही कर सकात।



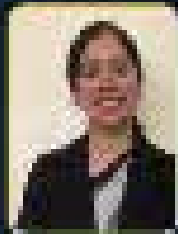
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MEET OUR TOPPERS

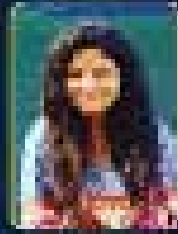
150+ Judges all over India



Ayushi Misal



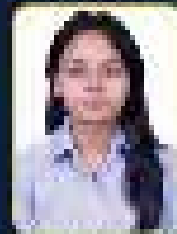
Chaitanyam



Harshita Joshi



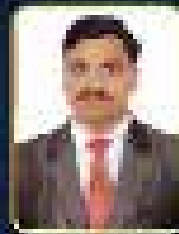
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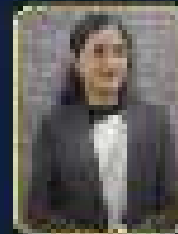
Shreya Kulkarni



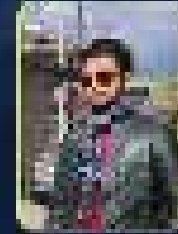
Rohan Yadav



Chaitanyam Singh Rathore



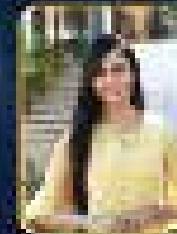
Sparsh Kumar



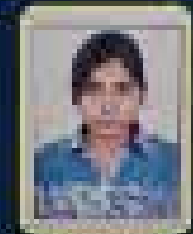
Divyanshu Singh



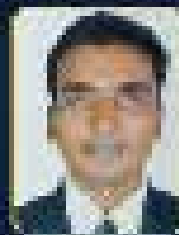
Mohdullah



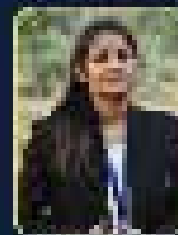
Sakshi Kulkarni



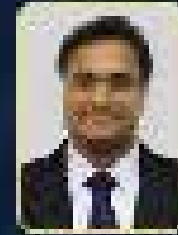
Pooja Chhabra



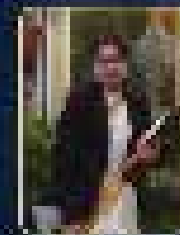
Vishal Chhabra



Pooja Chhabra



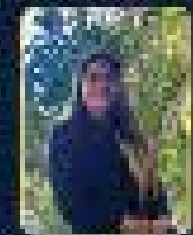
Shashank Singh



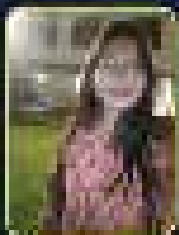
Anshika



Shashank Singh



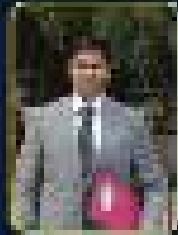
Indira Singh



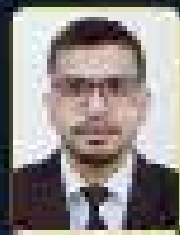
Priya Kulkarni



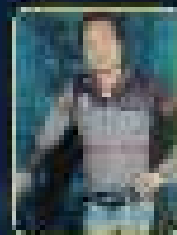
Nishika Chhabra



Divyanshu Singh



Deepak Singh



Sandeep Singh



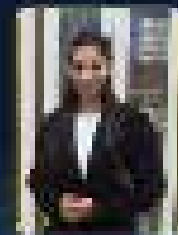
Anshika



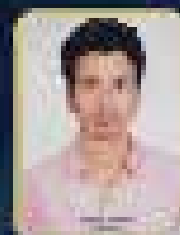
Pooja Chhabra



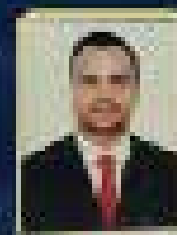
Anshika



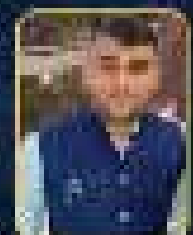
Chandan Chhabra



Mohdullah



Shashank Singh



Harshvardhan

And many more



15+ SELECTIONS IN HJS 2024



Rakesh Kumar



Aachman Shekhar



Vartika Misra



Tanuj Handuja



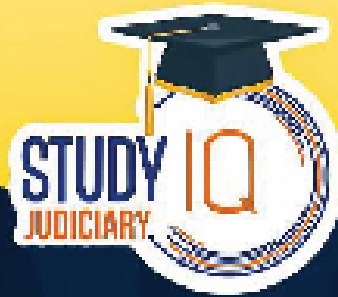
Naveen Kumar



Devansh Singh

Congratulations

**To All the Selected Candidates
We are Proud of You!**



Congratulates
To All The Selected Candidates
We Are Proud of You



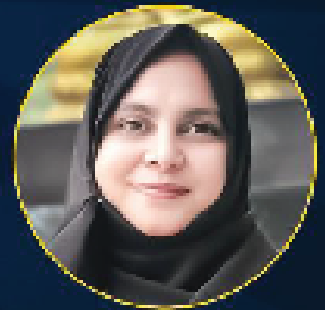
Ghufrana Naaz t
Rank 2 (EBC)



Farha Nishat
Rank - 8 (BC)



Brijesh Kumar
Rank 12



Habiba Bukhari
Rank 30

10+ Selections in BPSC-J 2024

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

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