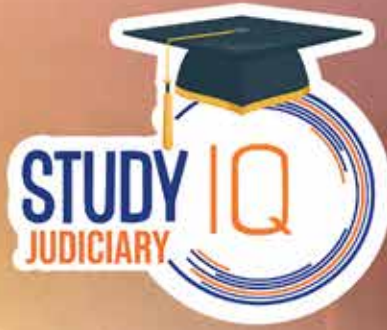




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Mentorship By
Mr. O.P. Saini
(Retd. Judge)

ONE TO ONE MENTORSHIP

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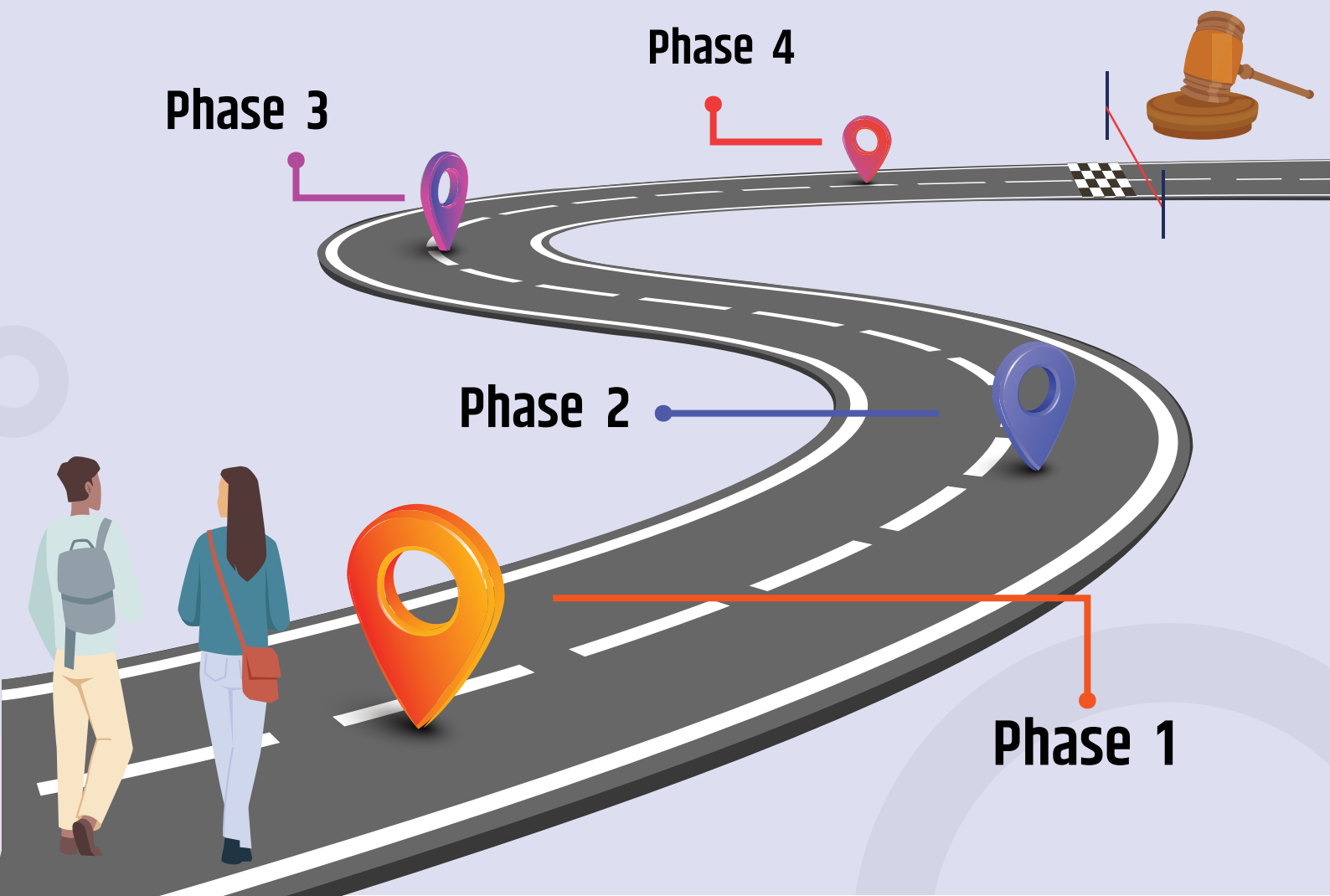
About Batch

In this exclusive batch course, Mr. O.P. Saini, Arjita 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.

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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

One Stop Solution
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02

03

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04

05

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06

Features:





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 | J&K

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



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

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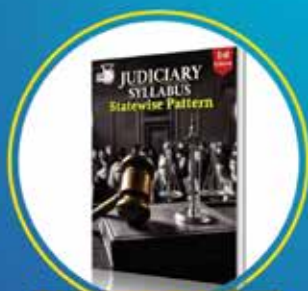
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Handwritten Notes

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)



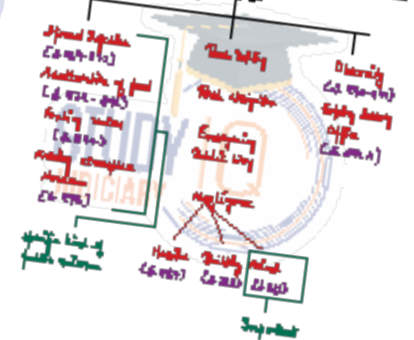
"Guilt" - Guilt

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)

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

1. धर्म के प्रति अपराध (S. 153A-153B)
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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)

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 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 without.

☐ 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

☐ Six months

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, along with a false.

☐ 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,

he 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 (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, हालांकि 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 (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 स्वीकृत नहीं हो जाती है कि वह किसी सह अपराधी के अपने अनुपस्थिति के आधार 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 परिधिस्थितियों 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 सक्षय को स्वीकृत सक्षय किसी अन्य स्वीकृत सक्षय की संपुष्टि नहीं कर सकता।

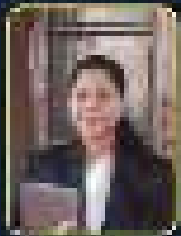


भारतीय सक्षय अधिनियम, 2023

- सह अपराधी विधिवतमान के अवरोध होता है जब तक की तथ्यिक विधिस्थितियों द्वारा उसकी संपुष्टि नहीं हो जाती।
- विधिस्थ अपराधी में सह अपराधी - धारा 136 के तहत स्पष्टित सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में आते हैं। यदि ऐसा धारा 136 के तहत स्पष्टित सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में आते हैं तो धारा 136 के तहत स्पष्टित सह अपराधी नहीं माना जा सकता।
- अनुपस्थ अनुपस्थ सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में नहीं आते क्योंकि वह सक्षय धारा 133 के अंतर्गत सक्षय के अंतर्गत में अभिव्यक्ति सह अपराधी की श्रेणी में नहीं आते किन्तु यदि उसने स्वयं स्वीकृति दी है तो वह भारतीय सक्षय अधिनियम 2023 के सक्षय के तहत में स्वीकार किया जा सकता है।
- सक्षयस्थल: सक्षयस्थल मानने वाला सह अपराधी 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।
- सक्षयस्थल: सह अपराधी वह होता है जो अपराध में सक्षय दिया होता है लेकिन सक्षयस्थल सक्षय से ऐसा व्यक्ति सह अपराधी तक तक नहीं माना जाता जब तक की वह सक्षय स्थिति के धारा 306 और 307 के अंतर्गत उसे सक्षयस्थल सक्षय नहीं हो जाता और जब सक्षयस्थल सक्षय नहीं होता तक तक सह अपराधी माना जाता है।
- **सक्षयस्थल स्थिति:** धारा 133 के अनुसार सह अपराधी अभियुक्त व्यक्ति के विरुद्ध सक्षय सक्षय होता है तब कोई दोषविधि केवल इसीलिए स्वीकृत नहीं हो जाती कि वह सह अपराधी के असमर्थ सक्षय के आधार पर की गई है। जबकि धारा 134 का ब्पॉल (a) कहता है कि सह अपराधी विधिवतमान के अवरोध है जब तक की तथ्यिक विधिस्थितियों से उसकी संपुष्टि नहीं हो जाती।
- इस प्रकार न्यायालयों में धारा 133 तथा धारा 134 का ब्पॉल (a) का एक सक्षय के सक्षय माना है।
- **अतः सक्षय स्थिति स्थिति (1866)** भारत और इंग्लैंड में सह अपराधी से संबंधित सक्षय एक सक्षय है क्योंकि असमर्थ सक्षय के आधार पर सक्षय सक्षय जा सकता है लेकिन वह एक स्थिति का स्थिति है जिसकी सक्षयस्थल सक्षय से स्वीकार किया गया है जो अब विधि का स्थिति बन चुका है, कि वह अनुपस्थिति में जब तक विधिस्थल सक्षय से इसकी संपुष्टि नहीं कर दी जाती।
- **भारतीय सक्षय सक्षय (1866)** भारत और अनुपस्थल सक्षय सक्षय (1866) अनुपस्थल सक्षय सक्षय (1866) वह स्थिति और सक्षय स्थिति स्थिति के स्थिति पर आधारित है पर आधारित है।

MEET OUR TOPPERS

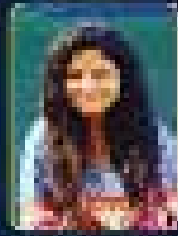
150+ Judges all over India



Agnita Mittal



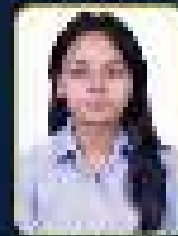
Anamika Singh



Anshika Singh



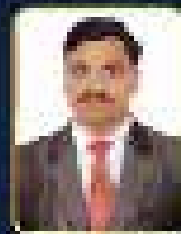
Anshika Singh



Anshika Singh



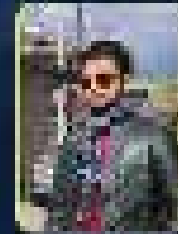
Anshika Singh



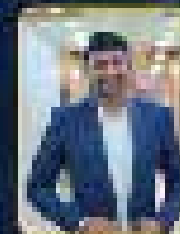
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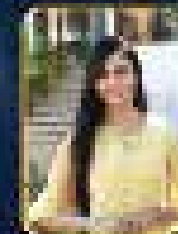
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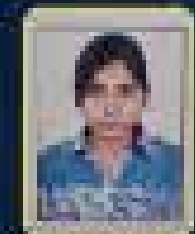
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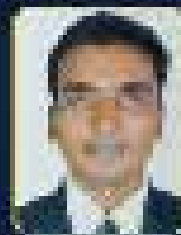
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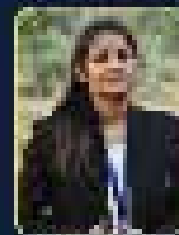
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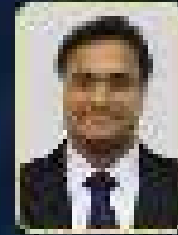
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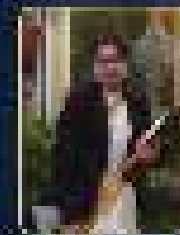
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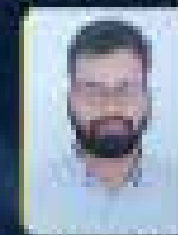
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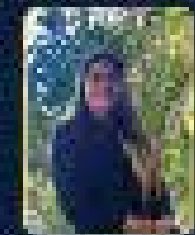
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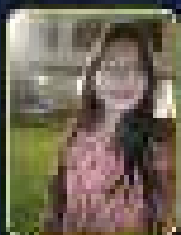
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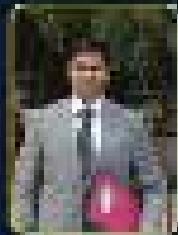
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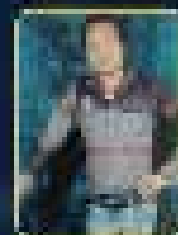
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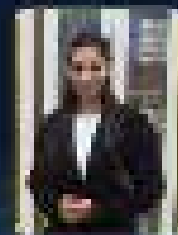
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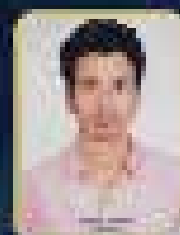
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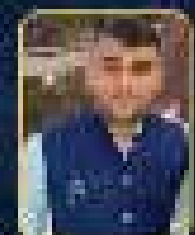
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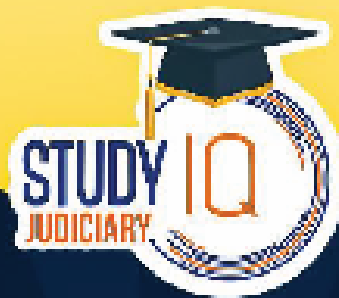
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