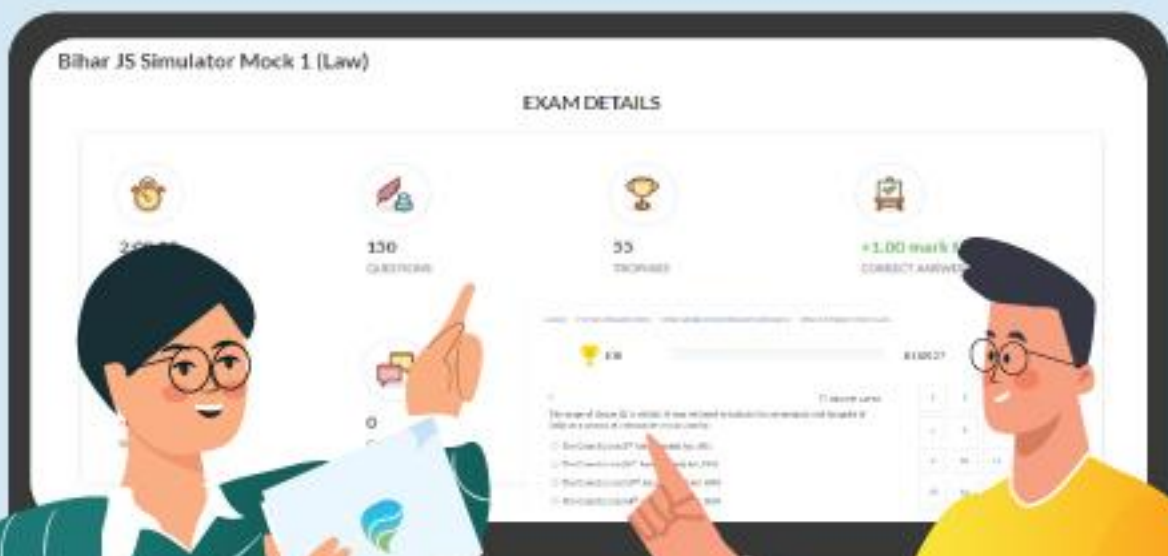




Edzorb  
TRUE LEARNING

# Simulator Mocks



**RJS PRELIMS**

# Rajasthan Judicial Services Mock 1



## RJS Simulator Mock 1 (with detailed explanations)



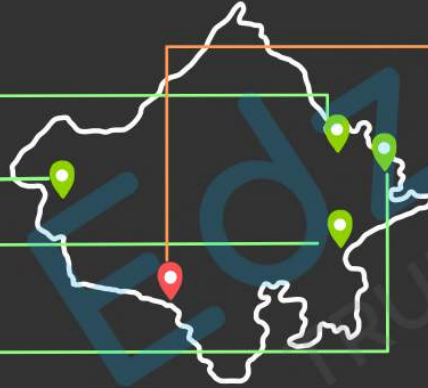


# RAJASTHAN



## SANCTUARY & NATIONAL PARK

- Sariska NP
- Desert NP
- Ranthambore NP
- Keoladeo Ghana NP



## HIGHEST PEAK

- Guru Shikhar  
1,722 m



Tropical thorny vegetation

Desert



## RANGES

- Aravalli range
- Mount Abu

## ■ STATE ANIMAL

Camel, Chinkara



## ■ STATE TREE

Khejri (*Prosopis cineraria*)



## ■ STATE FLOWER

Rohida (*Tecomella undulata*)



## ■ STATE BIRD

Great Indian Bustard







Edzorb  
TRUE LEARNING

# RAJASTHAN

## FESTIVALS

- Pushkar Mela



- Kota Festival



- Gangaur



- Teej



- Brij Holi



- Nagaur



## TRIBES

- Bishnoi Tribe
- Meena tribe
- Meghval
- Rabari Tribe



- Thar desert



- Umaid Bhawan Palace



- Jantar Mantar



- Jodhpur "Blue city"



- Amer Fort



- Ghateshwara Mahadeva temple



- Mount Abu



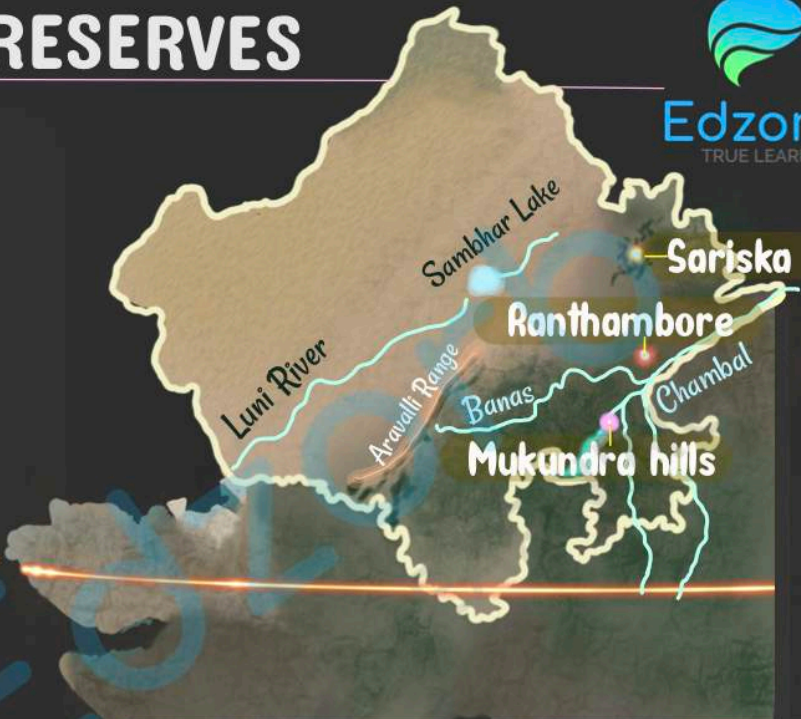




# TIGER RESERVES

## RAJASTHAN

Equator



### Ranthambore

1973

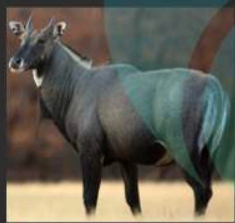


Banas, Chambal

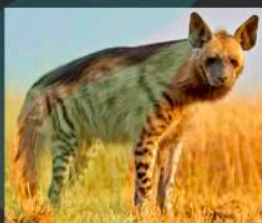


Aravalli and Vindhya

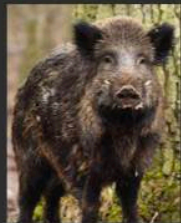
- Tiger, Leopard, Sambar, Sloth Bear, Chital, Gray Langur, Rhesus Macaque
- Jamun, Gurjan



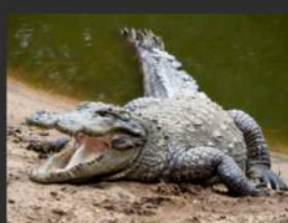
Nilgai



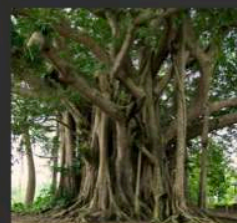
Striped hyena



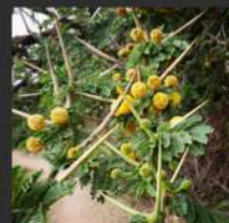
Wild Boar



Mugger Crocodile



Banyan



Babul

### Sariska

1978



Bandipool stream flows into the Ruparel River



Aravalli Range

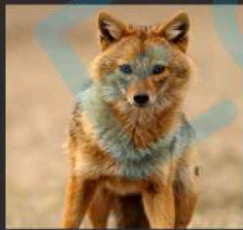
- ✓ It is the first reserve in the world with successfully relocated Tigers
- Tiger, Indian Leopard, Jungle Cat, Striped Hyena, Chital, Sambar Deer, Nilgai, Wild Boar



Caracal



Small Indian Civet



Golden Jackal



Indian Eagle-Owl



Dhok, Kair,  
Adusta, Jhar Ber

### Mukandra Hills

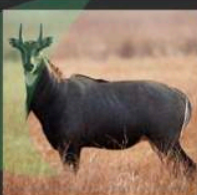
2013



Mukandra Hills



Khair trees



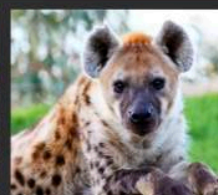
Blue Bull



Wild Boar



Sloth Bear



Hyena



Chinkara

Wild boars  
Deer  
Tiger  
Leopards



# FESTIVALS OF INDIA

## RAJASTHAN



### GANGAUR FESTIVAL

- It falls a fortnight after Holi.
- Celebrated for 18 days in honor of Goddess Parvati.



### TEEJ



- Celebrated primarily by girls and women, with songs, dancing and prayer rituals.
- Dedicated to Goddess Parvati and her union with Lord Shiva.

- Also the consequent celebration of the harvest.



### PUSHKAR FAIR

- Pushkar fair is one of India's largest camel, horse and cattle fairs.

- Held in the town of Pushkar.



### URS AT AJMER

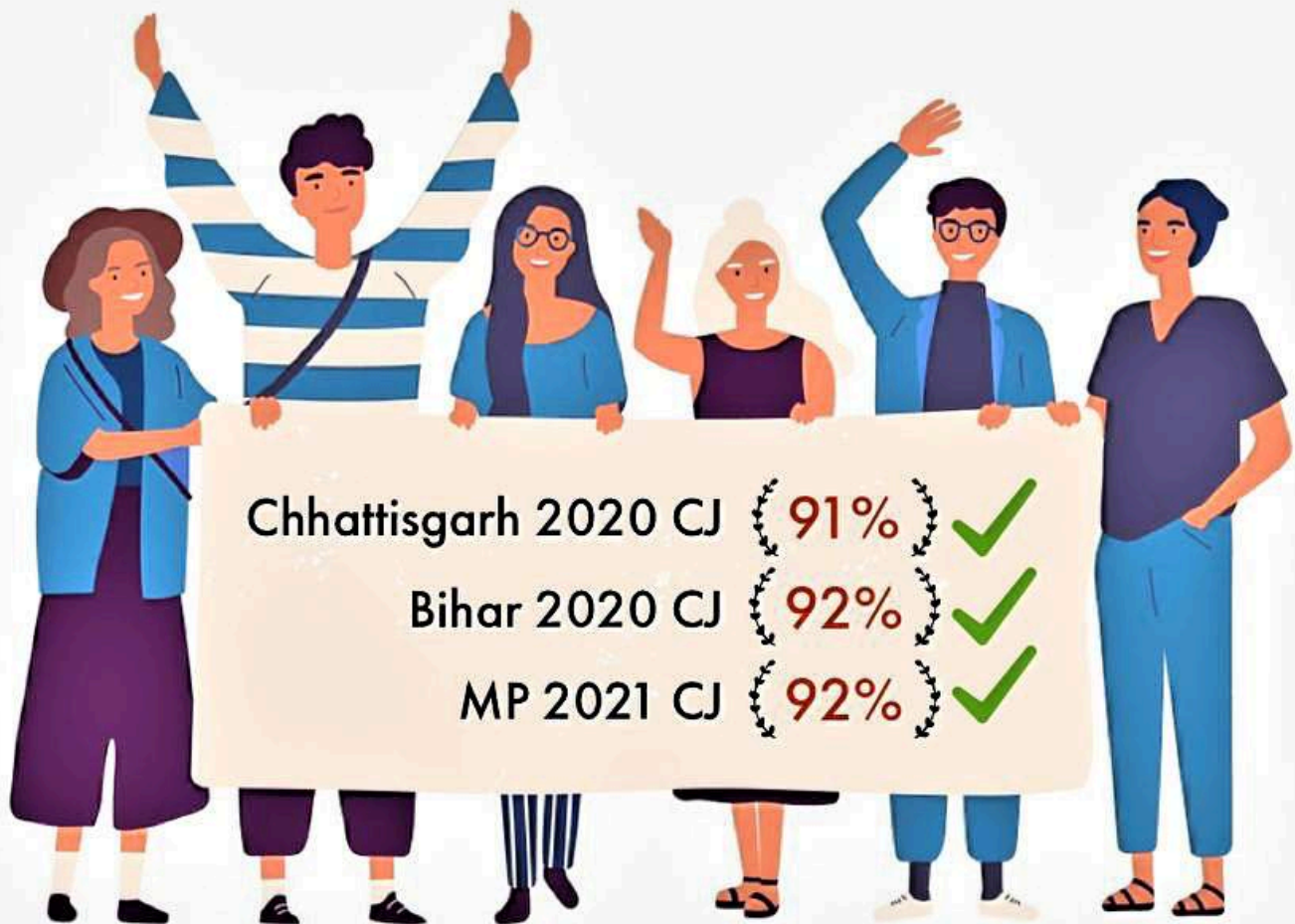
- Commemorates the anniversary of the death of Sufi saint Moinuddin Chishti.
- It is held over six days.





# Edzorbians At Advantage

High Strike Rate in all PCSJ Exams



Predict the STRIKE RATE for **HJS, RJS & UPJS** or Even BETTER..

Score an Exam winning Strike with Edzorb Law



**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning

Telegram: @edzorblaw  
[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)

*Q.1) The accused made a promise of marriage to a minor girl pursuant to which the girl had left the house of her lawful guardian and went to the accused. Whether the accused is guilty of section 361 of the Indian Penal Code?*

- a) Yes, A promise of marriage made to the girl which amounts to enticement of a minor because of which she had left the house of her lawful guardian*
- b) No, accused did not take her out of lawful guardianship*
- c) Depends*
- d) None of the Above*

*Ans: A*

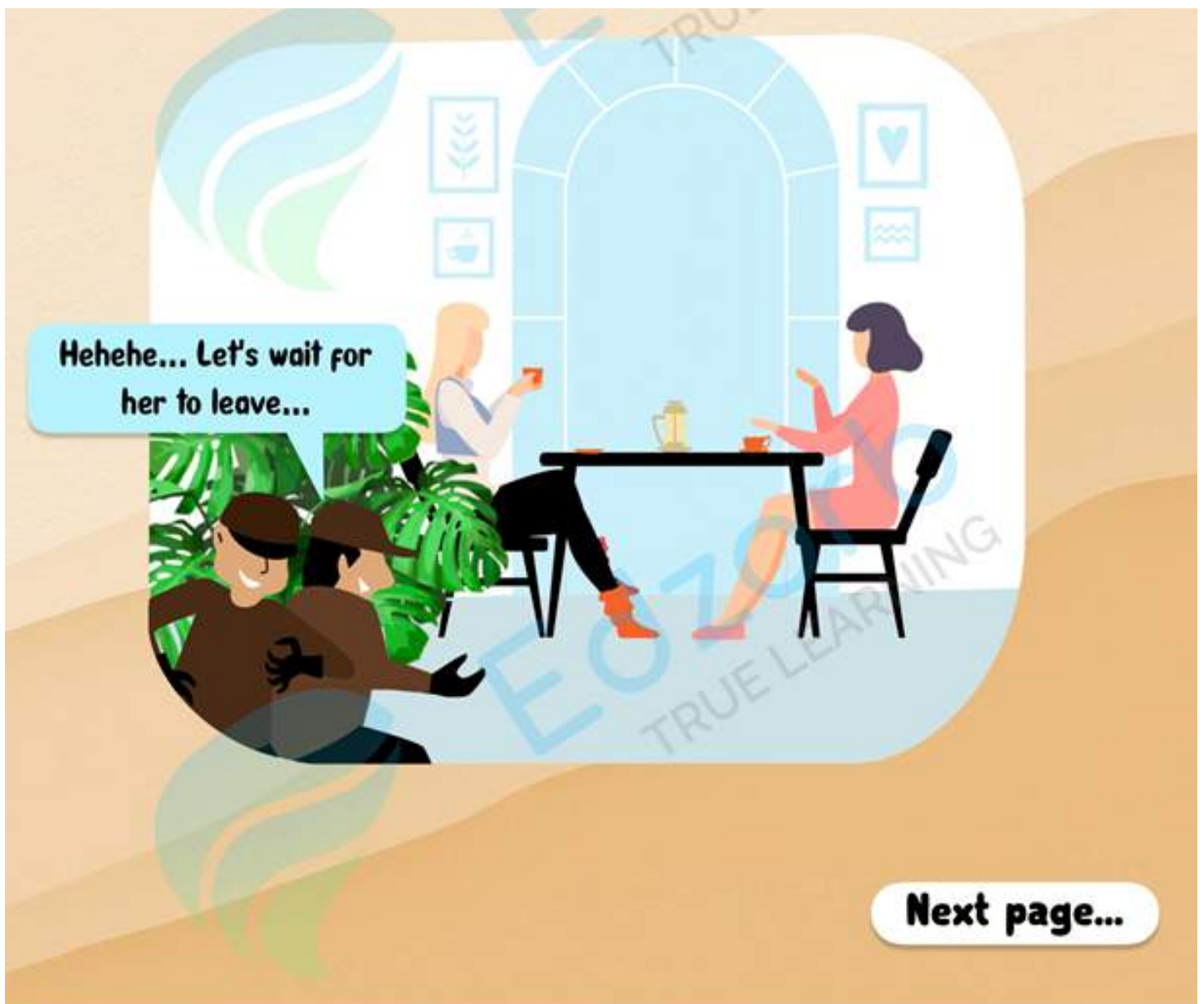
## Section 360

IPC

### Kidnapping from India

- **Whoever conveys** any person **beyond the limits of India without the consent** of that person or of some person legally authorised to consent on behalf of that person, is said to **kidnap that person from India.**





**Next page...**

Copyright © Edzorb LAW: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice. [www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)



# Section 360

**IPC**

## Kidnapping from India

**Without  
consent**

Hellpppp!!!

Hellpppp!!!



Will keep her  
in PAKISTAN 🐾

YES, even police  
won't be able to  
find us....

**Conveys person  
outside India**

**Next page...**



# Section 361

IPC

## Kidnapping from Lawful Guardianship

- Whoever **takes or entices** any minor under **sixteen years of age** if a male, or under **eighteen years of age** if a female, or any person of **unsound mind**, out of the keeping of the lawful guardian of such minor or person of unsound mind, **without the consent of such guardian**, is said to **Kidnap** such minor or person from **Lawful Guardianship**.



Minor

Next page...

# Section 361

IPC

## Kidnapping from Lawful Guardianship

Will you accompany me  
to chocolate castle???

REALLY!!! Pleaseee take me  
there uncle..... I love  
chocolates...



**Enticing  
the minor**

When will we reach to  
the chocolate castle  
Uncle....?????

Soon, my dear....



**Taking away  
without  
consent of  
guardian**

**Next page...**



# Section 361

IPC

## Kidnapping from Lawful Guardianship



**Liable for  
KIDNAPPING**

**Punishment**

**Section 363**

Imprisonment which may extend to  
**seven years** and **fine**.

**Next page...**

# Case Law

IPC

**S. Varadarajan v. State of Madras**

**AIR 1965 SC 942**



**Next page...**



# Case Law

**IPC**

**S. Varadarajan v. State of Madras**

**AIR 1965 SC 942**

I will take you to the village tomorrow, you will live there from now on 😡



Please take me with you... I will wait for you near Best Bakery....



**Next page...**

# Case Law

**IPC**

**S. Varadarajan v. State of Madras**

**AIR 1965 SC 942**



**Next page...**



# Case Law

IPC



**S. Varadarajan v. State of Madras**

**AIR 1965 SC 942**

**Marriage Registrar Office**



You are under arrest....

WHATTT??



**Next page...**

# Case Law

IPC



**S. Varadarajan v. State of Madras**

**AIR 1965 SC 942**



**Not liable for  
Kidnapping**

## Supreme Court held:

- Person is not liable for kidnapping as there is a difference between taking a minor and allowing a minor to accompany.
- Here, the minor had **capacity to understand** the consequences of her action.
- She **voluntarily joined** the accused on her free will.  
Therefore, the accused **cannot be held liable** for taking her out of the keeping of lawful guardian.

Copyright © Edzorb LAW: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice. [www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)



JOIN TELEGRAM FOR FREE MATERIAL @Edzorblaw

[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)



# Case Law


**IPC**

**Thakorlal D. Vadgama v. State of Gujarat**


**Parker Pen Case**

**AIR 1973 SC 2313**

Oh wow!! Parker Pen, I love it.



It doesn't look nice to take expensive gifts. Go, return it.



**Next page...**

# Case Law

**IPC**

**Thakorlal D. Vadgama v. State of Gujarat**

**AIR 1973 SC 2313**

YAYYY... vacation  
time.



Here, this is for  
you. I LOVE giving  
you gifts.

WOWWW 🤩



**Next page...**



# Case Law

**IPC**

**Thakorlal D. Vadgama v. State of Gujarat**

**AIR 1973 SC 2313**

HOW DARE YOU hangout  
with that MANNN...

You will never see  
him again...



I am not happy  
here. My parents  
are scolding me 😞



**Next page...**

# Case Law

**IPC**

**Thakorlal D. Vadgama v. State of Gujarat**

**AIR 1973 SC 2313**

I have come to cheer you up. Let's go for a drive.



Where are we??? When will we go back?



**Next page...**



# Case Law

IPC

**Thakorlal D. Vadgama v. State of Gujarat**

**AIR 1973 SC 2313**



## Supreme Court held :

- Taking of minor need not to be done by **force**.
- The word "**entice**" means to originate the idea of **inducement or allurement** by giving rise to hope or desire in the other.
- The man **enticed the girl** over the time by giving her gifts etc.
- Hence, the man is liable for **Kidnapping**.

**Q.2) Which of the following is a continuing offence?**

- a) Abetment**
- b) Forgery**
- c) Abduction**
- d) Kidnapping**

**Ans: C**

**Section 362**  
**Abduction**

**Ingredients:**

- Force or deceitful means
- Compels or induces
- Any person
- To go from any place.



Kidnapping Section 359-361	Abduction Section 362
Only Minor or, Person of unsound mind	Any person who has been compelled or induced to go from any place. Bahadur Ali Vs King Emperor AIR 1923 Lah 158.



Lawful **guardianship** is required

No requirement of lawful guardianship

**Consent** is immaterial

Consent condones the accused from the offense charged against him

**Intention** is immaterial

**Queen Vs prince (1875) LR 2**

Intention is relevant for attributing crimes

Kidnapping is **not a continuing offense**

Abduction is a **continuing process**

As soon as the person takes or remove from lawful guardianship, he kidnaps

Reference: The Indian Penal Code by Ratanlal & Dhirajlal 33<sup>rd</sup> Ed., 2013, Page No. 727

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



# Difference

## IPC

### Kidnapping Vs Abduction

Kidnapping	Basis	Abduction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kidnapping is classified in Section 359</li> <li>Defined in Section 360 and 361.</li> </ul>	<b>Provision</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defined in Section 362</li> <li>Made punishable only under S. 364-369.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Minor: Boy: 16 years of age Girl: 18 years of age, or Unsound mind</li> </ul>	<b>Victim</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Any person</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kidnapping is an offence which involves taking away or enticing of a person.</li> </ul>	<b>Means Employed</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abduction involves taking away of a person by fraud or by force.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Intention</b> of the person is of no <b>significance</b>.</li> </ul>	<b>Intention</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Intention</b> plays a <b>major role</b> in the offence of abduction.</li> </ul>



# Difference

## IPC

### Kidnapping Vs Abduction

Kidnapping	Basis	Abduction
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Kidnapping is a substantive offence Punishable under Section 363.</li></ul>	<b>Nature of Offence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Abduction is merely an auxiliary act. Not punishable unless it is done with a criminal intent.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>Consent</b> of the person who is taken outside the custody of lawful guardian is <b>immaterial</b>.</li></ul>	<b>Consent</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ <b>Consent</b> given by the person who is taken, will take the act out of the purview of abduction.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Once a person is taken <b>out of the country</b> or <b>outside the custody</b> of lawful guardian, the offence of kidnapping is <b>complete</b>.</li></ul>	<b>Completion of the Offence</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ The offence of abduction involves forcibly or fraudulently taking of a person from one place to another, hence it is a <b>continuing offence</b>.</li></ul>

**Q.3) What is the requirement to be punished under section 334?**

- a) Sudden fight**
- b) 5 or more people**
- c) Provocation**
- d) Grievous Hurt**

**Ans: C**

---

### **Section 334**

#### **Voluntarily causing hurt on provocation**

##### **Ingredients:**

- Voluntarily causes hurt.
- Grave and sudden provocation
- No knowledge or intention of causing such hurt.
- Hurt only to the person who caused provocation.



**1 MONTH + Rs. 500/-**



- Mr. Mehta was spreading false rumors about Ms. Singh at workplace.
- One day, Ms. Singh overheard Mr. Mehta spreading such false rumors.
- On being provoked by Ms. Singh slapped him, thereby causing hurt on provocation.





**Reference:** Indian Penal Code by Ratanlal & Dhirajlal 33<sup>rd</sup> Edition, Page No. 580

Copyright © **Edzorb Law:** Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.

Edzorb  
TRUE LEARNING

Best App for  
Judicial Services

# JUDICIAL SERVICES PREPARATION



[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)



**Edzorb Law**

True Learning



JOIN TELEGRAM FOR FREE MATERIAL: @Edzorblaw

[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)



**Q.4) Which of the following sections state that oral admission as to content of documents is not relevant:**

**a) Section 21**

**b) Section 60**

**c) Section 22**

**d) Section 61**

**Ans: C**

**Section 22:**

**Oral admission as to content of documents is not relevant.**

**Exceptions:**

- **Secondary Evidence:** When party is entitled to give secondary evidence of doc.



Document has been destroyed in such cases; oral admission is relevant.



- **Genuineness of document:** When genuineness of document is itself in question.

## Section 21:



**Self-serving admission:** Nik has to pay me Rs.10K.

**Self-Harming admission:** I have to repay the debt.





As per **Section 21**, only self-harming admission are admissible and may be proved by the party.

**Exception to the rule:**

- I. An admission may be proved when it is of such a nature that, if the person making it were dead, it would be relevant as between third persons under **section 32**.



If person dies, the statement would be relevant u/s. 32.  
If he does not die, it will be admissible u/s. 21.

**II.** When admission consists of a statement of the existence of state of mind or body, relevant or in issue,

The statement was made at or about the time when such state of mind or body existed

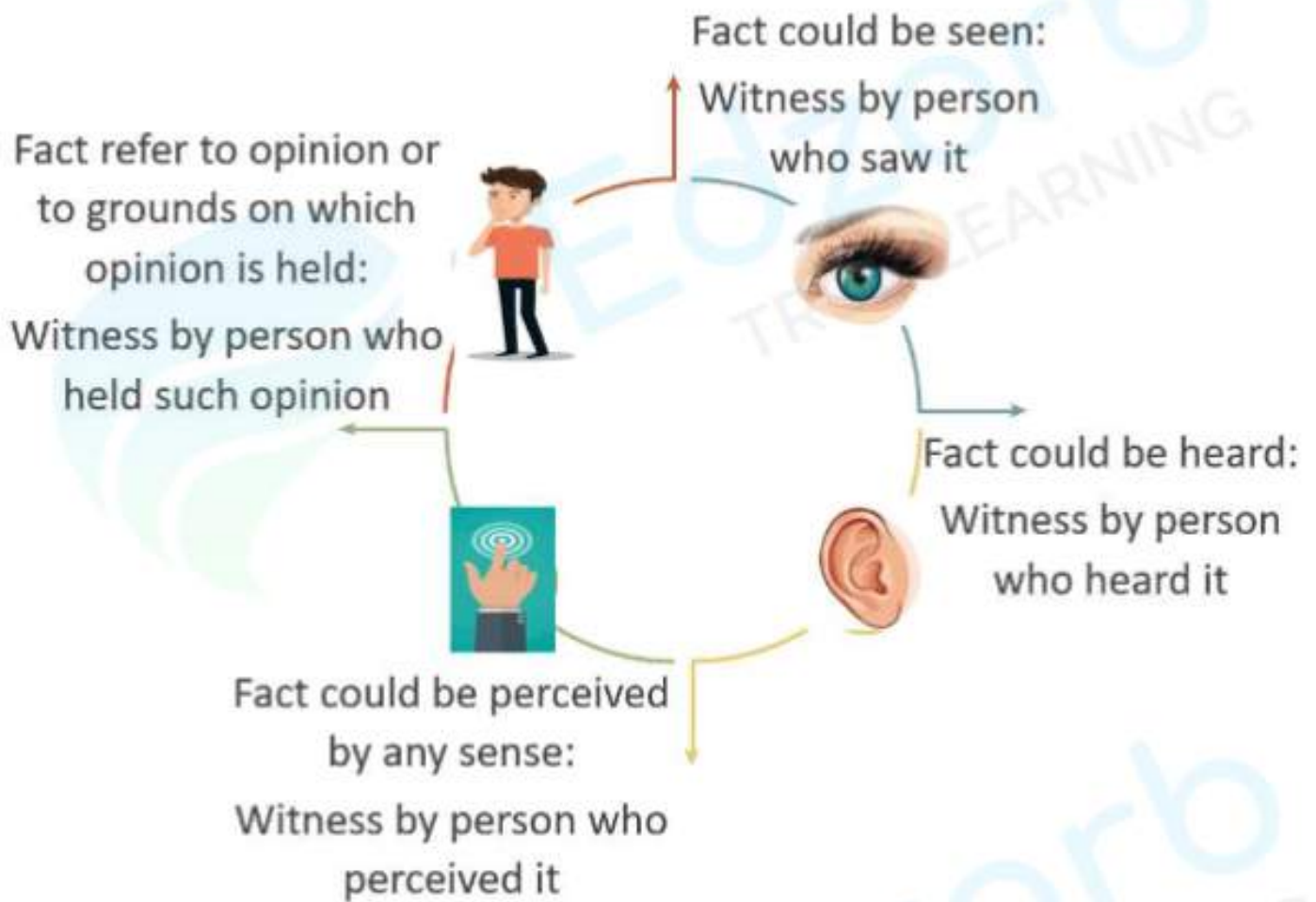
The statement is accompanied by conduct rendering its falsehood improbable.



Arun was prosecuted for theft; he can show his statement as the statement is explanatory of his conduct and shows that the car is not a stolen property.



## Section 60: Oral evidence must be direct:





**Edzorb Law**

True Learning

### **Updates:**

Mains QBank | QBank 2.0 (Illustrations, Blueprints) | Simplified Visual Notes of all Subjects | Mains Factory | Active Voice Mains Guidance | Video Seminars

*On*

# **PREMIUM PLUS 2.0**

## **PRE-LAUNCH OFFER**

**Rs 7000 off Till 27th May**

Use Coupon Code

**PLUS20**

[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com) | Telegram: @edzorblaw



**Q.5) What are the reliefs provided under for Public Charities under Section 92?**

- I. Trustee can be removed**
- II. Property can be vested in a trustee**
- III. Declaration of trust property**
- IV. Suit can be filed by the Trust**

- a) I, IV, III**
- b) II, III, I**
- c) I & IV**
- d) III & II**

**Ans: B**

### **Section 92**

#### **Public Charities**

- Three conditions required to be satisfied:
- The Trust in question is created for public purposes of a charitable or religious nature
- There is a breach of trust or a direction of Court is necessary in the administration of such a Trust
- The relief claimed is one or other of the reliefs as enumerated.



## Reliefs under S.92



### Ashok Kumar Gupta Vs Sitalaxmi Medical trust

#### Civil Appeal 1917/2020

The Court decided that Waqf created by Haji Elahi Bux was a Wakf created for the purpose of Charitable or religious nature.

Reference: Civil Procedure Justice Thakker (Takwani) 6<sup>th</sup> Edition p 376

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.





**Q.6) Which of the following constitutes State executive?**

**I) Chief Minister**

**II) Advocate General of State**

**III) Vice-Governor**

**IV) Governor**

**Choose the correct option:**

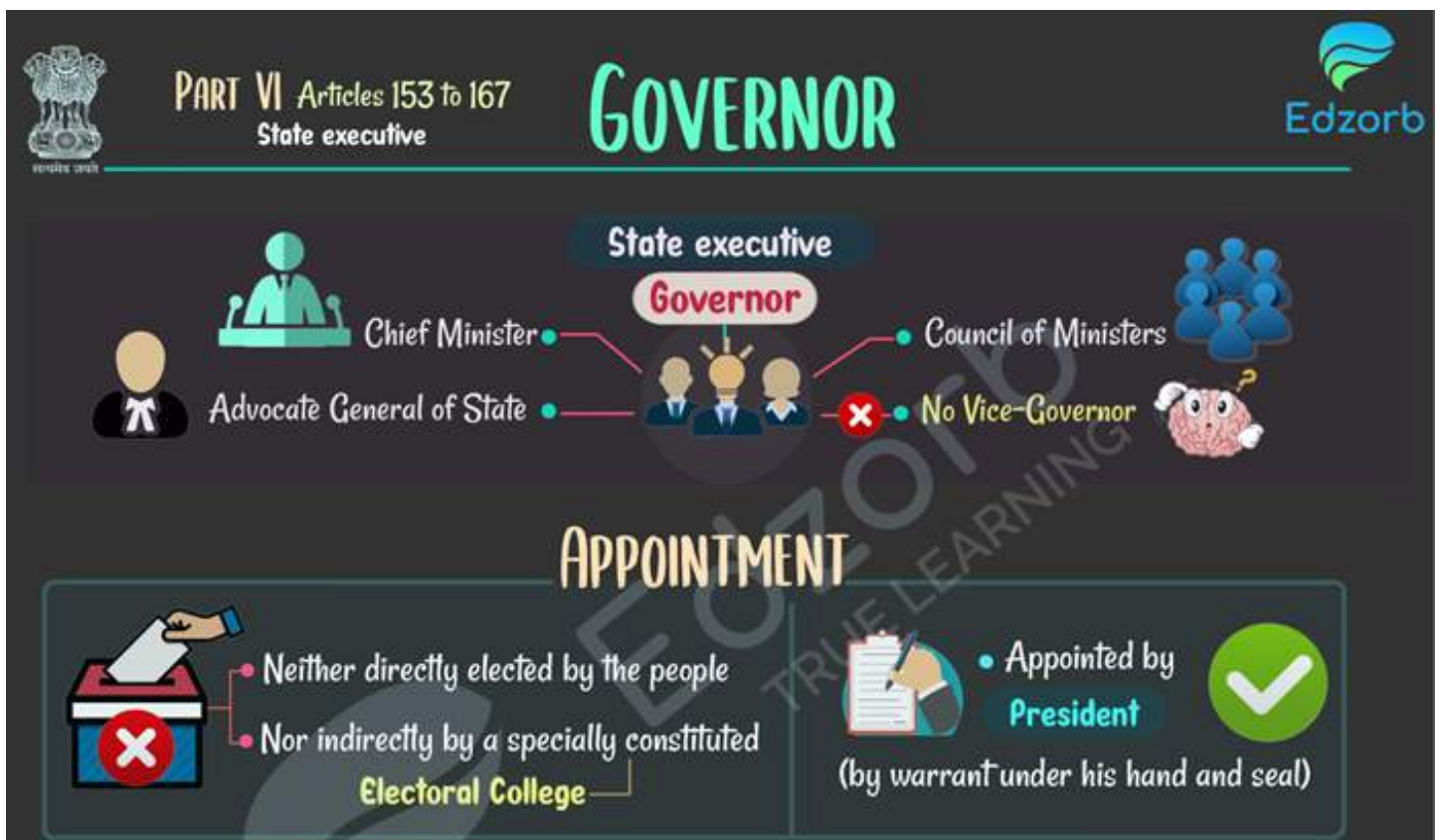
**a) II & IV**

**b) I & II**

**c) I & IV**

**d) I, II & IV**

**Ans: D**



Constituent Assembly opted - appointment of governor by the president

Canadian model

✓ Governor being **only** a **Nominal Head**

### Direct election

Likely create conflict

Governor ✗ Chief Minister



Contest for governorship



CM would like his nominee

Elected Governor

Would not be — Neutral person  
Impartial head



No point (Election)

Elaborate arrangements  
Spending huge money



Not in national interest

Involve large number of voters



Separatist tendencies

Political instability



Presidential nomination

enables the Centre to maintain its control over the states.

### 7TH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT ACT OF 1956

Appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states.

Copyright © Edzorb LAW: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice. [www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)



JOIN TELEGRAM FOR FREE MATERIAL @Edzorblaw

[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)



## Legislative powers



Governor is an integral part of the State Legislature.



- Summon or Prorogue  
Dissolve Leg. Assembly



- Decides on  
Disqualifications



Ordinance

- Promulgate ordinances  
(Legislature -not in session)



- Nominates 1/6th members  
to Leg. Council



Give his assent / withhold / return the bill / reserve the bill

Lays reports of CAG (relating to state), SPSC, State Finance Commission before State Legislature.

## Financial powers



- Money bills - only with his recommendation
- Constitutes- Finance Commission



Review

Panchayats

Municipalities

- Can make advances out of Contingency fund.
- He causes to be laid before Legislature the Budget.
- Demand for a grant - only on his recommendation.

## Judicial powers



- Appoints District Judges (consulting High Court)
- Pardon, Reprieve, Respite & Remission of punishment.  
(offence against any State law)

- Consulted by President  
Appointing H.C. Judges
- Appointments- State Judicial Service



## CONSTITUTIONAL POSITION OF GOVERNOR

Article 154

Executive power (state) - vested in the Governor - exercised { Directly  
Subordinate officers

Article 163

CM / Council of Ministers - Aid and advise - Governor - (except) - His discretion

Article 164

Council of Ministers - collectively responsible to the legislative assembly of the state





**Edzorb Law**

True Learning

## Clear Judicial Services Exams with Flying Colours

Personalised Mentorship by Judicial Officers +  
Integrated Prelims & Mains Concepts Building QBank +  
Mains Test Series & Smart Revision Modules

**Let's Do it in 2021**

SOCIAL LINKS



Telegram: @edzorblaw | [www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com) | 9685513769



**Q.7) Proviso to section 34 relates to**

**a) Suits for specific performance**

**b) Suits for declaration**

**c) Suits for injunctions**

**d) All the above.**

**Ans: D**

**Proviso to Section 34:**

*Provided that no court shall make **any such declaration where the plaintiff**, being able to seek further relief than a mere declaration of title, omits to do so.*

**Further Relief:** Further relief is that relief which is dependent or is conditional upon the grant of any other relief.



I will get declaration of title as well as perpetual injunction against you. Wait and watch.



Now, this is my area. Don't you dare to come here again.



In the given case, perpetual injunction depends on declaration of title. Thus, here perpetual injunction is a further relief.





## Main section and Proviso:

Main Section	Proviso to Section 34
The main section (Section 34) purports that the plaintiff is <u>not to claim further relief if the same has not been claimed in the main suit.</u>	The proviso (to Section 34) requires the court to, not to grant, a <u>decree of declaration, if the further relief has not been claimed.</u>

**Dukhan Ram And Ors. Vs Ram Nanda Singh And Ors.**  
**1961 CriLJ 662**

- Where it is not open to the plaintiff to pray for possession also as against the defendant, injunction is further relief within the meaning of the Proviso."
- It is, therefore, manifest that as in that suit there was also a prayer for injunction against the defendants, which their Lordships held, to be 'further relief', the suit was held maintainable and not hit by it.

Reference: Contract and Specific Relief by Avtar Singh, 12<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2017, Page no. 936

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.





# Edzorb Law

True Learning



## Premium+

- QBank Concepts
- EPIC Mains Test Series
- Concept Treasures for GK, GS
- Case Law Cards
- PYP Cards
- Prelims Grand Test Series
- MCQ Factory
- Local Law PDF
- Study Materials (English, IT, Translation, Summary)
- Legal Updates Flashcards
- Personalised Mentorship & Strategic Guidance

## Premium+ 2.0 (Added Features)

- Mains QBank
- QBanks Concepts 2.0 (Illustrations, Blueprint)
- Simplified Visual Notes of All Subjects
- Mains Factory
- Active Voice Guidance
- Video Seminars
- Bareact Revolution

9685513769 | 8884499902 |

Telegram: @edzorblaw |

www.edzorblaw.com



JOIN TELEGRAM FOR FREE MATERIAL: @Edzorblaw

www.edzorblaw.com



*Q.8) If a party who has obtained an order to amend the pleadings under Civil Procedure Code, if not amended after, expiration of how many days shall not be permitted to amend the same without the leave of the Court?*

a) 14 days

b) 15 days

c) 30 days

d) 45 days

**Ans: A**

### **Order 6 Rule 17**

#### **Amendment of Pleadings**

- The Court may allow either party to alter or amend pleadings.
- The manner must be just.
- Only those pleadings are allowed which are **necessary for the purpose of determining the real questions** in controversy between the parties.



## Process of filing an application for Amendment of Pleadings:

- |               |   |
|---------------|---|
| <b>Step 1</b> | An <b>application</b> for the amendment of pleadings to the concerned civil court.  |
| <b>Step 2</b> | Production of the application before the <b>concerned civil judge</b> .   |
| <b>Step 3</b> | Payment of required <b>court fee</b> under Court Fees Act, 1870.  |
| <b>Step 4</b> | <b>Purpose</b> for altering the pleadings must be clearly mentioned.  |
| <b>Step 5</b> | <b>Discretion</b> of Judge to allow the application.  |
| <b>Step 6</b> | After getting the order from the court, the applicant needs to <b>file new pleadings</b> within the prescribed time and if no time has been prescribed by the court then he needs to file it in 14 days from the date of order. |
| <b>Step 7</b> | A <b>copy</b> of altered pleadings <b>to the opposite party</b> must be provided.   |

### Modi Spinning Mills Vs Ladha Ram & Sons

**AIR 2002 SC 3369(3372)**

#### Supreme Court held,

- The defendant cannot be allowed to change completely the case made in certain paragraphs of the written statement and substitute an entirely different and new case”.



**Q. 9) Which of the following is not an actionable claim?**

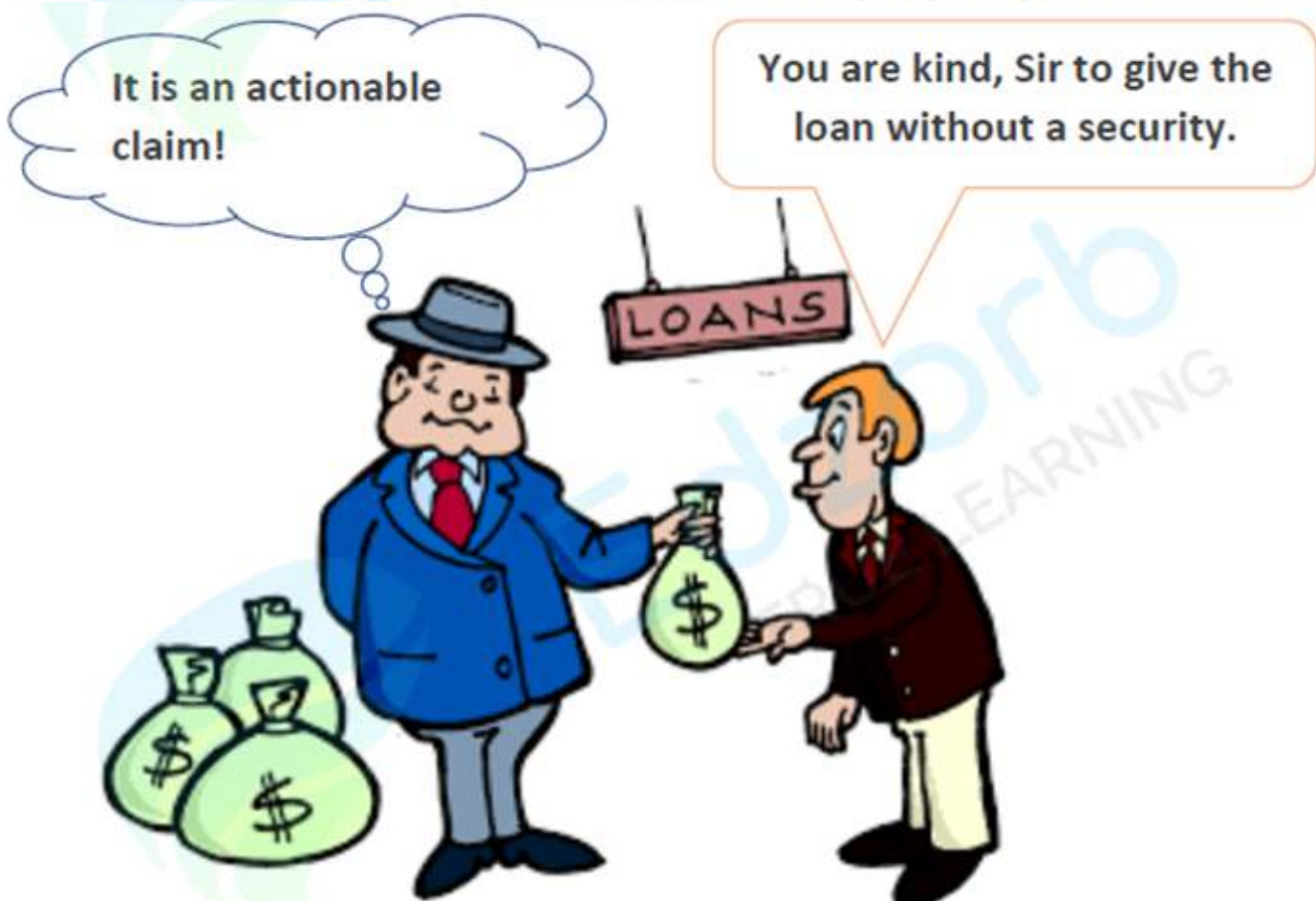
- a) Right to a Provident Fund Account**
- b) Promise to pay Rs. 5000/-, if the promisee succeeds in L.L.B. Examination.**
- c) Agreement to pay Rs. 2000/- if the Promisee marries a Particular woman.**
- d) Right to Claim benefit of a contract coupled with a liability.**

**Ans: A**

**Section 3** of TPA defines **Actionable Claim**.

According to **Section 3**, an actionable claim is a claim to any debt which is not secured by:

- Mortgage of immovable property; or
- Hypothecation or pledge of movable property; or
- Any beneficial interest in movable property, which is not in



And the civil court recognizes these claims to be the affording ground for relief.



Therefore, an actionable claim means

- A claim to an unsecured debt or
- Any interest in **movable property**
- **Which is not in the possession of the claimant.**

Reference: Property Law by P.P. Saxena; 2nd Ed., 2011, Page No. 567-576

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.





**Q.10) The period of detention in civil imprisonment as a consequence of disobedience or breach of any injunction shall not exceed\_\_\_\_\_**

- a) One month**
- b) Three months**
- c) Six months**
- d) One year**

**Ans: B**

### **Order 39 Rule 2A**

**Consequence of disobedience or breach of injunction:**

- In the case of **disobedience** of any injunction granted
- Disobedience of other order made under **Order 39 Rule 1 and Rule 2.**
- Breach of any of the terms on which the injunction was granted or the order.



**Attachment of the property + 3 months**



## Joint Family Property and Partition

- Unlike a legitimate son, **an illegitimate son does not acquire any interest in the ancestral property in the hands** of his father;
- nor does he can be a coparcenary in a Joint Hindu Family.

### Thomson Press (India) Ltd. Vs Nanak Builders and Investors Pvt. Ltd. AIR 2013 SC 2389

- If the seller is guilty of breach, there is no question of setting aside the transaction or any consequence befalling a bona fide purchaser.
- The consequence prescribed i.e. imprisonment etc. would befall on the seller in such case.

### State of Bihar Vs Rani Sana Bati Kumari AIR 1961 SC 221

- There must be willful disobedience of the injunction passed by the Court.

Reference: Civil Procedure Code, 1908 s 39 Rule 2A

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.





**Q.11) In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that the equality clause cannot be applied to legitimize an illegal action?**

- a) *UP State Sugar Corps. Ltd. vs. Sant Raj Singh*
- b) *Vishal Properties Put. Ltd. vs. State of UP*
- c) *Ekta Shakti Foundation vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi*
- d) *Bhagwan Dass vs. Punjab State Electricity Board*

**Ans: C**

**Ekta Shakti Foundation Vs Govt. of NCT of Delhi  
(2006) 10 SCC 337**

- **Article 14** has no application or justification to legitimize an illegal and illegitimate action.
- **Article 14** states that a citizen has legal and valid right enforceable at law and persons having similar right and persons similarly circumstanced, cannot be denied of the benefit thereof.
- Such person cannot be discriminated to deny the similar benefit.
- The **rational relationship** and **legal back up** are the foundations to invoke **the doctrine of equality** in case of persons similarly situated.

*Q.12) The difference of ages between the acknowledger' and the acknowledged child must be at least*

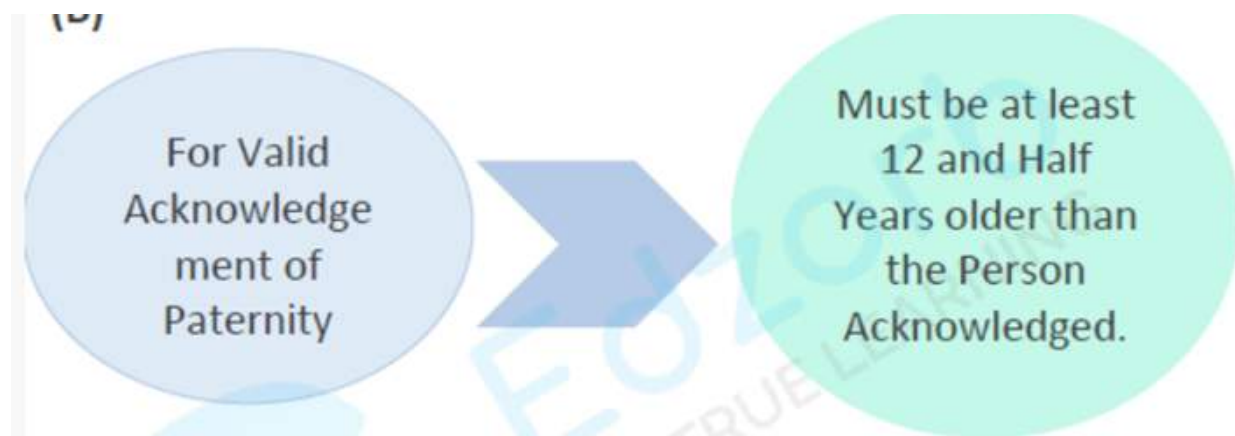
*a) 8 years*

*b) 10 years*

*c) 11 years*

*d) 12 1/2 years*

*Ans: D*



The acknowledger must be at least twelve and half years older than the person acknowledged.

- If the **acknowledger** is **equal** in age or is **younger** to the acknowledged person
- The acknowledgement of **paternity would be void** on its very face
- Because they would not appear to be father and child.

Reference: Mohammedan Law By Aqil Ahmad, 24<sup>th</sup> Edn., Page No. 205

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.



Q.13) Who among the following is not a public servant?

- a) Chief Minister of State
- b) Chairman of the Central Board of Film Censors
- c) Surveyor of an Insurance Company
- d) Employee of 'Nationalized Bank'

Ans: C

**Section 21** of IPC: **Public Servant**

**Every person is a public servant who is**

- Commissioned officers
- Judges
- Officer of court of justice
- Juryman, assessor, or member of a panchayat- assisting a Court of Justice.
- Arbitrator or any other person
- Person- Empowered to keep any person in confinement.
- Officer of government
- Officer- Empowered to carry out contracts in the name of government.

- Officer- Duty to impose levy taxes.
- Person- Empowered to maintain electoral roll.
- Person appointed by government- Remunerate fees or commission for carrying out any public duty.

**A.R. Puri vs State**  
**32 (1987) DLT 115**

- The person in to be public servant must be either in the pay or service of the Government or must be remunerated by fees or commissions for the performance of any public duty by the Government.
- While entrusted with the **job of surveyor**, he was also not performing any public duty assigned by the Central Government or the State Government.

Reference: The Indian Penal Code by Prof. S. N. Misra; 19th Ed, 2013; Page No: 88.

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.



**Q.14) Grounds for Review under O.47 R.1 includes**

**a. Exemplary Damages**

**b. Discovery of new evidence**

**c. Mistake**

**d. Sufficient reasons**

**a) a,b,c**

**b) a,b,c and d**

**c) b,c,d**

**d) c and d**

**Ans: C**

### **Order 47 Rule 1**

**Grounds for review by aggrieved:**

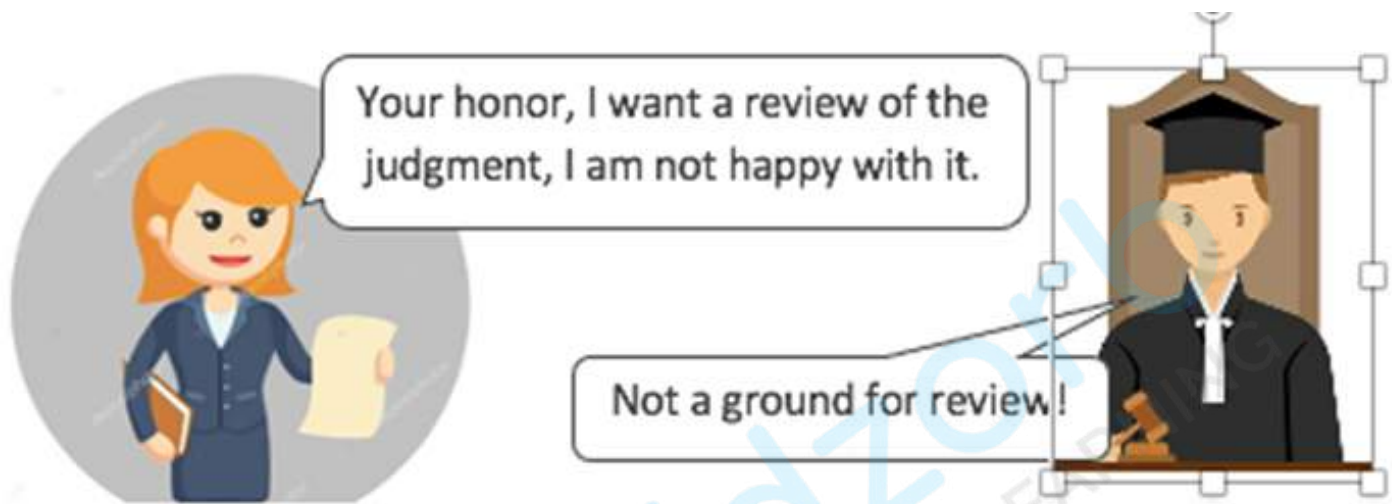
- **New Discovery** which was not within knowledge despite due diligence.
- **Mistake** or error apparent on the face of the record.
- Other **Sufficient reasons**.

**Functus officio**



**Expiry of the legal  
functioning**





**Did you Know?**

**Review is an exception** to the rule of **functus officio** as it reopens the case after the courts have decided upon it.



Reference: Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 o.47 r.2

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.





**Q.15) Which of the following statement is incorrect about bill of exchange?**

**a) It has to be signed by the maker**

**b) It is a conditional order**

**c) Both A and B**

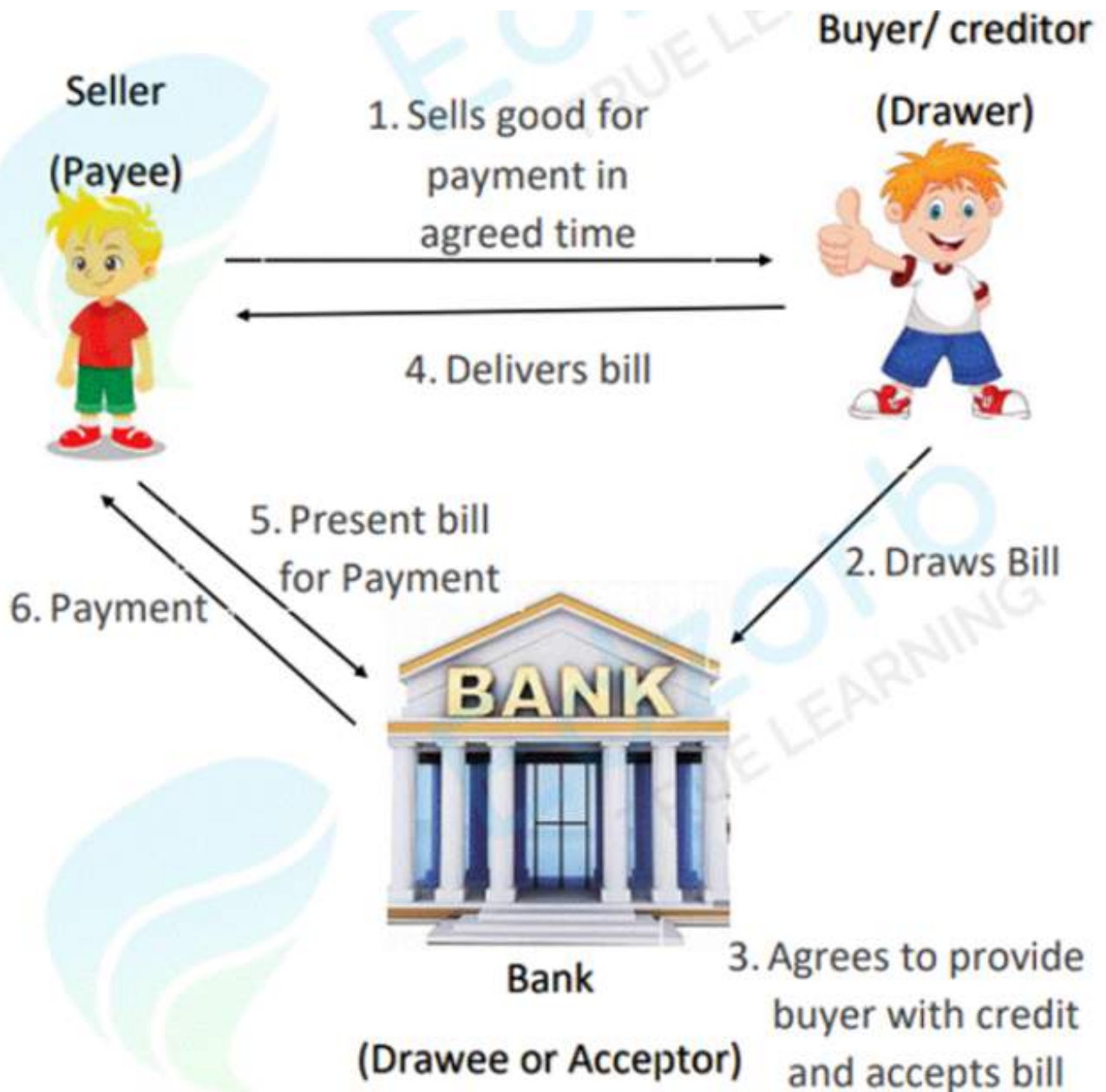
**d) Neither A nor B**

**Ans: B**

### **Section 5: Bill of exchange**

**"A bill of exchange is defined as an instrument in writing containing an unconditional order, signed by the maker, directing a certain person to pay a certain sum of money only to, or to the order of a certain person or to the bearer of the instrument."**





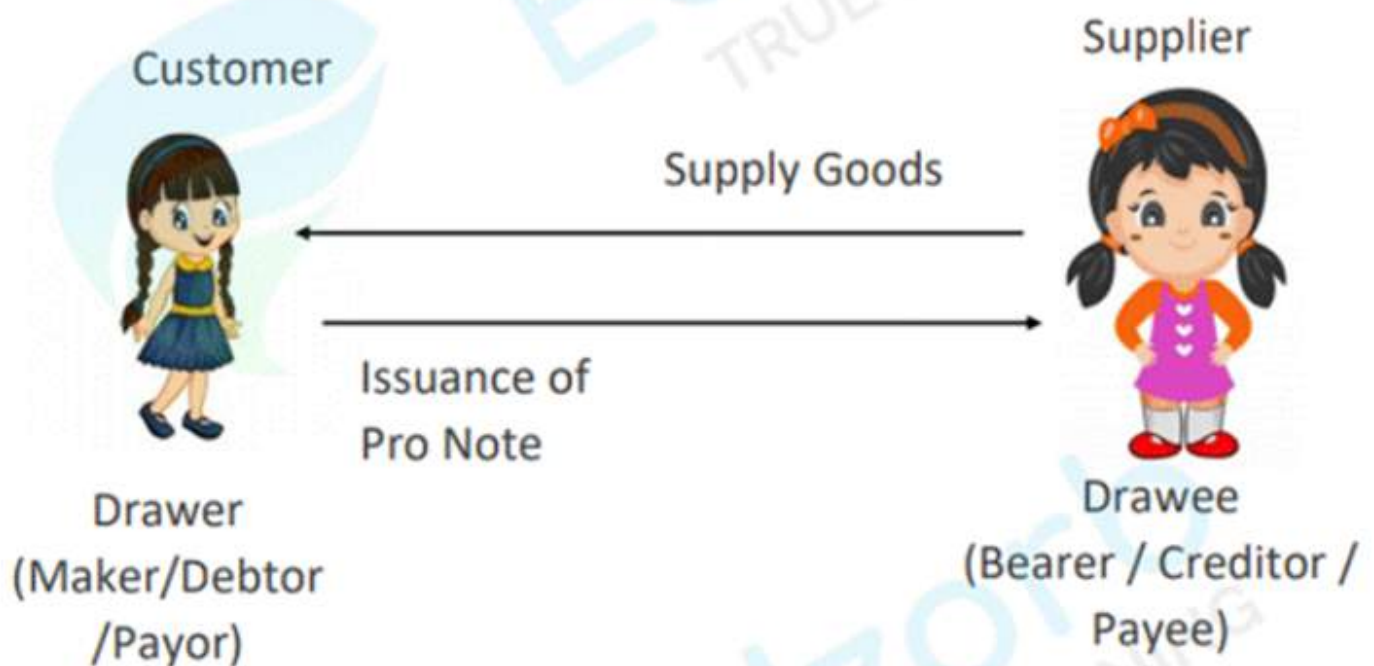
### Section 4 of the NIA

A **promissory Note** is an instrument, in writing with an undertaking to pay, a **certain sum of money unconditionally**, to the payee or his order or the bearer of the instrument.





### Parties in Promissory Note:



#### Did you Know?

Debtor: who owes money.

Creditor: person to whom money is to be paid,



## Promissory Note Vs Bill of Exchange

Category	Bill of Exchange	Promissory Note
Meaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A bill of exchange is an unconditional written order made by the drawer on drawee to receive the specified sum within the mentioned period.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A promissory note is a written promise made by the borrower or drawer to repay the amount on a specific date or order of the payee.</li> </ul>
Drafted By	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is drafted by the creditor or lender who is liable to receive the amount.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is made by the borrower or the debtor who is liable to pay the sum.</li> </ul>
Parties to it	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Three parties associated with a bill of exchange, i.e. a drawer, a payee and a drawee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A promissory note strictly involves a drawer and a payee.</li> </ul>
Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is an order directing the payment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is a promise assuring the payment.</li> </ul>





<b>Endorsement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It can be endorsed, and the payee is the one who holds the bill on maturity.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is strictly payable to the payee mentioned initially in the note.</li> </ul>
<b>Liability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It holds a secondary and conditional liability on the drawee.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It has a primary and absolute liability on the drawer.</li> </ul>
<b>Legal obligation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It holds a legal obligation and can be protested in the case of dishonour.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The same is not possible in the fact of a promissory note.</li> </ul>

Reference: The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1882, Section 4, 5.

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.

With Model Answers &  
Qualitative Evaluation

## Answer Writing - 8

Structuring, Packaging, Quality  
Enrichment

~~Rs 10000~~



## Judgement Writing - 4

Legal Principles, Precision,  
Non-ambiguity

~~Rs 5000~~



## Essay Writing - 4

Structure, Engagement, Flow,  
Substantiality

~~Rs 5000~~



## Translation - 4

Accuracy, Flexibility, Versatility

~~Rs 5000~~





**M.P. JUDICIAL SERVICE (CIVIL JUDGE) MAIN EXAMINATION**

**ARTICLE & SUMMARY WRITING**

**Second Question Paper**

3. Translate the following 10 Sentences into English: -

10

- a) उच्च न्यायालयों का अपील्य अधिकार क्षेत्र भी दीवानी और फौजदारी दोनों प्रकार के मुकदमों तक विस्तृत है।
- b) किसी संस्था या व्यक्ति या कंप्यूटर नेटवर्क में अनधिकृत व्यक्ति द्वारा बिना अनुमति लिये उसके कंप्यूटर के डाटा की कॉपी करना या उसे साझा करना डाटा चोरी अपराध के तहत माना जाता है।
- c) दरअसल कोर्ट की अवमानना की समूची व्यवस्था न सिर्फ जनतंत्र, बल्कि न्यायिक प्रणाली के भी प्राकृतिक नियमों को सस्पेंड किये जाने की मांग करती दिखती है।
- d) जिन दीवानी मुकदमों में कम-से-कम 5,000 रु. की मालियत का प्रश्न अंतर्ग्रस्त हो, उनकी अपील उच्च न्यायालय में की जा सकती है।

**EPIC Mains Test Series Question & Evaluation**  
**SAMPLE**

- e) यद्यपि भारत एक संघ है, परन्तु अन्य संघों के विपरीत भारत में संविधान द्वारा एकतापूर्ण न्यायपालिका और एक ही मौलिक विषयों के समूह की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- f) पहले उच्च न्यायालयों को केवल बंदी-प्रत्यक्षीकरण के लेख जारी करने का अधिकार था, परन्तु अब उच्च न्यायालयों को बंदी-प्रत्यक्षीकरण, परमादेश, प्रतिषेध, अधिकार-पुच्छा, उत्प्रेषण इत्यादि लेख जारी करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।
- g) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मतानुसार उद्देशिका का प्रयोग संविधान निर्माताओं के मस्तिष्क में झांकने और उनके उद्देश्य को जानने में प्रयोग की जा सकती है।
- h) लेकिन कानून में प्रावधानित कारावासों और वास्तविक कारावासों में अत्यधिक अन्तर है।
- i) जमानत, किसी आरोपी को प्राप्त एक ऐसी कानूनी व्यवस्था है जिसके तहत अदालत में प्रतिभूति या गारंटी के रूप में पैसे या संपत्ति या कुछ संपार्श्विक बांड जमा कर रिहाई प्राप्त की जाती है।

- Incorrectly Marked** **Q.3** **4/10** **TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED: (10/100)**
- (a) The appellate jurisdiction of high courts also covers both civil and criminal cases. *extends upto*
- (b) Without seeking *the* permission of an *unauthorised* ~~person~~ of an institution or computer network, the act of making a copy of his computer's data or sharing it is an offence. *When an unauthorised person, without the permission of an institution or an individual or a computer network, makes copy of data of such computer.*
- (c) Actually the ~~proper~~ *entire (21.12.11)* system of contempt of court not only seeks to suspend democracy, *but* rather also envisages to suspend the principles of natural justice of judicial system.
- (d) Those civil cases in which the pecuniary dispute is related to a sum of at least Rs 5000/- *is involved (31.12.11)* can be appealed before the High Court.



(e) Although India is an union, but unlike other unions, an united judicial system and a group of fundamental subjects have been guaranteed by the Constitution of India. provided by (C2A2211)

(f) Initially, the High Courts only had the right to issue the writ of habeas corpus, but now they have been bestowed the right to issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari. et cetera (C2A112) Make sure that every word is covered.

(g) According to Supreme Court, the preamble can be used to look into the minds of framers of the Constitution and to find out their intention and objective.

The sentence is silent on 'intention'

(h) But there is a lot of difference between the prisons laid down by the law and the statutory prisons.



~~of~~ real prisons. huge

(\*) Bail is ~~such~~ a ~~restored~~ right for ~~any~~ ~~accused~~

(i) Bail, is ~~such~~ a legal ~~system~~ provision available to any accused, in pursuance of which he can be released by depositing any security, money in the form of guarantee, property or a collateral bond.

The question was about summary miting, and not translation.

Q.5  
~~3~~ This ~~Diwali~~, while judicial decisions had talked about read restriction on crackers and also the government had also declared to put please a ban on them; the public mocked all these factors and burnt crackers the whole night. This is the lowest step of decency and the man standing on this step, environment, his own health or the convenience or

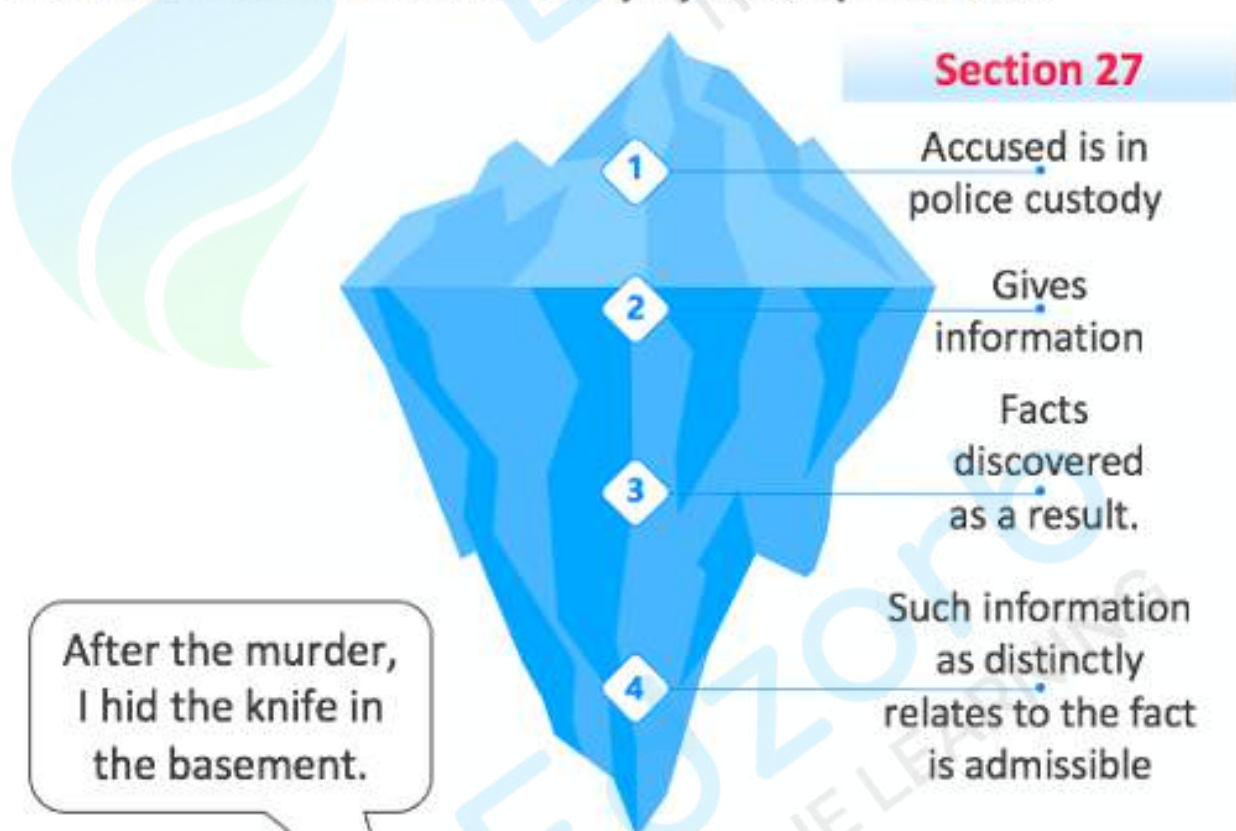


Q. 16) Sec.27 of IEA deals with

- a) *Doctrine of Estoppel*
- b) *The doctrine of Admission only*
- c) *Doctrine of confirmation by subsequent facts*
- d) *None of the above*

Ans: C

### Doctrine of Confirmation Theory by Subsequent Facts



- Here, the statement "after the murder" is a confession.
- Therefore, it cannot be proved.
- However, the police officer on the basis of this information investigated the basement and found the murder weapon.
- This can be used to determine culpability and the specific fact about **the discovery of knife can be admitted in the court.**

Facts proved under **Section 27** can be proved under the following:

- As occasion, cause or effect of the event under **Section 7** .  
Here, the cause and effect of murder.
- As motive preparation or conduct under **Section 8**.
- As facts relevant to introduce or explain relevant fact under **Section 9**.

Reference: The Law of Evidence by Batuk Lal 22<sup>nd</sup> Ed., 2018, Page No. 51

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.





**Q.17) Match the following:**

<b>a. Anantha Chintaman Lagu Vs State of Bombay</b>	<b>1. Test Identification</b>
<b>b. Sheo Shankar Vs State of Jharkhand and another</b>	<b>2. Alibi</b>
<b>c. Mohd. Khalid Vs State of West Bengal</b>	<b>3. Conduct of Accused</b>
<b>d. Jayantbhai Bhenkerbhai Vs State of Gujarat</b>	<b>4. Criminal Conspiracy</b>

**a) a-3; b-1; c-4; d-2**

**b) a-3; b-2; c-1; d-4**

**c) a-2; b-3; c-4; d-1**

**d) a-2; b-4; c-1; d-3**

**Ans: A**

**Anant Chintaman Lagu Vs The State of Bombay**  
**1960 AIR 500**

The **conduct of the accused previous as well as subsequent to the murder is relevant.**

**Previous conduct** - That accused became confidant of his patient, forged her sign on dividend warrant, obtained undated cheque from her.

**Subsequent conduct** - That when she died, the accused forged the story that she was alive and misappropriated her property, gave false information to police and tried to avoid post-mortem.

On the basis of the conduct of the accused, he was convicted for the offence of murder.





**Mohd. Khalid Vs State of West Bengal  
(Sept. 3, 2002 SC)**

- **Section 10** contains **theory of agency**. Every conspirator is an agent of his associate in carrying out the object of the conspiracy.
- **Section 10**, which is an exception to the general rule, while permitting the statement made by one conspirator to be admissible as against another conspirator restricts it to the statement made during the period when the agency subsisted.

**Sheo Shankar Singh Vs State of Jharkhand and another  
(2011) 3 SCC 654**

- It is well-settled that identification in the Court by the witness constitutes the substantive evidence.
- The evidence of mere identification of the accused person at the trial for the first time **is of a weak character**.
- The purpose of a prior test identification, therefore, is to test and strengthen the trustworthiness of that evidence.



## Jayantibhai Bhenkarbhai Vs State of Gujarat

September 11, 2002, SC

The word "alibi" is of Latin origin and means "elsewhere". The plea of alibi flows from **Section 11**.

It is a convenient term used for the defence taken by an accused that when the occurrence took place, he was so far away from the place of occurrence that it is highly improbable that he would have participated in the crime.

Reference: The Law of Evidence by Chief Justice M. Monir, 9<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2013, Page No. 69.

Copyright © Edzorblaw: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.





**Q.18) Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the code given below the lists:**

<i>List-I</i>	<i>List-II</i>
<b>A. Rex V. Levett</b>	<b>1. Murder</b>
<b>B. Tabu Chetia V. State of Assam</b>	<b>2. Criminal conspiracy</b>
<b>C. Vijayan V. State of Kerala</b>	<b>3. Insanity</b>
<b>D. State of U.P. V. Virendra Prasad</b>	<b>4. Mistake of fact</b>

**Codes: A B C D**

**a) 1 2 3 4**

**b) 1 3 4 2**

**c) 4 3 2 1**

**d) 3 4 2 1**

**Ans: C**



### Rex Vs Levett

The defendant, under the **mistaken facts** killed a woman of whose presence he was **ignorant**. He was not held liable for manslaughter due to lack of mens rea.

### Tabu Chetia Vs State of Assam 1976 CriLJ 1416

There is great **difference** between medical insanity and legal insanity. **Unsoundness of mind** as contemplated by Section 84, IPC is **legal insanity**.

### Vijayan Vs State of Kerala

It is difficult to **establish conspiracy** by direct evidence, therefore must be established through circumstantial evidence.

### State of U.P. Vs Virendra Prasad

Clause (b) of **Section 299** corresponds with clauses (2) and (3) of **Section 300**. The distinguishing feature of the mens rea requisite under clause (2) is the **knowledge** possessed by the offender regarding the particular victim.

Reference: [www.indiankanoon.com](http://www.indiankanoon.com)

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.





*Q.19) Deepak, accused of committing the offence of supplying arms, informs his lawyer Shweta, that he has committed the offence and wishes her to defend him. In these circumstances, the communication is privileged and protected from disclosure. Do you agree?*

- a) Yes*
- b) No*
- c) Not sure*
- d) None of the Above*

**Ans: A**

The communication is protected under **Section 126** of IEA. Communications protected by the section are confidential.

The section does not protect from disclosure—

- Any communication made in furtherance of any illegal purpose;
- Any fact observed in the course of employment showing that any crime or fraud has been committed.

**Section 127** the above provisions apply to interpreters and the clerks or servants of barristers, pleaders, attorneys and vakils.





In the light of the above **section- 127**, the communication between Deepak and Shweta is privileged and is not bound to be disclosed to anyone.

Reference: the law of evidence, Ratanlal & Dhirajlal 27<sup>th</sup> Edn, Page No.782.

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.







**Edzorb Law**

True Learning

### **Updates:**

Mains QBank | QBank 2.0 (Illustrations, Blueprints) | Simplified Visual Notes of all Subjects | Mains Factory | Active Voice Mains Guidance | Video Seminars

*On*

# **PREMIUM PLUS 2.0**

## **PRE-LAUNCH OFFER**

**Rs 7000 off Till 27th May**

Use Coupon Code

**PLUS20**

[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com) | Telegram: @edzorblaw

**Q.20) The magistrate, not empowered under the Code, attached and sold the property under Section 83. The proceedings cannot be vitiated. Do you agree?**

- a) True**
- b) False**
- c) Neither True or False**
- d) None of the Above**

**Ans: B**

**Section 461** of CrPC: **Irregularities which vitiate the proceedings:**

When following act done by magistrate not empowered to do so:





### Must know!

- If any of the above irregularities exists, the proceedings are void, and no question of good faith arises.
- Such proceedings have no existence in the eyes of law, and need not be set aside by a Superior Court.

### Did you Know?

**Section 460** provides the irregularities which do not vitiate the proceedings.



Reference: Code of Criminal Procedure

Copyright © Edzorb law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice



**Q. 21) The proviso to Section 162 of the Code of Criminal Procedure only enables the accused to make use of such statement to contradict a witness in the manner provided by**

**a) Section 144 of Indian Evidence Act**

**b) Section 145 of Indian Evidence Act**

**c) Section 148 of Indian Evidence Act**

**d) Section 141 of Indian Evidence Act**

**Ans: B**





**Section 162 (1) CrPC:**

**No statement** made by any person to a **police officer**:

- shall be **signed** by the person making it, nor
- shall any such **statement** or any **record** be used for any **purpose**.

The **proviso to Section 162 (1)** of CrPC:

When any **witness** is called for the **prosecution** in such inquiry or trial whose statement has been reduced into writing earlier,

- any part of his statement may be used by the accused and the prosecution to **contradict such witness** in the manner provided by **Section 145** of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (IEA).

- **Section 145** Indian Evidence Act - Cross-examination as to previous statements in writing.

**Jodha Khoda Rabari Vs State of Gujarat  
(1992) CrLJ 3298 (Guj)**

Such a statement cannot be used to contradict any other person but limited use is to **contradict the maker of it**.

Reference: The R.V. Kelkar's Criminal Procedure; 5<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2013, Page No. 1-6

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



**Q. 22) Temporary Injunctions/Interim Injunctions are not governed by the Specific Relief Act but by CPC under Order.....?**

**a) True/38 CPC**

**b) True/39 CPC**

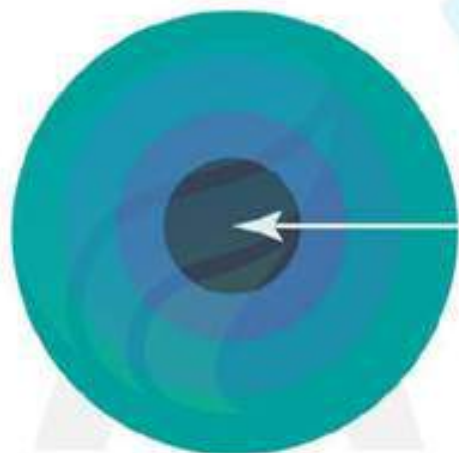
**c) False/38CPC**

**d) False/39CPC**

**Ans: B**

**Temporary Injunction:** A temporary injunction is an injunction which is granted, **for a specified period of time**, or till the court deems fit.

**When can Temporary Injunction be granted:**



Temporary Injunction  
granted

Whether the plaintiff  
has a prima facie case

Balance of convenience  
in favour of plaintiff

Plaintiff would suffer an  
irreparable damage, if the  
injunction is not granted

**Permanent Injunction:** A permanent injunction (also known as perpetual injunction) is one that is delivered **at the time of the final judgement**, and therefore is more often than not, prevalent for a longer period of time.



## Temporary Injunction Vs Permanent Injunction

Category	Temporary Injunction	Permanent Injunction
Meaning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is granted for a specified period of time, or as adjudged by the court. It may be granted at any point during the suit.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is granted by the decree of the court, and upon the examination of the facts and merits of the case.</li> </ul>
Provision in law	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Order 39 (Rules 1 to 5) of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908, governs it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These are governed by sections 38 to 42 of SRA, 1963.</li> </ul>
Nature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A temporary injunction is non-conclusive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It deals with the finality of a judgement, thereby providing a conclusive and long-term solution to the dispute at</li> </ul>

		hand.
<b>Basis of Decision</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is decided on the basis of one side.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is on the basis of both the sides.</li> </ul>
<b>Order or Decree</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A temporary injunction is simply an order by the court.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A permanent injunction is a decree (i.e., an official order by a court of law)</li> </ul>

Reference: Contract and Specific Relief by Avtar Singh, 12<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2017, Page no. 948

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.





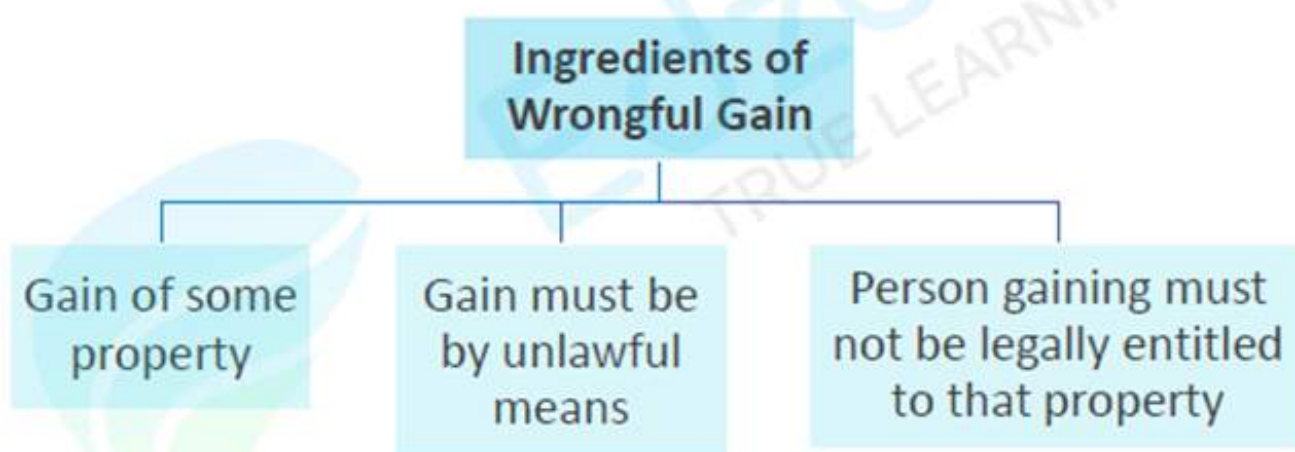
**Q 23) Wrongful gain means:**

- a) A gain by lawful means of property which the person gaining is not entitled**
- b) A gain by unlawful means of property to which the person gaining is not legally entitled**
- c) A gain by unlawful means of property which the person gaining is entitled**
- d) All of the above**

**Ans: B**

**Section 23** of IPC: Wrongful Gain

**Wrongful gain**- Gain by **unlawful means** of property to which the person gaining is **not legally entitled**.



**Wrongful Loss**- Loss by **unlawful means of property** to which the person losing it is **legally entitled**.

## Gujjula Narasimhulu Vs Nagur Sahib and Ors.

(1934) 66 MLJ 31

The accused is guilty of **wrongful loss** where he has demolished a construction standing beside a public road without any reason.



**Wrongful gain to the occupier who occupies the land illegally.**

**Wrongful Loss to the owner who loses his rightful possession of land.**

Reference: The Indian Penal Code by Prof. S. N. Misra; 19th Ed, 2013; Page No: 92.

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.

*Q. 24) In State of Maharashtra v Mohd. Yakub, which of the criteria was used by the court to distinguish an 'attempt' to commit a crime from its mere 'preparation'*

*a) Impossibility*

*b) Danger to the society*

*c) Opportunity to retreat from the offence*

*d) Proximity*

**Ans: A**

### **State of Maharashtra Vs Mohd. Yakub 1980**

- Court to distinguish an **attempt** to commit a crime from its mere '**preparation**' i.e. impossibility."
- An act done with the intention and preparation, the commission of which in the manner proposed was impossible is not an attempt.





CATEGORY	PREPARATION	ATTEMPT
Definition	An <b>executory Act</b> , it comes before an attempt.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Executed Act</b></li> </ul>
Example	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ram purchases Knife to murder Sam</li> <li>• Mere purchase of Knife which is a preparation.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ram purchases poison and mixes it in the meal.</li> <li>• Intention to kill her.</li> <li>• It is an attempt.</li> </ul>
Stage	<b>Arranging</b> all the <b>necessary means</b> or articles or commodities to do an illegal act.	An <b>act done</b> as <b>per</b> the <b>planning</b> which amounts to offence in all cases.
Knowledge	<b>Only</b> the person who <b>intends</b> to <b>commit</b> the crime.	Once the attempt is complete it manifests
Offence	Not be an offence if a person Voluntarily Gives Up the idea.	Amounts to an offence. i.e. to attempt to do an illegal act.
Punishment	Punishable in few cases such as Preparation to commit dacoity under <b>S. 399.</b>	<b>S. 511</b> of IPC - Attempt is punishable with imprisonment for life or other imprisonment.

**Q. 25) 'De Minimis Non Curat Lex', is related to which section of Indian Penal Code?**

**a) Section 92**

**b) Section 94**

**c) Section 95**

**d) Section 96**

**Ans: C**



**De Minimis Non Curat Lex**



**THE LAW DOES NOT CONCERN  
ITSELF WITH TRIFLES**



**S. 95 of Indian Penal Code**

**State of Bihar v. Harihar Prasad  
AIR 1989 SC 1119**

**Q.26) *Nemo Debet Esse Judex In Propria Sua Cause*, is related to which section of CrPC?**

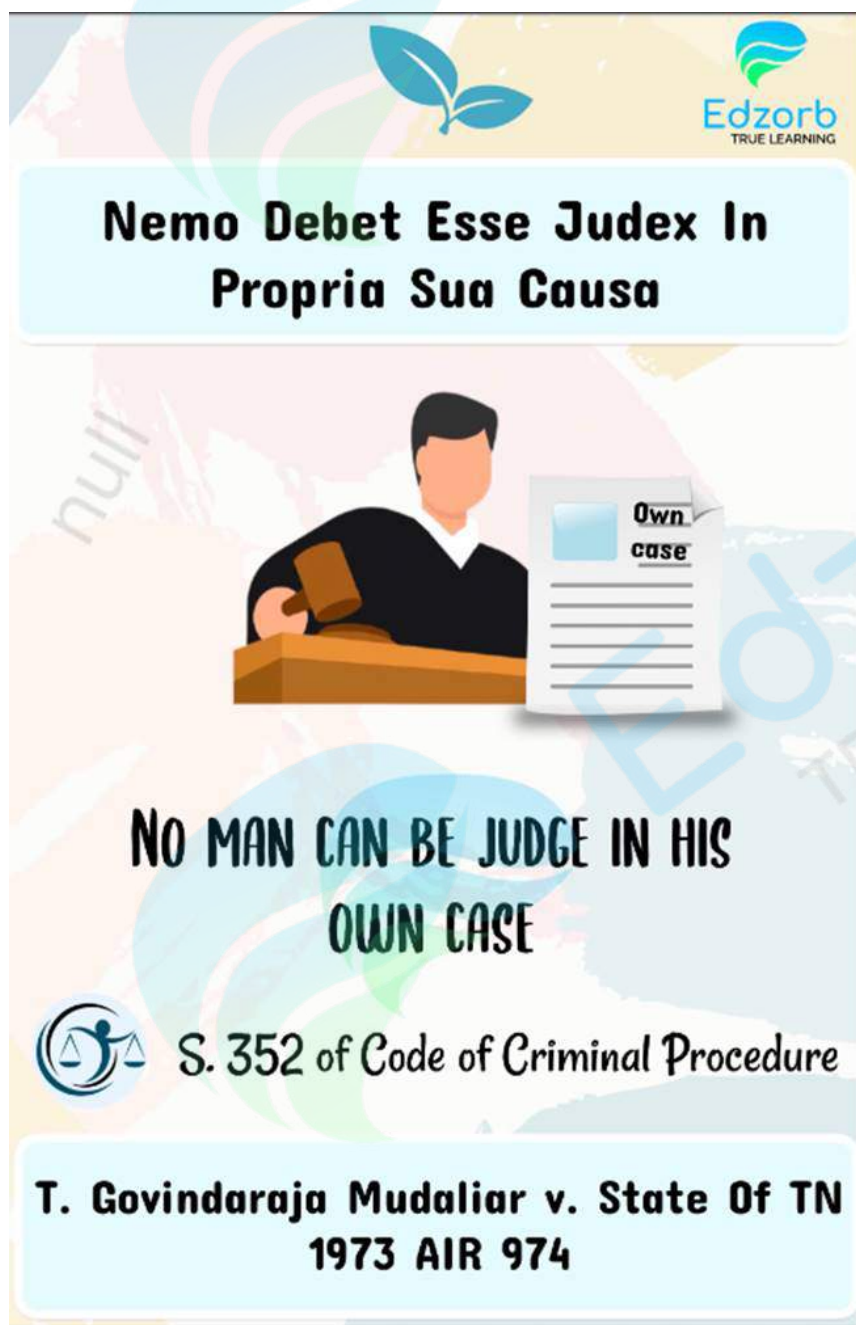
**a) Section 351**

**b) Section 352**

**c) Section 353**

**d) Section 354**

**Ans: B**



The infographic features a central illustration of a judge in a black robe sitting at a bench, holding a gavel, with a document labeled 'Own case' next to him. The background is a light blue and white abstract design. The text is in bold, black, sans-serif font. The Edzorb logo is in the top right corner, and a scale of justice icon is in the bottom left corner.

**Nemo Debet Esse Judex In Propria Sua Causa**

**NO MAN CAN BE JUDGE IN HIS OWN CASE**

**S. 352 of Code of Criminal Procedure**

**T. Govindaraja Mudaliar v. State Of TN  
1973 AIR 974**



**Q.27) Identify the section:**

**"Any Magistrate empowered under section 190 may order such an investigation as above- mentioned"**

- a) Section 156 (1)**
- b) Section 156 (2)**
- c) Section 156 (3)**
- d) None of the above**

**Ans: C**

### **Section 156(1)**

#### **Police officer' s power to investigate cognizable case.**

- Officer in charge of a police station
- **Without the order of a Magistrate**
- **Investigate** any **cognizable case**
- A case which a Court having jurisdiction over the local area within the limits of such station would have power to inquire into or try under the provisions of Chapter XIII.



### Section 156(3)

- Any Magistrate empowered under **Section 190** may order such an investigation as above- mentioned.



Go Away! We have more important work than registering your F.I.R!!!



#### Police not registering FIR:

- If the police station is not registering his FIR under **Section 154**, then person can **approach Superintendent** of Police under **Section 154(3)** CrPC. by an application in writing.
- If that is also not yielding results, aggrieved person can **file an application** under **Section 156 (3)**
- The magistrate before taking cognizance can order the police officer to conduct investigation.





## Mohd. Yousuf Vs Smt. Afaq Jahan

2006(1) SC 10

- By ordering investigation under **Section 156(3)** of the Code, Magistrate enables the police to start investigation.
- **Magistrate directs the police to register an FIR.**

## Sakiri Vasu Vs State of U.P.

(2008) 2 SCC 409

### Doctrine of Implied Power:

- When a power is given to an authority to do something it includes such **incidental or implied powers which would ensure the proper doing of that thing.**

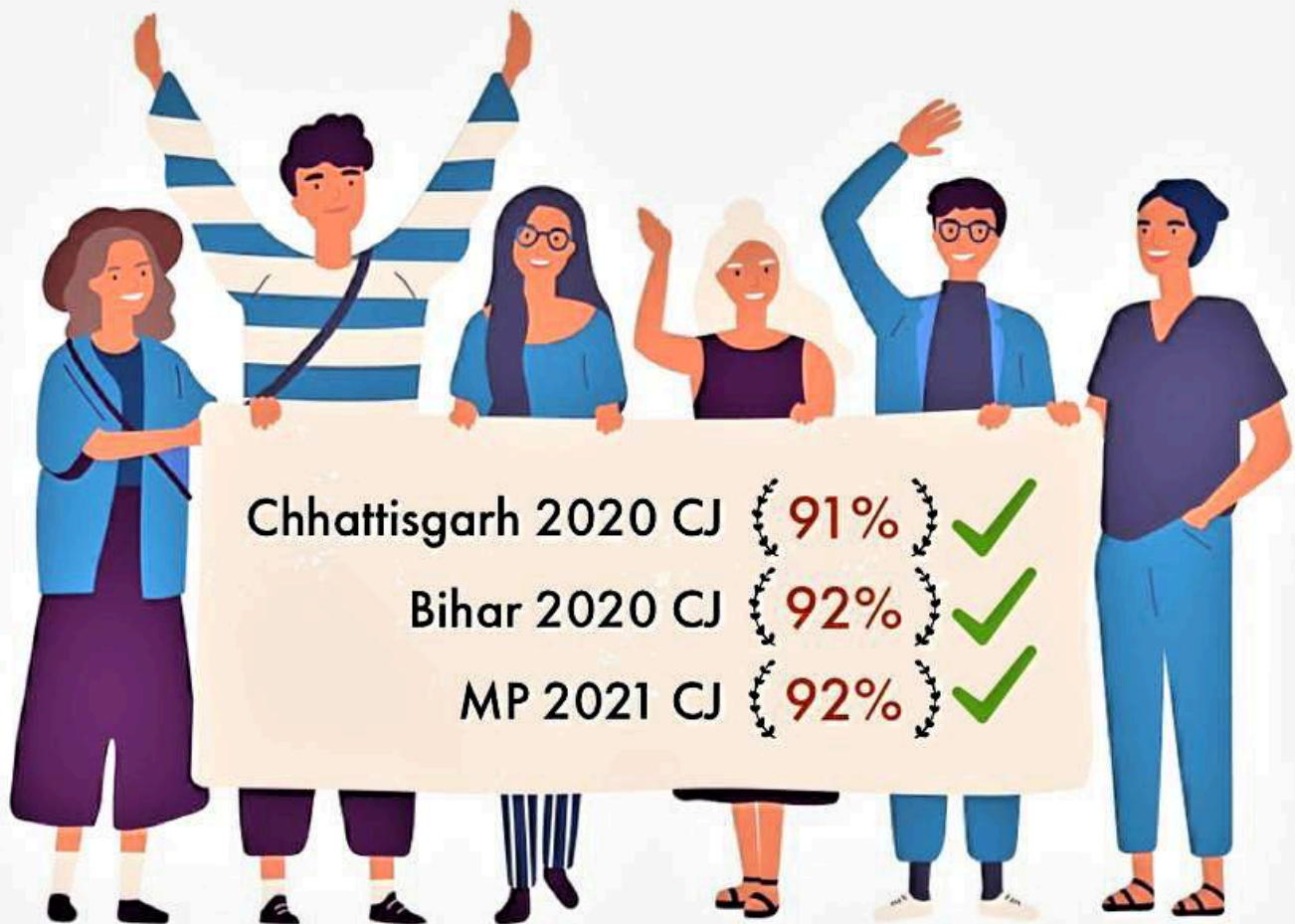
Reference: Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 s 156

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



# Edzorbians At Advantage

High Strike Rate in all PCSJ Exams



Predict the STRIKE RATE for **HJS, RJS & UPJS** or Even BETTER..

Score an Exam winning Strike with Edzorb Law



**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning

Telegram: @edzorblaw  
[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)

**Q. 28) It is essential for an accused to be in fiduciary relationship to commit an offence of**

**a) Cheating**

**b) Extortion**

**c) Criminal breach of trust**

**d) Criminal misappropriation of property**

**Ans: C**

### **Section 405**

#### **Criminal Breach of Trust**

##### **Ingredients:**

- Entrustment of property
- Dishonest Misappropriation, or
- Disposal in violation of the mode prescribed for disposal





## Lake Vs Simmons (1927) AC 487

### Entrustment:

- **Fiduciary duty/ obligation**
- Trust
- Confidence placed in the man to whom property is being handed over



Sonika is the manager of the Best Pharma Ltd.

She is entrusted to have this package delivered to Global Chemists.

**Sonika** sells the package to Hindustan Unilever instead and earns extra commission. She commits **Criminal breach of trust**



Reference: The Indian Penal Code by Ratanlal & Dhirajlal 33<sup>rd</sup> Ed., 2013, Page No. 861  
Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.

**Q. 29) The Fundamental principle of criminal liability is embodied in the maxim "actus non facit reum nisi mens sit rea". The maxim was developed by:**

- a) Equity Courts**
- b) Common Law Courts**
- c) Sadar Nizamat Court**
- d) None of the above.**

**Ans: B**

This Latin phrase is often given as a **pinnacle of the common law criminal justice system**, and usually in the context of mens rea rather than actus reus.



**Actus Non Facit Reum Nisi  
Mens Sit Rea**

Any act to be illegal in nature it must be done with a guilty mind.

### Did you Know?

*"It is a principle of natural justice, and of our law, that actus facit reum nisi mens sit rea. The intent and the Act must both concur to constitute the crime."*



### Object:

This maxim is established to differentiate between intentional and unintentional criminal act so that the quantum of punishment can be decided accordingly.

Reference: Ratanlal & Dhirajlal: Indian Penal Code, 36<sup>th</sup> Edn. Page no. 66

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.







**Edzorb Law**

True Learning

### **Updates:**

Mains QBank | QBank 2.0 (Illustrations, Blueprints) | Simplified Visual Notes of all Subjects | Mains Factory | Active Voice Mains Guidance | Video Seminars

*On*

# **PREMIUM PLUS 2.0**

## **PRE-LAUNCH OFFER**

**Rs 7000 off Till 27th May**

Use Coupon Code

**PLUS20**

[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com) | Telegram: @edzorblaw

**Q.30) A abused B.**

**B strikes A and a fight is ensued between them.**

**A causes multiple blows to B.**

**B kills A with the knife.**

**X was passing by and saw the fight. With the intention to take advantage of B's rage, and to cause him to kill A puts a knife into B's hand for that purpose.**

**Which is the correct explanation:**

**I) B is guilty of murder**

**II) X is guilty of murder.**

**III) B is guilty of culpable homicide**

**IV) X is guilty of Culpable homicide not amounting to murder**

**a) I and II**

**b) II and III**

**c) I and IV**

**d) II and III**

**Ans: D**

# Exceptions to Murder

IPC

## Sudden and Grave Provocation

How did you guys get inside? Get out!

Your father is filthy CORRUPTT!

He should be sacked and hanged. He's a bloody burden on this planet.

Arghh! 😡  
How dare you talk about my father like that?



# Case Laws

## IPC

### KM Nanawati VS State of Maharashtra

- The court held that the conduct of the accused clearly shows that the murder was deliberate & calculated one. The facts of the case do not attract the provisions of Exception 1 of S. 300 of IPC as the provocation was not sudden.
- In result, the conviction of the accused under S. 302 of IPC and sentenced him of imprisonment of life.



**Next page...**

# Case Laws

IPC

## KM Nanawati VS State of Maharashtra

My wife is cheating on me... I've to do something about it.



Let me take this gun with me.. just in case.



I know about you two. Are you willing to marry her?

Are you crazy? Will I marry every woman I sleep with ?



HOW DARE YOU?!!  
YOU %# \$ # % !!!  
YOU MUST DIE!!!





**Q. 31) A policy of insurance is effected on goods 'in ships from Calcutta to London'. The goods are shipped in a particular ship which is lost. The fact that the particular ship was orally excepted from the policy**

- a) Can be proved**
- b) Depends**
- c) Cannot be proved**
- d) None of the above**

**Ans: C**

### **Section 92**





- Thus, **superiority of terms of the contract.**
- No oral agreement can be admitted contradict/altering it.

**State Bank Of India Vs Mula Sahakari Sakhar Karkhana  
Appeal (civil) 2801/2006**

Any collateral agreement which is not derogating or altering the existing contract will not attract **Section 92.**

Reference: The Law of Evidence by Chief Justice M. Monir, 9th Ed., 2013, Page No. 326

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.



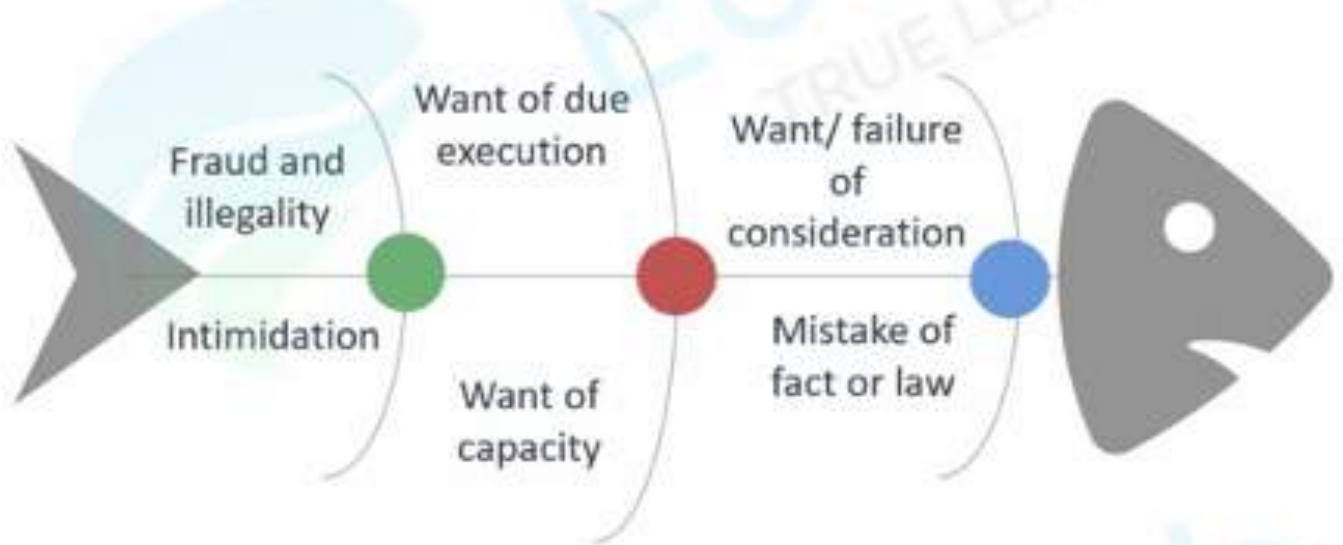
**Section 92: Exclusion of evidence of oral agreement:**

When the terms of any instrument have been proved according to **S.91**, **no evidence of any oral agreement shall be admitted, as for the purpose of:**



## Provisos:

- I. **INVALIDATING THE DOCUMENT:** Any fact may be proved which would **invalidate any document**, or which would entitle any person to any decree or order relating thereto due to:



The man can give oral evidence that contract was entered due to intimidation.



- II. **DOCUMENT BEING SILENT:** The existence of any separate oral agreement as to any matter on which a document is silent, and which is not inconsistent with its terms, may be proved.



Here, the parties have not decided as to the time of delivery. Hence, if any separate oral agreement is made in regard to the same, the parties may show it.

In considering whether proviso applies,

The Court shall have regard to the degree of formality of the document.

III. CONDITION PRECEDENT: The existence of any separate oral agreement, constituting a condition precedent may be proved.



If horse founds to be of unsound mind, a person may prove that warranty was given orally.

- V. **USAGE OR CUSTOM:** Any usage or custom by which incidents not expressly mentioned in any contract are usually annexed to contracts of that description, may be proved.



The custom can be proved by the person by oral evidence.

Provided that the annexing of such incident would not be repugnant to, or inconsistent with, the express terms of the contract.



**VI. LANGUAGE OF DOCUMENT:** Any fact may be proved which shows in what manner the language of a document is related to existing facts.

**Ishwar Das Jain (D) through LRs Vs Sohan Lal (D)  
through LRs**

**AIR 2000 SC 426**

**Facts:** Plea of the defendant mortgagee was that real relationship between plaintiff and defendant was of landlord and tenant. Mortgage was only collateral security to ensure the vacation of leased premises by the mortgagee and therefore mortgage deed was sham.

This plea is not tenable because if it is a deed of collateral security by the defendant, the defendant would have executed a deed in favour of plaintiff and not vice versa.

**Held:** Where the document was alleged to be sham, the oral evidence to prove that the document was sham is admissible.



## Section 91 and Section 92:

R. Janakiraman Vs State of Tamil Nadu

AIR 2006 SC 1106

- **Section 92** is supplementary to **Section 91** and **corollary** to the rule contained in **Section 91**.
- **Applies to Parties:**

Section 91	Section 92
<b>Section 91</b> may apply to strangers also.	The rule contained in <b>Section 92</b> will apply only to the parties to the instrument or their successors-in-interest. Strangers to the contract <u>are not barred from establishing a contemporaneous oral agreement.</u>

Reference: Indian Evidence Act, 1872, Section 92

Copyright © Edzorblaw: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



*Q. 32) Which one of the following court can try a case punishable with life Imprisonment?*

*a) Magistrate of the first class*

*b) Sessions Judge*

*c) Chief Judicial Magistrate*

*d) All of these*

**Ans: B**

**A High Court** may pass any sentence authorised by law.

- **A Sessions or Additional Sessions Judge** may pass any sentence authorised by law.
- Any **death sentence** passed by any such Judge is subject to **confirmation by the High Court**.

**Assistant Sessions Judge** may pass any sentence authorised by law **except** a sentence of **death** or of **imprisonment for life** or of imprisonment for a term exceeding **ten years**.





### **The State Vs Vali Mohammad** **AIR 1969 Bom 294**

The **Sessions Court** must taking into account the totality of circumstances, come to a decision as to whether the case requires that sentence of **death** should be imposed or the sentence of **imprisonment for life**. As to what sentence should be imposed in a given case is to be decided upon the **facts and circumstances** of each case.

Following article shall be of help:

<http://kanoon.nearlaw.com/2017/12/29/powers-court-criminal-procedure/>

Reference: The R.V. Kelkar's Criminal Procedure; 5<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2013, Page No. 804.

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.

**Q.33) The principles governing execution of decrees and orders are dealt with in: -**

**a) Section. 36-74 and Order 21.**

**b) Section. 46-74 and Order 22.**

**c) Section. 56-74 and Order 23.**

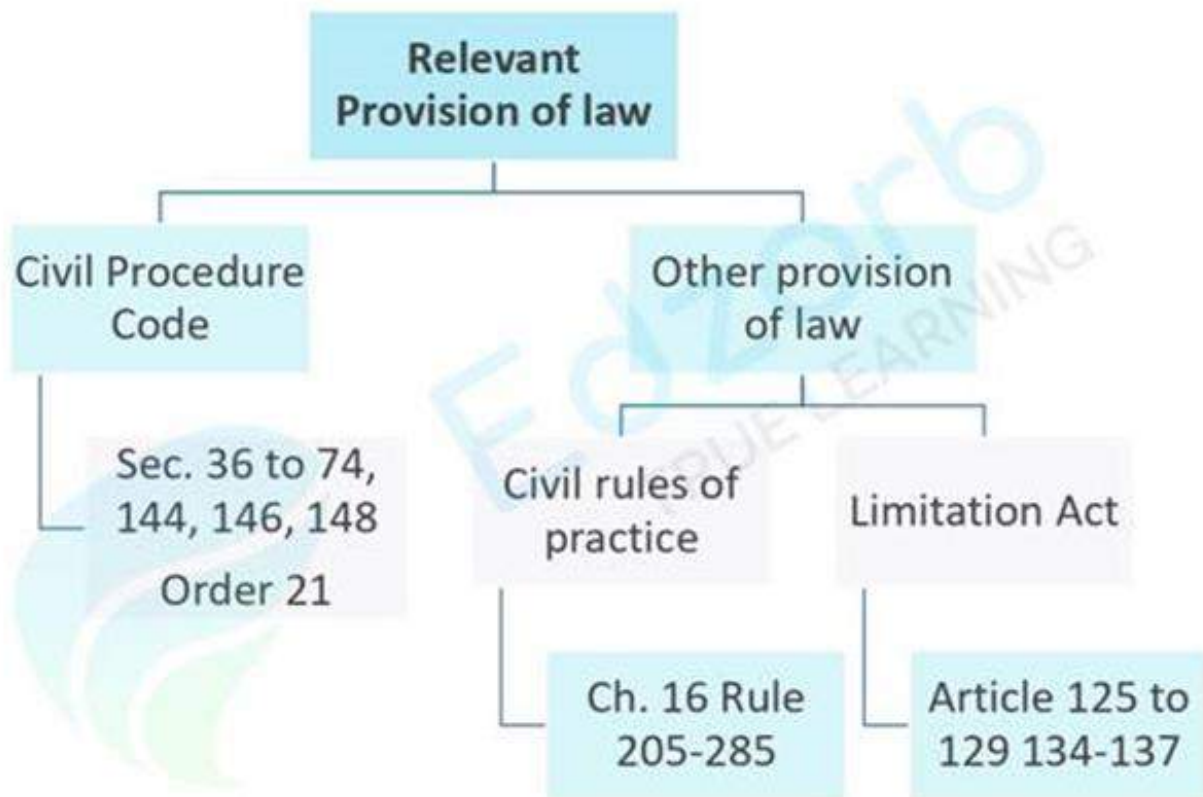
**d) Section. 56-74 and Order 25.**

**Ans: A**

**Execution of decree: Enforcement or implementation** of the order or judgment passed by the Court.







### **Ghanshyam Das Vs Anant Kumar Sinha (1991) 4 SCC 379**

- The numerous rules of Order 21 of the code take care of different situations providing effective remedies not only to judgment-debtors and decree-holders but also to claimant objectors, as the case may be.
- In an exceptional case, where provisions are rendered incapable of giving relief to an aggrieved party inadequate measures and appropriate time, the answer is a regular suit in the civil court.

Reference: Civil Procedure Code

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



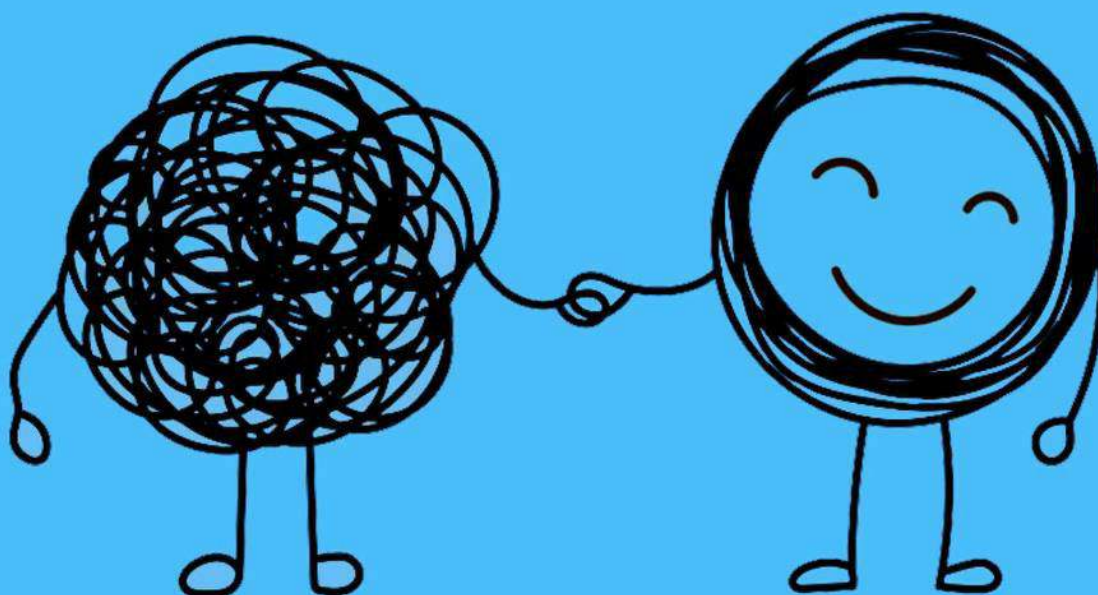




Edzorb Law  
True Learning

# Untangle

Your Judiciary Preparation  
With Edzorb Law



Others

Edzorbians

+918884499902  
[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)

Try Free Demo

**Q.34) ) In which of the following cases did the Supreme Court hold that the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, 1908 (CPC) are not applicable to tribal areas?**

**a) Saroj Kumar v UOI**

**b) Sunil Khergade v State**

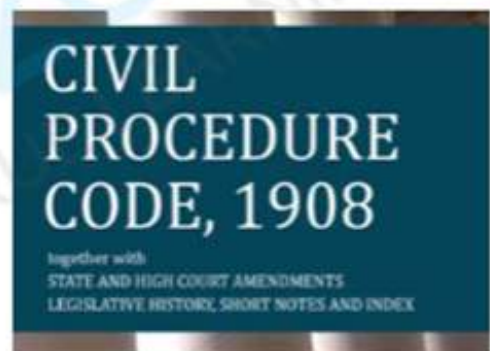
**c) Westarly Dkhar v Sehekaya Lyngdoh**

**d) None of the above**

**Ans: C**

### **Section 9**

- Civil Courts have to try all suits of a civil nature.
- However, there is no jurisdiction if **cognizance is either expressly or impliedly barred.**



- In certain tribal areas, letter of Civil Procedure Code do not apply.
- Only spirit of Civil Procedure Code applies.



**This means:**

Tribal areas are guided by their customary laws and usages.

**Shri Westarly Dkhar Vs Shri Sehekaya Lyngdoh**  
**C.A. 1232/2015**

- United Khasi-Jaintia Hills Autonomous District (Administration of Justice) Rules, 1953
- **Applicable for all matters not covered by recognized customary laws or usages of the District.**
- Procedures of the District Council Court shall be guided by the spirit but not bound by the letter of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

Reference: Civil Procedure Justice CIC Thakker (Takwani) 6<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2018, Page No. 50

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.





**Q.35) What does the word 'Veracity' means?**

- a) Depth**
- b) Intensity**
- c) Strength**
- d) Truth**

**Ans: D**

**Q.39)**

what are other  
words for  
veracity?

truthfulness, accuracy, truth,  
honesty, verity, correctness,  
probity, authenticity,  
exactness, precision



**Q. 36) A instigates a child to put poison into the food of his father, and gives him poison for that purpose. The child, in consequence of the instigation, by mistake puts the poison into the food of his mom, which is by the side of that of his father. Here, if the child was acting under the influence of A's instigation, and the act done was under the circumstances a probable consequence of the abetment.**

**a) A is liable in the same manner and to the same extent had instigated the child to put the poison into the food of his mom as per Section 111**

**b) A is liable in the same manner and to the same extent had instigated the child to put the poison into the food of his mom as per Section 112**

**c) A is liable in the same manner and to the same extent had instigated the child to put the poison into the food of his mom as per Section 114**

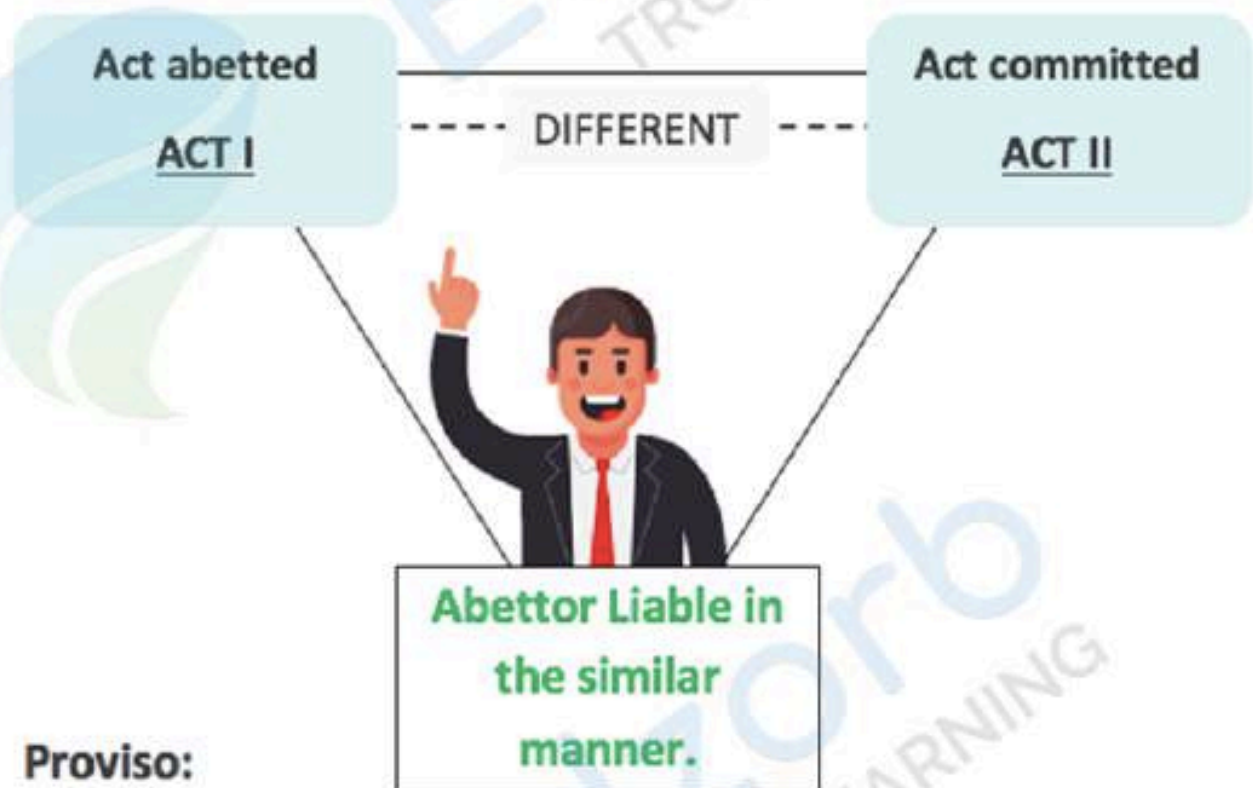
**d) A is not liable**

**Ans: A**



## Section 111:

- When act **abetted is different from the act that is done**
- The **abettor is liable** for the act done, in the same manner and to the same extent as if he had directly abetted it.



### Proviso:

- The act done should be the probable consequence of the abetment
- It must be **committed under the influence of the instigation**, or with the aid or in pursuance of the conspiracy which constituted the abetment.





Da da da da...



I know how to get all the property!!



I will give you 100 jars of candy if you give this soup to that man with white hair.





Oh no!! What happened.  
I didn't plan for my mom  
to die.

That stupid moron gave  
poison to the wrong  
person.

**Abettor Liable in the similar manner and to same extent.**

### Probable consequence of the abetment:

#### **Emperor Vs Sonappa Shina Shetty**

**(1940) 42 BOMLR 205**

#### The court held:

- That conspiracy to assault one person **cannot be a probable cause** to stab another person.

Reference: Indian Penal Code, 1860 s 111

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.

*Q. 37) In murder case, the accused has taken a plea of non-involvement in the death of murder, whether he can take the alternate plea under one of the exceptions to Section 300 of IPC:*

*a) Yes*

*b) No*

*c) Concept of alternate pleas not applicable in criminal cases*

*d) None of the above*

**Ans: A**

**Paul v. State of Kerala**

**Crl.No. 38/2020**



**Law does not deprive the accused for taking alternate pleas in criminal case**







## **S.313 of CrPC, S.105 of IEA**

A murder accused can take plea for non-involvement in death of the deceased and also take an alternate pleas to establish the case within any of exceptions u/s 300 IPC.



**Bench: Sanjay Kishan Kaul,J. & KM Joseph,J.**

**Reference:** <https://main.sci.gov.in/supremecourt>

2019/16229/16229-2019-13-1501-19755-Judgement-21-Jan-2020.pdf



**Q. 38) In which of the following cases, the Supreme Court held that a prosecution based on a second or successive default in payment of the cheque amount should not be impermissible simply because no prosecution based on the first default which was followed by a statutory notice and a failure to pay had not been launched?**

**a) Uniplas India Ltd v State**

**b) Sadanandan Bhadran v Madhavan Sunil Kumar**

**c) M S R Leathers v Palaniappan**

**d) None of the above**

**Ans: C**





## MSR Leathers Vs S. Palaniappan (2013) 1 SCC 177

### Held:

- The holder or payee of the cheque may present the cheque for encashment on any number of occasions within the period of its validity [three months from the date of issue.
- No prohibition exists against the subsequent presentation of cheque and institution of a criminal complaint based on the subsequent dishonour of the same.

Reference: MSR Leathers Vs S. Palaniappan

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.



**Q. 39) A gives a recognizance binding him in a penalty of Rs. 500 to appear in Court on certain day. He forfeits his recognizance. He is liable :**

- a) To pay the whole penalty**
- b) To pay half penalty**
- c) depends on the discretion of the judge**
- d) For no penal**

**Ans: A**



You broke the condition of bail bond. Now, your bail bond is forfeited. You pay the whole amount or we will recover it as fine



### **Section 446** CrPC: Procedure when bond has been forfeited.

- Where the bond is forfeited, the court shall recover the whole amount, or must record the reasons that why the bond amount should not be paid.
- If the penalty is not paid, the Court may proceed to **recover the same as if such penalty were a fine imposed.**

### **In Re, Prabhu Dayal** **AIR 1960 MP 85**

Where the **bond** is taken by the **police** and not by the Court under CrPC, such a bond **cannot** be **forfeited** as the promise made thereby is to a particular official and not to a Court.

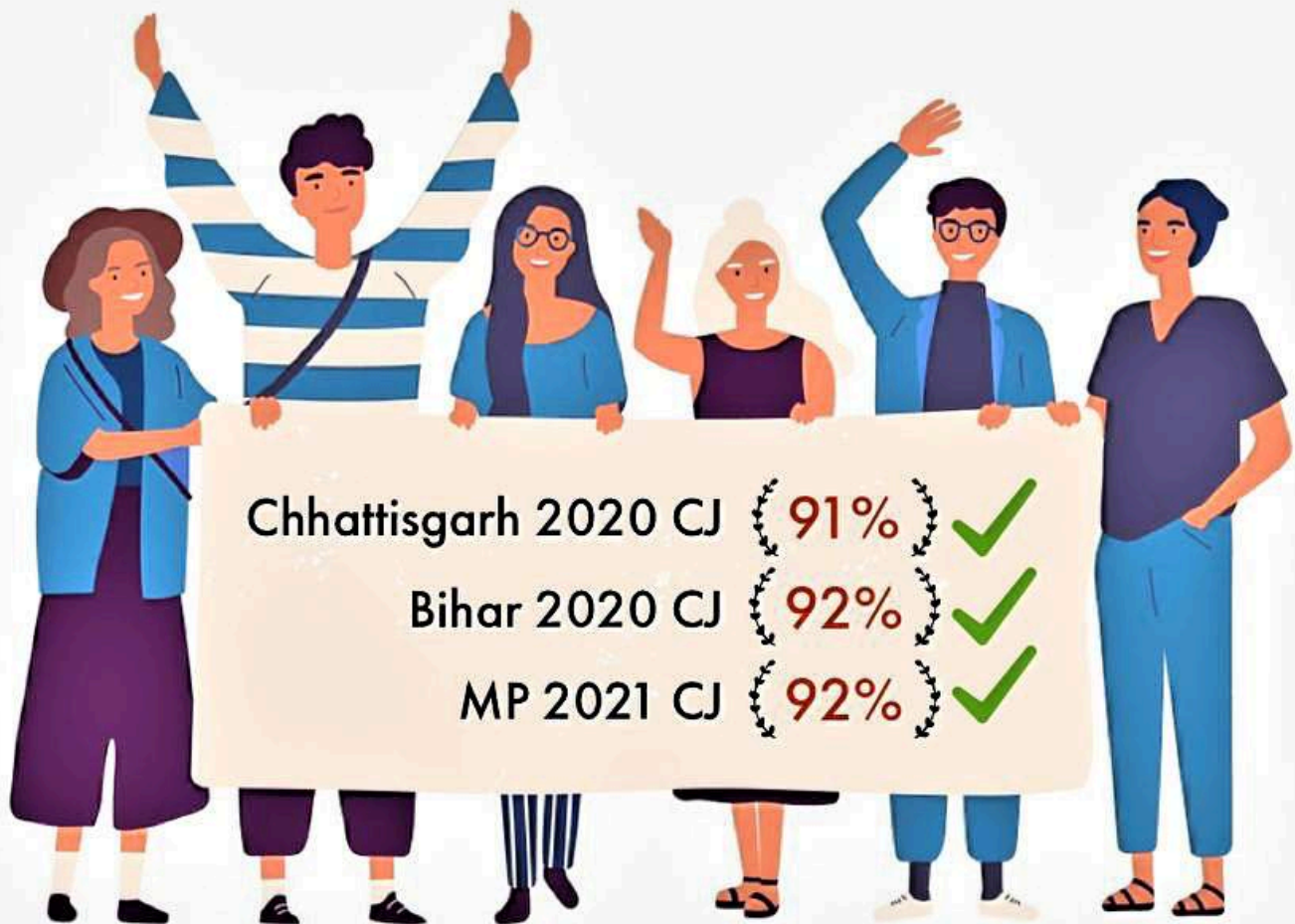
Reference: The R.V. Kelkar's Criminal Procedure; 5<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2013, Page No. 289.

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



# Edzorbians At Advantage

High Strike Rate in all PCSJ Exams



Predict the STRIKE RATE for **HJS, RJS & UPJS** or Even BETTER..

Score an Exam winning Strike with Edzorb Law



**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning

Telegram: @edzorblaw  
[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)



With Model Answers &  
Qualitative Evaluation

## Answer Writing - 8

Structuring, Packaging, Quality  
Enrichment

~~Rs 10000~~



## Judgement Writing - 4

Legal Principles, Precision,  
Non-ambiguity

~~Rs 5000~~



## Essay Writing - 4

Structure, Engagement, Flow,  
Substantiality

~~Rs 5000~~



## Translation - 4

Accuracy, Flexibility, Versatility

~~Rs 5000~~



**M.P. JUDICIAL SERVICE (CIVIL JUDGE) MAIN EXAMINATION**

**ARTICLE & SUMMARY WRITING**

**Second Question Paper**

3. Translate the following 10 Sentences into English: -

10

- a) उच्च न्यायालयों का अपीलार्थ अधिकार क्षेत्र भी दीवानी और फौजदारी दोनों प्रकार के मुकदमों तक विस्तृत है।
- b) किसी संस्था या व्यक्ति या कंप्यूटर नेटवर्क में अनधिकृत व्यक्ति द्वारा बिना अनुमति लिये उसके कंप्यूटर के डाटा की कॉपी करना या उसे साझा करना डाटा चोरी अपराध के तहत माना जाता है।
- c) दरअसल कोर्ट की अवमानना की समूची व्यवस्था न सिर्फ जनतंत्र, बल्कि न्यायिक प्रणाली के भी प्राकृतिक नियमों को सस्पेंड किये जाने की मांग करती दिखती है।
- d) जिन दीवानी मुकदमों में कम-से-कम 5,000 रु. की मालियत का प्रश्न अंतर्ग्रस्त हो, उनकी अपील उच्च न्यायालय में की जा सकती है।

**EPIC Mains Test Series Question & Evaluation**

**SAMPLE**

- e) यद्यपि भारत एक संघ है, परन्तु अन्य संघों के विपरीत भारत में संविधान द्वारा एकतापूर्ण न्यायपालिका और एक ही मौलिक विषयों के समूह की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- f) पहले उच्च न्यायालयों को केवल बंदी-प्रत्यक्षीकरण के लेख जारी करने का अधिकार था, परन्तु अब उच्च न्यायालयों को बंदी-प्रत्यक्षीकरण, परमादेश, प्रतिषेध, अधिकार-पुच्छा, उत्प्रेषण इत्यादि लेख जारी करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।
- g) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मतानुसार उद्देशिका का प्रयोग संविधान निर्माताओं के मस्तिष्क में झांकने और उनके उद्देश्य को जानने में प्रयोग की जा सकती है।
- h) लेकिन कानून में प्रावधानित कारावासों और वास्तविक कारावासों में अत्यधिक अन्तर है।
- i) जमानत, किसी आरोपी को प्राप्त एक ऐसी कानूनी व्यवस्था है जिसके तहत अदालत में प्रतिभूति या गारंटी के रूप में पैसे या संपत्ति या कुछ संपार्श्विक बांड जमा कर रिहाई प्राप्त की जाती है।



- Incorrectly Marked** **Q.3** **4/10** **TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED: (10/100)**
- (a) The appellate jurisdiction of high courts also covers both civil and criminal cases. *extends upto*
- (b) Without seeking *the* permission of an *unauthorised* ~~person~~ of an institution or computer network, the act of making a copy of his computer's data or sharing it is an offence. *When an unauthorised person, without the permission of an institution or an individual or a computer network, makes copy of data of such computer.*
- (c) Actually the ~~proper~~ *entire (21.12.11)* system of contempt of court not only seeks to suspend democracy, *but* rather also envisages to suspend the principles of natural justice of judicial system.
- (d) Those civil cases in which the pecuniary dispute is related to a sum of at least Rs 5000/- *is involved (31.12.11)* can be appealed before the High Court.



(e) Although India is an union, but unlike other unions, an united judicial system and a group of fundamental subjects have been guaranteed by the Constitution of India. provided by (C2A2211)

(f) Initially, the High Courts only had the right to issue the writ of habeas corpus, but now they have been bestowed the right to issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari. et cetera (C2A112) Make sure that every word is covered.

(g) According to Supreme Court, the preamble can be used to look into the minds of framers of the Constitution and to find out their intention and objective.

The sentence is silent on 'intention'

(h) But there is a lot of difference between the prisons laid down by the law and the statutory prisons.



~~of~~ real prisons. huge

(\*) Bail is ~~such~~ a ~~restored~~ right for ~~any~~ ~~accused~~

(i) Bail, is ~~such~~ a legal ~~system~~ provision available to any accused, in pursuance of which he can be released by depositing any security, money in the form of guarantee, property or a collateral bond.

The question was about summary miting, and not translation.

Q.5  
~~3~~ This ~~Sivaji~~, while judicial decisions had talked about read restriction on crackers and also the government had also declared to put please a ban on them; the public mocked all these factors and burnt crackers the whole night. This is the lowest step of decency and the man standing on this step, environment, his own health or the convenience or



**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning

# Become a Judicial Officer



**Rs 1,000 off**



**Series of 20 Standardized Tests**



**Post-Exam Model Pointers**



**Personalised Evaluation & Feedback**

Offer valid for last 150 subscribers only/-

**Book Now**

**It's Now or Never**

**Bihar Mains  
Batch:  
Ongoing  
Admissions**







## Edzorb Law Subscriptions



### **QBank**

10000+ Concepts in Q & A  
Format + Premium  
Flashcards + Bonus Grand  
Test Series (1)



### **Edzorb Law Premium**

QBank + EPIC Mains Series  
+ Bonus Grand Tests (2) +  
Premium Flashcards



### **EPIC Mains Test Series**

Answer Writing +  
Judgement Writing + Essay  
+Translation

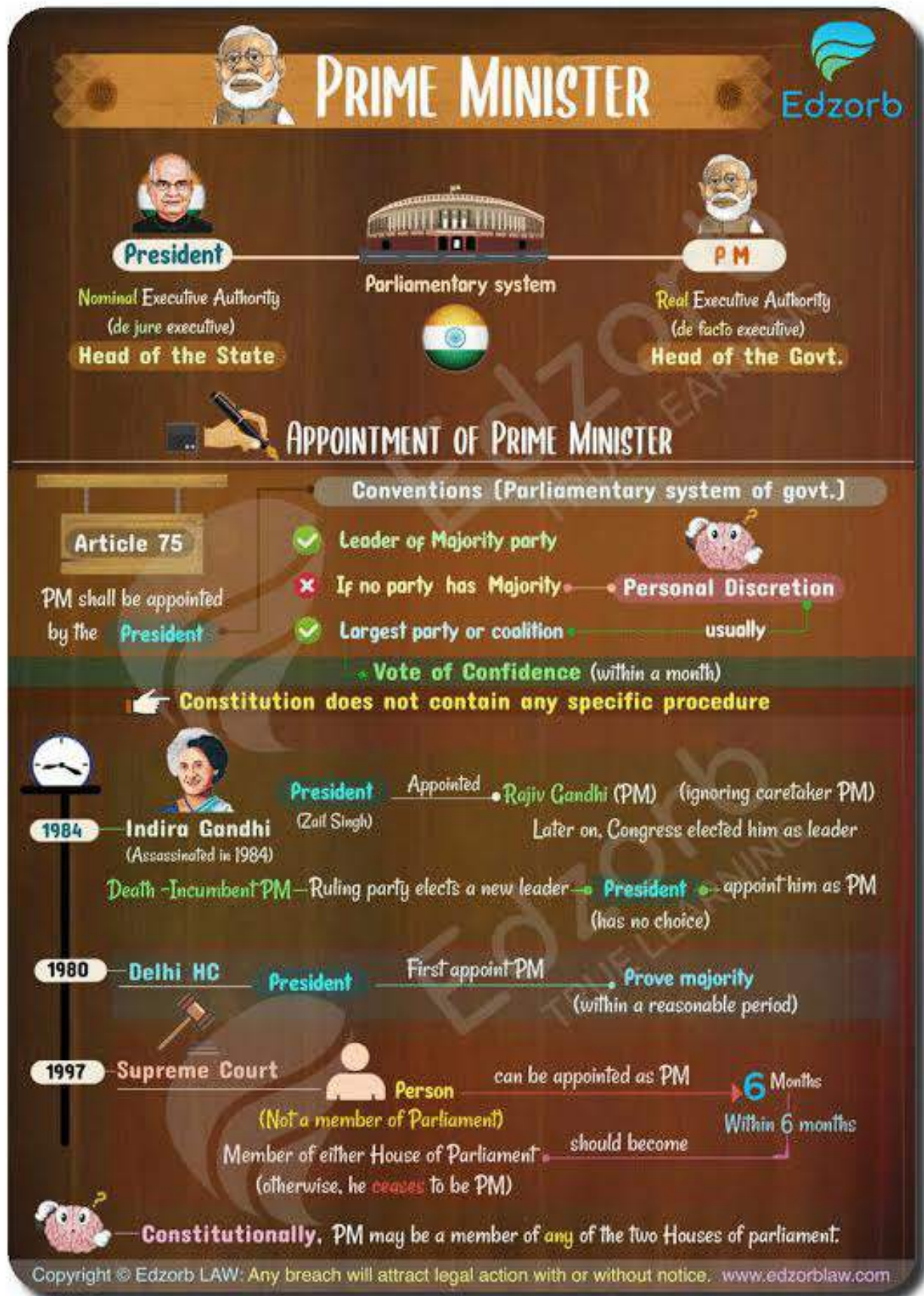


### **State Grand Test Series**

State Standardized Four  
Mock Tests

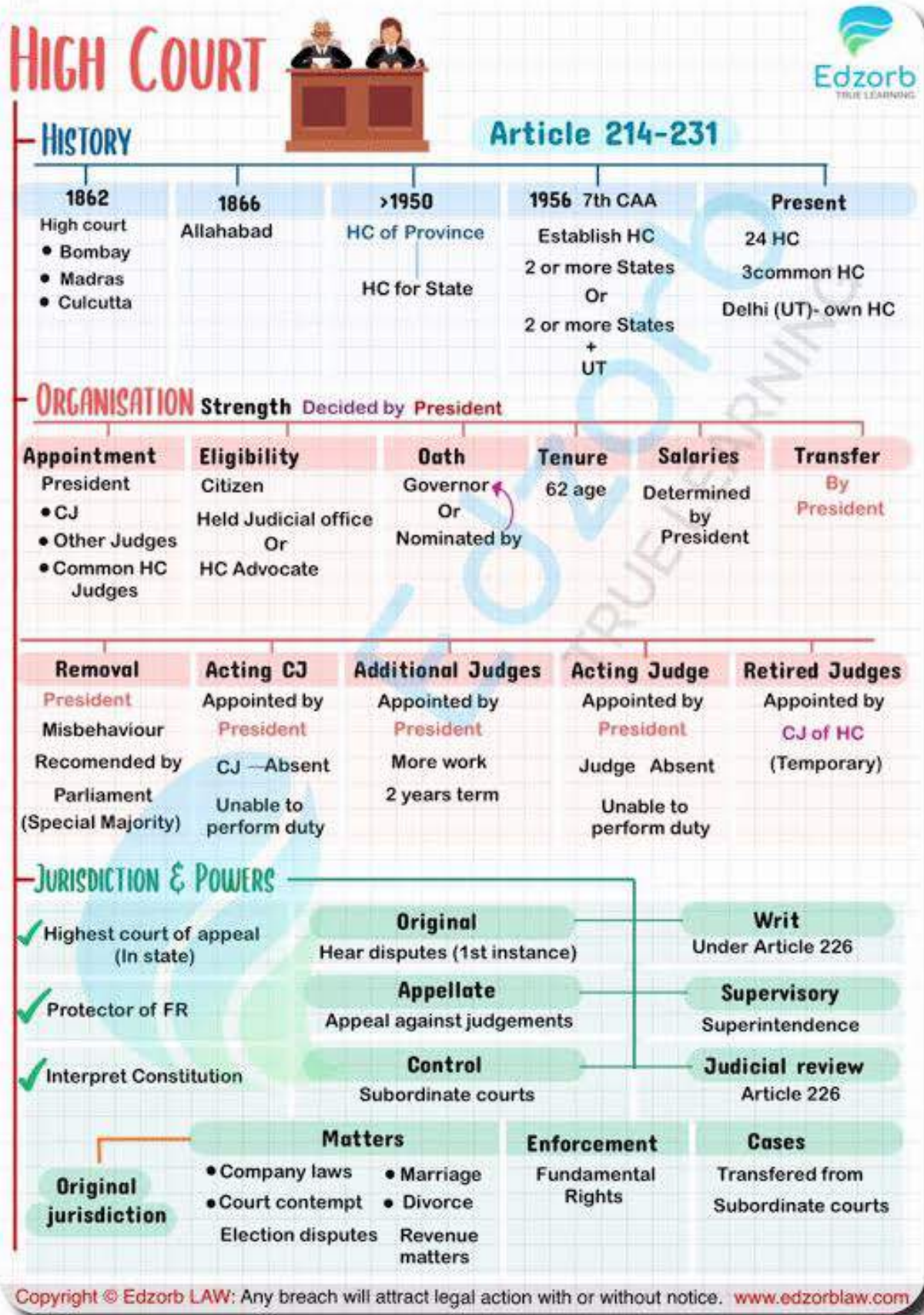


# Edzorb QBank Treasures





# Edzorb QBank Treasures



Edzorb Law

Telegram@Edzorbblaw  
[www.edzorbblaw.com](http://www.edzorbblaw.com)

CALL NOW

+919685513769





# BIOME



## • EQUATORIAL REGION

### Tropical rainforest

### Evergreen forest

25-30

>250 cm

✓ Heavy precipitation

✗ No winter rainfall

10° N

0°

10° S

Broad leaves

Canopy formation

Very tall trees

Very dense forest

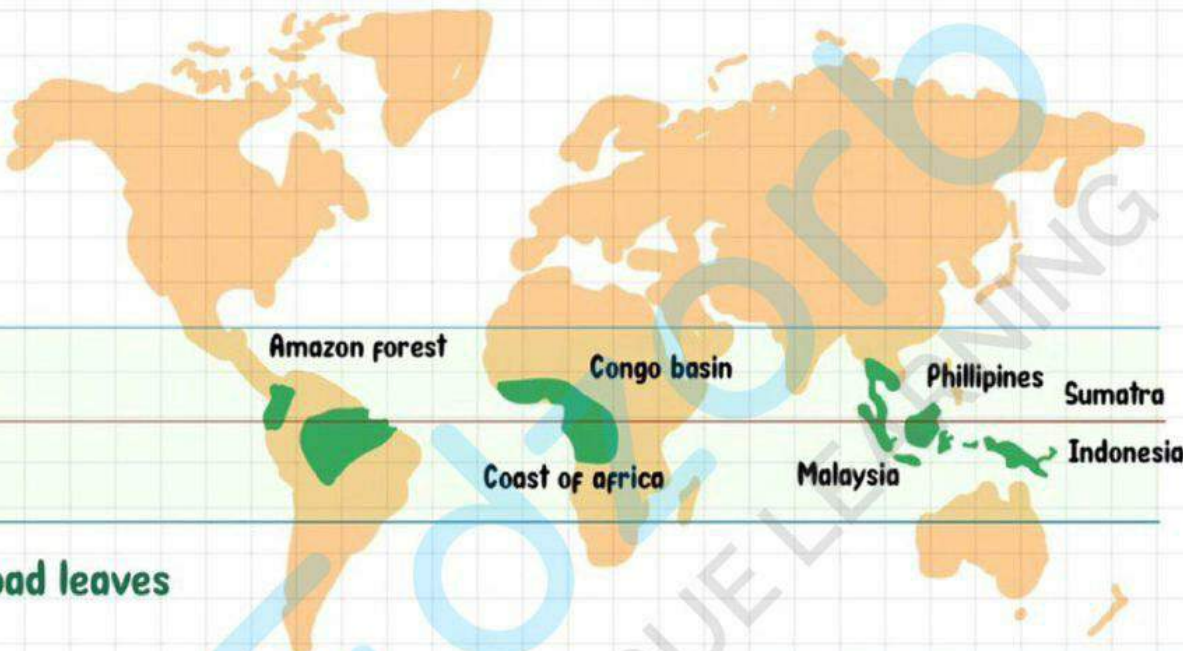
No shedding of leaves

- Hardwood
- Mahogany
- Ebony
- Rosewood
- Rubber
- Cinchona



### ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

- Hunting, gathering
- Shifting cultivation
- Rubber, Coffee, Tea
- Sugarcane, Oil palm



Amazon forest

Congo basin

Coast of africa

Malaysia

Phillipines

Sumatra

Indonesia



Semang (Malaysia)



Kubus ( Sumatra)



Dayaks (Borneo)



Pygmies ( Congo)



Amazon Indians  
( South America)



# ADVOCATE GENERAL OF THE STATE

Highest Law Officer in the State



Governor

Appoints Advocate Gen.  
Determines remuneration



Entitled to appear before any court  
of law within the state



## DUTIES AND FUNCTIONS

- Advice to the State Government on legal matters.
- Functions conferred by the Constitution/ Law.
- Other duties (legal) assigned by Governor.

## Qualifications

Qualified to be appointed as a — **Judge of H C**

Judicial office- 10 years

Advocate of HC- 10 years

CONSTITUTION donot specify



• Term

• Removal Proceedurre



Can speak ,take part in proceedings

State Legislature



- Both Houses
- Committee
- Without right to  
Vote

## Removal

- By Governor at any time.
- **Resignation** to the Governor.
- Conventionally resigns when  
Govt. resigns or replaced.



Holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.

## Sample

Q. "Equal Pay for Equal Work" is not expressly a constitutional right, it has been read into the Constitution through the interpretation of which other articles?

- A. Article 14, 15
- B. Article 39, 14, 15, 16
- C. Article 21
- D. None of the Above

Telegram:  
@Edzorblaw

(B)

Equal Pay for Equal Work:



- The **directive principle of State Policy** under **Article 39**.
- It is the concept of labour rights that individuals in the same workplace be given equal pay.
- Equal pay relates to the full range of payments and benefits, including basic pay, non-salary payments, bonuses and allowances.



### History of Equal Pay for Equal Work

As wage-labour became increasingly formalized during the Industrial Revolution, the principle of equal pay for equal work arose at the same part of first-wave feminism, with early efforts for equal pay being associated with **nineteenth-century** Trade Union activism in industrialized countries.

### Principle of Equal Pay for Equal Work – Binding as precedent

#### State of Punjab Vs Jagjit Singh

(2017) 1 SCC 148

- **Decision of Lower court:** Temporary employees were not entitled to the minimum of the pay-scale, as was being paid to similarly placed regular employees was challenged.
- **Decision of Apex Court:** Principle of "equal pay for equal work" expounded through various decisions of Supreme Court constitutes law declared by Supreme Court, which is binding on all courts in India and is applicable to all temporarily engaged employees.

### Did you Know?

The World Bank, which has tracked legal changes for the past decade, found **Belgium, Denmark, France, Latvia, Luxembourg or Sweden** were the only countries in the world to enshrine gender equality in laws affecting work.





# SVO MOTU LIMITATION



## SC Allows Service Through Instant Tele-Messenger Services

Considering difficulty in visiting post offices amid pandemic, SC allowed service of summons & notices through instant tele-messenger services like whatsapp, email and fax. All these will prove valid service on a party.



SA Bobde, C.J.I.; AS Bopanna, J. & Subhash Reddy, J.

Reference: [economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/supreme-court-allows-email-fax-instant-messaging-apps-like-whatsapp-for-service-of-notices-summons/articleshow/76898274.cms?from=mdr](https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/news/politics-and-nation/supreme-court-allows-email-fax-instant-messaging-apps-like-whatsapp-for-service-of-notices-summons/articleshow/76898274.cms?from=mdr)





**Criminal proceedings not to be  
quashed on the basis of statement  
made under S. 161 CrPC**



**S.161 of CrPC, S. 482 CrPC**

Statements recorded under S.161 are inadmissible in evidence and are not a valid ground for allowing a petition under S.482. Courts not to appreciate evidence while dealing with the quashing petition filed under S. 482 CrPC.



**Bench: L. Nageshwar Rao, J. & Deepak Gupta, J.**

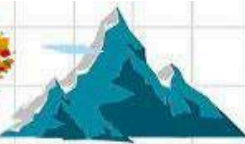
**Reference:** <https://main.sci.gov.in/supremecourt>

2017/2075/2075-2017-11-1502-20472-Judgement-11-Feb-2020.pdf





# BIOME



## LAURENTIAN TYPE

## ST LAWRENCE TYPE

## COOL TEMPERATE EAST MARGIN

HELLO  
SUMMER

Short



-18° to -24°C

60° N

45° N



Winter

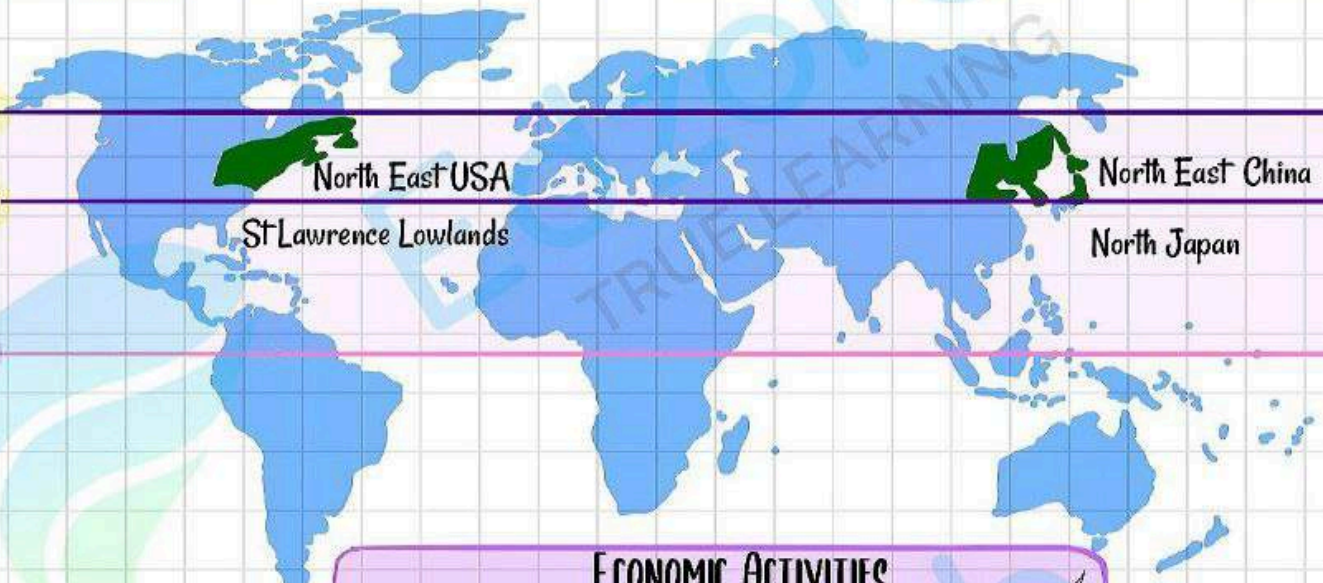


-3° to -17°C

Westerlies bring cold influences  
interior of the continent

Cold current, reduces warming  
Influence from sea

Vegetation consists mostly of coniferous forests



### ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES

• Fruits



Pear



Peach



Plum



Apple



Orange

• Fishing



Prominent

• Mixed Cropping



Mountains in Manchuria

Maple

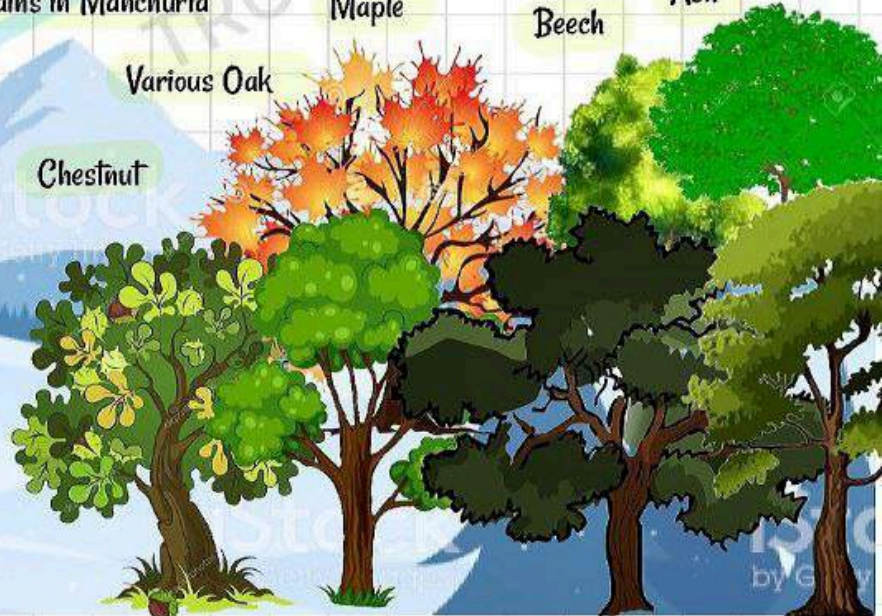
Beech

Ash

Elm

Various Oak

Chestnut



Northern Japan covered with dense Coniferous  
made up of Spruce, Fir, Larch, Pine

Extreme South East, Deciduous trees flourish

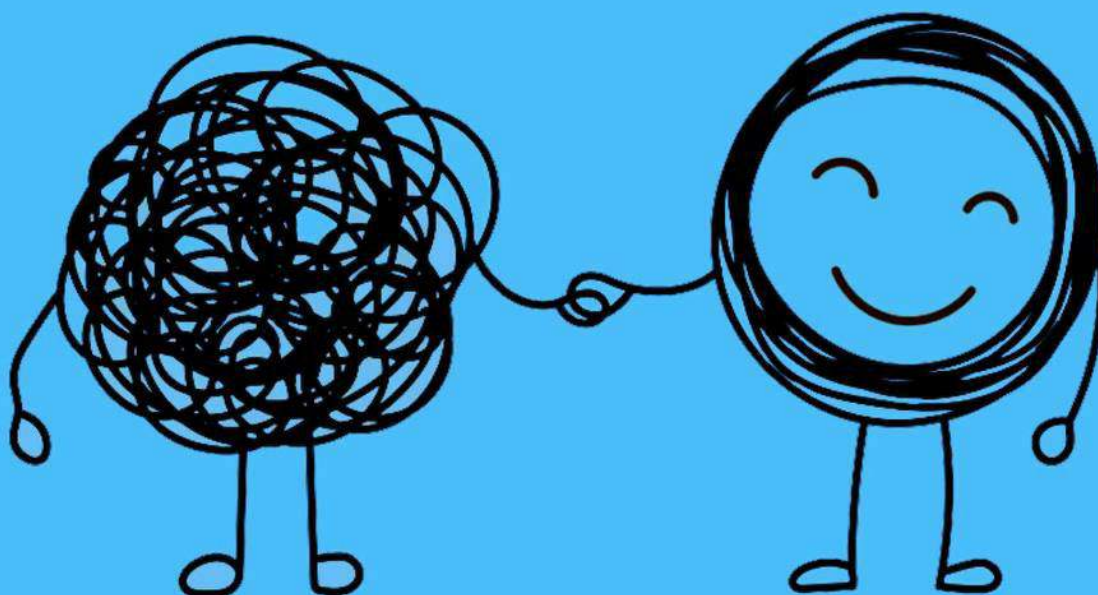




Edzorb Law  
True Learning

# Untangle

Your Judiciary Preparation  
With Edzorb Law



Others

Edzorbians

+918884499902  
[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)

Try Free Demo

Q.40) Which word is correctly spelt?

- a) *persue*
- b) *purseu*
- c) *pursue*
- d) *None of the above*

Ans: C

<div>✓ Common Misspellings ✗</div>		
Correct		Incorrect
✓	interesting	intresting ✗
✓	knowledge	knowlege ✗
✓	lollipop	lollypop ✗
✓	parallel	paralell ✗
✓	pastime	pasttime ✗
✓	pursue	persue ✗
✓	potato	potatoe ✗
✓	preceding	preceeding ✗
✓	pronunciation	pronounciation ✗
✓	receive	recieve ✗
✓	recommend	reccomend ✗

**Q.41) What is the correct meaning of Letter of law?**

**a) A formal letter**

**b) RTI**

**c) Intentions of law**

**d) Explicit meaning of law**

**Ans: D**

### **Bang to Rights**

Caught in an unlawful or immoral act without any mitigating circumstances.



### **Above The Law**

Exempt from the laws that apply to everyone else.



### **All Rights Reserved**

All reproduction rights are asserted by the copyright holder



### **Bail Out**

To rescue someone from a bad situation



### **Letter of the Law**

The explicit meaning of a law, as opposed to the "spirit" of the law



### **Open-and-Shut Case**

A situation, especially a legal proceeding, with a clear, certain outcome





**Q. 42) X forgot to do her homework. When the teacher asked her about the homework, it seemed like a 'Cat got her tongue'. What does that mean?**

- a) When someone fall sick**
- b) When someone can't speak when it is expected to**
- c) When someone don't do homework**
- d) When someone disrespect teachers**

**Ans: B**



**Q. 43) Chose a suitable word for, 'One who plays a game for pleasure and not professionally'.**

- a) Veteran**
- b) Amateur**
- c) Connoisseur**
- d) Player**

**Ans: B**

**Amateur**

A person who engages in a pursuit ( a sport) for fun rather than to earn money

**Layperson**

A non-ordained member of a Church that is a person who attends a church to pray but is not a priest or a nun

**Flagship**

The most important product made by an organisation





Q. 44) What is another word for, Abash?

- a) A party
- b) Casual party
- c) Ambitious
- d) Disconcert

Ans: D

**SYNONYMS AND ANTONYMS**

WORD	SYNONYM	ANTONYM
Acumen	Awareness, Brilliance	Stupidity, Ignorance
Abash	Disconcert, Rattle	Uphold, Discompose
Abjure	Forsake, Renounce	Approve, Sanction
Bleak	Grim, Austere	Bright, Pleasant
Benevolent	Benign, Generous	Malevolent, Miserly

**Q. 45) Which word best suits the meaning, ‘Soldier who fight on horseback’?**

- a) infantry**
- b) Legion**
- c) Artillery**
- d) Cavalry**

**Ans: D**

Troupe	A group of theatrical performers
Legion	A large unit of army men the roman legion defeated all those who came in their way
Cavalry	A troop of soldiers who fight on horseback
Cadet	A young trainee in the armed forces.



Q. 46) It was about ten miles \_\_\_\_\_ my place \_\_\_\_\_ the university

a) For, to

b) In, over

c) From, to

d) Is, at

Ans: C

## TO vs. FOR

### Use TO In These Cases:

#### 1. Destination

"We're going to Paris."

#### 2. What time it is?

"It's a quarter to 2."

#### 3. Distance

"It's about ten miles from my house to the university."

#### 4. Comparing

"I prefer sleeping to working."

#### 5. Giving

"I gave the book to my sister."

#### 6. Motive/Reason - with verb

"I came here to see you."



### Use FOR In These Cases:

#### 1. Benefits

"Yogurt is good for your digestion."

#### 2. Period of time

"We've lived here for 2 years."

#### 3. Schedule

"I made an appointment for May 3."

#### 4. Agree with

"Are you for or against the development of nuclear weapons?"

#### 5. Doing something to help someone

"Could you carry these books for me?"

#### 6. Motive/Reason - with noun

"Let's go out for a drink."

#### 7. Function - with verb (-ing form)

"A ladle is a big spoon used for serving soup."



Q. 47) I shall go and \_\_\_\_ down.

- a) lay
- b) lied
- c) layed
- d) lie

Ans: D





**Q. 48) Which word best suits the meaning, ‘To hide somewhere – waiting for a perfect moment to attack’?**

- a) Skulk**
- b) Skink**
- c) Lurk**
- d) Conspicuous**

**Ans: C**

Evince	To show clearly Ex: to reveal
Slink	To move quietly to avoid detection
Skulk	To keep out of sight - the stranger skulking outside their office building aroused the staff’s suspicion
Lurk	To hide somewhere waiting for the right moment to attack - the killer was lurking in the shadows, waiting for her to come out of the house

**Q. 49) Which is the correctly spelt?**

**a) Reannaisance**

**b) Renaissance**

**c) Rennaissance**

**d) Renaissance**

**Ans: B**

- The activity, spirit, or time of the great **revival of art, literature, and learning.**
- Europe 14th -17th century
- Transition from the medieval to the modern world.







**Edzorb Law**

True Learning

### **Updates:**

Mains QBank | QBank 2.0 (Illustrations, Blueprints) | Simplified Visual Notes of all Subjects | Mains Factory | Active Voice Mains Guidance | Video Seminars

*On*

# **PREMIUM PLUS 2.0**

## **PRE-LAUNCH OFFER**

**Rs 7000 off Till 27th May**

Use Coupon Code

**PLUS20**

[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com) | Telegram: @edzorblaw

Q. 50) X wanted to go \_\_ a holiday to the beach \_\_ July

a) at, in

b) on, in

c) in, at

d) on, at

Ans: B

### Prepositions of Time

General			Specific
<b>IN</b>  Parts of days (morning, afternoon) Months (April, May) Years Months Centuries	<b>ON</b>  Holidays with 'day' (Labor Day, Christmas Day) Days of the week (Monday) Days of the month (Fourth of July) Dates (April 15, my birthday)	<b>AT</b>  Holidays without 'day' (Easter, New Year's) Time (noon, midnight, 6:00, 10 am)	



**Q. 51) What is the correct spelling:**

**a) Acquisition**

**b) Acquizition**

**c) Aquisition**

**d) Acquisision**

**Ans: A**



**Q. 52) Which of the following are synonymous to the word 'periphery'?**

**a) Edge**

**b) Border**

**c) Boundary**

**d) All of the above**

**Ans: D**

**Periphery**

The outer limits or edge of an area or object - small townships started to develop on the periphery of the main city

Ex: 'pronounced as peri-fery; 'plural - peripheries; 'adjective form - peripheral;

**Contour**

The outline that represents the shape or boundary of something - the portrait artist studied the contours of his face

**Verge**

Edge - he was on the verge of getting fired because of his latest mistake



**Q. 53) The correct meaning of incumbent is:**

- a) Upcoming**
- b) Current holder**
- c) Non-obligatory**
- d) Competitor**

**Ans: B**

Incumbent	Currently holding office, in power, reigning
-----------	--

Ex: He was branded a “giant-killer” after defeating the incumbent Member of Parliament in the MP’s own electoral constituency.
--



# Why should Judicial Preparation be Soo.. **Black & White**



Concept Building for Judicial Preparation  
- Visual & Vivid like never before !



Edzorb Premium Plus

**Q.54) Under the Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001, which of the following landlord is entitled to recover immediate possession of a residential premises:**

- (a) A retired member of any Armed Forces of the Union**
- (b) A retired employee of the Central Government**
- (c) A retired employee of the State-Owned Corporation**
- (d) All the above**

**Answer: D**



**Section 10: Right of landlord to recover immediate possession in certain cases:**

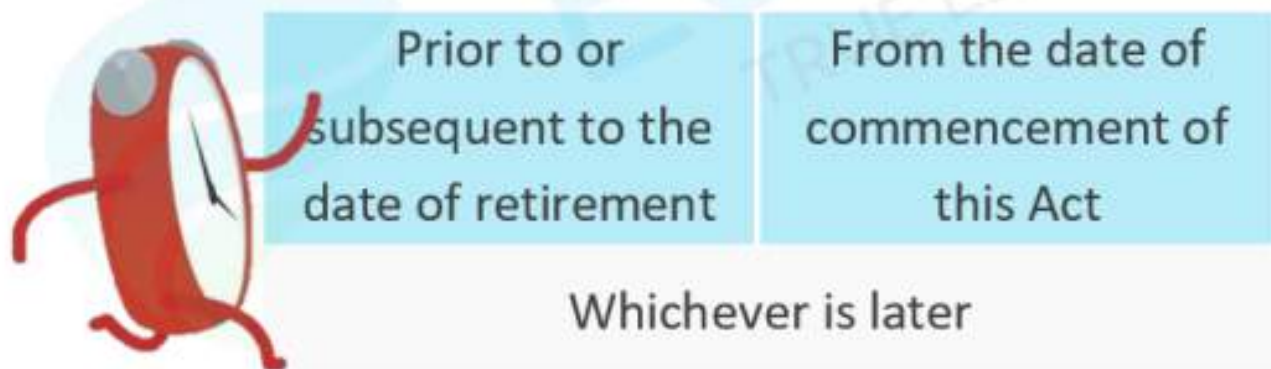
Following landlord shall, on a petition being filed in this behalf in the Rent Tribunal, be entitled

**to recover immediate possession** of a residential premises, if he:



- **Member of armed force:**

- Member of armed forces of paramilitary forces of union
- Petition is **filed within 1 year:**





- **Employee of Government:**

- Employee of Central Govt./State Govt./State-owned Corporation



- Petition is **filed within 1 year:**

Prior to or  
subsequent to the  
date of retirement

From the date of  
commencement of  
this Act

Whichever is later



- **Senior Citizen:**

- Petition is filed by senior citizen
- Petition is filed after the:

**Expiry of 3 years** from the date  
of letting out of premises



### Did you Know?

In this act, there is **no provision for depositing of rent** during pendency of a petition or an appeal because of which landlord suffers loss.



Reference: Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001, Sec.10

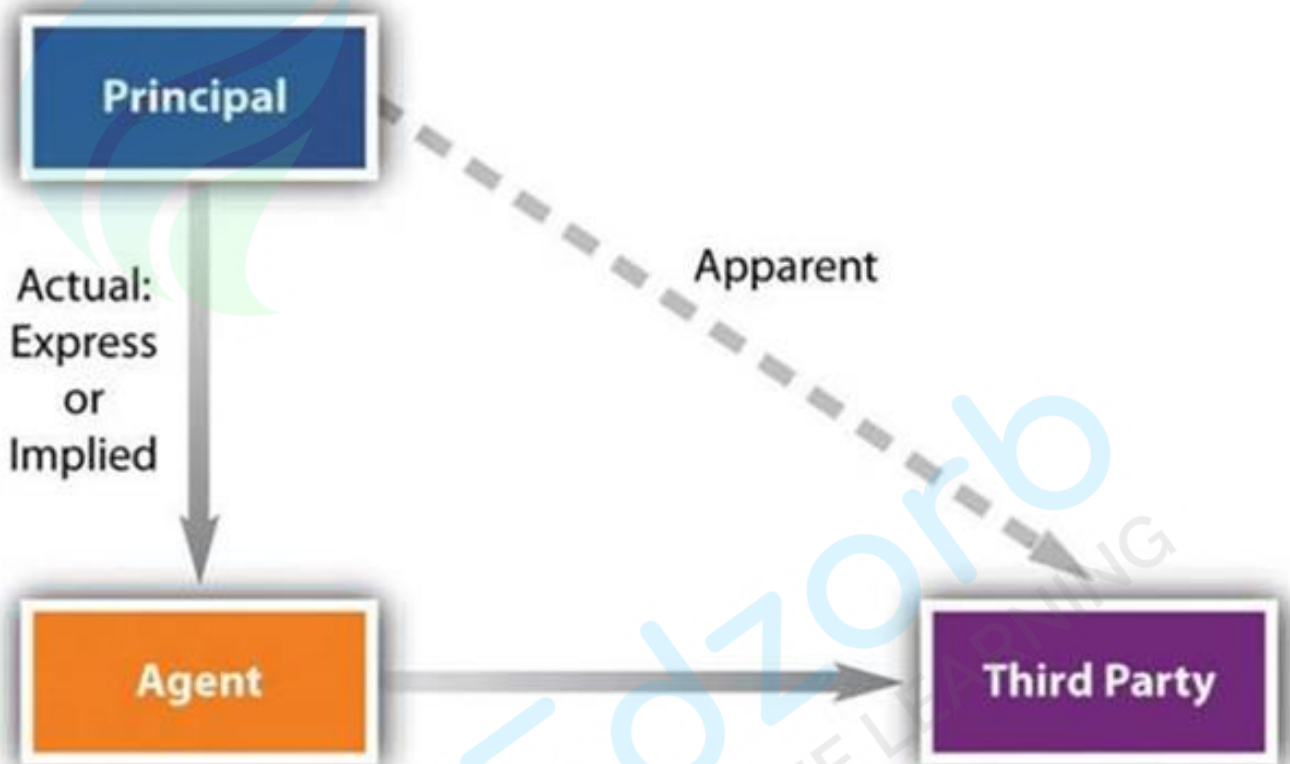
Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



Q.55) Agent's authority may be

- a) Expressed
- b) Implied
- c) Either expressed or implied
- d) None of the above

Ans: C





## Section 187

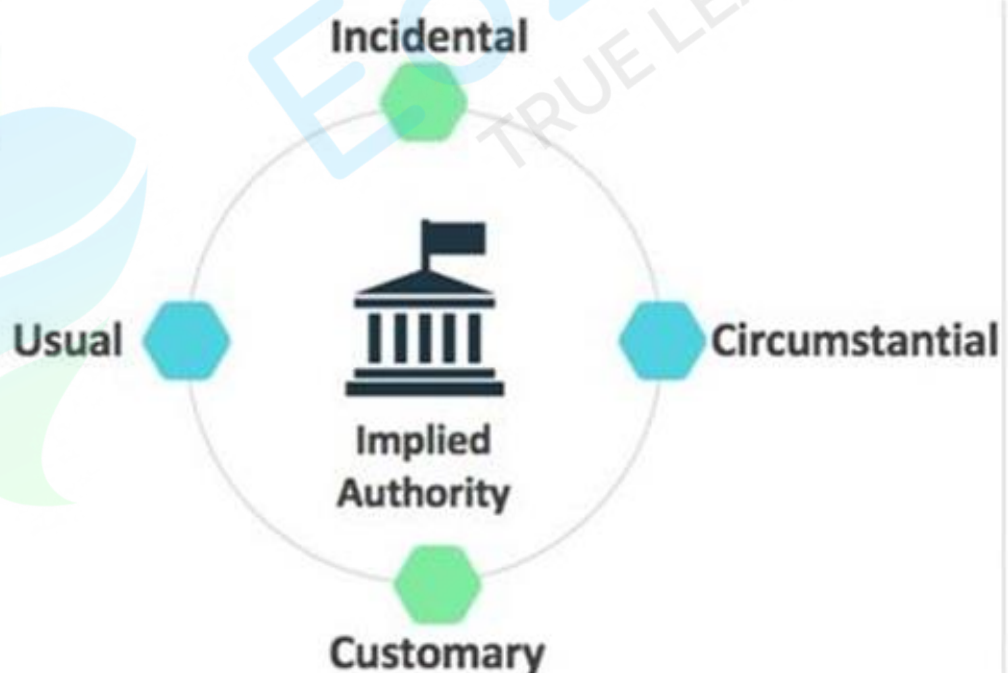
Authority of an agent:

Express: Spoken or written



**Implied:** To be inferred from the facts and circumstances of the case.

Hmm..this would definitely mean I have the authority.



## Section 186:

Agent's authority may be expressed or implied:

- Agency is created in the following ways-
  - Express Appointment
  - By conduct/situation/human relationship
  - By necessity
  - By subsequent ratification.



**Reference:** The Indian Contract Act, 1872, Central Law Agency, Diglot Edition,  
**Copyright© Edzorb Law:** Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice

Q.56) Which of the following is mentioned in schedule to SRA:

1. Oil and gas pipelines
2. Water supply & slurry pipelines
3. Telecommunication towers
4. 3 star or higher hotel located inside the city where population is more than 1 million

Codes:

- a) 1, 2 & 4
- b) 1, 2 & 3
- c) 1, 3 & 4
- d) All of the above

Ans: B

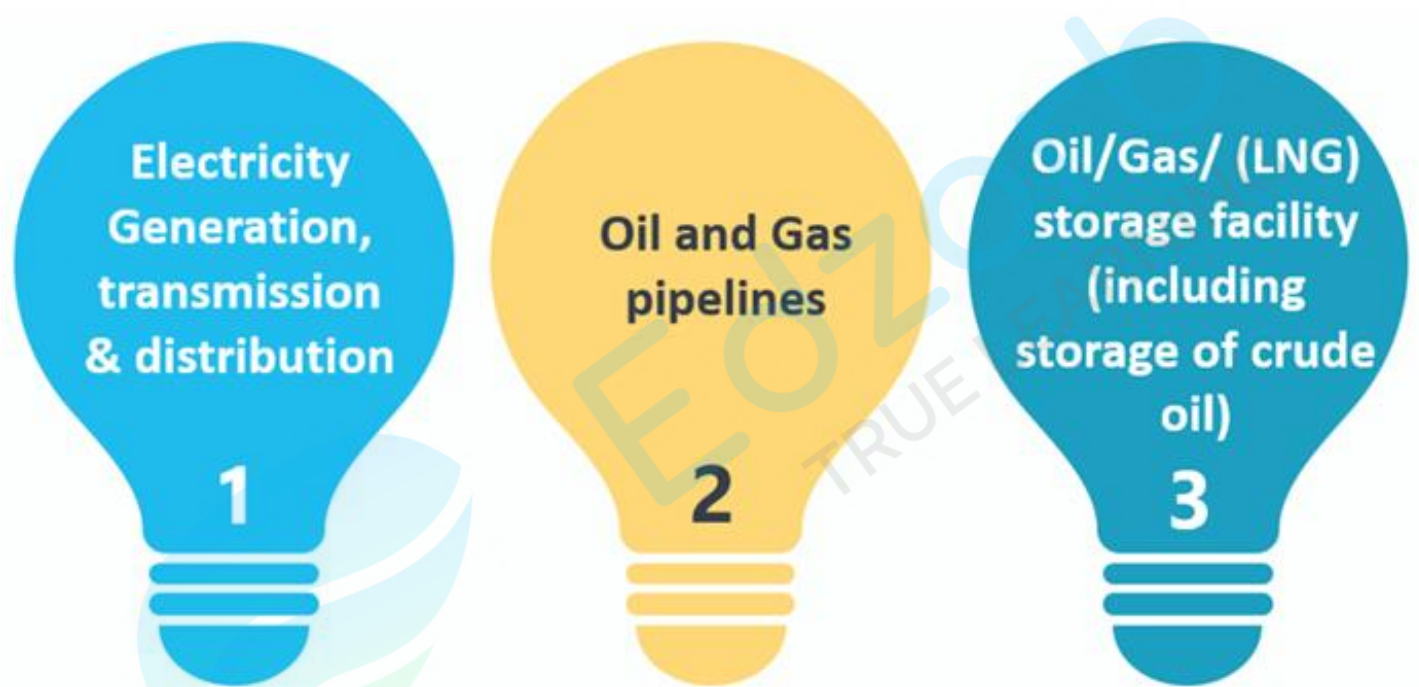
**Schedule added by 2018 Amendment Act: Categories of projects and Infrastructure sub-sectors**

**CATEGORY I: TRANSPORT**

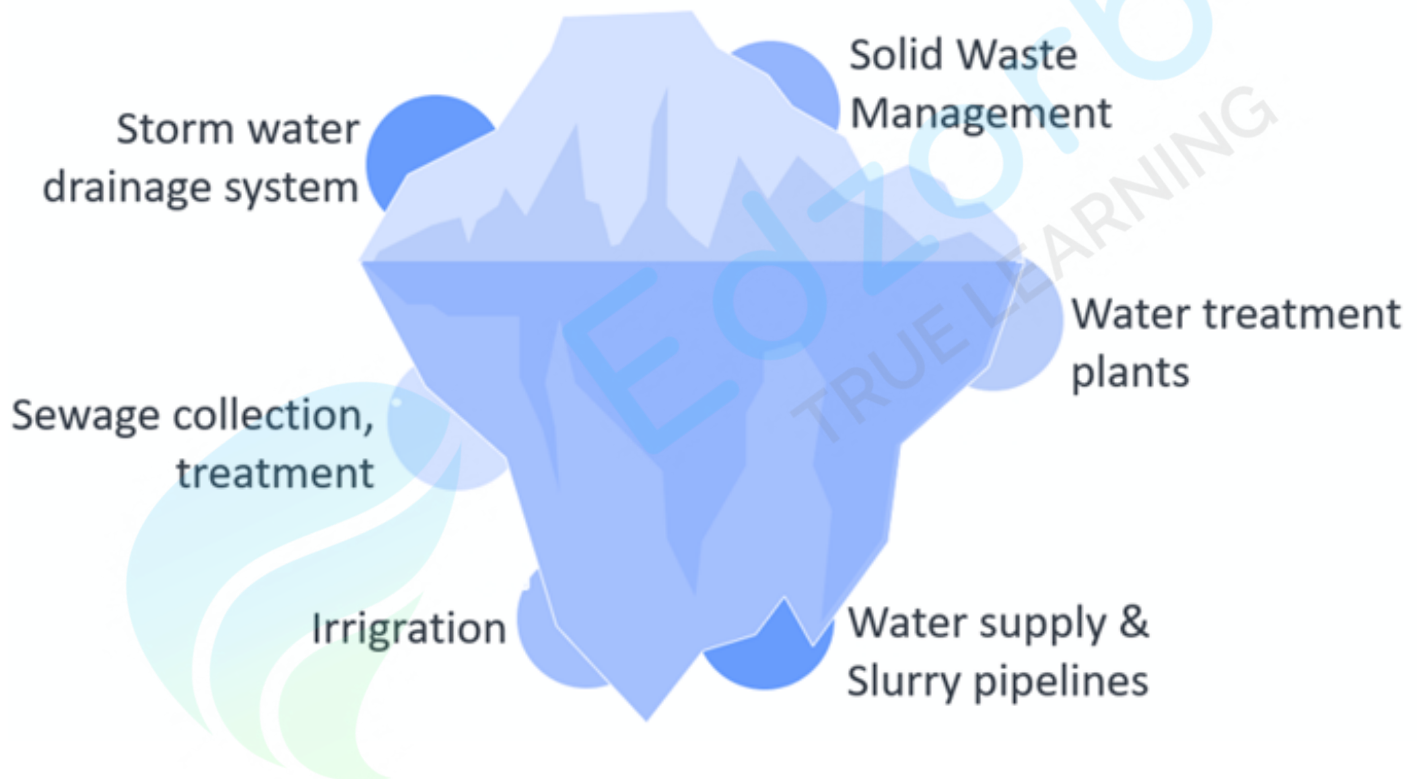




## CATEGORY II: ENERGY



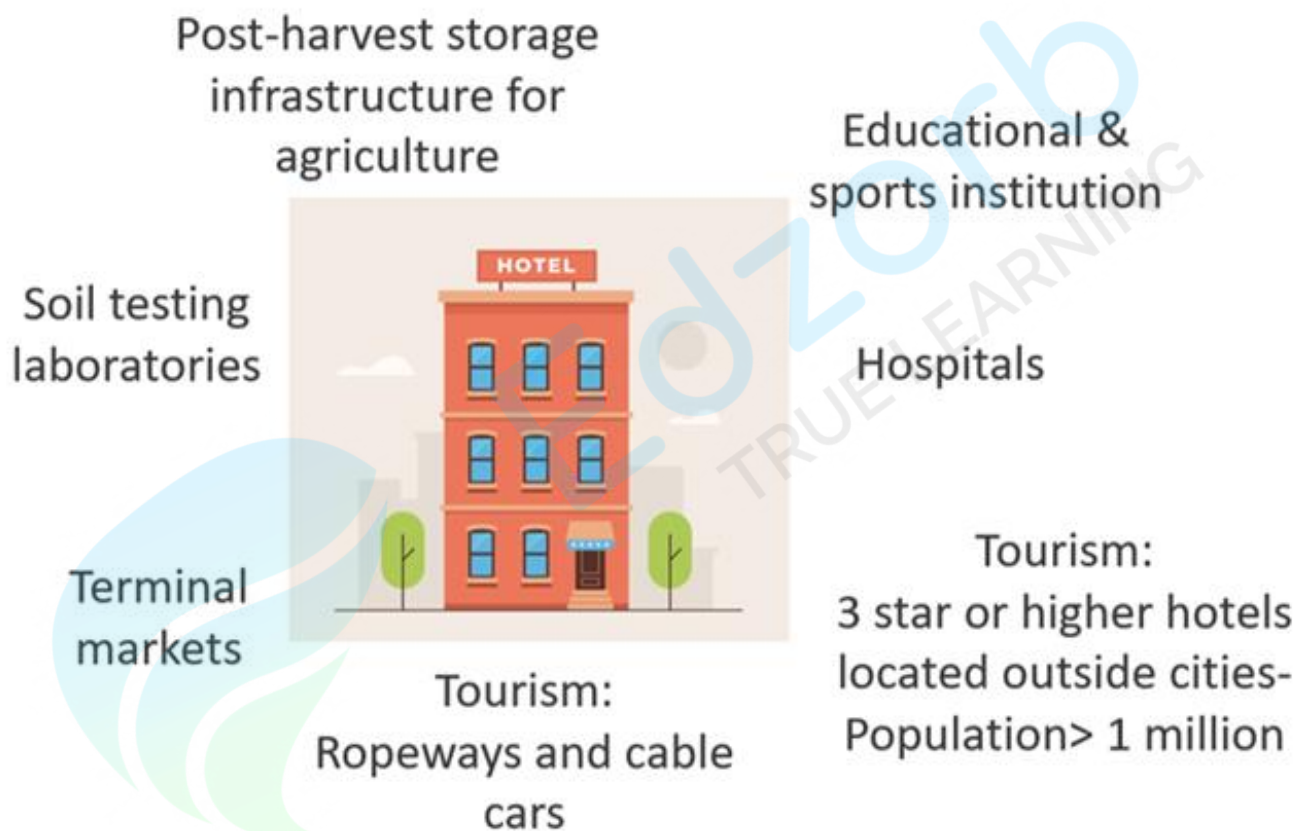
## CATEGORY III: WATER AND SANITATION



## CATEGORY IV: COMMUNICATION



## CATEGORY V: SOCIAL AND COMMERCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE



**Reference:** Specific Relief Act, Schedule 1

**Copyright © Edzorb Law:** Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.

Q.57) Which of the following could be proved as dying declaration after the death of a person?

- a) FIR lodged by the person (deceased)
- b) Statement of the person (deceased) to police, recorded u/s 161 CrPC.
- c) Statement of the person (deceased) recorded by the Executive Magistrate
- d) All of these

Ans: D

### Concept of Dying Declaration: (Section 32(1))

- “Dying Declaration” means a statement written or verbal of relevant facts made by a person, who is dead.
- It is the statement of a person who had died explaining the circumstances of his death.





If a person dies, this becomes dying declaration as it states the cause of the death of the person.



## Who can record Dying Declaration?

Any person can record dying declaration including:



Doctor



Magistrate (Executive or Judicial): Can become statement under **Section 164 CrPC**



Police officer: It can become **FIR** or statement under **Section 161 CrPC**

## State of U.P. Vs Madan Mohan

**AIR 1989 SC 1519**

Dying declaration should be recorded by the executive magistrate & police officer to record the dying declaration only if condition of the deceased was so precarious that no other alternative was left.

**Reference:** Indian Evidence Act, Section 32

**Copyright © Edzorb Law:** Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



Q.58) A retracted confession:

- a) Can be made solely the basis of conviction without contradictions
- b) can't be made solely the basis of conviction under any circumstances
- c) Cannot be made solely the basis of conviction unless the same is corroborated
- d) Both (1) and (3) are incorrect

Ans: C

#### Retracted Confession:



#### Retracted Confession:

A retracted confession is a statement made by an accused person before the trial begins, by which he admits to have committed the offence, but which he rejects at the trial.

Before trial, while producing accused before magistrate.



I would like to confess that I and my friend committed fraud on the company.

In trial



I made the confession but it was taken by force and I haven't committed any fraud.

Here, the confession is retracted by the person.



## Evidentiary Value of Retracted Confession (RC):

**Pyare Lal Bhargava Vs State of Rajasthan**  
**AIR 1963 SC 1094**

Matter of prudence- RC **not to be sole basis of confession** unless corroborated.

Not necessary that **each circumstance is separately and independently corroborated.**

It must be corroborated **it in material particulars.**

### Value of retracted confession against Co-accused and Accomplice

**Shrishail Nageshi Pare Vs State of Maharashtra**

**(1985) 2 SCC 341**

- A retracted confession can be taken into consideration to indicate the prima facie involvement of others.
- A retracted confession can be considered against but it cannot be the basis for conviction of co-accused.



## Comparison between Indian Law and English Law:

English Law	Indian Law
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An accused person <u>can be convicted on his own confession</u>, even when it is retracted if the Court is satisfied with its truth.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There is a <u>further requirement of corroborative evidence</u> to support it.</li></ul>

Reference: Indian Evidence Act, Section 27

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



Edzorb  
TRUE LEARNING

Q.59) The contract was written as “The agreement was signed on \_\_\_\_\_ in the presence of \_\_\_\_\_”.

Whether an evidence can be given to fill these gaps.

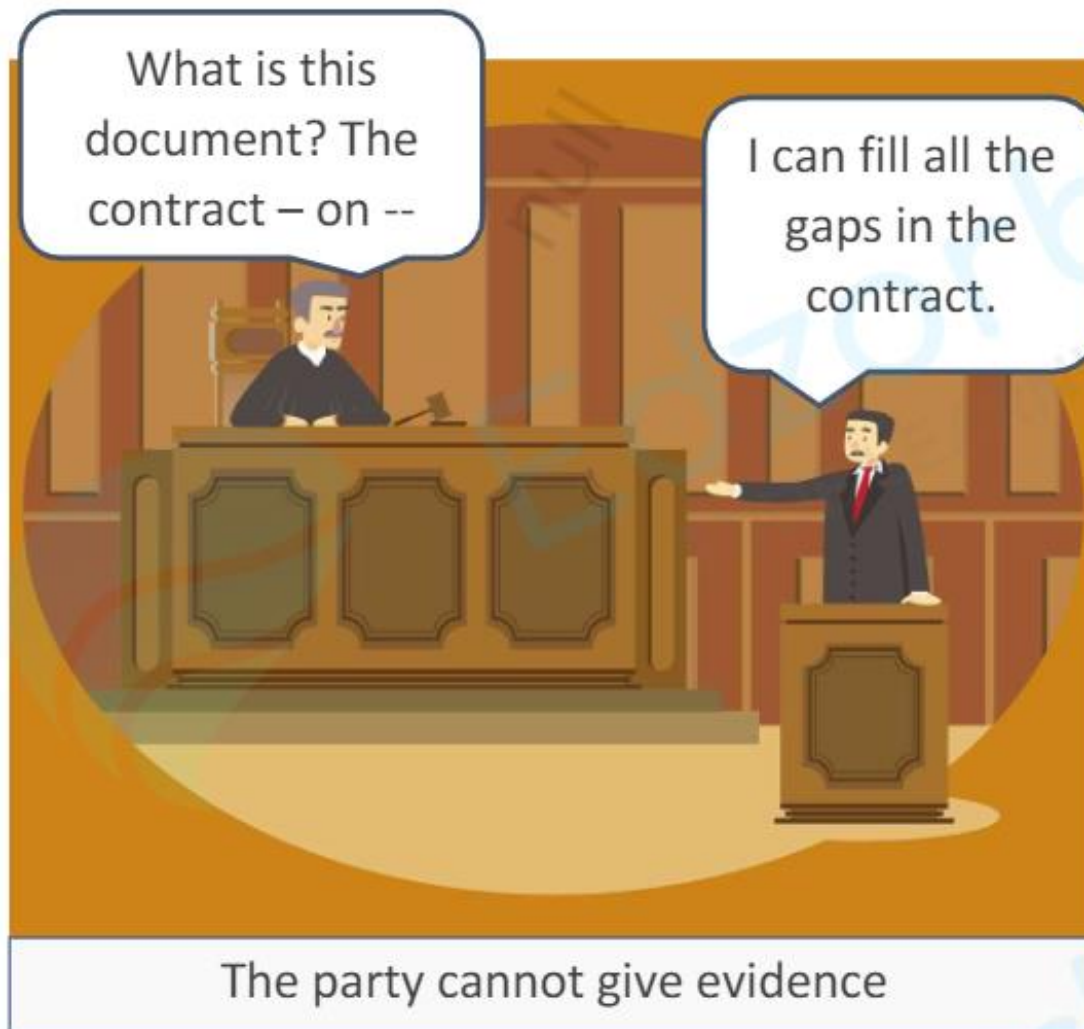
- a) Yes, u/S. 93 of IEA
- b) Yes, u/s. 94 of IEA
- c) No, u/S. 93 of IEA
- d) No, u/S. 94 of IEA

Ans: C

### Section 93:



- When the language used in a document is, on its face, ambiguous or defective,
- Evidence may not be given of fact **which would show its meaning or supply its defects.**



### **Keshav Lal Vs Lal Bhai T. Mills Ltd.**

**1958 AIR 512**

**Held:** It would not be open for the parties or the court to remove the ambiguity or vagueness by relying upon the extrinsic evidence.



## Section 94:

- When language used in a document is plain in itself, and when it applies accurately to existing facts,
- Evidence **may not be given** to show that **it was not meant to apply to such facts.**



If the seller has a house in Jabli, it cannot be proved that the contract was related to other property.

## General Court Marshal Vs Col. Anil Tej Singh Dhaliwal

**12 December, 1997, Supreme Court**

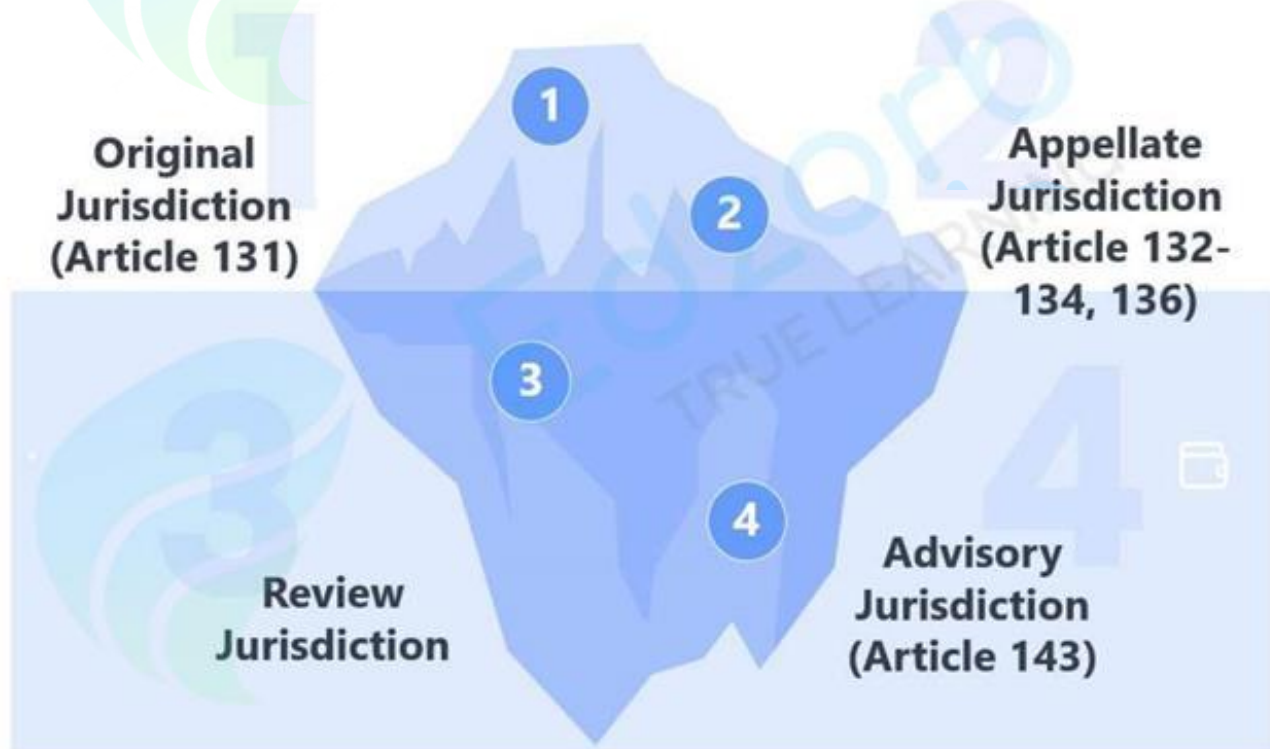
**Held:** Section 94 applies only when the execution of the document is admitted before the court and there are no vitiating circumstances against it.

Q.60) Disputes between states in India come to the Supreme Court under

- a) Appellate jurisdiction
- b) Original jurisdiction
- c) Advisory jurisdiction
- d) Review jurisdiction

Ans: B

#### Types of Jurisdiction of Supreme Court:



#### Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:

- **Writ Jurisdiction (Article 32):** Supreme Court is the guardian and protector of fundamental rights and hence, citizen can approach it if FR is violated.

- **Disputes relating to Union and State (Article 131):**

Supreme Court settles the disputes between:

- Government of India and state or states, or



- Two or more States.



<https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/chandigarh/s-c-to-punjab-haryana-cms-sort-out-syl-row-without-bloodshed/articleshow/77236827.cms>

**Reference:** The Constitutional Law of India by M.P. Jain; 6th Ed, 2012; Page No: 214.

**Copyright © Edzorb Law:** Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.





**Edzorb Law**

True Learning

### **Updates:**

Mains QBank | QBank 2.0 (Illustrations, Blueprints) | Simplified Visual Notes of all Subjects | Mains Factory | Active Voice Mains Guidance | Video Seminars

*On*

# **PREMIUM PLUS 2.0**

## **PRE-LAUNCH OFFER**

**Rs 7000 off Till 27th May**

Use Coupon Code

**PLUS20**

[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com) | Telegram: @edzorblaw

Q.61) Where can impeachment proceedings against the President be initiated ?

- a) In Lok Sabha
- b) At a joint sitting of the two Houses specially called for the purpose
- c) In either House of Parliament
- d) In the Supreme Court

Ans: C

**Article 61: Impeachment of President:**

**Grounds of impeachment:** The President may be impeached **for violating the Constitution of India.**



## Impeachment of President



### INDIA

Impeachment charges can be initiated by either house (charges should be signed by 1/4th member)  
14 days notice served to President

Chairman/ Speaker decide if house should proceed

Voting takes place

Special Majority: 2/3rd majority of total member

Sent to other house

Investigation

Passes resolution: Special Majority

President- Impeached

### USA

Any member of the House of Representatives can introduce Impeachment  
Or  
House can vote for enquiry

House Judiciary Committee analyses the accusation and frame articles

By

Simple Majority:  
>50% majority

Houses of representative debate and vote

Simple Majority:  
>50% majority

President- Impeached



### Bill of Indictment:

Once the President is impeached in USA, bill of indictment is written in House of Senate, where President is tried and then there is voting by simple majority, if it passes then there is conviction and removal of President from office.

#### Did you Know?

No president has been impeached till now.



**Reference:** The Constitutional Law of India by M.P. Jain; 6th Ed, 2012; Page No: 132.

**Copyright © Edzorb Law:** Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.

Q.62) Which of the following statement is incorrect:

- a) Bailable and Non-bailable offence: Section 2(a)
- b) Cognizable Offence and Non-cognizable Offence: Section 2(c)
- c) Charge: Section 2(b)
- d) India: Section 2(f)

Ans: B



Edzom  
TRUE LEARNING

# Section 2(a)

CrPC

## Bailable Offence

- **Bailable offence** means an offence which is shown as bailable in the **First Schedule**, or which is made bailable by any other law for the time being in force.
- **Non- bailable offence** means any **other offence**.

## Bailable Offence



## Non Bailable Offence



1st Schedule	
Bailable	Non Bailable
1. Offence	
2. Offence	
3. Offence	



# Section 2(b)

CrPC

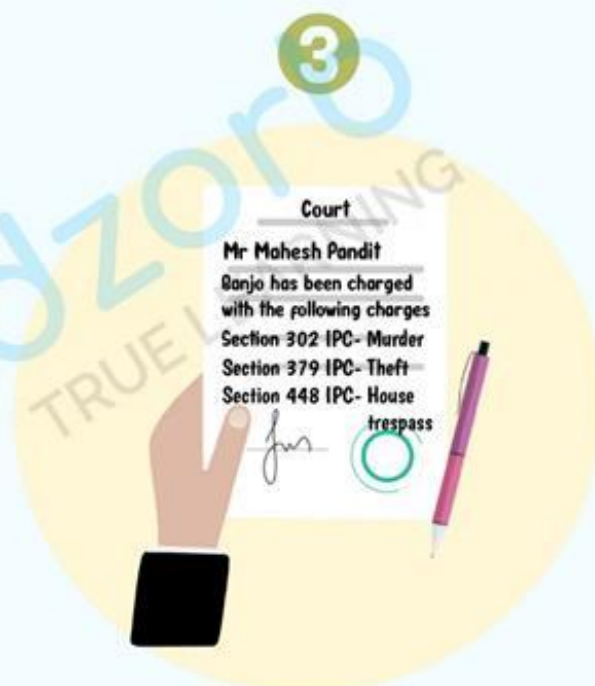
## Charge

- **"Charge"** includes any **head of charge** when the charge contains more heads than one.

### Framing of charges:



Judge



# Section 2(c)

CrPC

## Cognizable Offence

- **"Cognizable offence"** means an offence for which, and **"cognizable case"** means a case in which, a police officer may, in accordance with the **First Schedule** or under any other law for the time being in force, **arrest without warrant**.





# Section 2(f)

CrPC

India

■ What is India ?

**India"** means the territories to which this **Code** extends.





# Section 2(i)

CrPC

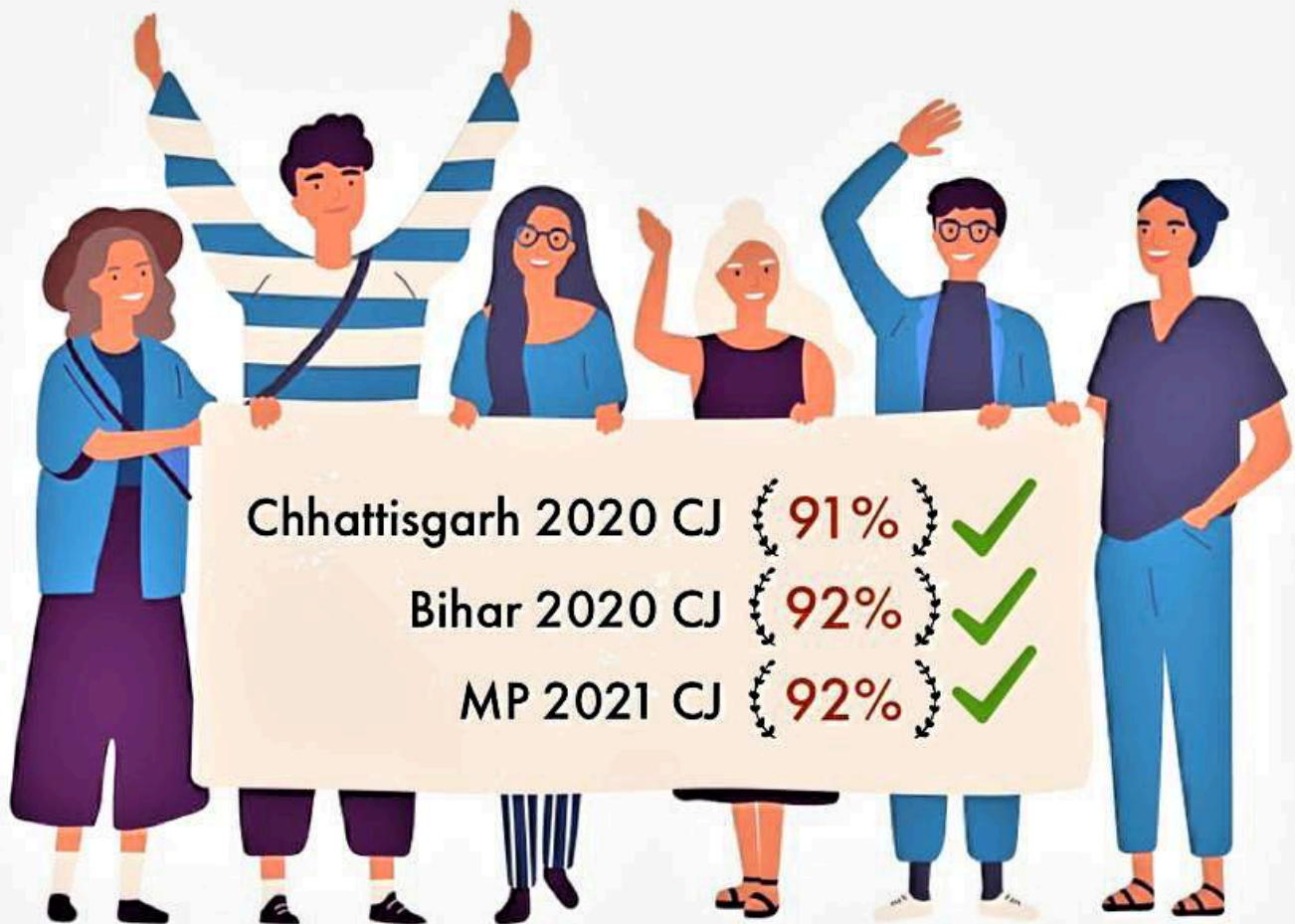
## Non- Cognizable Offence

- **"Non- cognizable offence"** means an offence for which, a **police officer** has no authority to **arrest without warrant**.



# Edzorbians At Advantage

High Strike Rate in all PCSJ Exams



Predict the STRIKE RATE for **HJS, RJS & UPJS** or Even BETTER..

Score an Exam winning Strike with Edzorb Law



**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning

Telegram: @edzorblaw  
[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)

Q.63) In which of the following case Apex Court held that Section 499 is not an excessive restriction on freedom of speech?

- a) Indra Swahney Vs Union of India
- b) S.R. Bommai Vs Union of India
- c) R S Lodha vs B K Birla
- d) Subramaniam Swamy Vs Union of India

Ans: D

### Section 499

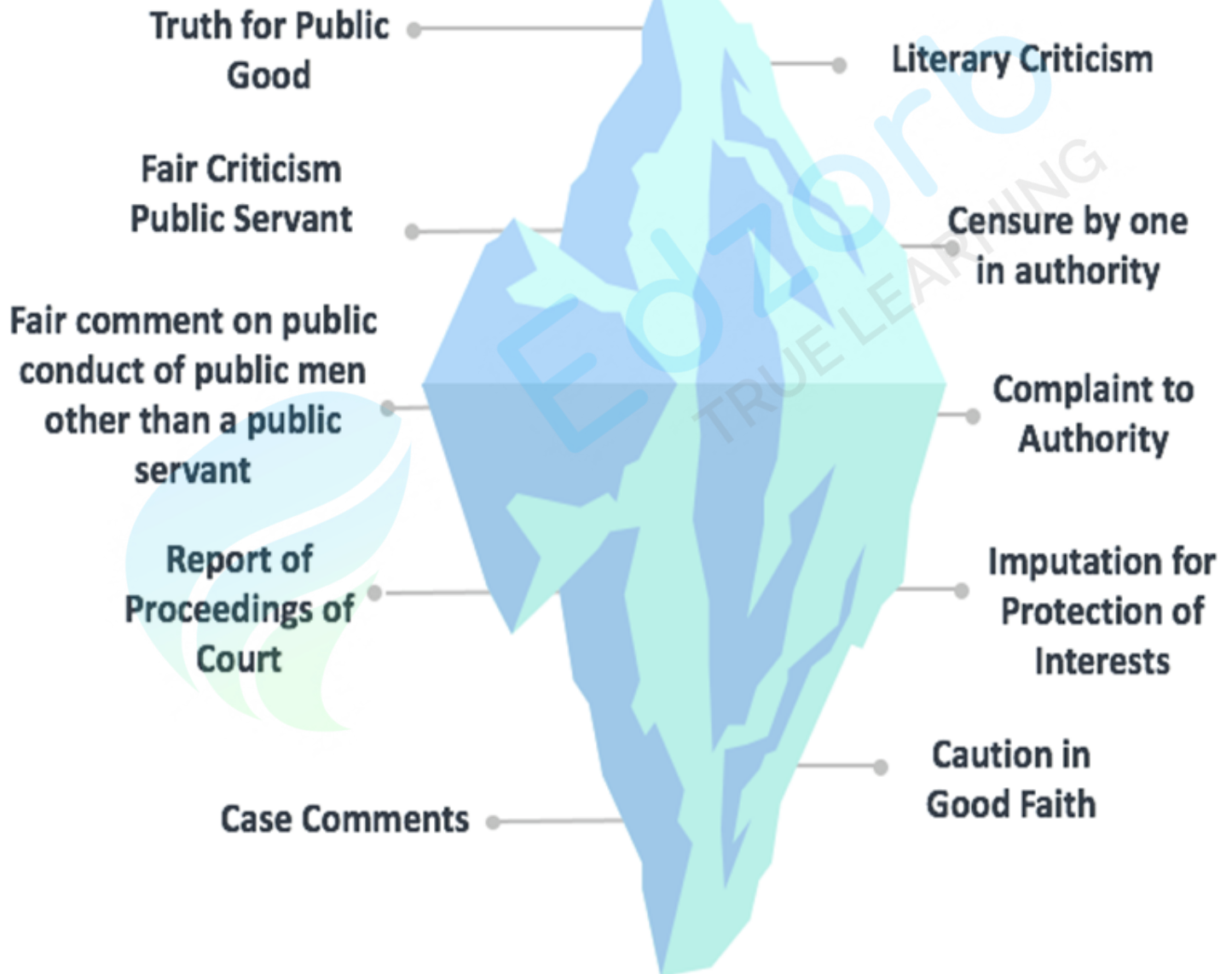
#### Defamation

##### Ingredients

- **Mode:** Words, signs visible representations or any imputation
- **Intention:**
  - to harm the reputation
  - lowers the moral or intellectual character or credit
  - puts them in loathsome or disgraceful state
- Applicable Dead Person or Company



## Exceptions



### Subramanian Swamy v. Union of India 2014

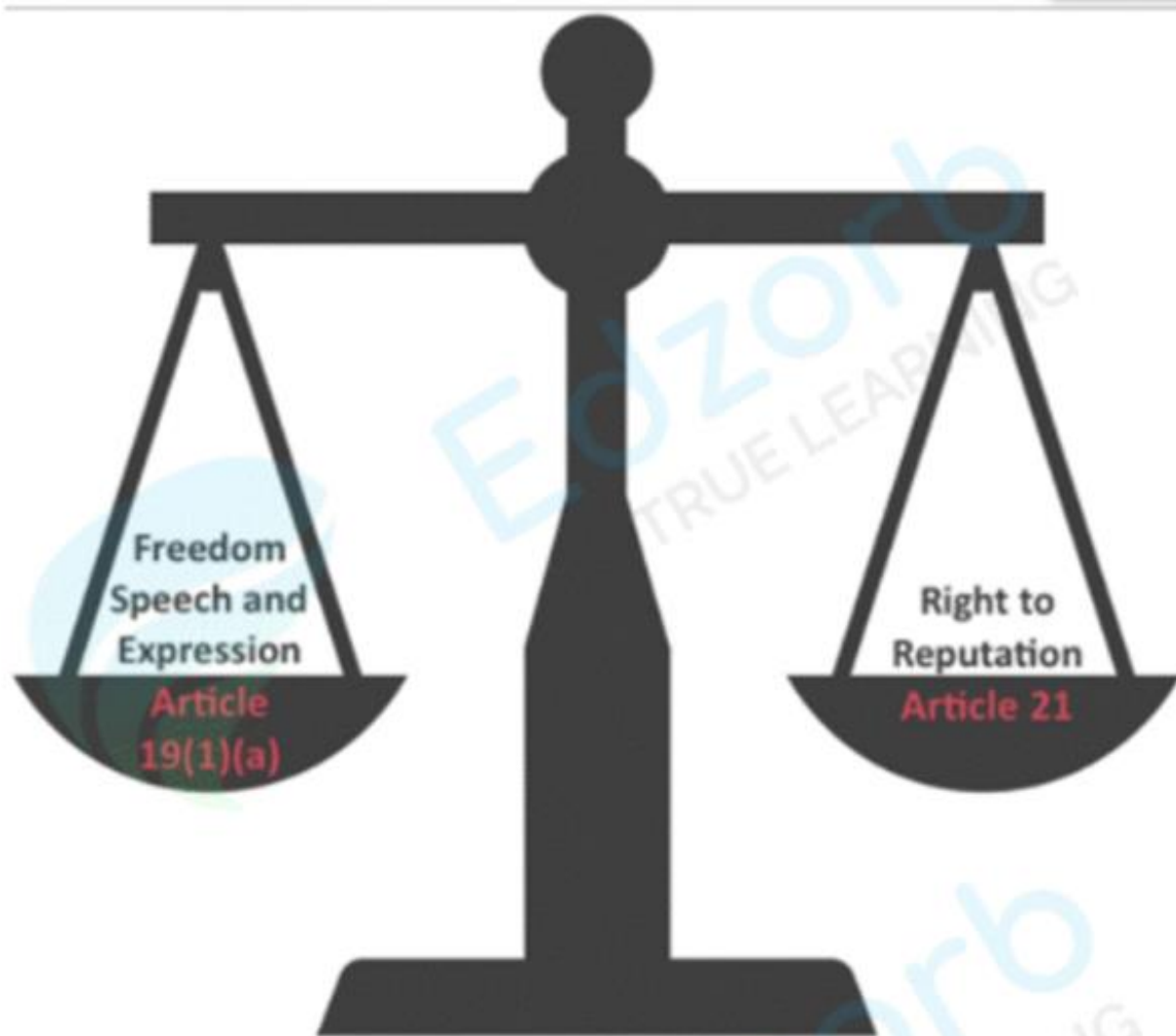
In 2014, Dr. Subramanian Swamy made corruption allegations against Ms. Jayalathitha.

**Section 499** excessive restriction on freedom of speech and expression **Article 19 (1)(a)?**

**Held:**

**NO.**

- Valid to treat defamation as a public wrong.
- Protection of reputation is a fundamental right as well as a human right.



Reference: The Indian Penal Code, 1860.

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.

**Q.64) Who shall review the pendency of cases of Juvenile Justice Board, on quarterly basis?**

- a) Chief Judicial Magistrate**
- b) High Level Committee consisting of the Executive Chairperson of the State Legal Services Authority.**
- c) District Magistrate**
- d) Chairperson of Human Rights Commission**

**Ans: A**

### **Introduction**

- **Section 16** of the **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015** contains provision with regards to the review of the pendency of inquiry.



### **Section 16: Review of the pendency of inquiry.**

- The **Chief Judicial Magistrate or the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate** should review the pendency of cases of the Board once **in every three months**, and



- They should direct the Board to increase the frequency of its sittings or
- It might recommend the constitution of additional Boards.
- Things that should be reviewed by **High Level Committee in every 6 months** –
  - The number of cases pending before the Board,
  - The duration of such pendency,
  - The nature of pendency and reasons of it.
- **High level committee consisting of** –
  - The Executive Chairperson of the State Legal Services Authority.
  - A representative from a voluntary or non-governmental organisation to be nominated by the Chairperson.



- The information of such pendency should be furnished on quarterly basis by the Board to the –
  - Chief Judicial Magistrate or
  - Chief Metropolitan Magistrate and
  - District Magistrate
  - **Format** – prescribed by the State Government.

### Sanjay Suri Vs Delhi Administration

AIR 1986 SC 414

**Held:** The Supreme Court **ordered the release of juvenile undertrial prisoners.**

- The judgement also highlighted that the jail authorities shall not accept the age of the juvenile until and unless the age is specifically mentioned in the documents supporting detention.

### Conclusion

- Hence, the pendency of cases of the Juvenile Justice Board should be reviewed by the **Chief Judicial Magistrate or the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate.**

Reference: The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 s. 16

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



**Q.65) Any person aggrieved by order made by the competent authority under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 can appeal to**

- (a) The Sessions Court**
- (b) The High Court**
- (c) Home Minister**
- (d) Chief Justice Magistrate**

**Ans: A**

### **Introduction**

- **Section 52** in The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides provision with regards to appeals.

### **Section 52 Appeals**

- The aggrieved person can appeal to the **Court of Session** within 30 days.





- **Provided that** the Court of Session might entertain the appeal after the expiry of the **thirty days**,
  - If it is satisfied that there is a sufficient cause for delay.
- **An appeal shall not lie from –**
  - **Any order of acquittal** made by the Board relating to a juvenile alleged to have committed an offence; or
  - **Any order made by a Committee** with respect to a finding that a person is not a neglected juvenile.
- There should be **no second appeal** from the order passed by the Court of Session in appeal under this section.

## Conclusion

- Therefore, if any person is aggrieved by order made by the competent authority under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 can appeal to the **Sessions Court**.

Reference: The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 s. 52  
 Copyright © Edzorblaw: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



**Q.66) Which of the following statement is not correct:-**

- a) One or more Juvenile Justice Board shall be constituted by the State Government for every district.**
- b) Each Juvenile Justice Board shall consists of a Metropolitan Magistrate or a Judicial Magistrate and two social workers, of whom at-least one shall be a woman**
- c) The order passed by the Juvenile Justice Board in absence of any member at any stage of proceedings shall be invalid.**
- d) Power of the Juvenile Justice Board may also be exercised by the High Court and the court of sessions, who the proceedings come before them in appeal, revision or otherwise.**

**Answer: C**

- **Section 5** of The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 provides the order passed by the Juvenile Justice Board in **absence of any member** at any stage of **proceedings should not be invalid.**



- **Section 4 and Section 6** of The Act, 2000 provides provision with regards to **Juvenile Justice Board and Powers of Juvenile Justice Board** respectively.

#### **Section 4 Juvenile Justice Board**

- The State Government should constitute one or more Juvenile Justice Board for every district.
- Each Juvenile Justice Board should consist of –
  - A Metropolitan Magistrate or
  - A Judicial Magistrate and
  - Two social workers (one should be a women).

#### **Section 6 Powers of Juvenile Justice Board**

- A Board constituted for any district have the power to deal with all the proceedings under this Act.
- **Power of the Juvenile Justice Board** might be exercised by –
  - The High Court and
  - The court of sessions,





- **When** – during the proceedings come before them **in appeal, revision or otherwise.**

### **Jayendra Vs State of U.P.**

**AIR 1982 SC 685**

**Held:** If the order of the High Court sending a child to imprisonment for committing an offence was challenged before the Supreme Court.

- The Supreme Court called for the report by the medical in charge of the jail to determine the age of the child and it was found that the age of the child at the time of committing an offence was **16 years and 4 months** and the sentence for imprisonment was quashed and the convict was released immediately.

### **Conclusion**

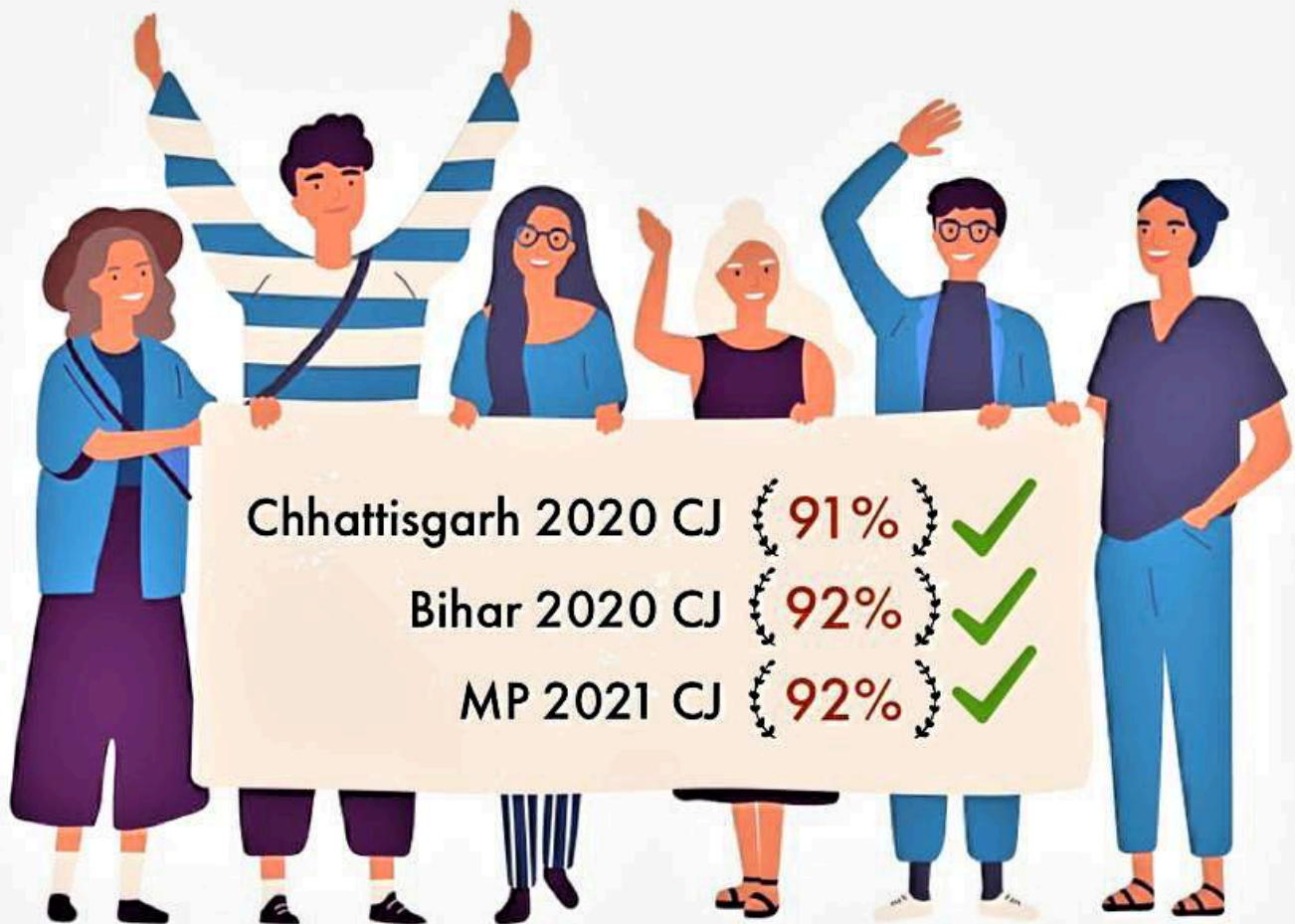
- Therefore, the order passed by the Juvenile Justice Board in absence of any member at any stage of proceedings **should be valid.**

Reference: The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 s. 4, 5, 6  
Copyright © Edzorblaw: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



# Edzorbians At Advantage

High Strike Rate in all PCSJ Exams



Predict the STRIKE RATE for **HJS, RJS & UPJS** or Even BETTER..

Score an Exam winning Strike with Edzorb Law



**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning

Telegram: @edzorblaw  
[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)

Q.67) In which section second rule of against perpetuity was propounded?

- a) Section 12
- b) Section 13
- c) Section 14
- d) Section 15

Ans: C

**Section 14 of TPA, 1882: Rule against perpetuity** is the rule

- Which is against a transfer making them inalienable for an indefinite period or forever.
- Where a property is transferred in such a way that it becomes non-transferable in future
- For an indefinite period, the property is tied up forever.

**Exceptions to Section 14:**





Q.68) Making the facts in issue is

- a) Is the duty of the party
- b) Is duty of the advocates of the party
- c) Is the duty of the court
- d) Is the duty of the government council

Ans: C

**Issues:**

- Issues are disputed facts.
- Issues are **framed by the court**.



***Issues are framed by court and not by the parties or either by the consent of the parties.***

**Q.69) A Magistrate directing the matter to be referred for counseling under Section 14 of the Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, will fix the next date for hearing:**

- a) After a period of two months,**
- b) Within a period not exceeding two months.**
- c) After a period of three months.**
- d) After a period of four months.**

**Answer: B**

**Section 14** of the **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005** provides provision with regards to **Counselling**.



**Section 14: Counselling**

- **Directed By** – The Magistrate, at any stage of the proceedings under this Act.

- **Direction To –**

- The Respondent or
- The aggrieved person (either singly or jointly).

- **The Direction** – To undergo counselling with any member of a service provider who possess such qualifications and experience in counselling as may be prescribed.

- If the Magistrate has issued any direction, then, he should **fix the next date of hearing** of the case **within a period not exceeding two months.**





## **S.R. Batra Vs Tarun Batra**

### **Civil Appeal 5837 of 2006**

**Held:** The Supreme Court with reference to definition of shared household under **Section 2(s)** of the **Domestic Violence Act** stated that the definition of 'shared household' in **Section 2(s)** of the Act is not very happily worded, and appears to be the result of clumsy drafting requires to be interpreted in a sensible manner.

- **Section 17(1)** of the Act wife is only entitled to claim a right to residence in a shared household, and a 'shared household' would only mean the house belonging to or taken on rent by the husband, or the house which belongs to the joint family of which the husband is a member.

### **Conclusion**

- A Magistrate directing the matter to be referred for counseling under **Section 14** of the **Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005**, will fix the next date for hearing **within a period not exceeding two months**.

Reference: The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 s. 14

Copyright © Edzorblaw: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



**Q.70) Who of the following have power to make rules under S. 17 of the Probation of the Offenders Act, 1958?**

- a) State Government with approval of Central Government**
- b) Central Government with the approval of Supreme Court**
- c) High Court**
- d) Any of the above**

**Ans: A**

- **Section 17** of the Probation of the Offenders Act, 1958 provides provision with regards to the **Power of the State Government to make rules.**



GOVERNMENT

**Section 17 Power to make rules**

- The **State Government with the approval of the Central Government** makes rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.



- These rules will not affect the generality of the foregoing power.

The rules provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:—



- All the rules made under this section should be as per the condition of previous publication.
- The rules made should be laid before the State Legislature.



## Conclusion

- Hence, the State Government with the approval of the Central Government have the power to make rules under **Section 17** of the **Probation of the Offenders Act, 1958**.

Reference: The Probation of the Offenders Act, 1958 s. 17

Copyright © Edzorblaw: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



Q.71) Which of the following is not a directive principle of state?

- a) Organisation of village panchayat
- b) Provisions for free and compulsory education for the citizens of all age group
- c) provision for just and human conditions of work
- d) Promotion of educational and economic interest of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other weaker sections.

Ans: B



**GANDHIAN PRINCIPLES**

ARTICLE 40	To organise village panchayats	
ARTICLE 43	To promote cottage industry	
ARTICLE 43B	Co-operative societies	
ARTICLE 46	Promote SC-ST-EWS education	
ARTICLE 47	Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs	
ARTICLE 48	To prohibit slaughter of cows, other milch and draught cattle Improve breeds	

The infographic includes a portrait of Mahatma Gandhi on the left and a central illustration of a village panchayat meeting under a tree. The Edzorb logo is in the top right corner.

## LIBERAL PRINCIPLES

ARTICLE 44 Uniform civil code



ARTICLE 45 To promote early childhood care and education till 6 years



ARTICLE 48 Agriculture, Husbandry on scientific lines



ARTICLE 48A To protect and improve environment

ARTICLE 49 To protect monuments, places  
objects of artistic or  
historic interest which are declared to be of national importance



ARTICLE 50 To separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State

ARTICLE 51 To promote international peace and security  
Respect for international law and treaty obligations  
Settlement of international disputes by arbitration



Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted **Article 21-A** to provide free and compulsory education of all **children in the age group of six to fourteen years** as a Fundamental Right.





**Option (B)** is wrong as:

- It is a **Fundamental Right** and not a DPSP.
- it is for children of **6 to 14** years.

**T.M.A Pai Foundation Vs State of Karnataka**  
**AIR 2003 SC355**

State can determine the status of a **religious or linguistic** minority and religious and linguistic minorities, who have been put on a par in **Article 30** and any regulation framed in the **national interest** must necessarily apply to all educational institutions, whether run by the **majority or the minority**.

**Reference:** The Constitutional Law of India by M.P. Jain; 6<sup>th</sup> Ed, 2012; Page No: 1301, 1512.  
**Copyright © Edzorb Law:** Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.

Q.72) Doctrine of Privity to contract applies on contract between Principal and \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Sub agent
- b) Substituted agent
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Ans: B

**Section 194** of the ICA, 1872 defines a **Substituted Agent**

An agent, for a part of the business of the agency, can name a person as **substituted agent who becomes an agent of the Principal** after having an express or implied authority to name a person to act for the principal in the business of the agency as is entrusted to him and not a sub-agent;



### Sub-Agent

- Defined under **Section 191** as, a person appointed by and in control of an original agent.
- There is no contract between a Principle and Sub-Agent.

### Substituted-Agent

- **Section 194**, provides for the appointment of a Substituted-Agent.
- Principal and the Substituted-Agent have Privity of Contract.

Reference: Contract & Special Relief by Avtar Singh; 10<sup>th</sup> Ed; 2008; Page No. 761

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.



Q.73) Under Section 139 of CrPC, magistrate may order for \_\_\_\_\_?

- a) Local investigation only
- b) Local investigation and examination of expert
- c) Examination of expert only
- d) None of the above

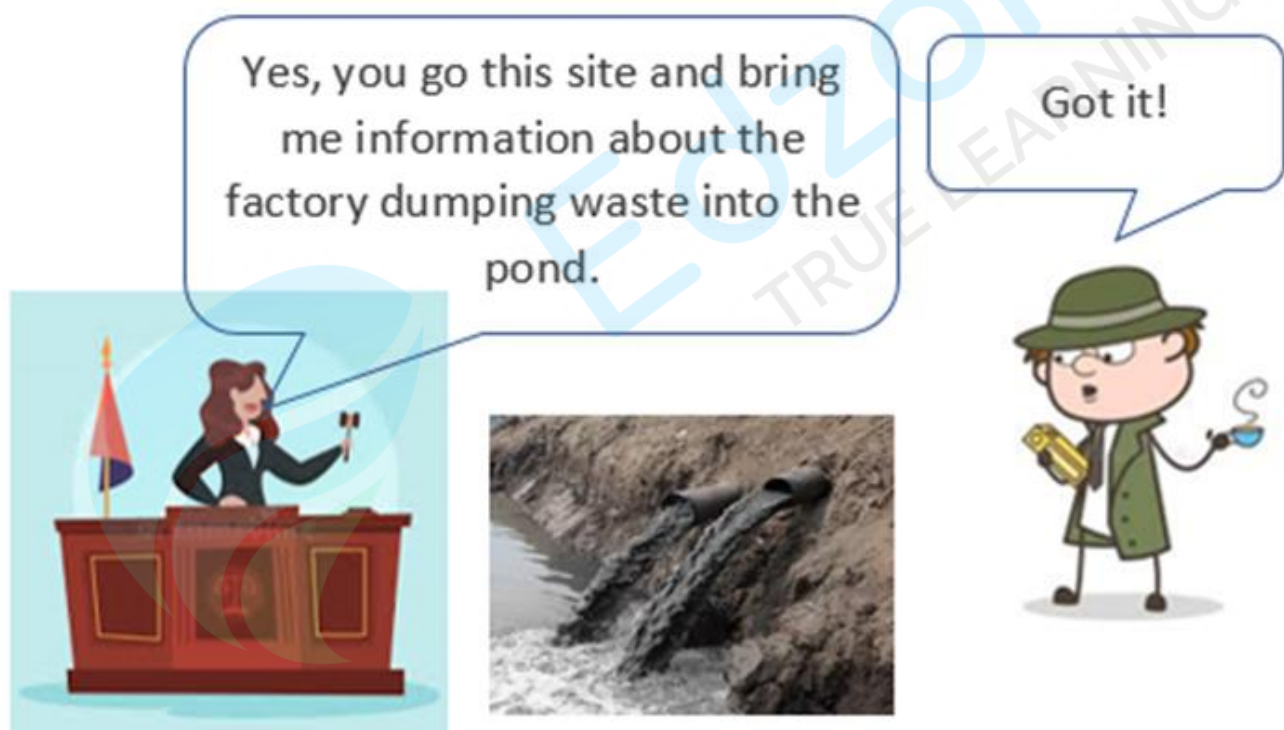
Ans: B

**Section 139-Power of Magistrate to direct local investigation and examination of an expert.**

The Magistrate may, for the purposes of an inquiry under section 137 or section 138-

(a) **direct a local investigation** to be made by such person as he thinks fit; or

(b) summon and examine an expert.



Reference: Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.

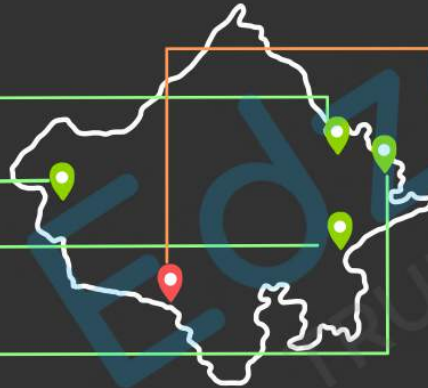


# RAJASTHAN



## SANCTUARY & NATIONAL PARK

- Sariska NP
- Desert NP
- Ranthambore NP
- Keoladeo Ghana NP



## HIGHEST PEAK

- Guru Shikhar  
1,722 m



Tropical thorny vegetation



Desert

## RANGES

- Aravalli range
- Mount Abu

## ■ STATE ANIMAL

Camel, Chinkara



## ■ STATE TREE

Khejri (Prosopis cineraria)



## ■ STATE FLOWER

Rohida (Tecomella undulata)



## ■ STATE BIRD

Great Indian Bustard







Edzorb  
TRUE LEARNING

# RAJASTHAN

## FESTIVALS

- Pushkar Mela



- Kota Festival



- Gangaur



- Teej



- Brij Holi



- Nagaur



## TRIBES

- Bishnoi Tribe
- Meena tribe
- Meghval
- Rabari Tribe



- Thar desert



- Umaid Bhawan Palace



- Jantar Mantar



- Jodhpur "Blue city"



- Amer Fort



- Ghateshwara Mahadeva temple



- Mount Abu



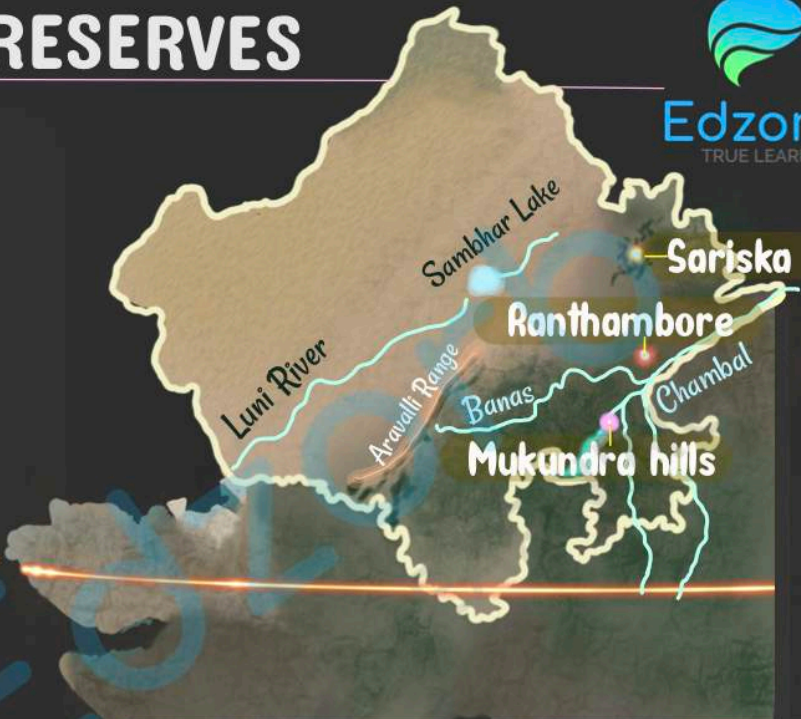




# TIGER RESERVES

## RAJASTHAN

Equator



### Ranthambore

1973

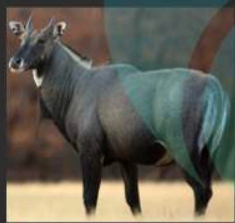


Banas, Chambal

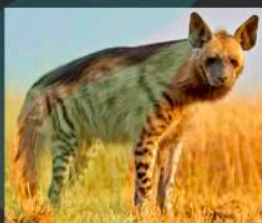


Aravalli and Vindhya

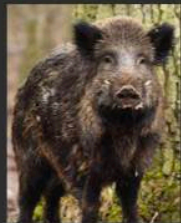
- Tiger, Leopard, Sambar, Sloth Bear, Chital, Gray Langur, Rhesus Macaque
- Jamun, Gurjan



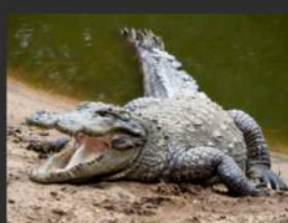
Nilgai



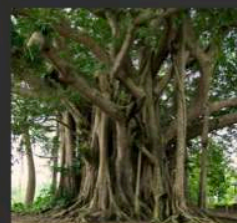
Striped hyena



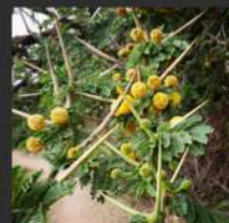
Wild Boar



Mugger Crocodile



Banyan



Babul

### Sariska

1978



Bandipool stream flows into the Ruparel River



Aravalli Range

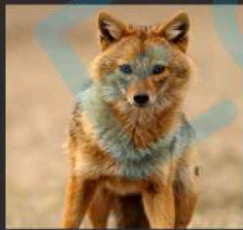
- ✓ It is the first reserve in the world with successfully relocated Tigers
- Tiger, Indian Leopard, Jungle Cat, Striped Hyena, Chital, Sambar Deer, Nilgai, Wild Boar



Caracal



Small Indian Civet



Golden Jackal



Indian Eagle-Owl



Dhok, Kair,  
Adusta, Jhar Ber

### Mukandra Hills

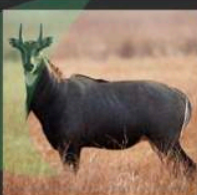
2013



Mukandra Hills



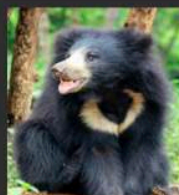
Khair trees



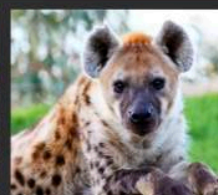
Blue Bull



Wild Boar



Sloth Bear



Hyena



Chinkara

Wild boars  
Deer  
Tiger  
Leopards



# FESTIVALS OF INDIA

## RAJASTHAN



### GANGAUR FESTIVAL

- It falls a fortnight after Holi.
- Celebrated for 18 days in honor of Goddess Parvati.



### TEEJ



- Celebrated primarily by girls and women, with songs, dancing and prayer rituals.
- Dedicated to Goddess Parvati and her union with Lord Shiva.

- Also the consequent celebration of the harvest.



### PUSHKAR FAIR

- Pushkar fair is one of India's largest camel, horse and cattle fairs.

- Held in the town of Pushkar.



### URS AT AJMER

- Commemorates the anniversary of the death of Sufi saint Moinuddin Chishti.
- It is held over six days.



Q.74) Which article of Limitation Act provides for compensation for malicious prosecution:

- a) Article 71
- b) Article 74
- c) Article 75
- d) Article 72

Ans: B

### | Article 74

#### Description of suit

For compensation for a malicious prosecution.

#### Period of limitation

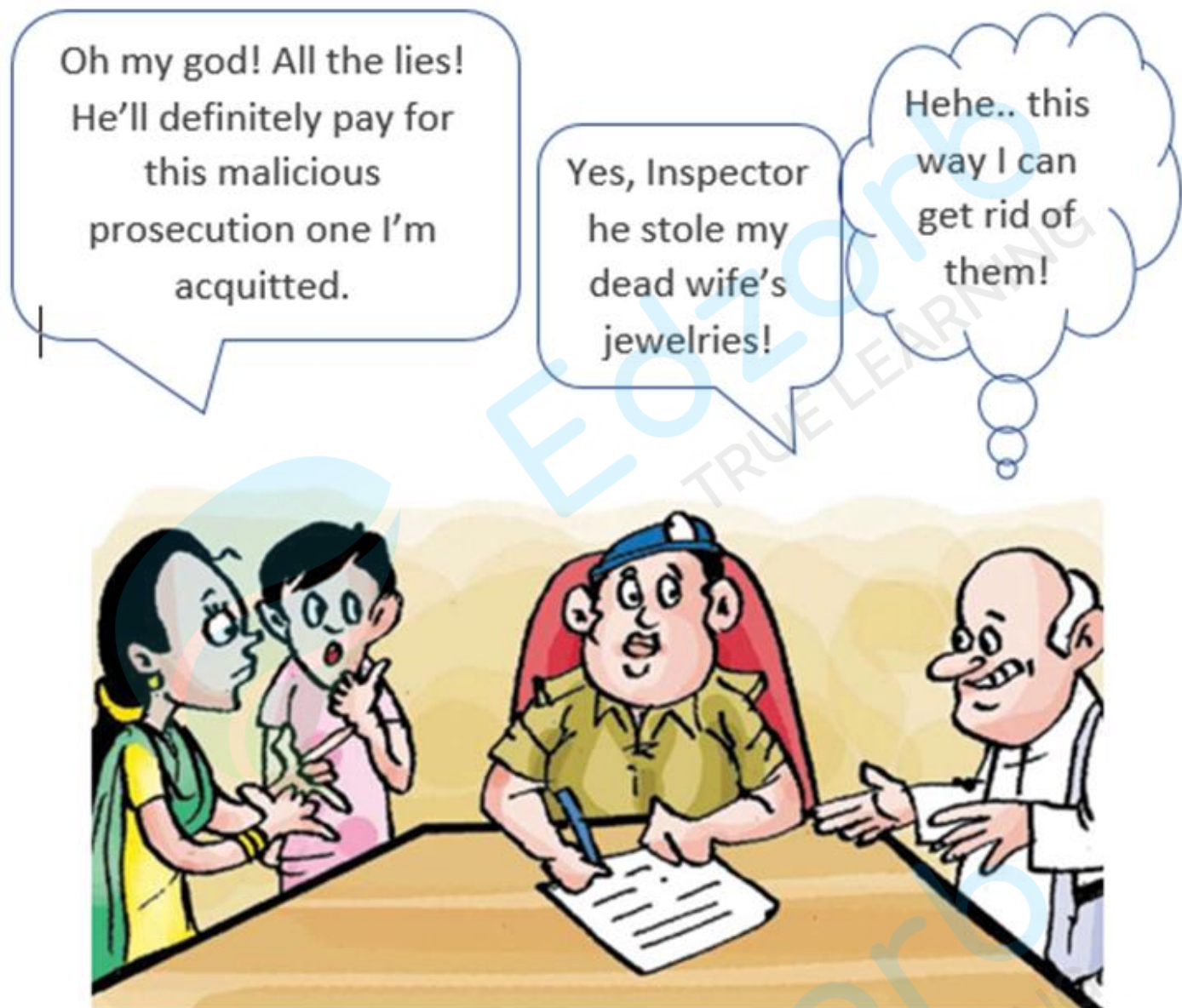
One year

#### Time from which period begins to run

When the plaintiff is acquitted or the prosecution is otherwise terminated.







Reference: Limitation Act, 1963; FIRST SCHEDULE

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.

Q.75) यह, वह, तुम, आप हैं-

- a) क्रिया
- b) संज्ञा
- c) विशेषण
- d) सर्वनाम

Ans: D

- **सर्वनाम** उन शब्दों को कहा जाता है, जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग संज्ञा अर्थात् किसी व्यक्ति, वस्तु, स्थान आदि के नाम के स्थान पर करते हैं।
- इसके अंतर्गत मैं, तुम, तुम्हारा, आप, आपका, इस, उस, यह, वह, हम, हमारा आदि शब्द आते हैं।
- **पुरुषवाचक** - मैं, तू, वह, हम, मैंने
- **निजवाचक** - आप
- **निश्चयवाचक** - यह, वह
- **अनिश्चयवाचक** - कोई, कुछ
- **संबंधवाचक** - जो, सो
- **प्रश्नवाचक** - कौन, क्या





Q.76) LICENCE शब्द का सही हिंदी रूपांतरण बताइए:

a) पट्टा

b) अनुज्ञप्ति

c) अनुमति पत्र

d) प्रत्याभूति

Ans: B

LICENCE का अर्थ:

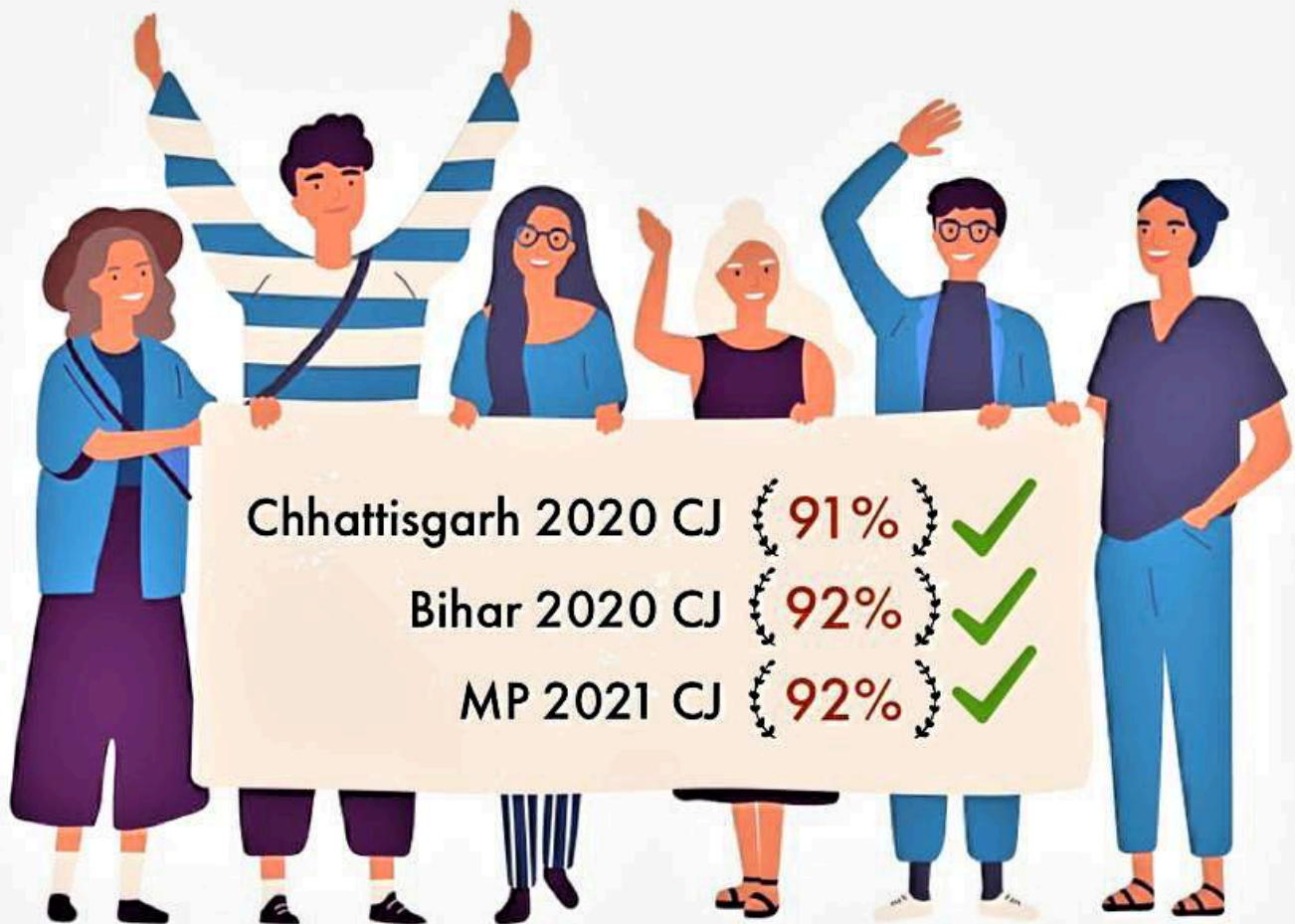
n.(संज्ञा)

- > अनुज्ञप्ति
- > आज ना
- > अधिकार
- > सनद
- > लाइसेंस
- > अधिकार पत्र



# Edzorbians At Advantage

High Strike Rate in all PCSJ Exams



Predict the STRIKE RATE for **HJS, RJS & UPJS** or Even BETTER..

Score an Exam winning Strike with Edzorb Law



**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning

Telegram: @edzorblaw  
[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)

Q.77) “किये हुए उपकार को न मानने वाला कहलाता है :

a) कृततज्ञ

b) कृतार्थी

c) कृतघ्न

d) कुलांगार

Ans: C

- “किए हुए उपकार को न मानने वाला-
- कृतघ्न
- उपकार मानने वाला - कृतज्ञ





Q.78) निम्नांकित में से शुद्ध वाक्य है:

- a) तुलसीदास ने रामचरितमानस का प्रणयन किया।
- b) तुलसीदास ने रामायण का प्रणयन किया।
- c) तुलसीदास ने रामचरितमानस का पारायण किया।
- d) तुलसीदास ने रामचरितमानस का संयोजन किया।

Ans: A

- तुलसीदास ने **रामचरितमानस** का प्रणयन किया।
- श्री रामचरित मानस के अतिरिक्त विनय पत्रिका, दोहावली, कवितावली, गीतावली आदि अनेक भक्ति परक ग्रंथों की रचना की



Q.79) किस युग्म में विलोमता नहीं है?

a) अभिक्र-अनभिक्र

b) वियोग-संयोग

c) ग्राहय-त्याज्य

d) हर्ष-विस्मय

Ans: D

- हर्ष-विस्मय युग्म में विलोमता नहीं है।
- हर्ष, विषाद, विस्मय, घृणा आदि के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है विस्मयादिसूचक।



Q.80) “जानने की इच्छा रखने वाला” के लिये उपयुक्त शब्द है:-

a) विश्वासी

b) सर्वज्ञ

c) जिज्ञासु

d) वाचाल

Ans: C

- जानने की इच्छा रखने वाला - जिज्ञासु
- जानने वाला - विज्ञ





Q.81) “कामचोर” में समास है;

a) अपादान तत्पुरुष

b) अव्ययी भाव

c) करण तत्पुरुष

d) बहुब्रीहि

Ans: A

- कामचोर में समास का उपभेद पंचमी तत्पुरुष ( **अपादान तत्पुरुष** ) समास है।
- **तत्पुरुष समास** - सूत्र-प्रायेण उत्तरपदार्थ प्रधानस्तत्पुरुषः
- जिस समास में उत्तर पद के अर्थ की प्रधानता हो तथा पूर्व पद में द्वितीया से सप्तमी विभक्ति तक का लोप हो , उसे तत्पुरुष समास कहते हैं।



Q.82) 'हाय! अब मैं क्या करूँ।' किस प्रकार का अव्यय है

- a) क्रिया विशेष
- b) समुच्चय बोधक
- c) संबंध सूचक
- d) विस्मयादि बोधक

Ans: D

- **साधारण क्रियाविशेषण अव्यय :-** जिन शब्दों का प्रयोग वाक्यों में स्वतंत्र रूप से किया जाता है उन्हें साधारण क्रियाविशेषण अव्यय कहते हैं।
- **जैसे :-** हाय! अब मैं क्या करूँ।
- बेटा जल्दी जाओ !
- अरे! वह सांप कहाँ गया ?



Q.83) निम्न में से कौन सा शब्द 'चांदनी' का समानार्थी नहीं है?

- a) चन्द्रिका
- b) कोमुदी
- c) ज्योत्स्ना
- d) कालत्र

Ans: D

- 'चांदनी' का पर्यायवाची शब्द
- चन्द्रिका, कौमुदी, ज्योत्स्ना, चन्द्रमरीचि, उजियारी, चन्द्रप्रभा, जुन्हाई।





Q.84) "साध्वाचरण" शब्द का संधि विच्छेद किस क्रम में है:

a) साधु + आचरण

b) साध + आचरण

c) साधव + चरण

d) साधु + चरण\

Ans: A

- "साध्वाचरण" शब्द का संधि विच्छेद किस क्रम में है:
- साधु + आचरण



Q.85) वे शब्द जो किसी संस्कृत या प्राकृत मूल से निकले हुए नहीं जान पड़ते और जिनकी व्युत्पत्ति का पता नहीं लगता, कहलाते हैं:

a) तेत्सम

b) व्यंजन

c) देशज

d) खड़ी बोली

Ans: C

- जो शब्द क्षेत्रीय प्रभाव के कारण परिस्थिति व आवश्यकतानुसार बनकर प्रचलित हो गए हैं वे **देशज** कहलाते हैं।
- जैसे-पगड़ी, गाड़ी, थैला, पेट, खटखटाना पगड़ी, मनई, मेहरारू आदि।



Q.86) संज्ञा या सर्वनाम का क्रिया के साथ संबंध निर्धारित करने वाले तत्व कहलाते हैं:

a) विशेषण

b) अव्यय

c) क्रिया

d) कारक

Ans: C

- परिभाषा-संज्ञा या सर्वनाम के जिस रूप से उसका सीधा संबंध क्रिया के साथ ज्ञात हो वह **कारक** कहलाता है।
- **जैसे**-गीता ने दूध पीया। इस वाक्य में 'गीता' पीना क्रिया का कर्ता है और दूध उसका कर्म।
- **अतः** 'गीता' कर्ता कारक है और 'दूध' कर्मकारक।





Q.87) निम्न में से शुद्ध वाक्य है-

- a) कृपया करके अपना स्थान ग्रहण करें
- b) अपना स्थान ग्रहण करने की कृपा करें द
- c) अपना स्थान ग्रहण करने की कृपया करें
- d) उपरोक्त सभी

Ans: B

- अपना स्थान ग्रहण करने की कृपा करें।
- वाक्यों में अनेक प्रकार की अशुद्धियाँ होती हैं जिनमें से कुछ इस प्रकार हैं -
- वर्तनी संबंधी अशुद्धि
- शब्द-अर्थ प्रयोग की अशुद्धि
- लिंग संबंधी अशुद्धि
- वचन संबंधी अशुद्धि
- पदक्रम संबंधी अशुद्धियाँ
- पुनरावृत्ति की अशुद्धियाँ/पुनरुक्ति दोष



With Model Answers &  
Qualitative Evaluation

## Answer Writing - 8

Structuring, Packaging, Quality  
Enrichment

~~Rs 10000~~



## Judgement Writing - 4

Legal Principles, Precision,  
Non-ambiguity

~~Rs 5000~~



## Essay Writing - 4

Structure, Engagement, Flow,  
Substantiality

~~Rs 5000~~



## Translation - 4

Accuracy, Flexibility, Versatility

~~Rs 5000~~



**M.P. JUDICIAL SERVICE (CIVIL JUDGE) MAIN EXAMINATION**

**ARTICLE & SUMMARY WRITING**

**Second Question Paper**

3. Translate the following 10 Sentences into English: -

10

- a) उच्च न्यायालयों का अपील्य अधिकार क्षेत्र भी दीवानी और फौजदारी दोनों प्रकार के मुकदमों तक विस्तृत है।
- b) किसी संस्था या व्यक्ति या कंप्यूटर नेटवर्क में अनधिकृत व्यक्ति द्वारा बिना अनुमति लिये उसके कंप्यूटर के डाटा की कॉपी करना या उसे साझा करना डाटा चोरी अपराध के तहत माना जाता है।
- c) दरअसल कोर्ट की अवमानना की समूची व्यवस्था न सिर्फ जनतंत्र, बल्कि न्यायिक प्रणाली के भी प्राकृतिक नियमों को सस्पेंड किये जाने की मांग करती दिखती है।
- d) जिन दीवानी मुकदमों में कम-से-कम 5,000 रु. की मालियत का प्रश्न अंतर्ग्रस्त हो, उनकी अपील उच्च न्यायालय में की जा सकती है।

**EPIC Mains Test Series Question & Evaluation**

**SAMPLE**

- e) यद्यपि भारत एक संघ है, परन्तु अन्य संघों के विपरीत भारत में संविधान द्वारा एकतापूर्ण न्यायपालिका और एक ही मौलिक विषयों के समूह की व्यवस्था की गई है।
- f) पहले उच्च न्यायालयों को केवल बंदी-प्रत्यक्षीकरण के लेख जारी करने का अधिकार था, परन्तु अब उच्च न्यायालयों को बंदी-प्रत्यक्षीकरण, परमादेश, प्रतिषेध, अधिकार-पुच्छा, उत्प्रेषण इत्यादि लेख जारी करने का अधिकार दिया गया है।
- g) सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मतानुसार उद्देशिका का प्रयोग संविधान निर्माताओं के मस्तिष्क में झांकने और उनके उद्देश्य को जानने में प्रयोग की जा सकती है।
- h) लेकिन कानून में प्रावधानित कारावासों और वास्तविक कारावासों में अत्यधिक अन्तर है।
- i) जमानत, किसी आरोपी को प्राप्त एक ऐसी कानूनी व्यवस्था है जिसके तहत अदालत में प्रतिभूति या गारंटी के रूप में पैसे या संपत्ति या कुछ संपार्श्विक बांड जमा कर रिहाई प्राप्त की जाती है।



- Incorrectly Marked** **Q.3** **4/10** **TOTAL MARKS OBTAINED: (10/100)**
- (a) The appellate jurisdiction of high courts also covers both civil and criminal cases. *extends upto*
- (b) Without seeking *the* permission of an *unauthorised* ~~person~~ of an institution or computer network, the act of making a copy of his computer's data or sharing it is an offence. *When an unauthorised person, without the permission of an institution or an individual or a computer network, makes copy of data of such computer.*
- (c) Actually the ~~proper~~ *entire (21.12.11)* system of contempt of court not only seeks to suspend democracy, *but* rather also envisages to suspend the principles of natural justice of judicial system.
- (d) Those civil cases in which the pecuniary dispute is related to a sum of at least Rs 5000/- *is involved (31.12.11)* can be appealed before the High Court.

(e) Although India is an union, but unlike other unions, an united judicial system and a group of fundamental subjects have been guaranteed by the Constitution of India. provided by (C2A2211)

(f) Initially, the High Courts only had the right to issue the writ of habeas corpus, but now they have been bestowed the right to issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warrant and certiorari. et cetera (C2A112) Make sure that every word is covered.

(g) According to Supreme Court, the preamble can be used to look into the minds of framers of the Constitution and to find out their intention and objective.

The sentence is silent on 'intention'

(h) But there is a lot of difference between the prisons laid down by the law and the statutory prisons.



~~of~~ real prisons. huge

(\*) Bail is ~~such~~ a ~~restored~~ right for ~~any~~ ~~accused~~

(i) Bail, is ~~such~~ a legal ~~system~~ provision available to any accused, in pursuance of which he can be released by depositing any security, money in the form of guarantee, property or a collateral bond.

The question was about summary miting, and not translation.

Q.5  
~~3~~ This ~~Sivaji~~, while judicial decisions had talked about read restriction on crackers and also the government had also declared to put please a ban on them; the public mocked all these factors and burnt crackers the whole night. This is the lowest step of decency and the man standing on this step, environment, his own health or the convenience or



Q.88) हिन्दी भाषा किस लिपि में लिखी जाती है?

a) प्राकृत

b) पाली

c) देवनागरी

d) सिंहली

Ans: C

- हिंदी भाषा की लिपि **देवनागरी लिपि** हैं। हिन्दी भाषा देवनागरी लिपि में लिखी जाती है।
- देवनागरी लिपि में हिन्दी के अलावा संस्कृत, पालि, मराठी, कोंकणी, सिन्धी भोजपुरी, मगही, कश्मीरी, अंगिका, नेपाली, गढ़वाली, बोडो, संथाली, मैथिली आदि भाषाएँ भी लिखी जाती हैं।



Q.89) घर शब्द का पर्यायवाची शब्द है-

a) प्रासाद

b) ग्रह

c) सदन

d) ग्राम

Ans: C

- घर का पर्यायवाची शब्द है-
- आलय, आवास, गेह, गृह, निकेतन, निलय, निवास, भवन, वास, वास -स्थान, शाला, सदन।



**Q.90) Section 27 of the Limitation Act, 1963 provides that on the expiry of the period of limitation for filing a suit for possession,**

- a) The right itself gets extinguished**
- b) Remedy is barred**
- c) Both (a) and (b)**
- d) None of the above**

**Ans: A**

**(A)**

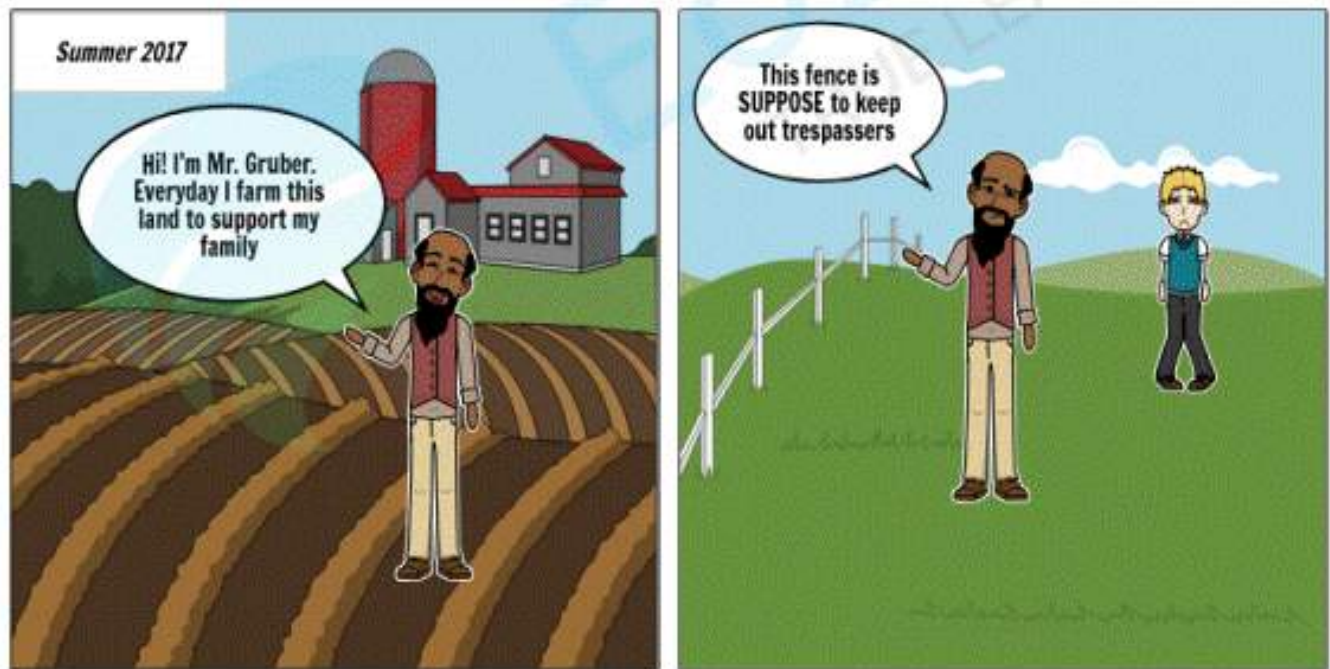
**Section 27: Extinguishment of right to property:**

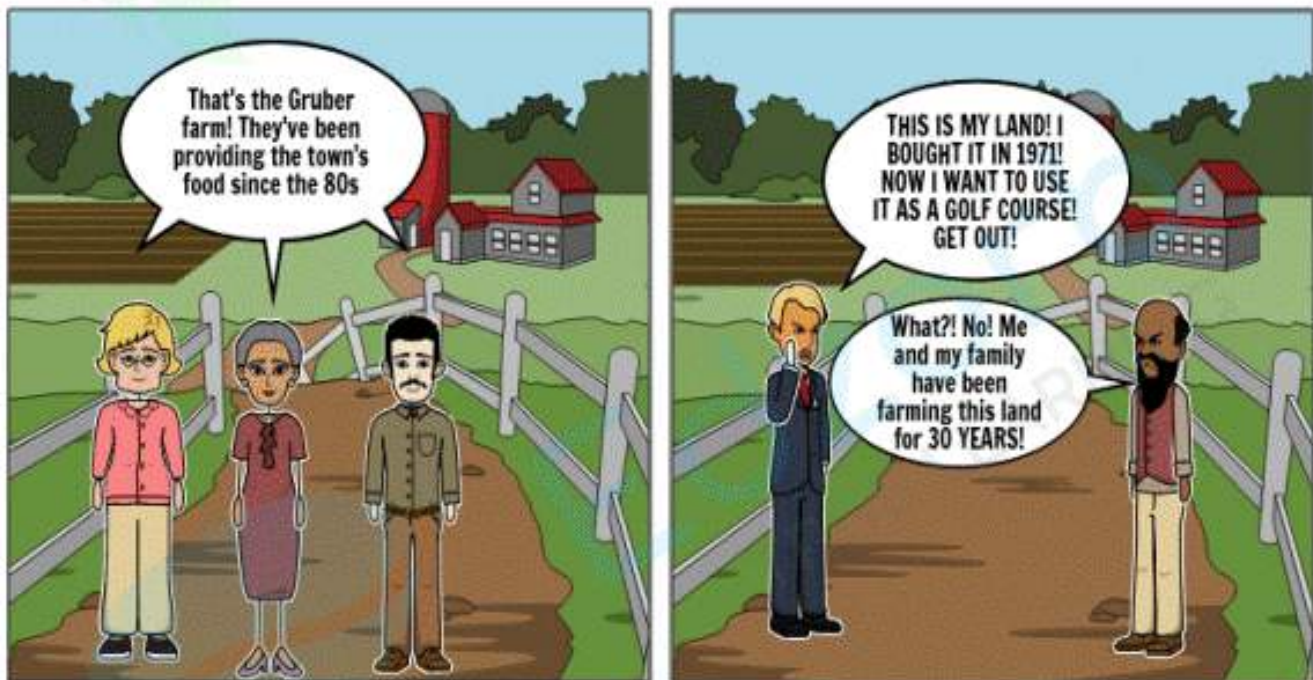
“ At the determination of the period hereby limited to any person for instituting a suit for possession of any property, his **right to such property shall be extinguished.**”





- This section conveys that limitation not only bars the remedy, but also extinguishes the title.





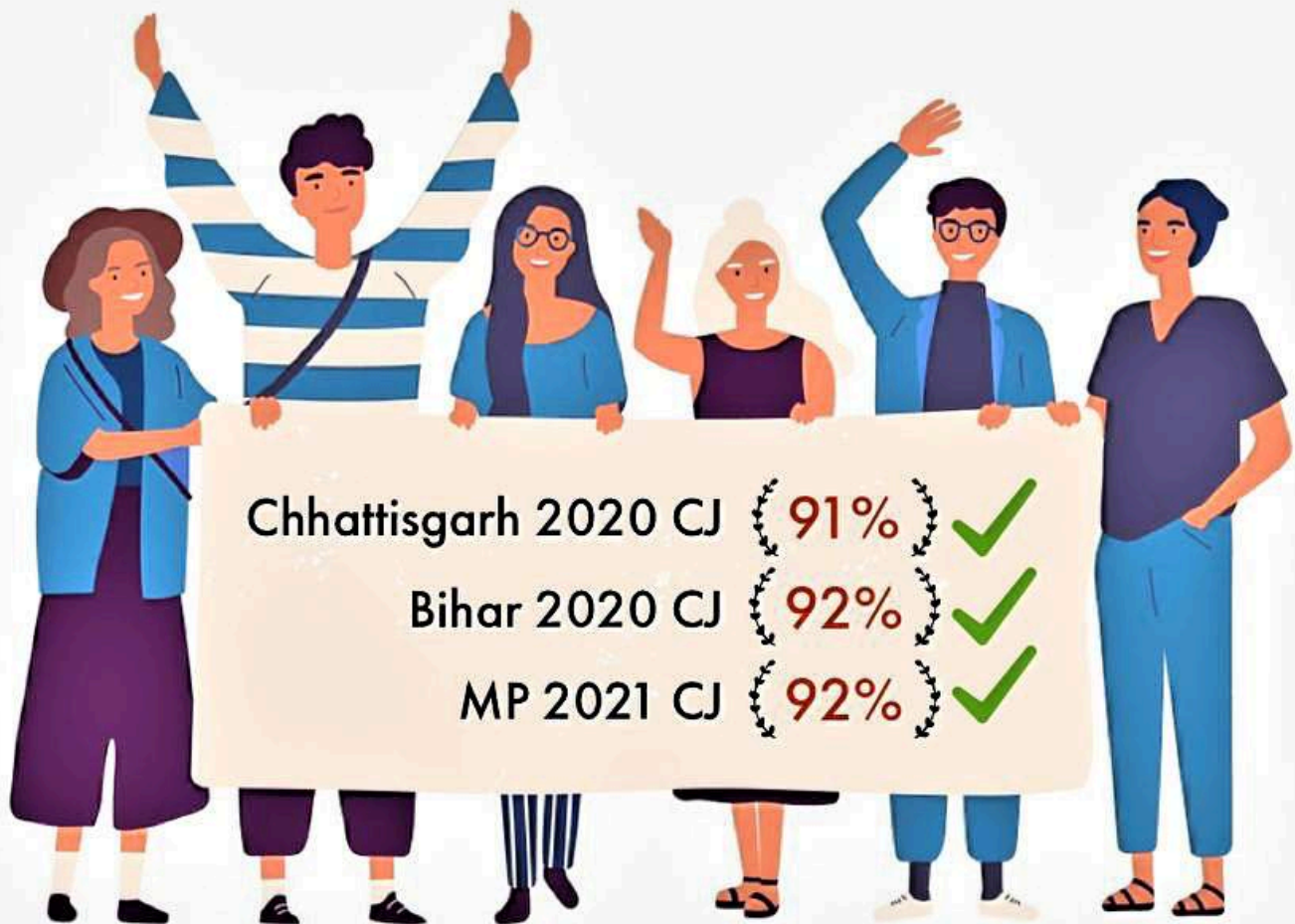
- **Adverse possession** is a principle of law by which someone who possesses the **property of another person** for an extended period of time may be able to claim legal title to that land, provided he fulfills certain other criteria.
- It is based on the principle of limitation of actions whereby an action in the courts becomes '**statute-barred**' after a certain period of time.
- But for this section to apply, the true owner should not be in possession of the property.

Reference: Civil Procedure & Limitation Act by C. K. Takwani; 8th Ed., 2013, Page No. 777  
 Copyright © Edzorblaw: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



# Edzorbians At Advantage

High Strike Rate in all PCSJ Exams



Predict the STRIKE RATE for **HJS, RJS & UPJS** or Even BETTER..

Score an Exam winning Strike with Edzorb Law



**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning

Telegram: @edzorblaw  
[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)



**Q.91) The jurisdiction to grant exemption under section 14 of Limitation Act, 1963 is given exclusively to**

- a) Civil Court**
- b) High Court**
- c) Supreme Court**
- d) None of the above**

**Ans. A**

**(A)**

**Section 14** applies to suits and application only, and not to appeals.

This section is limited to **courts of original jurisdiction**. However, **Section 5** gives a large and more unfettered power in the same behalf to appellate courts.

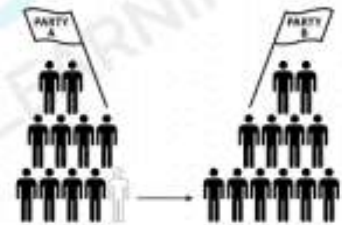
**Did you Know?**

**Section 14** is restricted to civil proceedings before court of first instance. It does not apply to criminal proceedings.



On analysis of the said section, it becomes evident that the following conditions must be satisfied before **Section 14** can be pressed into service:

1) Both the prior and subsequent proceedings are civil proceedings prosecuted by the **same party**;



2) The prior proceeding had been prosecuted **with due diligence** and in good faith;



3) The failure of the prior proceeding was due to **defect of jurisdiction** or other cause of like nature;

4) The earlier proceeding and the latter proceeding must relate to the **same matter in issue** and;

5) Both the proceedings are **in a court**.



Reference: Civil Procedure & Limitation Act by C. K. Takwani; 8th Ed., 2013, Page No. 772  
Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.

**Q.92) The period of limitation for a suit for an account and a share of the profits of dissolved partnership is**

- a) One year**
- b) Two years**
- c) Three years**
- d) Five years**

**Ans: C**

**(C)**

**Article 5**

**Description of suit**

For an account and a share of the profits of a dissolved partnership.

**Period of limitation**

**Three years.**





Time from which period begins to run

The **date of the dissolution**.



## **Dissolutions of firms Sec 39 to 55**

Se. 39 lays down that the dissolution of partnership between all the partners of a firm is called the "Dissolution of a firm".

Changes in the constitution of a firm does not amount to a Dissolution of a firm.

Retirement of Partner does not amount a dissolution of firm.

*Q.93) A, B, and C as sureties for D enter into three bonds, each in different penalty namely, A for Rs. 10000/- B for Rs. 20000/- C for Rs. 30000/-. D makes default of Rs. 40000/-*

*a) A is liable for Rs. 10000/- B for Rs. 10000/- C for Rs. 20000/-*

*b) A is liable for Rs.5000/- B for Rs. 10000/- and C for Rs. 15000/-*

*c) A is liable for Rs.10000/- B for Rs. 15000/- and C for Rs. 15000/-*

*d) A is liable for Rs. 10000/- B for Rs. 20000/- and C for Rs. 10000/-*

**Ans: C**

---

### **Section 146**

#### **Equal liability of Co-sureties:**

- **Co-sureties** (jointly or several) for the **same debt or duty**.
- They can be under the **same or different contracts**.
- Can be co-sureties **with or without the knowledge of each other**.
- Liable to pay off debts.
- Subject to any contract to the contrary



### Co-sureties

**Rule 1:** Contribute Equally

**Rule 2:** excess by one can be recovered by other

Surety 1

Surety 2

**This means the surety is liable to pay according to their limit.**

- Debts of Ram, Shyam and Ravan

Ram = 10000

Shyam = 20000

Ravan = 30000

- Total liability = 40000

- Equally divide between 3 =  $40000/3=13333.3$

- Liability affixed to Ram = 10,000

- So, remaining 30,000 will be divided between Shyam & Ravan = 15,000 each.





### Shirley v Burdett (1911) 2 Ch 418

- If one of the co-surety has been compelled to pay more than the share, they can recover contribution from the other co-sureties **so as to equalise the loss as between all of them.**

Reference: Law of Contract and Specific Relief Dr. Avtar Singh 12<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2020, Page No. 668

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



**Q.94) In case of gratuitous bailment, the bailee is:**

**a) Not entitled to any expenses**

**b) Entitled to necessary expenses and additional charges**

**c) Entitled to necessary expenses incurred by him for the purposes of bailment**

**d) Either (b) or (c)**

**Ans: C**

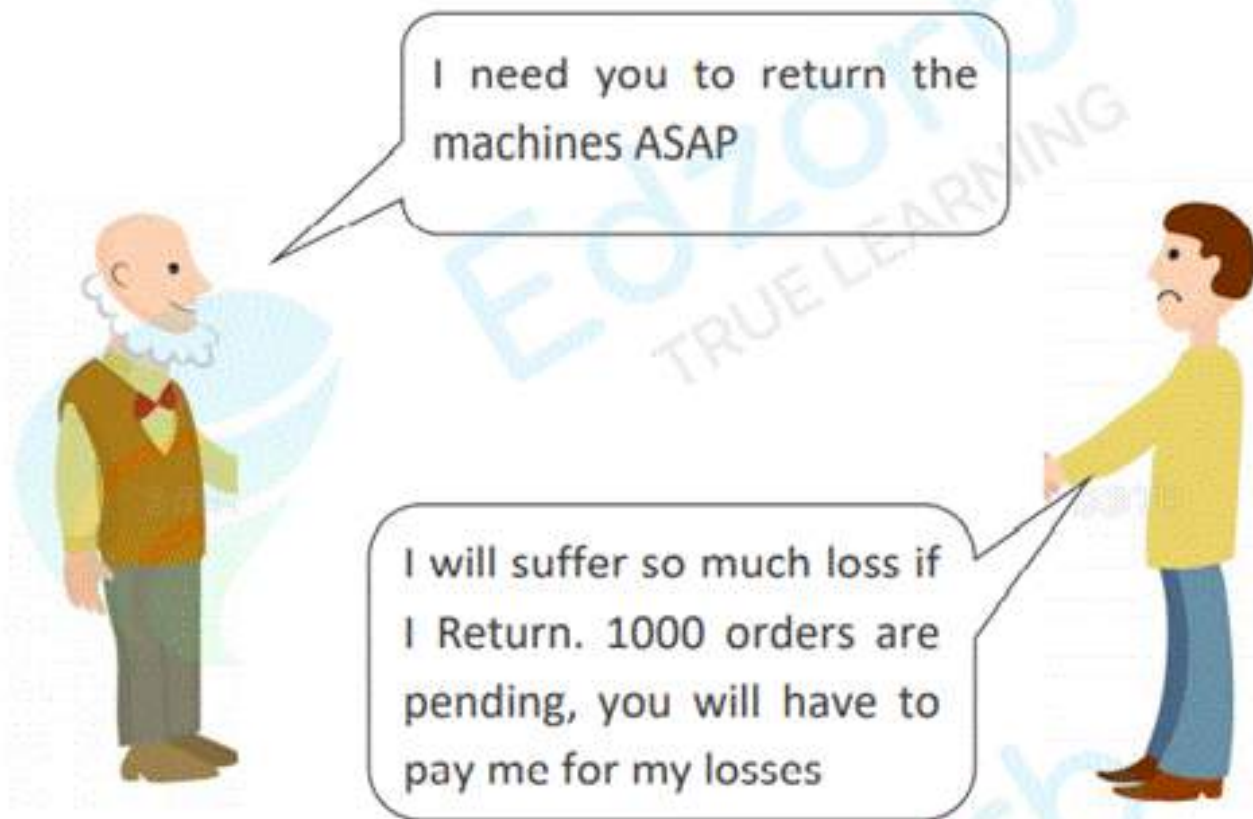
**Section 159**

- When loan is **gratuitous**.
- Lender may require its return at any time.
- It is irrelevant if the delivery was for a specified time or purpose.
- But if the return would cause excessive loss (more than the benefits), the lender must indemnify the borrower for the loss.

**ZERO COST**

Keep this weighing machines free of cost.  
They will be helpful to your business





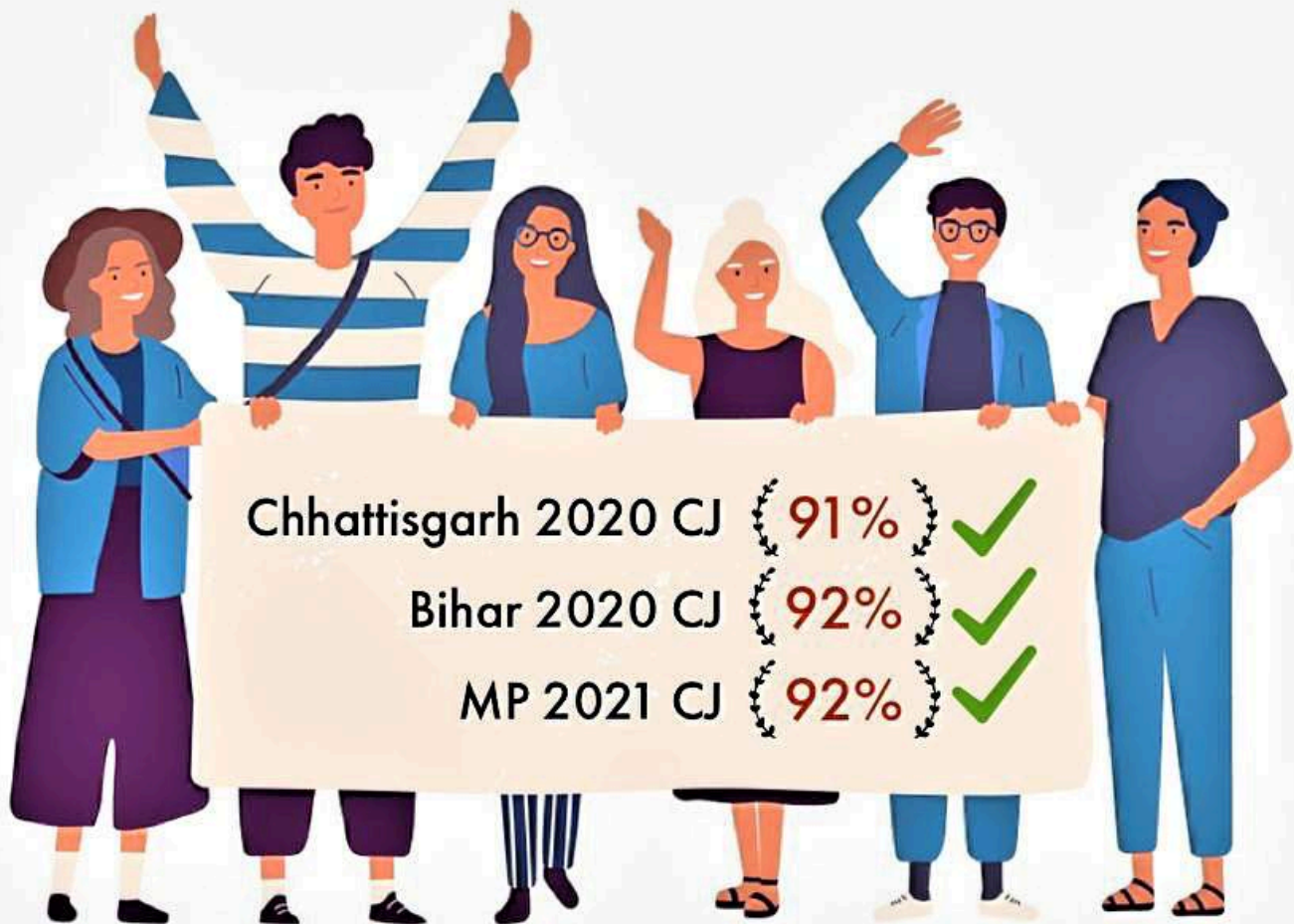
- If premature termination causes any loss to the bailee exceeding the benefit derived from the bailment, the **bailor must indemnify.**

Reference: Law of Contract and Specific Relief Dr. Avtar Singh 12<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2020, Page No. 675  
Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



# Edzorbians At Advantage

High Strike Rate in all PCSJ Exams



Predict the STRIKE RATE for **HJS, RJS & UPJS** or Even BETTER..

Score an Exam winning Strike with Edzorb Law



**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning

Telegram: @edzorblaw  
[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)



**Edzorb Law**

True Learning

### **Updates:**

Mains QBank | QBank 2.0 (Illustrations, Blueprints) | Simplified Visual Notes of all Subjects | Mains Factory | Active Voice Mains Guidance | Video Seminars

*On*

# **PREMIUM PLUS 2.0**

## **PRE-LAUNCH OFFER**

**Rs 7000 off Till 27th May**

Use Coupon Code

# **PLUS20**

[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com) | Telegram: @edzorblaw

*Q.95) Goods displayed in a shop with a price tag is an*

- a) offer*
- b) invitation to offer*
- c) counter offer*
- d) none of the above.*

*Ans: B*

**(B)**

OFFER	INVITATION TO OFFER
An offer is a proposal	An invitation to offer (treat) is inviting someone to make a proposal.
In an offer, there is an intention to enter into a contract, of the party, making it and thus it is certain.	An invitation to offer is an act which leads to the offer, which is made with an aim of inducing or negotiating the terms.





When goods are displayed in a **shop window** with price tag attached to them, it is **invitation to offer**.



### Fisher Vs Bell [1961] 1 QB 394

Where goods are displayed such display is treated as an invitation to treat by the seller. The offer is instead made when the customer presents the item to the cashier together with payment. Acceptance occurs at the point the cashier takes payment.

**Reference:** Contract & Specific Relief by Avtar Singh, 10<sup>th</sup> Ed, 2008; Page No. 20.

**Copyright © Edzorb Law:** Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



*Q.96) Where persons reciprocally promise, firstly to do certain things which are legal and secondly, under specified circumstances, to do certain other things which are illegal the*

*a) first set of promise is a contract, but the second is a void agreement*

*b) first set of promise is voidable but the second set is a void agreement*

*c) entire set of promises is void*

*d) entire set of promises is valid*

**Ans: A**

**Section 57 of ICA, 1872: Reciprocal promises**

The parties may have entered the contract to do legal acts.

- But after the contract was established, under specific conditions, they agreed to do illegal acts.
- In this case, the previous legal acts are valid and the preceding illegal acts are held void.



- Ashok promises to supply coats to Navya.
- Navya then promises to sell such coats on the black market for more profits.
- Here Ashok's promise to supply coats to Navya is valid
- But Navy's promise to sell such coats on the black market is invalid.



## **B.O.I. Finance Ltd. Vs Custodian and others** **1997 (3) SCR**

The question of severance arises only in the case of a composite agreement consisting of reciprocal promises.

**Reference:** Contract- I, By Dr. RK.Bangia, 6<sup>th</sup> Edn. (2009), Page No.2

**Copyright © Edzorb Law:** Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.





**Q.97) A Metropolitan Magistrate may release an accused on bail in non-bailable offence except in following case(s) if**

**a) There are reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of an offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life**

**b) There are reasonable grounds for believing that he has been guilty of a cognizable offence and he has been previously convicted of an offence punishable with imprisonment for seven years**

**c) He had been previously convicted on two or more occasions of a cognizable offence punishable with imprisonment for three years**

**d) All of the above**

**Ans: D**

**Section 437 CrPC - When bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offence.**

- **Section 437 (1) – Discretionary Bail**
- **Section 437 (2) – Mandatory Bail**
- **Section 437 (3) – Conditions of Bail**
- **Section 437 (4) – Reasons**
- **Section 437 (5) – Cancellation of Bail**
- **Section 437 (6) – Mandatory Bail**
- **Section 437 (7) – Mandatory Bail**

## Section 437 and Discretionary Bail

**Rule:** The officer in charge of police station and Court other than High Court and Sessions Court can grant bail, except:

- Person suspected of guilty of **offence punishable with the death or imprisonment for life**
- **Previous Conviction:** If offence is cognizable and he was previously convicted with:
  - Offence punishable with death, life imprisonment or imprisonment for 7 years or more,
  - Convicted on two occasions of cognizable offence punishable with three years or more but not less than 7 years.

$2+5=7$  – Not applicable

$3+3=6$  – Not applicable

$3+4=7$  – Applicable



The exceptions does not apply in following case:



Sick



Woman



Infirm



Children > 16 yrs

In these case, the bail can be granted after recording the reasons



In case of previous conviction, bail can be granted after recording the special reasons.

Reference: The R.V. Kelkar's Criminal Procedure; 5<sup>th</sup> Ed., 2013, Page No. 289.

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.





**Q.98) A agrees to let her daughter to hire to B for concubinage. The agreement is:**

- a) Valid**
- b) Morally**
- c) Void because it is immoral**
- d) If daughter is major then agreement is valid**

**Ans: C**

**(c)**

This contract is void because, it is immoral;



Bill agrees to let her daughter to hire to Sam for concubinage. The agreement is void, because it is immoral, though the letting may not be punishable under the Indian Penal Code. (ill. (k) - Sec.23)

**Section 23** of the ICA, provides that consideration and object of an agreements is lawful.



## Gherulal Vs Mahadeodas Maiya AIR 1959 SC 781

Enshrines the Doctrine of Public Policy in India.



**Reference:** Contract & Special Relief by Avtar Singh; 10<sup>th</sup> Ed; 2008; Page No. 256

**Copyright © Edzorb Law:** Any breach will attract immediate legal action with or without notice.

**Q.99) Under Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 the irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings have been stated in**

- a) Section 460**
- b) Section 461**
- c) Section 462**
- d) Section 466**

**Ans: A**

**(A)**

**Section 460 CrPC - Irregularities which do not vitiate proceedings.**



Issue a search-warrant under **section 94**

Order, under **section 155**, the police to investigate



Hold an inquest under **section 176**

Issue process under **section 187** for person committed an offence outside his jurisdiction



**Section 190 CrPC**

**Cognisance Of Offence By Magistrate**



Take cognizance of an offence u/s **190 (1) (a) & (b)**

To make over a case under **Section 192(2)**







To tender a pardon under **section 306**

To recall a case and try it himself under **section 410**



To sell property under **section 458 or section 459**

### **Abdul Ameer Khan Vs State of Karnataka**

**1979 CrLJ NOC 182 (Knt.)**

Where **Magistrate** took cognizance of a **private complaint** for **defamation on police report**, the whole proceedings were not vitiated due to **erroneous cognizance**. The defect could be cured by **Section 460**.

Reference: The Code of Criminal Procedure

Copyright © Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



**Q.100) Who among the following are duty bound to inform a person aggrieved by domestic violence about her rights?**

- a) Protection officer**
- b) Police officer or service provider**
- c) Magistrate**
- d) All the above**

**Ans: D**



**Police Officer or  
Service Provider**



## Section 10

The “service provider” under  
the Protection of Women  
from Domestic Violence Act,  
2005 is appointed.



**Magistrate**

Reference: Domestic Violence Act, 2005, Sec.10

Copyright: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice





**Edzorb Law**

True Learning

### **Updates:**

Mains QBank | QBank 2.0 (Illustrations, Blueprints) | Simplified Visual Notes of all Subjects | Mains Factory | Active Voice Mains Guidance | Video Seminars

*On*

# **PREMIUM PLUS 2.0**

## **PRE-LAUNCH OFFER**

**Rs 7000 off Till 27th May**

Use Coupon Code

**PLUS20**

[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com) | Telegram: @edzorblaw



Edzorb

TRUE LEARNING







Edzorb Law  
True Learning



# Premium Plus 3.0

## New Updates

- All existing Features of Premium+ 2.0
- Judgment Writing Powerpack Course
- Edzorb Virtual Study Space
- Marks Enhancement Program - MEP 2.0
- MCQ Factory 3.0
- BAR 3.0 (Legal Riddles, Popular Case Laws)
- Revamped Flashcards, Flowcharts, Tables
- Excel Tracker and Progress Sheet
- Interview Guidance
- Judiciary Jam Show





**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning



# Judgment Writing Powerpack Course

**JW Notes, JW Practice Workbook, JW Mains  
Test Series, JW Samples & JW Creative**





# To Join Marks Enhancement Programme (MEP Tapasya)

Powered by



**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning



**WhatsApp us**  
**NOW**

Join MEP Tapasya:

+919889883719

+919685513769



**DON'T DELAY**

Telegram: @EdzorbLaw

Download the Edzorb Law App now



[www.edzorbLaw.com](http://www.edzorbLaw.com)



+91 988-988-3719



[www.edzorbLaw.com](http://www.edzorbLaw.com)





Edzorb Law  
True Learning



# Premium+ 3.0

*One step closer to becoming a  
Judicial Officer*



Telegram: @Edzorblaw

Download the Edzorb Law App now



[www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)



Edzorb Law  
True Learning



# JUDICIARY OLYMPIAD

Don't be too late to win SCHOLARSHIP

**REGISTER NOW** for Judiciary Olympiad   @EdzorbLaw App

**60 Mins. 120 Questions. National Ranking**

@EdzorbLaw



+91 988-988-3719



www.edzorblaw.com





**Edzorb Law**  
True Learning



# UPPCS-J 2022 Toppers



**UPPCS-J Topper –  
Edzorbian Aparna Singh**



**UPPCS-J Topper –  
Edzorbian Akanksha Pushkar**



**UPPCS-J Topper –  
Edzorbian Yashi Pandey**



**UPPCS-J Topper –  
Edzorbian Karishma  
Sehdev**



**UPPCS-J Topper –  
Edzorbian Satyabhama  
Kaushikei**



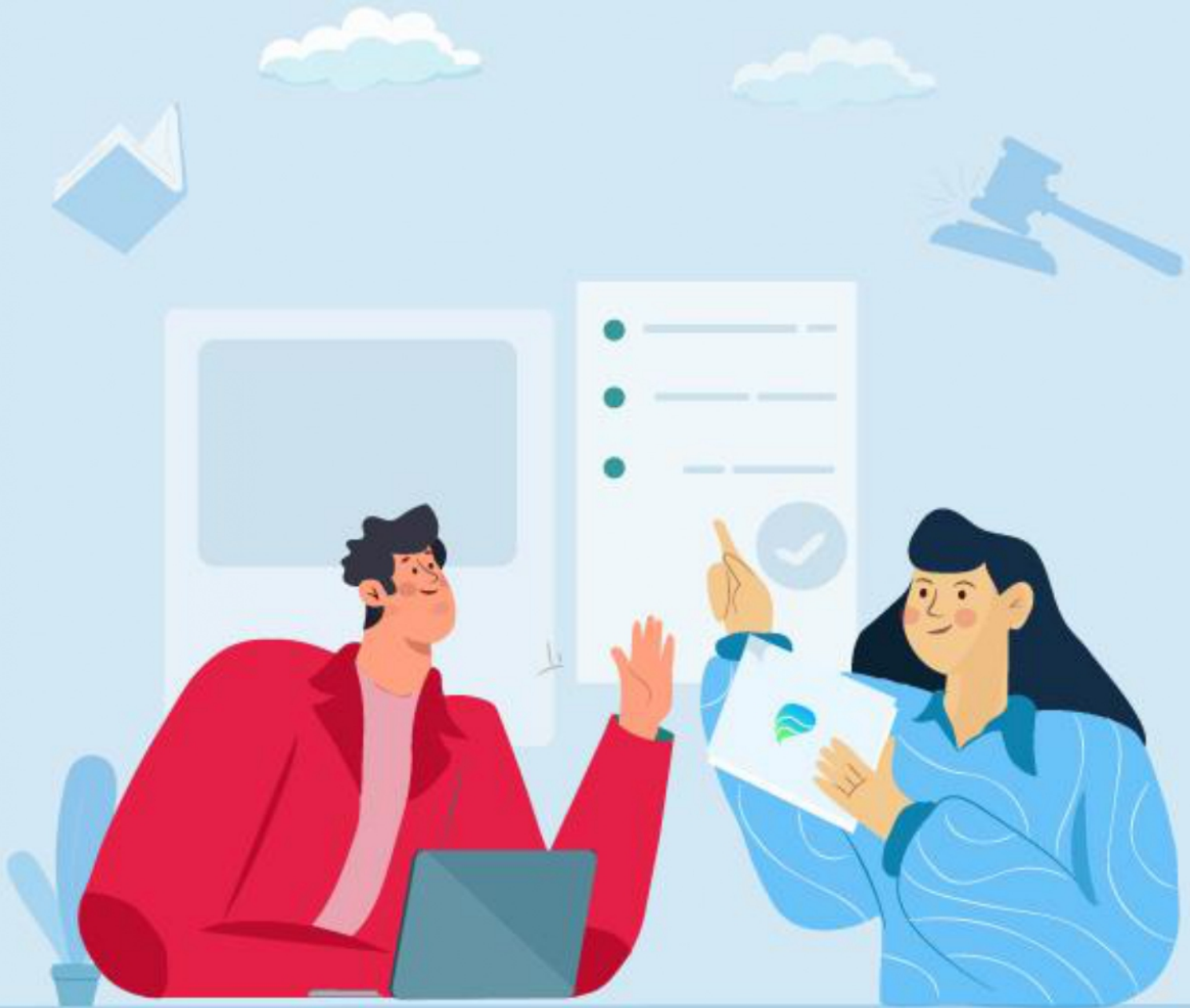
**UPPCS-J Topper –  
Edzorbian Aditya Nath  
Sharma**





Edzorb  
TRUE LEARNING

# Free Mentorship



+91 988-988-3719



| [www.edzorblaw.com](http://www.edzorblaw.com)

If you enjoyed the experience of quality content with Edzorb Law, please do spread the word about us.

We are dependent on your recommendations 😊

We value your association. Thank you for being with Edzorb Law.

With ❤️  
Team Edzorb



**For More Free Material**  
👉 Join **Edzorb Law**  
**Official Telegram Channel**



**For Premium Plus**  
**course-related queries,**  
**mail us at**  
**[support@edzorblaw.com](mailto:support@edzorblaw.com)**





# Ace your Judiciary Exams with Premium+ Course

**ACT NOW** 



**+91 988-988-3719**



**PODCAST**

listen to our Exclusive **SoulSpeak Podcast**



@EdzorbLaw



**+91 988-988-3719**



**www.edzorblaw.com**