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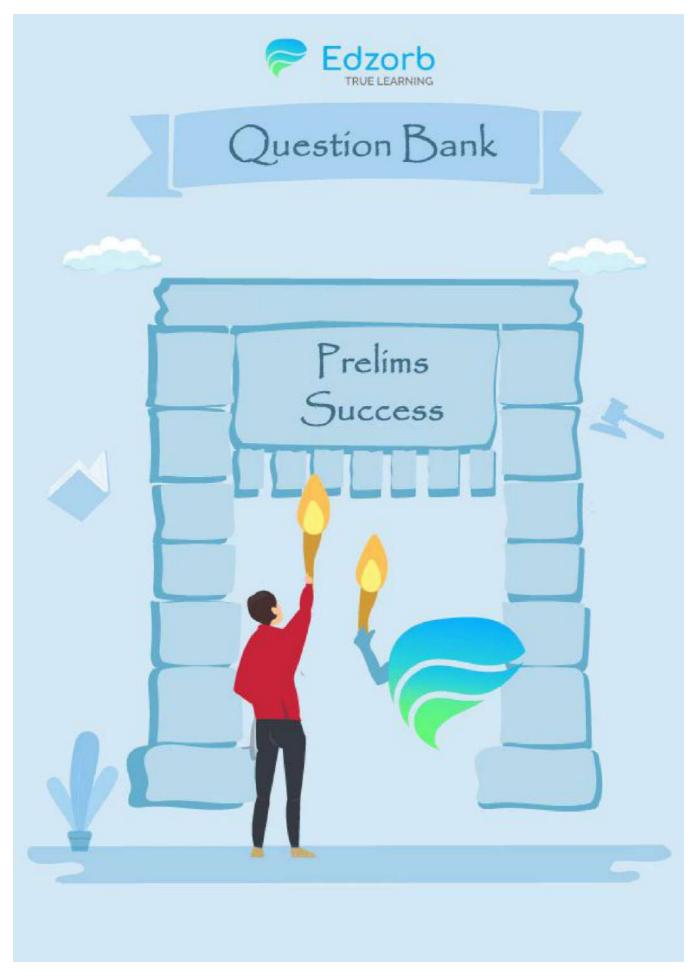




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(A)

Section 23 of IPC:

Wrongful loss

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

I provided shelter to you when you needed... you - kicked me out of my



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.



627.

(B)

Equal Pay for Equal Work:



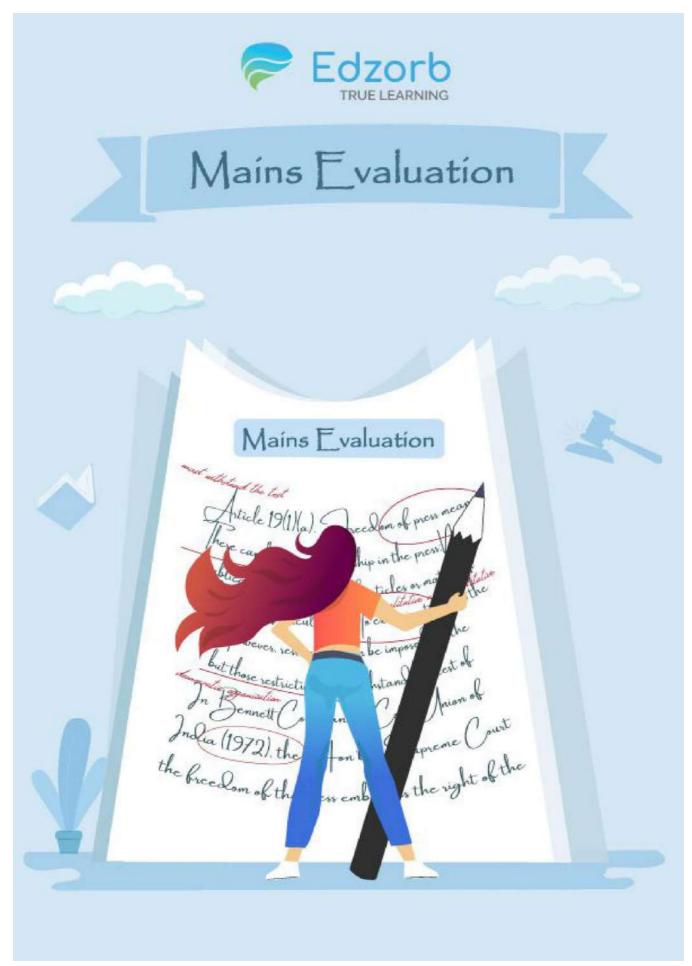
- The directive principle of State Policy under Article 39.
- It is the concept of labour rights that individuals in the same workplace be given equal pay.
- Equal pay relates to the full range of payments and benefits, including basic pay, non-salary payments, bonuses and allowances.



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 nineteenthcentury Trade Union activism in industrialized countries.







RJS Mains Law Paper 1 (12th feb, 2022)

Ques . 1 sec 2! (1), of code of civil procedure provides that, no Objection as to place of suing will be allowed by an converience appellate or revisional court unless following condi-* matins-tions are satisfied: Gust of frost Instance dorniert subschur 2. It was taken at earliest possible opportunity and in cases where issues are settled at my set 1. The Objection was taken at frist instance in court

3. There has been consequent failure of justice

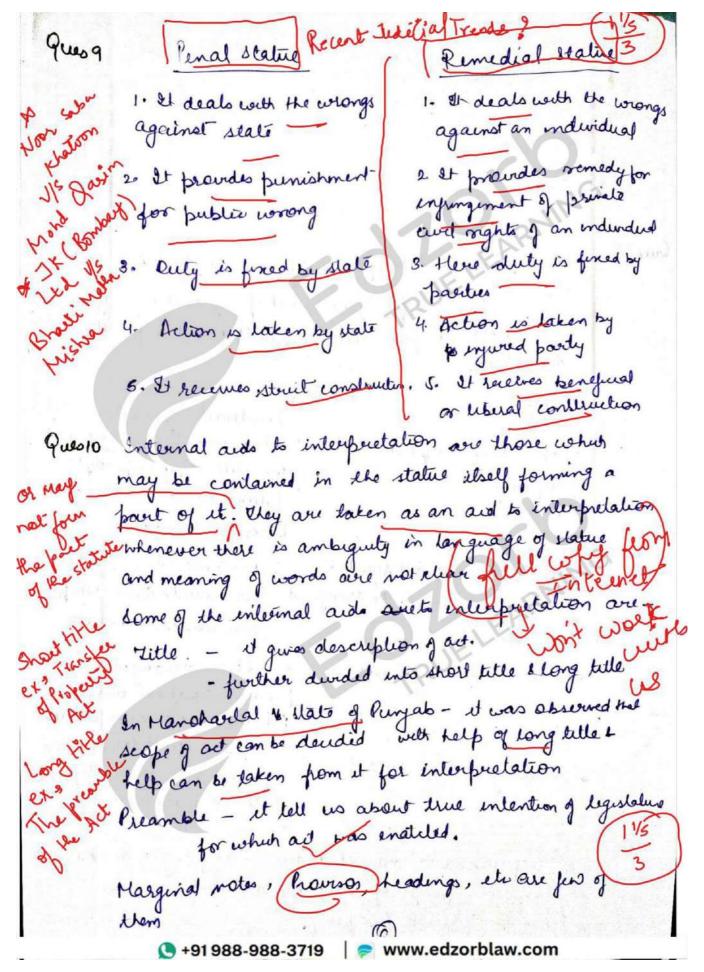
Resouration of posts in government services is Indire Yues 2. Sawney a becoad and infamous subject. The basis of reservation was always to bring every class can of people on equal footing majorly on financial & Bolos and social aspects. So the basis and limit of State 341 9 342 resecuration should still be the financial status as discrimination on caste and class level has been decreased but financial gap has been increased from past secent years.

> No, a sumand order cannot confer jurisdiction on the subordinale court when such court originally do not have such power. It is settled principle that no appellate court can confer jurisduction on a subordinate court, however high appellate courd may be as , jurisdulion of a court is determined by statue In case of Venkatarma & Angerthayammal it is held that

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Que 3







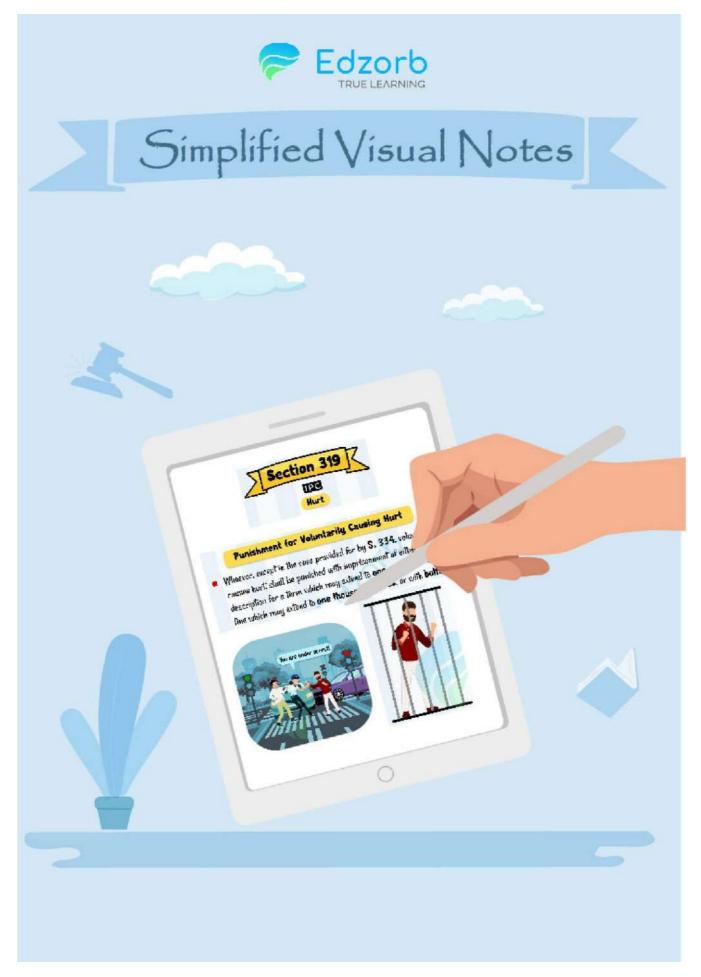
Kenaeks:



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The Answer on Internal P Enternal
aid was exact copy. 3) Missed out on let of Questions, Mett time copies won't be evaluated

if they are not in Answer found. 5) Always mention the section no on top P not at last,







Damnum Sine Injuria



Damnum- Damage Sine-Without Injuria- Injury (Damage without injury)

Damnum Sine Injuria:

- Denotes a suffered injury without a legal rights violation.
- Legal action is only viable if a clear infringement of rights is present.
- In Gloucester Grammar School Case, 1410 Y.B. 11 Hen. IV, despite financial loss due to a new school opening, damages were denied as no legal rights were violated.





Exception to the Rule of Audi Alteram Partem:

Under the following circumstances the application of the rule of Audi alteram Partem may be excluded wholly or partly-

- Where the functions of an authority concerned have been held not to be Judicial.
- Where the function of an authority has been held to be policy oriented



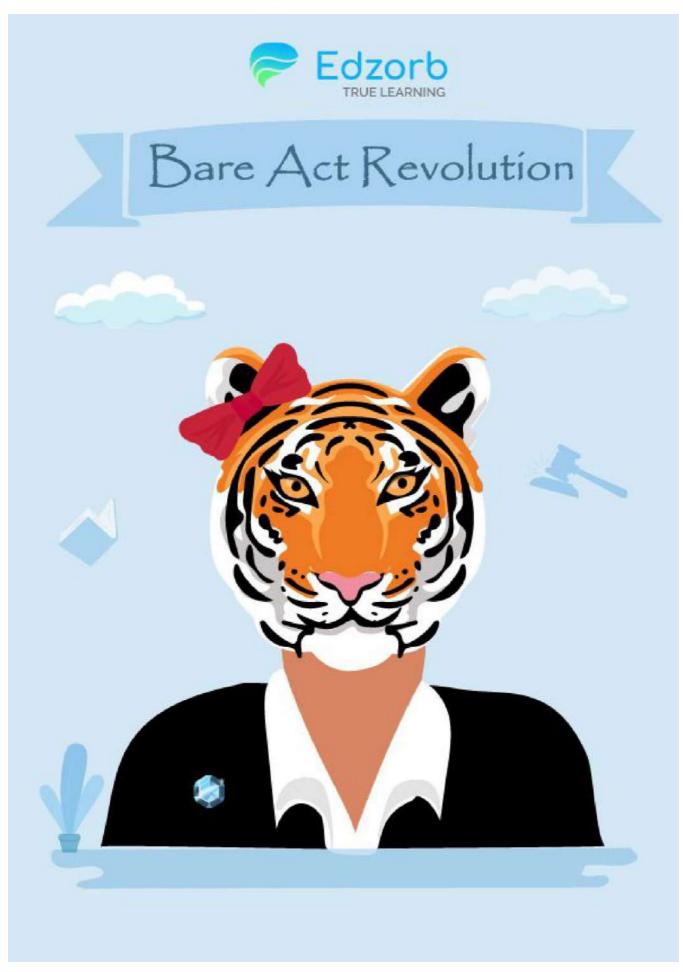
 Where prompt action, preventive or remedial needed due to emergency situation.

- Where the process of fair hearing would be prejudicial to public interest.
- Where the power exercised is the disciplinary one.

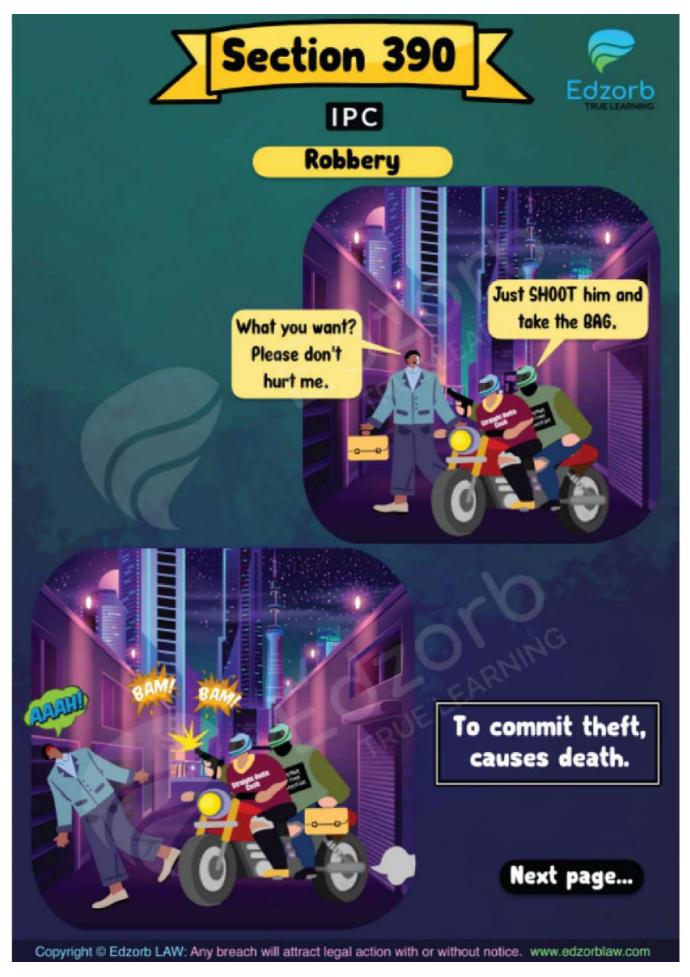


















IPC

Dacoity

When five or more persons conjointly commit or attempt to commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing or attempting to commit a robbery, and persons present and aiding such commission or attempt, amount to five or more, every person so committing, attempting or aiding, is said to commit dacoity.

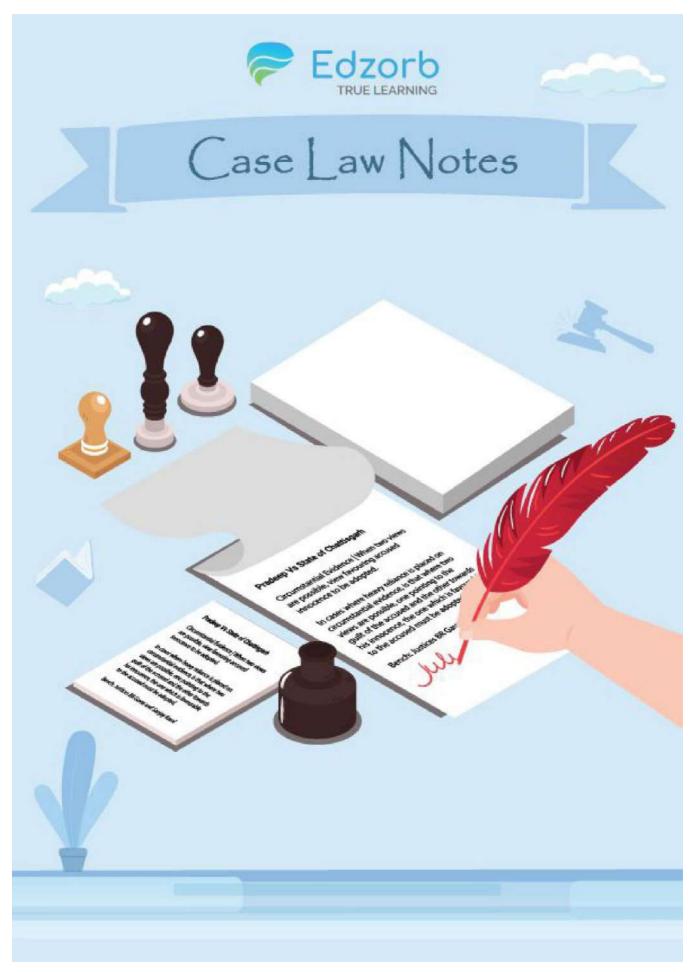


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POWER OF COURTS



Sharad Hiru Kolambe v. State of Maharashtra, (2018) 18 SCC 718



Default sentence must be in excess of or in addition to the substantive sentence.

Gagan Kumar v. State of Punjab, (2019) 5 SCC 154



It is a mandatory legal requirement to specify whether sentences awarded to an accused convicted for two or more offences, would run concurrently or consecutively.

Premnath v. State of Rajasthan, AIR 1967 SC 1599



A civil judge cannot be invested with the powers of Additional Sessions Judge

Gokarau v. Rangaraju, AIR 1981 SC 1473



Judgments pronoxmeed by Sessions
Judge cannot be challenged on the
ground that his appointment was
subsequently held to be invalid

Kaushik Chatterjee v. State of Haryana, (2020) 10 SCC 92



In case of trial of offences under special law, the offences shall be tried by the court specifically mentioned in the special law

Malkeet Singh Gill v. State of Chhattisgarh, (2022) 8 SCC 204



Trial Court as well as Appellate Court has full discretion to order the sentences to run concurrently

Sunil Kumar v. State of U.P., (2021) 5 SCC 560



Section 31 (1) of the Cr.P.C. vests complete discretion with the court to order sentences for two or more offences at one trial to run concurrendy having regard to nature of offences and surrounding factors

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EXECUTION



S. Bhaskaran u. Sebastian. (2019) 9 SCC 161



Any order passed by the executing court by travelling beyond the decree or order is without jurisdiction.

S. Bhaskaran v. Sebastian. (2019) 9 SCC 161



An executing court cannot travel beyond the order or decree under execution.

State of Punjab v. Dina Nath, AIR 1984 SC 352



The proviso to Section 60(1) is in the nature of exception to the general rule laid down in the main provision.

Sneh Latha Goel v. Pushplata, (2019) 3 SCC 594



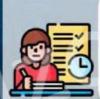
An executing court has no jurisdiction to decide whether the court which passed the decree had territorial jurisdiction.

Kiran Singh v. Chaman Paswan, AIR 1954 SC 340



A court executing a decree cannot go behind the decree and must execute it as it stands.

Ghantesher v. Madan Mohan, AIR 1997 SC 471



It is the duty of the court which passed the decree to get it executed to see that rights and obligations flowing from such decree is finally complied with

Sir Sobha Singh & Sons Put. Ltd. v. Shashi Mohan Kapur (D) through LRs, 2019 (9) Scale 369



It is not necessary to file a copy of the decree along with execution application unless the court directs the decree holder to file a certified copy of the decree.

Merla Ramanna v. Nallaparaju, AIR 1956 SC 87



The court which actually passed the decree does not lose its jurisdiction to execute it by reason of the subject matter being transferred to another court's jurisdiction.

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Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973

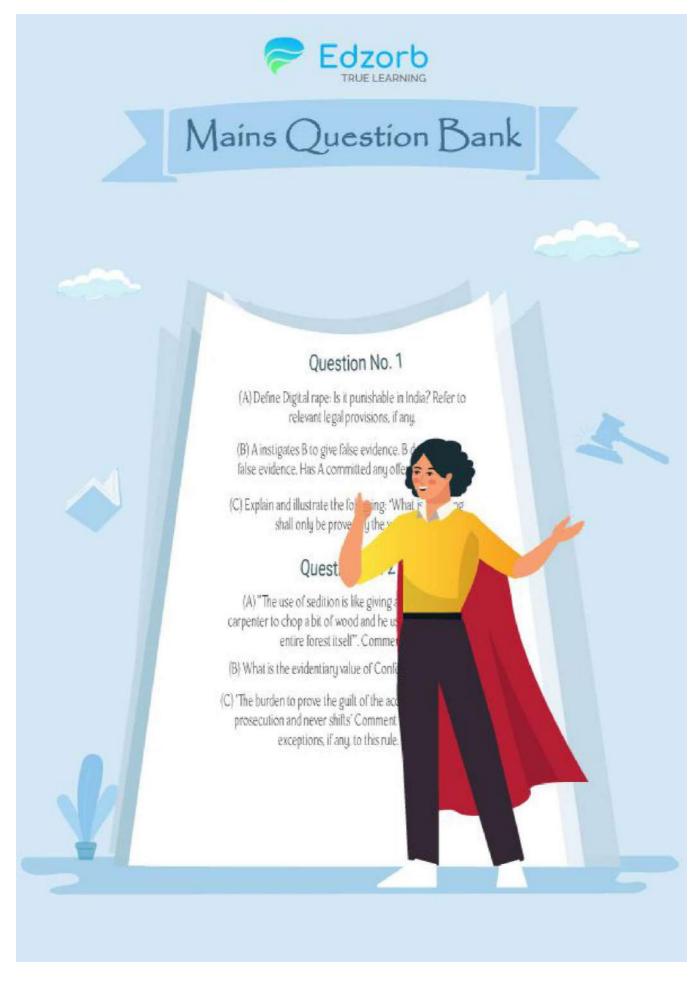
S.No	Topic	Sub -Topic	Repetition	<u>Year</u>	Marks
1.	Preliminary (Section 1-5)	Difference Between Investigation, Inquiry, and Trial [Section 2(g), 2(h)]	2	2020, 2017	5-20
		Difference between acquittal and discharge	S. Harris	2012	
		3. Object of Cr.PC			
		4. Bailable and non-bailable offences			
	7/(0)	5. Cognizable and non- cognizable offences			
2.	Constitution of Criminal Court and	Hierarchy of criminal courts	2	2015 2010	5-20
	Offices (Section 6 -	2. Public prosecutor	Cho. Till	2020	
	25A)	3. Directorate of Prosecution (Section 25A)		2010	
3.	Power Of Courts (Section 26 -	Sentence which may be passed by criminal court (Section 26-29)	2	2015, 2014	5-10
	35)	Sentence of imprisonment in default of fine (Section 30)		2018	

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Q.1) 'Limitation bars the remedy, but does not destroy the right.' Discuss and state the exception if any. [HJS 1988, JJS 2014]

Ans:

Limitation bars the remedy but not the right



John Austin

"A right has to be a perfect right but once the bar of limitation applies, the right becomes unenforceable and hence it is a substantive law right without any remedy"

- The law of limitation bars the remedy in a court of law but it does not extinguish the right of the party i.e., the right continues to exist.
- The parties can settle their claim outside the court of law.



Judgments [Section 40 to 44]

 Judgments that are not final or subject to appeal are not admissible.

 Judgments of courts with competent jurisdiction are relevant evidence.



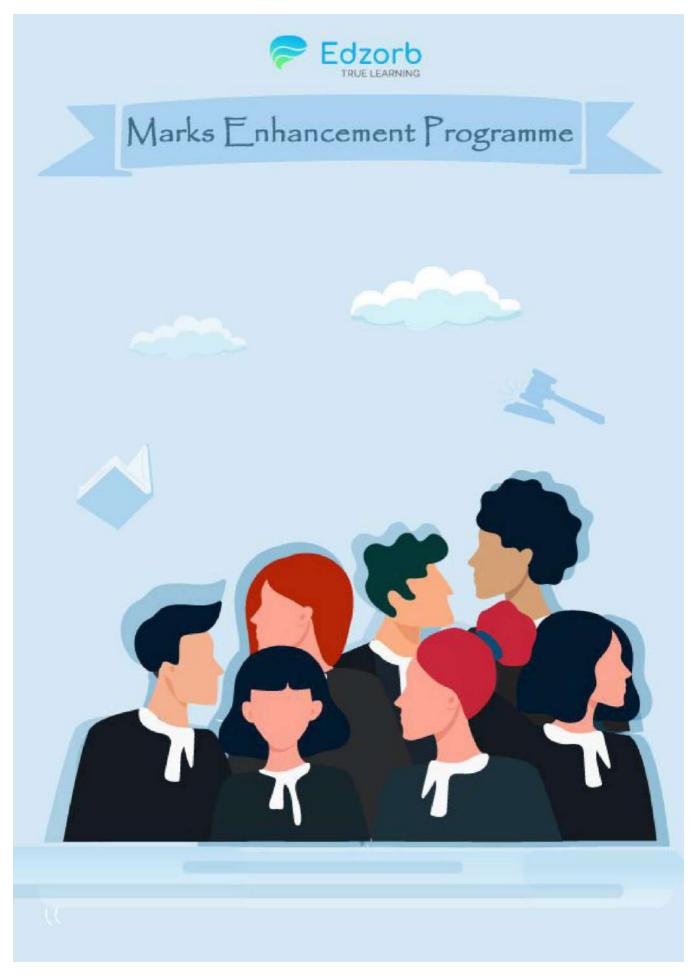
• Foreign judgments require certain conditions to be met for admissibility.

Opinions of Experts and Others [Section 45 to 51]

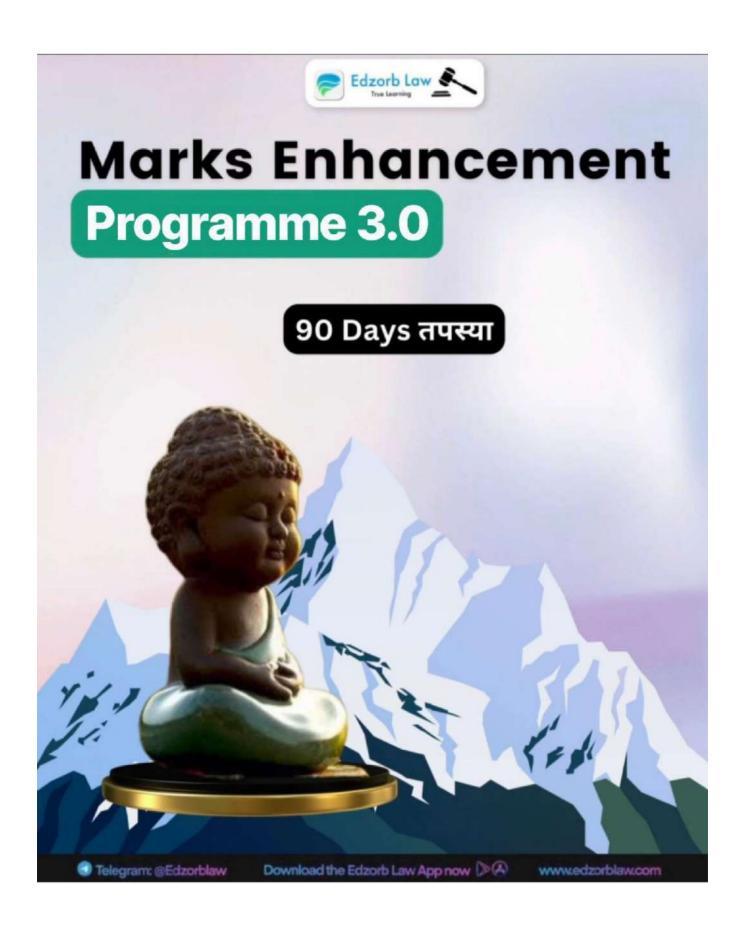


- Opinions of the experts, scientific authorities, and skilled witnesses are relevant evidence.
- Experts can provide opinions their specialized based on knowledge













MEP 90 Days Schedule



Day	MEP 90 Days Schedule	Prelims MCQ Test	Mains Answer Writing Test	Essay Writing + Translation + Judgment Writing
0	Pre-reading Of The Syllabus For Day 1.			
1	CrPC Test (Chapters I – XI, Section 1-153)	50 Questions (60 Minutes)	•	•
	Chapter (Sec 1-5) : Preliminary			
	 Chapter II (Sec 6-25A): Constitution Of Criminal Courts And Offices 	92	EARNIN	G
	 Chapter III (Sec 26-35): Power Of Courts 	TRUC		
	 Chapter IV (Sec 36-40): Powers Of Superior Officers Of Police & Aid To The Magistrates 			
	 Chapter V (Sec 41-60A): Arrest Of Persons 			
	 Chapter VI (Sec 61-90): Process- es To Compel Appearance 			
	 Chapter VII (Sec 91-105): Processes es To Compel The Production Of Things 	47C	MIN	G
	 Chapter VIII (Sec 106-124): Security For Keeping The Peace And For Good Behaviour 	TRUEL	EARNIN	
	 Chapter IX (Sec 125-128): Order For Maintenance Of Wives, Chil- dren And Parents 			
	 Chapter X (Sec 129-148): Mainte- nance Of Public Order And Tran- quillity 			
	 Chapter XI (Sec 149-153): Preventive Action Of The Police 			





Mains Essay Writing + **Prelims** Day MEP 90 Days Schedule Answer Translation + MCQ Test **Judgment Writing Writing Test** Pre-reading of the Syllabus 43 for Day 44 & Revise the topics in which you made mistakes on Day 42. Prepare these Themes for **Essay Writing:** RUELEARNING (i) Labour law reforms (ii) Good Governance & Civil Society (iii) Rising Unemployment Specific Relief Act Test 75 Questions 44 (Chapters I - II, Sections (90 Minutes) 1-25) Part I (Sec 1-4): Preliminary Part II: Specific Relief Chapter I (Sec 5-8): Recovering Possession Of Property Chapter II (Sec 9-25): Specific Performance Of Contracts 2 Essays **Essay Writing Test** 45 (Word Limit - 500 Words) Pre-reading of the Syllabus 46 for Day 47 & Revise the topics in which you made mistakes on Day 44. 75 Questions Specific Relief Act Test 47 (90 Minutes) (Chapters III - VIII, Sections 26-42)



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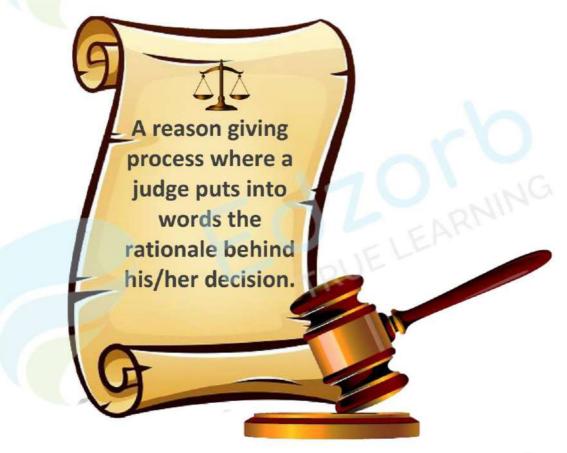


Chapter I

Introduction to Judgment Writing

Four things belong to a Judge; To hear courteously, To proceed wisely, To consider soberly and To decide impartially." **Socrates**

What is Judgment Writing?







UPPCS-J & UKJS - PLAINT AND WRITTEN STATEMENT- 1 (CIVIL) - SOLVED

Q.1. Draft a plaint and file a written statement on the basis of following facts:

Plaintiff's Pleadings:

'A' a suit for recovery of Rs. 14,000 plus costs of suit against 'X', 'Y', 'Z' on following facts:

- (i) That the defendant's father 'F' needed Rs. 10,000 for treatment of his wife. On the request of 'F', plaintiff 'A' advanced a loan of Rs. 10,000 on 25th December, 2002. On the same day 'F' executed a promissory note and receipt in favour of plaintiff with the stipulation to pay interest @ 1% p.m.
- (ii) That the plaintiff's accountant 'M' was a scribe of the pro note and receipt.
- (iii) That 'F' has orally promised to repay the loan along with interest within 2 months. After 2 months plaintiff demanded the amount but 'F' did not pay any amount.
- (iv) That somewhere in January 2004, 'F' died. After the death of 'F' plaintiff demanded loan amount orally and through a registered notice from defendant Nos. 1, 2 and 3, i.e., 'X' 'Y', 'Z' being sons of 'F'.
- (v) That defendants did not pay any amount to plaintiff, either towards principal or interest. Plaintiff has, therefore filed this suit on 24th December, 2005 seeking principal amount Rs. 10,000 interests Rs. 3600 and notice charges Rs. 400 total Rs. 14,000 plus 1% p.m. interest from the date of the suit till realization and costs of suit.

Defendant's Pleadings:

The suit is being contested by two sons of 'F namely 'X' and 'Y' defendant Nos. 1 & 2, whereas third son of 'F namely 'Z' defendant No. 3 remained ex parte.

- (i) That defendant Nos. 1 & 2 denied having any knowledge of execution or consideration of the promissory note and further alleged that the loan, if taken by their father must have been paid back by him in his lifetime.
- (ii) That the promissory note is insufficiently stamped and therefore inadmissible in evidence.
- (iii) That the plaintiff is a money lender and he has not complied with the







State Vs Babu Bail Application No. 16232020

In the case where one Rahul, who suffered a gunshot injury, did not record his statement with the police as he gave a fake address in his MLC and became untraceable, accused Babu was arrested, along with another accused Imran. Stating that Babu stands on even a better footing than Imran who is already enlarged on bail, the Additional Sessions Judge found merit in the bail application and wrote:

"Babu pleading for his bail;
State opposing tooth and nail.

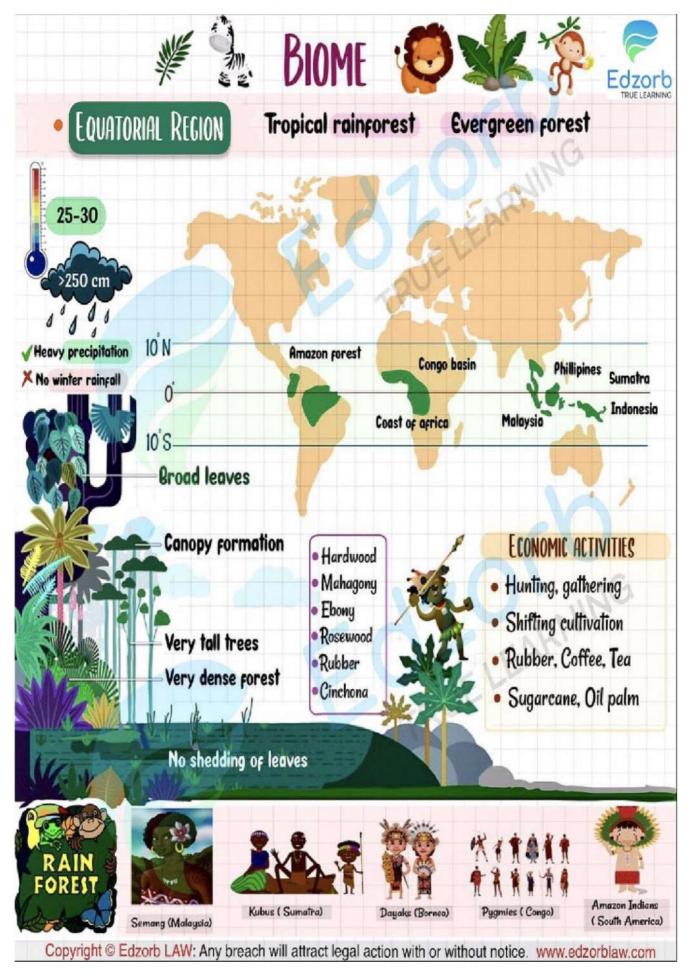
Summers bygone, winters have arrived;
But crime you did, and Rahul cried.
I am not the one, I am not the one;
Too grave the charge, don't pretend.
Whom did I attack, where is he;
Oh! That we know, in the trial we will see.

You say I have said & I deny from the first blush;
Rahul may be gone yet Satish said.



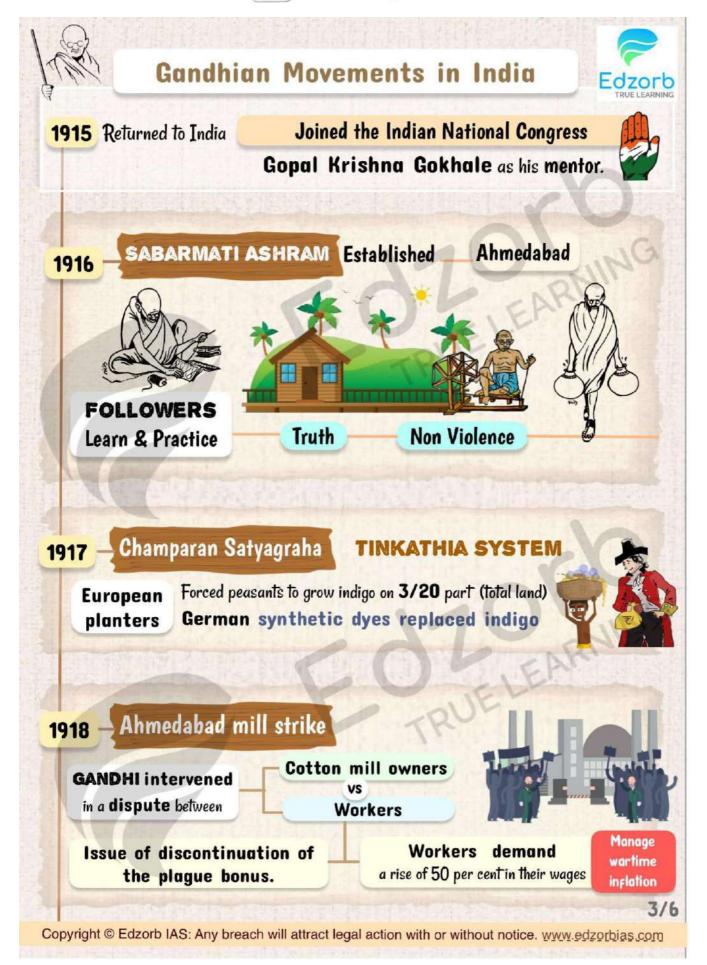






















Bona Fide



SINCERE, IN GOOD FAITH



S. 52 of Indian Penal Code

D.Kamalavathi v. P.Balasundaram (D) S.A. No. 62/1997







Se Defendendo



IN SELF DEFENCE



S. 96 of Indian Penal Code

Abdul Khader v. State of Kerala 06.04.1998 Ker. HC





Shatrughan Chauhan v Union of India

Supreme Court held that
right to seek
for mercy under Article
72/161 of the
Constitution is a
constitutional right
and not at the discretion
or whims of the executive.



Kahkashan Kausar @ Sonam vs State Of Bihar CrA 195 of 2022





Incorporation of section 498A of IPC was aimed at preventing cruelty committed upon a woman by her husband and her in-laws, by facilitating rapid state intervention.



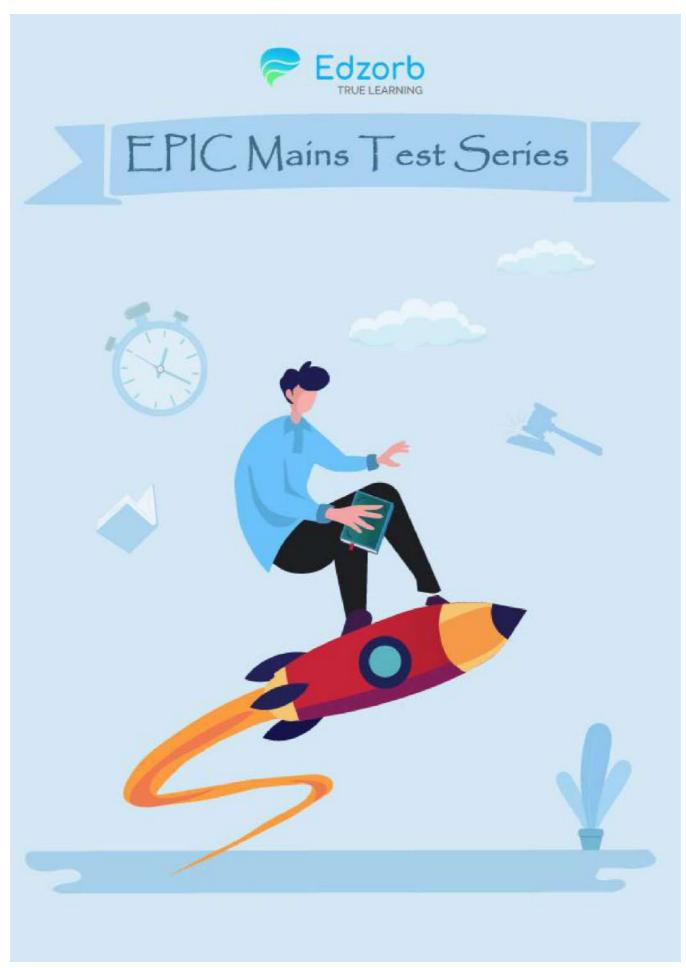
Section 498A - Indian Penal Court

Prosecution of husband's relatives based on general & omnibus allegations by wife is abuse of process.



Bench: Justices AM Khanwilkar and CT Ravikumar









BIHAR JUDICIAL SERVICE EXAMINATION PAPER – V

(LAW OF EVIDENCE AND PROCEDURE)

Time: 03 Hours Maximum Marks: 150

Instructions:

- (i) Answer six questions, taking two from Group-A, two from Group-B, and one each from Group-C and Group-D.
- (ii) Marks are indicated against each question.

GROUP - A

Question No. 1

- (a) Write notes on the following:
 - (i) Mesne Profits
 - (ii) Preliminary Decree
 - (iii) Legal Representatives

(5*3 = 15 Marks)

(b) What do you understand by Pecuniary Jurisdiction of court? Will a court be competent to hear a suit exceeding







its limit if the parties to the suit have given their consent? (15 Marks)

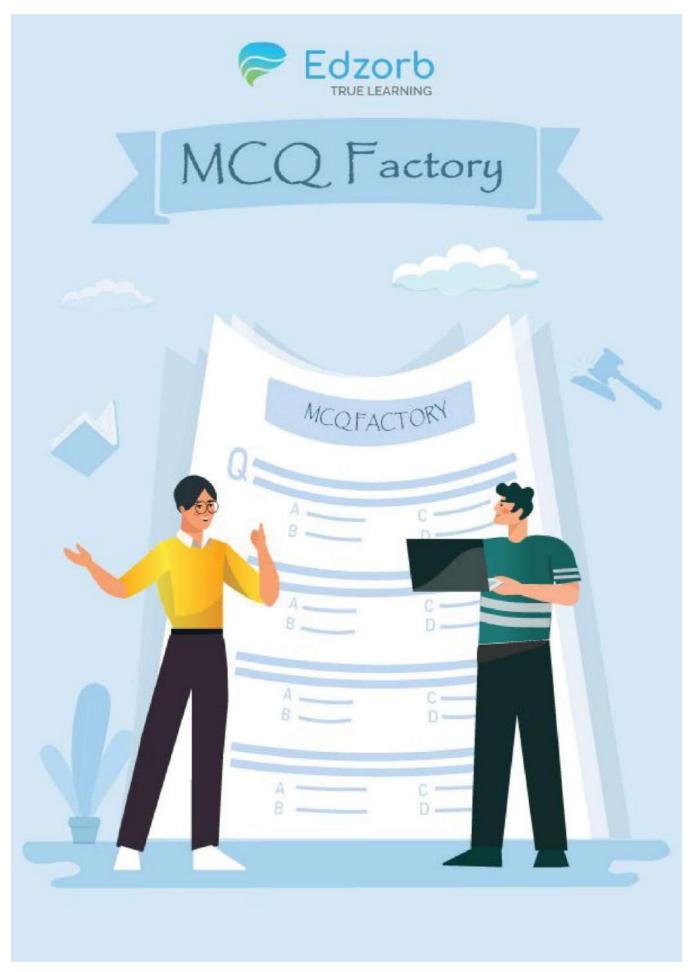
Question No. 2

- (a) How following decrees may be executed:
 - (i) A decree for specific performance of immoveable property
 - (ii) A decree for Restitution of Conjugal Rights
 - (iii) A decree for Injunction (5*3 = 15 Marks)
- (b) When trial of suit is stayed by court and what is doctrine of Res-Judicata? (15 Marks)

Question No. 3

- (a) State the duties and powers of appellate court with reference to -
 - (i) Remand
 - (ii) Framing of Additional issues
 - (iii) Additional evidence
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MCQ, Single Correct Question

As per Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Act, 2008 (5 of 2009), with effect from 31-12-2009, which inserted clause (wa) in section 2 in Cr.P.C. defining "victim" as a person who has suffered any loss or injury caused by reason of the act or omission for which the accused person has been charged includes

- victim's guardian a
- victim's guardian or legal heir
- C victim's neighbour
- d victim's close friend.

MCQ, Multiple Correct Question

Law of evidence is:

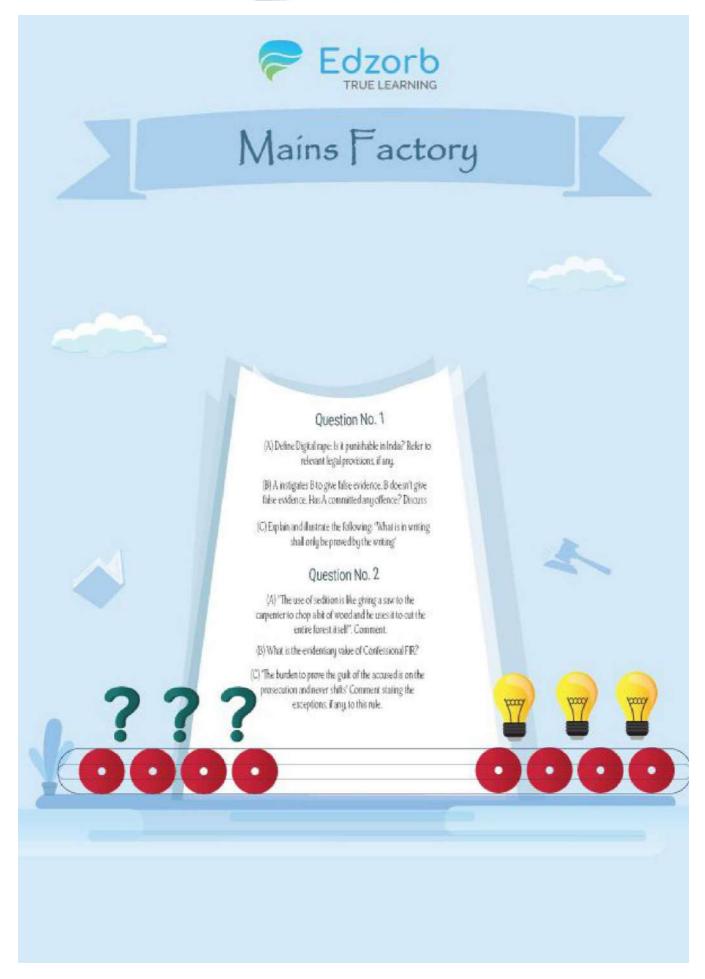
- a lex loci
- lex fori
- c lex tallienis
- d lex situs

MCQ, Single Correct Question

A lends a horse to B for his riding only. B allows C a member of his family to ride the horse. C rides with care but the horse accidentally falls and is injured

- B is liable to make compensation to A for the injury done to the horse
- b B is not liable to make compensation to A for the injury done to the horse
- c Depends
- d None of the above







INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT

Time: 3 Hrs M.M.:100

Instructions:

- (1) All question is compulsory. Answer to all Questions must be given in language either in Hindi or in English.
- (2) Writing of all answers must be clear and legible. If the writing of Answer book written by any candidate is not clear then the valuation of such answer book may not be done.
- Q.1) Difference between "Fact in issue" and "Relevant fact".
- Q.2) Discuss the following statement-

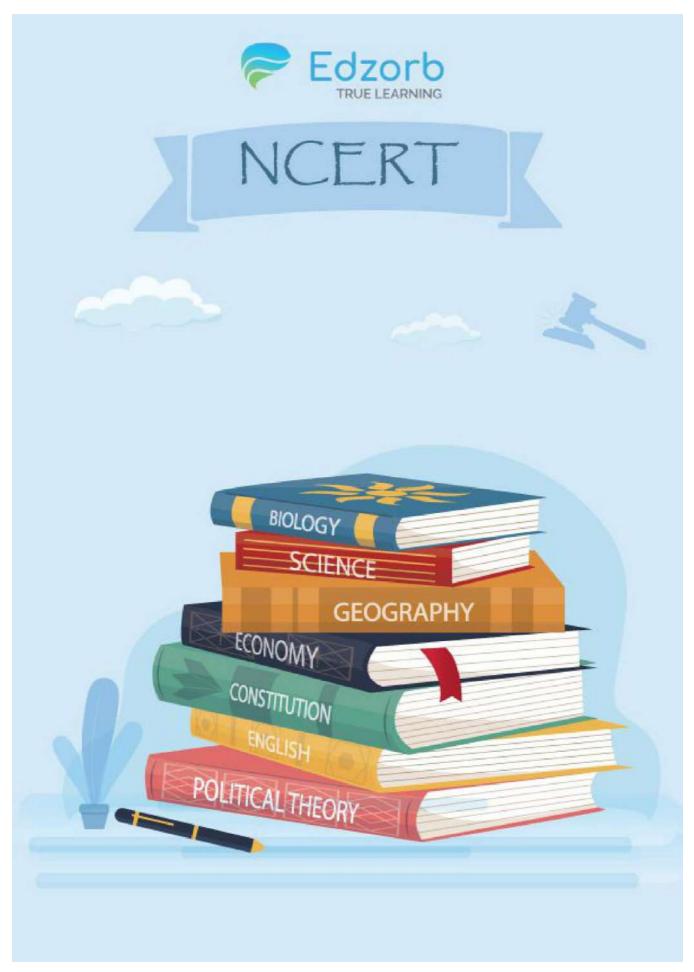
'Relevancy and admissibility are neither co-extensive nor interchangeable terms'.

Q.3) What is distinction between relevancy and admissibility of fact? Illustrate



Q.4) According to the prosecution, there was an enmity between N and his nephew Son account of a dispute in respect of agricultural land and the agricultural produce therefrom. On the date of occurrence, S tired a pistol shot at N. N raised the alarm on account of which, PWs 1 and 2 reached the spot and at that point of time, N fell down and S made good his escape. PWs 1 and 2 brought In to police station whereupon statement of N was recorded and treating the same as an FIR, the police started investigations and sent up S for trial. During the trial, PWS 1 and 2 stated as to what they had heard from the injured at the relevant time and according to PW-2 the injured had told him that S had fired upon him. The trial Court convicted S under section 307 and the High Court dismissed his appeal. Before the Supreme Court, the appellant-accused contended that the evidence of PW-2 was not admissible under section 6 of the Evidence Act, inasmuch as what the injured told the witness and the factum of alleged shooting by accused at the injured could not be said to have formed part of the same transaction as according to him, by the time he reached the scene of occurrence several people had gathered there. Answer with reference to sections of the Indian Evidence Act and case law, if any.







MCQ, Single Correct Question

With reference to the history of India, consider the following statement:

- 1. Wheat and Barley were the first crop to be grown.
- JE LEARNING 2. Garo hills and banks of river Kaveri were some of the areas where agriculture developed. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- a 1 only
- b 2 only
- c Both 1 and 2
- d Neither 1 Nor 2

Explanation

Explanation: Answer is (a)

Wheat and Barley were the first crop to be grown in the region of Sulaiman and Kirthar hills to the northwest of India about 8000 years ago. People also began rearing animals like sheep, goat, and cattle, and lived in villages there. The Garo hills to the north-east and the Vindhyas in central India were some of the areas where agriculture developed. There is no such reference for river Kaveri. The places where rice was first grown are to the north of the Vindhyas.

MCQ, Single Correct Question

Consider the following statements

- 1. Kerala has always been an attractive place for merchants and traders.
- RUELEARNIN 2. "Cheena-vala" are the fishing nets used in Kerala which has Chinese resemblance.
- 3. The famous boat race festival is held during Onam in Kerala.

Choose the correct ones

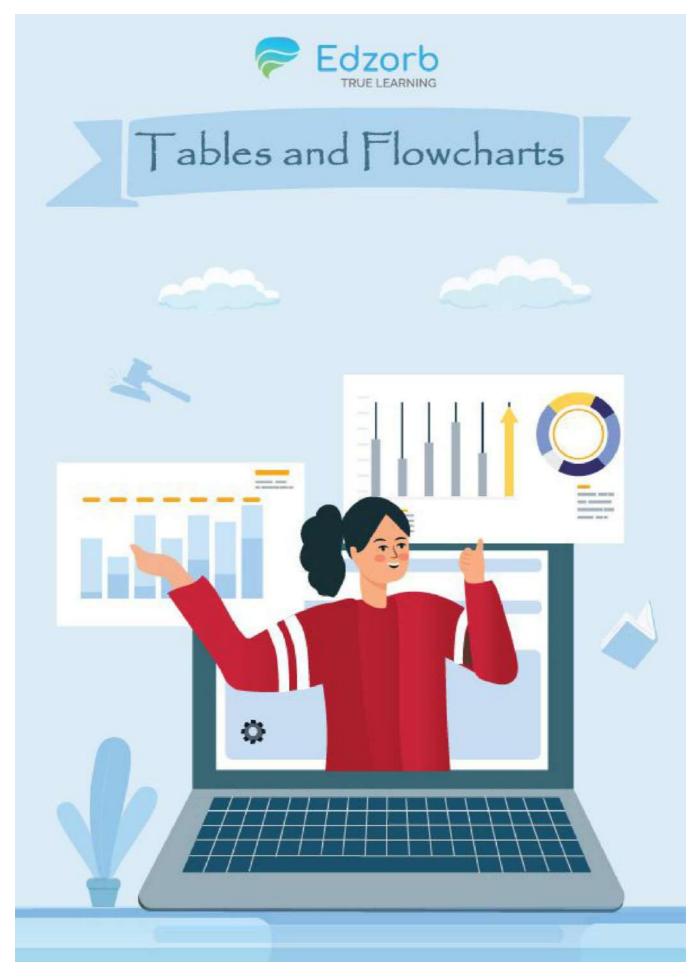
- a 1&2 only
- b 1&3 only
- c 2&3 only
- d All of the above

Explanation

Explanation: The vast varieties of spices which are grown in the Kerala made it an attractive place for traders and merchants. The fishing is one of the important occupation of the people in this region and they have been practicing the fishing since ancient times. The fishing nets used here look exactly like the Chinese fishing nets and are called Cheenavala. The race is an important part of Onam festival which is celebrated in Kerala.









Difference between Substantive Law and Procedural Law

S.No.	Basis	Substantive Law	Procedural Law	
1.	Meaning	 Substantive Law is the law that states the rights and obligations of the parties concerned. 	 Procedural law is a law that specifies the practice, procedure and machinery for the imposition of rights and duties. 	
2.	Objective	Substantive laws control and govern the rule of law as a whole.	Procedural laws exclusively deal with the proceedings in the court and the methods to start a legal case.	
3.	Governed by	 Substantive laws are governed by the Acts of Parliament. 	 Procedural laws are governed by statutory laws only. 	
4.	Application	 The substantive law cannot be applied to non-legal matters. 	 The procedural law applies to both legal and non- legal matters. 	
5.	Deals with	• The Substantive law which is concerned with matters outside the court, like fundamental rights and liabilities of the members of the society.	The procedural law deals with the affairs inside the court like appealing, presenting evidence, representation of counsel, pleading, reviewing etc.	
6.	Example	IPC, 1860ICA, 1872SRA, 1963	CrPC,1973IEA, 1872Limitation Act, 1963	



Co-Relation of Indian Evidence Act, 1872

<u>S.No</u>	<u>Section</u>	<u>Provision</u>	Co-Relate with	
1.	3	Court	Section 20 of IPC,1860	
2.	3	Fact in issue	 Order 14 of CPC, 1908 Sections 211 to 224 of Cr.P.C, 1973 	
3.	3	 Document Section 29 of IPC,1860 		
4.	3	• India	Section 2(F) of Cr.P.C., 1973	
			Section 18 of IPC, 1860Section 2 (7B) of CPC, 1908	
5.	10	 Things said or done by conspirator in reference to common design 	1860	
6.	27	 How much of information received from accused, may be proved. 	• Section 162 of Cr.P.C., 1973	
7.	33	 Relevancy of certain evidence for proving, in subsequent proceeding, the truth of facts therein stated 	• Section 299 of Cr.P.C., 1973	
8.	36	 Relevancy of statements in maps, charts and plans 	• Section 83 of IEA, 1872	



50 ESSENTIAL DATES *Details* CRIMINAL LAWS Edzorb Law Date Of **Date Of** Name of Act No. Enforcement Act Assent Code Of Criminal Procedure 1973 2 of 1973 2[™] October 1987 23rd December 1986 60 of 1986 6thOctober 1860 45 of 1860 31st December 2015 15thJanuary 2016 2 of 2015 16thMay 1958 16[™]May 1958 Probation Of Offenders Act, 1958 20 of 1958 Protection Of Women From Domestic Violence Act, 2005 26thOctober 2006 13thSeptember 2005 43 of 2005 19[™]June 2012 32 of 2012 22ndApril 2013 9thDecember 2013 14 of 2013



Must Know For JUDICIARY Exams

Details PERSONAL LAWS

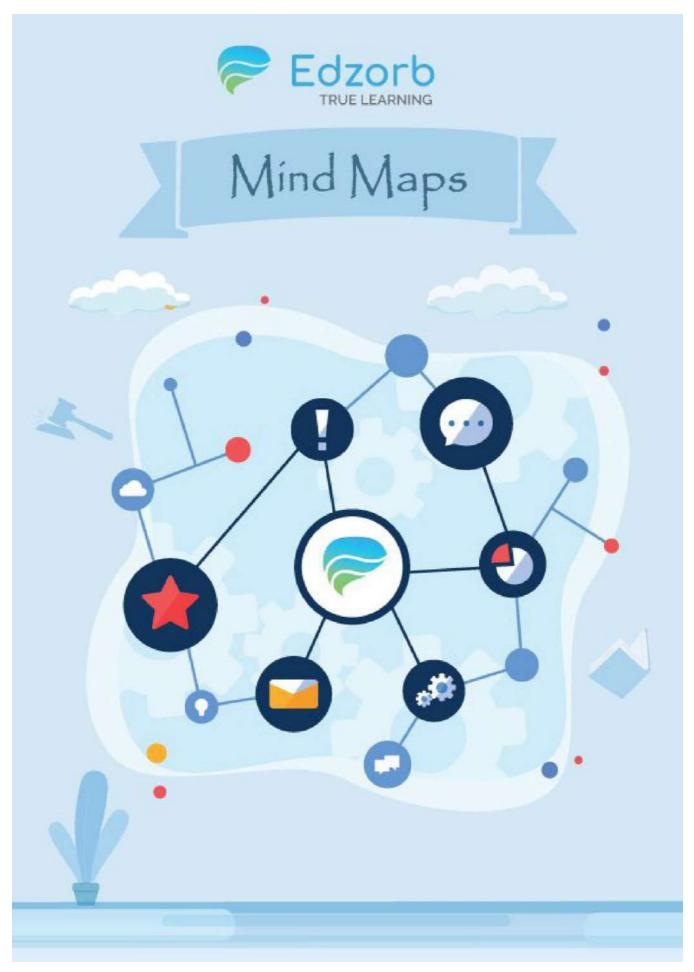


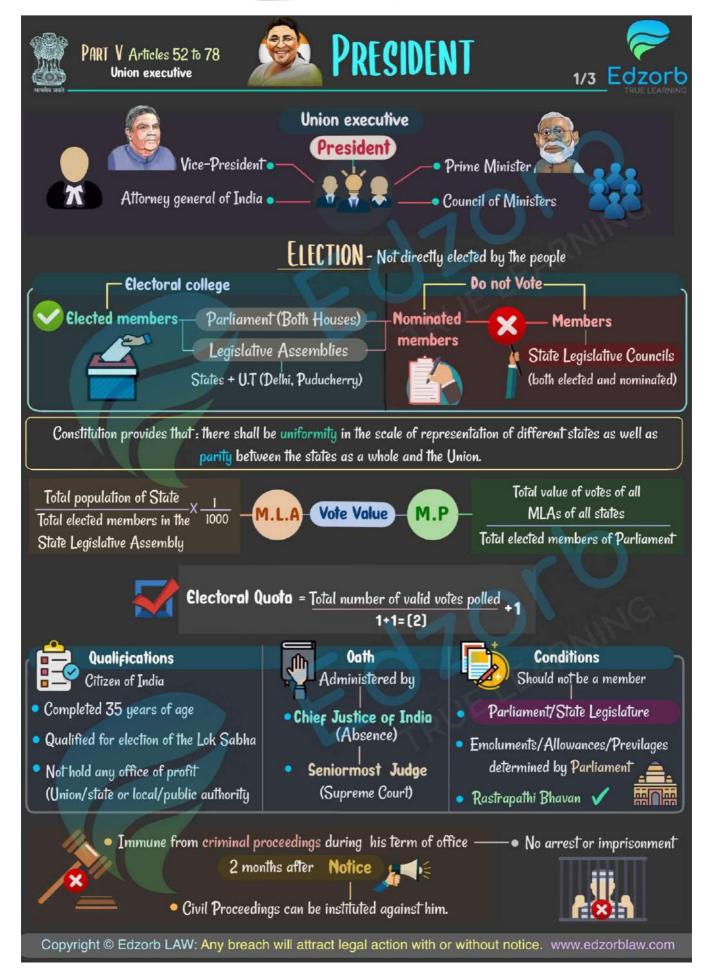
Name of	Act No.	Date Of	Date Of
Act		Assent	Enforcement
Hindu Adoptions And	78 of 1956	21 st December,	21 st December,
Maintenance Act, 1956		1955	1956
The Hindu Marriage	25 of 1955	18 th May	18 th May
Act, 1955		1955	1955
Hindu Minority and Guardianship Act. 1956	32 of 1956	25 th August 1956	25 th August 1956
Hindu Succession	30 of 1956	17 th June	17 [™] June
Act, 1956		1956	1956
The Dissolution of Muslim Marriages Act, 1939	8 of 1939	17 th March 1939	17 ¹¹ March 1939
The Muslim Women	25 of 1986	19 [™] May	19 ^h May
Act, 1986		1986	1986
The Muslim Women	20 of 2019	31 th July	19 th September
Act, 2019		2019	2018

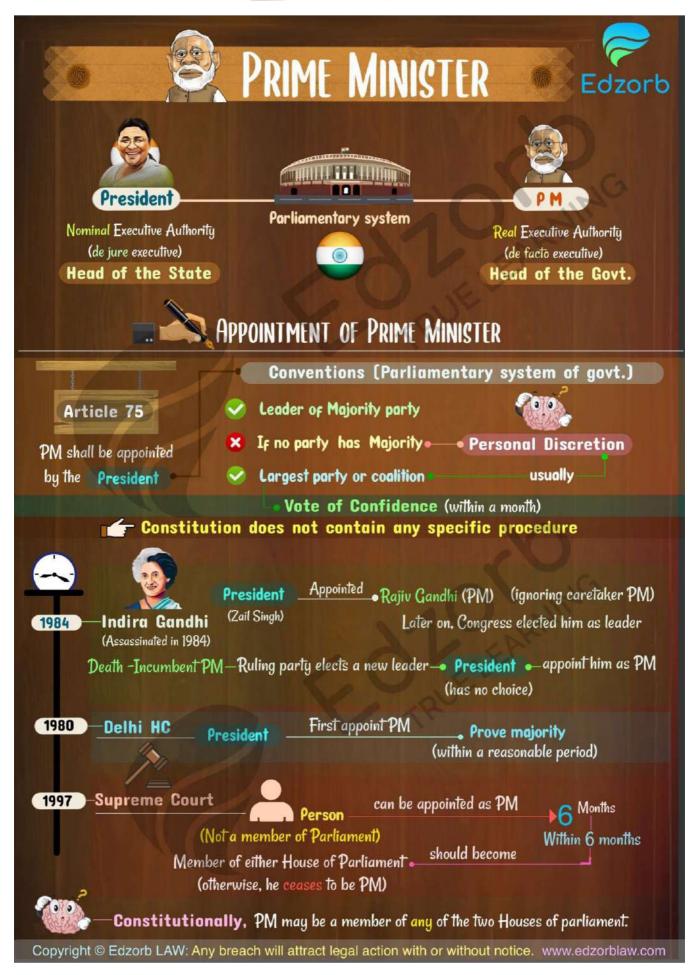


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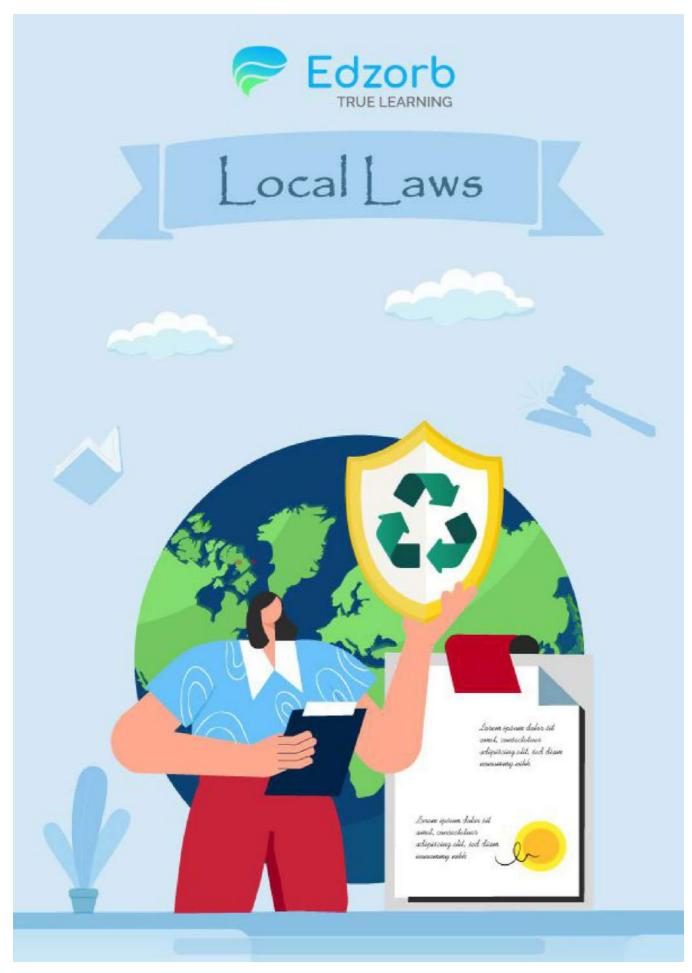














Madhya Pradesh Land Revenue Code, 1959





Bare Act Simplification



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Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001





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Haryana Urban (Control of Rent & Eviction) Act, 1973





Bare Acts Simplification



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Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973 (Haryana Act No. 11 of 1973)



Preamble:

An Act to Control the:



Increase of rent of buildings and rented land situated within urban areas

Eviction of tenants from such building.





Reference: Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973 Copyright @ Edzorb Law: Any breach will attract legal action with or without notice.



Section 1: Short title and extent:

- Short title: Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973.
- Extend: Urban areas in Haryana.



Exemption from this Act: Nothing in the act shall apply to any:

Cantonment area.



 Building, the construction of which is completed on or after the commencement of this Act:

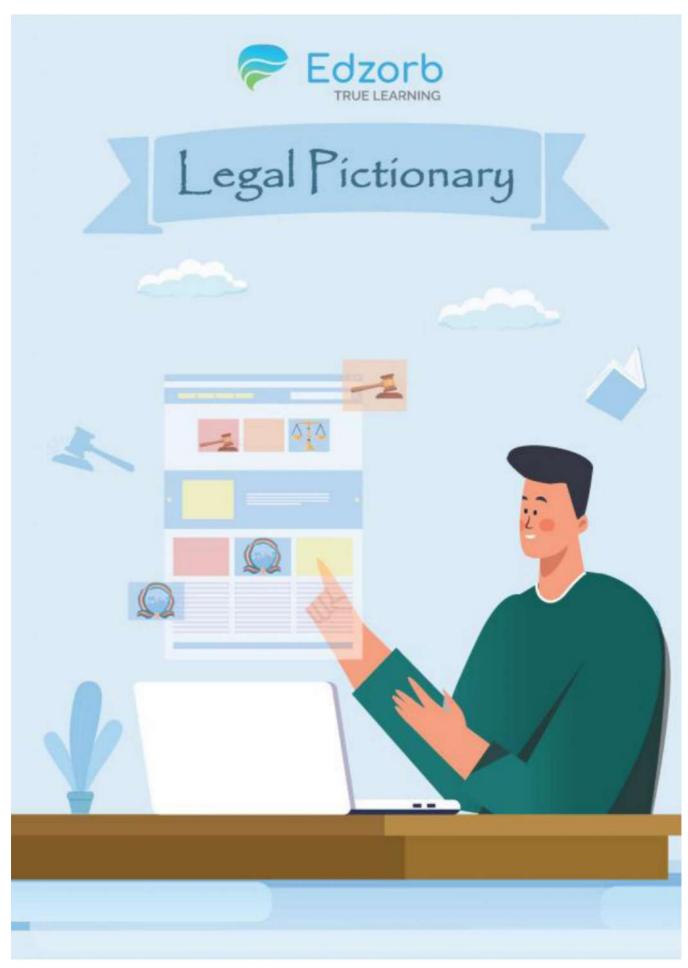


Period of exemption: 10 years from the date of completion of construction.

Reference: Haryana Urban (Control of Rent and Eviction) Act, 1973

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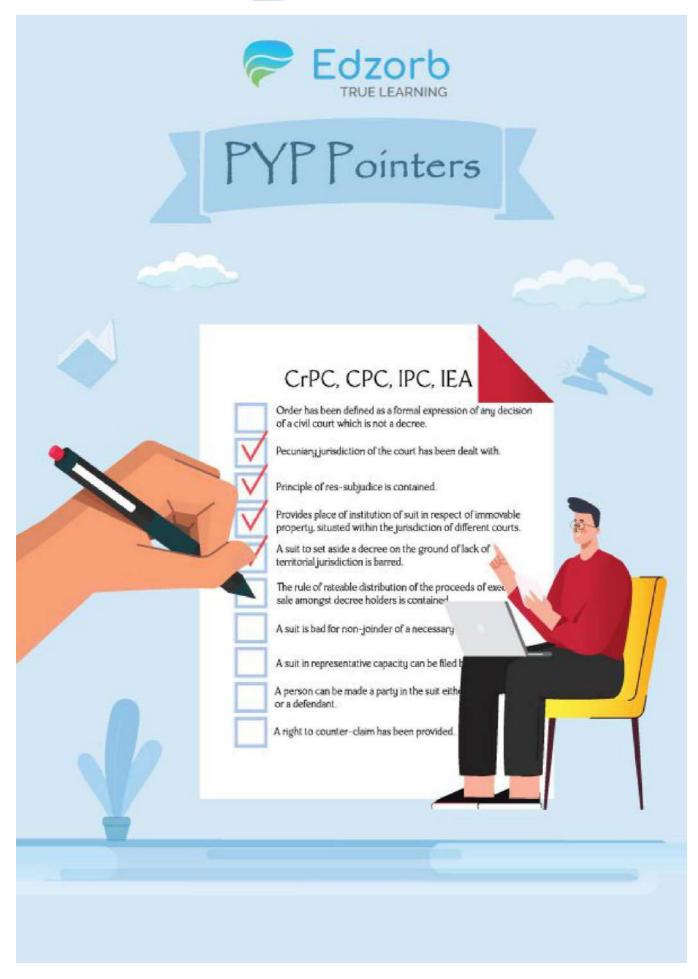




















Section 354 of IPC

Assault in order to outrage the modesty of a woman is punishable.







Section 51 of Cr PC

Police officer arresting a person may carry out the personal search of the person arrested.







सब्दार्थ सूचि **List of Word Meanings**

स्वतंत्रता, आजादी, मुक्ति, स्वाधीनता	Freedom (independence, liberation, emancipation) • स्वतंत्र आजाद मुक्त - Free (independent, liberated, emancipated) • स्वतंत्र इच्छा – Free will • स्वतंत्रता दिवस - reedom day, independence day • स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव - Free and impartial elections • स्वतंत्रता सेनानी - Freedom fighter • स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष - Freedom struggle • निर्दलीय उम्मीदवार निर्दलीय प्रत्याशी - Independent candidate			
स्वाधीन	Self-sufficient			
मोक्ष	Salvation			
मोचन	Redemption • अमोचनीय - Irredeemable			
छुटकारा छुड़ाना	To get rid off			



भारत के संविधान से कुछ महत्वपूर्ण अंशो का अंग्रेजी अनुवाद The English Translation of some Important Parts of the Constitution Of India

संविधान

Constitution

- संविधानिक Constitutional
- संविधानवाद -Constitutionalism

प्रस्तावना

को एक संपूर्ण प्रभुत्व पंथनिरपेक्ष लोकतांत्रात्मक गणराज्य बनाने के लिए तथा उनके

समस्त नागरिको को:

Preamble

हम भारत के लोग, भारत WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST समाजवादी SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

> JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

> LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

सामाजिक, आर्थिक और EQUALITY of status and of opportunity;







INDIAN CONTRACT ACT, 1872

1. Section 4: Communication When Complete



- A proposes, by letter, to sell a house to B at a certain price.
 - The communication of the proposal is complete when B receives the letter.
- B accepts A's proposal by a letter sent by post.
 - The communication of the acceptance is complete,
 - As against A when the letter is posted;
 - As against B, when the letter is received by A.
- A revokes his proposal by telegram.
 - The revocation is complete as against A when the telegram is dispatched. It is complete as against B when B receives it.
 - B revokes his acceptance by telegram. B's revocation is complete as against B when the telegram is dispatched, and as against A.



2. Section 16: "Undue Influence"



- A having advanced money to his son, B, during his minority, upon B's coming of age obtains, by misuse of parental influence, a bond from B for a greater amount than the sum due in respect of the advance.
 - A employs undue influence.
- A, a man enfeebled by disease or age, is induced, by B's influence over him as his medical attendant, to agree to pay B an unreasonable sum for his professional services.
 - B employs undue influence.
- A, being in debt to B, the money-lender of his village, contracts a fresh loan on terms which appear to be unconscionable.
 - It lies on B to prove that the contract was not Induced by undue influence.



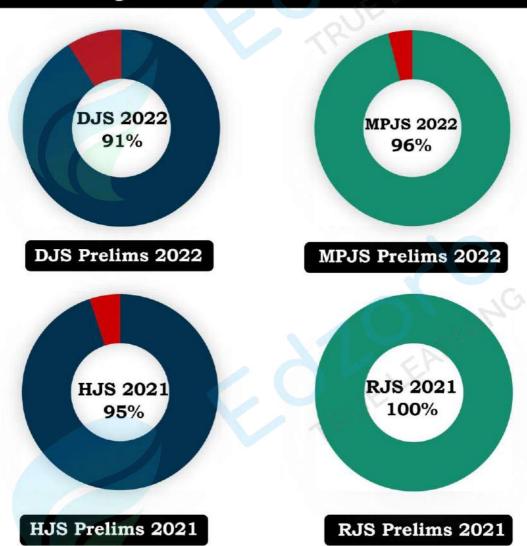








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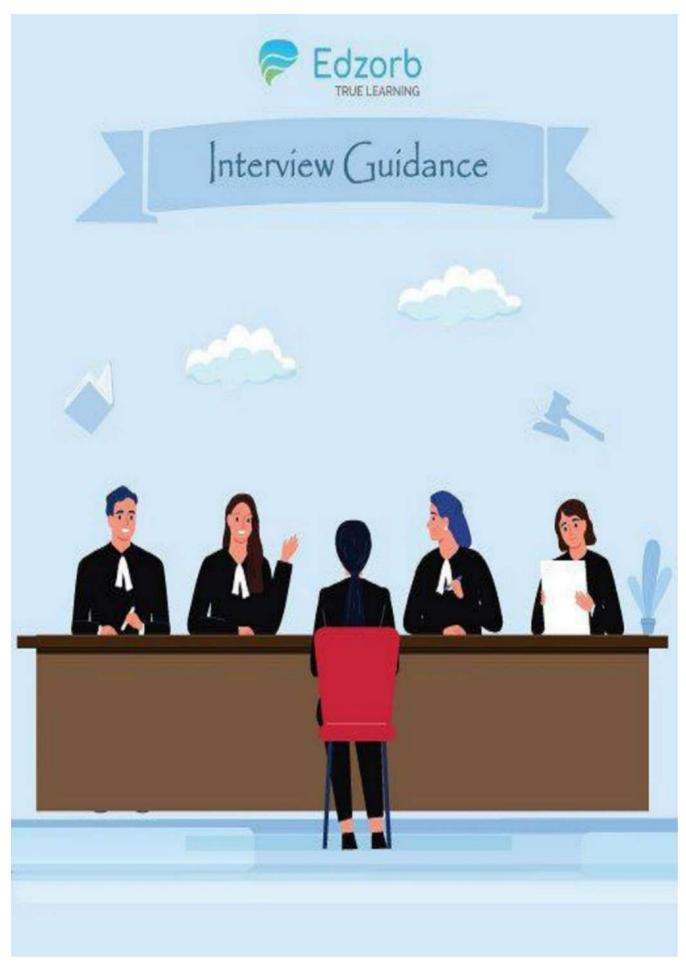
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6. Mobile Number:		
7. Present Address:		
8. Permanent Home Address:		

9. Academic Qualifications (Commencing from Matriculation onwards):

Sr. No.	Examination Passed	% age of Marks	Year of Passing	Board/University	Subjects
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2.				O ELER	
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4.					
5.	100				
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Result Analysis





M.P. Judicial Services Mock 1





MPJS Simulator Mock 1

(with detailed explainations)



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Delhi Judicial Services Mock 1





DJS Simulator Mock 1

(with detailed explanations)



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MCQ, Single Correct Question

The period of limitation to recover possession from a tenant begins when:

- Term of tenancy is expired.
- b Notice of termination issued.
- c Tenancy is made.
- d None of these.

Explanation

Article 67 of the Schedule I to the Limitation Act, 1963, prescribes a period of 12 years from the determination of tenancy for recovery of possession of an immovable property by a landlord from a tenant.

MCQ, Single Correct Question

"In certain situations common intention may develop suddenly on the spot and such common intention may be inferred from the facts and circumstances of the case and conduct of the accused." It was held in:

- Rishi Deo Pandey vs. State of U.P.
- b Major Singh vs. State of Punjab
- c Mahboob Shah vs. Emperor
- d J.M. Desai vs. State of Bombay

Explanation

In Rishi Deo Pandey vs State of UP [AIR 1955 SC 331], Supreme Court held that common intention can develop on the spot also during the course of Commission of the offence.

MCQ, Single Correct Question

Chapter XVII of the IPC deals with what offences?

- Against property
- b Against human body
- c Against women
- d None of the above

Explanation

Chapter XVII of the IPC (Sections 378 to section 462 i.e. Theft, Extortion, Robbery, Dacoity, Criminal Misappropriation of Property, Criminal Breach of Trust, Receiving Stolen Property, Cheating, Fraudulent Deeds and Disposition of Property, Mischief And Criminal Trespass) deals with offenses against property.









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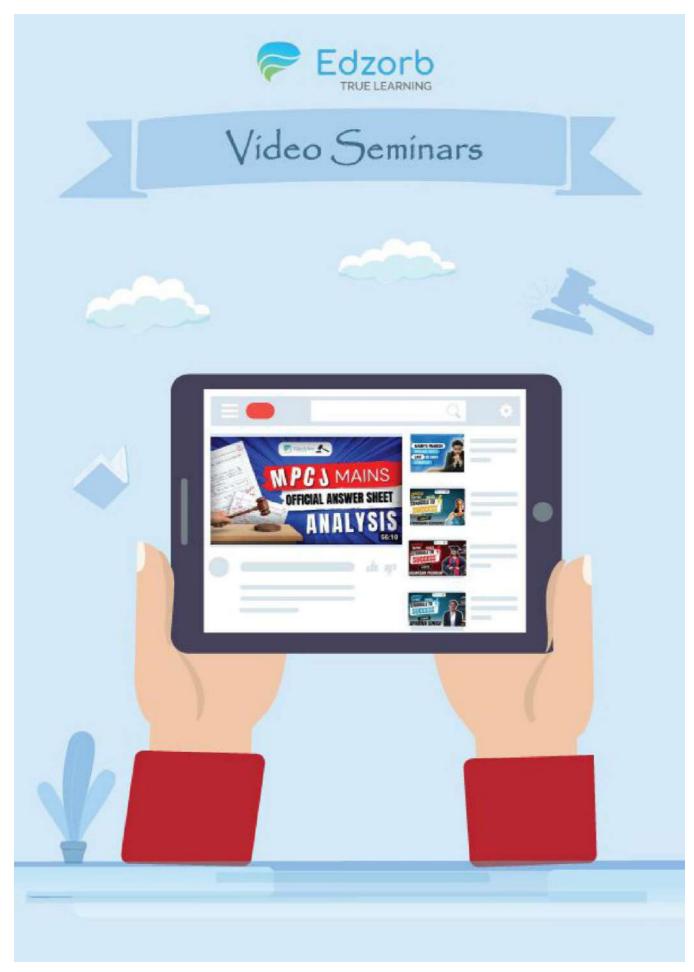




















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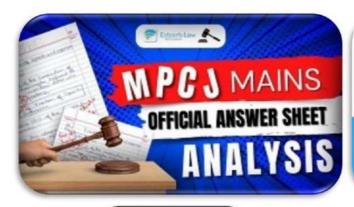
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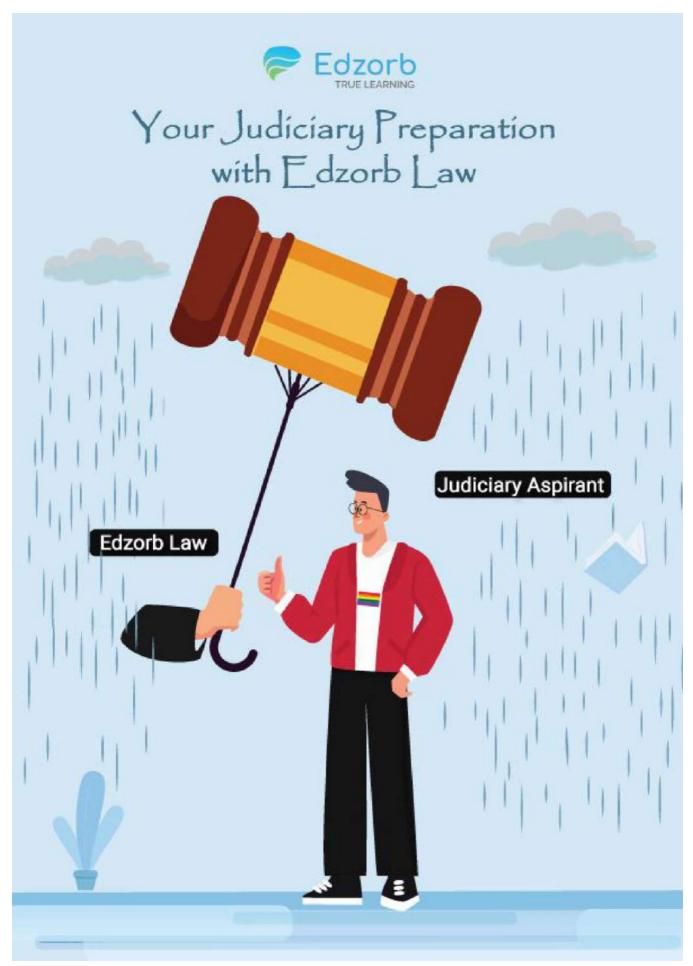


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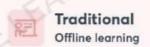


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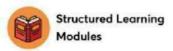
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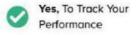
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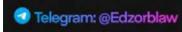




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