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PROSPECTUS JUDICIAL SERVICES EXAMINATION



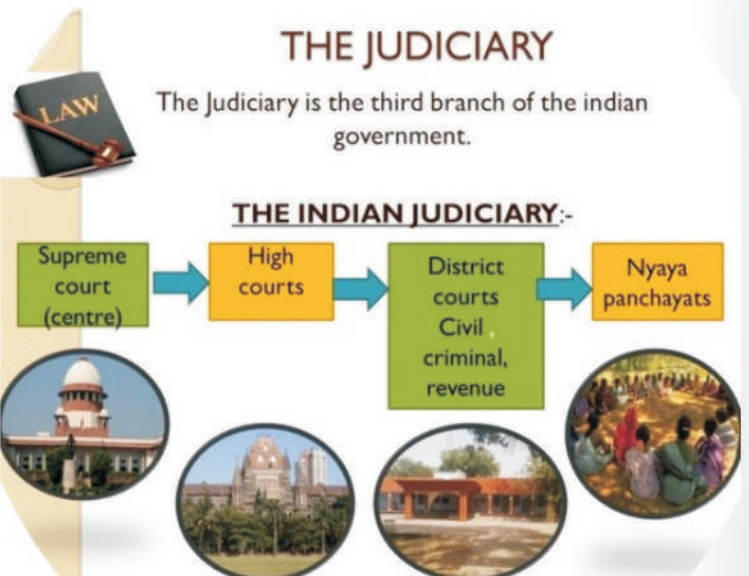
"We are final, not because we are correct, but, we are correct because we are final."

- Justice V.R.Krishna Iyer



THE JUDICIARY

The Judiciary is the third branch of the Indian government.



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Career Law Provides Coaching for **PCSJ,APO,CLAT,(UG & PG)**. We provide specialized teachers for every subjects to students. The institute covers class room courses and correspondence material only for law as a subject for IAS and judicial exams. The agenda is not just to teach and complete the syllabus; rather the larger agenda is to produce as many of successful students as is humanly possible. Our institute provide the student the topics which are the most difficult and the most important will be taught in the most exhaustive and detailed manner. The easier and less important topics will be taught less detailed and only as much as is required for the exams. Above all the most important point is that teachers are willing to put in extra efforts & extra pain even after class given personal attention to each student to solve all of the queries.

—————→ ABOUT COURSE ←————

Law as a profession offers a various of career options for students to explore and conquer. Thus, it is no surprise that more and more youngsters these days are gravitating towards law as their preferred choice of career and with good reasons. For every person with proficiency in communication, keen and logical reasoning, analytical skills and capacity to read and imbibe – legal sphere is the place to be. Law schools add on to these skills and make students legal professionals. There are two option open to become a member of the judiciary. The first and better known one is to start a litigation practice and hope to get elevated to the bench. The other option is to participate in the competitive process for the judicial services. The judicial services have two entry levels. The first is for fresh graduates through an entrance exam conducted by the respective state public service commissions (UP, MP, Rajasthan etc.) or the High Court (Delhi). The syllabus for these exams can be found on the website of the commissions and includes law subjects along with English, general knowledge and the local language of the state. An entry through this avenue assures you of time based promotions and a secured employment early on in your career.

The second avenue through which you may join the judicial service is known as the Higher Judicial Service (HJS). This service is open for lawyers with a certain prescribed minimum years of litigating practice, usually seven. Applicants have to appear for a competitive examination for entry to the HJS the syllabus for which is similar to the one described above. The advantage with this option is that if selected the applicant gets posted as an additional district judge which significantly hastens promotional prospects.

**CLASSES OFFERED & TIME DURATION**

Name of Course	Duration	Course Detail
Judicial Service (Foundation)	11 Months	Classroom Teaching Printed Material, Test
Judicial Service (Weekend)	20 Months	Classroom Teaching Printed Material, Test
Civil Service (Law Optional)	5 Months	Classroom Teaching Printed Material, Test
Judicial Test Series (Pre & Main)	-	-
Answer Writing Programme	-	Every Saturday
APO Class & Test Series (Pre & Main)	5 Months	Classroom Teaching Printed Material, Test
CLAT (UG)	6 Months	Classroom Teaching Printed Material, Test
CLAT (PG)	5 Months	Classroom Teaching Printed Material, Test

CLASSES

The classes will be held for the following subjects: CONSTITUTIONAL LAW, ADMINISTRATIVE LAW & IPC, CPC, Cr.P.C, EVIDENCE, FAMILY LAW, SPECIFIC RELIEF ACT, LAW OF TORT, JURISPRUDENCE, LAW OF CONTRACT, SALE OF GOODS ACT, PARTNERSHIP ACT, TPA, NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, LIMITATION ACT, ARBITRATION ACT, REGISTRATION ACT, TRUST, EASEMENT & EQUITY, UPZA & Other State Local Act.

NOTE.

- Prepared detailed study material provided by Career Law institute.
- Separate batch for Law as optional subject
- Separate batch for Local Laws
- Every main Subject will be followed by an objective and subjective/Answer writing) test which will be evaluated by experts.
- Apart from the above, there will be several other objective & subjective tests.
- Whenever an exam notification is announced for a state, there will be a specialized test Series (Objective & Subjective) for that particular exam.
- G.K. Class also available..



What is Judicial Services Examination?

Judicial Services Examination or the PCS (J)-Provincial Civil Service-Judicial Examination which they are commonly referred to, are entry-level exams for law graduates to become members of the subordinate judiciary. The state governments under the supervision of the respective high courts appoint members of the lower judiciary based on the competitive examination.

Judicial Services Examination– Eligibility Criteria

Lower Judiciary Services– The eligibility criteria for appearing in Judicial Services Examination is a degree in LL.B and he/she has enrolled or qualified to be enrolled as an advocate under the Advocates' Act 1961. No experience is required and final year candidates can also appear. The age limit varies according to the state. It is usually between 21 to 35 years.

Higher Judiciary Services– Candidates must be graduates in law and have a minimum number of years of litigating practice; usually seven years and minimum age 35 years except Delhi.

Judicial Services Examination– Structure of the exam

Judicial Service Examination is held in three successive stages namely Preliminary Examination, Mains and Viva-Voce/Interview.

Preliminary Examination– The preliminary examination serves as a screening for mains exam. It comprises objective type questions. The marks secured in the preliminary examination are not counted for the final selection. The percentages of qualifying marks vary as per state. The minimum qualifying marks in the preliminary examination is 60 percent for general and 55 percent for reserved categories.

Mains Examination– The mains examination is subjective type. The exam comprises three to four papers. The marks secured by candidates are counted for the final selection. Candidates equal to three times the number of vacancies are called for viva-voce.

Viva-Voce/Personal Interview– This is the final stage of selection where candidates are assessed

Judicial Services Examination– Syllabus

The syllabus varies across states. It is broadly divided into Civil law, Criminal Law and Language paper. The weight given to the language paper is around 20 percent to 35 percent. The mains examination constitutes six to seven papers and almost 70 percent of the questions are of law.

States Conducting Judicial Services Examination Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Mizoram Nagal and Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.



Infrastructure :

- Centrally air conditioned classrooms.
- Full compliance with fire & health safety norms.
- Proper hygienic conditions.
- Use of multiple projectors and screens inside the classrooms.
- Free Wi-fi
- all competitive Books Available.
- For any doubts Faculty Available.

Fee structure :

PCS(J)	-	65000/-
PCS(J) G.K.	-	20000/-
TEST SERIES (APO)	-	10000/-
TEST SERIES (CIVIL JUDGE)	-	15000/-
APO CLASS	-	25000/-

Note: 18% GST Applicable in All Coaching Fee

Faculty Members :

Satender Tripathi - UPHJS Toppers

Sudhir Tripathi -Faculty &
Law Co-ordinator

R.N Dwivedi - Faculty

Lovlesh Dwivedi - Faculty

Anoop Krishan - Faculty

Upendra Kumar - Faculty

Other Subject Experts



Different State of Judiciary Syllabus :

UP PCS J Syllabus
UP PCS J Exam Preliminary Exam Syllabus:
Paper I-
General Knowledge

- History of India • Indian Culture
- Geography of India • Indian Polity
- Current National Issues • Topics of Social relevance
- India and the world • Indian Economy
- International Affairs and Institutions • Science and Technology
- Communications and Space

Paper- II (Law)

- Jurisprudence • International Organizations
- Current International Affairs • Indian Constitution
- Transfer of Property Act • Indian Evidence Act
- Indian Penal Code • Civil Procedure Code
- Criminal Procedure Code • Law of Contract

UP PCS J Main Exam Syllabus **Paper 1-General Knowledge**

- History of India • Indian Culture
- Geography of India • Indian Polity
- Current National Issues • Topics of Social relevance
- India and the world • Indian Economy
- International Affairs and Institutions • Science and Technology
- Communications and Space



Paper 2-Language Essay to be written in English 60 marks English Précis writing 60 marks Translation of passage from Hindi to English 40 marks Translation of passage from English to Hindi 40 marks

Paper 3-Law – (Substantive Law)

• Law of contracts • Law of Partnership • Law concerning Easements and Torts

Law connecting to Transfer of Property including the Principles of Equity, Specifically applicable there to

The principal of Equity with special reference to the Law of Trust • Specific Relief

Hindu Law & Mohammedan Law • Constitutional Law

Paper 4-Law-II (Procedure and Evidence)

• Criminal Procedure Code • Code of Civil Procedure • Law of Evidence

Paper 5-Law-III (Penal, Revenue and Local Laws)

All the question set be consists of Indian Penal Code,

Uttar Pradesh Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act 1951,

Uttar Pradesh Urban Buildings (Regulation of Letting, Rent and Eviction) Act 1972.

- Municipalities Act
 - Panchayat Raj Act
 - Consolidation of Holdings Act
 - Urban (Planning and Development) Act 1973
- Together with rules framed under the aforesaid Acts.

Interview : The interview will be of 100 marks. The suitability of candidates for employment in the Uttar Pradesh Judicial Service will be tested with reference to his merit giving due regard to his ability character, personality and physique.

Clarification : The candidates will have a choice to answer General Knowledge and Law papers either in Hindi or in English.

Note: (i) The marks obtained in the interview will be added to the Marks obtained in the written papers and the candidates place will depend on the aggregate of both (ii) The Commission reserves the right to refuse to call for Interview any candidate



UTTARAKHAND PCSJ EXAM PATTERN

(A) For Preliminary written Entrance (Screening) Examination:

The preliminary written entrance examination paper will be divided into two parts.

Part-I will contain 50 marks and Part-II will contain 150 marks. There will be objective type test on the following subjects:-

Part-I :- General Knowledge. It will include day to day happenings around India and the World, particularly in the legal spheres. The questions may relate mainly to international law, neutrality, recent legislation pronouncement particularly Indian Constitution, law and development and legal aspects but it will not be confined to this only.

Part-II :- It will cover the following Acts and Laws – Transfer of Properties Act, Principle of Hindu Laws and Principle of Muslim Laws, Evidence Act, Code of Criminal Procedure, Indian Penal Code, Civil Procedure Code.

(B) For Main written Examination and Viva-voce Examination (Interview):

The examination will include the following subjects; each subject will carry the number of mark shown against it:

	Subject	Mark
1-	The Present Day	150
2-	Language	100
3-	Law: Paper I - Substantive Law	200
4-	Law: Paper II - Evidence & Procedure	200
5-	Law: Paper III - Revenue & Criminal	200
6-	Viva-Voce	100

(1) The Present Day - This paper is designed to test the candidate's knowledge of the reactions to what is happening in India and the world generally at the present day, particularly in the legal sphere and also his power of expression in English. Questions, the answers to which should be in essay form will relate mainly to jurisprudence, international law, neutrality, recent legislation, particularly- Indian constitutional law and developments, especially on their legal aspect and so on but will not be confined to them. Credit will be given both for substance and expression; conversely deduction will be made for bad expression, including faults of grammar, misuse of words etc.

(2) Language - A passage in English will be set and the candidate will be required to translate it into the ordinary language spoken in the courts, using the Devnagri Script ----- Marks 30 Likewise a passage of Hindi will be required to be translated in ordinary English language -----Marks 30. There will be English Précis writing also. ----- Marks 40

(3) Law: Paper I-Substantive Law - The questions set will be restricted to the field covered by- The law of contracts; the law of partnership; the law concerning easements and torts; the law relating to transfer of property; including the principles of equity specially applicable thereto; the principles of equity, with special reference to the Law of Trust and specific relief. Hindu Law and Mohammedan Law.

(4) Law: Paper II - Evidence and Procedure - The field will be that covered by the Law of Evidence, The Criminal Procedure Code and Code of Civil Procedure, including the principles of pleading. The questions set will relate mainly to practical matters; such as the framing of charges and issues the methods of dealing with the



evidence of witness, the writing of judgment and the conduct of cases generally but will not be restricted to them.

(5) **Law: Paper III- Revenue & Criminal** - U.P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act (as applicable in Uttarakhand) and Indian Penal Code.

(6) **Viva-Voce**- The suitability of the candidate for employment in the Judicial Service will be tested with reference to his record at School, College and University and his personality, address and physique. The questions which may be put to him may be of a general nature and will not necessarily be of an academic or legal nature.

NOTE: - (i) The marks obtained in viva-voce will be added to the marks obtained in the written papers and the candidates place will depend on the aggregate of both.

(ii) The Commission reserve the right to refuse to call for viva-voce and candidate who has not obtained such marks in the Law Papers as to justify such refusal.

(C) For Basic Knowledge of computer Operation Practical Examination: Microsoft Windows Operating system and Microsoft Office (Maximum Marks – 100; Minimum Qualifying Marks to be obtained – 40; Time allowed: One Hour). The paper shall be set from the given syllabus broadly taking one question from each i.e. - (1) Windows and internet. (2) M.S. - word. (3) M.S. - Access. (4) M.S. - Excel and (5) M.S. - Power Point. Each question shall have five actions to be performed on the system each having four marks. Printout of the output shall be taken and given for evaluation.

Bihar Judicial Service Civil Judge Exam :

The BPSC PCS J competitive exam is conducted in three distinct phases as listed below. Attending all the three phases and securing the minimum required marks is essential to be eligible for the final selections.

- Preliminary – Objective Type Exam.
- Main Written - Descriptive Type Exam
- Viva Voce – Personal Interview

Syllabus for Preliminary Exam :

The Bihar Judicial Service Preliminary exam has two papers :

- Paper 1 – multiple choice questions from General Studies / General Knowledge for 100 marks.
- Paper 2- multiple choice questions from Law topics for 150 marks.

Paper 1

1. General Knowledge including current affairs **
2. Elementary General Science

Paper 2

1. Law of Evidence & Procedure (CRPC and CPC)
2. Constitutional and Administrative Law of India
3. Hindu Law & Muhammadan Law
4. Law of Transfer of Property, Principles of Equity, Law of Trusts and Specific Relief Act
5. Law of Contracts & Torts
6. Commercial Law (Partnership Act, sale of Good Act, Company Act and Negotiable Act.)

Note: The General knowledge paper will include both static and current GK related questions. Static GK refers to information that will not change e.g. Which city of the capital of India ?. Dynamic or current GK



refers to facts that will change and get updated over time. e.g. Who is the current President of India ?

Syllabus for Main Exam

There are five compulsory papers, of which Hindi & English are of Qualifying nature.

1. **General Knowledge / General Studies including Current Affairs – 150 marks**
2. **Elementary General Science – 100 marks**
3. **General Hindi – 100 marks**
4. **General English – 100 marks**
5. **Law of Evidence and Procedure – 150 marks**

There will be a choice of five optional papers, from which, candidates have to select three :

1. Optional Constitutional Law of India and Administrative Law – 150 marks
2. Hindu law and Mohammedan law – 150 marks
3. Transfer of Property Act, Principles of Equity, Law of Trusts and Specific Relief Act – 150 marks
4. Law of Contract and Torts – 150 marks
5. Commercial Law – 150 marks

Viva-Voce- The suitability of the candidate for employment in the Judicial Service will be tested with reference to his record at School, College and University and his personality, address and physique. The questions which may be put to him may be of a general nature and will not necessarily be of an academic or legal nature.

Jharkhand Judicial Exam Syllabus

(a) "Preliminary Entrance Test" means Written Examination (Multiple Choice Questions/Objective Type) only and the candidates declared successful in this test shall be eligible for the Main Examination.

(b) "Main Examination" means Written Examination (Subjective) and the candidates declared successful in this Test shall be eligible for Viva-Voce Test.

(c) "Viva-Voce Test" means an Oral Examination.

The Syllabus for the Preliminary Entrance Test shall consist of :-

- (i) General English
- (ii) General Knowledge (including Current Affairs)
- (iii) The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.
- (iv) The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973.
- (v) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- (vi) The Law of Contract, 1872.
- (vii) The Indian Penal Code, 1860.

The Preliminary Entrance Test shall be of 100 marks in aggregate. The marks obtained in preliminary examination shall not be counted for the purpose of final selection. There shall be no negative marking.



Duration of Preliminary Entrance Test shall be of two hours.

The Main Examination shall be of four papers of 100 marks each comprising of the questions on the following subjects. :-

Paper - I

- (i) Procedural Law (The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 and The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973).
- (ii) The Indian Penal Code, 1860.
- (iii) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872.
- (iv) The Limitation Act, 1963.

Paper - II

- (i) The Contract Act, 1872
- (ii) The Sales of Goods Act, 1930 (iii) The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881
- (iv) The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
- (v) The Transfer of Property Act, 1882

Paper - III

- (i) The Hindu Law and The Mohammedan Law
- (ii) Rent Control Law.
- (iii) The Specific Relief Act, 1963
- (iv) Jurisprudence

Paper IV (Language)

Hindi & English (Essay, Precise writing, Translation & Paraphrase)

Duration of Main Examination shall be of three hours for each paper.

Appearing in each paper will be compulsory.

Viva-Voce: There shall be Viva-Voce Test of 100 marks. In the Viva-Voce Test the minimum required qualifying marks would be 25% for the General category candidates and 20% for SC/ST/EBC & BC.

No candidates, irrespective of the marks obtained by him in the Main Examination, shall be eligible for selection for appointment, if he obtains less than minimum pre scribed marks in the Viva-Voce Test.

The final selection list shall be prepared on the basis of the marks obtained in the Main Examination and the Viva-Voce Test both. In case of tie of marks between the candidates in the final selection list, their selection will be made firstly on the basis of qualification, i.e., person having Post Graduate Degree in Law shall be given preference and thereafter on the basis of experience, if any, in legal practice and still if necessary, on the basis of seniority in age.



Syllabus for Delhi Judicial Service Examination 2019

Preliminary Exam: General Knowledge, Constitution of India, English, Code of Criminal Procedure, Code of Civil Procedure, Indian Penal Code, Partnership Act, Contract Act, Principles Governing Arbitration Law Specific Relief Act, Limitation Act, Evidence Act.

Note: (i) Maximum number 200 marks.

(ii) 25% Negative marks

(iii) Minimum qualifying marks shall be 60% for general candidates and 55% for SC/ST candidates for being selected in main examination.

Main Examination

1. General Knowledge & Language
2. Civil Law I
3. Civil Law II
4. Criminal Law

Delhi Judicial Service Exam Syllabus 2019 –

General Knowledge- Current Events. Economic Scene. Sports. Scientific Research. History. Culture. Geography. General Polity including Indian Constitution. Countries & Currencies. Countries and Capitals. National & International affairs. States & Capitals. Daily News. Famous Personalities. Art & Culture. Sports & Games. Current GK. English- Synonyms. Antonyms. Adjectives. Para Jumbles. Reading Comprehension. Sentence Corrections. Error Spotting/Phrase Replacement. Cloze Test. Fill in the Blanks. Phrase Replacement. Verb. Adverb. Missing Verbs. Meanings. Word Formations. Sentence Rearrangement. Unseen Passages. Idioms & Phrases. Subject-Verb Agreement. Articles. Grammar.

Civil Law-1

Indian Contract Act, Indian Sale of Goods Act, Specific Relief Act, Indian Partnership Act, Mohammedan Law, Delhi Rent Control Act & Law of Torts.

Civil Law-2

Law of Evidence, Law of Limitation, Law of Registration.
Civil Procedure Law.

Criminal Law

Criminal Procedure Code, Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act.



Viva-Voce

1. Viva Voce will carry 100 Marks. Only such candidates shall be called for viva voce who have obtained 40% marks in each written paper and 50% in aggregate except in the case of candidates belonging to reserved categories i.e. SC, ST and physically handicapped (Blind/ Low vision) (mobility not to be restricted) Orthopedically in whose case the qualifying marks shall be 35% in each written paper and 45% in aggregate.
2. A candidate of General Category must secure minimum 50% marks and a candidate of reserved category i.e. SC, ST and physically handicapped (Blind/ Low vision) (mobility not to be restricted) orthopedically must secure minimum 45% marks in viva voce to be eligible for being recommended for appointment to the service.
3. The marks obtained in the viva voce will be added to the marks obtained in the main examination (Written) and the candidate's position will depend on the aggregate of both.

High Court Madhya Pradesh (MPHC) Posts Syllabus | Exam Pattern

MP High Court Civil Judge Exam will be conducted in two phases they are Prelims Exam and Mains Exam. So candidates who had applied for these posts they must clear the Prelims Exam and Mains Exam to get placed in the High Court Madhya Pradesh (MPHC) as a Civil Judge. the prelims exam is conducted for total 100 marks for 100 questions with the 2 Hours time duration. And applicants who got selected in the MP High Court Civil Judge Prelims Exam they only eligible to the Mains Exam.

MPHC Civil Judge Prelims Syllabus 2019

Law- Indian Contract Act, 1872. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. Constitution of India. P. Land Revenue Act, 1959. Limitation Act, 1963. Area Control Act, 1961. Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. Civil Procedure Code, 1908. Specific Relief Act, 1963. Indian Penal Code, 1861, etc.

General Knowledge- Current Affairs – National & International. Indian Geography. History – India & World. Indian Constitution. Geography –MP. Culture & Heritage. Indian Polity. Indian Economy. Science & Technology. Environmental Issues etc.

Computer Knowledge- Fundamentals of Computer. MS PowerPoint. MS Word. The Hardware of Computer. MS Windows. Operating Systems. MS Office. MS Excel. The Internet and its usage etc.

English- Synonyms. Antonyms. Comprehension. One Word Substitution. Active & Passive Voice. Fill in the Blanks. Transformation of Sentences. Direct & Indirect Speech. Vocabulary. Idioms & Phrases. Tenses. etc.



Syllabus for main exam:

Mains Paper I- Transfer of Property Act, 1882. Civil Procedure Code, 1908. Specific Relief Act, 1963. Indian Contract Act, 1872. Constitution of India. Limitation Act, 1963.

Mains Paper II Article on Social Issues. Article on Law. Writing Summarization. Translate Hindi to English. Translate English to Hindi.

Mains Paper III- MP. Area Control Act, 1961. Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881. Indian Penal Code, 1861. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973. The Indian Evidence Act, 1872. MP. Land Revenue Act, 1959.

Mains Paper IV- Rivalry Stabilization. Decision / Order (Civil) writing (CJ-II). Fabrication of charges. Decision / Order (Foreclosure) writing (JMFC).

Viva-voce (Personal Interview) The maximum marks for viva-voce are 50.

Note: Only the marks from the main exam and the viva-voce will be used for arriving at the final rankings.

Rajasthan Civil Judge Exam Pattern

The exam for recruitment to the cadre of Civil Judge will have three distinct phases :

- I. Preliminary Examination (Objective Type Multiple Choice)
- II. Written Main Examination (Subjective / Essay type type)
- III. Interview a.k.a Viva voce (Personal Assessment.)

Rajasthan Civil Judge Preliminary Exam

The Preliminary Examination will be an objective type examination 70% weightage will be given to the subjects prescribed in syllabus for Law Paper-1 and Law Paper-11. 30% weightage shall be given to test proficiency in Hindi and English language Maximum marks – 100.

No negative marking for wrong answers / unanswered questions The marks obtained in the Preliminary Examination are not counted towards the final ranking.

Syllabus for the RJS Preliminary Exam :

1. Law : Same syllabus as prescribed for the Law Papers I & II for the Main Examination.
2. Hindi Proficiency : (Refer to the official notification for details)
3. English Proficiency : i. Tenses ii. Articles and Determiners iii. Phrasal Verbs and Idioms iv.



Active & Passive Voice v. Co-ordination &, Subordination vi. Direct and Indirect Speech vii. Modals expressing various concepts – (Obligation, Request, Permission. Prohibition. Intention. Condition, Probability, Possibility, Purpose. Reason. Companions, Contrast) viii. Antonyms and Synonyms.

Rajasthan Judicial Service – Civil Judge – Written Main Exam

The Main Examination shall consist of following subjects:

1. Law Paper-1 : 100 marks : 3 Hours
2. Law Paper-2 : 100 marks : 3 Hours
3. Language

Paper-1 Hindi Essay 50 marks 2 Hours

Paper-11 English Essay 50 marks 2 Hours

Law Paper (I)- Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, The Constitution of India, Indian Contract Act, 1872, The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, The Limitation Act, 1963, The Specific Relief Act, 1963, The Transfer of Property Act, 1882, Interpretation of Statues, The Rajasthan Rent Control Act, 2001, Order/Judgment Writing

Law Paper (II)- The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, The Indian Evidence Act, 1872, The Indian Penal Code, 1860, The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, The Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881 (Chapter XVII), The Probation of Offenders Act, 1958, Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005 Framing of Charge /Judgment Writing

Language Paper – 1

Hindi Essay – Essay writing in Hindi language. Language Paper – 2

English Essay – Essay writing in English language.

Viva voce – Interview – 35 Marks

In interviewing a candidate, the suitability for employment to the RJS Civil Judge Post shall be tested with reference to his / her record at the School, College and University, and his / her character, personality, and physique. The questions, which may be put, may be of a general nature and will not necessarily be academic or legal.

Appearing for Viva Voce is compulsory, to be eligible for the final selections ranking. The final selections will be based on the aggregate scores from the main exam and the Viva Voce.

In the personal interview, the candidate will also be put questions to test his general knowledge including knowledge of current affairs and present-day problems. Marks shall also be awarded for the candidate's proficiency in the Rajasthani dialects and his knowledge of social customs of Rajasthan.

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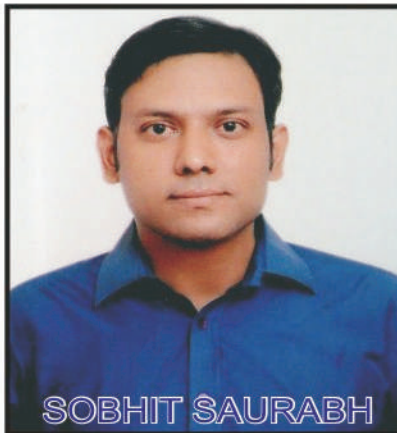
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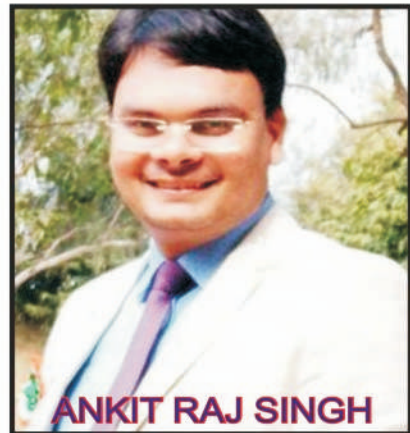
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RANJANA DWIVEDI



SOBHIT SAURABH



ANKIT RAJ SINGH



SATISH SHUKLA



DHEERAJ



REKHA



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DHARMENDRA

OTHER MORE SELECTION