Edzorb Law

Mains Copy Evaluation



Judge Ankita Choudhary (RGNUL, PATIALA)

Edzorb Premium+ User

RANK 9 - Bihar Judicial Services 2023

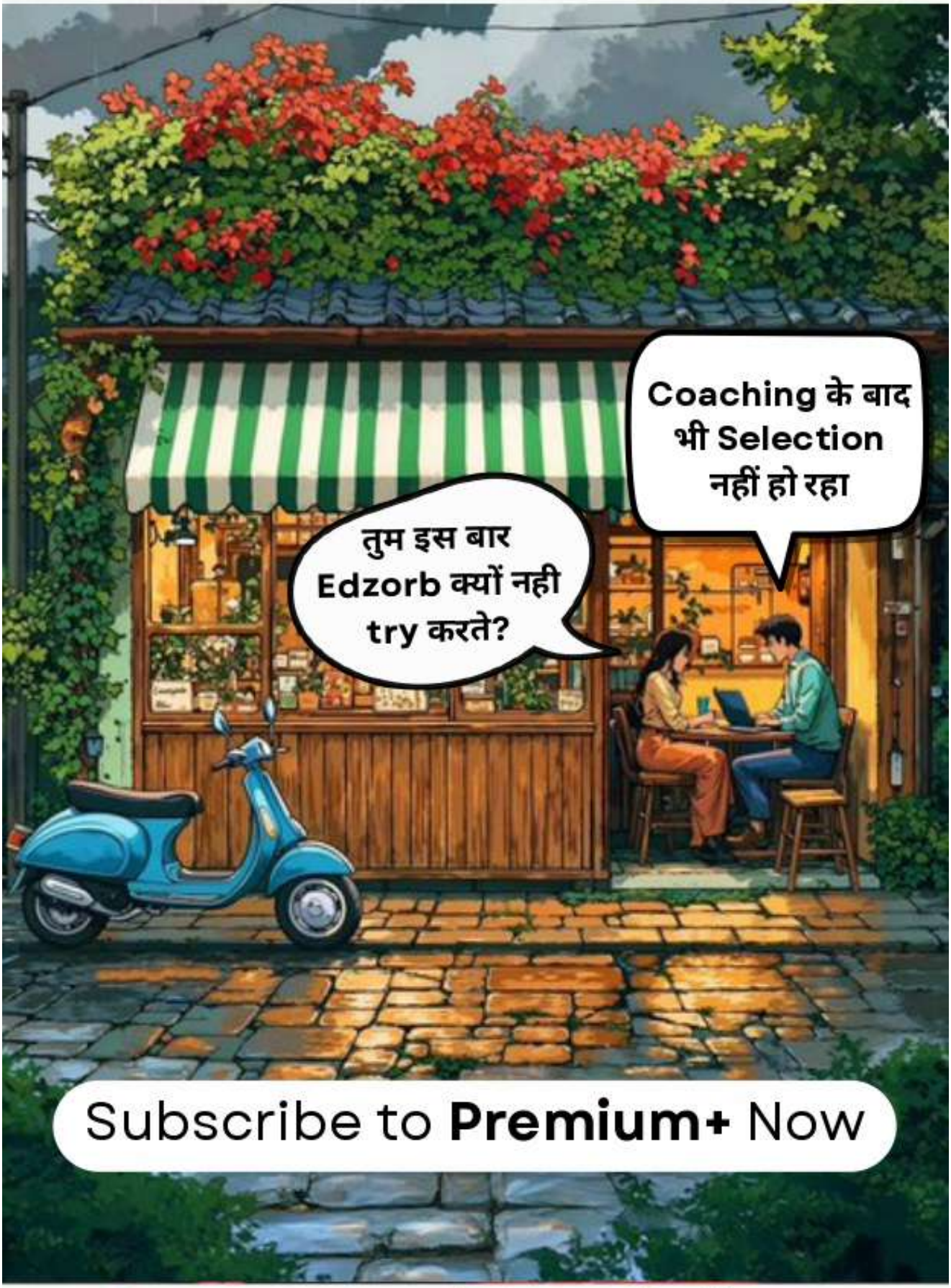
@Edzorb Law App

GET IT ON Google Play

Download on the App Store

Edzorb Law

Practice with Edzorb = Success



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

80.5/150

BJS EPIC MAINS TEST 4 (Law of Evidence and Procedure)

Ankita Choudhary (RGNUL Patiyala),
Topper Bihar Judicial Services 2023
Edzorb Premium+ User

GROUP A

Answer No. 1

Co-link with Rule 12 of order xx.

(a) (i) 3.5

Every person has a right to possess his property and where he is denied of such right by any person, he has remedy of approaching court for suit of possession and for compensation with regard to wrongful possession. This compensation can be in terms of mesne profits.

'Mesne Profits' have been defined by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (hereafter the Code) in subsection (12) of Section 2.

Harry Kemp Grey Vs. Bhagu Mian, 1936 Mesne Profit should be ascertained on the basis of more

According to the provision, the essentials of mesne profits are —

1. The respondent must be in wrongful possession of the immovable property.
2. He must ~~does~~ have derived some 'actual profits' or profits which he could have derived with ordinary deligence and prudence.
3. He will also be liable for prof interests on such profits.
4. He will not be liable for any gain achieved through improvements made in the property.

It has been held by Supreme Court in famous Lucy Kurvaweed's Case that wrongful possession of immovable property is the essence of mesne profits.

It has also been opined in the case of Madnappa v. Chandramma that mesne profits cannot be granted in respect of future profits.

Therefore, mesne profits are profits along with interests which are enjoyed by a person in wrongful possession of immovable property and for which he can be held liable

(ii) Adjudication of a court of law can either be in form of decree or order.

2.5

Subsection (2) of Section 2 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (hereafter, the Code) defines decree as —

1. A formal expression of an adjudication
2. By a competent court
3. Of all or any matters in controversy between the parties
4. In a suit
5. Whereby the matter is heard and conclusively decided.

The provision also categorises decree into three classes, namely —

1. Preliminary Decree
2. Final Decree
3. Partly Preliminary and Partly Final Decree.

A preliminary decree is decree where further adjudication are required for final disposal of the case.
Final decree are those decree which completely disposes of the proceeding.
The Supreme Court in the landmark Shankar v. Chandrakant, case has defined preliminary decree as those decree which merely declares the rights and interests of the parties and requires further enquiry for complete and final disposal of the case. 1995

Therefore, a decree can be preliminary or final dependant upon its determination of rights and finality of the matter in controversy.
Some instances where preliminary decree can be awarded are —

1. In cases of partition. (Order XX, Rule 12-16 and 18, Order XXXII, Rule 2-5)
2. In case of mortgage, etc.

→ Co-link with Section 97 of CPC.

+91 988-988-3719 | www.edzorblaw.com

Edzorb Law
True Learning

Failure is the **Key to Success**

Each Mistake Teaches us Something.



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

(iii) Legal representatives are defined by the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (hereafter, the Code) in subsection (11) of Section 2. Andhra Bank Ltd. vs. R. Shriniwasan and ors, 1962

3.5

According to the provision, a legal representative means any person who represents the estate of the deceased person. ↓ in law

Legal representatives also includes

1. Any person who intermeddles with the estate of the deceased person, or
2. Any person on whom the estate will devolve on death of party where the parties are sued or suing in representative character.

Include Section 52 of CPC also.

Section 50 of the Code provides the extent of liability of a legal representative where a decree is enforced against such person.

Therefore, the Code has widened the scope of 'legal representative' through the definition as an administrator, receiver, etc. are also included in this definition.

(b) 'Jurisdiction' means the authority of the Court to decide a matter. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (hereafter, the Code) has provided for various types of jurisdiction which a Court may exercise. They are —

7.5

1. Territorial Jurisdiction — Where the authority of the Court to decide a case is decided by the place where defendant is available or where cause of action arises. Section 15 to 21A of the Code provides for such jurisdiction.

2. Pecuniary Jurisdiction — Where the authority of the Court to decide a dispute is based on amount of value of subject-matter in a suit

Scanned with CamScanner

3. Subject-Matter Jurisdiction — Where the capacity of a Court to decide the matter or substance of dispute is provided according to subject-matter jurisdiction.

Pecuniary Jurisdiction

Section 6 of the Code provides for pecuniary jurisdiction of a Court. This jurisdiction is determined on the basis of the amount or value of the subject-matter in a proceeding.

Section 15 of the Code also finds implicit understanding of pecuniary jurisdiction of the Court whereby it provides that 'any court of lowest grade competent to try'. The word 'competent' can be understood to indicate pecuniary jurisdiction of Court.

The objection with regard to pecuniary jurisdiction must be taken by the parties at the Court of first instance at earliest opportunity at or before settlement of issues, or such objection will be deemed to waived by the parties as per Section 21 of the Code.

Every Court has been endowed with certain pecuniary jurisdiction which can be ~~outer~~ entertained by it, that is, a limit of amount or value of suit that can be decided by Court.

A party cannot confer or limit jurisdiction of a Court. It has been held in Dhulabhai v. State of M.P, 1968 that there is presumption in favour of jurisdiction and this presumption can be nullified only when there exists any express or implied bar ~~of~~ on the cognizance of proceeding by the Court. The jurisdiction of Court cannot be ~~take~~ ousted or conferred by the consent of the parties.

Therefore, where a court is not competent to hear suit of exceeding its limits, parties consent cannot confer such jurisdiction on the Court.

→ CIT vs. Laxman Das, 2019

Jurisdiction can neither be waived nor Created by Consent

Edzorb Law
True Learning

Judiciary Preparation **Home Delivered**



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

Edzorb Law
True Learning

Ankita Choudhary (RGNUL Patiyala),
Topper Bihar Judicial Services 2023
Edzorb Premium+ User

Answer no. 2

(a) A decree of or order of the Court will have no meaning if it is not enforceable by the power of Court. An unenforceable adjudication is no adjudication.

10

A decree or order can be executed by the Executing Court as per Sections 36 to 74 and Order XXI of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (hereafter the Code).

Section 51 of CPC.

The provisions provide for different modes through which various decrees can be enforced. These modes can be —

i. Attachment of property
ii. Attachment and sale of property
iii. Arrest of defaulter

The modes used for executing following decrees are —

(i) A decree for specific performance of immovable property.

Include the complete details of Rule 32 and 33 of Order XXI

Such decrees can be enforced by the Court through the modes of —

1. Attachment of the disputed property and sale to satisfy the proceeds of the property.
ii. Attachment of the disputed property till the judgment-debtor performs his obligation.
iii. Arrest of such person in civil prison till he executes the decree. However, a woman cannot be arrested as per Section 58 the Code.

(ii) A decree for restitution of conjugal rights

Such decree can only be executed through the mode of attachment of the property of the judgment-debtor. There cannot be any arrest in execution of such decrees.

(iii) A decree for Injunction

For executing such decree —

1. the property of judgment-debtor can be attached and can be ordered for sale as well.
2. The person can be committed to civil prison if he does not perform the or refrain from the act, as the case may be.

+91 988-988-3719 | www.edzorblaw.com

4(b) 'Res-judicata' means 'a dispute adjudicated' and is based upon the principle of equity.

The doctrine of res-judicata is the rule of conclusiveness of the judgment of competent court and is based on three maxims of public policy —

1. Nemo debet bis vexari pro una et eadem causa, meaning no person should be vexed twice for the same cause.
2. Interest republicae sit finis litium, that is, it is in the interest of the State that there should be an end to litigation.
3. Res Judicata pro veritate accipitur meaning the judgment of Court should be regarded as final.

Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 embodies the doctrine of Res Judicata whereby subsequent trial of a suit is stayed by Court on fulfilling of following essentials —

1. The matter ~~in issue~~ directly and substantially in issue in the subsequent suit was the matter directly and substantially in issue in former suit.
2. Both the suits are between same parties or persons claiming through or under them.
3. They must be litigating under same title in both suits.
4. The Court which hears the former suit must be competent to hear the subsequent suit.
However, this essential has to be read harmoniously with Explanation VIII of Section 11 of the Code whereby the Court may not be competent to hear subsequent suit but still, doctrine of res judicata will apply.
5. The Court must have heard and finally decided the matters, that is, there must be judicial adjudication of the dispute.

Include provisions of Section 10 and 151 of CPC also, Section 10 merely postpone or state the suit.

+91 988-988-3719 | www.edzorblaw.com

Edzorb Law
True Learning

Shine Bright Along with Edzorb

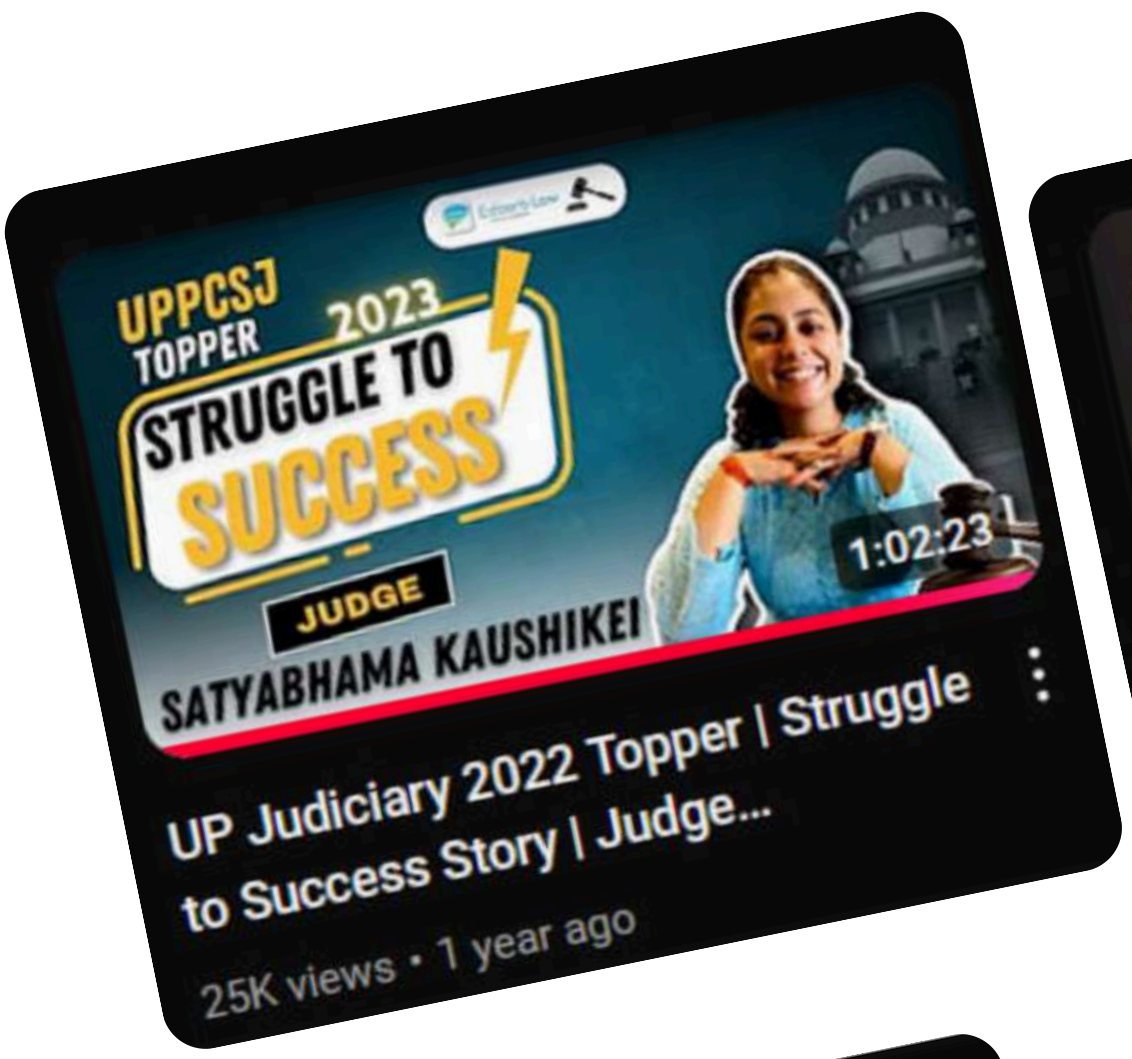


Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App



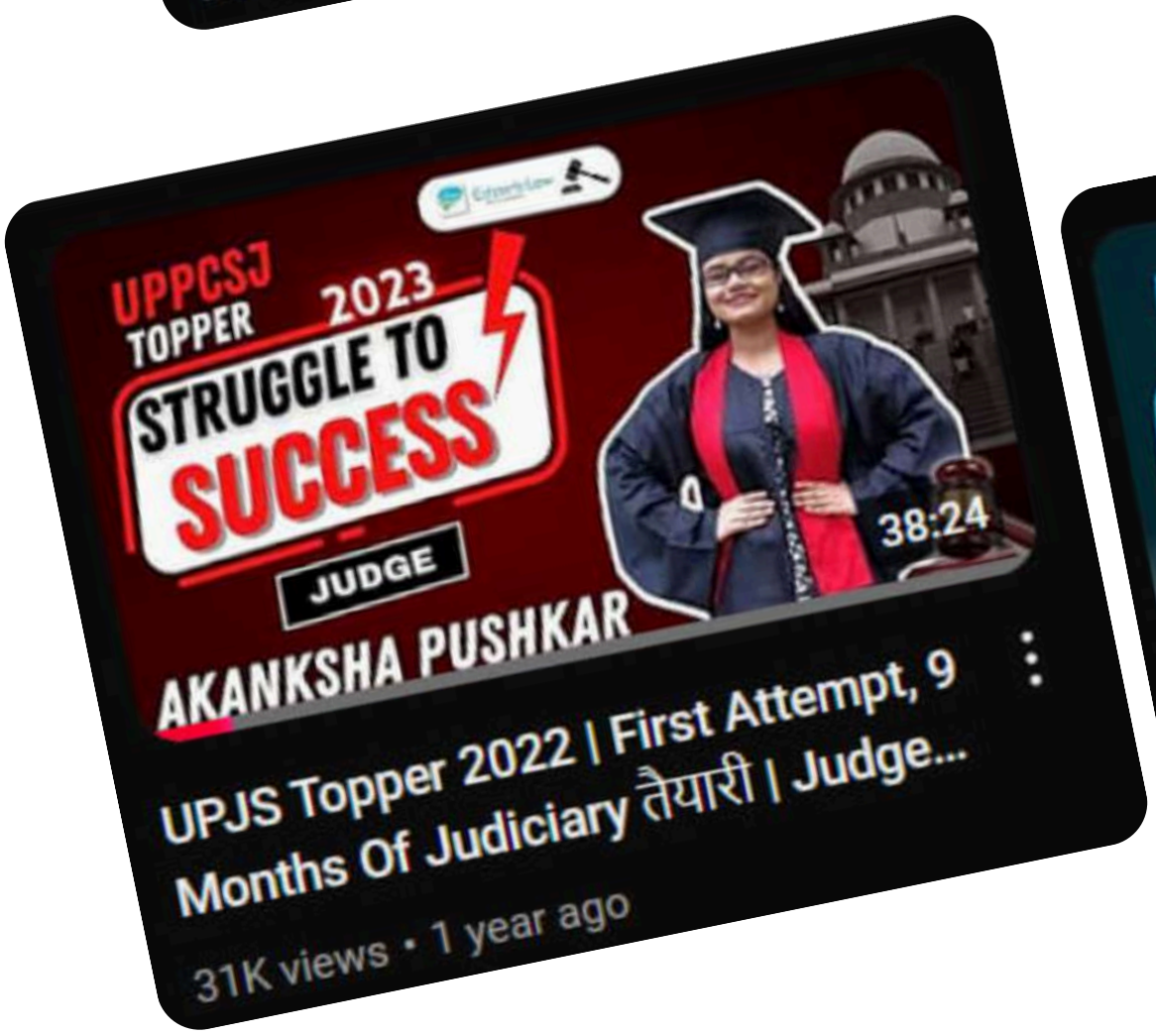
UP Judiciary 2022 Topper | Struggle to Success Story | Judge...

25K views • 1 year ago



Chhattisgarh Judiciary 2023 Topper | HNLU Raipur ~ Rank 10 | Judge...

25K views • 8 months ago



UPJS Topper 2022 | First Attempt, 9 Months Of Judiciary तैयारी | Judge...

31K views • 1 year ago



UP Judiciary 22 Topper | Struggle to Success Story of Civil Judge |...

41K views • 1 year ago

Watch Topper's Talk

https://youtube.com/playlist?list=PLdr9DLnSPNChIqWFSRqPOWFdQDfZDLy-K&si=9v44qbe5i1Jy1O3s

Industries 1992 held in Bhanu Kumar Jain v. Archana (2005) that the doctrine of res judicata is the specie of the genus doctrine of estoppel.

Therefore, where the abovementioned essentials are not met, the Court will be barred in exercising its jurisdiction with regards to second suit.

→ Include all the 8 explanations of section 11.

Satyandhar Ghoshal Vs. Deorajin Debi, 1960

Group B

Answer No. 5

(a) Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (hereafter, the Act) provides that oral evidence must be direct according to section 60.

7.5

However, there may be circumstances where Court may accept evidence which is not direct or hear-say evidence. This is the exception of res gestae. The Evidence Act provides instances where res gestae evidence is relevant and one of such instance is of Dying Declaration.

hear-say

Section 32 of the Act makes those statements by witness relevant where the person, that is the witness cannot be called to the Court for examination due to various circumstances like —

i. where he is dead
ii. where he cannot be found
iii. where he is not capable to give evidence
iv. where he cannot be produced without unnecessary delay or expense.

Section 32 subsection(1) deals with dying declaration, that is, statements describing death or circumstances of transaction resulting in death where the question is the cause of death of the person.

Nemo Moriturus Praesumitur Mentiri

According to provision — a lie in his mouth

1. A person must have made statement as to cause of his death or circumstances leading to his death.
2. The proceeding must be on the question of death of such person, that is, it must be fact in issue.
3. It is not necessary that the person making such statement must be under the expectation of death.

→ forms of DD (oral, written, Gesture and Sign, Multiple Question - answer)

Judicial Decisions

The landmark case on dying declaration is Pakala Narain v. Emperor, 1939 PC 47 wherein the Apex it was held that the statement made by declarant related to the circumstances of transaction resulting in death of the person.

Facts — A owed B money and he sent letter to B asking him to meet to take back his money. B ~~sa~~ related the circumstances to his wife and accordingly went to A. Thereafter, he was found murdered.

Held — The Privy Council held that the statement made by B to his wife amounted to Dying Declaration and A can be convicted on the basis of such Statement.

→ Doctrine of Necessity

Dying Declaration Basis of Conviction

The Supreme Court in the case of State of Maharashtra v. Sukhusal Rao, 1958 has held that dying declaration can be the sole basis of conviction provided the Court is satisfied with regards to its truthfullness.

The Court can convict a person on basis of dying declaration but the Court has to be prudent and ascertain that the dying declaration is not result of any tutoring.

When the court is convinced that it is reliable it can form basis of conviction.

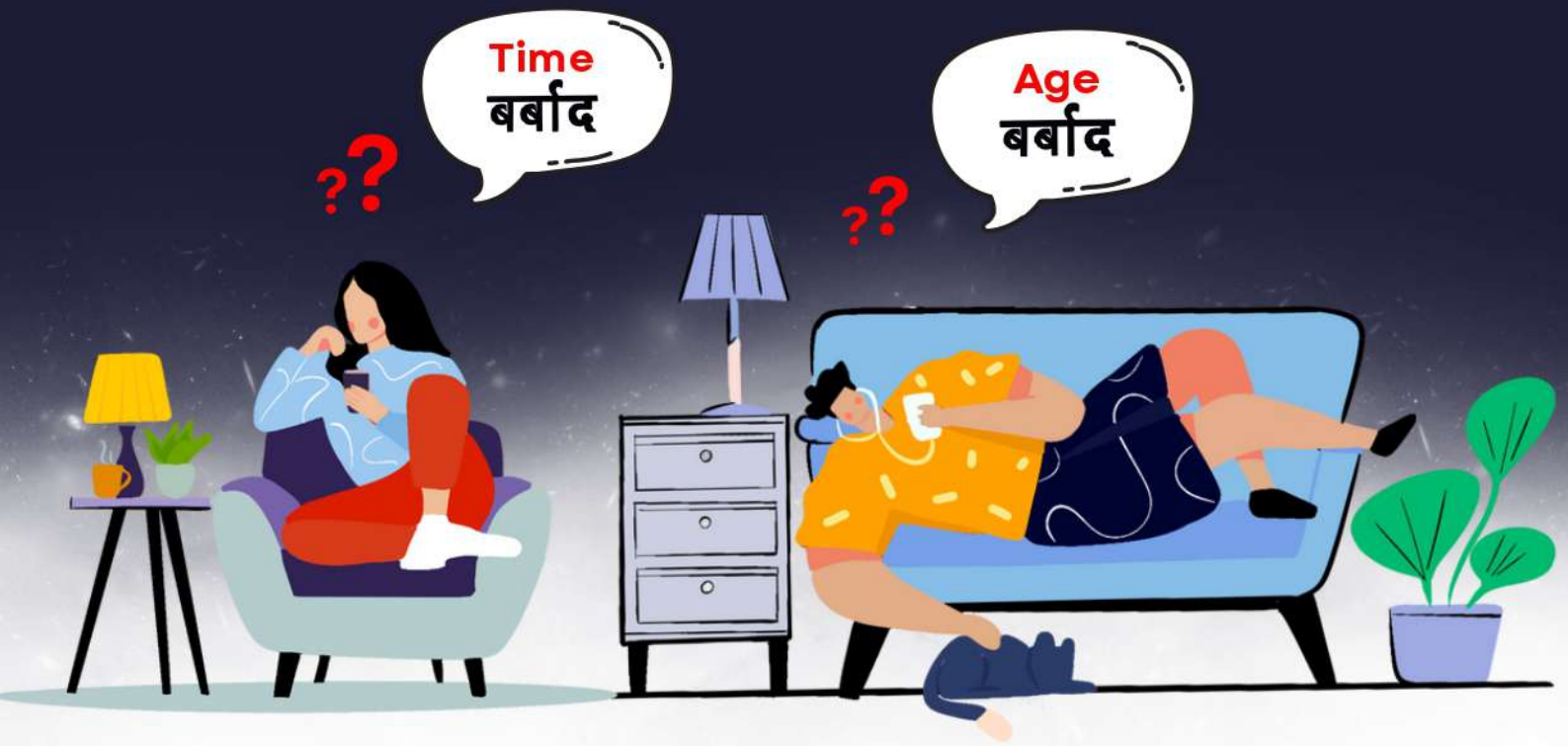
However, as a matter of prudence, Court should allow the declaration to be corroborated by other evidences.

→ UKa Ram vs. State of Rajasthan, 2001

Edzorb Law
True Learning

Enough of ~~Reel Scrolling~~

Get to **Practice**



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

Dying Declaration where Person Survives

It must be noted that the person making statement must be dead for it to be treated as dying declaration. The Supreme Court has held that where a person making statement according to Section 32(1) of the Act survives, it will not amount to a statement under that provision, that is, Section 32(1) but it can be treated as —

- First Information Report under Section 154 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or
- As corroborative evidence under Section 147 of Evidence Act, or
- Statement to Police under Section 161 or the Magistrate under Section 164 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as the case may be.

→ Conclusion!

(b) The law relating to confession of co-conspirator is contained in Section 30 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The provision provides that a confession of a co-accused which is proved may be used against another accused only when they are ~~not~~ tried jointly for the same offence. Kashmira Singh VS. State Of M.P., 1952

Illustration — A and B committed theft and were tried jointly. A makes confession implicating himself and B. This confession if proved may be used against B.

Illustration 2 — A is tried for murder. He makes statement that he and B committed murder together. This statement cannot be used ~~by~~ against B as ~~they~~ A and B are not tried jointly.

The Supreme Court in R. K. Dalmia v. Delhi State has held that the confession of co-conspirator cannot be used where there is no joint trial of the parties.

(6)

Include Section 158 of IEA also.

Court may take into Consideration.

Explanation :- offence includes attempt and abatement

Ankita Choudhary (RGNUL Patiyala),
Topper Bihar Judicial Services 2023
Edzorb Premium+ User

Answer no. 6

(a) (i) **May Presume**

Presumption evidence are those which are infered from facts happening in ordinary or natural course of things. This presumption evidence has been defined in Section 4 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (hereafter, the Act)

3.5

Where a Court is provided with the discretion ~~of~~ the under the Act to presume a fact on proving of any fact in its relation ~~whereby~~, the Court may either presume such fact or allow evidence to prove subsequent fact. It is a rebuttable fact, as in the Court can allow evidence to reverse the presumption.

Section 86-88A, 90, 90A 114

The instance of 'may presume' has been provided in the Evidence Act under various provisions like —

- Section 86 whereby the Court may presume authority of foreign judgment on production of the certified copy.
- Section 113A whereby if Prosecution proves that the woman was subjected to cruelty by her husband or his relative within seven years of marriage, the Court may presume abetment of suicide of such woman.

(ii) **Shall Presume**

3.5

Section 4 of the Act provides ~~not~~ that where the Act directs presumption of certain fact on proof of a fact related to fact in issue, the Court shall presume such fact unless and until it is rebutted.

The instances where the Act ~~direction~~ directs the presumption are —

Sections 79-85

- Section 79 whereby the Court shall presume the existence and content of ~~prin~~ public documents on proof or production of certified copies of such document.

Edzorb Law
True Learning

कब तक कोचिंग के पीछे छुपे रहोगे,
START PRACTICING NOW



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

Edzorb Law
True Learning

• Section 113B wh... prosecution proves that the wife was subjected to cruelty soon or harassment in relation to dowry soon before her death, the Court shall presume that it is the matter of dowry death.

Conclusive Proof

3.5

According to Section 4 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 where on the proof of a fact in relation to fact in issue, the Court has to take notice of the resultant fact of such proved fact, it is conclusive proof. It is irrebuttable presumption.

Section 41 of the Act provides that a judgment, order or decree determining rights, liab... legal status of parties as regards matrimony, insolvency, probate, etc. shall be conclusive proof.

Section 112 provides that where —
- a child is born during wedlock, or
- within 280 days of dissolution of marriage and the woman remains ~~under~~ unwed,

it will be conclusive proof that the child is legitimate.

conclusion - ?

(b)

4

A documentary evidence can be proved either by primary or secondary evidence as per Section 61 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872 (hereafter, the Act)

Section 62 of the Act provides that the contents of document can only be proved by primary evidence except where circumstances are as per Section 65 where secondary evidence of the document can be allowed.

The circumstances envisaged ~~as~~ are —

1. Where the document is in possession of the other party who after notice as per Section 66 fails to bring the document, or it is in possession of any person who cannot be found or who is not subject to the process of law of the land.

Mention all the conditions of Section 65 (a-g) in sequence.

+91 988-988-3719 | www.edzorblaw.com

→ Include what type of Secondary Evidence is admissible for point a-g

2. Where the document is lost or destroyed.
3. Where the document is public document for which certified copy under Section 76 of the Act is allowed.
4. Where the document is voluminous and cannot be produced in Court for inspection.
5. Where the document has number of pages and the thing to be proved is the result of the general examination of the whole document.

These are the circumstances whereunder the Court can allow secondary evidence of the document.

Group-C

Answer No. 8

(a) Interim awards are the temporary awards or relief granted by the Court to the party applying in order to preserve the status quo of the case.

8

The power of granting interim award pari materia has been provided to the arbitral tribunal under Section 17 of the Arbitration and Concillation Act, 1996 (hereafter the Act).

According to the provision, an arbitral tribunal, which means sole arbitrator or panel of arbitrators under clause (d) of sub-section 1 of Section 2 of the Act, can grant follow interim ~~award or~~ relief —

1. Appointment of guardian of for minor or person of unsound mind for purpose of arbitral proceeding.
2. To grant interim measures of protection —
   1. for preservation, sale or interim custody of goods which are subject matter of agreement.
   2. for securing the amount in dispute in arbitration.
   3. for detention, preservation and inspection of property or thing which is subject matter of the arbitration agreement and authorising any person to enter into any land or building in possession of any party, or

Edzorb Law
True Learning

Learn to **Uncage Your Mind** With **Edzorb**



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

any sample to be taken or observation to be made or experiment to be tried for the purpose of full information or evidence.

4. grant any injunction or appointment of receiver.
5. any other interim relief which the arbitral tribunals considers just and appropriate.

Section 17(2) provides that any interim relief granted under this provision shall be treated as order of the Court and shall be enforceable under Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

→ Alka Chandewar VS. Shamshere Asher Khan, 2017

The order is also an appealable order under Section 37 of the Act.

It must be noted that clause (b) of subsection (2) of Section 2 of the Act states that arbitral award includes interim award.

Further, Section 31 of the Act provides that an arbitrator can also make interim award on any matter in which he is competent to make final award.

Therefore the power of arbitrator to make interim award is very wide as per Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.

(b) Recourse against arbitral award is only in the form of an application made by a party under Section 34 of the Act for setting aside the award.

After the 2015 Amendment, the interference of the Court in matter of arbitral proceedings and arbitral tribunal is very minimal and limited.

The grounds on which an arbitral award can be set aside are provided in Section 34(2) of the Act —

1. Where party proves on the basis of record —
   1. party was under some incapacity
   2. the arbitral agreement is invalid as per law.
   3. the party was prevented from presenting his case.
   4. the arbitral proceedings and tribunal was not on basis of the arbitration agreement.

5. the arbitral award is beyond the power of the arbitrator delving in disputes not submitted to arbitration.

The Court can also set aside award if it finds –

1. the award is affected or induced by fraud or corruption or is in violation of Section 75 and Section 81 of the Act.
2. the award is against public policy of the Indian law.

4.5

(i) **Modification of Award**

An award made is binding and final on party as per Section 35 and the only recourse is to set it aside as ~~perso~~ per Section 34 of the Act.

It has been held in Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution v. State Union of India that Arbitration Tribunal is the Master of Evidence and the Court cannot interfere with the fact finding of the proceeding. Therefore, a Court cannot modify an arbitral award under any circumstance.

4.5

(ii) **Remit the award**

The Court has limited power to involve in arbitral proceedings and it can exercise its power of Appellate Court under Section 37 of the Act. However, its power is restricted to the circumstances mentioned therein and no other. The Court can therefore cannot remit the award as it can only set aside award on application of party under Section 34 of the Act.

Scanned with CamScanner

Edzorb Law
True Learning

You Can't Control the **Pressure,**
but You Can **Control How You Respond To It**

- Stress
- Video Classes
- Toxic Relatives
- Marriage Pressure
- Procrastination



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store
GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

Ankita Choudhary (RGNUL Patiyala),
Topper Bihar Judicial Services 2023
Edzorb Premium+ User

Answer No. 9

2.5(a)

First Information Report or FIR has not been defined or mentioned in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (hereafter, the Code). Its essence is in Section 154 of the Code whereby police are directed to record information of commission of offence by of cognizable nature. The recording of FIR or information by person is necessary as per the landmark judgment of Lalita Kumari v. Government of U.P., 2014. The Court has also directed FIR to be uploaded online within 24 hours except in exceptional circumstances in the case of Youth Bar Association v. Union of India, 2016.

The term FIR is mention-ed in Section 154 of Cr.P.C

Include all the provisions of section 154 of Cr.P.C

2(a) (ii) of Cr.P.C

[Evidentiary Value]

A First Information Report can be used only for corroborative or contradictory purposes. It is not a substantial piece of evidence. It only sets the wheel of investigation in motion.

→ Conduct U/S 8.

→ FIR as DD U/S 32

2(b)

Charge is formal accusation of offence and is defined in Section 2 sub-section (b) of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (hereafter, the Code). A chargesheet according to the particulars as per Sections 211 to 214 of the Code is framed by the Court on the basis of police report under Section 173 (2) of the Code.

→ Meaning of charge

→ Include provisions of 211-214

[Joinder of Charges]

Section 218 provides general rule that seperate charges should be tried seperately. However, Sections 219 to 223 of the Code provides exception to this rule.

Section 219 provides that maximum of three offences of same kind committed within a year by a person can be charged together and tried jointly.

Section 220 provides joinder of charges of offences committed by same person.

Section 223 provides joinder of charges of offences where it is committed by different persons.

→ Merely writing titles of sections is not enough, Include provisions of section 218-224 in detail.

Edzorb TRUE LEARNING

Scanned with CamScanner

Edzorb Law
True Learning

Nourish Your Mind, Unlock your **Potential** along with **Edzorb**



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

+91 988-988-3719 Join Telegram for FREE Notes @EdzorbLaw www.edzorblaw.com

Edzorb Law
True Learning

Break The Shell of your Comfort Zone with Edzorb



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

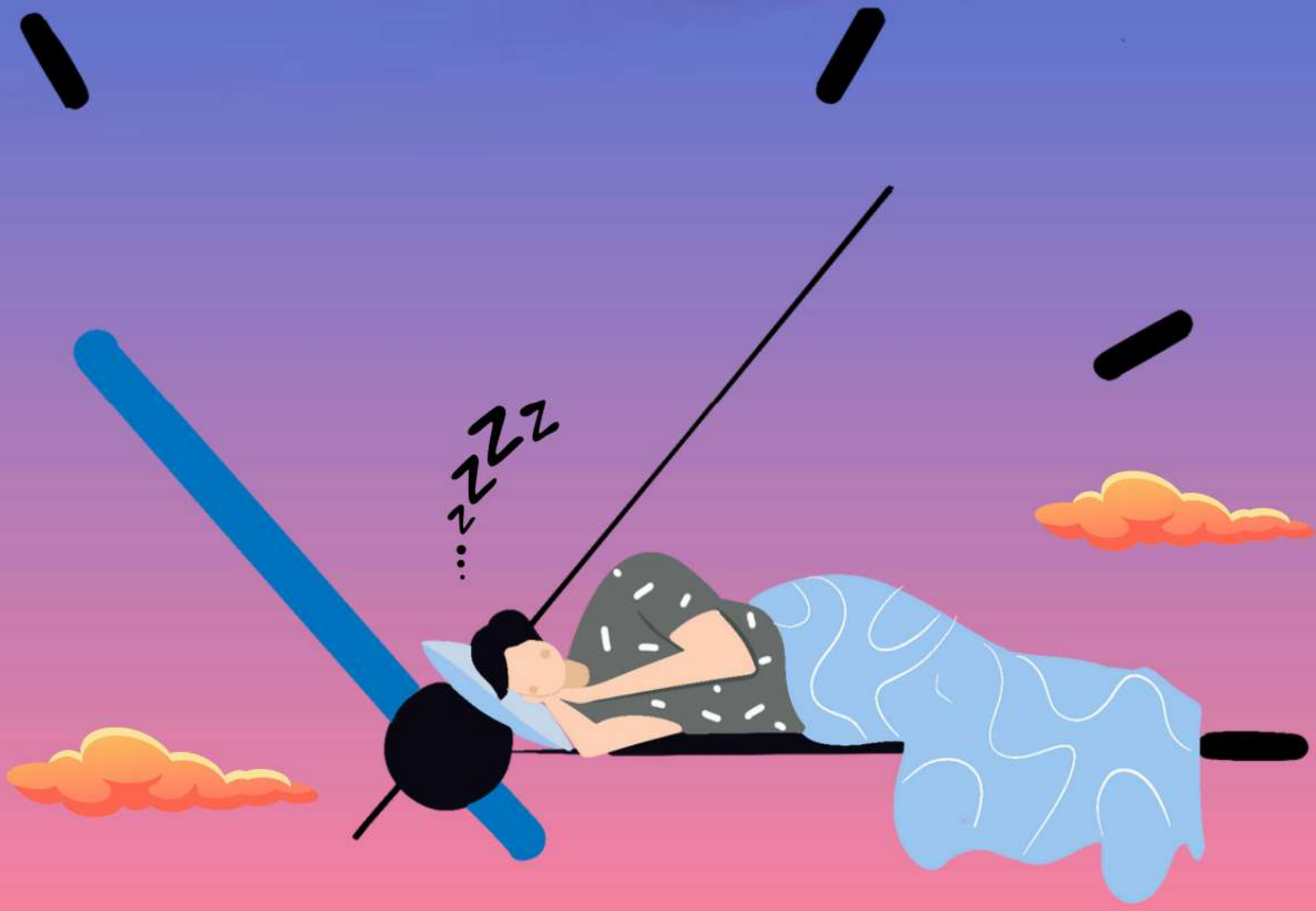
Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

Edzorb Law
True Learning

ENOUGH OF PROCRASTINATION
GET BACK TO PRACTICE



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

Edzorb Law
True Learning

TIME WILL PASS, WILL YOU?



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

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 Law
True Learning

A RESULT ORIENTED JUDICIARY PREPARATION CAN SHEILD YOU FROM



SUBSCRIBE TO PREMIUM + NOW

@EdzorbLaw App

+91 988-988-3719 www.edzorblaw.com

Edzorb Law
True Learning

Free Mentorship



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

Testimonials

N

9/12/2022 143

NISHTHA SINGH

★★★★★

Remember the stories you read as a child, that you still remember with utmost clarity.Same is the content available on edzorb. It's fun, interactive, knowledgable and ad everything an aspirant could ever ask for. Thereis only so much one could say anout the benefits that can be availed being a part of Edzorb family . EDZORB IS THE SOLUTION. judicial services aspirants have been looking for all these yers, One need not mug up things, simply quality time with edzorb & VOILA! :)

GD

25/8/2021 250

GARVIT DAVE

★★★★★

Dear ma'am Greetings of the day! On a personal note, Edzorb law helped me a lot, rather it helped me immensely in my preparation. As we all know that standard books for the preparation are very bulky & language is also hard but the way Edzorb team has put effort to explain the concept through pictorial example which are related to our day to day life, thus making it very simple and easy to understand various provision. With regards to notes, I would contend that they are very simplified and provide in depth knowledge of every subject, one can never feel tired while studying. The best thing is the highlighted portion of it. To summarise The course, is very helpful for quick revision. Thank you EDZORB for your extreme efforts. With best regards Garvit dave

NS

2/02/2023 89

NISHTHA SINGH

★★★★★

Edzorb law is a digital app that helps simplify preparation.I adore and recommend the app as it provides overall preparation tactics. Even if you are traveling you can just access it from anywhere. The simplified notes are the best way to revise Bare Act, and the Q bank is designed to ensure full coverage of topics for an overall preparation. I am grateful

Download on the App Store GET IT ON Google Play

Download @EdzorbLaw App NOW

Edzorb Law
True Learning

UNLOCK YOUR POTENTIAL WITH EDZORB



Subscribe to **Premium+** Now

Download on the App Store

GET IT ON Google Play

@EdzorbLaw App

+91 988-988-3719

Join Telegram for FREE Notes @EdzorbLaw

www.edzorblaw.com

Edzorb Law
True Learning

Tailored **Personalized Strategy** with Mentorship

Marks Enhancement Program

Answer Writing with Detailed Evaluation

Exam Oriented Notes with Enrich Content

QBank with Detailed Explanation for **Prelims & Mains**



+91 988 988 3719

JOIN NOW

Edzorb Law
True Learning

Join Premium+ Now

CALL For **Free Judiciary Mentorship NOW**

+91 988 988 3719

PODCAST

listen to our Exclusive **SoulSpeak** **Podcast**

Website: www.edzorblaw.com

@Edzorb Law App

GET IT ON Google Play

Download on the App Store