



Linking Interview Booklet

**(For Judicial & Law Exam)
with Strategies of Selected Judges**



Linking Publication
Jodhpur

LINKING INTERVIEW BOOKLET

(For Judicial & Law Exam)

with

Strategies of Selected Judges



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Founder Linking Laws



Linking Publication

Jodhpur, Rajasthan

Preface

"वर्तमान को समझने के लिए, अतीत को देखें और फिर भविष्य के बारे में सोचना शुरू करें ".

———— Mantra of Success

Hello & नमस्कार,

Since 2011, when I entered in Law field, I have felt that current system of studying law as a Law learner is quite traditional (like 1980's competition times). I strongly believed one thing that if you want to fight in present tough competition war like judiciary exams or any other law exam, you must be equipped with smart techniques to learn with tech support. One among such smart techniques is **OBSERVATION** of failure, success, experience of other candidates who already appeared in Judiciary Examinations like Paperathon Analysis, Interview Questions asked and Exam cracking strategy of selected Judges.

But Unfortunately so far, no such material is available in Indian market which comprises different strategies of Judges and Interview Questionnaire asked by Interview board to selected judges, So I have initiated such idea and compiled almost judiciary exam strategies of many selected Judges along with Questions asked in Interview. This book is partially linked with QR code through which candidates can understand many other strategies & Questionnaire. (Link is connected with official website www.LinkingLaws.com).

Now any judiciary aspirants may after reading real time strategies of different qualified candidates, Customise one strategy for himself/herself.

Further, in first part of this booklet, subject wise numerous questions for Interview Preparation have also been provided for better preparation.

THANK YOU will be a very small word to convey my gratitude towards to selected Judges for assisting in such compilation by providing insights & inputs, so showing my special regards to their humble contributions, I have made this unique and unprecedented book.

- **Tansukh Paliwal**
Founder of Linking Laws

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[* - Category]

INTERVIEW BOOKLET
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

1. What is constitutionalism?

संविधानवाद क्या है?

Ans. Constitutionalism is the concept of a polity that is within the constitution and in which the powers of the government are limited and under the law. संविधानवाद एक ऐसी राजनीति की अवधारणा है जो संविधान के भीतर है और जिसमें सरकार की शक्तियां सीमित और विधि के तहत हैं।

2. When the Constitution of India was adopted?

भारत का संविधान कब अपनाया गया था?

Ans. Sir, on 26 November 1949.
26 नवंबर 1949 को।

3. When the Constitution of India was enforced?

भारत का संविधान कब लागू हुआ था?

Ans. Sir, on 26 January 1950.
सर, 26 जनवरी 1950 को।

4. When was the first amendment to the preamble?

उद्देशिका में पहला संशोधन कब किया गया था?

Ans. Sir, in 1976.
सर, 1976 में।

5. By which amendment Act?

किस संशोधन अधिनियम द्वारा?

Ans. Sir, 42nd Constitutional (Amendment) Act, 1976.
सर, 42वां संवैधानिक (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1976।

6. What was amended?

क्या संशोधन किया गया?

Ans. Sir, the words 'Socialist' 'Secularism' and 'integrity' were added to the preamble. सर, उद्देशिका में 'समाजवादी' 'धर्मनिरपेक्षता' और 'अखंडता' शब्द जोड़े गए।

7. India is a 'Union of States' in which article it is stated? भारत एक 'राज्यों का संघ' है, यह किस अनुच्छेद में कहा गया है?

Ans. Sir, in Article 1.
सर, अनुच्छेद 1 में।

8. In which Article, the date of commencement of Constitution has been prescribed? किस अनुच्छेद में संविधान के प्रारंभ होने की तिथि निर्धारित की गई है?

Ans. Sir, under Article 394 of the Constitution.
सर, संविधान के अनुच्छेद 394 के तहत।

9. The name of the Constitution is the Constitution of India. Where is it mentioned? संविधान का नाम भारत का संविधान है। इसका उल्लेख कहाँ है?

Ans. Sir, in Article 393.
सर, अनुच्छेद 393 में।

10. What is the difference between Fundamental Rights and Human Rights?

मौलिक अधिकारों और मानवाधिकारों में क्या अंतर है?

Ans. The rights given in Part 3 (Articles 12 to 35) of the Constitution are fundamental rights, while human rights are broader than fundamental rights. All fundamental rights are human rights but not all human rights are not fundamental rights.

संविधान के भाग 3 (अनुच्छेद 12 से 35) में दिए गए अधिकार मौलिक अधिकार हैं, जबकि मानवाधिकार मौलिक अधिकारों से व्यापक हैं। सभी मौलिक अधिकार मानवाधिकार हैं लेकिन सभी मानवाधिकार मौलिक अधिकार नहीं हैं।

11. When can the Fundamental Rights be restricted? मौलिक अधिकारों को कब प्रतिबंधित किया जा सकता है?

Ans. (1) In relation to members of the armed forces (Article 33)
(2) While martial law is in force (Article 34)
(3) By amendment of the Constitution (Article 368)
(4) During emergency proclamation (Article 352)
(1) सशस्त्र बल के सदस्यों के संबंध में (अनुच्छेद 33)
(2) जबकि सैनिक विधि लागू है (अनुच्छेद 34)
(3) संविधान के संशोधन द्वारा (अनुच्छेद 368)
(4) आपातकालीन उद्घोषणा के दौरान (अनुच्छेद 352, 359)

12. In which article are the definitions of 'State'?

किस अनुच्छेद में 'राज्य' की परिभाषाएँ दी गई हैं?

Ans. Sir, in Article 12 and Article 36.
सर, अनुच्छेद 12 और अनुच्छेद 36 में।

13. What is the meaning of judicial review?

न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन का क्या अर्थ है?

Ans. Judicial review is the power under which the Supreme Court examines the constitutionality of Acts passed by the Legislature. They may refuse to enforce any law which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution.

न्यायिक पुनर्विलोकन वह शक्ति है जिसके तहत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय विधानमंडल द्वारा पारित अधिनियमों की संवैधानिकता की जांच करता है। वे किसी भी विधि को लागू करने से इंकार कर सकते हैं जो संविधान के प्रावधानों के साथ असंगत है।

14. The power of review of court vested in which article?

न्यायालय की पुनर्विलोकन की शक्ति किस अनुच्छेद में निहित है?

Ans. Sir, Hon'ble Supreme Court and High Court under Article 32 and 226 respectively.
सर, माननीय सर्वोच्च न्यायालय और उच्च न्यायालय क्रमशः अनुच्छेद 32 और 226 के तहत।

15. What is included under the word 'law' under Article 13?

अनुच्छेद 13 के अंतर्गत 'विधि' शब्द में क्या शामिल है?

Ans. For the purposes of Article 13, the word 'Law' includes any ordinance, order, bye-law, rules, notification, regulation, custom or usage. अनुच्छेद 13 के प्रयोजनों के लिए, 'विधि' शब्द में कोई भी अध्यादेश, आदेश, उप-विधि, नियम, अधिसूचना, विनियमन, रिवाज़ या प्रथा शामिल है।

INTERVIEW BOOKLET

Constitution of India

16. What is the meaning of Rule of Law?

विधि नियम का क्या अर्थ है?

Ans. Rule of law means-no person is above the law. Every person is subject to the general laws of the country and within the jurisdiction of ordinary courts. विधि नियम का अर्थ है- कोई भी व्यक्ति विधि से ऊपर नहीं है। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति देश के सामान्य विधि और सामान्य न्यायालयों के अधिकार क्षेत्र के अधीन है।

17. You are a resident of Uttar Pradesh (other state) so we do not select you? Is it constitutional?

आप उत्तर प्रदेश (अन्य राज्य) के निवासी हैं इसलिए हम आपका चयन नहीं करते हैं? क्या यह संवैधानिक है?

Ans. Sir No, Article 16 (2) prohibits discrimination on the basis of place of residence. सर जी नहीं, अनुच्छेद 16 (2) निवास स्थान के आधार पर भेदभाव पर रोक लगाता है।

18. What is provision in Article 16 (6)?

अनुच्छेद 16(6) में क्या प्रावधान है?

Ans. Sir, 10% reservation has been given on economic ground to upper caste (by 103rd Constitution Amendment Act). सर, आर्थिक आधार पर सवर्णों को (103वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम द्वारा) 10% आरक्षण दिया गया है।

19. In which article is related to reservation?

आरक्षण का संबंध किस अनुच्छेद में है ?

Ans. Sir, in Articles 16 (4), 16 (6) and 15 (4), 15 (6). सर, अनुच्छेद 16(4), 16(6) और 15(4), 15(6) में।

20. What is the basis of backwardness?

पिछड़ेपन का आधार क्या है ?

Ans. Sir, caste, status, opportunity. सर, जाति, प्रास्थिति, अवसर।

21. When was the case of Indra Sawhney v. Union of India AIR 1993 SC was decided?

इंद्रा साहनी बनाम भारत संघ AIR 1993 SC का फैसला कब हुआ था?

Ans. Sir, in 1993. सर, 1993 में।

22. What about Article 20?

अनुच्छेद 20 के बारे में बताएं?

Ans. Article 20 provides constitutional safeguard to the accused persons who have been accused of committing the offence. The constitutional protections under this article are as follows -

- (i) Protection from ex-post facto law
- (ii) Protection from double jeopardy
- (iii) Protection from self-incrimination

अनुच्छेद 20 उन अभियुक्त व्यक्तियों को संवैधानिक सुरक्षा प्रदान करता है जिन पर अपराध करने का आरोप लगाया गया है। इस अनुच्छेद के तहत संवैधानिक सुरक्षा इस प्रकार हैं -

- (i) कार्योत्तर कानून से सुरक्षा
- (ii) दोहरे दंड से सुरक्षा
- (iii) आत्म-अभिसंधय से सुरक्षा

23. What is 'Nemo debet vis vexari'? Or what is 'Double Jeopardy'?

'निमो डिबेट विस वेक्सारी' क्या है? या 'दोहरा दंड' क्या है?

Ans. Sir, a person cannot be prosecuted and punished twice for the same offence.

सर, एक व्यक्ति पर एक ही अपराध के लिए दो बार मुकदमा चलाया और दंडित नहीं किया जा सकता है।

24. Where is the provision?

प्रावधान कहाँ है?

Ans. Yes Sir, under Article 20 (2).

हाँ सर, अनुच्छेद 20 (2) के तहत।

25. There is also a provision in the Code of Criminal Procedure?

दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता में भी प्रावधान है ?

Ans. Sir, under Section 300.

सर, धारा 300 के तहत।

26. What is the difference between Article 20 (2) and Section 300?

अनुच्छेद 20 (2) और धारा 300 में क्या अंतर है?

Ans. Article 20 (2) uses the phrase 'prosecuted and punished' while under section 300 there is the phrase 'guilty or acquitted'. If the accused is acquitted, Article 20 (2) does not provide protection to him.

अनुच्छेद 20 (2) में 'अभियोजन और दंड' वाक्यांश का उपयोग किया गया है, जबकि धारा 300 के तहत 'दोषी या दोषमुक्त' वाक्यांश है। यदि अभियुक्त दोषमुक्त हो जाता है, तो अनुच्छेद 20 (2) उसे सुरक्षा प्रदान नहीं करता है।

27. How is Article 20 (2) and Section 300 of the Criminal Procedure Code different from Section 11 of the Code of Civil Procedure?

दंड प्रक्रिया संहिता का अनुच्छेद 20 (2) और धारा 300, सिविल प्रक्रिया संहिता की धारा 11 से कैसे भिन्न है?

Ans. Article 20 (2) and Section 300 are related to criminal proceedings. Whereas Section 11 is related to civil case.

अनुच्छेद 20 (2) और धारा 300 आपराधिक कार्यवाही से संबंधित हैं। जबकि धारा 11 सिविल मामले से संबंधित है।

28. What is the provision in Article 21?

अनुच्छेद 21 में क्या प्रावधान है?

Ans. Article 21 provides that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except to the procedure established by law.

अनुच्छेद 21 में प्रावधान है कि विधि द्वारा स्थापित प्रक्रिया के अलावा किसी भी व्यक्ति को उसके जीवन या व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता से वंचित नहीं किया जाएगा।

29. What does 'personal liberty' mean?

'व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता' का क्या अर्थ है?

Ans. Personal liberty is a wide-ranging terminology and includes many rights that constitute the individual's freedom and some of them have been given the status of specific fundamental rights and given additional protection under Article 19.

Judiciary Interview Strategy

By Bharat Parmar

MPCJ 2021-22, Rank - 6 (OBC)



Preparation Strategy

1. तैयारी कब से शुरू की (with LL.B or After LL.B)

I have started my preparation in 2019 and after my college I joined Indore High Court as an advocate (2018 to 19) thereafter in 2019 and started preparations for Judiciary during my practice. but in 2020 I got selected As a Law Officer in public sector bank. During my job I continued my preparation on daily basis In morning and evening time.

2. Daily Routine (Time Table)

I used to wake up early in learning around 6 o'clock and there after I used to studied for 3 hours till 9 and after that I used to get ready for office and my office use to be from 10 to 7:30 after office I used to come home and having dinner, again I used to go for study from 9 to around 12 this was sort of my daily routine

3. Major Laws को कैसे manage करते थे ?

I used to memorize major laws on regular basis, specially on weekend.

4. Minors laws के लिए क्या स्ट्रैटेजी follow की ?

I used to memorize minor laws on regular basis, specially on week days.

5. Current Affairs को learn कैसे किया ?

for current affair I used to follow some mobile apps like study IQ and even some YouTube channels.

6. Notes Making Approach : Diagrammatic or Textual or Hybrid

For notes making I generally use to follow chart method & small points.

7. Family Affairs को साथ साथ कैसे मैनिज करे !

Like I was staying away from my family so there was no sort of like family problem

8. Financial Problems को साथ साथ कैसे deal करे ?

I was already in job so I was not having any financial problem

9. Married Life के साथ पढ़ाई का तालमेल कैसे बैठाया?

During my exams I was unmarried so no marriage management

10. Relative के Functions को भी टाइम देते थे या only study focused approach ?

I used to balance my personal and professional life, so also used to get attend major important function not everything but I used to balance everything

Judiciary Interview Questions

By Preeti Rathore

MPCJ 2021-22, Rank - 32 (OBC)



Interview Questions

Constitution

- About preamble
- Reservation (how much given to OBC)
- Equality
- From where the concept of fundamental duties are adopted

TPA

- What is estoppel
- Whether the Property can be transfer during the pendency of the litigation

Local laws (MPLRC, MP Accommodation Act)

- Name of the revenue officer
- Time limit for filing review and revision application

Evidence

- What is last scene theory

Personality related questions

- Why you want to become judge
- M.P is famous for what
- What you will do if this time also you could not make in the list
- If you are from legal background then why don't you join the litigation
- If you ever been to court proceedings tell me the name of five judges.

Final interview questions

- After completing your graduation what are you doing since 2017
- If you practice in court what type of cases you deal with it.

Practical questions

- what is the procedure after rejection of application rejected under Order 7 Rule 17 CPC
- description of accidental cases that you deal in the court
- judges name where you appear in the court
- Hobby related questions



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Judiciary Exams**

