



ONLINE

LAW MAINS TEST SERIES 2019

OFFLINE

SL. No.	TEST NO.	DATE
	Strategy Session	08 Dec. 2018 (Time: 2-5 pm)
I	TEST – 01	08 Dec. 2018
II	TEST – 02 Discussion of Test-1	15 Dec. 2018
III	TEST – 03 Discussion of Test-II	22 Dec. 2018
IV	TEST – 04 Discussion of Test-III	29 Dec. 2018
V	TEST – 05 Discussion of Test-IV	05 Jan. 2019
VI	TEST – 06 Discussion of Test-V	12 Jan. 2019
VII	TEST – 07 Discussion of Test-VI	19 Jan. 2019
VIII	TEST – 08 Discussion of Test-VII	02 Feb. 2019
	Discussion of Test-VIII	09 Feb. 2019
IX	Mock Test – I (Paper I)	16 Feb. 2019
X	Mock Test – II (Paper II)	16 Feb. 2019
	Discussion of Mock I and II	23 Feb. 2019
TEST TIME: 10 AM-1 PM AND DISCUSSION TIME: 1:30 – 4:00 PM		

Test No.	Paper-I	Date.
1.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Constitution and Constitutionalism: The distinctive features of the Constitution. 2. Fundamental Rights—Public interest litigation; Legal Aid; Legal services authority. 3. Relationship between Fundamental rights, Directive principles and Fundamental duties. 4. Constitutional Position of the President and relation with the Council of Ministers. 5. Governor and his powers. 6. Supreme Court and the High Courts: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Appointments and transfer. (b) Powers, functions and jurisdiction. 7. Centre, States and local bodies: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States. (b) Local Bodies. (c) Administrative relationship among Union, State and Local Bodies. (d) Eminent domain - State property-common property-community property. 8. Legislative powers, privileges and immunities. 	08 Dec. 2018
2.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Services under the Union and the States: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Recruitment and conditions of services; Constitutional safeguards; Administrative tribunals. (b) Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions—Power and functions. (c) Election Commission—Power and functions. 2. Emergency provisions. 3. Amendment of the Constitution. 4. Principle of Natural Justice—Emerging trends and judicial approach. 5. Delegated legislation and its constitutionality. 6. Separation of powers and constitutional governance. 7. Judicial review of administrative action. 8. Ombudsman: Lokayukta, Lokpal etc. 	15 Dec. 2018
3.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature and Definition of International Law. 2. Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law. 3. State Recognition and State Succession. 4. Law of the sea: Inland Waters, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone and High Seas. 5. Individuals: Nationality, statelessness; Human Rights and procedures available for their enforcement. 6. Territorial jurisdiction of States, Extradition and Asylum. 	22 Dec. 2018

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Treaties: Formation, application, termination and reservation. 8. United Nations: Its principal organs, powers and functions and reform 	
4.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Peaceful settlement of disputes—different modes. 2. Lawful recourse to force: aggressions, self-defence, intervention. 3. Fundamental principles of international humanitarian law—International conventions and contemporary developments. 3. Legality of the use of nuclear weapons; ban on testing of nuclear weapons; Nuclear non-proliferation treaty, CTST. 4. International Terrorism, State sponsored terrorism, Hijacking, International Criminal Court. 5. New International Economic Order and Monetary Law: WTO, TRIPS, GATT, IMF, World Bank. 6. Protection and Improvement of the Human Environment: International Efforts. 	29 Dec. 2018
Paper-II		
5.	<p>Law of Crime -I</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General principles of Criminal liability: mens rea and actus reus, mens rea in statutory offences. 2. Kinds of punishment and emerging trends as to abolition of capital punishment. 3. Preparations and criminal attempt. 4. General exceptions. 5. Joint and constructive liability. 6. Abetment. 7. Criminal conspiracy. 8. Offences against the State. 9. Offences against public tranquillity. 	05 Jan. 2019
6.	<p>Law of Crime -II</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Offences against human body. 2. Offences against property. 3. Offences against women. 4. Defamation. 5. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. 6. Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and subsequent legislative developments. 7. Plea bargaining 	12 Jan. 2019
7.	<p>Law of Torts</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Nature and definition. 2. Liability based upon fault and strict liability; Absolute liability. 3. Vicarious liability including State Liability. 4. General defences. 5. Joint tort fessors. 	19 Jan. 2019

	6. Remedies. 7. Negligence. 8. Defamation. 9. Nuisance. 10. Conspiracy. 11. False imprisonment. 12. Malicious prosecution. 13. Consumer Protection Act, 1986.	
8.	Law of Contracts and Mercantile Law 1. Nature and formation of contract/E-contract. 2. Factors vitiating free consent. 3. Void, voidable, illegal and unenforceable agreements. 4. Performance and discharge of contracts. 5. Quasi-contracts. 6. Consequences of breach of contract. 7. Contract of indemnity, guarantee and insurance. 8. Contract of agency. 9. Sale of goods and hire purchase. 10. Formation and dissolution of partnership. 11. Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881. 12. Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996. 13. Standard form contracts.	02 Feb. 2019
9.	Contemporary Legal Developments 1. Public Interest Litigation. 2. Intellectual property rights—Concept, types/ prospects. 3. Information Technology Law including Cyber Laws—Concept, purpose/prospects. 4. Competition Law—Concept, purpose/prospects. 5. Alternate Dispute Resolution—Concept, types/ prospects. 6. Major statutes concerning environmental law. 7. Right to Information Act. 8. Trial by media	09 Feb. 2019
10.	Full Test	16 Feb. 2019
11.	Full Test	16 Feb. 2019

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ENHANCE YOUR WRITING SKILL

THE PREFACE

Generally, the aspirants' main focus is to write answers so that the paper is completed on time. In that intense pressure, it hardly matters that what exactly is being asked by the question, especially the key terms used in the questions and the pre-fix or the suffix mentioned in the question, for example, analyse/describe/explain, etc., therefore, there is a mismatch between the demand of the question and what actually has been written.

Most students know their subject, the concepts, theories and topics but they do not know how to present them. Remember,

EXAMINATION IS AN ART AND NOT NECESSARILY A TEST OF KNOWLEDGE.

You often see a student who has studied less hours but do well in examinations. Those who burn their midnight oil for nights and nights together and do not even pick up the calls of near and dear ones` do not do well in their examinations. Why so? They often blame their bad luck, some bad omen, curses of the hated ones. Quit this blame game, don't curse your labour and sincerity. Probably the cause lies in your lack of **writing skill**.

Give some thought to this, for every question of GS and Optional you follow a pattern of writing answers in which you normally first introduce the topic or the problem, then you write all aspects in different paragraphs and then you write a good conclusion. You have not written anything wrong but you don't get good marks. The question is why? We think you did three things or at least one of them:

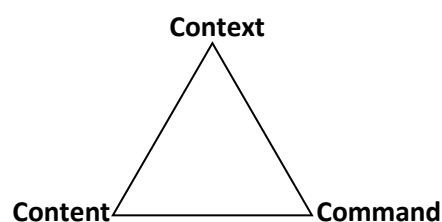
THE THREE PRINCIPLES THAT YOU IGNORE IN UNDERSTANDING QUESTIONS

1. You did not read the questions very sincerely
2. You did not care for the directions or commands or demands or whatever you may call it like Discus, critically examine, Explain, Illustrate etc.
3. You did not give attention to the context of the question, parts of the question and the interrelation of the questions.

PLEASE, PLEASE AND PLEASE read the questions as sincerely as possible followed by

- Take your time in selection of the questions
- Write first that question answer you are most prepared
- Focus on the substance of the answer rather than length
- There should be a balance between quantity and quality
- Relate with context, content and command of the question

The philosophy of 3Cs for good answer



THE LENGTH OF THE ANSWER HAS LES RELEVANCE THAN THE SUBSTANCE

You may say, Sir, where is the time to brood so much, I will miss the answers. We must tell you don't write the maximum number of words you are allowed. There is a limit on the maximum words but not one on the minimum but then the words must be adequate. In writing your answers you write the first paragraph in essay form and the rest in points but the last paragraph of conclusion should be in essay form. There can be changes in this scheme if there is expediency.

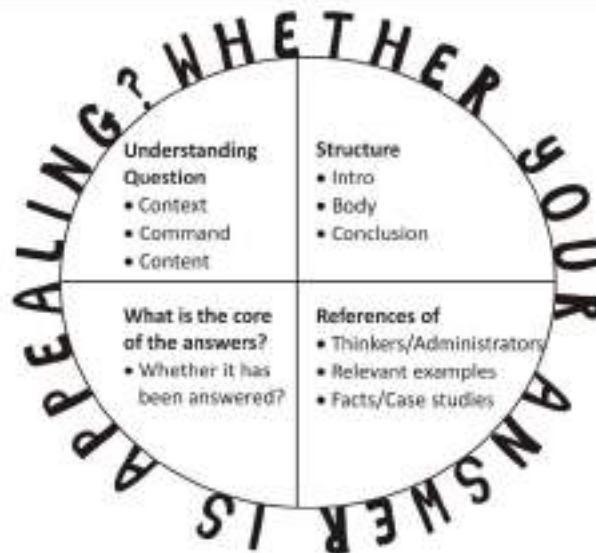
So, to come to the main point; Read the question carefully and decide on three things:

1. What is the exact meaning of the question?
2. How many parts the question has?
3. What are the directions, demands or commands of the question?

Explanations

1. How better one understands the meaning depends upon the level of knowledge and understanding on the subject-matter /topic on which question has been framed.
2. The context of the question means largely why/when/what of the question.
3. A question can have different parts which may require answering to all parts.
4. One should have better understanding of Pre-fixes and suffixes which determine the command and direction of the question.

FOLLOW THE FIVE FUNDAMENTALS OF A GOOD ANSWER



UNDERSTANDING TERMINOLOGIES USED IN QUESTIONS

It is the pre-fix or suffix of the question which determines direction and command of the answer. It is for your convenience, we are trying to make explicit what is meant by these words and what you will write.

Terminology	Meaning and Demand
Discuss	In discuss you have to write two or all the aspects of an issue. Don't criticize, simply present all the sides in an analytical manner. As the conclusion you write a brief summary of all the sides.
Critically Discuss	Critically discuss again has to aspects. In discuss one writes two aspects or all aspects of an issue or the problem. Discuss is an elaboration in which all the aspects of a problem, issue and a phenomenon are to be presented. Critically discuss is a popular command. Critically discuss indicate, one has to present all

	<p>the aspects by examining its pros and cons. One does not only present all aspects but evaluate the different aspects.</p> <p>Critically discuss refers to examine either two aspects or aspects by examining aspects. One has to give the plus points and minus points of a phenomenon. For example, one has to critically discuss the Gandhian view of nonviolence. In this one has to see the plus points of nonviolence and one must give the example of India's national struggle. Then one has to severely criticize the concept of non-violence and cite all the negative aspects of nonviolence.</p>
Explain	<p>It is also a common directive. You write the meaning of the problem, all aspects involved in it. You simply try to write all the why which may emerge in the problem. We can give an example; Why smart city programme, this has to be written in `explain smart city. Explain is the answer to all `why`. It touches and explores all aspects.</p> <p>Explanations require you to write the context of the question. You explain or convince by providing this context. In simple terms you write all aspects without any criticism and your opinion.</p>
critically examine, examine and evaluate	<p>These all indicate the same meaning. You first write after two lines of introduction, a brief statement of what the idea or presentation is. Only then you evaluate, criticize or examine. Examine does not mean only a rejection of the idea it also means support and praise. In such questions you do not criticise on your own. You are not eligible to criticise as scholars. Criticise on the basis of scholar's views.</p> <p>In nutshell, you should demolish the proposition.</p>
Comment	<p>Generally, this is presented at the end of the question and so it is called suffix. In comment, you write the different aspects of a problem or issue or the topic in an analytical manner and you also give your opinion.</p> <p>In comment the whole problem or issue is presented and different aspects and different views are presented related to the issue or the problem. No criticisms are to be attempted. Criticism is the view of a scholar and comment is your view.</p>

Critically Comment	<p>Critically comment is a double evaluation in simple terms. In comment one has to give one's view on any particular issue. In comment one has the liberty to make any comments showing the for or against views. The comment is not baseless. It requires you to do a general perusal and then you comment. This general perusal is also a type of evaluation.</p> <p>Critically comment requires you to show all the aspects with an evaluation which is systematic and on concrete grounds. One has to meticulously see one by one all issues issue. The evaluation is on certain criteria. This evaluation must indicate the merits and demerits of the given topic or problem.</p> <p>Critically comment therefore, indicate to comment after evaluation in a systematic way. Comment is the view of some body in a deliberate manner but when it is critically comment then the view has to be given after systematic evaluation. For example, if one has to comment on the question of nationalism, one can simply say nationalism is sacrosanct and nobody should be allowed say anything against it. The other non-critical comment can be nationalism has many bases and there can be different views on it.</p> <p>Critically comment has to go by an evaluation of the principle of nationalism and then one takes a position. One has to evaluate both the consequences of nationalism and also the positive effects of nationalism.</p>
Analyse	<p>It is also a very frequent directive. You simply remember one analogy. As the medical students dissect insects or human organs in their laboratories so you analyse a problem. You go deeper, you want to see the inner meanings.</p>
Critically Analyse	<p>We have already presented the meaning of analyze. One has to dissect any phenomenon trying to go deeper and present the causes of any phenomenon. This requires one to go inside any phenomenon and do the drain searching. Critically analyze means one is an intense drain inspector. One does not only show the underlying causes of a phenomenon but show all other dimensions.</p> <p>Critically analyze requires any one to show the underlying causes but also the plus and minus of any cause. This refers to seeing and imagining all the interrelated aspects of the causes. This is in-depth and analyzes underlying and interrelated causes. For example, one has to critically analyze the problem of black money in India. One has to write the sources of black money, the causes of black money, why it is difficult to identify black money, how other countries like USA have done this. Critically analyze does not mean you have to more rather deeper causes in very brief.</p>
Describe	<p>It is the simplest directive. Describe is the description of a phenomenon or a simple statement of facts. In describe neither you criticise nor you analyse. You directly write about the apparent features. You write in straight way the features.</p>
Illustrate, Elucidate, Enumerate and Elaborate	<p>They are almost identical terms. Normally in central services examinations 'describe' is not given but other queries are there. In all these cases you state the facts or arguments in a straight forward manner. No criticisms should be attempted. Detailed description is required.</p>
Distinguish	<p>It indicates a directive when you have to write the differences between two or more phenomena. You distinguish all aspects.</p>

Compare	It is a directive in which you first, in very brief present the meanings of the phenomena you are to compare. Then you write the differences as well as similarities of the two. In the conclusion when you are summarizing write what are more, the similarities or the differences.
Substantiate	It means you have to prove a particular proposition. You give only positive aspects. You present your arguments as a lawyer. You convince the examiner.

EDITORIAL **DISCUSSION**

ED CLASSES

...Go Beyond only News Papers' Analysis

“ ED IS BASED ON HARD WORK, IT IS NOT FOR SHORT-CUT

“The Comprehensive approach of ED has received a good feedback in prelims 2018, although it is mainly designed for mains and interview.”

“ED is Prepared on the Basis of research & analysis of Daily News Papers, PIB, Reports, Government Webs, Debates on TV Channels & Other Online Sources.”

“ED has Consistently the best record in CSE Mains. In 2018 Mains the record are:

GS Paper I: 09 Qs (115 Marks)

GS Paper II: 14 Qs (175 Marks)


GS Paper III: 13 Qs (165 Marks)

ED is for Prelims, Mains & Interview

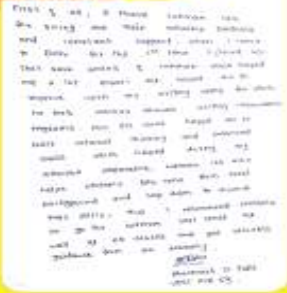
- ❖ Every Sunday Class on ED with Concept & framework-building
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- ❖ Every 15 Days Class on Prelims Oriented Current Affairs


RANK - 05 & 07 (CSE 2016) AIR-59 & 74 (CSE 2017)

BATCH COMMENCES FROM 04 Nov. (4:30-7:30 PM)




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 - AT UNDERSTANDING LEVEL
- AT FACTUAL/SHARP KNOWLEDGE LEVEL
 - AT ELIMINATION SKILLS LEVEL
 - AT CONTEMPORARY/CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS LEVEL

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- CLASS-ROOM GUIDANCE ON NEED BASED
 - RESOURCE SUPPORT FOR CONTEMPORARY & CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS.

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