

# V.S. DREAM COACHING

D-Mall, Shakti Khand-2

Indirapuram Ghaziabad

For

H.J.S. P.C.S. (J) A.P.O. & CLAT

Year – 2023



Secret of success is to  
know something  
nobody else knows

**NO. 6 OF 2023**

**NEWSLETTER**

**June 2023**

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# V.S. DREAM COACHING

## 1. Study Material-Law

### **Res Judicata**

#### **Brief history and origin of Res Judicata**

The concept of res judicata has evolved from the English Common Law System. The Common Law system has been derived from the overriding concept of judicial consistency. Res judicata took its place first in the Code of Civil Procedure from Common Law and then into the Indian Legal System. If either of the parties in a case approaches the same court for the judgment of the same issue then the suit will be struck by the doctrine of res judicata. Res judicata plays a role in administrative law as well. It helps to administer how efficiently the Judiciary works and disposes of the case. The doctrine of res judicata becomes applicable where there is more than one petition filed in the same or in some other court of India with the same parties and same facts. The parties involved in a case may file the same suit again just to harass the reputation of the opposite party and may do to get compensation twice. So to prevent such overloads and extra cases, the doctrine of res judicata plays a major role and importance in the Code of Civil Procedure.

Earlier res judicata was termed as Purva Nyaya or former judgment by the Hindu lawyers and Muslim jurists according to ancient Hindu Law. The countries of the Commonwealth and the European Continent have accepted that once the matter has been brought to trial once, it must not be tried again. The principle of res judicata is originated from the Seventh Amendment to the U.S. Constitution. It addresses the finality of judgments in a civil jury trial. Once a court has rendered a verdict in a civil trial, it cannot be changed by another court except there are very specific conditions.

#### **Meaning of Res Judicata**

Res means “subject matter” and judicata means “adjudged” or decided and together it means “a matter adjudged”.

In simpler words, the thing has been judged by the court, the issue before a court has already been decided by another court and between the same parties. Hence, the court will dismiss the case as it has been decided by another court. Res

judicata applies to both civil and criminal legal systems. No suit which has been directly or indirectly tried in a former suit can be tried again.

### **Principle of Res Judicata**

The principle of res judicata seeks to promote the fair administration of justice and honesty and to prevent the law from abuse. The principle of res judicata applies when a litigant attempts to file a subsequent lawsuit on the same matter, after having received a judgment in a previous case involving the same parties. In many jurisdictions, this applies not only to the specific claims made in the first case but also to claims that could have been made during the same case.

### **Pre-requisites for Res Judicata**

- A judicial decision by proficient court or tribunal,
- Final and binding and
- Any decision made on the merits
- A fair hearing
- Earlier decision right or wrong is not relevant.

### **Nature and Scope of Res Judicata**

Res judicata includes two concepts of claim preclusion and issue preclusion. Issue preclusion is also known as collateral estoppel. Parties cannot sue each other again after the final judgment on the basis of merits has reached in civil litigation. For example, if a plaintiff wins or loses a case against the defendant in the case say A, he cannot probably sue the defendant again in case B based on the same facts and events. Not even in a different court with the same facts and events. Whereas in issue preclusion it prohibits the relitigation of issues of law that have already been determined by the judge as part of an earlier case.

The scope has been decided in the case of **Gulam Abbas Vs. State of Uttar Pradesh, AIR 1981 SC 2198**. In this case the court incorporated the rules as evidence as a plea of an issue already tries in an earlier case. Judgment of this case was difficult as the judges should apply res judicata. It was decided that res judicata is not exhaustive and even if the matter is not directly covered under the provisions of the section it will be considered as a case of res judicata on general principles.

## **Rationale**

The principle of res judicata is founded upon the principles of justice, equity, and good conscience and it applies to various civil suits and criminal proceedings. The purpose of this principle was to inculcate finality into litigation.

## **Failure to apply**

When a court fails to apply Res Judicata and renders a divergent verdict on the same claim or issue and if the third court faces the same issue, it will apply a “last in time” rule. It gives effect to the later judgment and it does not matter about the result that came differently in the second time. This situation is typically the responsibility of the parties to the suit to bring the earlier case to the judge’s attention, and the judge must decide how to apply it, whether to recognize it in the first place.

## **Doctrine of Res Judicata**

The double jeopardy provision of the Fifth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution protects people from being put on a second trial after the case has been judged. So the doctrine of res judicata addresses this issue and it bars any party to retry a judgment once it has been decided.

Section 11 of the Civil Procedure Court incorporates the doctrine of res judicata also known as “rule of conclusiveness of judgment”. The doctrine of res judicata has been explained in the case of **Satyadhyan Ghosal Vs. Deorjin Debi, AIR 1960 SC 941**. The judgment of the court was delivered by Das Gupta, J. An appeal was made by landlords who attained a decree for ejection against the tenants who were Deorajin Debi and her minor son. However, they have not been yet able to get possession in execution soon after the decree was made. An application was made by the tenant under Section 28 of the Calcutta Thika Tenancy Act and alleged that they were the Thika tenants. This application was resisted by the landlords saying they were not Thika Tenants within the meaning of the Act.

The tenants moved to the High Court of Calcutta under the Civil Procedure Code. The court applied the principle of res judicata to achieve the finality in litigation. The result came that the original court, as well as the higher court, can proceed for any future litigation on the basis that the previous decision was correct.

The doctrine of res judicata says –

- That no person should be disputed twice for the same reason.
- It is the State that decides there should be an end to a litigation
- A judicial decision must be accepted as the correct decision.

### **Constructive Res Judicata**

The rule of constructive res judicata in Section 11 of the Civil Procedure Code is an artificial form of res judicata. It provides that if a plea has been taken by a party in a proceeding between him and the defendant he will not be permitted to take pleas against the same party in the following proceeding with reference to the same matter. It is opposed to public policies on which the principle of res judicata is based. It would mean harassment and hardship to the defendant. The rule of constructive res judicata helps in raising the bar. Hence this rule is known as the rule of constructive res judicata which in reality is an aspect of augmentation of the general principles of res judicata.

In **State of Uttar Pradesh Vs. Nawab Hussain, AIR 1977 SC 1680**, M was a sub-inspector and was dismissed from the service of D.I.G. he challenged the order of dismissal by filing a writ petition in the High Court. He said that he did not get a reasonable opportunity of being heard before the passing of the order. However, the argument was negated and the petition was dismissed. He again filed a petition on the ground that he was appointed by the I.G.P. and had no power to dismiss him. The defendant argued that the suit was barred by constructive res judicata. However, the trial court, the first appellate court as well as the High Court held that the suit was not barred by the doctrine of res judicata. Supreme Court held that the suit was barred by constructive res judicata as the plea was within the knowledge of the plaintiff, M and he could have taken this argument in his earlier suit.

### **Res Judicata and Estoppel**

Estoppel means the principle which prevents a person from asserting something that is contrary to what is implied by a previous action. It deals in Section 115 to Section 117 of the Indian Evidence act. The rule of constructive res judicata is the rule of estoppel.

In some areas the doctrine of res judicata differs from the doctrine of estoppel –

- Estoppel flows from the act of parties whereas res judicata is the result of the decision of the court.
- Estoppel proceeds upon the doctrine of equity, a person has induced another to alter his position to his disadvantage can not turn around and

take advantage of such alteration. In other words, res judicata bars multiplicity of suits and estoppel precludes multiplicity of representation of cases.

- Estoppel is a rule of evidence and is enough for the party whereas res judicata expels the jurisdiction of a court to try a case and prevents an enquiry at the threshold (in limine).
- Res judicata forbidden a person averring the same thing twice in the litigations and estoppel prevents the person from saying two opposite things at a time.
- According to the principle of res judicata, it presumes the truth of decision in the former suit while the rule of estoppel precludes the party to deny what he or she has once called truth.

### **Res judicata and Res Subjudice**

The doctrine of res judicata and res subjudice varies in some factors –

- Res sub judice applies to a matter that is pending trial whereas res judicata applies to a matter adjudicated or arbitrated.
- Res subjudice prohibits the trial of a suit that is pending decision in a previous suit whereas res judicata prohibits the trial of a suit that has been decided in a former suit.

### **Res judicata and Issue Estoppel**

A person who has once been tried by a court of proficient jurisdiction for an offence and convicted of that offence cannot be tried again for the same offence as long as acquittal operates. This is given under Section 300(1) of the Civil Procedure Court. A party cannot proceed to reopen the case if the matter is finally decided by a competent or proficient court. This principle applies to criminal proceedings and it is not allowed in the stage of the same proceedings to try a person for an offence for which he has been acquitted.

### **Res Judicata and Stare Decisis**

Res judicata means a case that has already been decided or a matter settled by a decision or judgment. Res judicata and stare decisis both are related to matters of adjudication (arbitration). Stare decisis rests on legal principles whereas res judicata is based on the conclusiveness of judgment. Res judicata binds the parties while stare decisis operates between strangers and binds the courts to take a contrary view on the law already decided. Stare decisis is mostly about legal principle while res judicata relates to controversy.

## **What is Res Judicata and Collateral Estoppel?**

The doctrine of collateral estoppel says that an issue or case that has been litigated cannot be litigated again. For collateral estoppel to apply, the following requirements are required.

The issue in the first and second case is the same; The party against whom the doctrine is invoked had the full opportunity to litigate the issue; That party actually litigated the issue; The issue litigated must have been necessary to the final judgment.

The doctrine of res judicata bars the re-litigation of a claim that has already been litigated. There are four factors that must be satisfied for res judicata to apply:

- A previous case in which the same claim was raised or could have been raised;
- The judgment in the prior case involved the same parties or their privies;
- The previous case was resolved by a final judgment on the merits;
- The parties should have a fair opportunity to be heard.

## **Criticism to Res Judicata**

Res judicata can also be applied to judgment that may be contrary to law. The doctrine of res judicata has been used for a long time and it encloses the general effect of one judgement upon another trial or proceeding. It includes matters not only those of bar but also those matters which should be litigated. For example, if a case has been dismissed on a specific ground by a court of law or equity and it is not deemed as a final judgment and technically res judicata will apply but it is not justified. If the chancellor has denied equitable relief on a principle but it was held by the court that the plaintiff is barred from proceeding as a legal remedy. Most of the equity cases involve res judicata and do not get beyond collateral estoppel. As it raises the difficulty of overlapping more than the failure to litigate issues.

The title to real estate and the right to collect rent depended upon one and the same construction of a will. In an interpleader over the rents, A got the decree. B appealed, without supersedeas, and secured a reversal, but, before his appeal was decided, A had sued him in ejectment, invoking the decree, and recovered a judgment for the real estate. B did not appeal from this judgment, but, after the reversal of the decree, he sued A in ejectment for the land, relying upon the reversal.

## **Conclusion**

The Doctrine of Res Judicata can be understood as something which restricts either party to “move the clock back” during the pendency of the proceedings. The extent of res judicata is wide and it includes a lot of things which even include Public Interest Litigations. This doctrine can be applied outside the Code of Civil Procedure and covers a lot of areas which are related to the society and people. The scope and the extent have widened with the passage of time and the Supreme Court has elongated the areas with its judgments.

## **B. Important Cases Full Report**

**AIR 2023 SC 2757**

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**

**Jitendra Nath Mishra**

**Vs.**

**State of U.P. and Anr.**

**[Criminal Appeal No. 978 of 2022]**

**HEADNOTE** – Person not named in FIR can be added as accused under Sec. 319 Cr.P.C. if there is sufficient evidence of his involvement.

### **JUDGMENT**

**Dipankar Datta, J.**

1. This appeal, by special leave, takes exception to an order dated 1st June, 2022 of the Allahabad High Court. The impugned order dismissed an appeal filed by the appellant under Section 14A(1) of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 (hereafter '1989 Act'). Under challenge in the appeal was a summoning order dated 16th October, 2021 passed by the relevant Special Court under the 1989 Act, in exercise of power conferred on him by Section 319, Code of Criminal Procedure (hereafter, 'Cr. PC').

2. A First Information Report (hereafter 'FIR') came to be registered by the Khalilabad Police Station, District Sant Kabir Nagar, under Sections 419, 420, 323, 406 and 506, Indian Penal Code and 3(1)(r) & (s) of the 1989 Act on the basis of information furnished by the complainant.

Accusations were levelled against (1) Dharmendra Nath Mishra (hereafter 'Dharmendra'); (2) brother of Dharmendra; and (3) an 'unknown person' of having assaulted and abused the complainant and his wife, amounting to commission of offences punishable under the aforesaid provisions. Investigation of the FIR culminated in a charge-sheet under Section 173(2) of the Cr. PC being filed, wherein Dharmendra was shown as the sole accused.

The Special Court constituted under the 1989 Act took cognisance of the offence and framed charges against Dharmendra, whereafter the trial commenced. In course thereof, the complainant and his wife deposed as PW-1 & PW-2

respectively. According to them, Dharmendra and the appellant together with an unknown person had assaulted them apart from hurling caste related abuses.

3. At this stage, the Special Court passed the order dated 16.10.2021 summoning the appellant for trial along with Dharmendra for offences punishable under Sections 323, 504 and 506, IPC and 3(1)(r) & (s) of the 1989 Act. The said order dated 16th October, 2021 was unsuccessfully challenged by the appellant before the High Court which, by its order dated 1st June, 2022, dismissed the appeal of the appellant under Section 14A(1) of the 1989 Act as noted above.

4. Mr. Pandey, learned counsel appearing for the appellant contended as follows:

(i) The FIR is grossly delayed. Although the incident of assault and abuse giving rise to the FIR allegedly happened on 30th September, 2017, the complainant lodged the complaint as late as on 28th February, 2018. There is no cogent explanation for such belated lodging of complaint and this is an indicator that the contents of the FIR are absolutely false.

(ii) There are material contradictions in the versions of PW-1 & PW- 2. While PW-1 deposed that Dharmendra, his brother (i.e., the appellant) and an unknown person were travelling in a car when they stopped PW-1 and his family members whereafter the alleged incident of assault and abuse took place, PW-2 deposed that the accused persons (Dharmendra, the appellant and an unknown person) arrived at the place of occurrence riding two motorcycles. Therefore, the depositions of PW-1 & PW-2 are absolutely unreliable and untrustworthy.

(iii) It is to be found in the versions of PW-1 & PW-2 that since 2015, they personally knew the appellant; hence, not naming the appellant in the FIR and instead disclosing that the brother of Dharmendra too had involved himself in the alleged assault and abuse and taking the name of the appellant as a co-accused only in course of recording of evidence is a clear embellishment, which has been made with a view to harass the appellant by dragging him to face an unnecessary trial.

(iv) The appellant and Dharmendra are siblings no doubt; but they have three other siblings. If indeed the appellant was one of several co-accused, it defies reason as to why the complainant knowing the appellant quite well would not name him and vaguely allege that the brother of Dharmendra too had assaulted and abused the complainant.

(v) Falsity of the versions of PW-1 & PW-2 would be manifest if one were to read their depositions. The incident giving rise to the trial occurred on 30th September, 2017 at 6.00 pm, which happened to be the day of Dussehra. Although, it was alleged that the accused persons assaulted and abused the

complainant and his wife in a public place while they were returning home, no other public witness has been cited to prove the prosecution case of assault and abuse. It is, therefore, a clear case of false implication.

5. Based on such contentions, Mr. Pandey argued that exercise of power under Section 319, Cr. PC by the Special Court is arbitrary and that the High Court erred in law as well as on facts in not interfering with such order in exercise of appellate jurisdiction. He, thus, prayed for quashing of the order 16th October, 2021 of the Special Court, since affirmed by the High Court on 1st June, 2022.

6. Opposing the appeal, Mr. Singh, learned senior counsel representing the State of Uttar Pradesh, contended that the law relating to summoning a person for being tried along with an accused is no longer res integra. He invited our attention to the Constitution Bench decision of this Court in Hardeep Singh vs. State of Punjab: (2014) 3 SCC 92 and placed reliance on paragraphs 106, 117.4 and 117.6 thereof.

It was his contention that the Special Court duly took into consideration the oral evidence adduced by the complainant and his wife and summoned the appellant under Section 319, Cr. PC; hence, such order does not suffer from any illegality, far less patent illegality.

He also contended that the points urged by the appellant to have the impugned order set aside are points which he can urge in defence before the Special Court. According to him, the impugned order of the High Court, affirming the summoning order of the Special Court, does not call for any interference and, as such, he prayed that the appeal be dismissed.

7. We have heard the parties and perused the materials on record.

8. Having bestowed due consideration to the rival claims, we are of the view that any expression of ours while dealing with each and every point urged on behalf of the appellant could result in prejudgment; and thereby hinder a fair trial hence, adopting a cautious approach, we propose to restrict our consideration solely to the question as to whether the evidence adduced by the complainant and his wife in course of recording of their depositions did justify the Special Court to make the order it did.

9. Section 319, Cr. PC, which envisages a discretionary power, empowers the court holding a trial to proceed against any person not shown or mentioned as an accused if it appears from the evidence that such person has committed a crime for which he ought to be tried together with the accused who is facing trial. Such power can be exercised by the court qua a person who is not named in the FIR, or named in the FIR but not shown as an accused in the charge-sheet.

Therefore, what is essential for exercise of the power under section 319, Cr. PC is that the evidence on record must show the involvement of a person in the commission of a crime and that the said person, who has not been arraigned as an accused, should face trial together with the accused already arraigned.

However, the court holding a trial, if it intends to exercise power conferred by section 319, Cr. PC, must not act mechanically merely on the ground that some evidence has come on record implicating the person sought to be summoned; its satisfaction preceding the order thereunder must be more than prima facie as formed at the stage of a charge being framed and short of satisfaction to an extent that the evidence, if unrebutted, would lead to conviction.

10. In the present case, the FIR disclosed offences having been committed by Dharmendra, his brother and an unknown person. Both the complainant and his wife, while testifying before the court, described the manner of assault on the former inflicted by Dharmendra and the appellant and the utterances used by Dharmendra and the appellant, inter alia, touching the caste of the complainant and his wife. At least, on this point, prima facie there appears to be no contradiction at all.

The FIR in this case is not such where one finds complete absence of any reference to the brother of Dharmendra who had joined Dharmendra in assaulting and abusing the complainant or that the allegations are entirely Dharmendra centric with none else playing any role. It is not that involvement of Dharmendra's brother in the crime is being referred to for the first time in the court. True it is, the appellant was not named in the FIR; but, that by itself, cannot be held to be decisive.

Once it is conceded that the appellant is a sibling of Dharmendra and he is named as one of the assailants, the material for forming the requisite satisfaction cannot be said to be non-existent. For the purpose of passing an order under section 319, Cr. PC, it is sufficient to form a satisfaction of the nature indicated in paragraph 106 of the decision in Hardeep Singh (supra). We are satisfied, on facts and in the circumstances, that the Special Court formed the requisite satisfaction prior to summoning the appellant to face trial with Dharmendra.

11. In such view of the matter, the order of the Special Bench dated 16th October, 2021 and the impugned order of the High Court dated 1st June, 2022 affirming it cannot be faulted.

12. In so far as the points regarding delay in registration of the FIR, material contradiction in the versions of the complainant and his wife, absence of any public witness as well as the circumstances that the complainant and his wife

were known to the appellant since 2015 are concerned, the same are left open to be urged by the appellant in course of the proceedings before the Special Court.

13. There is no merit in the appeal, and it stands dismissed.

14. The Special Court is encouraged to expedite the trial. But, in the process, it shall proceed uninfluenced by reason of its order under Section 319, Cr. PC having been upheld by the High Court and this Court. The points raised on behalf of the appellant, recorded above, if raised before it as well as other points, if any, shall be given the consideration the same deserve.

15. In view of dismissal of the appeal, nothing survives for decision on the application for stay. The same stands dismissed together with any other application, if any.

.....**J. (Dipankar Datta)**

.....**J. (Pankaj Mithal)**

**New Delhi;**

**June 2nd, 2023**

**IN THE SUPREME COURT OF INDIA**

**AIR 2023 SC 2754**

**Ghanshyam  
Vs.  
Yogendra Rathi**

**Civil Appeal No. 7527-7528 of 2012**

**HEADNOTE** – Even though an Agreement to Sell does not transfer proprietary rights in an immovable property, however, when the prospective purchaser performs his part of the contract and receives possession of the property, then he/she is said to have acquired possessory title and the same is protectable under Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

**JUDGMENT**

**Pankaj Mithal, J.**

1. Heard Shri Rajul Shrivastav, learned counsel for the defendant-appellant. None appeared for the plaintiff-respondent despite service.
2. After having lost from all the three courts below, the defendant to the suit has preferred this appeal.
3. The plaintiff-respondent instituted a suit for eviction of the defendant-appellant from the suit premises which is part of H-768, J.J. Colony, Shakarpur, Delhi and for mesne profits on the averment that he is the owner of the said property by virtue of an agreement to sell dated 10.04.2002, power of attorney, a memo of possession and a receipt of payment of sale consideration as well as a "will" of the defendant-appellant bequeathing the said property in his favour; the possession of the suit premises was handed over to the plaintiff-respondent pursuant to the agreement to sell subsequently on the request of the defendant-appellant the plaintiff-respondent allowed the defendant-appellant to occupy the ground floor and one room on the first floor of it for a period of 3 months as a licensee; the defendant-appellant failed to vacate the suit premises despite expiry of the licence period and termination of licence vide notice dated 18.02.2003.
4. The defendant-appellant contested the suit on the ground that the aforesaid documents have been manipulated on blank papers but without disputing the execution of any of them or that the possession memo was not executed or that the sale consideration as per the agreement was not paid.

5. The trial court after framing three issues; the first being with regard to manipulation and fraudulently obtaining the alleged documents, the second regarding the right of the plaintiff-respondent to get the defendant-appellant evicted and the third with regard to entitlement of mesne profits, decided all the issues against the defendant-appellant. A categorical finding of fact was recorded that there is no evidence to prove that any of the above documents were obtained by misrepresentation, manipulation or by playing fraud upon the defendant-appellant.

The plaintiff-respondent has proved his right over the property and since the licence of the defendant-appellant stands determined, he is entitled to a decree of eviction and payment of mesne profits though not at the rate claimed by the plaintiff-respondent for which there is evidence but at the rate of Rs.1000/- per month for the use and occupation of the premises in dispute.

6. The leave was granted and the appeal was admitted probably on the question as to whether the above documents namely the power of attorney, the will, the agreement to sell coupled with possession memo and the receipt of payment of sale consideration would confer any title upon the plaintiff-respondent so as to entitle him to a decree of eviction and mesne profits.

7. The aforesaid point was not raised by the defendant-appellant through his pleadings in the trial court or the first appellate court and, therefore, the High Court in second appeal held that he cannot be permitted to raise such an issue and that the appeal, as such, does not involve any substantial question of law.

8. The suit as per the pleadings is that of eviction and mesne profits on the averment that the plaintiff-respondent is the owner of the property. He has claimed ownership on the strength of the aforesaid documents especially the agreement to sell and the memo of possession as well as the receipt of payment of sale consideration.

9. No doubt, agreement to sell is not a document of title or a deed of transfer of property by sale and as such, may not confer absolute title upon the plaintiff-respondent over the suit property in view of Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, nonetheless, the agreement to sell, the payment of entire sale consideration as mentioned in the agreement itself and corroborated by the receipt of its payment and the fact that the plaintiff-respondent was put in possession of the suit property in accordance with law as is also established by the possession memo on record, goes to prove that the plaintiff-respondent is de-facto having possessory rights over the suit property in part performance of the agreement to sell.

This possessory right of the plaintiff-respondent is not liable to be disturbed by the transferer, i.e., the defendant-appellant. The entry of the defendant-appellant over part of the suit property subsequently is simply as a licensee of the plaintiff-respondent. He does not continue to occupy it in capacity of the owner.

10. In the wake of the finding that the above-mentioned documents have not been fraudulently obtained or have not been manipulated, treating the said documents to be duly executed and as genuine, one thing is clear that the plaintiff-respondent is in a settled possession of the suit property at least in part performance of the agreement which cannot be disturbed or disputed by the transferer, i.e., the defendant-appellant.

11. At the cost of repetition, the suit is for eviction of the defendant-appellant from the suit premises and for recovery of mesne profits on the ground that after the defendant-appellant has parted with the possession of the property in favour of the plaintiff-respondent in part performance of the agreement, he has no right to disturb his possession. He is simply a licensee and the licence having been terminated, he has no right to remain in possession but to restore possession to the person having rightful possessory title over it.

12. It goes without saying that the power of attorney executed by the defendant-appellant is of no consequence as on the strength of said power of attorney, neither sale deed has been executed nor any action pursuant thereof has been taken by the power of attorney holder which may confer title upon the plaintiff-respondent. Non-execution of any document by the general power of attorney holder consequent to it renders the said general power of attorney useless.

13. Similarly, the will dated 10.04.2002 executed by the defendant-appellant in favour of the plaintiff-respondent is meaningless as the will, if any, comes into effect only after the death of the executant and not before it. It has no force till the testator or the person making it dies. The said stage has not arrived in the present case and, therefore, even the aforesaid will in no way confers any right upon the plaintiff-respondent.

14. In connection with the general power of attorney and the will so executed, the practice, if any, prevalent in any State or the High Court recognizing these documents to be documents of title or documents conferring right in any immovable property is in violation of the statutory law. Any such practice or tradition prevalent would not override the specific provisions of law which require execution of a document of title or transfer and its registration so as to confer right and title in an immovable property of over Rs.100/- in value.

The decisions of the Delhi High Court in the case of **Veer Bala Gulati Vs. Municipal Corporation of Delhi and Anr. (2003) 104 DLT 787** following the

earlier decision of the Delhi High Court itself in the case of **Asha M. Jain Vs. Canara Bank and Ors. (2001) 94 DLT 841** holding that the agreement to sell with payment of full consideration and possession along with irrevocable power of attorney and other ancillary documents is a transaction to sell even though there may not be a sale deed, are of no help to the plaintiff-respondent inasmuch as the view taken by the Delhi High Court is not in consonance with the legal position which emanates from the plain reading of Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

In this regard, reference may be had to two other decisions of the Delhi High Court in **Imtiaz Ali Vs. Nasim Ahmed AIR 1987 DELHI 36** and **G. Ram Vs. Delhi Development Authority AIR 2003 DELHI 120** which inter-alia observe that an agreement to sell or the power of attorney are not documents of transfer and as such the right title and interest of an immovable property do not stand transferred by mere execution of the same unless any document as contemplated under Section 54 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, is executed and is got registered under Section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

The decision of the Supreme Court in **Suraj Lamp & Industries Pvt. Ltd. Vs. State of Haryana & Anr. (2009) 7 SCC 363** also deprecates the transfer of immovable property through sale agreement, general power of attorney and will instead of registered conveyance deed.

15. Legally an agreement to sell may not be regarded as a transaction of sale or a document transferring the proprietary rights in an immovable property but the prospective purchaser having performed his part of the contract and lawfully in possession acquires possessory title which is liable to be protected in view of Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882. The said possessory rights of the prospective purchaser cannot be invaded by the transferer or any person claiming under him.

16. Notwithstanding the above as the plaintiff-respondent admittedly was settled with possessory title in part performance of the agreement to sell dated 10.04.2002 and that the defendant-appellant has lost his possession over it and had acquired the right of possession under a licence simpliciter, exhausted his right to continue in possession after the licence has been determined.

Thus, the defendant-appellant parted with the possession of the suit property by putting the plaintiff-respondent in possession of it under an agreement to sell. The plaintiff-respondent in this way came to acquire possessory title over the same.

The defendant-appellant, as such, ceased to be in possession of it as an owner rather occupied it as a licensee for a fixed period which stood determined by

valid notice, leaving the defendant-appellant with no subsisting right to remain in possession of the suit premises.

17. In view of the aforesaid facts and circumstances, the plaintiff-respondent has rightly been held to be entitled for a decree of eviction with mesne profits, we do not find any error or illegality in such a decree being passed. Accordingly, the appeals lack merit and are dismissed with no order as to costs.

.....**J. (Dipankar Datta)**

.....**J. (Pankaj Mithal)**

**New Delhi;**

**June 02, 2023.**

## C. Legal Article

### UNIFORM CIVIL CODE

Empowerment of all citizens and gender justice are among the statement of objects and reasons behind the Uniform Civil Code in India. The desirability of the Uniform Civil Code can hardly be doubted. It can concretize only when social climate is built up by the elite of the society and statesmen amongst leaders, who can awaken the masses to accept change.

The Narendra Modi Government has always demanded such debate and inclusion of the stakeholders and beneficiaries in the decision-making process. The Uniform Civil Code once enacted will be more of a secular and beneficial legislation. The ‘personal law’ affects, not merely the minorities but also the majority. All persons must have trust on a democratic rule, which will have regard to the religious tenets and beliefs of all people. The Laws are fully and consistently enforced to provide adequate protection for members of religious minorities in India. All communities must be willing to adapt itself to the changing times in the Country. I quote, “The law of a society is a living organism. It is based on a given factual and social reality that is constantly changing. Sometimes change in law precedes societal change and is even intended to stimulate it. In most cases, however, a change in law is the result of a change in social reality. Indeed, when social reality changes, the law must change too” AK Sikri, J in **Badshah v. Urmila Badshah Godse, (2014) 1 SCC 188.**

Reforms to ‘personal law’ in India, with reference to socially unacceptable practices in different religions, have come about only by way of legislative intervention. Such legislative intervention is permissible under Articles 25(2) and 44, read with entry 5 of the Concurrent List, contained in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

The Uniform Civil Code, if implemented, will override all personal laws with a common set of Rules governing every citizen. The concept of a Uniform Civil Code is enshrined in Part IV of the constitution, which deals with the Directive Principles of the State Policy under Article 44. Article 44 states that “The State shall endeavour to secure for the Citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India”. The Beneficial Legislation such as the Uniform Civil Code will have a larger public interest and welfare ambitions. Diversity is to moulded into uniformity, to remove confusion and uncertainties which arises from conflict of statutes and Judicial decisions. Each of us will keep our own

distinctive characteristics and will not have to renounce our own historic inheritance.

It is worth noting that religious minorities in India choose to maintain their cultural or religious identities, and intentionally resist any attempts to assimilate themselves into mainstream society. Legislations like the Uniform Civil Code tends to focus on empowering the minorities by cultivating confidence and capacity.

Based on the Constituent Assembly debates with reference to draft Article 35, which was incorporated in the Constitution as Article 44 and as expressed in Article 25(2)(b), so also the debates of Article 44, the intent of the Constituent Assembly was to protect personal laws' of different communities by elevating their stature to that of other fundamental rights, however with the rider, that the legislature was competent to amend the same. Article 25(2)(b) vested the power with the legislature, to interfere with 'personal law' on the ground of social welfare and reform. Our Country believes that inclusive and equitable development is the key to securing a life of dignity, security, empowerment and freedom for all. Social integration or social inclusion does not mean a uniformity of people but a society which has room for diversity and still fosters engagement. The Uniform Civil Code may enable our society to move away from labelling, categorizing and classifying people, towards more inclusive policies.

The Constituent Assembly debates, with reference to Article 25 (-draft Article 19) reveal that the members of the Constituent Assembly understood a clear distinction between 'personal law' and the 'civil code'. 'Personal law' was understood as based on the practices of members of communities. It was to be limited to the community itself, and would not affect members of other communities. The 'civil code' on the other hand, had an unlimited reach. The 'civil code' was understood to apply to every citizen of the land. The debates in the Constituent Assembly with reference to Article 25, leave no room for any doubt, that the framers of the Constitution were firm in making 'personal law' a part of the fundamental rights, with the liberty to the State to provide for social reform.

The Supreme Court in the year of 1985 suggested the Indian Parliament to frame Uniform Civil Code in the case of **Shah Bano**. The then Chief Justice of India Y.V. Chandrachud observed that "A common Civil Code will help the cause of National Integration by removing disparate loyalties to law which have conflicting ideologies". In fact, the framers of the constitution were aware that personal laws needed to be reformed in many material particulars and in fact

they wanted to abolish these different personal laws and to evolve one common code.

It is a settled proposition that progressive and beneficial legislation must be interpreted in favour of the beneficiaries when it is possible to take two views of a legal provision. The law should be interpreted in terms of the changing needs of the times and circumstances. The Uniform Civil Code definitely touches upon the matrix of Religion; however, the main objective, reason and intent is clear; to empower all citizens of India. All provisions of the constitution must be harmoniously construed so that there remains no conflict between them whilst drafting the Uniform Civil Code. It would be pertinent to mention, that the constitutional protection to tenets of 'personal law' cannot be interfered with, as long as the same do not infringe 'public order, morality and health', and/or the 'provisions of Part III of the Constitution'. This is a clear position expressed in Article 25 (1). The right to dignity encapsulates the right of every individual to be treated as a self-governing entity having intrinsic value. It means that every human being possesses dignity merely by being a human, and can make self-defining and self-determining choices. Dignity has been recognized as a core component of the right to life and liberty under Article 21.

I quote, "Provisions of a beneficial legislation have to be construed with a purpose-oriented approach. The Act should receive a liberal construction to promote its objects. Also, literal construction of the provisions of a beneficial legislation has to be avoided", **Nageshwar Rao, J in KH Nazar v. Mathew K Jacob, (2020) 14 SCC 126.**

Uniform Civil Code once enacted will be a Secular and beneficial Legislation. It must be embraced by all the communities. The Uniform Civil Code will bridge the gap between law and society. The Uniform Civil Code must be self-speaking, so as not to frustrate the very objective of the Statute. Just as change in social reality is the law of life, responsiveness to change in social reality is the life of the law.

## 2. Study Material-G.K.

### DELHI SULTANATE DYNASTIES (1206 – 1526 A.D.)

Rulers	Term	Notable Facts
<b>1. Slave Dynasty (1206-1290)</b>		
Qutubuddin Aibak	1206 – 1210	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ 1206 – Founded Slave Dynasty</li><li>➤ Originally from Turkey</li><li>➤ Slave of Mohammad Ghori</li><li>➤ Also Governor of Mohammad Ghori</li><li>➤ 1206 – After death of Mohammad Ghori, he became the master of Hindustan ruler of Delhi</li><li>➤ He constructed two mosques<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) Quwat-ul-Islam (Delhi)</li><li>(ii) Adhai Din ka Jhopra (Ajmer, Rajasthan)</li></ul></li><li>➤ He also began the construction of Qutub Minar (Delhi) in the honour of Famous Sufi Saaint – <b>Khwaja Qutubuddin Bakhtiyar Kaki</b> (But Qutab Minar was completed by his son-in-law Shamsuddin Iltutmish)</li><li>➤ For his generosity – he was given the title of ‘<b>Lakh Bakhsh</b>’ (giver of lakhs)</li><li>➤ Aibak was a great patron of learning and patronized writers like –<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>(i) <b>Hasan-un-Nizami</b> (Author of Taj-ul-Massir)</li><li>(ii) <b>Fakhruddin</b> – Author of ‘Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi’</li></ul></li><li>➤ He died in <b>1210</b> while playing <b>Polo</b> or <b>Chaugan</b></li></ul> <p><b><u>Qutub Minar (Mehrauli Area of Delhi)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Height – 73 meters (240 ft)</li><li>➤ Iltutmish added 3 more storeys in 1220</li><li>➤ Feroz Shah Tughlaq in 1369 constructed storeys damaged by lightning and added another storey 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup>.</li><li>➤ UNESCO declared it world heritage site</li></ul>

Shamsuddin Iltutmish	1211 – 1236	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Slave and son-in-law of Qutubuddin Aibak</li> <li>➤ Occupied the throne of Delhi in 1211 after remove/deposing ARAM BAKSHI</li> <li>➤ He made Delhi the capital in place of Lahore</li> <li>➤ He was the real founder of Delhi Sultanate. He was very efficient and capable ruler</li> <li>➤ Chalisa/Chalagani (Group of 40) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 40 Officials nobility of Slaves known as Chalisa.</li> <li>• Distribute the power to Chalisa</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ He introduced two coins <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Silver Coins (TANKA)</li> <li>• Copper Coins (JITAL)</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ He organised <b>Iqta System</b> and introduced reforms in Civil Administration and Army, which was now centrally paid and recruited</li> <li>➤ <b>Chengiz Khan invaded during his period</b></li> <li>➤ He <b>saved Delhi Sultanate</b> from the Chengiz Khan (the Mongol leader) by refusing shelter to <b>Khawarizm Shah</b> whom Chengiz was chasing</li> <li>➤ He patronized '<b>Minhaj-us-Siraj</b>' author of '<b>Tabaqat-i-Nasiri</b>'</li> </ul>
Ruknuddin	1236	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Son of Iltutmish</li> <li>➤ He crowned by his mother <b>Shah Turkan</b> after <b>death of Iltutmish in 1236.</b></li> <li>➤ He was deposed by RAZIA, daughter of Iltutmish when he was out of capital to Curb a rebellion in <b>AVADH</b> against him.</li> </ul>
Razi Sultana	1236 – 1240	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ She was the first and only Muslim lady who ever ruled.</li> <li>➤ Though Iltutmish had nominated RAZIA as the successor. The nobles placed on the throne</li> <li>➤ 1236 – Razia got Ruknuddin Firuj ended the throne</li> <li>➤ Yakut – Slave of Razia Sultana</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Altunia – Governor of Bhatinda (Punjab), revolt against Razia</li> <li>➤ Razia accompanied by Yakut against Altunia</li> <li>➤ <b>Altunia murdered Yakut and thereafter Razia married to Altunia.</b></li> <li>➤ 1240 Razia became victim of a conspiracy and assassinated near Kaithal (Haryana)</li> <li>➤ Razia and Altunia marched towards Delhi and have common aim to dethrone the Bahram Shah (1240 – 1242), who was the third brother of Razia</li> <li>➤ Death – Controversial</li> </ul>
Bahram Shah	1240 – 1242	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1240 – Bahram Shah was put on throne by the powerful Turkish Council – Chalisa</li> <li>➤ He was considered only as de jure ruler</li> <li>➤ Lost his life after his failed attempt to assert his authority once on the throne</li> </ul>
Masud Shah	1242 – 1246	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Son of Ruknuddin</li> <li>➤ He was conspired by Balban and Malika-e-Jahan (Mother of Nasiruddin Mahamud) and removed/withdraw from the throne</li> </ul>
Nasiruddin Mahamud	1246 – 1266	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Son of Iltutmish and Malika-e-Jahan</li> <li>➤ He was known as '<b>DARVESI KING</b>' as he was very pious and noble</li> <li>➤ Died in 1266</li> </ul>
Ghiyasuddin Balban	1266 – 1287	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ 1266 – Came to the throne and ruled 21 years</li> <li>➤ <b>Broke the power of Chalisa</b> and restore the prestige of the crown</li> <li>➤ Appointed – Spies (Spy System)</li> <li>➤ Military Department – 'Diwani-i-Arz'</li> <li>➤ He created a strong military army to deal with internal disturbances and external aggression like Mongols</li> <li>➤ <b>Introduced the policy of 'Iron and Blood'. Nobody can oppose the king.</b></li> <li>➤ He gave himself title of 'Zil-i-Ilahi' (Shadow of God)</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He introduced <b>Paibos and Sijda</b> for normal form of – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <b>Paibos</b> – Kissing the feet of Monarch</li> <li>(ii) <b>Sijda</b> – Prostration before the Monarch (Sasthaney Pranam)</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ He destroyed the Mewati Rajputa Brigandage in the Doab, where forst were cut and forts built</li> <li>➤ 1285 – Muhammad – died fighting with the Mongolians</li> <li>➤ Tughril was captured and beheaded.</li> </ul>
Kaiquabad	1287-1290	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Grandson of Balban was seated on the throne on 1287 by Fakruddin</li> <li>➤ Fakruddin was the Kotwal of Delhi, who assumed high political authority during the last day of Balban</li> <li>➤ Kaiquabad was killed by Khilji Family (Noble), which ended the Slave Dynasty and beginning of Khilji Dynasty at Delhi Throne.</li> </ul>
<b>Longest Period – Iltumish (25 years) Shortest Period – Ruknuddin (1 year)</b>		
<b>2. Khilji Dynasty (1290-1320)</b>		
Jalaluddin Khilji	1290 – 1296	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Khilji dynasty was founded by Jalaluddin Khilji. He began to rule from Kilkhori</li> <li>➤ He rebelled the attack of Mongols under Abdullah</li> <li>➤ He was assassinated by his nephew Alauddin Khilji near Kara who crowned himself the Sultan</li> <li>➤ <b>One of the most important events of Jalaluddin reign was the invasion of Devagiri, the capital of Yadav kingdom in the Deccan by Alauddin Khilji</b></li> </ul>
Alauddin Khilji	1296 – 1316	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Nephew and son-in-law of Jalaluddin Khilji. Killed Jalaluddin in 1296.</li> <li>➤ Free grant of land related to religious purpose</li> <li>➤ Prohibited the use of wine</li> <li>➤ Reorganised Spy System</li> <li>➤ <b>He adopted the title of Sikander-i-</b></li> </ul>

		<p><b>Saini</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ <b>Amir Khusro was given the title of Tota-i-hind</b></li> <li>➤ He set up three markets at Delhi viz, Food grains, costly clothes and slaves, animals</li> <li>➤ He introduced Market Control Policy</li> <li>➤ The check on market was kept by two officers – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Diwan-i-Riyasat</li> <li>(ii) Shahna-i-Mand</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ He captured :- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 1298 – Gujarat</li> <li>(ii) 1301 – Rathambore (Rajsathan)</li> <li>(iii) 1303 – Mewar (Rajsathan)</li> <li>(iv) 1305 – Malwa (M.P.)</li> <li>(v) 1311 – Jalor (Rajsathan)</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ In deccan, Malik Kafur led the Alauddin Army and defeat <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Ram Chandra (Yadava Ruler of Devagiri)</li> <li>(ii) Pratap Rudradera (Kakatikya ruler of Warangal)</li> <li>(iii) Vir Ballal III (Hoyasala Ruler of Dwarsamundra)</li> <li>(iv) Vir Pandaya (Pandaya ruler of Madurai)</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ He was the first <b>TURKISH</b> Sultan of Delhi, who separated the religion from politics. He proclaimed – <b>‘Kingship knows no King’</b></li> <li>➤ He introduced the system of Dagh</li> </ul>
Mubarak Khilji	1316 – 1320	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ After death of Kafur, Mubarak Khilji was freed from prison and worked as regent for <b>Shihabuddin</b></li> <li>➤ Khusro Khan killed him.</li> </ul>
Khusro Khan	1320	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He was killed by <b>Ghazi Malik</b>, governor of Dipalpur</li> <li>➤ This brought end of Khilji dynasty and established <b>TUGHLAQ DYNASTY</b> on the throne of Delhi</li> <li>➤ Ghazi Malik – Assuming the title of <b>Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq</b></li> </ul>

### 3. Tughlaq Dynasty (1320-1414)

Ghiyasuddin Tughluq	1320 – 1325	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Founder of the Tughluq dynasty</li> <li>➤ <b>He founded the city of Tughluqabad.</b></li> </ul>
Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq	1325 – 1351	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Son of Ghiyasuddin Tughluq named JAUNA came to the throne of Delhi</li> <li>➤ 5 Ambitious projects               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 1326 – Taxation in Doab</li> <li>(ii) 1327 – Transfer of Capital from Delhi to Daulatabad (Devagiri)</li> <li>(iii) 1329 – Introduction of Token Currency</li> <li>(iv) 1329 – Proposed Khurasan (Iraq) Expedition</li> <li>(v) 1330 – Qarachil Expedition</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Firoz Shah Tughlaq	1351 – 1388	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Cousin of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq</li> <li>➤ He was the great builders</li> <li>➤ Took 10% irrigation tax</li> <li>➤ <b>Established longest Canal – Satluj to Hosi (Myanmar/Burma)</b></li> <li>➤ Four kinds of taxes sanctioned by the Quran were imposed. These taxes were:-               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Jizya</li> <li>(ii) Zakat</li> <li>(iii) Kharaj</li> <li>(iv) Khams</li> </ul> </li> <li>➤ He died in 1388</li> </ul>
Mohammad Khan	1388	Nothing important to note
Ghiyasuddin	1388	Nothing important to note
Abu Bakr Shah	1389 – 1390	Nothing important to note
Nasiruddin Shah	1390 – 1394	Nothing important to note
Naseeruddin Mahmud	1394 – 1412	Timur invaded on 17 December, 1398
Nusrat Shah	1412 – 1414	Nothing important to note
<b>4. Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1451)</b>		
Khijr Khan	1414 – 1420	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Founder of Sayyid Dynasty</li> <li>➤ <b>Taimur appointed him the Governor of Multan and Lahore</b></li> <li>➤ He then conquered Delhi and started the rulers of Sayyids in 1414 in the name of Taimur</li> </ul>
Mubarak Shah	1421 – 1433	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He claimed to be the descendent of the Prophet</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ The seven years of his reign were spent in suppressing revolts in various parts of India</li> <li>➤ He built a city on the banks of river Jamuna and named it <b>Mubarakabad</b>. He was assassinated in a plot</li> </ul>
Muhammad Shah	1434 – 1443	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Khizr Khan was succeeded by his nephew Muhammad Shah.</li> <li>➤ He was a very weak ruler</li> <li>➤ Later on during the reign of Muhammad Shah</li> <li>➤ Bahlol Lodi tried to capture Delhi but he failed</li> </ul>
Alauudin Alam Shah	1443 – 1451	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ He was a pleasure loving, incompetent and weak king.</li> <li>➤ He used to reside at Budaun</li> <li>➤ He transferred his capital from Delhi to Budaun on account of the fear of Bahlol Lodi, governor of Lahore and Sirhind</li> <li>➤ Taking advantage of his absence from Delhi, Bahlol Lodi occupied Delhi in 1451. Alam Shah continued to live at Budaun till his death in 1451.</li> </ul>
<b>(5) Lodi Dynasty (1451 – 1526)</b>		
Bahlol Lodi	1451 – 1489	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Lodi dynasty was founded by Bahlol Lodi</li> <li>➤ Muhammad Shah raised him to the status of an Tarun-Bin-Sultan</li> </ul>
Sikandar Lodi	1489 – 1517	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ In 1489, Sikandar Lodi succeed Bahlol Lodi as the Sultan of Lodi.</li> <li>➤ He is regarded as the ablest, the greatest and the most successful Sultan.</li> <li>➤ He expanded Lodi territory into the regions of Gwalior and Bihar.</li> <li>➤ <b>Foundation of Agra City</b></li> <li>➤ He encouraged Hindus to follow Islam and for this reason he utilized both sword and cash</li> <li>➤ In 1516, he made a plan to capture Gwalior but an illness prevented him from doing so.</li> <li>➤ Sikandar Lodi's illness also led to his</li> </ul>

		death in November 1517.
Ibrahim Lodi	1517 – 1526	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ He attained the throne upon the death of his father, Sikandar Lodi but was not blessed with the same ruling capability but it didn't work.</li><li>➤ He was killed by the Babar in the battlefield in the First Battle of Panipat on 21 April 1526. Babar was the founder of Mughal Dynasty.</li></ul>

### 3. Study Material-Language

#### Synonyms

Synonyms are words or phrases which have the same or nearly the same meaning as other words or phrases in the same language:

<b>Amazing</b>	incredible, unbelievable, improbable, fabulous, wonderful, fantastic, astonishing, astounding, extraordinary
<b>Anger</b>	enrage, infuriate, arouse, nettle, exasperate, inflame, madden
<b>Angry</b>	mad, furious, enraged, excited, wrathful, indignant, exasperated, aroused, inflamed
<b>Answer</b>	reply, respond, retort, acknowledge
<b>Ask</b>	question, inquire of, seek information from, put a question to, demand, request, expect, inquire, query, interrogate, examine, quiz
<b>Awful</b>	dreadful, terrible, abominable, bad, poor, unpleasant
<b>Bad</b>	evil, immoral, wicked, corrupt, sinful, depraved, rotten, contaminated, spoiled, tainted, harmful, injurious, unfavorable, defective, inferior, imperfect, substandard, faulty, improper, inappropriate, unsuitable, disagreeable, unpleasant, cross, nasty, unfriendly, irascible, horrible, atrocious, outrageous, scandalous, infamous, wrong, noxious, sinister, putrid, snide, deplorable, dismal, gross, heinous, nefarious, base, obnoxious, detestable, despicable, contemptible, foul, rank, ghastly, execrable
<b>Beautiful</b>	pretty, lovely, handsome, attractive, gorgeous, dazzling, splendid, magnificent, comely, fair, ravishing, graceful, elegant, fine, exquisite, aesthetic, pleasing, shapely, delicate, stunning, glorious, heavenly, resplendent, radiant, glowing, blooming, sparkling
<b>Begin</b>	start, open, launch, initiate, commence, inaugurate, originate
<b>Big</b>	enormous, huge, immense, gigantic, vast, colossal, gargantuan, large, sizable, grand, great, tall, substantial, mammoth, astronomical, ample, broad, expansive, spacious, stout, tremendous, titanic, mountainous
<b>Brave</b>	courageous, fearless, dauntless, intrepid, plucky, daring, heroic, valorous, audacious, bold, gallant, valiant, doughty, mettlesome
<b>Break</b>	fracture, rupture, shatter, smash, wreck, crash, demolish, atomize
<b>Bright</b>	shining, shiny, gleaming, brilliant, sparkling, shimmering, radiant, vivid, colorful, lustrous, luminous, incandescent, intelligent, knowing, quick-witted, smart, intellectual
<b>Calm</b>	quiet, peaceful, still, tranquil, mild, serene, smooth, composed, collected, unruffled, level-headed, unexcited, detached, aloof
<b>Come</b>	approach, advance, near, arrive, reach
<b>Cool</b>	chilly, cold, frosty, wintry, icy, frigid
<b>Crooked—</b>	bent, twisted, curved, hooked, zigzag
<b>Cry</b>	shout, yell, wowl, scream, roar, bellow, weep, wail, sob, bawl
<b>Cut</b>	gash, slash, prick, nick, sever, slice, carve, cleave, slit, chop, crop, lop, reduce
<b>Dangerous</b>	perilous, hazardous, risky, uncertain, unsafe
<b>Dark</b>	shadowy, unlit, murky, gloomy, dim, dusky, shaded, sunless, black, dismal, sad

<b>Decide</b>	determine, settle, choose, resolve
<b>Definite</b>	certain, sure, positive, determined, clear, distinct, obvious
<b>Delicious</b>	savory, delectable, appetizing, luscious, scrumptious, palatable, delightful, enjoyable, toothsome, exquisite
<b>Describe</b>	portray, characterize, picture, narrate, relate, recount, represent, report, record
<b>Destroy</b>	ruin, demolish, raze, waste, kill, slay, end, extinguish
<b>Difference</b>	disagreement, inequity, contrast, dissimilarity, incompatibility
<b>Do</b>	execute, enact, carry out, finish, conclude, effect, accomplish, achieve, attain
<b>Dull</b>	boring, tiring,, tiresome, uninteresting, slow, dumb, stupid, unimaginative, lifeless, dead, insensible, tedious, wearisome, listless, expressionless, plain, monotonous, humdrum, dreary
<b>Eager</b>	keen, fervent, enthusiastic, involved, interested, alive to
<b>End</b>	stop, finish, terminate, conclude, close, halt, cessation, discontinuance
<b>Enjoy</b>	appreciate, delight in, be pleased, indulge in, luxuriate in, bask in, relish, devour, savor, like
<b>Explain</b>	elaborate, clarify, define, interpret, justify, account for
<b>Fair</b>	just, impartial, unbiased, objective, unprejudiced, honest
<b>Fall</b>	drop, descend, plunge, topple, tumble
<b>False</b>	fake, fraudulent, counterfeit, spurious, untrue, unfounded, erroneous, deceptive, groundless, fallacious
<b>Famous</b>	well-known, renowned, celebrated, famed, eminent, illustrious, distinguished, noted, notorious
<b>Fast</b>	quick, rapid, speedy, fleet, hasty, snappy, mercurial, swiftly, rapidly, quickly, snappily, speedily, lickety-split, posthaste, hastily, expeditiously, like a flash
<b>Fat</b>	stout, corpulent, fleshy, beefy, paunchy, plump, full, rotund, tubby, pudgy, chubby, chunky, burly, bulky, elephantine
<b>Fear</b>	fright, dread, terror, alarm, dismay, anxiety, scare, awe, horror, panic, apprehension
<b>Fly</b>	soar, hover, flit, wing, flee, waft, glide, coast, skim, sail, cruise
<b>Funny</b>	humorous, amusing, droll, comic, comical, laughable, silly
<b>Get</b>	acquire, obtain, secure, procure, gain, fetch, find, score, accumulate, win, earn, rep, catch, net, bag, derive, collect, gather, glean, pick up, accept, come by, regain, salvage
<b>Go</b>	recede, depart, fade, disappear, move, travel, proceed
<b>Good</b>	excellent, fine, superior, wonderful, marvelous, qualified, suited, suitable, apt, proper, capable, generous, kindly, friendly, gracious, obliging, pleasant, agreeable, pleasurable, satisfactory, well-behaved, obedient, honorable, reliable, trustworthy, safe, favorable, profitable, advantageous, righteous, expedient, helpful, valid, genuine, ample, salubrious, estimable, beneficial, splendid, great, noble, worthy, first-rate, top-notch, grand, sterling, superb, respectable, edifying
<b>Great</b>	noteworthy, worthy, distinguished, remarkable, grand, considerable, powerful, much, mighty
<b>Gross</b>	improper, rude, coarse, indecent, crude, vulgar, outrageous, extreme, grievous, shameful, uncouth, obscene, low
<b>Happy</b>	pleased, contented, satisfied, delighted, elated, joyful, cheerful, ecstatic,

	jubilant, gay, tickled, gratified, glad, blissful, overjoyed
<b>Hate</b>	despise, loathe, detest, abhor, disfavor, dislike, disapprove, abominate
<b>Have</b>	hold, possess, own, contain, acquire, gain, maintain, believe, bear, beget, occupy, absorb, fill, enjoy
<b>Help</b>	aid, assist, support, encourage, back, wait on, attend, serve, relieve, succor, benefit, befriend, abet
<b>Hide</b>	— conceal, cover, mask, cloak, camouflage, screen, shroud, veil
<b>Hurry</b>	rush, run, speed, race, hasten, urge, accelerate, bustle
<b>Hurt</b>	damage, harm, injure, wound, distress, afflict, pain
<b>Idea</b>	thought, concept, conception, notion, understanding, opinion, plan, view, belief
<b>Important</b>	necessary, vital, critical, indispensable, valuable, essential, significant, primary, principal, considerable, famous, distinguished, notable, well-known
<b>Interesting</b>	fascinating, engaging, sharp, keen, bright, intelligent, animated, spirited, attractive, inviting, intriguing, provocative, though-provoking, challenging, inspiring, involving, moving, titillating, tantalizing, exciting, entertaining, piquant, lively, racy, spicy, engrossing, absorbing, consuming, gripping, arresting, enthralling, spellbinding, curious, captivating, enchanting, bewitching, appealing
<b>Keep</b>	hold, retain, withhold, preserve, maintain, sustain, support
<b>Kill</b>	slay, execute, assassinate, murder, destroy, cancel, abolish
<b>Lazy</b>	indolent, slothful, idle, inactive, sluggish
<b>Little</b>	tiny, small, diminutive, shrimp, runt, miniature, puny, exiguous, dinky, cramped, limited, itzy-bitsy, microscopic, slight, petite, minute
<b>Look</b>	gaze, see, glance, watch, survey, study, seek, search for, peek, peep, glimpse, stare, contemplate, examine, gape, ogle, scrutinize, inspect, leer, behold, observe, view, witness, perceive, spy, sight, discover, notice, recognize, peer, eye, gawk, peruse, explore
<b>Love</b>	like, admire, esteem, fancy, care for, cherish, adore, treasure, worship, appreciate, savor
<b>Make</b>	create, originate, invent, beget, form, construct, design, fabricate, manufacture, produce, build, develop, do, effect, execute, compose, perform, accomplish, earn, gain, obtain, acquire, get
<b>Mark</b>	label, tag, price, ticket, impress, effect, trace, imprint, stamp, brand, sign, note, heed, notice, designate
<b>Mischievous</b>	prankish, playful, naughty, roguish, waggish, impish, sportive
<b>Move</b>	plod, go, creep, crawl, inch, poke, drag, toddle, shuffle, trot, dawdle, walk, traipse, mosey, jog, plug, trudge, slump, lumber, trail, lag, run, sprint, trip, bound, hotfoot, high-tail, streak, stride, tear, breeze, whisk, rush, dash, dart, bolt, fling, scamper, scurry, skedaddle, scoot, scuttle, scramble, race, chase, hasten, hurry, hump, gallop, lope, accelerate, stir, budge, travel, wander, roam, journey, trek, ride, spin, slip, glide, slide, slither, coast, flow, sail, saunter, hobble, amble, stagger, paddle, slouch, prance, straggle, meander, perambulate, waddle, wobble, pace, swagger, promenade, lunge
<b>Moody</b>	temperamental, changeable, short-tempered, glum, morose, sullen, mopish, irritable, testy, peevish, fretful, spiteful, sulky, touchy
<b>Neat</b>	clean, orderly, tidy, trim, dapper, natty, smart, elegant, well-organized, super, desirable, spruce, shipshape, well-kept, shapely

<b>New</b>	fresh, unique, original, unusual, novel, modern, current, recent
<b>Old</b>	feeble, frail, ancient, weak, aged, used, worn, dilapidated, ragged, faded, broken-down, former, old-fashioned, outmoded, passe, veteran, mature, venerable, primitive, traditional, archaic, conventional, customary, stale, musty, obsolete, extinct
<b>Part</b>	portion, share, piece, allotment, section, fraction, fragment
<b>Place</b>	space, area, spot, plot, region, location, situation, position, residence, dwelling, set, site, station, status, state
<b>Plan</b>	plot, scheme, design, draw, map, diagram, procedure, arrangement, intention, device, contrivance, method, way, blueprint
<b>Popular</b>	well-liked, approved, accepted, favorite, celebrated, common, current
<b>Predicament</b>	quandary, dilemma, pickle, problem, plight, spot, scrape, jam
<b>Put</b>	— place, set, attach, establish, assign, keep, save, set aside, effect, achieve, do, build
<b>Quiet</b>	silent, still, soundless, mute, tranquil, peaceful, calm, restful
<b>Right</b>	correct, accurate, factual, true, good, just, honest, upright, lawful, moral, proper, suitable, apt, legal, fair
<b>Run</b>	race, speed, hurry, hasten, sprint, dash, rush, escape, elope, flee
<b>Say/Tell</b>	inform, notify, advise, relate, recount, narrate, explain, reveal, disclose, divulge, declare, command, order, bid, enlighten, instruct, insist, teach, train, direct, issue, remark, converse, speak, affirm, suppose, utter, negate, express, verbalize, voice, articulate, pronounce, deliver, convey, impart, assert, state, allege, mutter, mumble, whisper, sigh, exclaim, yell, sing, yelp, snarl, hiss, grunt, snort, roar, bellow, thunder, boom, scream, shriek, screech, squawk, whine, philosophize, stammer, stutter, lisp, drawl, jabber, protest, announce, swear, vow, content, assure, deny, dispute
<b>Scared</b>	afraid, frightened, alarmed, terrified, panicked, fearful, unnerved, insecure, timid, shy, skittish, jumpy, disquieted, worried, vexed, troubled, disturbed, horrified, terrorized, shocked, petrified, haunted, timorous, shrinking, tremulous, stupefied, paralyzed, stunned, apprehensive
<b>Show</b>	display, exhibit, present, note, point to, indicate, explain, reveal, prove, demonstrate, expose
<b>Slow</b>	unhurried, gradual, leisurely, late, behind, tedious, slack
<b>Stop</b>	— cease, halt, stay, pause, discontinue, conclude, end, finish, quit
<b>Story</b>	tale, myth, legend, fable, yarn, account, narrative, chronicle, epic, sage, anecdote, record, memoir
<b>Strange</b>	odd, peculiar, unusual, unfamiliar, uncommon, queer, weird, outlandish, curious, unique, exclusive, irregular
<b>Take</b>	hold, catch, seize, grasp, win, capture, acquire, pick, choose, select, prefer, remove, steal, lift, rob, engage, bewitch, purchase, buy, retract, recall, assume, occupy, consume
<b>Tell</b>	disclose, reveal, show, expose, uncover, relate, narrate, inform, advise, explain, divulge, declare, command, order, bid, recount, repeat
<b>Think</b>	judge, deem, assume, believe, consider, contemplate, reflect, mediate
<b>Trouble —</b>	distress, anguish, anxiety, worry, wretchedness, pain, danger, peril, disaster, grief, misfortune, difficulty, concern, pains, inconvenience, exertion, effort
<b>Ugly</b>	hideous, frightful, frightening, shocking, horrible, unpleasant, monstrous, terrifying, gross, grisly, ghastly, horrid, unsightly, plain, homely, evil, repulsive, repugnant, gruesome

<b>Unhappy</b>	miserable, uncomfortable, wretched, heart-broken, unfortunate, poor, downhearted, sorrowful, depressed, dejected, melancholy, glum, gloomy, dismal, discouraged, sad
<b>Use</b>	employ, utilize, exhaust, spend, expend, consume, exercise
<b>Wrong</b>	incorrect, inaccurate, mistaken, erroneous, improper, unsuitable

## **4. Current Affairs**

**JUNE 2023**

1. Educationist Manoj Soni was recently sworn in as the chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
2. Drug-makers Serum Institute of India and Panacea Biotech have applied to the Indian Council of Medical Research's (ICMR) call for 'Expression of Interest' for collaborative Phase-III clinical trials of indigenous dengue vaccine.
3. In Afghanistan, the Taliban regime has appointed Mawlawi Abdul Kabir as the caretaker prime minister and interim head of the cabinet. The decision was taken by the supreme leader of the Afghan Taliban, Mullah Haibatullah Akhund, owing to the ill health of Mullah Mohammad Hassan Akhund, the acting head of the Taliban regime.
4. Benin and Mali have successfully eliminated trachoma as a public health problem in their countries.
5. SAFE strategies (surgery, antibiotics, facial cleansing, environmental improvement) recommended by WHO have played an important role in combating trachoma. Trachoma is a disease of the eye caused by infection with the bacterium *Chlamydia trachomatis* and is spread through eye and nasal secretions as well as by flies.
6. Chief Minister of Uttarakhand inaugurated the "Patch Reporting App" developed by the Public Works Department to address the issue of potholes on the state's roads.
7. Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh has announced the formulation of a 'Green Hydrogen' policy with the aim of establishing the state as a major hub for green hydrogen production. Himachal Pradesh has abundant renewable energy resources such as sunlight, water and wind, making it an ideal place to generate green hydrogen.
8. Rayyanah Barnawi and Ali Al-Qarni made history on 21 May 2023 as the first Arab passengers in space aboard a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket.

9. Praveen Sood took over as the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

10. Garden Reach Shipbuilders & Engineers (GRSE) Limited has launched the GAINS 2023 initiative to promote innovation in shipbuilding. GAINS 2023 aims to harness the potential of startups and encourage innovative solutions in ship design and construction.

11. Neeraj Chopra became the world number one player in the men's javelin throw rankings. Neeraj Chopra continues to top the charts with 1455 points, 22 points ahead of reigning world champion Anderson Peters (1433).

12. Recently Nigeria has commissioned Dangote Refinery. The refinery aims to address the persistent fuel shortage in Nigeria, which is Africa's largest oil producer.

13. According to the data released by the Ministry of Tourism, India witnessed 6.19 million foreign tourist arrivals during the same period of 2022 as compared to 1.52 million during 2021.

14. The e-office portal of the Pharmacopoeia Commission for Indian Medicine & Homeopathy (PCIM&H) was inaugurated by the Union Minister of AYUSH. The portal focuses on providing guidelines for standardisation, quality control and appropriate use of ASU&H medicines, promoting safety, efficacy and uniformity in traditional medicinal practices.

15. Novel 'Time Shelter' written by Georgy Gospodinov and translated into English by Angela Rodale has won the International Booker Prize 2023. It is the first time a novel originally published in Bulgarian has won the annual award. Last year, the award went to The Sand Tomb by Gitanjali Shree, translated into English by Daisy Rockwell.

16. Recently the Chief Minister of Kerala announced that Kerala has achieved the distinction of becoming India's first fully e-governed state. Under this comprehensive e-governance initiative, the Government of Kerala aims to deliver services directly to the public, thereby eliminating the need for citizens to visit government offices in person.

17. The Central Government approved the appointment of Justices RD Dhanuka and SV Gangapurvala as Chief Justices of the Bombay and Madras High Court respectively.

18. Researchers have discovered a new tree species in Arunachal Pradesh and named it *Mayogyne arunachalensis*, reflecting the rich flora of the region.

19. Union Minister Shri Parshottam Rupala started VII Phase of Sagar Parikarma Yatra in Kerala and Lakshadweep. The main objectives of the parikrama is to disseminate information about various fisheries related schemes and programs, promoting responsible fisheries with a focus on sustainable balance, and protection of marine ecosystems.

20. Dr. Mansukh Mandaviya unveiled the 5th State Food Safety Index on World Food Safety Day, which evaluates the performance of states and union territories across six different aspects of food safety.

21. The All-India Institute of Medical Science (AIIMS) Nagpur has become the first AIIMS in the country to receive the prestigious National Accreditation Board of Hospitals and Healthcare Providers accreditation.

22. Central government launched the Nyaya Vikas Portal, which is created for monitoring the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

23. Meta and Ministry of Women and Child Development launched the Amrit Generation Campaign: Naye Bharat Ke Sapne. Campaign aims to showcase the aspirations of young India by inviting youth in the age group of 16-18 years to create Reels on Instagram and Facebook showcasing their aspirations and dreams for the future.

24. On the occasion of World Environment Day, PM Modi launched two schemes--Amrit Dharohar and MISHTI (Mangrove Initiative for Shoreline Habitats and Tangible Incomes)--aimed at reviving the country's wetlands and mangroves.

25. India's Sunil Kumar scored 7003 points and clinched gold in men's decathlon at the Asian U20 Athletics Championships in Yecheon, South Korea.

26. Paterson Joseph wins RSL Christopher Bland Prize 2023.

27. Israel set to release first ever digital government bond. Digital Israeli Bond will be traded on a dedicated blockchain platform named TASE.

28. Australia won the ICC World Test Championship 2023. It became first team to win ICC world titles in all three formats.

29. Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) has recommended Shri Sanjay Swarup to be appointed as Chairman and Managing Director of Container Corporation of India Limited (CONCOR).

30. World Day against Child Labour was celebrated on June 12th, intended to serve as a catalyst for the growing worldwide movement against child labour. Emphasizing the link between social justice and child labour, the theme for the World Day in 2023 is 'Social Justice for All.

31. Cyclone Biparjoy hit the Gujarat coast, is the only third cyclone in nearly 60 years to hit the western coast. The increase in frequency and intensity is indicating the negative impact of climate change.

32. Karnataka Govt announced free bus rides for Women under 'Shakti' Scheme.

33. Union Minister Shri Bhupender Yadav addressed the Plenary Session of the 111th International Labour Conference in Geneva on 13th June 2023. He said, India is moving towards Amrit Kaal with the commitment to provide social security and decent work to its workforce.

34. Azista BST Aerospace Pvt. Ltd. (ABA) has launched its first satellite, ABA First Runner (AFR), aboard a SpaceX Falcon 9 rocket on June 13th, 2023, as part of the Transporter 8 Mission.

35. 'Sanshodhak', the fourth of four ships of Survey Vessels (Large) (SVL) Project, being built by L&T/ GRSE for Indian Navy was launched on 13 Jun 2023 at Kattupalli, Chennai.

## 5. Prelims and Mains Notes Preparation Scheme

### **V.S. DREAM COACHING FOR HJS, PCS (J.) AND CLAT**

Prelims and Mains Notes Preparation Scheme is going on. Prepare your own excellent study notes to crack HJS, PCS (J) and CLAT on the subjects mentioned below under the able guidance of Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vedpal (Former Judge), High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, Ex-Director of Judicial Training and Research Institute, U.P., Lucknow and resource person of various legal academies and institutions. Seek prior appointment to avoid despair. Subjects;-

<b>1.General Knowledge</b>	<b>2.Law</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Current Affairs</li><li>2. G.K.MCQs</li><li>3. History of India and Indian Culture</li><li>4. Geography of India</li><li>5. Indian Polity</li><li>6. Current National Issues</li><li>7. Topic of Social Relevance with special reference to newly added 9 Social Acts</li><li>8. India and the World</li><li>9. Indian Economy</li><li>10. International Affairs and Institutions</li><li>11. Development in the field of:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>(a) Science and Technology</li><li>(b) Communications and Space</li></ol></li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Constitutional Law</li><li>2. Law of Evidence</li><li>3. Criminal Procedure Code</li><li>4. Code of Civil Procedure,</li><li>5. Indian Panel Code</li><li>6. Law of Contract</li><li>7. Partnership Act</li><li>8. Easements Act</li><li>9. Law of Torts</li><li>10. Transfer of Property Act</li><li>11. Principles of Equity ,</li><li>12. Law of Trust</li><li>13. Specific Relief Act</li><li>14. Hindu Law</li><li>15. Muslim Law</li><li>16. U.P. Revenue Code.</li><li>17. U.P. Municipalities Act 1916</li><li>18. U.P. Panchayat Raj Act 1947</li><li>19. U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act, 1953</li><li>20. U.P. Urban (Planning and Development) Act, 1973</li></ol>
<b>3.CLAT</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. General Knowledge</li><li>2. A Guide for CLAT</li></ol>	

## **6. About Coaching**

V.S. Dream coaching is one of the premiere law institute that offers coaching for Judicial Services Examinations at all the three levels – Preliminary Test, Main Examination and Personality Test.

We started our journey the month of Sept. 2022 with a vision driven by the socialist ideology. Since its inception, the coaching is successfully conducting courses for Judicial Services Exams and has always worked by aligning itself to the best interest of its students. The coaching Institute is focused on providing comprehensive and reliable training and support to all its students, who plan to appear for the Judicial Services Exam and are in the search of highly qualified targeted and dedicated faculty to crack examinations successfully.

The teaching faculty of the Institute has been drawn from highly qualified persons having experience. We also guide the aspirant in preparing his own notes and quality study Material

### **Teaching pedagogy**

Our faculty uses a teaching pedagogy which is easily understandable and is aspirant friendly. Our patron Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vedpal former Judge High Court Allahabad had been a Trainer of Trainers. Director of Judicial Training and Research institute U.P., Resource person of several Judicial Institutes and member of Law commission U.P. The faculty of the coaching Institutes consists of those who have several decade experience in teaching in the field of law.

## **7. About Director and faculty**

**Ms. Anshu Singh B.A., LL.B is the director of the coaching who remained associated with the law for more than two decades.** The director of the coaching possess self-awareness, garner credibility, focus on relationship-building, exhibit humility, empower others, stay authentic, present themselves as constant and consistent, become role models and are fully present

The director aims to improve performance and focuses on the 'here and now' rather than on the distant past or future. The director is subject expert. And focus on helping the individual to unlock their own potential

### **Regular Faculty**

**1. Ms. Anshu Singh, B.A. (English Literature) LL.B. The Director, herself**

**2. Shri Shantanu Baliyan, B.A. LL.B** who is a Law graduate from C.C.S. University Campus. He has also received Certificate of Excellency from the University. He has started teaching at a very young age and now with his teaching experience, he has developed innovative ways of teaching Law and general knowledge, which suites to the need of a law student, as well as an Judicial service aspirant. He has conducted many online and offline Courses. His notes on Law subjects as well as on general knowledge are masterly work

## **8. Resource persons/Guest Speakers**

1. Hon'ble Mr. Justice Vedpal, Former Judge, High Court Allahabad -Mentor
2. Shri Soraj Singh, Ex-Director (Ag.), U.P. Government- Guest Speakers
3. Mrs. Kalpana Malik, B.Sc., LL.B., LL.M. (P) - Guest Speakers
4. Dr. Venu Agarwal M.A.(English), M.Com. M.Ed., PhD - Guest Speakers

## **9. Library with Research wing**

V.S. Dream Coaching has an excellent Library containing **about five thousand books, Journals, brochures, notes and guides**. The library in a coaching institute plays an important role in the life of students by serving as the store house of knowledge. It facilitates the work of the resource person and faculty also. The students have also access to library, after coaching hours. Our library changes as technology changes and remains updated in Course subjects. The coaching itself prepares study excellent and qualitative reading material.

Preparing a study material on a subject on Law and General Knowledge, is a herculean task. There is always a debatable question to be asked regarding what, and what not to include and how to differentiate the books and brochures from the ones already available in the market.

There should be a system for the verification of facts, data, etc. While preparing study material, we always keep in the mind the quality, so we hope that the book, brochures prove beneficial to all the aspirants taking examinations with law and General Knowledge..

A coaching should provide students with the fundamental knowledge base or foundation needed in order to be successful in their exam. Aspirants were surveyed to determine how they should be taught. The survey was developed based on course content. We encourage accredited programs to regularly evaluate current curricula for and develop new curricula that reflect changing construction technologies and management trends.



**Library**



**Research wing**