

State Judicial Service Exam

The **State Judicial Service Exam** is the examination through which candidates are selected for various judicial positions, such as **Civil Judge (Junior Division)**, **Judicial Magistrate**, and other similar positions in the subordinate judiciary of different states in India. The syllabus for the exam varies from state to state, but most states follow a broadly similar pattern, with some state-specific variations.

Here is a general overview of the **State Judicial Service Exam syllabus**, covering the major components common to most states. The exam typically consists of three stages:

1. **Preliminary Examination (Objective Type)**
2. **Main Examination (Descriptive Type)**
3. **Interview (Personality Test)**

1. Preliminary Exam (Objective Type)

The Preliminary Exam typically consists of multiple-choice questions (MCQs) covering various aspects of law. This stage is meant to filter candidates for the Mains exam.

Common Subjects:

Constitution of India

- Structure of the Constitution, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles, etc.
- Union and State Legislature, Executive, Judiciary.
- Amendments and important provisions.

Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- Offenses, Defenses, Punishments, and Specific crimes like Theft, Murder, Rape, etc.

Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC)

- Arrest, Bail, Trials, Prosecution, Investigation, and Judgments.

Indian Evidence Act

- Relevance of facts, burden of proof, types of evidence (oral and documentary), and rules of evidence.

Civil Procedure Code (CPC)

- Suits, Jurisdiction, Pleadings, Trials, Appeals, and Execution of Decrees.

Law of Contracts and Torts

- Essential elements of contracts, breach of contract, torts, negligence, etc.

Family Law

- Hindu Marriage Act, Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, Muslim Personal Law, Special Marriage Act, etc.

Public International Law

- Treaties, Customs, and basic principles of international law.

Current Affairs and General Knowledge

- Knowledge of recent developments in legal, political, economic, and social spheres, particularly related to law.

General English

- English comprehension, grammar, and composition (often includes essay writing and précis writing).

2. Mains Exam (Descriptive Type)

The Mains Exam is a more in-depth, written exam that typically consists of **two parts: Law Papers** and **General Knowledge/Paper**.

Paper I: General Knowledge and Language (Descriptive)

English Language:

- Essay writing, précis writing, and comprehension.

General Knowledge:

- Current Affairs, Indian Politics, History, Geography, Economy, and social issues.

Paper II: Civil Law (Descriptive)

Civil Procedure Code (CPC)

- Detailed study of civil law, including suits, appeals, execution of decrees, and procedural issues.

Indian Contract Act

- Detailed provisions related to contracts, including contracts of sale, bailment, and agency.

Specific Relief Act

- Legal provisions related to specific performance, injunctions, and restitution.

Law of Torts

- Study of tortious liability, negligence, defamation, and nuisance.

Family Laws

- Hindu Law (Marriage, Adoption, Inheritance), Muslim Law (Marriage, Divorce, Inheritance), Christian Law, and Special Marriage Act.

Paper III: Criminal Law (Descriptive)

Indian Penal Code (IPC)

- Detailed study of criminal law, offenses, criminal liability, and legal defenses.

Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC)

- Procedures related to arrest, bail, investigation, and trials.

Indian Evidence Act

- Evidence, relevancy, burden of proof, witnesses, and documentary evidence.

Juvenile Justice Act

- Provisions regarding the treatment of juveniles in conflict with law.

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

Paper IV: Optional Paper (if applicable)

Some states allow candidates to choose an optional paper, which could be a specific area of law such as:

- Constitutional Law
- Administrative Law
- Environmental Law
- Labour Law
- Company Law
- Taxation Law

3. Interview/Personality Test

After clearing the Mains Exam, candidates are called for a **Personal Interview**, where they are assessed for their:

- Legal knowledge
- Analytical abilities
- Communication skills
- Understanding of legal principles and how they can apply in real-world scenarios
- Personality and overall demeanor.