

DELHI JUDICIARY SYLLABUS / DJS SYLLABUS 2024

Introduction:

The Delhi Judiciary Exam is a highly competitive examination conducted to recruit candidates for the prestigious position of a judge in the Delhi Judicial Services. The syllabus for the Delhi Judiciary Exam is periodically revised to ensure that it aligns with the evolving legal landscape and adequately tests the candidates' knowledge and understanding of the law. In this article, we will provide a comprehensive overview of the Delhi Judiciary syllabus for the year 2024, including the stages of the exam, marks weightage, and other relevant details.

Stage of the Delhi Judiciary Exam 2024:

The Delhi Judiciary Exam consists of three stages, each designed to assess different aspects of a candidate's legal knowledge and aptitude. Let's take a closer look at each stage:

1. Preliminary Examination

The preliminary examination is the first stage of the Delhi Judiciary Exam. It is an objective-type examination comprising multiple-choice questions (MCQs) that test the candidate's general awareness, aptitude, and basic legal knowledge. The preliminary examination aims to shortlist candidates for the next stage of the selection process.

In the preliminary examination questions on general legal knowledge and aptitude of the candidate, candidate's power of expression, flair in English, knowledge of legal problem and their solutions covering the **Constitution of India, 1950; the Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008, Indian Contract Act, 1872, The Specific Relief Act, 1963, The Commercial Courts Act, 2015, The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, The Indian Evidence Act 1872, Indian Limitation Act 1963, the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, The Indian Penal Code, 1860, Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.**

2. Main Examination

The main examination is the second stage of the Delhi Judiciary Exam. It is a written examination that assesses the candidate's comprehensive understanding of various legal subjects. The main examination consists of four papers, namely:

- **General Knowledge and Language:** This paper tests the candidate's proficiency in English and Hindi, as well as their knowledge of current affairs and general awareness.

- **Civil Law I:** This paper covers topics related to The **Indian Contract Act, 1872, The Sale of Goods Act, 1930, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, The Specific Relief Act, 1963, Hindu Law and Mohammedan Law, The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, Law of Torts, The New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, The Commercial Courts Act, 2015.**
- **Civil Law II:** This paper focuses on topics such as the **Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, The Indian Evidence Act 1872, Indian Limitation Act 1963, The Registration Act, 1908, the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, The Trade Marks Act, 1999, the Copyright Act, 1957.**
- **Criminal Law:** This paper examines the candidate's knowledge of **the Indian Penal Code, 1860, Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.**

3. Viva Voce

The viva voce is the final stage of the Delhi Judiciary Exam. It is a personal interview conducted to evaluate the candidate's personality, communication skills, and overall suitability for the role of a judge. The viva voce carries significant weightage in the final selection process.

Marks Weightage of the Exam

The general distribution of marks is as follows:

1. Preliminary examination

Total Marks	200
Negative Marking	0.25 marks deducted for each incorrect answer

The minimum qualifying marks for Prelims examinations for general category is 60% and for the reserved category is 55%.

2. Main Examination

Subject	Marks
General Knowledge and Language	250 marks

Civil Law I	200 marks
Civil Law II	200 marks
Criminal Law	200 marks

The minimum qualifying marks for Main Examinations for general category is 40% for each paper and for the reserved category is 35% for each paper.

3. Viva Voce

Total marks	100
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It is important to note that the marks obtained in the main examination and viva voce are considered for the final selection of candidates.

Delhi Judiciary Syllabus 2024:

The following table provides an overview of the syllabus for the main examination of the Delhi Judiciary Exam 2024:

Paper	Topics Covered
General Knowledge and Language	English Language, Hindi Language, Current Affairs, General Awareness
Civil Law I	Indian Contract Act, 1872, The Sale of Goods Act, 1930, the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, The Specific Relief Act, 1963, Hindu Law and Mohammedan Law, The Delhi Rent Control Act, 1958, Law of Torts, The New Delhi Municipal Council Act, 1994, the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, 1957, The Commercial Courts Act, 2015.
Civil Law II	Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, The Indian Evidence Act 1872, Indian Limitation Act 1963, The Registration Act, 1908, the Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996, The Trade Marks Act, 1999, the Copyright Act, 1957.
Criminal Law	The Indian Penal Code, 1860, Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, and the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, the protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005, the Negotiable Instrument Act, 1881, the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace Act, 2013, the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015.

Conclusion:

The Delhi Judiciary Exam is a rigorous selection process that requires candidates to possess a deep understanding of various legal subjects. The syllabus for the Delhi Judiciary Exam 2024 covers a wide range of topics, including civil law, criminal law and general knowledge, and language proficiency. Aspiring candidates should focus on thorough preparation and stay updated with recent legal developments to increase their chances of success in their in the examination.