



HARYANA PCS (LAW) EXAM SYLLABUS

SYLLABUS OF HARYANA PCS [LAW]

❖ **PAPER- I**

CONSTITUTIONAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

- 1) Constitution and Constitutionalism: The distinctive features of the Constitution.
- 2) Fundamental rights- Public interest litigation; Legal Aid; Legal services authority.
- 3) Relationship between fundamental rights, directive principles and fundamental duties.
- 4) Constitutional position of the President and relation with the Council of Ministers.
- 5) Governor and his powers.
- 6) **Supreme Court and High Courts:**
 - (a) Appointments and transfer.
 - (b) Powers, functions and jurisdiction.
- 7) **Centre, States and local bodies:**
 - (a) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States
 - (b) Local bodies
 - (c) Administrative relationship among Union, State and Local Bodies.
 - (d) Eminent domain - State property - common property - community property.
- 8) Legislative powers, privilege, and immunities.
- 9) **Services under the Union and the States:**
 - (a) Recruitment and conditions of services; Constitutional safeguards; Administrative tribunals
 - (b) Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commission - Power and functions.
 - (c) Election Commission - Power and functions.
- 10) Emergency provision.

- 11) Amendment of the Constitution.
- 12) Principles of natural justice–Emerging trends and judicial approach
- 13) Delegated legislation and its constitutionality.
- 14) Separation of powers and constitution governance.
- 15) Judicial review of administrative action.
- 16) Ombudsman: Lokayukta, Lokpal etc.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

- 1) Nature and definition of international law.
- 2) Relationship between international law and municipal law.
- 3) State recognition and state succession.
- 4) **Law of the sea:** Inland waters, territorial sea, contiguous zone, continental shelf, exclusive economic zone, high seas.
- 5) **Individuals:** Nationality, statelessness; Human rights and procedures available for their enforcement.
- 6) Territorial jurisdiction of states, extradition and asylum.
- 7) **Treaties:** Formation, application, termination and reservation.
- 8) **United Nations:** Its principal organs, powers, functions and reform.
- 9) Peaceful settlement of disputes–different modes.
- 10) Lawful recourse to force: aggression, self-defence, intervention.
- 11) Fundamental principles of international humanitarian law- International conventions and contemporary developments
- 12) Legality of the use of nuclear weapons; ban on testing of nuclear weapons; Nuclear - non-proliferation treaty, CTBT.
- 13) International terrorism, state sponsored terrorism, hijacking, international criminal court.
- 14) New international economic order and monetary law: WTO, TRIPS, GATT, IMF, World Bank.
- 15) Protection and improvement of the human environment: International Efforts

❖ **PAPER- II**

LAW OF CRIMES

- 1) General principles of criminal liability: Mens rea and actus reus, mens rea in statutory offences.
- 2) Kind of punishment and emerging trends as to abolition of capital punishment.
- 3) Preparation and criminal attempt.
- 4) General exceptions.
- 5) Joint and construction liability.

- 6) Abetment.
- 7) Criminal conspiracy.
- 8) Offences against the State.
- 9) Offences against public tranquillity.
- 10) Offences against human body.
- 11) Offences against property.
- 12) Offences against women.
- 13) Defamation.
- 14) Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- 15) Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and subsequent legislative developments.
- 16) Plea bargaining.

LAW OF TORTS

- 1) Nature and definition.
- 2) Liability based upon fault and strict liability; Absolute liability.
- 3) Vicarious liability including State liability.
- 4) General defences.
- 5) Joint tort fessors.
- 6) Remedies.
- 7) Negligence.
- 8) Defamation.
- 9) Nuisance.
- 10) Conspiracy.
- 11) False imprisonment.
- 12) malicious prosecution
- 13) Consumer Protection Act, 1986

LAW OF CONTRACTS AND MERCANTILE LAW

- 1) nature and formation of contract/e-contract
- 2) Factors vitiating free consent.
- 3) Void, voidable, illegal and unenforceable agreements.
- 4) Performance and discharge of contracts.
- 5) Quasi-Contracts.
- 6) Consequences of breach of contract.
- 7) Contract of indemnity, guarantee and insurance.
- 8) Contract of agency
- 9) Sale of goods and hire purchase.
- 10) Formation and dissolution of partnership.

- 11) Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
- 12) Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
- 13) Standard form contracts.

CONTEMPORARY LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

- 1) Public Interest litigation.
- 2) Intellectual Property Rights- Concept, types/prospectus.
- 3) Information Technology Law including Cyber Laws - Concept, purpose/prospectus.
- 4) Competition Law-Concept, 1 purpose/prospects.
- 5) Alternate Dispute Resolution- Concept, types/prospectus.
- 6) Major statutes concerning environmental law.
- 7) Right to information Act.
- 8) Trial by media.

Note – Neither Bare Act will be provided, nor the candidates are allowed to bring a any Bare Act in the Examination Hall.