

LAW (CODE NO. 23)

PAPER - I

1. Constitutional Law of India

- (1) Preamble to the Constitution.
- (2) Fundamental Rights.
- (3) Directive Principles of State Policy.
- (4) Powers of the President of India and Governor of States.
- (5) Indian Legislature.
- (6) Indian Judiciary.
- (7) Constitutional safeguards to Civil Servants
- (8) Union and State Public Service Commissions.
- (9) Amendment of the constitution.
- (10) Public Interest Litigation.
- (11) Protective Discrimination.
- (12) Constitutional Provisions relating to Environment protection.

2. Administrative Law

- (1) Development of Administrative Law.
- (2) Delegated Legislation and Judicial and Parliamentary control over it.
- (3) Principles of Natural Justice.
- (4) Administrative Adjudication and Administrative Tribunals.
- (5) Writs - Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Habeas corpus and Quo-warranto.
- (6) Ombudsman - Lokpal, Lokayukts and Central Vigilance Commission.
- (7) Statutory Public Corporations and their control.

3. Land Law of Madhya Pradesh : (M.P. Land Revenue Code, 1959)

- (1) Land and Land Revenue.
- (2) Revenue officers and their powers.
- (3) Procedure of Enquiry by Revenue Officer.
- (4) Survey and Settlement.
- (5) Assessment of Land Revenue.
- (6) Record of Rights.
- (7) Tenure holders - Their rights and obligations.
- (8) Consolidation of Holdings.

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PAPER - II

1. Law of Crimes (Indian Penal Code, 1860)

- (1) Definition.
- (2) General Exceptions to criminal liability.
- (3) Joint and constructive liability (Sections - 34, 141 and 149 I.P.C.)
- (4) Offences against Public Tranquility.
- (5) Offences against human body.
- (6) Offences against property.
- (7) Defamation.
- (8) Offences against women (Sections - 292, 304-B, 354, 498-A & 509 IPC)

2. Criminal Procedure Code, 1973

- (1) Preliminary consideration, extent, applicability, definitions etc..
- (2) Constitution and Power of Courts.
- (3) (a) Police - Power of arrest, Search and seizure of property.
(b) Power to investigate.
(c) Preventive powers of Police.
- (4) Duty of Public to assist Police, Magistrate and to give information about certain offences.
- (5) Rights of the arrested person.
- (6) Process to compel appearances :
 - (a) Summons
 - (b) Warrant of arrest
 - (c) Proclamation and attachment.

- (d) Other rules regarding processes.
- (7) Processes to compel the production of articles, things etc.
- (8) Consequences of irregularities of illegacies in search.
- (9) Jurisdiction of courts in inquiry and trial.
- (10) Conditions required for initiation of proceedings.
- (11) Complaints to Magistrates and Commencement of proceedings before Magistrates.
- (12) Charge.
- (13) Plea bargaining
- (14) Different types of trials and procedure thereof.
- (15) General provisions relating to inquiries and trials.
 - (a) Period of limitation (Chapter XXXVI C.R.P.C.)
 - (b) Autrefois acquit and autrefois convict
 - (c) Principle of estoppels.
 - (d) Compounding of offences
 - (e) Withdrawal from Prosecution.
 - (f) Pardon to accomplice.
 - (g) Legal aid to accused at State expense.
- (16) Bail and anticipatory bail.
- (17) Judgment.
- (18) Appeals
- (19) Reference, Revision and Review.
- (20) Lok Adalat and Legal services.
- (21) Maintenance of Wives, Children and Parents.

3. Law of Torts

- (1) Negligence and Contributory Negligence.
- (2) Nuisance.
- (3) Principles of strict liability.

- (4) Vicarious liability including state liabilities.
- (5) Consumer dispute redressal agencies - their powers and functions.
- (6) Consumer Protection Act, 1986
- (7) Agencies relating to environmental protection - Powers, Functions and Remedies.

4. Mercantile Law

- (1) General Principles of Law of Contract (Section 1 to 75 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872).
- (2) Law of Indemnity, Guarantee
- (3) Law of Bailment, Pledge and Agency.
- (4) Law of Sale of goods.
- (5) Law of Partnership.
- (6) Law Relating to Negotiable Instruments.