

LAW FOUNDATION

3.5 Months Comprehensive Programme
to cover complete syllabus of
Law Optional Paper 1 & 2.

Class dictation to organise
most important topics

Daily Answer Writing Practice
and on spot feedback by faculty

Embedding the **PYQ Discussion**
for a holistic preparation

Direct **One to One Discussion** with the
faculty on regular basis

Cultivating Legal Issues & Viewpoints to
to **analyse and address contemporary**
Legal Developments.



PROGRAMME DELIVERY

LAW

Coverage of New Theories and Commentaries
"Special in Paper-1 Section-A, Paper-2 Section-A"

Discussion of **Previous Year UPSC Question Papers**
& Most Important and Crucial Areas

Innovative methodology of teaching, Application of
different approaches mentioned in syllabus.

Explanation of the interlinks between Law and
GS papers.

Extended Topics of Law optional to be Covered in
respective topic Advance Classes

Complete test series of total 12 tests
including **8 sectional** and **4 mock tests**.

Regular Answer Writing & Regular Doubt clearing
session with the faculty.

WHY LAW OPTIONAL

- 01 Law as optional subject in UPSC Mains has emerged with the highest success ratio and now is the most reliable and highest scoring subject to qualify the UPSC with high rank.
- 02 Law as optional subject in UPSC mains covers the syllabus of General Studies Paper 2 as well. Also in other papers of General studies interlinking of many of the topics automatically is being used in the Law optional as well.
- 03 Moreover, topics like internal security and environmental issues in IR from General Studies Paper-3 are relate to the topics of Law syllabus.
- 04 Every year essay topics are directly related to Law as well.
- 05 At the interview stage, Law has become now one of the most helpful subjects since it enables candidates to easily answer deep understanding based questions from Indian Constitutional and Administrative Law, International Law, CLD etc. in a short span of time.

LAW

ABOUT FACULTY

At **GS SCORE** the **Law optional** classes for UPSC mains is under the guidance of **Rajnish Jindal Sir**. He has done **B.Com, M.Com, MBA, LL.B., LL.M., M.Phil, UGC-NET** Qualified from prestigious institutes and universities of India. He has experience of teaching for more than a decade and guiding the IAS and Judiciary aspirants regularly. He believed in making the learning interesting and easy. He holds many articles and research papers published in national and international journals of repute. Overall, the faculty maintains a balanced interaction-based teaching, careful monitoring of progress of students along with personal and detailed guidance.

SYLLABUS TO BE COVERED

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:
 - Appointments and transfer.
 - Powers, functions and jurisdiction.
7. Centre, States and local bodies:
 - Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States.
 - Local bodies
 - Administrative relationship among Union, State and Local Bodies.
 - Eminent domain - State property - common property - community property.
8. Legislative powers, privileges and immunities.
9. Services under the Union and the States:
 - Recruitment and conditions of services; Constitutional safeguards; Administrative tribunals.
 - Union Public Service Commission and State Public Service Commissions - Power and functions
 - Election Commission - Power and functions.
10. Emergency provisions.
11. Amendment of the Constitution.

SYLLABUS TO BE COVERED

12. **Principles of natural justice** - Emerging trends and judicial approach.
13. Delegated legislation and its constitutionality.
14. Separation of powers and constitutional 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.

SYLLABUS TO BE COVERED

PAPER - 2

SYLLABUS

LAW OF CRIMES

1. General principles of criminal liability: Mens rea and actus reus, mens rea in statutory offences.
2. Kinds of punishment and emerging trends as to abolition of capital punishment.
3. Preparation and criminal attempt.
4. General exceptions.
5. Joint and constructive liability.
6. Abetment.
7. Criminal conspiracy.
8. Offences against the State.
9. Offences against public tranquility.
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

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| 1. Nature and definition. | 4. General defences. |
| 2. Liability based upon fault and strict liability; Absolute liability. | 5. Joint tortfeasors. |
| 3. Vicarious liability including State liability. | 6. Remedies. |
| | 7. Negligence. |
| | 8. Defamation. |

SYLLABUS TO BE COVERED

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| 9. Nuisance. | 12. Malicious prosecution. |
| 10. Conspiracy. | 13. Consumer Protection Act, 1986. |
| 11. False imprisonment. | |

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/prospects.
3. Information Technology Law including Cyber Laws—Concept, purpose/prospects.
4. Competition Law—Concept, purpose/prospects.
5. Alternate Dispute Resolution—Concept, types/prospects.
6. Major statutes concerning environmental law.
7. Right to Information Act.
8. Trial by media.



SUCCESS IS A PRACTICE WE DO!

