

LAW FOUNDATION

3.5 Months Comprehensive Programme to cover complete syllabus of **Law Optional**

Class dictation to organise most important topics

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 **Analyze and Address Contemporary Legal Developments**



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iascore.in

Mentor: **RAJNISH JINDAL**

PROGRAMME FEATURES



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 SOCIOLOGY 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.

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.

02**03**

Moreover, topics like internal security and environmental issues in IR from General Studies Paper-3 are relate to the topics of Law syllabus.

Every year essay topics are directly related to Law as well.

04**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.

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 - 1

CONSTITUTIONAL & ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

- ▣ Constitution and Constitutionalism: The distinctive features of the Constitution
- ▣ Fundamental Rights - Public Interest Litigation; Legal Aid; Legal Services Authority
- ▣ Relationship between Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties
- ▣ Constitutional position of the President and relation with the Council of Ministers
- ▣ Governor and His Powers
- ▣ Supreme Court & High Courts:
 - Appointments and transfer
 - Powers, functions and jurisdiction
- ▣ 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
- ▣ Legislative powers, privileges and immunities
- ▣ 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 & functions
 - Election Commission - Power and functions
- ▣ Emergency provisions
 - Amendment of the Constitution
 - Principles of Natural Justice - Emerging Trends and Judicial Approach
 - Delegated Legislation and Its Constitutionality
 - Separation of Powers & Constitutional Governance
 - Judicial Review of Administrative Action
 - Ombudsman: Lokayukta, Lokpal etc

SYLLABUS

INTERNATIONAL LAW

- | | |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Nature & Definition Of International Law ❑ Relationship between International Law and Municipal Law ❑ State Recognition & State Succession ❑ Law of The Sea: Inland Waters, Territorial Sea, Contiguous Zone, Continental Shelf, Exclusive Economic Zone, High Seas ❑ Individuals: Nationality, Statelessness; Human Rights and Procedures Available for their Enforcement ❑ Territorial Jurisdiction Of States, Extradition and Asylum ❑ Treaties: Formation, Application, Termination & Reservation ❑ United Nations: Its Principal Organs, Powers, Functions & Reform ❑ Peaceful Settlement of Disputes - Different Modes | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❑ Lawful Recourse to Force: Aggression, Self-Defence, Intervention ❑ Fundamental Principles of International Humanitarian Law - International Conventions and Contemporary Developments ❑ Legality of the Use of Nuclear Weapons; Ban on Testing of Nuclear Weapons; Nuclear - Non-Proliferation Treaty, CTBT ❑ International Terrorism, State Sponsored Terrorism, Hijacking, and International Criminal Court ❑ New International Economic Order and Monetary Law: WTO, Trips, GATT, IMF, World Bank ❑ Protection and Improvement of the Human Environment: International Efforts |
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PAPER - 2

LAW OF CRIMES

- ❑ General principles of criminal liability: Mens rea and actus reus, mens rea in statutory offences.
- ❑ Kinds of punishment and emerging trends as to abolition of capital punishment.
- ❑ Preparation and criminal attempt.
- ❑ General exceptions.
- ❑ Joint and constructive liability.
- ❑ Abetment.
- ❑ Criminal conspiracy.
- ❑ Offences against the State.
- ❑ Offences against public tranquillity.
- ❑ Offences against human body.
- ❑ Offences against property.
- ❑ Offences against women.
- ❑ Defamation.
- ❑ Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
- ❑ Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 and subsequent legislative developments. 16. Plea bargaining.

LAW OF TORTS

- ❑ Nature and definition.
- ❑ Liability based upon fault and strict liability; Absolute liability.
- ❑ Vicarious liability including State liability.
- ❑ General defences.
- ❑ Joint tort feasons.
- ❑ Remedies.
- ❑ Negligence.
- ❑ Defamation.
- ❑ Nuisance.
- ❑ Conspiracy.
- ❑ False imprisonment.
- ❑ Malicious prosecution.
- ❑ Consumer Protection Act, 1986.

LAW OF CONTRACTS AND MERCANTILE LAW

- ❑ Nature and formation of contract/E-contract.
- ❑ Factors vitiating free consent.
- ❑ Void, voidable, illegal and unenforceable agreements.
- ❑ Performance and discharge of contracts.
- ❑ Quasi-contracts.
- ❑ Consequences of breach of contract.

- ❑ Contract of indemnity, guarantee and insurance.
- ❑ Contract of agency.
- ❑ Sale of goods and hire purchase.
- ❑ Formation and dissolution of partnership.
- ❑ Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.
- ❑ Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996.
- ❑ Standard form contracts.

CONTEMPORARY LEGAL DEVELOPMENTS

- ❑ Public Interest Litigation.
- ❑ Intellectual property rights—Concept, types/prospects.
- ❑ Information Technology Law including Cyber Laws—Concept, purpose/prospects.
- ❑ Competition Law—Concept, purpose/prospects.
- ❑ Alternate Dispute Resolution—Concept, types/prospects.
- ❑ Major statutes concerning environmental law.
- ❑ Right to Information Act.
- ❑ Trial by media.



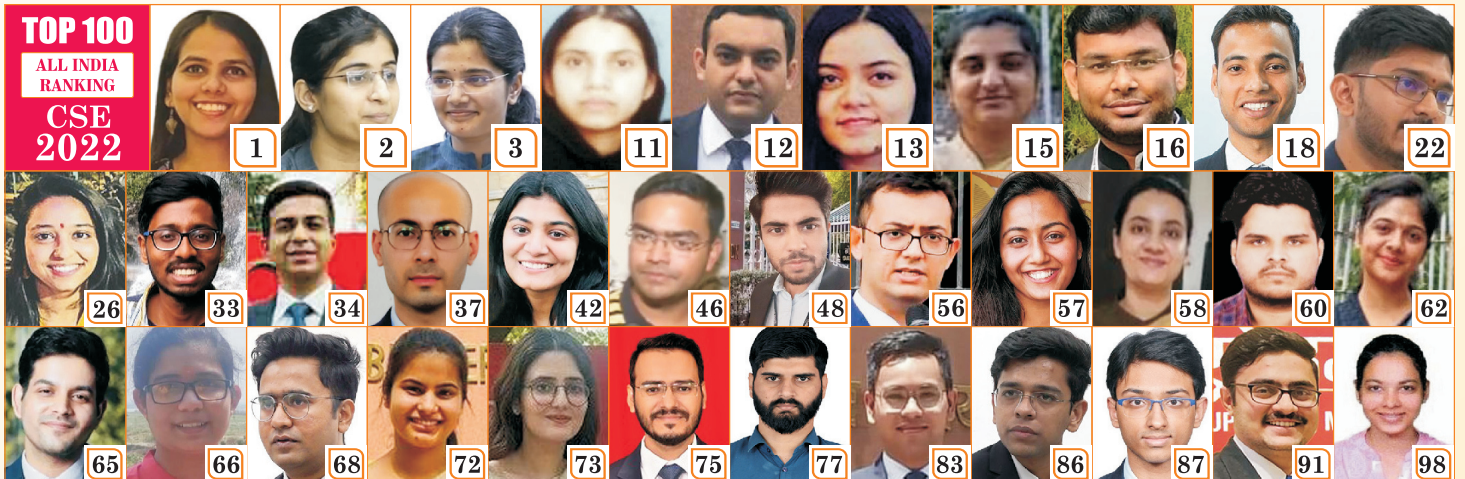


**CSE
RESULTS**

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

**TOP 100
ALL INDIA
RANKING
CSE
2022**

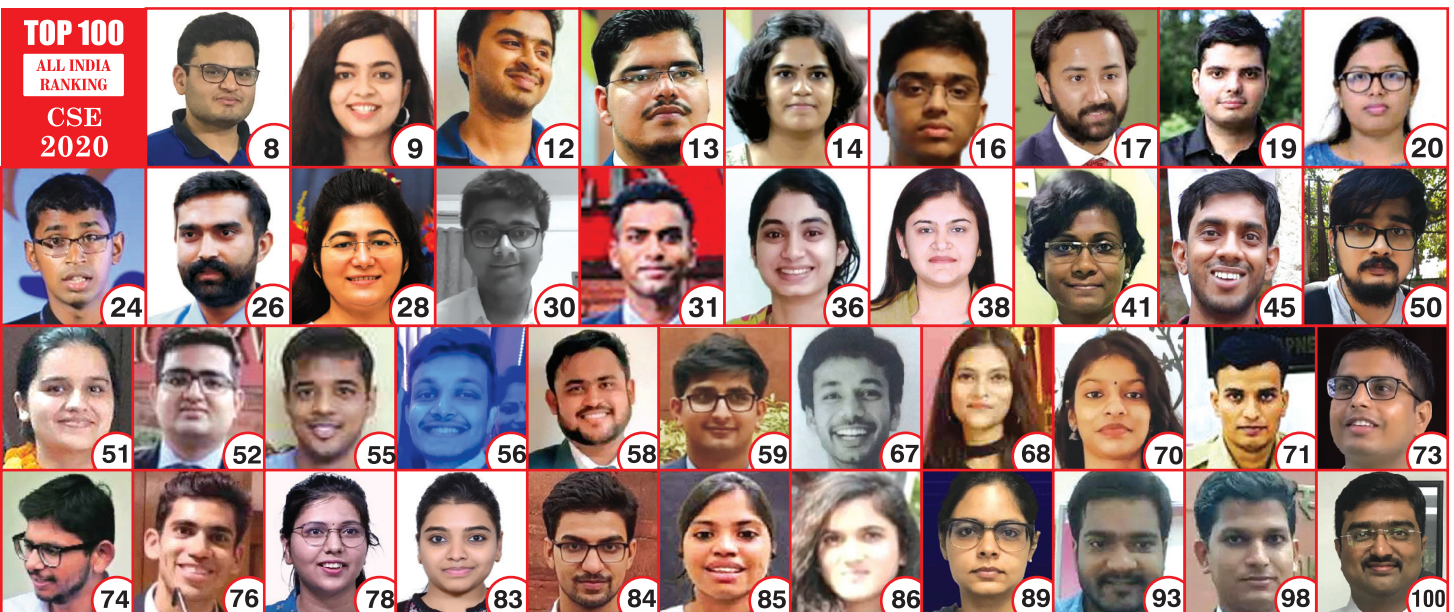


SUCCESS IS A PRACTICE WE DO!

**TOP 100
ALL INDIA
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