



SYLLABUS

HIMACHAL PRADESH (J) SCHEME OF EXAMINATION

PRELIMINARY

The Preliminary examination shall be an objective type examination consisting of the following three papers of 100 marks each. All three papers shall be of one-hour duration: -

- Paper I-Civil Law-I
- Paper II - Civil Law - II
- Paper III - Criminal Law

Each of the above papers shall consist of 100 Objective Type multiple choice questions with one mark for each question. The examination in all the three papers shall be held on the same day and there shall not be any negative marking in the Preliminary Examination. The syllabus for the Preliminary Examination shall be the same as provided for Paper-I to III for the Main Examination.

MAIN EXAMINATION

| Sl. No. | Subjects | Max. Marks |
|---------|------------------|------------|
| 1 | Civil Law-1 | 200 |
| 2 | Civil Law-2 | 200 |
| 3 | Criminal Law | 200 |
| 4 | English Language | 150 |
| 5 | Hindi | 100 |
| 6 | Viva Voce | 150 |

Paper-I (Civil Law-I)

200 M.M.

1. Code of Civil Procedure.
2. Indian Evidence Act,
3. Himachal Pradesh Stamp Act,
4. Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976
5. Specific Relief Act.

Paper - II (Civil Law - II)

200 M.M.

1. Indian Contract Act,
2. Hindu Law,





3. Indian Limitation Act,
4. Transfer of Property Act
5. H.P. Urban Rent Control Act.

Paper - III (Criminal Law)

200 M.M.

1. Indian Penal Code,
2. Criminal Procedure Code,
3. Chapter-XVII (Section 138 to 143) of the Negotiable Instruments Act,
4. H.P. Excise Act-2011,
5. Wild Life Protection Act,
6. Indian Forest Act
7. Module on Judicial Sensitivity to Sexual Offences: -
 - Latest guidelines/directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India with regard to bail and conditions to be imposed under Sections 437, 438, 439 Cr.P.C.
 - What is gender stereotyping and its effects.
 - How the gender stereotyping undermines women's access to justice in sexual offence cases and how judicial gender stereotyping is to be avoided.
 - Judicial approach towards new species of offensive activities, cybercrimes that are women -centric, such as transmitting of sexually explicit material, blackmailing, defamation/morphing/creating fake profile etc.
 - Role of judge in protecting the victim during judicial process.
 - Accountability and standards of conduct while dealing with sexual offence cases.
 - Importance and meaning of gender sensitivity and effects of gender conditioning in judicial decisions in sexual offence cases.
 - Incorporating gender perspective into judicial decision making and Constitutional and Statutory provisions on gender justice.
 - Judicial approach towards child sexual abuse with reference to provisions of the POCSO Act, 2012.
 - Credibility of statement of victim in sexual offence cases.
 - Sentencing provisions in Sexual offence cases.Besides above, the following Acts/Provisions are included to assess the approach regarding judicial sensitivity to sexual offences.
 - The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.
 - The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015.
 - The Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act, 2005.
 - The pre-conception and Pre-natal Diagnostic Techniques (Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994.
 - The Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013
 - CCS (Conduct) Rules for Prohibition of sexual harassment of women at workplace.
 - Discrimination and Harassment of women at workplace and Rights and Dignity of women at workplace
 - Constitutional Mandate and Guidelines by Hon'ble Supreme Court in Vishaka's case.
 - The Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, 2002.
 - The Bangkok General Guidelines for Judges on Applying a Gender Perspective in South East Asia.

Paper-IV

150 M.M. English

1. Essay Choice of 3 essays on general subjects 100 Marks
2. Translation of Translation of Hindi Passage into English 50 Marks





Paper-V (Hindi):

100 M.M.

Language Hindi (in devnagri script)

- (a) Translation of English passage into Hindi
- (b) Essay in Hindi on any topic out of three
- (c) Composition (idioms & correction etc.)

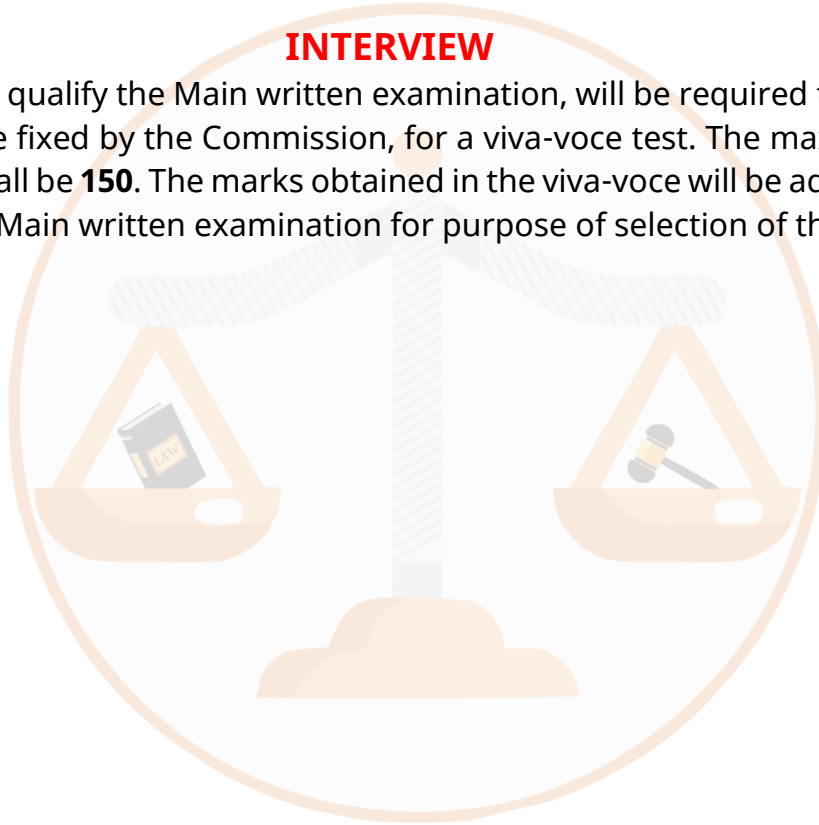
30 Marks

50 Marks

20 Marks

INTERVIEW

Candidates who qualify the Main written examination, will be required to appear at such place, as may be fixed by the Commission, for a viva-voce test. The maximum marks for the viva-voce shall be **150**. The marks obtained in the viva-voce will be added to the marks obtained in the Main written examination for purpose of selection of the candidates.



Linking Laws

"Link the Life with Law"

All Judiciary Exam

