

SCHEME OF EXAMINATION:-

(a) Preliminary Examination:-

The Preliminary examination shall be an objective type examination consisting of the following three papers of 100 marks each:-

- i. Civil Law-I
- ii. Civil Law-II
- iii. Criminal Law

Each paper shall be of one-hour duration and each paper shall consist of 50 objective type multiple choice questions with two marks 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.**

The result of Preliminary examination shall be published and also displayed on official website of the Commission. No individual intimation shall be given to the candidates.

(b) Main (Narrative) Examination:-

On the basis of merit obtained in the Preliminary Examination, the candidates equal to twenty times of the number of vacancies to be filled in shall be called for taking the main examination.

Each paper will last for three hours. Paper-I to III will carry 200 marks, Paper-IV of 150 Marks and Paper-V of 100 Marks and Viva-Voce will carry 150 Marks.

The subject and syllabus for Main Examination and marks for each paper shall be as follows:-

Paper	Subject	Marks
Paper-I	Civil Law-I: Code of Civil Procedure. Indian Evidence Act, Indian Stamp Act, Himachal Pradesh Courts Act, 1976 and Specific Relief Act.	200 Marks

Paper-II	Civil Law-II: Indian Contract Act, Hindu Law, Indian Limitation Act, Transfer of Property Act and H.P. Urban Rent Control Act.	200 Marks
Paper-III	Criminal Law: Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Chapter-XVII (Section 138 to 143) of Negotiable Instruments Act, H.P. Excise Act-2011, Wild Life Protection Act, Indian Forest Act and 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.	200 Marks

	- 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 Principal of Judicial Conduct, 2002. - The Bangkok General Guidelines for Judges on Applying a Gender Perspective in South East Asia.									
Paper-IV	English Composition: A Choice from three Essays on General Subjects. <table><tr><td>Essay</td><td>100 Marks</td></tr><tr><td>Translation of Hindi Passage into English</td><td>50 Marks</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>150 Marks</td></tr></table>	Essay	100 Marks	Translation of Hindi Passage into English	50 Marks	Total	150 Marks	150 Marks		
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Translation of Hindi Passage into English	50 Marks									
Total	150 Marks									
Paper-V	Language (Hindi): Hindi (in Devnagari Script) No Books prescribed. The paper of Hindi will comprise of the following:- <table><tr><td>Translation of English passage into Hindi</td><td>30 Marks</td></tr><tr><td>Essay in Hindi on any topic out of three</td><td>50 Marks</td></tr><tr><td>Composition (Idoms and Corrections etc.)</td><td>20 Marks</td></tr><tr><td>Total</td><td>100 Marks</td></tr></table>	Translation of English passage into Hindi	30 Marks	Essay in Hindi on any topic out of three	50 Marks	Composition (Idoms and Corrections etc.)	20 Marks	Total	100 Marks	100 Marks
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Total	100 Marks									
No candidate shall be credited with any marks in any paper in Main Examination unless he obtains at least 40% marks in that paper, except Hindi language paper (Paper-V) in which candidate should obtain at least 33% marks.										
No Candidate would be considered to have qualified the main examination unless he obtains 45% marks in aggregate in all papers and at least 33% marks in language paper i.e. Hindi in Devanagari Script.										

(c) Viva-Voce:

Viva-Voce	I. Candidates, who qualify the Main Written examination, for each vacancy three candidates shall be called for viva voce strictly in order of merit obtained in the written examination. The candidates will be required to appear at such place, as may be fixed by the Commission, for 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. II. The provisional admission of the candidates for Viva-Voce conveys no assurance whatsoever that they will be selected or recommended. Appointment orders to the selected candidates will be issued by the Government. III. A Candidate shall also be required to obtain at least 45% of the marks allocated for the Viva-Voce, failing which he / she will deemed to have not qualified the competitive examination.	150 Marks
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