

गौमुखी गाउँपालिका
नेपाल कानून सेवा
कानून अधिकृत पदको लागि प्रथमपत्रको पाठ्यक्रम
LAW

| पत्र/विषय | पूर्णङ्क | उत्तीर्णाङ्क | परीक्षा प्रणली | प्रश्नसंख्या X पत्र | समय |
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| LAW | १०० | ४० | बहु-वैकल्पिक | १०० X १ = १०० | ९० मिनेट |

Section A - 40 Marks

1. General Principles and Concept of Law

- 1.1 Understanding of Law
 - 1.1.1 Definition of Law
 - 1.1.2 Purpose and Functions of Law
 - 1.1.3 Classification of Law
- 1.2 The Concept of Justice and Rule of Law
 - 1.2.1 Meaning of Justice and Access to Justice
 - 1.2.2 Kinds of Justice
 - 1.2.3 Rule of Law
- 1.3 Rights and Duties: Meaning and Kinds
- 1.4 Obligation and Liability: Meaning and Kinds
- 1.5 Meaning of Person and Personality
 - 1.5.1 Natural and Legal Person
 - 1.5.2 Corporate Personality
- 1.6 Concept of Ownership and Possession

2. Constitutional and Administrative Law

- 2.1 Meaning and Understanding of Constitution
- 2.2 Historical Development of Constitutional Law in Nepal
- 2.3 Basic Features of Constitution
 - 2.3.1 Guiding Principles
 - 2.3.2 Fundamental Rights and Constitutional Remedy
 - 2.3.3 Special Provisions (for advancement of empowerment-women, children and other marginalized group)
 - 2.3.4 Directive Principles and State Policies
 - 2.3.5 Constitutional Bodies
- 2.4 Meaning and Understanding of Administrative Law

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- 2.5 Principle of Separation of Power and Check and Balance
- 2.6 Delegated Legislation and its Limitation
- 2.7 Judicial Authority of Administrative bodies
- 2.8 Relationship between Administrative Law and Constitutional Law
- 2.9 Principle of Natural Justice

Section B - 60 Marks

3. International Law, Human Rights and Inter-Governmental Organizations

- 3.1 Sources of International Law
- 3.2 Rights of Landlocked Countries
- 3.3 Extradition
 - 3.3.1 Conditions of Extradition
 - 3.3.2 Extradition Laws and Procedures in Nepal
- 3.4 Mutual Legal Assistance (MLA)
 - 3.4.1 Scope and Importance of MLA
 - 3.4.2 MLA Laws and Procedures in Nepal
- 3.5 Meaning and Understanding of Treaty
 - 3.5.1 Treaty making procedures (Signature, Ratification and Accession)
 - 3.5.2 Declaration and Reservation
 - 3.5.3 Domestication of Treaties in Nepal
 - 3.5.3.1 Constitutional Provision
 - 3.5.3.2 Treaty Act
- 3.6 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and its salient Features
- 3.7 Basic knowledge on some Core UN Human Rights Conventions to which Nepal is a party
 - 3.7.1 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)
 - 3.7.2 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)
 - 3.7.3 Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
 - 3.7.4 Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination
 - 3.7.5 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
 - 3.7.6 Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)
 - 3.7.7 Convention Against Torture (CAT), other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- 3.8 Role of National Human Rights Institutions in Nepal (Constitutional and Statutory Provisions)
 - 3.8.1 National Human Rights Commission
 - 3.8.2 National Women's Commission
 - 3.8.3 Dalit Commission

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3.9 Intergovernmental Organizations

3.9.1 United Nations Organs and Agencies

3.9.1.1 General Assembly (GA)

3.9.1.2 Security Council (SC)

3.9.1.3 International Court of Justice (ICJ)

3.9.1.4 Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

3.9.1.5 International Labour Organization (ILO)

3.9.1.6 Human Rights Council (HRC)

3.9.1.7 UN Women

3.9.2 Others

3.9.2.1 International Criminal Court (ICC)

3.9.2.2 International Committee of Red Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC)

3.9.2.3 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)

3.9.2.4 AALCO

3.10 Meaning of Procedural Law

3.11 Difference between Substantive and Procedural Laws

3.12 Kinds of Procedures

3.12.1 General Procedures (Muluki Ain, 2020)

3.12.2 Summary Procedures (Summary Procedures Act, 2028)

3.12.3 Special Procedures (Special Court Act 2059)

3.12.4 Writ Procedures

3.13 Basic Elements and Principles of Procedural Law

3.13.1 Limitation and Laches

3.13.2 Jurisdiction

3.13.3 Locus Standi

3.13.4 Res Judicata

3.13.5 Natural Justice

3.13.6 Alternative Dispute Resolutions (ADR): Mediation and Arbitration

3.13.7 Legal Aid and Amicus Curie

3.14 Jurisdiction

3.14.1 District Court

3.14.2 Appeal Court

3.14.3 Supreme Court

4. Criminal and Civil Law

4.1 Criminal Laws

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4.1.1 General Introduction to Criminal Law

4.1.1.1 Meaning and Nature of Criminal Law

4.1.1.2 Jurisdiction of Criminal Law

4.1.2 General Principles of Criminal Law

4.1.2.1 Ignorantia juris non excusat (ignorance of law is no excuse)

4.1.2.2 Nullum crimen sine lege (no punishment without the law)

4.1.2.3 Principle of ex post facto law

4.1.2.4 Principle of double jeopardy

4.1.3 Stages and Elements of Crime

4.1.3.1 Intention

4.1.3.2 Preparation

4.1.3.3 Attempt

4.1.3.4 Completion of Crime

4.1.4 Crimes against State

4.1.4.1 Homicide

4.1.4.2 Burglary (Dacoit)

4.1.4.3 Kidnapping

4.1.4.4 Theft

4.1.4.5 Rape

4.1.4.6 Corruption

4.1.4.7 Human Trafficking

4.1.4.8 Drug Trafficking

4.1.5 International Crimes

4.1.5.1 Genocide

4.1.5.2 Crime against Humanity

4.1.5.3 War Crimes

4.2 Civil Laws

4.2.1 Marriage

4.2.2 Adoption (Intra-Country and Inter-Country)

4.2.3 Property

4.2.3.1 Partition

4.2.3.2 Women's property

4.2.4 Natural and Legal Person

4.2.5 Ownership and Possession 4.2.6 Trusts, Donation and Gifts 4.2.7 Contract and Transaction (*lenden*)