



## **HARYANA STATE LAW COMMISSION**

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### **TWENTY EIGHTH REPORT**

**Recommendation to enact the Haryana  
Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair  
Means) Act, 2025.**

**Government of Haryana**

# **HARYANA STATE LAW COMMISSION**

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**Government of Haryana**

# **HARYANA STATE LAW COMMISSION**

## **TWENTY EIGHTH REPORT**

### **Recommendation to enact the Haryana Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2025.**

**8<sup>th</sup> August, 2025**

Malpractices in public examination undermine the integrity of recruitment and educational system in the State and pose a serious challenge to the State Administration. The State of Haryana with its own history of major scandals including 2021 Police Constable exam, 2024, Nuh Class 10 Board exam, etc. has faced serious allegations in relations to injustice being done to youth and the State Government is determined to take stringent action against those elements who are trying to play with the future of students, youngsters seeking employment and education, technical qualifications

in the State of Haryana. The study reveals that the Haryana Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2021 is not fully capable to deal with unfair means being adopted or offences committed by various entities and solver gangs involved in the conduct of public examination in the light of new technical, electronic, telephonic devices and other instruments and gadgets being used by these criminal gangs. The critical study on the subject proposes targeted amendments in the Haryana Act in the light of the Centre law i.e. The Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024 as well as the Uttar Pradesh Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024. The persistent issue of cheating and malpractices in examinations in Haryana has long been a challenge for the authorities. The Haryana Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2021 deals with public examination for recruitment to the post in public offices and it does not cover the public examination held by the State Education Boards, Universities and other Technical Departments to award degree, diploma, certificate or any other academic distinction or for qualifying for admission into any course of study.

The Haryana State Law Commission critically examined the Haryana Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2021 by comparing it with the Central Legislation and legislation on this subject by other States such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, etc. and found critical deficiencies, such as inadequate provisions for technology-driven malpractice, lenient penalties, lack of structured investigation protocols and some other problems in the Act, 2021. In the Central Act, there is broader definition of unfair means, stringent penalties, explicit classification of offences as cognizable, non-bailable, non-compoundable and provides a stronger deterrent penalty against organized examination fraud. By implementing the reinforcement of the aforesaid provisions as enshrined in Central Act and other Acts of the States on the subject, Haryana State can bridge the gaps in its legal framework, ensuring transparency and fairness in public examinations in order to reinforce public trust. Haryana's Act incorporates the term unfair means within its definition clause restricting its ambit to unauthorised assistance, impersonation, and unlawful possession or leaking of question papers. In contrast, the Central Legislation provides an expansive definition

encompassing the broader spectrum of activities, including tampering, hacking, fake examinations, unauthorised use of gadgets, etc. Haryana's legislation lacks a comprehensive framework to tackle collective misconduct or organized efforts to breach the provisions of the Act. The punitive measures prescribed under the Haryana's Act are notably less stringent as compared to the Central Legislation. To strengthen the legal framework governing the fair conduct of public examinations in the State of Haryana, it is essential to address several existing gaps and incorporate new solution-oriented measures that are crucial for the effective regulation and prevention of unfair practices. This approach has already been implemented by other States like Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Jharkhand, which aligned their laws with the Central enactment, incorporating some necessary changes to State requirements.

The State of Uttar Pradesh has already repealed its old Act on the subject and enacted the Uttar Pradesh Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2024. Similarly, the Haryana State Law Commission is of the view that at present the Haryan Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2021 is not up to the mark to deal with

unfair means adopted or offences committed by various entities and solver gangs in the conduct of public examinations by the State Government and its agencies. It is, therefore, imperative that elements that exploit vulnerabilities of examination system are identified and effectively dealt with by a comprehensive State Legislation to bring greater transparency, fairness and creditability to the public examination system and to assure the youth that their sincere and genuine efforts will be fairly rewarded and their future is safe. In order to effectively and legally deterring persons, organised gangs or institutions that indulge in various unfair means and adversely impact the public examination system for monetary or wrongful gains, the Haryana State Law Commission has drafted new Bill i.e. The Haryana Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Bill, 2025 to replace the Haryana Act of 2021 on the subject which is introduced as below: -

**THE HARYANA PUBLIC EXAMINATION  
(PREVENTION OF UNFAIR MEANS) ACT,  
2025.**

**A  
BILL**

*to prevent unfair means, leakage of paper in public examination, proscribe solver gang and to provide for matters connected therewith and incidental thereto.*

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Haryana in the Seventy-sixth Year of the Republic of India as follows:-*

**1. Short title, extent and commencement. –**

(1) This Act may be called the Haryana Public Examination (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2025.

(2) It extends to the whole of Haryana.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint.

**2. Definition. -**

(1) In this Act, unless the context otherwise

requires,—

(a) “conduct of public examination” means and includes preparation, printing, supervision, coding, processing, distribution of question papers, evaluation, declaration of result, etc. the acts being adopted for the conduct of public examination;

(b) “communication device” shall have the same meaning assigned to it in clause (ha) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000);

(c) “competent authority” Department of the State Government administratively concerned with the public examination authority;

(d) “computer network”, “computer resource” and “computer system” shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in clauses (j), (k) and (l) of sub-section (1) of section 2 of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (21 of 2000);

(e) “examinee” means a person who has been granted permission by examination authority to appear in the public examination and includes a person authorized to act as scribe on his behalf in public examination;

(f) “examination authority” includes, -

(i) the Haryana Public Service Commission,

(ii) Haryana Staff Selection Commission,

- (iii) any other authority or agency or recruitment committee engaged or constituted by the State Government, Haryana Public Service Commission, Haryana Staff Selection Commission or University, or any other authority specified by State Government by notification from time to time for conducting public examination;
  - (iv) Board, University, Authority or Body under any law for the time being in force;
  - (v) any agency or recruitment committee engaged or constituted, by the aforesaid Commission, Board, University, Authority or Body; and
  - (vi) Any other authority, agency or recruitment committee constituted, declared or engaged by the State Government from time to time for conducting public examination.
- (g) “examination centre” means such premises, as specified by the examination authority to conduct public examination and the same shall include the entire periphery and land appurtenant thereto which may be used for security and other related reasons for conduct of the public examination;
- (h) “inspection team” means persons authorised by the examination authority to inspect any examination centre;
- (i) “organised crime” means an unlawful

activity committed by a person or a group of persons indulging in unfair means in collusion and conspiracy to pursue or promote a shared interest for wrongful gain in respect of a public examination;

(j) “person associated with examination authority” means a person who performs services for or on behalf of examination authority irrespective of whether such persons is an employee or an agent or associated with it in any manner whatsoever;

(k) “prescribed” means prescribed by rules made under this Act;

(l) “public examination: includes, -

(i) any examination either qualifying or competitive for recruitment or regularization or promotion to any post in public service conducted by examination authority;

(ii) any examination conducted by board, university or body under any law for the time being in force either qualifying or competitive for awarding or granting any degree, diploma, certificate or any other academic distinction or for qualifying for admission into any course of study; and

(iii) any other examination declared by the State Government by notification to be a public examination;

(m) “public service” means services in any office or establishments of, -

(i) the State Government:

(ii) a local authority:

(iii) a corporation or undertaking wholly owned or controlled by the State Government;

(iv) a body established under any law for the time being in force in Haryana, whether incorporated or not, including a university; and

(v) any other body established by the State Government or a society registered under law relating to the registration of societies for the time being in force, and receiving funds from the State Government either fully or partly for its maintenance, or any educational institution, whether registered or not, but receiving aid from the State Government.

(n) “service provider” means any agency, organisation, body, association of persons, business entity, company, partnership or single proprietorship firm, including its associates, sub-contractors and provider of support of any computer resource or any material, by whatever name it may be called, which is engaged by the public examination authority for conduct of public examination.

(o) “solver gang” means person or group of persons who individually or collectively in one or more public examinations, -

(i) impersonate himself to be genuine examinee in public examination and appear or attempt to appear in such public examination as genuine examinee, or

(ii) acquire any question paper or a part of it or a copy of it, relating to public examination either physically or by any other means before or during conduct of such public examination, -

(a) to solve or attempt to solve or provide assistance to solve such question paper for providing wrongful gain or assistance to one or more examinees of such public examination; or

(b) for providing wrongful gain or assistance to one or more examinees of such public examination directly or indirectly in any manner whatsoever which includes means of communication or other modern technology; or

(iii) involve in any manner whatsoever for providing wrongful gain to examinee.

(p) "supervisory staff" includes persons authorised by examination authority to conduct public examination;

(q) "Unfair Means" includes, -

(I) in relation to an examinee, to take unauthorised help in public examination from any person directly or indirectly by seeking assistance to solve question paper or from any material written, recorded, copied or printed, in any form whatsoever, or use of any unauthorised electronic or mechanical instrument or gadget;

(II) in relation to any person other than the examinee;

(i) to impersonate for examination;

(ii) to leak or attempt to leak question paper or answer key unauthorisedly;

(iii) procure or attempts to procure question paper or answer key unauthorisedly;

(iv) possess or attempts to possess question paper or answer key unauthorisedly;

(v) solve or attempts to solve question paper unauthorisedly in public examination for wrongful gains;

(vi) tampering with answer sheets including Optical Mark Recognition

response sheets;

(vii) altering the assessment except to correct a *bona fide* error without any authority;

(viii) wilful violation of norms or standards set up by the Government or examination authority for conduct of a public examination on its own or through its agency;

(ix) tampering with any document necessary for short-listing of candidates or finalising the merit or rank of a candidate in a public examination;

(x) deliberate violation of security measures to facilitate unfair means in conduct of a public examination;

(xi) tampering with the computer network or a computer resource or a computer system;

(xii) manipulation in seating arrangements, allocation of dates and shifts for the candidates to facilitate adopting unfair means in public examinations;

(xiii) threatening the life, liberty or wrongfully restraining persons associated with the public examination authority or the service provider or any authorised agency of the Government; or obstructing the conduct of a public examination;

(xiv) creation of fake website to cheat or

for monetary gain;

(xv) conduct of fake examination, issuance of fake admit cards or offer letters to cheat or for monetary gain; and

(xvi) directly or indirectly assist the examinee in any manner in the public examination for wrongful gain.

(2) Words and expressions used herein and not defined but defined in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Act No.45 of 2023) shall have the meanings respectively assigned to them in that Sanhita.

**3. Conspiracy for unfair means. —**

No person or group of persons or institutions shall collude or conspire to facilitate indulgence in any such unfair means.

**4. Possession and disclosure of question paper. -**

No person authorized, engaged or entrusted by virtue of his duties in conduct of public examination shall before the time fixed for opening and distribution of question papers-

(a) open, leak or procure or attempt to procure, possess or solve such question paper or any portion or a copy thereof in unauthorised manner for wrongful gain; or

(b) give any information or promise to give such information to any person or examinee, for which he has knowledge or reason to believe that such information is related to or in reference to such question paper for wrongful gain.

**5. Prohibition to enter examination center. -**

No person who is not entrusted or engaged with any work pertaining to public examination or who is not an examinee, shall during the continuance of public examination, enter an examination center, with intent to disrupt the conduct of public examination.

**6. Prohibition of use or indulgence in unfair means. -**

(1) Use or indulgence of unfair means in or in connection with any public examination or the conduct of public examination shall be prohibited.

(2) Violation of provisions of sub-section (1) by examinee shall be enquired in the manner prescribed by the examination authority concerned:

Provided that examinee shall be given opportunity of being heard in such enquiry.

**7. Prohibition to give information. -**

No person, who is entrusted with the work pertaining to public examination or conduct of public examination except where he is permitted so by virtue of his duties, shall by indulging in unfair means

directly or indirectly give or attempt to give any information or part thereof which has come to his knowledge by virtue of the work entrusted to him, to any person for providing wrongful gains to examinee.

#### **8. Prohibition to assist. –**

The following shall, individually or collectively with more than one or all of the following, be prohibited to assist or attempt to assist any examinee in use of or indulgence in unfair means in public examination: -

- (i) officer or employee of examination authority;
- (ii) management or staff of the institution specified for conduct of public examination or entrusted with the works pertaining to public examination; and
- (iii) solver gang.

#### **9. Prohibition to influence public examination. –**

No person, whether individually or collectively or in collusion with solver gang, shall influence or attempt to influence any public examination, by threat, inducement, allurements, obstruction or use of force to any member of inspection team, supervisory staff, officer or person appointed, entrusted, engaged, associated by examination authority for conduct of public examination, from performing lawful duty or from entering into any examination centre.

**10. No place other than examination centre shall be used for public examination. –**

No person shall use or cause to be used any place, other than the examination centre, for the purposes of holding of public examination.

**11. Prohibition against solver Gang. –**

Without prejudice to the provisions of sections 9 and 10 solver gang shall be prohibited to, —

(i) enter into examination centre during or one day prior to public examination;

(ii) possess, procure or attempt to procure, open or leak question paper or its part or copy thereof before concerned public examination;

(iii) solve or attempt to solve question paper or any part thereof during or before concerned public examination for providing wrongful gain to examinee;

(iv) influence or attempt to influence any public examination by threat, inducement, allurement, obstruction or use of force to any member of inspection team, supervisory staff, officer or person appointed, entrusted, engaged or associated by examination authority for conduct of public examination, from performing lawful duty or from entering any examination centre;

(v) get or attempt to get by force, inducement or allurement any information from any person

lawfully authorised or entrusted with the work pertaining to public examination or conduct of public examination, for providing wrongful gain to examinee;

(vi) act, attempt or abet to involve or indulge in unfair means to provide wrongful gains to examinee; and

(vii) give any information or promise to give information to any person or examinee, for which he has knowledge or reason to believe that such information is related or derived from or has a bearing upon question paper of public examination, for providing wrongful gains to examinee.

## **12. Prevention of manipulation in evaluation. -**

No person shall directly or indirectly indulge in or be involved in any manipulation of or attempt to manipulate evaluation of performance of any examinee at a public examination or the record of evaluation thereof where such record is maintained in any manner whatsoever.

**Explanation-** For the purposes of this section, the expression "record of evaluation" includes answer script, tabulation sheet, marks register, individual marks sheet, result sheet, or copy thereof or any other register or record maintained in this behalf in any manner whatsoever.

### 13. Penalty. -

(1) Where any examinee contravenes, or attempts or abets to contravene the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 6, his result of concerned public examination shall be withheld and he may be debarred from appearing in any public examination for a period of one calendar year subsequent to calendar year in which his result is withheld for contravention of provision of sub-section (1) of section 6:

Provided that such order of debar shall not disqualify him to appear in any public examination or public service after the period of debar.

(2) Where any person other than examinee contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 6, he shall be punished with imprisonment of not less than two years but which may extend to ten years and with fine.

(3) Where any person contravenes the provisions of sections 3, 4, 5, 7, 10 or 12, he shall be liable to be punished with imprisonment of not less than two years but which may extend to ten years and a fine of rupees two lakh which may extend upto rupees five lakh.

(4) Where any person contravenes the provisions of sections 8 or 9, he shall be liable to be punished with imprisonment of not less than three years but which may extend to ten years and a fine of

rupees three lakh which may extend upto rupees ten lakh.

(5) Where a solver gang contravenes the provisions of sections 8, 9 or 11, he shall be liable to be punished with imprisonment of not less than seven years but which may extend to fourteen years and fine of rupees ten lakh which may extend upto rupees twenty - five lakh:

Provided that if a solver gang repeats such offence, he shall be liable to be punished with a sentence of imprisonment for life and a minimum fine of fifty lakhs which may extend up to one crore rupees.

(6) Where any person, whether in connivance with solver gang or not, for monetary or wrongful gains, by causing threat to life or wrongful restraint of a person associated with the examination authority obstructs or influences the fair conduct of public examination he shall be liable for punishment of imprisonment for life and minimum fine of rupees fifty lakhs which may extend up to one crore.

#### **14. Punishment for neglect of duties. -**

Whoever, being entrusted with any work or performance of any duty pertaining to a public examination, wilfully neglects any work or duty which is required to be performed by him and which may result in the question paper being leaked before the public examination or the conduct of the public

examination to be prejudiced, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than two years but which may extend upto seven years and with fine.

**15. Offences by companies. -**

(1) Where an offence against any of the provisions of this Act or any rule made thereunder has been committed by a company, every person, who at the time the offence was committed was in charge of, and was responsible to the company for the conduct of business of the company, as well as the company, shall be deemed to be guilty of the offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly:

Provided that nothing contained in this subsection shall render any such person liable to any punishment if he proves that the offence was committed without his knowledge or that he had exercised all due diligence to prevent the commission of such offence.

(2) Notwithstanding anything contained in subsection (1) where any such offence has been committed by a company and it is proved that the offence has been committed with the consent or connivance of, or is attributable to any neglect on the part of any Director, Manager, Secretary or other officer of the company, such Director, Manager, Secretary or other officer shall be deemed to be guilty

of that offence and shall be liable to be proceeded against and punished accordingly.

**Explanation:** -For the purpose of this section,—

(a) ‘Company’ means anybody corporate and includes a firm, a society or other association of individuals; and

(b) ‘Director’ in relation to, -

(i) “a firm” means a partner in the firm;

(ii) “a society or other association of individuals” means the person who is entrusted, under the rules of the society or other association, with management of the affairs of the society or other association, as the case may be.

## **16. Attachment and confiscation of property. -**

(1) No person operating as a member of solver gang, singularly or in group, who is accused of an offence under sections 8, 9 or 11 of this Act shall hold or be in possession of any property which is acquired by committing an offence under aforesaid sections.

(2) If the District Magistrate has reason to believe that the property, whether movable or immovable, in possession of any person has been acquired as a result of the commission of an offence as mentioned in sub-section (1), he may order attachment of such property, whether or not cognizance of such offence has been taken by the Court.

(3) The procedure provided for attachment in the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Act no. 46 of 2023) shall apply to every such attachment.

(4) The District Magistrate may appoint an Administrator of any property attached under sub-section (2) and the Administrator shall have all the powers to administer such property in the best interest thereof.

(5) The District Magistrate may provide police help to the Administrator for proper and effective administration of such property.

(6) Where any property is attached under sub-section (2), the claimant thereof may, within three months from the date of knowledge of such attachment, make a representation to the District Magistrate showing the circumstances in which and the sources by which such property was acquired by him.

(7) If the District Magistrate is satisfied about the genuineness of the claim made under sub-section (6), he shall forthwith release the property from attachment and thereupon such property shall be delivered to the claimant.

(8) Where no representation is made within the period specified in sub section (6) or the property is not released by District Magistrate under sub-section (7), the District Magistrate shall refer the matter with

his report to the Court competent to try an offence under the Act.

(9) Where the District Magistrate has refused to attach any property under sub-section (2) or has ordered for release of any property under sub-section (7), the State Government or any person aggrieved by such refusal or release may make an application to the competent Court as referred under sub-section (8) for inquiry as to whether the property was acquired by or as a result of the commission of an offence by a member of solver gang, singularly or in group, who is accused of an offence under sections 8, 9 or 11 of this Act. The Court may, if considers it necessary or expedient in the interest of justice so to do, pass an order confirming or setting aside the order of the District Magistrate.

(10) On the receipt of reference under sub-section (8) or an application under sub-section (9), the Court competent to try an offence under this Act shall fix a date for inquiry and give notice thereof to the person making the application under sub section (9) or, as the case may be, to the person making the representation under sub section (6) and to the State Government, and also to any other person whose interest appears to be involved in the case.

(11) On the date so fixed or any subsequent date to which the inquiry may be adjourned, the Court shall hear the parties, receive evidence produced by them, take such further evidence as it considers necessary,

and decide whether the property was acquired as a result of the commission of an offence under sections 8, 9 or 11 of this Act by a solver gang and pass such order as may be just and necessary in the circumstances of the case.

(12) In any proceedings under this section, the burden of proving that the property in question or any part thereof was not acquired by a person as the result of the commission of an offence under sections 8, 9 or 11 of this Act by a solver gang, shall be on the person claiming the property.

(13) If upon such inquiry, the Court finds that the property was not acquired by a solver gang as a result of the commission of any offence under sections 8, 9 or 11 of this Act, it shall order for release of the property in favour of the person from whose possession it was attached.

(14) Where the accused is convicted of any of the offence under sections 8, 9 or 11 of this Act, the Court, in addition to awarding any sentence, by order in writing, declare that any property belonging to such accused shall be deemed to vest in the State free from all encumbrances.

**Explanation:-** For the purpose of this section “property” means all property, whether movable or immovable, derived or obtained from the commission of an offence under sections 8, 9 or 11 of this Act by a solver gang or property which has been acquired by means of funds relating to crime and shall also include

cash, irrespective of the person in whose name such property stands or in whose possession it is found.

**17. Cognizance and Trial. –**

(1) The offences punishable under this Act shall be cognizable, non-bailable and non-compoundable and exclusively triable by Court of Sessions.

(2) The offences under this Act shall be investigated by a police officer not below the rank of the Deputy Superintendent of Police or Assistant Commissioner of Police.

**18. Provisions regarding bail. -**

No person accused of an offence under subsection (5) of section 13 of this Act shall be released on bail unless, —

(i) the Public Prosecutor has been given an opportunity to oppose the bail application for such release; and

(ii) where the Public Prosecutor opposes the bail application, the Court of Sessions is satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that he is not guilty of such offence and that he is not likely to commit any offence while on bail:

Provided that a person accused of an offence under this Act who is a woman, sick or infirm, may be released on bail if the Court of Sessions so directs.

**19. Liability of Management etc. to pay all costs and expenses. -**

(1) If any person, institution, printing press, service provider contracted or ordered for, —

(i) examination; or

(ii) management for conducting examination; or

(iii) authorized to keep or transport the examination material, is found guilty of an offence under this Act, they shall be liable to pay costs and expenses as determined by the competent Court and shall be barred forever for such assignment in future.

(2) If question papers are solved or assistance is provided in any way by mass copying in the examination centre, then the said centre shall be debarred from conducting any public examination.

**20. Public Servant. -**

Every person engaged in the conduct of public examination shall be deemed to be a public servant within the meaning of clause (28) of section 2 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (Act no. 45 of 2023).

**21. Power to issue directions or order. -**

The State Government may, from time to time, issue directions or order in writing, for giving effect to the provisions of this Act.

**22. Protection of action taken in good faith. -**

No suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the State Government or any person in public service involved in public examination which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act or the rules made thereunder.

**23. Appeal. -**

The provisions of Chapter XXXI of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 (Act No. 46 of 2023) shall, mutatis mutandis, apply to an appeal against any judgment or order passed by a competent Court under the provisions of this Act:

**24. Power to make rules. -**

(1) The State Government may, by notification in the Gazette, make rules not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular, and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for all or any of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) declaration of result of examinee found to use or in indulgence of unfair means;
- (b) enquiry of examinee under sub-section (2) of section 6;

(c) any matter which is to be or may be prescribed or in respect of which provision is to be made by rules under this Act.

**25. Overriding effect. –**

The provisions of this Act shall have effect notwithstanding anything inconsistent therewith contained in any other law of the State of Haryana for the time being in force.

**26. Power to remove difficulties. -**

(1) If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may, within a period of two years from the date of commencement of this Act, by an order published in the Gazette, make such provisions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act, as may appear to it to be necessary or expedient for removal of such difficulty.

(2) Every order made under sub-section (1) shall be laid, as soon as may be, before the State Legislature.

**27. Repeal and savings. -**

The Haryana Public Examinations (Prevention of Unfair Means) Act, 2021 (Haryana Act No. 25 of 2021) is hereby repealed:

Provided that such repeal shall not affect, —

(a) the previous operation of the Act so repealed;  
or

(b) any right, privilege, obligation or liability acquired, accrued or incurred under the Act so repealed; or

(c) any penalty, forfeiture or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any of the provisions of the Act so repealed; or

(d) any investigation, legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such right, privilege, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture or punishment as aforesaid; and any such investigation, legal proceeding or remedy may be instituted, continued or enforced and any such penalty, forfeiture or punishment may be imposed as if this Act had not been passed:

Provided further that, subject to the preceding proviso, anything done or any action taken (including authorizations made, powers conferred, orders given and indemnity granted) by or under the Act so repealed shall, in so far it is not inconsistent with any provisions of this Act, be deemed to have been done or taken under the corresponding provisions of this Act as if the provisions of this Act were in force at all material times.

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