1. Constitutional Law

This section tests basic understanding of the Indian Constitution and governance structure.

UPSC Trademark Examiner syllabus Important areas include:

- Salient features of the Indian Constitution
- Preamble and its significance
- Fundamental Rights
- Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)
- Fundamental Duties
- Powers and functions of the President and Prime Minister
- Parliament and legislative process
- Judiciary and judicial review
- Federal structure and Centre-State relations
- **Constitutional amendments**

Questions are generally conceptual and factual, making this section scoring with proper revision.

2. Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), Civil Procedure Code and Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam

The traditional criminal law framework in India has undergone a significant transformation with the replacement of IPC, CrPC, and the Indian Evidence Act by modern legislations. UPSC now focuses on these new legal codes, making them highly important for the Trade Marks Examiner examination. Updated UPSC Trademark Examiner syllabus includes BNS, BNSS, BSA, & CPC.

Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023

The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS) lays down provisions relating to offences, criminal liability, and punishments. It replaced Indian Panel Code, 1860.

UPSC Trademark Examiner syllabus Important topics include:

- Definition of offence and criminal liability
- Types of punishments under BNS
- General exceptions and criminal intent
- Offences related to cheating, fraud, misappropriation, and criminal breach of trust
- **Economic offences and cyber-related crimes**
- Abetment, attempt, and joint liability

Questions are generally concept-based and section-oriented, focusing on understanding rather than rote memorization.

Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023

BNSS governs the procedure for investigation, inquiry, and trial of criminal cases. It replaced Criminal Procedure Code, 1973.

UPSC Trademark Examiner syllabus Important areas include:

- Structure and powers of criminal courts
- Registration of FIR and investigation process
- Arrest, search, and seizure provisions
- Bail and bond system
- Trial procedures under criminal law
- Rights of accused and victims

UPSC may ask procedural and application-based MCQs from this section.

Civil Procedure Code (CPC), 1908

The Civil Procedure Code regulates the procedure for civil litigation in India. It continues to remain in force.

UPSC Trademark Examiner syllabus Key topics include:

- Jurisdiction of civil courts
- Institution of suits
- Pleadings and interim orders
- Decrees and execution proceedings
- Appeals, revisions, and review

Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam, 2023

The Bharatiya Sakshya Adhiniyam modernizes the law relating to evidence, especially in the digital era. It replaced Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

UPSC Trademark Examiner syllabus Important topics include:

- → Meaning and types of evidence
- Oral and documentary evidence
- Electronic and digital evidence
- Admissions and confessions
- Burden of proof and presumptions
- Relevance and admissibility of evidence

This section is highly relevant due to the growing importance of electronic records and digital proof.

3. Information Technology Act, 2000

With increasing digitalization, the IT Act is an important part of the syllabus.

UPSC Trademark Examiner syllabus Key topics include:

Electronic records and electronic signatures

- Digital signature certificates
- Cyber offences and penalties
- Data protection and privacy
- Hacking and unauthorized access
- Powers of authorities under the Act

This section usually carries direct and section-based questions.

4. Commercial Laws and Corporate Laws

This subject checks awareness of business and corporate legal frameworks.

Commercial Laws

- Indian Contract Act essentials of a valid contract
- Sale of Goods Act conditions and warranties
- Negotiable Instruments Act cheques, promissory notes, bills of exchange
- Partnership Act types of partnerships and rights of partners

Corporate Laws

- Companies Act
- Types of companies
- Incorporation and management
- Duties and liabilities of directors
- Role of shareholders and corporate governance

A basic conceptual understanding is sufficient to score well.

5. International Law

International Law tests candidates on governing principles between states and international bodies.

UPSC Trademark Examiner syllabus Important areas include:

- Nature and sources of International Law
- Treaties and international conventions
- State recognition and jurisdiction
- United Nations and its organs
- International Court of Justice (ICJ)
- Human rights and international obligations

6. Intellectual Property Rights Laws (Most Important Section)

This is the core subject for the Trade Marks Examiner examination and carries immense weight. Intellectual Property Rights Laws, especially the Trade Marks Act, 1999, are the most important and high-scoring subjects for the UPSC Trademark Examiner exam.

UPSC Trademark Examiner syllabus Important laws include:

- Trade Marks Act, 1999
- Copyright Act, 1957
- Patents Act, 1970
- Designs Act
- Geographical Indications (GI) Act
- Role of WIPO and global IPR framework

7. Transfer of Property Act, 1882

The Transfer of Property Act deals with transfer of immovable property between living persons.

UPSC Trademark Examiner syllabus Important topics include:

Meaning and scope of transfer of property

- Immovable property
- Sale and exchange
- Mortgage and its types
- Lease and rights of lessor and lessee
- Gift
- Actionable claims
- **Doctrine of Lis Pendens**
- Doctrine of Part Performance