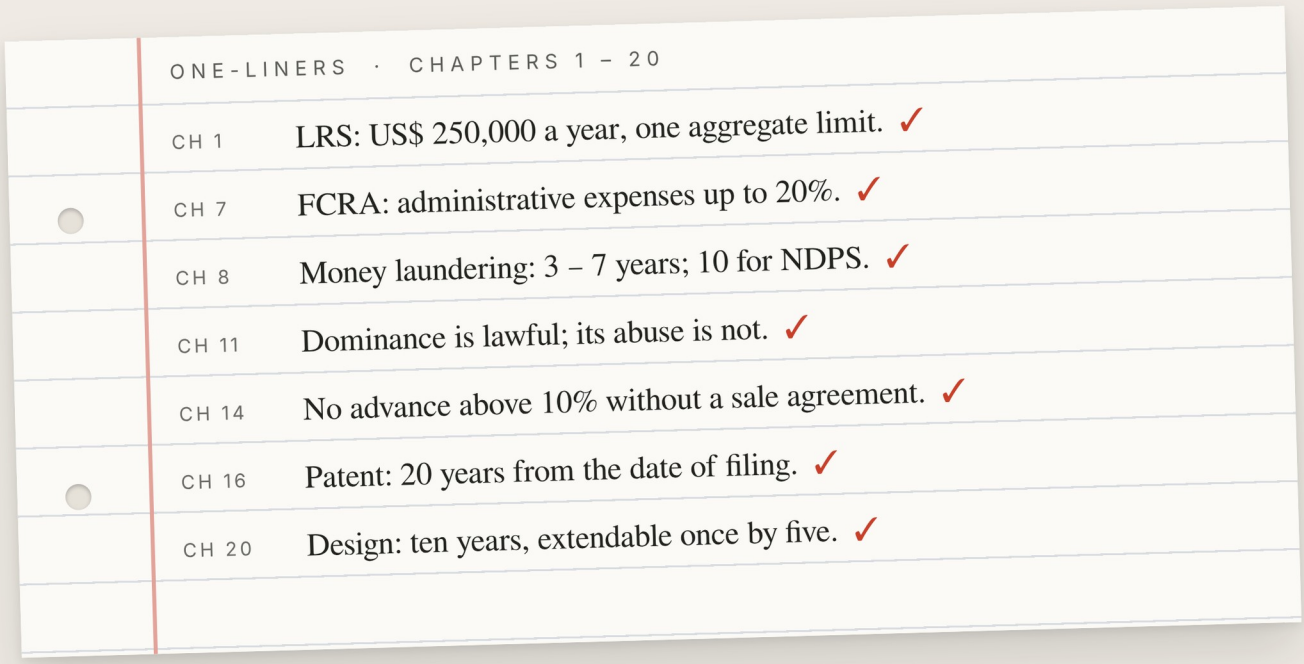
CS EXECUTIVE · PAPER 6

Economic, Commercial and Intellectual Property Laws

Scanner Revision Pointers

Every Scanner question connected to the **ICSI Study Material (Syllabus 2022)** — and the one line that answers it.



20 CHAPTERS

510 SCANNER QUESTIONS

244 ONE-LINERS

Shuchita Prakashan PVT. LTD.

Introductory Note

Economic, Commercial and Intellectual Property Laws covers three families of statute: the economic laws that govern money crossing borders and money of doubtful origin — FEMA, FDI, ODI, ECB, foreign trade, SEZs, FCRA, PMLA, fugitive offenders and benami property; the commercial laws that protect markets and buyers — competition, consumer protection, legal metrology and RERA; and the intellectual property statutes — patents, trade marks, copyright, geographical indications and designs. Every question in the Shuchita Scanner for CS Executive Paper 6 has been traced to the passage of the ICSI Study Material that teaches it, and the rule it turns on has been written down as a single line.

The result: 510 Scanner questions — every past ICSI examination question the Scanner carries, theory and case-based, from the earlier and current syllabi — reduced to 244 one-liners, and those condensed further into 154 revision pointers. Every one-liner follows the wording of the ICSI Study Material (Syllabus 2022). Where a printed answer and the Study Material differ, the one-liner teaches the Study Material position.

How each chapter is arranged

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material. Topic by topic, in Scanner order. Each row gives:

- Ref — the row's address: Topic.Row (5.2 is the second row of Topic 5);
- One-liner — the rule, provision or distinction the question turns on, in Study Material language;
- Scanner Q — the Scanner questions it answers, by the Scanner's own numbers (TQ = theory question; CSQ = case-scenario question);
- Asked in — every ICSI examination in which those questions were set;
- SM source — the Study Material section and page.

Part B — Revision Sheet. The same chapter compressed to short pointers, in Study Material order, each weighted by how often ICSI has asked it and linked back to its Part A row.

How to use this booklet

1. Work the chapter from the Study Material and the Scanner first; this booklet is for revision, not first learning.
2. Before attempting a question, read the one-liners for its topic — they tell you what the examiner is testing.
3. Revise from Part B. Where a pointer is not instantly clear, go to its Part A ref and re-attempt one of the Scanner questions listed against it.
4. In the final week, read only the ★★★ and ★★ lines of every chapter.

Conventions

Term	Meaning
TQ · CSQ	Theory question · Case-scenario question
SN · DB · DESC	Short note · Distinguish between · Descriptive
PYQ	Previous-year question from an ICSI examination (year and month shown)
2026-Jun	June 2026 paper: no answer is published until ICSI releases its Suggested Answer; the one-liner states the general rule only
★★★ ★★ ★	Asked 6 or more times · 3 – 5 times · once or twice
Not in SM	Examined but not covered in the Study Material module; the one-liner follows the Scanner's answer

The chapters at a glance

Ch	Chapter	Questions	One-liners	Pointers	★★★ share
1	Law Relating to Foreign Exchange Management	50	13	11	40%
2	Foreign Direct Investments - Regulations & Policy	23	15	9	–
3	Overseas Direct Investment	19	9	8	–
4	External Commercial Borrowings (ECB)	8	6	5	–
5	Foreign Trade Policy & Procedure	21	13	6	29%
6	Law Relating to Special Economic Zones	24	10	7	29%
7	Law Relating to Foreign Contribution Regulation	30	11	7	37%
8	Prevention of Money Laundering	24	11	5	54%
9	Law Relating to Fugitive Economic Offenders	3	2	2	–
10	Law Relating to Benami Transactions and Prohibition	13	6	5	–
11	Competition Law	95	37	15	80%
12	Law Relating to Consumer Protection	37	19	12	59%
13	Legal Metrology	25	9	5	52%
14	Real Estate Regulation and Development Law	17	13	8	–
15	Intellectual Property Rights	10	5	5	–
16	Law Relating to Patents	37	21	12	35%
17	Law Relating to Trade Marks	31	17	11	23%
18	Law Relating to Copyright	22	14	11	–
19	Law Relating to Geographical Indications of Goods	11	7	5	–
20	Law Relating to Designs	10	6	5	–
	Total	**510**	**244**	**154**	

Prof. Arun Kumar
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CHAPTER 1

Law Relating to Foreign Exchange Management

50 Scanner questions · 13 one-liners · 11 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Law Relating to Foreign Exchange Management

SM Lesson 1, pages 1 – 34

Topic 1 Scheme and definitions of FEMA

6 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 6

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	FEMA, 1999 replaced FERA to facilitate external trade and payments and to promote the orderly development of the foreign exchange market; dealings in foreign exchange are allowed only through authorised persons; current account transactions are free unless restricted, capital account transactions are allowed as RBI and the Government permit; contraventions are civil, with penalties, adjudication and compounding.	TQ 1.30, TQ 1.35	PYQ 2021-Dec, 2022-Dec	L1, p. 31
1.2	'Person' includes individuals, HUFs, companies, firms, AOPs, and agencies or branches owned or controlled by them. A Person of Indian Origin is a foreign citizen (other than of Pakistan or Bangladesh) who held an Indian passport, or whose parent or grandparent was an Indian citizen, or who is the spouse of an Indian citizen or PIO — now an OCI cardholder. FDI comes by the automatic route (no prior approval) or the Government route; an FPI holds less than 10% of a company.	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.6, TQ 1.3, TQ 1.38	PYQ 2013-Jun, 2015-Jun, 2013-Dec, 2023-Jun	L1, pp. 16, 23

Topic 2 Current account transactions and LRS

21 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 21

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	A current account transaction (s. 2(j)) is one other than a capital account transaction — payments for foreign trade and services, interest on loans and net income from investments, remittances for living expenses of family abroad, and expenses on foreign travel, education and medical care. Drawal is prohibited for Schedule I items (lottery, racing, banned magazines, call-back services) and needs Government approval for Schedule II.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.5, TQ 1.13, TQ 1.26	PYQ 2012-Jun, 2014-Dec, 2017-Dec, 2021-Jun	L1, p. 6

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.2	LRS: a resident individual (including a minor) may remit up to US$ 250,000 per financial year in aggregate for permitted current and capital account transactions — private visits, gifts, donations, maintenance of relatives, studies, medical treatment, business trips, employment, emigration, and investment in shares, property and deposits abroad; studies, medical treatment and emigration may exceed the limit on an estimate from the institution or country. The limit is one consolidated limit, not one per purpose.	TQ 1.17, TQ 1.21, TQ 1.31, TQ 1.32, TQ 1.37, TQ 1.39, TQ 1.25, CSQ 1.5, CSQ 1.6, CSQ 1.9	PYQ 2019-Jun, 2020-Dec, 2021-Dec, 2022-Jun, 2023-Jun, 2023-Dec, 2021-Jun, 2019-Dec, 2024-Dec, 2026-Jun	L1, p. 8
2.3	Prohibited under LRS: remittances for margin trading or lottery, purchase of FCCBs issued by Indian companies abroad, trading in forex abroad, capital account remittances to countries identified as non-cooperative by FATF, and remittances to persons identified as terrorist-related.	TQ 1.19, TQ 1.23	PYQ 2019-Dec, 2020-Dec	L1, p. 11
2.4	Remittances by persons other than individuals need RBI approval beyond: donations of 1% of forex earnings or US$ 5 million; commission to agents abroad on sale of residential flats or commercial plots above US$ 25,000 or 5% of inward remittance; consultancy services above US$ 10 million per project for infrastructure (US$ 1 million otherwise); pre-incorporation expenses above 5% of investment or US$ 100,000.	TQ 1.27, CSQ 1.7	PYQ 2021-Jun, 2025-Jun	L1, p. 7
2.5	A resident may possess foreign currency notes and travellers' cheques up to US$ 2,000 in aggregate; foreign exchange received as honorarium, gift or for services rendered abroad (not from business) may be retained without limit if acquired on a visit abroad.	TQ 1.15, TQ 1.34, CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2018-Dec, 2022-Jun, 2013-Jun	L1, p. 3

Topic 3 Capital account transactions

10 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 10

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.1	A capital account transaction alters assets or liabilities outside India of residents, or in India of non-residents (s. 2(e)) — investment in foreign securities, loans, guarantees, immovable property abroad, deposits. Residents may acquire qualification shares abroad within LRS, bonus shares on existing holdings, life insurance from foreign insurers; an Indian entity may make ODI up to 400% of its net worth.	TQ 1.4, TQ 1.9, TQ 1.10, CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2014-Jun, 2015-Dec, 2016-Dec, 2012-Dec	L1, p. 10

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.2	An NRI or OCI may acquire immovable property in India other than agricultural land, plantation or farmhouse, and may sell residential or commercial property to residents, NRIs or OCIs; a person resident outside India (non-NRI) may acquire property only for a permitted activity with a branch or office in India; a foreign embassy or diplomat may buy property (other than agricultural land) with Government clearance. Residents acquire property abroad by inheritance, gift, LRS or jointly with relatives.	TQ 1.8, TQ 1.28, TQ 1.29, TQ 1.40, CSQ 1.1	PYQ 2015-Dec, 2021-Dec, 2024-Jun, 2012-Dec	L1, p. 21
3.3	'Remittance of assets' means remittance of funds representing a deposit, sale proceeds of shares or property, or other assets held in India; a foreign citizen (non-NRI/PIO) retiring from employment or inheriting assets may remit them up to US$ 1 million per financial year, with tax compliance.	TQ 1.41	PYQ 2026-Jun	L1, p. 15

Topic 4 Authorised persons and RBI

3 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 3

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.1	An authorised person (s. 2(c), s. 10) is an authorised dealer, money changer, offshore banking unit or other person authorised by RBI to deal in foreign exchange; it must comply with RBI directions and ensure transactions are not in contravention. RBI may direct authorised persons and inspect them, and impose penalties up to ₹ 10,000 and ₹ 2,000 a day for contravention of directions (s. 11).	TQ 1.7, TQ 1.16, TQ 1.18	PYQ 2015-Dec, 2018-Dec, 2019-Dec	L1, p. 23

Topic 5 Contravention, compounding and appeals

10 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 10

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
5.1	Compounding (s. 15; Compounding Proceedings Rules): a person who admits a contravention may apply to RBI (or ED for s. 3(a)) to compound it by paying an amount, within 180 days; no proceedings continue for a compounded contravention; not available for serious contraventions such as hawala or money laundering, or repeat contraventions within three years. RBI considers gain, loss caused, repetition and conduct in fixing the amount.	TQ 1.12, TQ 1.14, TQ 1.22, TQ 1.24, TQ 1.33, TQ 1.36, CSQ 1.4, CSQ 1.8	PYQ 2017-Jun, 2018-Jun, 2020-Dec, 2021-Jun, 2022-Jun, 2023-Jun, 2017-Dec, 2025-Dec	L1, p. 29
5.2	Appeals against adjudicating authorities and Special Directors (Appeals) lie to the Appellate Tribunal for Foreign Exchange (s. 18) — now the Appellate Tribunal under SAFEMA/PMLA — within 45 days; second appeal to the High Court within 60 days on a question of law.	TQ 1.11, TQ 1.20	PYQ 2017-Jun, 2019-Dec	L1, p. 25

Part B — Chapter 1 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. The ★★★ lines alone cover about 40% of ICSI appearances in this chapter.

Law Relating to Foreign Exchange Management

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	FEMA objects; current free, capital as permitted; civil contraventions.	★	1.1
2	Person, PIO/OCI, authorised person; automatic v. Government route.	★★	1.2
3	Current account transactions; Schedule I prohibitions.	★★	2.1
4	LRS: US$ 250,000 a year, one aggregate limit.	★★★	2.2
5	LRS prohibitions; non-individual remittance limits.	★★	2.3, 2.4
6	Possession of foreign currency up to US$ 2,000.	★★	2.5
7	Capital account transactions; ODI 400%.	★★	3.1
8	Immovable property: NRIs, PROIs, diplomats, residents abroad.	★★	3.2
9	Remittance of assets up to US$ 1 million.	★	3.3
10	Authorised persons; RBI directions (s. 11).	★★	4.1
11	Compounding (s. 15); Appellate Tribunal (s. 18).	★★★	5.1, 5.2

CHAPTER 2

Foreign Direct Investments - Regulations & Policy

23 Scanner questions · 15 one-liners · 9 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Foreign Direct Investments - Regulations & Policy

SM Lesson 2, pages 35 – 106

Topic 1 FDI framework

7 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 7

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	FDI is investment by a non-resident in an unlisted Indian company, or 10% or more of a listed one; its intent is to bring long-term capital, technology and management into India, subject to sectoral caps, entry routes and conditions under the FEM (Non-Debt Instruments) Rules, 2019 and the FDI Policy.	TQ 1.6	PYQ 2016-Dec	L2, p. 37
1.2	FDI is prohibited in lottery business, gambling and betting (including casinos), chit funds, Nidhi companies, trading in transferable development rights, real estate business or construction of farmhouses, manufacture of cigars and cigarettes of tobacco, and sectors closed to private investment (atomic energy, railway operations except permitted activities).	TQ 1.5, TQ 1.10	PYQ 2015-Dec, 2019-Dec	L2, p. 52
1.3	FDI in LLPs is allowed under the automatic route in sectors where 100% FDI is automatic without performance conditions; contributions are in cash through banking channels or by capitalisation; an LLP with FDI may make downstream investment only in such sectors.	TQ 1.9, TQ 1.17	PYQ 2019-Jun, 2024-Jun	L2, p. 41
1.4	A foreign company may set up a branch in an SEZ for manufacturing or services without RBI approval, subject to conditions; a foreign company may buy back shares issued to resident employees under ESOP; an Indian company may retain share subscription money in a foreign currency account only with RBI approval.	CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2012-Dec, 2013-Jun	L2, p. 90

Topic 2 Instruments and funding

6 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 6

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	A depository receipt (ADR/GDR) is a negotiable instrument issued abroad by a foreign depository against underlying Indian shares held by a domestic custodian; an FCCB is an unsecured foreign-currency bond of an Indian company convertible into its shares — a DR is equity from the start, an FCCB debt until conversion.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.2, TQ 1.4	PYQ 2012-Dec, 2013-Jun, 2015-Jun	L2, pp. 80 – 81

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.2	FDI consideration is received by inward remittance through banking channels, debit to NRE/FCNR(B) or escrow accounts, swap of shares, conversion of ECB, import payables or pre-incorporation expenses, or other modes permitted by RBI; shares are issued within 60 days, otherwise refunded within 15 days.	TQ 1.3, TQ 1.11	PYQ 2014-Dec, 2020-Dec	L2, p. 98
2.3	An Indian company may issue its own sweat equity or ESOPs (or those of its holding company, if permitted) to non-resident employees and directors, provided the scheme complies with the Companies Act and SEBI regulations and the shares are within sectoral caps; issuance to citizens of land-border countries needs approval.	TQ 1.8	PYQ 2019-Jun	L2, p. 92

Topic 3 Sector caps and routes

6 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 6

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.1	No fresh Government approval is needed for further foreign investment in an entity that already has approval if the investment is in the same activity, within the approved cap, and the investor is not from a land-border country.	TQ 1.15	PYQ 2022-Dec	L2, p. 51
3.2	Civil aviation: greenfield airports — 100% automatic; brownfield airports — 100% automatic; scheduled air transport and regional air services — 100% (automatic up to 49%, Government route beyond; 100% automatic for NRIs), with the chairman and two-thirds of directors Indian citizens and substantial ownership and effective control in Indian nationals.	TQ 1.18	PYQ 2025-Jun	L2, p. 61
3.3	LIC: FDI up to 20% under the automatic route, subject to the LIC Act and IRDAI conditions.	TQ 1.19	PYQ 2025-Dec	L2, p. 60
3.4	Space sector (2024): satellites — manufacturing and operation, data products: automatic up to 74%, Government route beyond; launch vehicles: automatic up to 49%; components and systems: 100% automatic; investors from land-border countries need approval.	CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2024-Dec	L2, p. 65
3.5	Print media: newspapers and periodicals on news and current affairs — 26% (Government route); Indian editions of foreign magazines on news — 26%; scientific and technical journals and specialty magazines — 100% (Government route); facsimile editions of foreign newspapers — 100% (Government route), only by the owner of the original newspaper through an Indian company, under Ministry of I&B guidelines.	CSQ 1.4	PYQ 2026-Jun	L2, p. 60

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.6	Mandatory documents for exports: bill of lading or airway bill, commercial invoice cum packing list, shipping bill or bill of export; for imports: bill of entry, commercial invoice cum packing list, bill of lading or airway bill.	TQ 1.16	PYQ 2023-Jun	L2, p. 86

Topic 4 Transfers, reporting and penalties

4 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 4

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.1	Transfer of capital instruments from residents to non-residents by sale needs no RBI approval if within the automatic route and pricing guidelines; transfer by gift needs RBI approval, within 5% of capital and US$ 50,000 a year, to a relative — supported by the transferor's and transferee's declarations, valuation certificate and consent of the company.	TQ 1.7, TQ 1.14	PYQ 2018-Dec, 2022-Dec	L2, p. 84
4.2	Contravention of FDI rules attracts a penalty up to three times the sum involved where quantifiable (or ₹ 2 lakh), and ₹ 5,000 a day for continuing contravention (FEMA, s. 13); the person may apply for compounding; RBI may direct divestment.	TQ 1.12, TQ 1.13	PYQ 2021-Jun, 2022-Jun	L2, p. 95

Part B — Chapter 2 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. No line in this chapter reaches ★★★; every pointer has been asked fewer than six times.

Foreign Direct Investments - Regulations & Policy

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	FDI: 10% in listed; intent; prohibited sectors.	★★	1.1, 1.2
2	FDI in LLPs; SEZ branches; ESOP buy-back; subscription in foreign currency.	★★	1.3, 1.4
3	DR v. FCCB; modes of receiving FDI; shares within 60 days.	★★	2.1, 2.2
4	Sweat equity and ESOPs to non-residents.	★	2.3
5	No fresh approval for further investment in same activity.	★	3.1
6	Civil aviation, LIC, space and print media caps and routes.	★★	3.2, 3.3, 3.4, 3.5
7	Export and import documents.	★	3.6
8	Transfers: sale free, gift with RBI approval.	★	4.1
9	Penalties: 3× sum or ₹ 2 lakh; ₹ 5,000 a day.	★	4.2

CHAPTER 3

Overseas Direct Investment

19 Scanner questions · 9 one-liners · 8 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Overseas Direct Investment

SM Lesson 3, pages 107 – 120

Topic 1 Overseas investment

19 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 19

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	Under the Overseas Investment Rules, 2022: ODI is investment in unlisted equity of a foreign entity, or 10% or more of a listed one, or with control; OPI is any other investment in foreign securities. 'Financial commitment' is the aggregate of ODI, debt and non-fund-based facilities to the foreign entity; an Indian entity may commit up to 400% of its net worth.	TQ 1.13, TQ 1.15	PYQ 2023-Jun, 2024-Jun	L3, pp. 109, 111
1.2	Conditions for ODI: the Indian entity is not on the RBI caution list or under investigation, the foreign entity is engaged in bona fide business, and reporting is done. Proprietorships and unregistered firms may make ODI only with RBI approval (export track record, net worth); a registered trust or society may invest in a foreign entity in the same sector with RBI approval if it has existed for three years — Swarna Trust (2023) does not qualify.	TQ 1.10, TQ 1.5, TQ 1.12, CSQ 1.1	PYQ 2022-Jun, 2019-Dec, 2023-Jun, 2025-Jun	L3, p. 115
1.3	ODI is not permitted in a foreign entity engaged in real estate activity, gambling in any form, or financial products linked to the Indian rupee without RBI approval — so Chandu cannot invest in real estate or lottery business.	TQ 1.14	PYQ 2023-Dec	L3, p. 116
1.4	Sources of ODI funding: drawal of foreign exchange from an AD bank, capitalisation of exports and other dues, swap of shares, ADR/GDR and ECB proceeds, and EEFC balances.	TQ 1.8	PYQ 2021-Jun	L3, p. 111
1.5	Obligations after ODI: receive share certificates within six months, repatriate dues (dividend, royalty, fees) within the time, file Form ODI-Part I on investment and the Annual Performance Report by 31 December each year, report disinvestment within 30 days; OPI by listed entities is reported half-yearly in Form OPI.	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.7, TQ 1.17, TQ 1.18	PYQ 2018-Dec, 2020-Dec, 2025-Dec, 2026-Jun	L3, pp. 113, 116
1.6	Resident individuals may acquire foreign securities within LRS, as qualification shares, under ESOP schemes of a foreign company, by inheritance or gift from a resident or non-resident, and sell them freely — no RBI approval needed.	TQ 1.9, TQ 1.11	PYQ 2021-Dec, 2022-Dec	L3, p. 107

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.7	SEBI-registered mutual funds may invest abroad in ADRs/GDRs, foreign securities, foreign ETFs and units of overseas funds, within the aggregate industry limit (US$ 7 billion) and individual fund limits set by SEBI.	TQ 1.4	PYQ 2019-Jun	L3, p. 107
1.8	A resident may hold, own or transfer immovable property abroad acquired when he was non-resident, or by inheritance or gift from a resident or non-resident, or by purchase out of LRS funds or jointly with a relative; an Indian entity may acquire property abroad for its business and residential purposes of staff.	TQ 1.3, TQ 1.6, TQ 1.16	PYQ 2019-Jun, 2020-Dec, 2025-Dec	L3, p. 117
1.9	A trust may be created by any person competent to contract for a lawful purpose, with certainty of intention, purpose, beneficiary and property, and transfer of the property to the trustee.	TQ 1.1	PYQ 2018-Dec	Not in SM

Part B — Chapter 3 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. No line in this chapter reaches ★★★; every pointer has been asked fewer than six times.

Overseas Direct Investment

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	ODI v. OPI; financial commitment ≤ 400% of net worth.	★	1.1
2	ODI conditions; proprietors, firms and trusts need RBI approval; trust ≥ 3 years.	★★	1.2
3	No ODI in real estate or gambling.	★	1.3
4	ODI funding sources; post-investment obligations and APR.	★★	1.4, 1.5
5	Residents may acquire foreign securities within LRS and other routes.	★	1.6
6	Mutual funds' overseas investment limits.	★	1.7
7	Immovable property abroad.	★★	1.8
8	Trust formation (misplaced).	★	1.9

CHAPTER 4

External Commercial Borrowings (ECB)

8 Scanner questions · 6 one-liners · 5 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

External Commercial Borrowings (ECB)

SM Lesson 4, pages 121 – 130

Topic 1 External Commercial Borrowings

8 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 8

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	ECB is raised by eligible borrowers — entities eligible to receive FDI, port trusts, SEZ units, EXIM Bank and others — under the automatic route through an AD Category I bank (Form ECB, LRN from RBI) or the approval route (application to RBI through the AD bank, considered by an empowered committee); ECB-2 returns are filed monthly.	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.3, TQ 1.7	PYQ 2020-Dec, 2021-Dec, 2025-Jun	L4, pp. 122, 126
1.2	Recognised lenders must be residents of FATF- or IOSCO-compliant countries — multilateral and regional financial institutions, foreign equity holders, overseas branches of Indian banks (for foreign-currency ECB), and others; individuals only if foreign equity holders.	TQ 1.4	PYQ 2022-Jun	L4, p. 123
1.3	Conversion of ECB into equity is permitted if the activity is under the automatic route or Government approval is obtained, sectoral caps and pricing guidelines are met, and the lender consents; reported to RBI.	TQ 1.1	PYQ 2019-Jun	L4, p. 128
1.4	Infrastructure-sector borrowers and others with short-maturity ECB must hedge 70% of their exposure; hedging is done with AD banks and the board approves a risk management policy.	TQ 1.5	PYQ 2022-Jun	L4, p. 129
1.5	Pending use, ECB proceeds may be parked abroad in deposits with banks or in treasury bills of AAA-rated countries, or brought to India and kept in fixed deposits with AD banks for up to 12 months.	TQ 1.6	PYQ 2023-Jun	L4, p. 125
1.6	ECB negative end-uses: real estate, investment in capital markets, equity investment, working capital, general corporate purposes and repayment of rupee loans — except where raised from foreign equity holders or with longer minimum maturity (7 – 10 years) as permitted; repayment of rupee capital-expenditure loans is allowed with a minimum maturity of seven years, not from overseas branches of Indian banks.	CSQ 1.1	PYQ 2024-Dec	L4, p. 125

Part B — Chapter 4 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. No line in this chapter reaches ★★★; every pointer has been asked fewer than six times.

External Commercial Borrowings (ECB)

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	Eligible borrowers; automatic route through AD bank; approval route via RBI.	★★	1.1
2	Recognised lenders: FATF/IOSCO-compliant residents.	★	1.2
3	ECB to equity: automatic sectors, caps, pricing.	★	1.3
4	Hedging 70%; parking of proceeds.	★	1.4, 1.5
5	Negative list; rupee loan repayment with longer maturity.	★	1.6

CHAPTER 5

Foreign Trade Policy & Procedure

21 Scanner questions · 13 one-liners · 6 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Foreign Trade Policy & Procedure

SM Lesson 5, pages 131 – 208

Topic 1 Foreign Trade Policy 2023

8 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 8

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	FTP 2023 (from 1 April 2023, without an end date): moves from incentives to remission and facilitation; aims at exports of US$ 2 trillion by 2030; promotes ease of doing business, collaboration with States and districts (export hubs), e-commerce exports, and the rupee in trade settlement; it treats exports as a function of economic strength, not merely marketable surplus.	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.5, TQ 1.10, TQ 1.14, TQ 1.17, TQ 1.13	PYQ 2016-Dec, 2019-Jun, 2021-Dec, 2022-Dec, 2024-Dec	L5, pp. 131, 179
1.2	Capital goods are plant, machinery, equipment and accessories used for manufacture or services, including spares and refractories; consumer goods are those for direct consumption, not needing further processing.	TQ 1.1	PYQ 2018-Jun	L5, p. 179
1.3	Items in ITC(HS) are free, restricted (import or export only under an authorisation from DGFT), prohibited (not permitted at all, except as notified) or under State trading; prohibited items can be traded only if DGFT notifies an exception.	TQ 1.7	PYQ 2020-Dec	L5, p. 155

Topic 2 Schemes and status holders

8 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 8

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	Status holders (one-star to five-star export houses, by export performance) get privileges: authorisation and customs clearance on self-declaration, exemption from compulsory negotiation of documents through banks, 100% retention of foreign exchange in EEFC accounts, priority in handling, exemption from furnishing bank guarantees, and capacity-building roles — but no direct cash incentive.	TQ 1.3, TQ 1.6, TQ 1.15, CSQ 1.1	PYQ 2017-Jun, 2019-Dec, 2023-Dec, 2025-Dec	L5, p. 142
2.2	EPCG lets exporters import capital goods at zero customs duty for pre-production, production and post-production, subject to an export obligation of six times the duty saved within six years.	TQ 1.11	PYQ 2022-Jun	L5, p. 180

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.3	MEIS (now replaced by RoDTEP) excluded supplies through merchant exports of specified items, exports from SEZs and EOUs in some cases, exports of restricted or prohibited items, supplies to SEZs and deemed exports; RoDTEP refunds embedded taxes not otherwise refunded.	TQ 1.8	PYQ 2020-Dec	L5, p. 179
2.4	Deemed exports are supplies where goods do not leave India but payment is received in rupees or forex — to EOUs, against advance authorisation, to projects financed by multilateral agencies; benefits include advance authorisation, refund of terminal excise duty and drawback; under GST, supplies notified as deemed exports get refund.	TQ 1.16	PYQ 2024-Jun	L5, p. 194
2.5	Obsolete or surplus capital goods of an SEZ unit may be exported, transferred to another SEZ unit or EOU, or sold in the DTA on payment of applicable duty, with the Development Commissioner's approval.	TQ 1.4	PYQ 2018-Dec	L5, p. 191

Topic 3 Procedures

5 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 5

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.1	IEC is a ten-character code issued by DGFT (based on PAN) on an online application, mandatory for import and export except for notified exemptions; it must be updated annually.	TQ 1.12	PYQ 2022-Jun	L5, p. 144
3.2	Mandatory documents: for export — bill of lading or airway bill, commercial invoice cum packing list, shipping bill or bill of export; for import — bill of entry, commercial invoice cum packing list, bill of lading or airway bill.	TQ 1.19	PYQ 2025-Dec	L5, p. 144
3.3	Complaints against exporters (quality, non-supply, non-payment) and trade disputes are handled by the Committee on Quality Complaints and Trade Disputes in DGFT regional offices; action may include suspension of IEC.	TQ 1.9	PYQ 2021-Jun	L5, p. 199
3.4	The National Committee on Trade Facilitation, set up under the WTO Trade Facilitation Agreement, coordinates domestic implementation; the National Trade Facilitation Action Plan aims at reducing release time and cost through digitisation, single-window clearance, risk management and infrastructure upgrades.	TQ 1.18	PYQ 2025-Jun	L5, p. 136
3.5	Bona fide passenger baggage is allowed under the Baggage Rules, and samples and prototypes may be imported without authorisation for product development by actual users within value limits; but restricted items need an authorisation even as baggage or gift.	CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2026-Jun	L5, p. 150

Part B — Chapter 5 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. The ★★★ lines alone cover about 29% of ICSI appearances in this chapter.

Foreign Trade Policy & Procedure

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	FTP 2023: open-ended, remission not incentives, US$ 2 trillion target.	★★★	1.1
2	Capital v. consumer goods; free, restricted, prohibited items.	★	1.2, 1.3
3	Status holders' privileges; EPCG 6× duty in six years.	★★	2.1, 2.2
4	MEIS exclusions, RoDTEP; deemed exports; surplus capital goods of SEZ units.	★★	2.3, 2.4, 2.5
5	IEC; mandatory documents; quality complaints; NCTF.	★★	3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.4
6	Baggage: samples free, restricted items need authorisation.	★	3.5

CHAPTER 6

Law Relating to Special Economic Zones

24 Scanner questions · 10 one-liners · 7 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Law Relating to Special Economic Zones

SM Lesson 6, pages 209 – 224

Topic 1 Special Economic Zones Act, 2005

24 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 24

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	An SEZ is a specifically delineated duty-free enclave treated as foreign territory for trade and tariffs; the SEZ Act, 2005 provides single-window clearance, duty-free import and procurement, tax concessions and simplified procedures — engines of growth for exports, investment, employment and infrastructure.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.2, TQ 1.13, TQ 1.15, CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2014-Jun, 2016-Dec, 2021-Jun, 2021-Dec, 2026-Jun	L6, pp. 209, 223
1.2	Any person, or the Central or a State Government, may set up an SEZ (s. 3) by proposal through the State Government or directly to the Board of Approval; the Central Government notifies it, guided by the need to generate economic activity, promote exports, investment, employment and infrastructure (s. 5).	TQ 1.6, TQ 1.16, TQ 1.20	PYQ 2018-Dec, 2022-Jun, 2024-Dec	L6, pp. 220, 222
1.3	The Board of Approval may suspend a developer's letter of approval (s. 10) for persistent default in complying with its directions or the Act, or in public interest — after a hearing — and appoint an administrator; the developer may transfer the letter of approval with the Board's approval.	TQ 1.4, CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2017-Dec, 2024-Jun, 2025-Dec	L6, pp. 213 – 214
1.4	The Development Commissioner, appointed by the Central Government for each SEZ, guides entrepreneurs, ensures speedy development, monitors developers and units, and heads the Approval Committee.	TQ 1.10, TQ 1.2	PYQ 2019-Dec, 2016-Dec	L6, p. 215
1.5	The Approval Committee (s. 13) — Development Commissioner (chair) and representatives of the Central and State Governments — approves units, imports and procurement of goods and services, and monitors performance.	TQ 1.11, TQ 1.17	PYQ 2019-Dec, 2022-Dec	L6, p. 216
1.6	A unit is set up by applying to the Development Commissioner (s. 15), who places it before the Approval Committee; on approval the unit gets a letter of approval and must achieve positive net foreign exchange.	TQ 1.18	PYQ 2023-Jun	L6, p. 216

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.7	An SEZ Authority (s. 31) — chaired by the Development Commissioner — is constituted for each Central Government SEZ; it develops infrastructure, promotes exports, reviews the functioning of the zone, and may levy user charges (s. 34); acts are not invalid merely for vacancies or defects in constitution.	TQ 1.3, TQ 1.5, TQ 1.9, TQ 1.12, TQ 1.21	PYQ 2017-Jun, 2018-Dec, 2019-Jun, 2020-Dec, 2025-Jun	L6, p. 220
1.8	The Central Government may supersede an Authority for up to six months (s. 40) if it is unable to perform its functions, persistently defaults in complying with directions, or circumstances require it in public interest — after giving it an opportunity to explain.	TQ 1.7, TQ 1.19	PYQ 2019-Jun, 2023-Dec	L6, p. 220
1.9	An offshore banking unit is a branch of a bank in an SEZ that deals in foreign currency, with RBI permission; it accepts deposits from and lends to non-residents and SEZ units, exempt from CRR and SLR.	TQ 1.8, TQ 1.14	PYQ 2019-Jun, 2021-Jun	L6, p. 217
1.10	Goods removed from an SEZ to the DTA are treated as imports and attract customs duty (s. 30); duty-free goods may be used only for authorised operations — diversion to unauthorised uses is a contravention, attracting duty, penalty and possible cancellation of approval.	CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2026-Jun	L6, p. 213

Part B — Chapter 6 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. The ★★★ lines alone cover about 29% of ICSI appearances in this chapter.

Law Relating to Special Economic Zones

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	SEZ: duty-free enclave; salient features; growth engines.	★★	1.1
2	Who may set up an SEZ (s. 3); notification guidelines (s. 5).	★★	1.2
3	Board of Approval may suspend the LoA (s. 10).	★★	1.3
4	Development Commissioner; Approval Committee (s. 13); setting up units (s. 15).	★★	1.4, 1.5, 1.6
5	SEZ Authority: constitution (s. 31), functions (s. 34), supersession (s. 40).	★★★	1.7, 1.8
6	Offshore banking units.	★	1.9
7	SEZ to DTA = import, duty payable (s. 30).	★	1.10

CHAPTER 7

Law Relating to Foreign Contribution Regulation

30 Scanner questions · 11 one-liners · 7 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Law Relating to Foreign Contribution Regulation

SM Lesson 7, pages 225 – 242

Topic 1 Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 2010

30 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 30

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	The FCRA, 2010 regulates acceptance and use of foreign contribution and foreign hospitality by individuals, associations and companies, and prohibits it for activities detrimental to the national interest — an internal security measure.	TQ 1.8	PYQ 2018-Dec	L7, p. 232
1.2	Foreign contribution (s. 2(1)(h)) is any donation, delivery or transfer of an article (other than a gift for personal use within value limits), currency or security by a foreign source; a foreign source includes foreign governments, international agencies, foreign companies and Indian companies with more than 50% foreign shareholding. A person receives it only with registration or prior permission, in the designated SBI New Delhi account.	TQ 1.4, TQ 1.24, TQ 1.25	PYQ 2015-Jun, 2024-Jun, 2024-Dec	L7, pp. 227, 230
1.3	Prohibited from accepting foreign contribution (s. 3): election candidates, journalists and media companies, judges, government servants and employees of government corporations, members of legislatures, political parties and their office-bearers, organisations of a political nature, and persons in audio news or current affairs programmes.	TQ 1.3, TQ 1.5, TQ 1.7, TQ 1.9, TQ 1.13, TQ 1.16, TQ 1.19	PYQ 2013-Dec, 2015-Dec, 2016-Jun, 2018-Dec, 2021-Jun, 2022-Jun, 2022-Dec	L7, p. 239
1.4	The Central Government may prohibit any person or organisation not specified in s. 3 from accepting foreign contribution, require prior permission, or require intimation, where acceptance is likely to affect sovereignty, public interest, elections or harmony (s. 9).	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.10, TQ 1.15	PYQ 2012-Dec, 2019-Dec, 2021-Dec	L7, p. 234
1.5	The Central Government may specify an organisation as of a political nature (s. 5) having regard to its activities, ideology or links with political parties, after giving it notice and a hearing.	TQ 1.23	PYQ 2023-Dec	L7, p. 231
1.6	The Act does not apply (s. 4) to salary or remuneration for services, payments in the ordinary course of business or trade, payments as agent of a foreign source, gifts from relatives (with intimation above ₹ 10 lakh), or emergency medical aid received abroad — Ashok's treatment in the USA needs only intimation within a month.	TQ 1.12, CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2020-Dec, 2013-Jun, 2023-Dec	L7, p. 240

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.7	Foreign hospitality — travel, board, lodging or medical treatment offered by a foreign source — may not be accepted by members of legislatures, office-bearers of political parties, judges, government servants and employees of government corporations without prior permission of the Central Government (s. 6), except emergency medical aid; a visit in a personal capacity is no excuse.	TQ 1.20, CSQ 1.4	PYQ 2022-Dec, 2026-Jun	L7, p. 233
1.8	Foreign contribution must be used only for the purposes for which it was received; not more than 20% may be spent on administrative expenses (s. 8), and it cannot be invested in speculative activities such as mutual funds — ABC's investment is not permitted.	CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2025-Dec	L7, p. 233
1.9	A registration certificate is valid for five years and must be renewed by applying online within six months before expiry, with fee; otherwise it lapses.	TQ 1.6	PYQ 2015-Dec	L7, p. 238
1.10	The Central Government may cancel a certificate (s. 14) for false statements, violation of conditions or the Act, failure to carry on activities for two years, or public interest — after a hearing; no fresh registration for three years. The foreign contribution and assets then vest in an authority prescribed until the certificate is restored or the matter decided.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.17, TQ 1.18, TQ 1.26	PYQ 2013-Dec, 2022-Jun, 2022-Dec, 2025-Jun	L7, p. 237
1.11	Contravention attracts imprisonment up to five years, fine, or both (s. 35), and confiscation of the contribution; adjudication of confiscation is by an authorised officer after notice (s. 28); appeal lies to the Court of Session or High Court within one month (s. 29); the Central Government may revise orders (s. 32).	TQ 1.11, TQ 1.14, TQ 1.21, TQ 1.22	PYQ 2019-Dec, 2021-Jun, 2022-Dec, 2023-Jun	L7, pp. 231, 239

Part B — Chapter 7 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. The ★★★ lines alone cover about 37% of ICSI appearances in this chapter.

Law Relating to Foreign Contribution Regulation

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	FCRA object; foreign contribution and foreign source.	★★	1.1, 1.2
2	Prohibited persons (s. 3); Government power to prohibit (s. 9); political-nature organisations (s. 5).	★★★	1.3, 1.4, 1.5
3	Act does not apply to salary, trade payments, relatives' gifts, emergency medical aid.	★★	1.6
4	Foreign hospitality needs prior permission (s. 6).	★	1.7
5	Use only for purpose; administrative ≤ 20%; no speculation (s. 8).	★	1.8
6	Renewal every five years; cancellation and vesting of assets.	★★	1.9, 1.10
7	Penalties; confiscation; appeal; revision.	★★	1.11

CHAPTER 8

Prevention of Money Laundering

24 Scanner questions · 11 one-liners · 5 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Prevention of Money Laundering

SM Lesson 8, pages 243 – 270

Topic 1 Money laundering: concept and impact

5 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 5

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	Money laundering runs in three stages: placement (introducing illicit cash into the financial system), layering (moving it through complex transactions to hide its source) and integration (returning it as apparently legitimate funds).	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.7	PYQ 2013-Dec, 2016-Dec	L8, p. 244
1.2	Money laundering is a cross-border menace needing international cooperation; it distorts asset prices and capital flows, undermines financial institutions, reduces tax revenue, fuels crime and terrorism, and damages a country's reputation and investment.	TQ 1.4, TQ 1.5, TQ 1.13	PYQ 2015-Jun, 2015-Dec, 2019-Jun	L8, p. 268

Topic 2 PMLA provisions

8 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 8

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	PMLA, 2002 aims to prevent money laundering, confiscate property derived from it, and meet India's international commitments; it covers proceeds of crime from scheduled offences and obliges reporting entities to keep records and report.	TQ 1.2	PYQ 2014-Jun	L8, p. 265
2.2	Money laundering (s. 3): directly or indirectly attempting to indulge, knowingly assisting, or being involved in any process or activity connected with proceeds of crime — concealment, possession, acquisition, use, projecting or claiming it as untainted. Punishment (s. 4): rigorous imprisonment of three to seven years and fine; up to ten years where the scheduled offence is under the NDPS Act — as with proceeds of opium exports. Unexplained cash with a public servant may be proceeds of crime.	TQ 1.12, TQ 1.15, TQ 1.18, CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2018-Dec, 2020-Dec, 2021-Dec, 2024-Dec, 2025-Jun	L8, pp. 256, 263
2.3	Provisional attachment (s. 5) by the Director for 180 days where property is likely to be concealed; the Adjudicating Authority confirms it (s. 8); on conviction the Special Court orders confiscation, and the property vests in the Central Government free from all encumbrances (s. 9).	TQ 1.10, CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2017-Jun, 2026-Jun	L8, pp. 257 – 258

Topic 3 Obligations of reporting entities

7 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 7

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.1	KYC: customer acceptance policy, customer identification procedure, monitoring of transactions and risk management; banks must verify identity and beneficial owners, keep records and report cash and suspicious transactions to FIU-IND.	TQ 1.3, TQ 1.9, TQ 1.14, TQ 1.6, TQ 1.17	PYQ 2014-Dec, 2017-Jun, 2019-Dec, 2016-Jun, 2021-Jun	L8, p. 266
3.2	Reporting entities must keep records of all transactions (including cash over ₹ 10 lakh, suspicious transactions and counterfeit currency) for five years after the transaction and identity records for five years after the relationship ends, and furnish information to FIU-IND (s. 12).	TQ 1.16	PYQ 2021-Jun	L8, p. 262
3.3	Regulated (reporting) entities include banks, financial institutions, intermediaries, payment system operators and persons carrying on designated businesses or professions (casinos, real estate agents, dealers in precious metals, and professionals such as CS, CA and CMA for specified transactions).	TQ 1.20	PYQ 2024-Jun	L8, p. 259

Topic 4 International and related frameworks

4 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 4

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.1	FATF (1989) sets international standards against money laundering and terrorist financing (the 40 Recommendations), monitors implementation through mutual evaluations, and identifies high-risk and non-cooperative jurisdictions; India is a member.	TQ 1.8, TQ 1.19	PYQ 2016-Dec, 2023-Jun	L8, p. 249
4.2	FIU-IND is the central national agency that receives, analyses and disseminates information on suspect financial transactions to enforcement agencies and foreign FIUs, and coordinates national and international efforts against money laundering.	TQ 1.21	PYQ 2025-Dec	L8, p. 267
4.3	Section 51A of the UAPA empowers the Central Government to freeze, seize or attach funds and assets of designated terrorists and to prohibit making funds available to them, implementing UN Security Council resolutions.	TQ 1.11	PYQ 2018-Jun	L8, p. 268

Part B — Chapter 8 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. The ★★★ lines alone cover about 54% of ICSI appearances in this chapter.

Prevention of Money Laundering

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	Placement, layering, integration; economic impact.	★★	1.1, 1.2
2	PMLA objects; offence (s. 3); punishment 3 – 7 years, 10 for NDPS.	★★★	2.1, 2.2
3	Attachment 180 days; confiscation free from encumbrances (s. 9).	★	2.3
4	KYC; records for five years (s. 12); reporting entities.	★★★	3.1, 3.2, 3.3
5	FATF; FIU-IND; UAPA s. 51A.	★★	4.1, 4.2, 4.3

CHAPTER 9

Law Relating to Fugitive Economic Offenders

3 Scanner questions · 2 one-liners · 2 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Law Relating to Fugitive Economic Offenders

SM Lesson 9, pages 271 – 280

Topic 1 Fugitive Economic Offenders Act, 2018

3 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 3

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	The Director or authorised officer may survey any place (s. 7) where he has reason to believe a fugitive economic offender's property or records are kept, and search, seize and attach property (ss. 8 – 9), with civil-court powers; a fugitive economic offender — with a warrant for a scheduled offence of ₹ 100 crore or more, who has left India or refuses to return — may be declared so by the Special Court and his property confiscated.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.2	PYQ 2023-Dec, 2024-Jun	L9, pp. 271, 278
1.2	Before the Special Court, the burden of proving that a person is a fugitive economic offender is on the Director, and the standard of proof is preponderance of probabilities (s. 16).	TQ 1.3	PYQ 2024-Dec	L9, p. 278

Part B — Chapter 9 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. No line in this chapter reaches ★★★; every pointer has been asked fewer than six times.

Law Relating to Fugitive Economic Offenders

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	Survey, search, seizure and attachment powers; ₹ 100 crore threshold.	★	1.1
2	Burden on Director; preponderance of probabilities.	★	1.2

CHAPTER 10

Law Relating to Benami Transactions and Prohibition

13 Scanner questions · 6 one-liners · 5 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Law Relating to Benami Transactions and Prohibition

SM Lesson 10, pages 281 – 294

Topic 1 Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988

13 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 13

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	A benami transaction (s. 2(9)) is one where property is held by one person and paid for by another for his benefit, or held in a fictitious name, or the owner is unaware or denies knowledge; excluded are property held in the name of a spouse or child paid from known sources, by a Karta for the HUF, by trustees or fiduciaries, and jointly with siblings or lineal relatives — a house bought in the wife's name from known sources is not benami.	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.4, CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2019-Jun, 2020-Dec, 2023-Dec	L10, pp. 283 – 284
1.2	Benami transactions are prohibited (s. 3); the offence of benami transaction is punishable with rigorous imprisonment of one to seven years and fine up to 25% of the fair market value of the property (s. 53); false information attracts six months to five years and fine up to 10%.	TQ 1.3, TQ 1.6	PYQ 2019-Dec, 2022-Dec	L10, p. 292
1.3	The Initiating Officer issues a show-cause notice to the benamidar and beneficial owner and may provisionally attach the property (s. 24); the Adjudicating Authority hears them and passes an order within one year holding the property benami or not (s. 26).	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.5	PYQ 2018-Dec, 2021-Jun	L10, pp. 288 – 289
1.4	On an order that the property is benami, it is confiscated and vests in the Central Government free from encumbrances (s. 27) after the appeal period; the Administrator manages and disposes of it (s. 28).	TQ 1.7, TQ 1.8, TQ 1.9	PYQ 2023-Jun, 2023-Dec, 2024-Jun	L10, pp. 289 – 290
1.5	Where a company commits an offence, every person in charge of and responsible for its business is guilty unless he proves lack of knowledge or due diligence; a director or officer by whose consent or neglect it occurred is liable (s. 62).	TQ 1.10	PYQ 2024-Dec	L10, p. 292
1.6	The Central Government, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court, designates Sessions Courts as Special Courts to try offences under the Act (s. 50), which take cognizance on a complaint by the authority.	TQ 1.11	PYQ 2025-Jun	L10, p. 291

Part B — Chapter 10 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. No line in this chapter reaches ★★★; every pointer has been asked fewer than six times.

Law Relating to Benami Transactions and Prohibition

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	Benami transaction (s. 2(9)) and exceptions (spouse, HUF, fiduciary).	★★	1.1
2	Punishment: 1 – 7 years, fine up to 25% of FMV (s. 53).	★	1.2
3	Notice and attachment (s. 24); adjudication (s. 26).	★	1.3
4	Confiscation (s. 27); management (s. 28); offences by companies (s. 62).	★★	1.4, 1.5
5	Special Courts (s. 50).	★	1.6

CHAPTER 11

Competition Law

95 Scanner questions · 37 one-liners · 15 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Competition Law

SM Lesson 11, pages 295 – 350

Topic 1 Competition: concept, policy and evolution

11 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 11

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	Why competition: it gives consumers the broadest range of goods and services at the most competitive prices, gives producers the incentive to innovate and cut costs, and so promotes allocative and productive efficiency and consumer welfare; healthy markets need regulation to remove imperfections.	TQ 1.21, TQ 1.54, TQ 1.70, TQ 1.74	PYQ 2017-Dec, 2021-Jun, 2022-Jun, 2022-Dec	L11, pp. 304 – 305
1.2	'Competition' is not defined in the Act; it is the process of economic rivalry between firms for customers. Unchecked rivalry tends to eliminate rivals and give way to monopoly — 'competition kills competition' — which is why competition law protects the process, not individual competitors.	TQ 1.13	PYQ 2015-Dec	Not in SM
1.3	Purpose and objectives: to preserve and promote competition as a means of efficient allocation of resources — prevent practices having an adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition, protect consumers' interest and ensure freedom of trade (preamble). Competition policy has two limbs: measures that increase competition (liberalisation, deregulation) and competition law that prevents anti-competitive conduct.	TQ 1.35, TQ 1.93, TQ 1.48, TQ 1.76	PYQ 2019-Jun, 2021-Dec, 2020-Dec, 2022-Dec	L11, pp. 302, 306
1.4	Evolution: the MRTP Act, 1969 targeted concentration of economic power; the Raghavan Committee (High Level Committee on Competition Policy, 1999) recommended a modern law, leading to the Competition Act, 2002 — anti-competitive agreements and abuse of dominance in force from 20 May 2009, combinations from 1 June 2011; MRTP repealed and the MRTPC dissolved.	TQ 1.17, TQ 1.66	PYQ 2016-Dec, 2022-Jun	L11, pp. 298, 301

Topic 2 Key definitions

4 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 4

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	Consumer (s. 2(f)) — buys goods or hires services for consideration, including the user with approval, whether for personal use or commercial purpose. Person (s. 2(l)) — individual, HUF, company, firm, AOP/BOI, corporation, co-operative society, local authority and artificial juridical persons. Service (s. 2(u)) — service of any description made available to potential users, including banking, finance, transport, construction, entertainment and the like.	TQ 1.30, TQ 1.41, TQ 1.67	PYQ 2018-Dec, 2019-Dec, 2022-Jun	L11, pp. 309 – 310
2.2	Agreement (s. 2(b)) includes any arrangement, understanding or action in concert, whether or not formal or in writing and whether or not intended to be enforceable by legal proceedings — so an unwritten, unenforceable decision by an association of cement producers to raise prices is an agreement, and a cartel presumed to cause an appreciable adverse effect (s. 3(3)).	TQ 1.82	PYQ 2023-Jun	L11, p. 307

Topic 3 Anti-competitive agreements

31 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 31

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.1	Anti-competitive agreements (s. 3): no enterprise, association or person may enter into an agreement on production, supply, distribution, storage, acquisition or control of goods or services that causes or is likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition in India; such agreements are void. Horizontal agreements that fix prices, limit output, share markets or rig bids are presumed to have that effect (s. 3(3)); joint ventures that increase efficiency are excepted.	TQ 1.9, TQ 1.10, TQ 1.27, TQ 1.50, TQ 1.60	PYQ 2013-Dec, 2014-Jun, 2018-Dec, 2020-Dec, 2021-Dec	L11, p. 311
3.2	Cartel (s. 2(c)): an association of producers, sellers, distributors, traders or service providers who by agreement limit, control or attempt to control production, distribution, sale or price of, or trade in, goods or services — eight banks jointly fixing deposit and lending rates and fees, or five bearing makers agreeing prices to be quoted to OEMs, are cartels; the complaint is valid.	TQ 1.5, TQ 1.26, TQ 1.52, TQ 1.59, CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2013-Dec, 2018-Dec, 2021-Jun, 2021-Dec, 2020-Dec, 2024-Jun	L11, p. 308
3.3	Conditions conducive to cartelisation: high concentration (few competitors), high entry barriers, homogeneous products, similar production costs, excess capacity, high dependence on the market, and history of collusion or trade associations.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.3, TQ 1.23, TQ 1.43, TQ 1.75	PYQ 2012-Dec, 2013-Jun, 2018-Jun, 2019-Dec, 2022-Dec	L11, p. 308

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.4	Bid rigging (collusive bidding): an agreement between enterprises in identical or similar trade that eliminates or reduces competition for bids or adversely affects the bidding process; it occurs by agreements to submit identical bids, to take turns on contracts, to submit cover (non-competitive) bids, to refrain from bidding, to share the market or set minimum prices, or to compensate unsuccessful bidders.	TQ 1.16, TQ 1.39, TQ 1.62, TQ 1.83, TQ 1.89	PYQ 2016-Jun, 2019-Dec, 2021-Dec, 2023-Jun, 2023-Dec	L11, p. 312
3.5	Vertical agreements (s. 3(4)) between enterprises at different stages of the production chain are anti-competitive only if they cause an appreciable adverse effect: tie-in arrangements (purchase of goods conditional on buying others), exclusive supply (now exclusive dealing) agreements restricting the purchaser or seller from dealing in others' goods — as SAIL's exclusive rail supply to Indian Railways was alleged to be — exclusive distribution (limiting supply to an area), refusal to deal, and resale price maintenance (resale only at prices stipulated by the seller unless lower prices are expressly allowed).	TQ 1.55, TQ 1.38, TQ 1.73, TQ 1.77, TQ 1.2, CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2021-Jun, 2019-Jun, 2022-Dec, 2012-Dec, 2024-Dec	L11, pp. 312 – 313
3.6	Appreciable adverse effect of an agreement (s. 19(3)): creation of barriers to new entrants, driving existing competitors out, foreclosure of competition, benefits or harm to consumers, improvements in production or distribution, and promotion of technical, scientific and economic development.	TQ 1.7, TQ 1.15, TQ 1.33, TQ 1.56	PYQ 2013-Jun, 2016-Jun, 2019-Jun, 2021-Jun	L11, p. 325

Topic 4 Abuse of dominant position

12 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 12

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.1	The Act prohibits not dominance but its abuse (s. 4). Dominant position: strength in the relevant market in India enabling an enterprise to operate independently of competitive forces or affect competitors or consumers in its favour. Abuse: imposing unfair or discriminatory conditions or prices (including predatory price), limiting production or technical development, denying market access, imposing supplementary obligations unconnected with the contract, or using dominance in one market to enter or protect another — a monopoly seller of dental floss is dominant but contravenes the Act only if he abuses that position.	TQ 1.12, TQ 1.18, TQ 1.22, TQ 1.28, TQ 1.36, TQ 1.63, TQ 1.87	PYQ 2015-Jun, 2017-Jun, 2018-Jun, 2018-Dec, 2019-Jun, 2021-Dec, 2023-Dec	L11, pp. 314 – 315

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.2	Factors for dominance (s. 19(4)): market share; size and resources; size and importance of competitors; economic power and commercial advantages; vertical integration and sale or service network; dependence of consumers; monopoly by statute or as a Government company; entry barriers; countervailing buying power; market structure and size; social obligations and costs; contribution to economic development; any other relevant factor.	TQ 1.31, TQ 1.64	PYQ 2018-Dec, 2021-Dec	L11, p. 325
4.3	Relevant geographic market (s. 2(s)): the area where conditions of competition for supply or demand are distinctly homogeneous and distinguishable from neighbouring areas (factors: trade barriers, local specifications, transport costs, consumer preferences). Relevant product market (s. 2(t)): goods or services regarded by consumers as interchangeable or substitutable by reason of characteristics, price and intended use.	TQ 1.6	PYQ 2013-Jun	L11, p. 310
4.4	Predatory price: sale of goods or provision of services at a price below cost, as determined by regulations, with a view to reducing competition or eliminating competitors — an abuse of dominant position (s. 4(2)(a)(ii)).	TQ 1.49	PYQ 2020-Dec	L11, p. 314
4.5	Division of a dominant enterprise (s. 28): the Commission may order division to prevent abuse, providing for transfer or vesting of property, rights, liabilities and obligations, adjustment of contracts, creation or modification of shares and debentures, and formation or winding up of enterprises.	TQ 1.57	PYQ 2021-Jun	L11, p. 334

Topic 5 Combinations

9 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 9

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
5.1	Combination (s. 5): acquisition of control, shares, voting rights or assets, acquiring control of an enterprise in a competing business, or merger or amalgamation, where the parties exceed the asset or turnover thresholds or the deal value exceeds ₹ 2,000 crore with substantial business operations in India; a combination causing an appreciable adverse effect is void (s. 6).	TQ 1.29, TQ 1.61	PYQ 2018-Dec, 2021-Dec	L11, p. 318
5.2	Current thresholds (2024): enterprise level — assets in India over ₹ 2,500 crore or turnover over ₹ 7,500 crore (worldwide USD 1.25 billion / 3.75 billion with an Indian leg of ₹ 1,250 / 3,750 crore); group level — ₹ 10,000 / 30,000 crore (worldwide USD 5 / 15 billion); de minimis exemption where the target has assets in India up to ₹ 450 crore or turnover up to ₹ 1,250 crore.	TQ 1.68	PYQ 2022-Jun	L11, p. 318

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
5.3	Appreciable adverse effect of a combination (s. 20(4)): barriers to entry and imports; concentration; countervailing power; likely price rise or margins; effective competition remaining; substitutes; market shares; removal of a vigorous competitor; vertical integration; failing business; innovation; and benefits outweighing adverse effects.	TQ 1.79, TQ 1.90	PYQ 2022-Dec, 2025-Jun	L11, p. 327
5.4	Procedure for combinations (ss. 29 – 29A): on a prima facie opinion of appreciable adverse effect the Commission issues a show-cause notice (reply in 30 days), may call for a DG report, directs publication of details and invites objections, may call for further information, then issues a statement of objections and considers modifications; it decides within 150 days, failing which the combination is deemed approved.	TQ 1.45, TQ 1.91	PYQ 2019-Dec, 2025-Dec	L11, p. 335
5.5	Penalties on combinations: failure to give notice or to furnish information — up to 1% of total turnover, assets or deal value, whichever is higher (s. 43A); a false statement or omission of a material particular by a party to a combination — ₹ 50 lakh to ₹ 1 crore (s. 44).	TQ 1.37, TQ 1.58	PYQ 2019-Jun, 2021-Jun	L11, p. 320

Topic 6 Competition Commission of India

16 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 16

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
6.1	CCI (ss. 7 – 9): a body corporate with a Chairperson and two to six whole-time Members appointed by the Central Government, persons of ability, integrity and standing with at least fifteen years' experience in trade, economics, law, finance, accountancy, management or competition matters, selected from a panel recommended by a Selection Committee headed by the Chief Justice of India or his nominee; term five years, eligible for reappointment, up to age 65.	TQ 1.14, TQ 1.53, TQ 1.78, TQ 1.92	PYQ 2015-Dec, 2021-Jun, 2022-Dec, 2026-Jun	L11, p. 321
6.2	Duties of CCI (s. 18): eliminate practices having an adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition, protect consumers' interests and ensure freedom of trade; it inquires into agreements and dominance (s. 19), regulates combinations (s. 20), gives opinions on references (ss. 21 – 21A), may enter into arrangements with foreign agencies and conducts competition advocacy.	TQ 1.19, TQ 1.24	PYQ 2017-Jun, 2018-Jun	L11, p. 324

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
6.3	Removal (s. 10(2)): the Central Government may remove the Chairperson or a Member who is adjudged insolvent, takes paid employment, is convicted of an offence involving moral turpitude, acquires a prejudicial interest, abuses his position or becomes incapable; removal on the last two grounds needs an inquiry and report by the Supreme Court.	TQ 1.80	PYQ 2023-Jun	L11, p. 323
6.4	Meetings (s. 22): as provided by regulations; the senior-most Member present presides in the Chairperson's absence; questions are decided by majority of Members present and voting, with a casting vote for the presiding Member; quorum is three Members.	TQ 1.84	PYQ 2023-Jun	Not in SM
6.5	Procedure (s. 36): CCI is guided by natural justice, regulates its own procedure, and has civil-court powers to summon and examine on oath, require discovery and production of documents, receive evidence on affidavit, issue commissions and requisition public records.	TQ 1.85	PYQ 2023-Jun	L11, p. 338
6.6	Rectification (s. 38): the Commission may amend an order to rectify a mistake apparent from the record within two years, on its own or when brought to notice by a party, but may not amend substantive parts of the order.	TQ 1.81	PYQ 2023-Jun	L11, p. 339
6.7	Appearance (s. 35): a person or the DG may appear in person or through one or more chartered accountants, company secretaries, cost accountants, legal practitioners or any of its officers.	TQ 1.42, TQ 1.69	PYQ 2019-Dec, 2022-Jun	L11, p. 337
6.8	Extra-territorial reach (s. 32): CCI may inquire into an agreement, dominance or combination taking place outside India, or a party outside India, if it has an appreciable adverse effect on competition in the relevant market in India, and pass orders accordingly.	TQ 1.34, TQ 1.46	PYQ 2019-Jun, 2020-Dec	L11, p. 336
6.9	Competition advocacy (s. 49): the Central or a State Government may refer a policy to CCI for its opinion on its effect on competition; CCI gives its opinion within sixty days, which is not binding; CCI also promotes competition culture, awareness and training.	TQ 1.4, TQ 1.44	PYQ 2013-Jun, 2019-Dec	L11, p. 345

Topic 7 Director General

4 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 4

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
7.1	Director General (s. 16 and s. 41): appointed by the Central Government to assist CCI; investigates contraventions only when directed by CCI, with the civil-court powers of the Commission and the search and seizure powers of an inspector; his findings are recommendatory. Failure without reasonable cause to comply with CCI or DG directions attracts penalty up to ₹ 1 lakh a day, maximum ₹ 1 crore (s. 43).	TQ 1.8, TQ 1.20, TQ 1.47, TQ 1.51	PYQ 2013-Dec, 2017-Dec, 2020-Dec	L11, pp. 340, 342

Topic 8 Inquiry, orders and penalties

8 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 8

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
8.1	Inquiry (s. 26): on information, reference or its own knowledge, if CCI forms a prima facie opinion it directs the DG to investigate, otherwise closes the matter; the DG reports, further investigation may be ordered, and CCI hears the parties before final orders. No party — informant or opposite party — has a right to notice or hearing at the prima facie stage (CCI v. SAIL, 2010); the direction to investigate is administrative and not appealable.	TQ 1.72, CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2022-Jun, 2024-Dec	L11, pp. 331, 342
8.2	Orders after inquiry (s. 27): direct discontinuance of the agreement or abuse; impose a penalty up to 10% of the average turnover or income of the last three years (for cartels, up to three times profit or 10% of turnover for each year, whichever is higher); direct modification of agreements; and pass other orders including costs; orders may extend to other group members responsible.	TQ 1.32, TQ 1.86, TQ 1.88	PYQ 2018-Dec, 2023-Jun, 2023-Dec	L11, p. 333
8.3	Execution of penalty orders (s. 39): CCI recovers penalties as specified by regulations or refers the matter to the income-tax authority, when the defaulter is deemed an assessee in default and recovery provisions of the Income-tax Act apply.	TQ 1.11, TQ 1.71	PYQ 2014-Dec, 2022-Jun	L11, p. 339
8.4	Contravention of CCI orders (s. 42): penalty up to ₹ 1 lakh a day, maximum ₹ 10 crore; failure to comply or to pay is punishable with imprisonment up to three years or fine up to ₹ 25 crore, or both, by the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, Delhi, on CCI's complaint.	TQ 1.40	PYQ 2019-Dec	L11, p. 342

Topic 9 Appellate Tribunal

1 Scanner question · ICSI appearances PYQ 1

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
9.1	Appellate Tribunal: since 2017 the NCLAT (s. 410, Companies Act) hears appeals from CCI orders within sixty days (ss. 53A – 53B), replacing COMPAT; a further appeal lies to the Supreme Court within sixty days (s. 53T).	TQ 1.25	PYQ 2018-Jun	L11, p. 346

Part B — Chapter 11 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. The ★★★ lines alone cover about 80% of ICSI appearances in this chapter.

Competition Law

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	Competition promotes efficiency and consumer welfare; 'competition kills competition'; objectives in the preamble.	★★★	1.1, 1.2, 1.3
2	MRTP 1969 → Raghavan Committee → Competition Act, 2002.	★	1.4
3	Consumer, person, service; agreement need not be written or enforceable (s. 2(b)).	★★	2.1, 2.2
4	Section 3: horizontal agreements presumed AAEC; vertical need proof.	★★★	3.1, 3.5
5	Cartel (s. 2(c)); conducive conditions; bid rigging.	★★★	3.2, 3.3, 3.4
6	AAEC factors (s. 19(3)) — six.	★★	3.6
7	Dominance not prohibited, abuse is (s. 4); dominance factors (s. 19(4)).	★★★	4.1, 4.2
8	Relevant geographic and product markets; predatory price; division (s. 28).	★★	4.3, 4.4, 4.5
9	Combinations: thresholds, deal value ₹ 2,000 crore, s. 20(4) factors, 150-day review.	★★★	5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4
10	Combination penalties: 1% (s. 43A); ₹ 50 lakh – 1 crore (s. 44).	★	5.5
11	CCI: Chairperson + 2 – 6 Members; five years; age 65; removal; quorum three.	★★★	6.1, 6.3, 6.4
12	CCI duties (s. 18), procedure (s. 36), rectification, appearance.	★★★	6.2, 6.5, 6.6, 6.7
13	Extra-territorial reach (s. 32); advocacy (s. 49).	★★	6.8, 6.9
14	DG investigates only on CCI direction; no hearing at prima facie stage.	★★★	7.1, 8.1
15	Orders (s. 27); recovery (s. 39); non-compliance (s. 42); NCLAT appeal.	★★★	8.2, 8.3, 8.4, 9.1

CHAPTER 12

Law Relating to Consumer Protection

37 Scanner questions · 19 one-liners · 12 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Law Relating to Consumer Protection

SM Lesson 12, pages 351 – 402

Topic 1 Consumer and consumer rights

13 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 13

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	Consumer (s. 2(7)): a person who buys goods or hires or avails services for consideration paid, promised or deferred, including a user or beneficiary with the buyer's approval, online or offline; excluded is one who obtains them for resale or commercial purpose. Use to earn a livelihood by self-employment is not commercial purpose — a tractor bought to till one's land and let out on hire in idle time keeps the buyer a consumer (Bhupendra Jang Bahadur Guna).	TQ 1.10, TQ 1.1, CSQ 1.6, CSQ 1.15, CSQ 1.16, CSQ 1.19	PYQ 2016-Jun, 2012-Dec, 2022-Jun, 2022-Dec, 2023-Dec	L12, pp. 356 – 357
1.2	A user of goods with the buyer's approval is a consumer though not the buyer — Siya, using a laptop bought by her sister, can complain; a buyer who relies on an advertisement and purchases for own use, as Rajeev did, is a consumer.	CSQ 1.18, CSQ 1.22	PYQ 2023-Dec, 2025-Jun	L12, p. 356
1.3	Consumer rights (s. 2(9)): protection against hazardous goods and services; to be informed of quality, quantity, potency, purity, standard and price; assured access to a variety of goods at competitive prices; to be heard; to seek redressal against unfair or restrictive trade practices or exploitation; and to consumer awareness.	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.7, TQ 1.8	PYQ 2013-Jun, 2014-Jun, 2015-Jun	L12, p. 363
1.4	A contract of service (master – servant, e.g. employment) is outside the Act; a contract for service (an independent person undertakes to render services, e.g. a professional or a contractor) is 'service' under s. 2(42), as are banking, insurance, transport, housing and the like — free services and personal service contracts are excluded.	TQ 1.4, TQ 1.5	PYQ 2019-Jun, 2023-Jun	L12, p. 360

Topic 2 Defect, deficiency and trade practices

3 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 3

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	Defect (s. 2(10)): any fault, imperfection or shortcoming in quality, quantity, potency, purity or standard of goods required by law, contract or claimed by the trader. Deficiency (s. 2(11)): any fault, imperfection, shortcoming or inadequacy in the quality, nature and manner of performance of a service, including negligence or deliberate withholding of relevant information — defect relates to goods, deficiency to services.	TQ 1.9, CSQ 1.22	PYQ 2015-Jun, 2025-Jun	L12, p. 359
2.2	Restrictive trade practice (s. 2(41)): a trade practice that manipulates price or conditions of delivery to impose unjustified costs or restrictions on consumers, including delay in supply leading to price rise and tie-in conditions requiring purchase of other goods or services.	TQ 1.11	PYQ 2016-Dec	L12, p. 359
2.3	Unfair trade practice (s. 2(47)): an unfair or deceptive method to promote sale, including false representation of standard, quality or efficacy, warranties not based on adequate tests, misleading price claims and false disparagement — advertisements claiming cures without scientific evidence are misleading advertisements (s. 2(28)) and unfair trade practices.	CSQ 1.22	PYQ 2025-Jun	L12, p. 360

Topic 3 Consumer Commissions: jurisdiction and procedure

6 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 6

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.1	Pecuniary jurisdiction is based on the value of goods or services paid as consideration, not the compensation claimed: under the Act District up to ₹ 1 crore, State ₹ 1 – 10 crore, National above ₹ 10 crore (ss. 34, 47, 58); under the 2021 Rules District up to ₹ 50 lakh, State ₹ 50 lakh – ₹ 2 crore, National above ₹ 2 crore. The consideration-paid test is a reasonable classification and not violative of Article 14 — a widow claiming ₹ 52 crore for a car costing ₹ 32 lakh goes to the District Commission. Territorially, a complaint lies where the opposite party resides or carries on business, the cause of action arises, or the complainant resides or personally works for gain.	TQ 1.3, CSQ 1.23	PYQ 2012-Dec, 2025-Dec	L12, pp. 383 – 384

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.2	National Commission: a President and not less than four Members (s. 54). Jurisdiction (s. 58): complaints where consideration paid exceeds the prescribed value (₹ 10 crore under the Act, ₹ 2 crore under the 2021 Rules), unfair contracts above that value, appeals from State Commissions and from the Central Authority, and revision where a State Commission exceeded or failed to exercise jurisdiction or acted with material irregularity; benches decide by majority.	TQ 1.12, TQ 1.13	PYQ 2017-Jun, 2026-Jun	L12, pp. 379 – 380
3.3	A complaint (s. 35) may be filed by the consumer, a recognised consumer association (any voluntary consumer association registered under any law — a registered welfare society of allottees qualifies), one or more consumers with the same interest, or the Central or State Government; it may be filed electronically (e-Daakhil). The District Commission has a President and at least two Members (s. 28).	CSQ 1.20	PYQ 2024-Jun	L12, pp. 369 – 370
3.4	Appeal from the District Commission lies to the State Commission within 45 days (s. 41), on deposit of 50% of the amount ordered; no appeal lies from an order on a complaint decided on consent or, where the amount is small, as prescribed. Complaints must be filed within two years of the cause of action (s. 69).	CSQ 1.20, CSQ 1.23	PYQ 2024-Jun, 2025-Dec	L12, p. 376
3.5	Remedies: removal of defects, replacement, refund, removal of deficiency, compensation, discontinuance of unfair or restrictive trade practices, withdrawal of hazardous goods, corrective advertisement, punitive damages and costs; non-compliance is punishable with imprisonment of one month to three years or fine of ₹ 25,000 – ₹ 1 lakh (s. 72).	TQ 1.6	PYQ 2013-Dec	L12, p. 384

Topic 4 Central Authority, mediation and e-commerce

4 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 4

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.1	False or misleading advertisement (s. 21): the Central Authority may direct the trader, manufacturer, endorser, advertiser or publisher to discontinue or modify it; impose a penalty up to ₹ 10 lakh on the manufacturer or endorser (₹ 50 lakh for a subsequent contravention); and bar the endorser from endorsing for up to one year (three years for repeat). An endorser escapes if he exercised due diligence. Punishment (s. 89): manufacturer or service provider — up to two years and fine up to ₹ 10 lakh; five years and ₹ 50 lakh for a subsequent offence. Directors in charge are liable.	CSQ 1.22, CSQ 1.24	PYQ 2025-Jun, 2026-Jun	L12, pp. 367, 388

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.2	The Central Consumer Protection Council is an advisory body to promote and protect consumer rights (s. 3); the Central Consumer Protection Authority (s. 10) regulates violations of consumer rights, unfair trade practices and misleading advertisements affecting the public as a class, investigates, recalls goods and imposes penalties — together they serve the Act's preventive purpose.	CSQ 1.23	PYQ 2025-Dec	L12, pp. 363 – 364
4.3	E-commerce entities (Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020) must appoint a grievance officer, acknowledge a complaint within 48 hours and redress it within one month, and disclose seller details. Mediation (ss. 74 – 81): where the Commission sees scope for settlement it refers the parties, with consent, to the mediation cell; the mediator conducts mediation within the specified time, and a settlement is recorded and the Commission passes an order; no appeal lies against it.	CSQ 1.18	PYQ 2023-Dec	L12, pp. 386, 391

Topic 5 Case law on consumer and deficiency

15 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 15

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
5.1	Who is a consumer: a parent who pays fees for a child's swimming training is a consumer and the drowning a deficiency in service; an ESI beneficiary is a consumer, as treatment is funded by contributions and not free (Kishore Lal v. ESI); a patient operated free in a Government hospital is not a consumer, as free service is excluded; a tenant asking the landlord for repairs not in the lease is not a consumer; a passenger hiring a taxi is a consumer of transport service.	CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.2, CSQ 1.12, CSQ 1.13, CSQ 1.8, CSQ 1.17	PYQ 2012-Dec, 2013-Jun, 2021-Jun, 2021-Dec, 2017-Jun, 2023-Jun	L12, p. 360
5.2	Medical negligence: doctors are not liable merely because treatment fails or the patient dies, if they acted with reasonable skill and competence (Kusum Sharma v. Batra Hospital; Harish Kumar Khurana v. Joginder Singh, 2021) — the hospital's contention is tenable; but leaving a mop or instrument in the abdomen is negligence per se and the patient succeeds.	CSQ 1.3, CSQ 1.21, CSQ 1.10	PYQ 2014-Jun, 2024-Dec, 2019-Jun	L12, p. 359
5.3	Railways are liable where a passenger falls through an unsafe vestibule (Union of India v. Nathmal Hansaria); an airline is not deficient when a passenger is offloaded for a defective visa and it helped him reach his destination; an insurer cannot repudiate a fire claim for want of the driver's licence where the loss is unrelated to driving (National Insurance v. Nitin Khandelwal); an insurer is not liable for premium collected by an agent with no authority to collect it — the policy had lapsed.	CSQ 1.4, CSQ 1.5, CSQ 1.9, CSQ 1.7, CSQ 1.11	PYQ 2015-Jun, 2015-Dec, 2018-Dec, 2016-Dec, 2021-Jun	Not in SM

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
5.4	A general offer of reward by advertisement can be accepted by anyone who performs its conditions (Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.) — Mrs Romila succeeds in her claim for ₹ 10,000.	CSQ 1.14	PYQ 2022-Jun	Not in SM

Part B — Chapter 12 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. The ★★★ lines alone cover about 59% of ICSI appearances in this chapter.

Law Relating to Consumer Protection

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	Consumer (s. 2(7)): buyer or user with approval; commercial purpose excluded; livelihood use allowed.	★★★	1.1, 1.2
2	Six consumer rights (s. 2(9)).	★★	1.3
3	Contract for service covered; contract of service and free service excluded.	★★★	1.4, 5.1
4	Defect = goods; deficiency = services; RTP; UTP and misleading ads.	★★	2.1, 2.2, 2.3
5	Pecuniary jurisdiction on consideration paid: ₹ 50 lakh / ₹ 2 crore (2021 Rules).	★	3.1
6	National Commission composition and s. 58 jurisdiction.	★	3.2
7	Complaint by recognised association; e-filing; appeal 45 days, 50% deposit.	★	3.3, 3.4
8	Reliefs; non-compliance one month to three years.	★	3.5
9	Misleading ads: ₹ 10 lakh / ₹ 50 lakh; endorser ban 1 / 3 years.	★	4.1
10	CCPC advisory; CCPA regulator; e-commerce grievance officer; mediation.	★	4.2, 4.3
11	Medical negligence: reasonable skill is a defence.	★★	5.2
12	Railways, airline, insurer and reward cases.	★★★	5.3, 5.4

CHAPTER 13

Legal Metrology

25 Scanner questions · 9 one-liners · 5 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Legal Metrology

SM Lesson 13, pages 403 – 420

Topic 1 Legal Metrology Act, 2009

11 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 11

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	Legal metrology (s. 2(i)): that part of metrology dealing with units of weight and measure, methods and instruments, in relation to mandatory technical and legal requirements, to ensure public guarantee of security and accuracy. Stamp (s. 2(t)): a mark made by impressing, casting, engraving, etching, branding, sticker or the like on a weight or measure to show it conforms to the Act.	TQ 1.5, TQ 1.6	PYQ 2014-Dec, 2015-Dec	L13, pp. 406, 408
1.2	OIML (1955) is an intergovernmental treaty organisation harmonising legal metrology; its Certificate System (1991) lets a manufacturer obtain an OIML certificate and test report showing an instrument type conforms to OIML recommendations, accepted by participating countries — to promote global harmonisation, avoid duplicate testing and facilitate trade; India is a member.	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.7, TQ 1.15, TQ 1.21	PYQ 2013-Dec, 2016-Dec, 2022-Jun, 2025-Jun	L13, p. 405
1.3	Inspection and seizure (s. 15): the Director, Controller or a legal metrology officer, on reason to believe, may enter at reasonable times with assistance, inspect any weight, measure or goods, search premises or vehicles, seize non-standard or unverified weights and measures, packages and records, and detain them; seizure follows the CrPC search provisions. The Central Government appoints the Director (s. 13) for inter-State trade; the State Government appoints the Controller and officers (s. 14).	TQ 1.4, TQ 1.8, TQ 1.10, TQ 1.23	PYQ 2014-Jun, 2017-Jun, 2018-Jun, 2026-Jun	L13, p. 410
1.4	Approval of model (s. 22): every weight or measure must have its model approved by the Central Government before manufacture or import, on application with fees, after testing by a prescribed laboratory; approval is not needed for weights and measures of specified classes exempted by rules (such as those of simple construction or used in scientific research).	TQ 1.22	PYQ 2025-Dec	L13, p. 412

Topic 2 Pre-packaged commodities

7 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 7

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	Pre-packaged commodity (s. 2(l)): placed in a package without the purchaser being present so that the content has a predetermined quantity. Declarations (s. 18; Packaged Commodities Rules, 2011): name and address of manufacturer, packer or importer, country of origin, common name, net quantity, month and year of manufacture, MRP inclusive of taxes and consumer care details; an advertisement mentioning the retail price must also state net quantity. Non-conforming packages (s. 36): fine up to ₹ 25,000, second offence ₹ 50,000, subsequent ₹ 50,000 – ₹ 1 lakh or imprisonment up to one year — a seller of undeclared chillies or jaggery powder, or an ad omitting net quantity, contravenes the Act.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.3, TQ 1.9, TQ 1.14, TQ 1.12, CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2012-Dec, 2014-Jun, 2018-Jun, 2021-Dec, 2020-Dec, 2013-Jun, 2024-Jun	L13, p. 411

Topic 3 Offences and penalties

4 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 4

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.1	Non-standard weights and measures (s. 25): fine up to ₹ 25,000; second or subsequent offence, imprisonment up to six months and fine. Every non-standard or unverified weight or measure used in trade is liable to forfeiture (s. 24).	TQ 1.11, TQ 1.17	PYQ 2019-Dec, 2022-Dec	L13, pp. 410, 413
3.2	Counterfeiting of seals (s. 44): counterfeiting, selling or possessing a counterfeit seal, or tampering with or removing a stamp — imprisonment of six months to one year, rising to six months to five years for a subsequent offence.	TQ 1.13	PYQ 2021-Jun	L13, p. 414
3.3	Vexatious search (s. 42): an officer who searches premises or persons or seizes property knowing there are no reasonable grounds is punishable with imprisonment up to one year or fine up to ₹ 10,000, or both.	TQ 1.20	PYQ 2023-Jun	L13, p. 414

Topic 4 Essential Commodities Act, 1955

3 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 3

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.1	Essential Commodities Act, 1955: regulates production, supply, distribution and trade in Scheduled commodities (drugs, fertiliser, foodstuffs including edible oils, cotton hank yarn, petroleum, jute, seeds). Culpable mental state is presumed in prosecutions, the accused proving its absence beyond reasonable doubt (s. 10C); a court convicting a company may publish its name and offence (s. 10B). Tea is not 'foodstuff' — it does not nourish or go into the preparation of food (S. Samuel v. Union of India).	TQ 1.16, TQ 1.18, TQ 1.19	PYQ 2022-Dec, 2023-Jun	L13, p. 417

Part B — Chapter 13 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. The ★★★ lines alone cover about 52% of ICSI appearances in this chapter.

Legal Metrology

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	Legal metrology and stamp defined; OIML Certificate System.	★★★	1.1, 1.2
2	Inspection and seizure (s. 15); model approval (s. 22).	★★	1.3, 1.4
3	Pre-packaged declarations (s. 18); penalty s. 36.	★★★	2.1
4	Non-standard weights (s. 25) and forfeiture; counterfeit seals (s. 44); vexatious search (s. 42).	★★	3.1, 3.2, 3.3
5	Essential Commodities Act: ss. 10B, 10C; tea not foodstuff.	★★	4.1

CHAPTER 14

Real Estate Regulation and Development Law

17 Scanner questions · 13 one-liners · 8 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Real Estate Regulation and Development Law

SM Lesson 14, pages 421 – 458

Topic 1 RERA: objects and key definitions

5 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 5

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	RERA, 2016 aims to protect home-buyers and promote transparency and investment in real estate: compulsory registration of projects and agents, disclosure on the Authority's website, 70% of collections in a separate account, standard sale agreements, carpet-area pricing, defined promoter and allottee rights, fast-track adjudication by the Authority and Appellate Tribunal.	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.7, TQ 1.9	PYQ 2018-Dec, 2021-Jun, 2021-Dec	L14, p. 423
1.2	Carpet area (s. 2(k)): net usable floor area of an apartment, excluding external walls, service shafts, exclusive balcony or verandah and open terrace, but including internal partition walls. Common areas (s. 2(n)): the land, staircases, lifts, lobbies, parks, parking, community facilities and installations shared by all allottees.	TQ 1.1	PYQ 2022-Dec	L14, p. 425
1.3	Appropriate Government (s. 2(g)): for a Union territory without a legislature, the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs; for a Union territory with a legislature, that Union territory's government; for Delhi, the Central Government; for a State, the State Government.	TQ 1.12	PYQ 2022-Dec	L14, p. 427

Topic 2 Registration of projects and agents

4 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 4

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	No project may be advertised, booked or sold without registration (s. 3); ongoing projects without a completion certificate at commencement must register — the Act is retroactive (Newtech Promoters v. State of UP), so ABC Ltd. can and must register. Exempt: land up to 500 sq. m or up to eight apartments (all phases), projects with a completion certificate before commencement, and renovation or redevelopment not involving marketing or new allotment.	TQ 1.8, CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2021-Jun, 2025-Jun	L14, pp. 423, 429

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.2	Registration is granted or rejected within 30 days of application; if the Authority does neither, the project is deemed registered and a registration number and login are provided within seven days (s. 5). A promoter cannot accept more than 10% of the cost as advance or application fee without first executing a registered agreement for sale (s. 13).	CSQ 1.5	PYQ 2026-Jun	L14, pp. 431, 436
2.3	Real estate agents must register with the Authority before facilitating any sale (s. 9) and must not deal in unregistered projects, maintain books and records, avoid unfair trade practices, and help allottees obtain documents and information (s. 10).	TQ 1.5	PYQ 2020-Dec	L14, p. 434

Topic 3 Promoters and allottees

5 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 5

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.1	Rights of allottees (s. 19): to obtain information on sanctioned plans, layout and specifications; know the stage-wise completion schedule; claim possession and, after it, the association's claim to common areas; refund with interest and compensation if the promoter fails; and receive documents and plans. Duties: pay as agreed, pay interest for delay, participate in the association, take possession within two months of occupancy certificate, and join in registering the conveyance deed.	TQ 1.4, TQ 1.11	PYQ 2019-Dec, 2022-Jun	L14, pp. 439 – 440
3.2	False advertisement or prospectus (s. 12): an allottee who pays on the basis of incorrect information in a notice, advertisement, prospectus or model apartment is compensated by the promoter; if he wishes to withdraw, he gets back his entire investment with interest and compensation — Umesh can withdraw.	CSQ 1.2, CSQ 1.5	PYQ 2024-Dec, 2026-Jun	L14, p. 436
3.3	Delay in possession (s. 18(1)): an allottee who withdraws gets refund of the amount paid with interest at the prescribed rate and compensation; one who stays is paid interest for every month of delay till possession is handed over — Rajeev has these remedies, besides compensation for loss.	CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.5	PYQ 2024-Jun, 2026-Jun	L14, p. 439
3.4	Conveyance (s. 17): the promoter must execute a registered conveyance deed in favour of the allottee, with undivided proportionate title in the common areas to the association of allottees, and hand over physical possession — within the period in the agreement, or within three months of the occupancy certificate.	CSQ 1.5	PYQ 2026-Jun	L14, p. 435

Topic 4 Authority, Tribunal and penalties

5 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 5

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.1	Functions of the Authority (s. 34): register and regulate projects and agents, publish and maintain a website of registered projects with details, ensure compliance by promoters, allottees and agents, fix standard fees, facilitate grievance redressal, and recommend to the Government measures for growth and promotion of the sector.	TQ 1.3, TQ 1.6	PYQ 2019-Jun, 2020-Dec	L14, p. 443
4.2	Appellate Tribunal (s. 53): not bound by the CPC but guided by natural justice; regulates its own procedure; has civil-court powers to summon, require documents, receive evidence on affidavit, issue commissions, review its decisions and dismiss or decide applications ex parte.	TQ 1.10	PYQ 2021-Dec	L14, p. 448
4.3	Penalties: selling without registration — up to 10% of the estimated project cost; continued default — imprisonment up to three years or a further fine up to 10%, or both (s. 59). False information or contravention of s. 4 (e.g. not opening the 70% separate account) — up to 5% of the estimated cost (s. 60).	CSQ 1.4, CSQ 1.5	PYQ 2025-Dec, 2026-Jun	L14, p. 452

Part B — Chapter 14 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. No line in this chapter reaches ★★★; every pointer has been asked fewer than six times.

Real Estate Regulation and Development Law

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	RERA objects; carpet area v. common areas; appropriate Government.	★★	1.1, 1.2, 1.3
2	Registration compulsory; exemptions 500 sq. m / eight apartments; ongoing projects covered.	★	2.1
3	Deemed registration after 30 days; advance capped at 10%.	★	2.2
4	Agents register (s. 9).	★	2.3
5	Allottees' rights and duties (s. 19).	★	3.1
6	False ad (s. 12); delay (s. 18): refund with interest or monthly interest.	★★	3.2, 3.3
7	Conveyance deed and common areas (s. 17).	★	3.4
8	Authority functions; Tribunal powers; penalties 10% (s. 59) and 5% (s. 60).	★★	4.1, 4.2, 4.3

CHAPTER 15

Intellectual Property Rights

10 Scanner questions · 5 one-liners · 5 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Intellectual Property Rights

SM Lesson 15, pages 459 – 472

Topic 1 Intellectual property: scope and international framework

7 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 7

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	IP falls into two branches: copyright and related rights (literary, artistic, musical works, performances, broadcasts) and industrial property — patents for inventions, industrial designs, trade marks and service marks, geographical indications, layout designs of integrated circuits, protection of undisclosed information (trade secrets) and repression of unfair competition (Paris Convention).	TQ 1.3, TQ 1.4, TQ 1.9, TQ 1.10	PYQ 2015-Jun, 2023-Dec, 2025-Dec, 2026-Jun	L15, pp. 462, 466
1.2	GATS principles: covers all services except those supplied in the exercise of governmental authority; most-favoured-nation treatment to all services subject to listed one-time exemptions; transparency (publication of measures); market access and national treatment only as scheduled commitments; progressive liberalisation through negotiations.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.2	PYQ 2014-Jun, 2015-Jun	L15, p. 463
1.3	TRIPS covers: application of basic GATT and IP-convention principles (national treatment, MFN); adequate standards of protection for each IP right; domestic enforcement procedures and remedies; dispute settlement between WTO members; and transitional arrangements.	TQ 1.5	PYQ 2024-Dec	L15, p. 466

Topic 2 National IPR Policy and trade secrets

3 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 3

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	National IPR Policy (12 May 2016) — 'Creative India; Innovative India' — seven objectives: IPR awareness and promotion; generation of IPRs; legal and legislative framework; administration and management (CIPAM as nodal body); commercialisation of IPRs; enforcement and adjudication; human capital development.	TQ 1.7, TQ 1.8	PYQ 2025-Jun, 2025-Dec	L15, p. 470

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.2	A trade secret is confidential business information — a recipe, formula, process or customer list — that has commercial value because it is secret and is subject to reasonable steps to keep it secret; India has no statute, so it is protected by contract (non-disclosure and non-compete clauses) and equitable breach-of-confidence actions. Protection lasts indefinitely as long as secrecy is maintained, but not against independent discovery or reverse engineering.	TQ 1.6	PYQ 2024-Dec	L15, p. 469

Part B — Chapter 15 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. No line in this chapter reaches ★★★; every pointer has been asked fewer than six times.

Intellectual Property Rights

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	IP = copyright + industrial property (patents, designs, marks, GIs, trade secrets).	★★	1.1
2	GATS: MFN, transparency, scheduled market access and national treatment.	★	1.2
3	TRIPS: standards, enforcement, dispute settlement.	★	1.3
4	National IPR Policy 2016: seven objectives; CIPAM.	★	2.1
5	Trade secrets: contract and confidence; unlimited while secret.	★	2.2

CHAPTER 16

Law Relating to Patents

37 Scanner questions · 21 one-liners · 12 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Law Relating to Patents

SM Lesson 16, pages 473 – 500

Topic 1 Patentability

11 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 11

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	Intellectual property covers all creations of the mind; industrial property is one branch of it — patents, designs, trade marks, geographical indications and protection against unfair competition — the other branch being copyright and related rights.	TQ 1.13	PYQ 2010-Jun	L15, p. 466
1.2	Criteria for a patent: novelty (not anticipated by publication, use or knowledge anywhere before the filing date), inventive step (s. 2(1)(ja): a technical advance or economic significance, or both, not obvious to a person skilled in the art), and industrial applicability. An invention (s. 2(1)(j)) is a new product or process with an inventive step capable of industrial application; it is a patentable invention only if it is also not excluded by ss. 3 and 4.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.8, TQ 1.11, TQ 1.16, TQ 1.23, CSQ 1.3, CSQ 1.8	PYQ 2008-Jun, 2012-Dec, 2009-Jun, 2011-Dec, 2014-Dec, 2024-Jun, 2025-Dec	L16, p. 475
1.3	Not inventions (s. 3): frivolous or contrary to natural laws; contrary to public order or morality; mere discovery of a scientific principle or of a natural substance; mere new form or new use of a known substance; mere admixture; arrangement of known devices; methods of agriculture; methods of treatment; plants and animals; mathematical or business methods, computer programs per se and algorithms; literary and artistic works; mere schemes or rules; presentation of information; topography of integrated circuits; and traditional knowledge. Atomic energy inventions are not patentable (s. 4).	TQ 1.19, CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2008-Dec, 2024-Jun	L16, pp. 476 – 477
1.4	Section 3(d): a new form of a known substance (salts, polymorphs, isomers and the like) is not an invention unless it shows significantly enhanced therapeutic efficacy; improved bioavailability alone is not enough (Novartis AG v. Union of India, 2013) — the beta-crystalline imatinib claim fails, and the provision is TRIPS-compatible as TRIPS leaves members to define patentability.	CSQ 1.6	PYQ 2025-Jun	L16, p. 477

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.5	A patent for a process does not cover the product made by another process, but a process patent is infringed by using the same process; an interim injunction needs a prima facie valid patent — a process that lacks novelty and inventive step will not be protected and the injunction is refused.	CSQ 1.1	PYQ 2023-Dec	L16, p. 483

Topic 2 Application, specification and procedure

15 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 15

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	A provisional specification describes the invention to secure a priority date; the complete specification must follow within twelve months and fully and particularly describe the invention, its operation and the best method of performing it, end with claims defining the scope, and include an abstract (s. 10). The application is published after eighteen months from the filing or priority date, or earlier on request (s. 11A).	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.12, TQ 1.25, TQ 1.26	PYQ 2009-Jun, 2009-Dec, 2023-Dec, 2025-Jun	L16, pp. 478, 480, 483
2.2	Who may apply (s. 6): the true and first inventor, his assignee, or the legal representative of a deceased person entitled to apply — alone or jointly; Ramchand's legal representative can apply.	TQ 1.18, CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2008-Jun, 2024-Jun	L16, p. 477
2.3	Opposition (s. 25): pre-grant by any person after publication, post-grant by any person interested within one year of grant; grounds include wrongful obtaining, prior publication or claim, prior public knowledge or use, obviousness, non-patentability under s. 3, insufficient description, non-disclosure of foreign applications (s. 8), and anticipation by traditional knowledge or undisclosed biological source.	TQ 1.20	PYQ 2010-Jun	L16, p. 487
2.4	Risk of infringement (s. 19): where an invention appears likely to infringe a claim of another patent, the Controller may direct that a reference to that patent be inserted in the specification by way of notice, unless the applicant shows the other claim is invalid or not infringed; the reference may later be deleted on his application.	TQ 1.21, CSQ 1.7	PYQ 2012-Jun, 2025-Jun	L16, p. 483
2.5	An application is deemed abandoned if the applicant fails to put it in order within the prescribed period from the first statement of objections (s. 21); if an appeal to the High Court is pending, time extends until its disposal. The company may seek review or appeal, showing the failure was due to reasons beyond its control.	CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2023-Dec	L16, p. 484

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.6	An Indian patent protects only in India; an international application under the PCT may be filed with the Indian Patent Office as receiving office. A resident of India may apply abroad only with the Controller's written permit, unless he filed in India at least six weeks earlier and no secrecy direction was issued (s. 39); filing abroad in contravention leads to abandonment of the Indian application, revocation of any patent (s. 64(1)(n)) and imprisonment up to two years or fine (s. 118).	TQ 1.22, CSQ 1.4, CSQ 1.10	PYQ 2012-Dec, 2024-Jun, 2026-Jun	L16, pp. 478, 487
2.7	Patent agent: an Indian citizen, at least 21 years old, with a degree in science, engineering or technology, who has passed the qualifying examination (or served as examiner or controller for ten years) and paid the fee, is registered and may practise before the Controller and prepare specifications.	TQ 1.5, TQ 1.10	PYQ 2011-Jun, 2024-Dec	L16, p. 497

Topic 3 Rights, term and patent of addition

9 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 9

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.1	Term (s. 53): twenty years from the date of filing (for PCT national phase, from the international filing date), subject to payment of annual renewal fees; on expiry or lapse the invention falls into the public domain.	TQ 1.3, TQ 1.7, CSQ 1.8	PYQ 2010-Jun, 2012-Jun, 2025-Dec	L16, p. 489
3.2	Patent of addition (ss. 54 – 56): granted for an improvement or modification of the main invention, to the holder of the main patent; it lasts only for the unexpired term of the main patent and needs no separate renewal fee; it cannot be refused for want of inventive step over the main invention (Kala Tech case, Bombay HC, 2008).	TQ 1.14, TQ 1.15, CSQ 1.5, CSQ 1.8	PYQ 2010-Jun, 2011-Jun, 2024-Dec, 2025-Dec	L16, p. 489
3.3	Rights of a patentee (s. 48): exclusive right to prevent others from making, using, offering, selling or importing the patented product, or using the process and dealing in products directly obtained by it; plus the right to assign, license, surrender and sue for infringement (reliefs: injunction, damages or account of profits, seizure or destruction — s. 108).	CSQ 1.6, CSQ 1.8	PYQ 2025-Jun, 2025-Dec	L16, p. 488
3.4	Grant is subject to conditions (s. 47): use by the Government for its own use and use for experiment, research or teaching does not infringe — a university laboratory using a patented apparatus for research is not infringing. Potential infringement is conduct that would infringe a claim — making, using, selling or importing without consent.	CSQ 1.9, TQ 1.6	PYQ 2025-Dec, 2011-Dec	L16, p. 488

Topic 4 Lapse, surrender, revocation and working

7 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 7

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.1	Restoration of lapsed patents (ss. 60 – 62): the patentee or legal representative may apply within eighteen months of lapse for non-payment of renewal fee; if the Controller is prima facie satisfied that the failure was unintentional and without undue delay, he publishes the application, hears opposition filed within two months, and restores on payment of fees; persons who began using the invention in the interval are protected (s. 62).	TQ 1.4, TQ 1.24, CSQ 1.8	PYQ 2010-Dec, 2015-Dec, 2025-Dec	L16, p. 490
4.2	Surrender (s. 63) is voluntary — the patentee offers to surrender, the offer is published and the Controller may accept after hearing opposition. Revocation (s. 64) is involuntary — by the High Court on petition of a person interested or the Central Government, or on counter-claim in an infringement suit, on grounds such as lack of novelty or inventive step, wrongful obtaining or insufficient disclosure.	TQ 1.17	PYQ 2012-Dec	L16, p. 491
4.3	Working principles (s. 83): patents are granted to encourage inventions and secure their working in India on a commercial scale, not to give an import monopoly; they must not impede public health or nutrition, abuse the right or restrain trade, and must make benefits available at reasonably affordable prices.	TQ 1.9	PYQ 2012-Dec	L16, p. 492
4.4	Compulsory licence (s. 84): after three years from grant any person interested may apply on the grounds that reasonable requirements of the public are not satisfied, the invention is not available at a reasonably affordable price, or it is not worked in India; selling generics before a licence is granted is infringement, for which injunction and damages lie.	TQ 1.10, CSQ 1.8	PYQ 2024-Dec, 2025-Dec	L16, p. 493
4.5	Revocation for non-working (s. 85): where two years after the first compulsory licence the invention is still not worked in India or public requirements are not met at affordable prices, the Central Government or any person interested may apply to the Controller, who decides ordinarily within one year.	TQ 1.27	PYQ 2025-Dec	L16, p. 495

Part B — Chapter 16 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. The ★★★ lines alone cover about 35% of ICSI appearances in this chapter.

Law Relating to Patents

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	Novelty, inventive step, industrial application; invention v. patentable invention.	★★★	1.1, 1.2
2	Section 3 exclusions; 3(d) needs enhanced therapeutic efficacy (Novartis).	★★	1.3, 1.4
3	Provisional → complete within 12 months; publication after 18 months.	★★	2.1
4	Who may apply (s. 6); opposition pre- and post-grant (s. 25).	★★	2.2, 2.3
5	Risk of infringement (s. 19); abandonment (s. 21).	★★	2.4, 2.5
6	PCT; foreign filing needs permit or six weeks' prior Indian filing (s. 39).	★★	2.6
7	Patent agent qualifications.	★	2.7
8	Term 20 years; patent of addition rides on main patent.	★★★	3.1, 3.2
9	Rights (s. 48); research use exempt (s. 47).	★★	3.3, 3.4
10	Restoration within 18 months (ss. 60 – 62); surrender v. revocation.	★★	4.1, 4.2
11	Working principles (s. 83); compulsory licence after 3 years; revocation for non-working.	★★	4.3, 4.4, 4.5
12	Process patent injunction needs prima facie validity.	★	1.5

CHAPTER 17

Law Relating to Trade Marks

31 Scanner questions · 17 one-liners · 11 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Law Relating to Trade Marks

SM Lesson 17, pages 501 – 528

Topic 1 Trade mark and its kinds

13 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 13

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	Trade mark (s. 2(1)(zb)): a mark capable of graphical representation and of distinguishing the goods or services of one person from others, including shape, packaging and colour combination. Benefits: identifies origin, assures consistent quality, aids advertising and goodwill, lets consumers choose, and gives the owner an exclusive, renewable, assignable right.	TQ 1.18, TQ 1.20	PYQ 2016-Dec, 2024-Jun	L17, pp. 503, 509
1.2	Well-known trade mark (s. 2(1)(zg)): a mark so known to a substantial segment of the relevant public that its use on other goods or services would suggest a connection with the owner. It is protected across all classes against registration and use of similar marks, even without registration in India; under the Trade Marks Rules, 2017 the owner may apply in Form TM-M to have the Registrar declare it well known — strengthening action against 'HerbWel+' or a similar Indian mark.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.15, CSQ 1.3, CSQ 1.5	PYQ 2008-Dec, 2014-Dec, 2024-Dec, 2025-Dec	L17, pp. 504, 525
1.3	Certification trade mark (s. 2(1)(e)): certifies origin, material, mode of manufacture, quality or accuracy of goods or services (e.g. ISI, Agmark); owned by a certifying body that may not itself trade in the goods. Collective mark (s. 2(1)(g)): distinguishes goods or services of members of an association (not a partnership) from others (e.g. CA). An ordinary trade mark distinguishes one trader's goods from another's.	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.4, TQ 1.5, TQ 1.9, TQ 1.17	PYQ 2011-Dec, 2009-Dec, 2010-Dec, 2013-Jun, 2015-Dec	L17, p. 504
1.4	Inherently distinctive marks are invented or arbitrary words and devices (e.g. Kodak) registrable without proof of use; descriptive marks need acquired distinctiveness. A mark registered without colour limitation covers all colours; one limited to a colour combination (s. 10) is protected in that combination, which the Registrar considers in judging distinctiveness.	TQ 1.3, CSQ 1.6	PYQ 2013-Jun, 2025-Dec	L17, pp. 510 – 511

Topic 2 Registration: grounds for refusal and procedure

8 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 8

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	Absolute grounds (s. 9): marks devoid of distinctive character, purely descriptive of kind, quality, purpose, value or origin, or customary in the trade, are refused unless distinctive by use; also marks likely to deceive or cause confusion, hurt religious susceptibilities, scandalous or obscene, or barred by the Emblems Act, and shapes resulting from the nature of goods or giving substantial value — a mark for agarbattis using a deity's name is refused.	TQ 1.14, TQ 1.19, CSQ 1.1	PYQ 2013-Dec, 2024-Jun	L17, pp. 509 – 510
2.2	A mark is deceptive if it is likely to deceive or cause confusion as to the nature, quality or origin of goods; deceptive similarity is judged by the overall impression on an average consumer with imperfect recollection (Mahendra & Mahendra Paper Mills v. Mahindra & Mahindra).	TQ 1.16	PYQ 2015-Jun	L17, p. 521
2.3	Relative grounds (s. 11): refusal where the mark is identical or similar to an earlier mark for identical or similar goods with likelihood of confusion, or similar to a well-known or earlier reputed mark whose use would take unfair advantage or be detrimental, or where use is barred by the law of passing off or copyright.	CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2024-Dec	L17, p. 511
2.4	No word that is the commonly accepted name of a single chemical element or compound may be registered for a chemical substance or preparation (s. 13) — 'Carbon Dioxide' cannot be registered for a drug.	TQ 1.21	PYQ 2025-Jun	L17, p. 513
2.5	After acceptance the application is advertised in the Trade Marks Journal (s. 20) so that any person may file notice of opposition within four months (s. 21); the Registrar hears both sides and decides.	CSQ 1.7	PYQ 2026-Jun	L17, pp. 508, 514
2.6	Trade marks agent (s. 145): may act for an applicant before the Registrar; qualifications — Indian citizen, 21 years old, a graduate who has passed the trade marks agent examination (or is an advocate, or served in the Registry as specified), and has paid the fee.	TQ 1.22	PYQ 2025-Jun	L17, p. 525

Topic 3 Infringement and passing off

8 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 8

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.1	Infringement (s. 29): use by an unauthorised person in the course of trade of a mark identical or deceptively similar to a registered mark for identical or similar goods likely to cause confusion; with identical marks and goods the court presumes confusion (s. 29(3)); use of a well-known or reputed mark on dissimilar goods; use as part of a trade or corporate name (s. 29(5)); and use in advertising that takes unfair advantage — 'Energize-T' infringes 'Energize-52'.	TQ 1.11, TQ 1.12, CSQ 1.2, CSQ 1.7	PYQ 2008-Dec, 2009-Jun, 2024-Dec, 2026-Jun	L17, p. 515
3.2	Registration gives the exclusive right to use the mark and to sue for infringement (s. 28) and is prima facie evidence of validity (s. 31); defences include honest concurrent or prior use, descriptive use, use with consent, and exhaustion (s. 30). The court may grant injunction, damages or account of profits, and delivery up of infringing labels (s. 135).	CSQ 1.2, CSQ 1.7	PYQ 2024-Dec, 2026-Jun	L17, pp. 518, 520
3.3	Passing off protects goodwill in unregistered marks under common law; the plaintiff must prove goodwill or reputation, misrepresentation by the defendant likely to deceive the public, and damage or likely damage (the classic trinity). Infringement is a statutory remedy for registered marks needing no proof of deception where marks are identical; passing off needs proof of misrepresentation and reputation.	TQ 1.7, TQ 1.23, CSQ 1.5	PYQ 2012-Jun, 2026-Jun, 2025-Dec	L17, p. 521
3.4	Prior user prevails (s. 34): the registered proprietor cannot restrain a person who has continuously used an identical or similar mark from a date earlier than the proprietor's use or registration — XYZ, using 'UNIPLY' since 1993, cannot be restrained.	CSQ 1.4	PYQ 2025-Jun	L17, p. 522

Topic 4 Assignment, users and removal

5 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 5

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.1	A registered proprietor owns the mark and may assign it; a registered (permitted) user is licensed by the proprietor to use it, cannot assign or transmit the right, and may sue for infringement only if the proprietor fails to act after notice.	TQ 1.6	PYQ 2011-Jun	L17, p. 523
4.2	Assignment (s. 2(1)(b)) is a transfer in writing by act of the parties; transmission is transfer by operation of law (devolution, succession). A registered mark is assignable and transmissible with or without goodwill and for all or some goods (ss. 37 – 38); the assignee applies to the Registrar to register title (s. 45).	TQ 1.8, TQ 1.10, TQ 1.13	PYQ 2012-Dec, 2016-Jun, 2011-Jun	L17, p. 523

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.3	Removal for non-use (s. 47): a mark may be removed if there was no bona fide use for a continuous five years and three months after entry in the register; non-use due to special circumstances in the trade, including legal restrictions on use, and not to any intention to abandon, is a defence (s. 47(3)).	CSQ 1.8	PYQ 2026-Jun	L17, p. 523

Part B — Chapter 17 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. The ★★★ lines alone cover about 23% of ICSI appearances in this chapter.

Law Relating to Trade Marks

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	Trade mark (s. 2(1)(zb)) and its benefits.	★	1.1
2	Well-known mark: protection across classes; Form TM-M.	★★	1.2
3	Certification v. collective marks; distinctiveness; colour limitation.	★★★	1.3, 1.4
4	Absolute grounds (s. 9); relative grounds (s. 11); chemical names (s. 13).	★★	2.1, 2.3, 2.4
5	Deceptive similarity: average consumer, imperfect recollection.	★	2.2
6	Advertisement and opposition; trade marks agent.	★	2.5, 2.6
7	Infringement (s. 29); presumption of confusion; corporate name.	★★	3.1
8	Rights (s. 28), defences (s. 30), reliefs; prior user (s. 34).	★★	3.2, 3.4
9	Passing off: goodwill, misrepresentation, damage.	★★	3.3
10	Proprietor v. registered user; assignment v. transmission.	★★	4.1, 4.2
11	Non-use removal: five years three months; special circumstances.	★	4.3

CHAPTER 18

Law Relating to Copyright

22 Scanner questions · 14 one-liners · 11 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Law Relating to Copyright

SM Lesson 18, pages 529 – 558

Topic 1 Copyright: meaning, works and term

7 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 7

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	Copyright (s. 14) is the exclusive right to do or authorise specified acts: for a literary work — reproduce, issue copies, perform, communicate to the public, make a film or sound recording, translate and adapt; for a computer programme — also to sell or give on commercial rental any copy; for an artistic work — reproduce in any material form (including storage electronically and 3-D or 2-D depictions), communicate to the public, issue copies, include in a film and adapt.	TQ 1.16, CSQ 1.6	PYQ 2026-Jun	L18, p. 533
1.2	Artistic work (s. 2(c)): painting, sculpture, drawing, engraving or photograph, with or without artistic quality; a work of architecture; and any other work of artistic craftsmanship. Author (s. 2(d)): of literary or dramatic work — the author; musical work — the composer; artistic work — the artist (photograph — the photographer); film or sound recording — the producer; computer-generated work — the person who causes it to be created.	TQ 1.8, TQ 1.9	PYQ 2014-Dec, 2016-Dec	L18, pp. 530 – 531
1.3	Term: literary, dramatic, musical and artistic works published in the author's lifetime — life plus sixty years; posthumous, anonymous, pseudonymous, Government and international-organisation works, films, sound recordings and photographs — sixty years from publication; performers' rights fifty years, broadcast reproduction rights twenty-five years.	TQ 1.2	PYQ 2010-Dec	L18, p. 535
1.4	International copyright (s. 40): the Central Government, by the International Copyright Order, extends protection to works first published or by nationals of Berne, UCC and WTO countries as if they were Indian works; copyright itself is territorial and protected under each country's national law.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.3	PYQ 2010-Jun, 2015-Jun	L18, p. 543

Topic 2 Ownership, assignment and licences

3 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 3

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	Assignment (s. 19) must be in writing signed by the assignor, identifying the work, rights, duration, territory and royalty — an oral assignment is invalid, so Varun has no right to publish. If the assignee does not exercise the rights within one year the assignment lapses; if no period is stated it is five years, and if no territory, India. The author keeps an equal share of royalties for use of the work in a film otherwise than in cinema halls. The Commercial Court may revoke on complaint where the assignee fails to exercise the rights, or resolve disputes, but revokes only if the terms are harsh to the author (s. 19A) — Manish cannot revoke merely over a misunderstanding.	CSQ 1.5, CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2024-Dec, 2023-Dec	L18, p. 537
2.2	Termination of compulsory or other statutory licences (s. 32B): if the owner, after a licence is granted, himself publishes a translation or reproduction at a comparable price and of the same content and language, the licence ends — but stocks already made may be sold off.	TQ 1.14	PYQ 2025-Jun	L18, p. 540

Topic 3 Related rights and administration

5 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 5

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.1	Moral rights of a performer (s. 38B): even after assigning his performer's rights he may claim to be identified as the performer and restrain distortion, mutilation or modification prejudicial to his reputation; editing for time or technical reasons is not distortion.	TQ 1.7	PYQ 2014-Jun	L18, p. 542
3.2	Author's special (moral) rights (s. 57) — paternity and integrity — exist independently of copyright and survive assignment, so an author may claim authorship and restrain distortion even after licensing film rights.	CSQ 1.6	PYQ 2026-Jun	L18, p. 543
3.3	Broadcast reproduction right (s. 37): every broadcasting organisation has a special right for twenty-five years from the year of broadcast; re-broadcasting, causing it to be heard or seen by the public on payment, recording or reproducing it without licence infringes the right.	TQ 1.11	PYQ 2023-Dec	L18, p. 541
3.4	Copyright society (s. 34): may accept exclusive authorisation from owners to administer their rights, issue licences, collect fees and distribute them after deducting its expenses; owners may withdraw authorisation without prejudice to the society's rights under existing contracts.	TQ 1.15	PYQ 2025-Dec	L18, p. 541

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
3.5	Registrar of Copyrights (s. 74) has civil-court powers to summon and examine witnesses on oath, require discovery and production of documents, receive evidence on affidavit, issue commissions, requisition public records and other prescribed matters; his orders are executable as decrees.	TQ 1.12	PYQ 2024-Jun	L18, p. 545

Topic 4 Infringement, exceptions and remedies

9 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 9

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
4.1	Infringement (s. 51): doing any act exclusively reserved to the owner without licence, or permitting a place for infringing performance for profit; making, selling, hiring, distributing, exhibiting or importing infringing copies. Ideas are not protected but expression is: copying the storyline, characters and sequence of events substantially, or even a short but distinctive phrase, infringes (R.G. Anand v. Delux Films). Registration is optional, so an unregistered author can sue.	TQ 1.5, TQ 1.10, CSQ 1.4, CSQ 1.6	PYQ 2012-Jun, 2017-Dec, 2024-Jun, 2026-Jun	L18, pp. 530, 548
4.2	Not infringement (s. 52): fair dealing for private use, research, criticism, review or reporting current events (including public speeches and a deceased artist's painting in a news report); reading or recitation in public of reasonable extracts with acknowledgement; up to three copies by a public library of a book not available for sale in India; reproduction of political articles in newspapers unless expressly reserved; painting or photographing a work of architecture; reconstructing a building from the original plans. Publishing a compilation of speeches, making films of works or translations without licence infringes.	TQ 1.6, CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2013-Jun, 2009-Dec, 2023-Dec	L18, p. 549
4.3	Remedies: civil — injunction, damages, accounts of profits and delivery up (s. 55); criminal — knowing infringement punishable with imprisonment of six months to three years and fine of ₹ 50,000 to ₹ 2 lakh, lesser sentence for non-commercial infringement with reasons (s. 63); a police officer not below sub-inspector may seize infringing copies without warrant (s. 64); suits lie in the District Court where the plaintiff resides or carries on business (s. 62).	TQ 1.4, TQ 1.13, CSQ 1.4	PYQ 2008-Jun, 2024-Dec, 2024-Jun	L18, pp. 553, 555

Part B — Chapter 18 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. No line in this chapter reaches ★★★; every pointer has been asked fewer than six times.

Law Relating to Copyright

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	Copyright (s. 14): exclusive rights for literary, computer and artistic works.	★	1.1
2	Artistic work; author for each class.	★	1.2
3	Term: life + 60 years; 60 years from publication for others.	★	1.3
4	International copyright (s. 40).	★	1.4
5	Assignment in writing; lapse after one year; five-year default; revocation by Commercial Court.	★	2.1
6	Termination of licences (s. 32B).	★	2.2
7	Moral rights of performer and author; broadcast reproduction right 25 years.	★★	3.1, 3.2, 3.3
8	Copyright society; Registrar's civil-court powers.	★	3.4, 3.5
9	Infringement: expression, not idea; registration optional.	★★	4.1
10	Fair dealing and other exceptions (s. 52).	★★	4.2
11	Remedies: civil, criminal (6 months – 3 years), police seizure.	★★	4.3

CHAPTER 19

Law Relating to Geographical Indications of Goods

11 Scanner questions · 7 one-liners · 5 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Law Relating to Geographical Indications of Goods

SM Lesson 19, pages 559 – 570

Topic 1 Geographical indication: meaning and registration

6 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 6

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	A geographical indication (s. 2(e)) identifies agricultural, natural or manufactured goods (including handicrafts and foodstuff) as originating in a territory where a given quality, reputation or characteristic is essentially attributable to that origin; manufactured goods need production or processing there. Any association of persons or producers, or authority, representing producers' interests may apply (s. 11). Registration gives legal protection, prevents unauthorised use, boosts exports and the local economy; it lasts ten years, renewable. A GI is open to all producers of the region — traditional and non-traditional weavers alike for Kancheepuram sarees — the Union's contention is correct.	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.4, CSQ 1.2, CSQ 1.8	PYQ 2015-Jun, 2017-Dec, 2025-Jun, 2026-Jun	L19, pp. 560, 563
1.2	Prohibited GIs (s. 9): use likely to deceive or confuse; contrary to law; containing scandalous or obscene matter or hurting religious susceptibilities; disentitled to protection in a court; generic names; indications that, though literally true as to territory, falsely represent that goods originate elsewhere; and indications not or no longer protected in their country of origin.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.6	PYQ 2014-Dec, 2024-Jun	L19, p. 561

Topic 2 Rights, infringement and offences

6 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 6

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	A GI is public property belonging to the producers of the region; it cannot be assigned, transmitted, licensed, pledged or mortgaged (s. 24); on an authorised user's death his right passes to his successor in title.	TQ 1.3	PYQ 2015-Dec	L19, p. 566
2.2	Act of unfair competition: any act contrary to honest practice in industrial or commercial matters — acts creating confusion with goods of a competitor, false allegations discrediting a competitor's goods, and indications liable to mislead the public as to nature, manufacture, characteristics or quantity of goods; such use infringes the registered GI (s. 22).	TQ 1.7	PYQ 2024-Dec	L19, p. 566

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.3	Applying a GI (s. 37): a person applies a GI who applies it to goods or their packaging, places goods in packaging bearing it, uses it in a manner reasonably likely to lead to belief that goods are designated by it, or uses it in advertisements, invoices or online listings — a weaver outside Kullu marketing 'Kullu Shawls' applies it and infringes.	CSQ 1.7	PYQ 2025-Dec	L19, p. 568
2.4	Falsifying or falsely applying a GI, or making or possessing dies for that purpose, is punishable with imprisonment of six months to three years and fine of ₹ 50,000 to ₹ 2 lakh; the court may reduce it for adequate and special reasons (s. 39).	TQ 1.5, CSQ 1.1	PYQ 2023-Dec, 2024-Jun	L19, p. 568
2.5	A trade mark distinguishes the goods or services of one enterprise; a GI identifies goods of a territory with qualities due to that origin and is used by all its producers. A GI protects goods, not services: naming a hotel lounge 'Darjeeling' caused no likelihood of deception and was not passing off (Tea Board v. ITC); long prior use of the word in trade also defeats a claim to exclusivity, and a trade mark registered in good faith before the GI is saved (s. 26).	CSQ 1.1, CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2024-Jun, 2025-Jun	L19, p. 567

Part B — Chapter 19 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. No line in this chapter reaches ★★★; every pointer has been asked fewer than six times.

Law Relating to Geographical Indications of Goods

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	GI (s. 2(e)): quality or reputation due to origin; producer association applies; ten years, renewable.	★★	1.1
2	Prohibited GIs (s. 9).	★	1.2
3	GI not assignable (s. 24); unfair competition; applying a GI (s. 37).	★★	2.1, 2.2, 2.3
4	Falsifying a GI: six months – three years (s. 39).	★	2.4
5	GI v. trade mark; Darjeeling Lounge not passing off.	★	2.5

CHAPTER 20

Law Relating to Designs

10 Scanner questions · 6 one-liners · 5 revision pointers

Part A — One-liners mapped to Scanner questions and Study Material

Law Relating to Designs

SM Lesson 20, pages 571 – 591

Topic 1 Registrable designs

6 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 6

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
1.1	Requirements for registration: the design (s. 2(d)) — features of shape, configuration, pattern, ornament or composition of lines or colours applied to an article by an industrial process and judged solely by the eye — must be new or original, not previously published or used in India or elsewhere, significantly distinguishable from known designs or their combinations, not a mere mechanical device or mode of construction, and must not include any trade mark, property mark or artistic work, nor scandalous or obscene matter.	TQ 1.6, CSQ 1.2	PYQ 2026-Jun, 2025-Jun	L20, pp. 573, 575
1.2	Prohibited designs (s. 4): not new or original; disclosed to the public anywhere before filing; not significantly distinguishable; containing scandalous or obscene matter. The proprietor is the author, or the person for whom it was executed for consideration, or the person who acquired it — and the applicant is examined by the Controller before registration (s. 5).	TQ 1.2, TQ 1.4	PYQ 2015-Dec, 2023-Dec	L20, pp. 576, 578
1.3	'New or original' (s. 4): the design must not have been published before and must differ from existing designs by something essentially new — not a trade variant or mere workshop modification; the court compares the designs as a whole by the eye of an instructed person. A crane visually identical to a registered design is not new and infringes.	CSQ 1.1	PYQ 2024-Dec	L20, p. 576
1.4	Registration is for a particular article in a class (s. 6): a design registered for chairs may be registered again for tables in the same class by a separate application, and the earlier registration does not bar it as lacking novelty.	CSQ 1.3	PYQ 2025-Dec	L20, p. 578

Topic 2 Rights, piracy, duration and cancellation

4 Scanner questions · ICSI appearances PYQ 4

Ref	One-liner for the student	Scanner Q	Asked in	SM source
2.1	Piracy (s. 22): applying the registered design or a fraudulent or obvious imitation to an article of the same class for sale, importing such articles, or publishing them, without the proprietor's consent; liable to pay up to ₹ 25,000 per contravention (total ₹ 50,000) or damages and injunction by suit in a court not below the District Court.	TQ 1.1, TQ 1.3	PYQ 2014-Jun, 2016-Dec	L20, p. 582
2.2	Copyright in a registered design lasts ten years from registration, extendable once by five years on application and fee before expiry (s. 11). Cancellation (s. 19) on petition of any person interested to the Controller: previously registered in India; published in India or elsewhere before registration; not new or original; not registrable; or not a design under s. 2(d).	TQ 1.5, CSQ 1.4	PYQ 2024-Jun, 2026-Jun	L20, p. 581

Part B — Chapter 20 One-liner Revision Sheet

Deduplicated and in Study Material order. Click a 'Part A ref' to jump to the Part A row(s) carrying the full wording, the Scanner questions and the SM page. Refs read Topic.Row. Weight: ★★★ asked 6 or more times · ★★ 3 – 5 times · ★ once or twice, counting ICSI examinations. No line in this chapter reaches ★★★; every pointer has been asked fewer than six times.

Law Relating to Designs

#	One-liner	Weight	Part A ref
1	Design: eye appeal, industrial process; new, unpublished, distinguishable.	★	1.1
2	Prohibited designs; proprietor defined.	★	1.2
3	New or original: more than a trade variant; separate registration per article (s. 6).	★	1.3, 1.4
4	Piracy (s. 22): ₹ 25,000 per contravention, max ₹ 50,000.	★	2.1
5	Ten years + five; cancellation grounds (s. 19).	★	2.2