

**BACHELOR OF LAWS - LL.B. (THREE YEAR DEGREE COURSE) (CBCS-  
2021 COURSE)**

**LL.B. Sem - IV : SUMMER : 2024**

**SUBJECT: BUSINESS LAW : COMPETITION LAW & PRACTICE**

Day : Tuesday  
Date : 30/04/2024

**S-25017-2024**

Time : 10:00 AM-12:30 PM  
Max. Marks : 60

**N.B. :**

- 1) All questions are **COMPULSORY**.
- 2) All questions **CARRY EQUAL** marks.

**Q.1** A) Explain the need for competition in the relevant market. Explain the scenario if there is no competition policy to regulate the market. (12)

**OR**

B) Describe the history of competition law in India with reference to the various committees which gave report on various aspects of competition and concentration of power. (12)

**Q.2** A) What are Horizontal agreements under Competition Act 2002? How can competition Commission of India curb the practices of anti-agreements? (12)

**OR**

B) What factors are considered by CCI to determine whether an agreement has appreciable adverse effects on competition? (12)

**Q.3** A) What is relevant market? What factors shall be regarded by CCI to determine whether a market is a "relevant geographical market" and "relevant product market"? (12)

**OR**

B) What is abuse of Dominant position? Is dominance per se illegal? If yes, what factors are considered by CCI to examine dominance of an enterprise? (12)

**Q.4** A) Write short notes on :  
i) Regulation of combination (06)  
ii) NCLAT as appellate tribunal for appeal against orders of CCI (06)

**OR**

B) Write short notes on :  
i) Raghavan committee report (06)  
ii) Difference between MRTP Act, 1969 and Competition Act, 2002. (06)

**Q.5** A) i) A company XYZ Ltd. is working as an internet advertising space and having vertical integrations with other service company like YouTube, Google Maps etc. XYZ Ltd. has abused its dominant position as it has entered into such agreements whereby the services related to above mentioned companies would appear pre-dominantly during such results on XYZ Ltd. irrespective of their popularity or relevance. Explain the provisions under the Competition Act, 2002 to deal with this matter. (06)  
ii) Truck Cartelization case. (06)

**OR**

B) i) A company is into production of tyres. The cost of production of one tyre is Rs. 1000. This company is dominant enterprise and eventually as the competition has increased in the market, it reduces the price of the tyres to Rs.800. The co-competitors are affected by this arrangement. Explain the provision under Competition Act for this matter. (06)  
ii) CCI imposes a monetary penalty of Rs. 1,337.76 cr. On Google for anti-competitive practices. Explain this Google - android case. (06)

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