

## Integ. LLB Semester-9 Examination

IL 503

Competition Law

March-2024

Time : 2-30 Hours]

[Max. Marks : 70

*Instructions:*

- a) Answer all the questions.
- b) Figures to the right in bracket indicate marks for each questions.

Q.1 Examine the major antitrust laws and landmark cases that have shaped competition law in the United States. 18 Marks

OR

- a. Explain the provisions for Penalties under Competition Act, 2002 in detail. 10 Marks
- b. Explain the main principles of the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices (MRTP) Act of 1969 in detail. 08 Marks

- Q2. a. Explain the need for Competition Law in detail. 10 Marks
- b. Explain barriers specified in Section 4 of Competition Act, 2002 in detail. 08 Marks

OR

What is the minimum amount of information required to be submitted to the Competition Commission of India (CCI) about a combination? Explain along with the kinds of combinations to be forbid by Competition Commission of India (CCI). 18 Marks

Q.3 How do Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) and competition law maintain a balance between fostering innovation and safeguarding competition? 18 Marks

OR

- a. Explain various types of horizontal and vertical agreements commonly found in the market, providing examples for each. 10 Marks
- b. Analyze key legislative milestones and enforcement mechanisms of competition law in the EU. 08 Marks

- Q.4 (a) Short Notes (Any Two out of Four, each answer carries five marks) 10 Marks
- 1. Economic Rationale for Competition Law
  - 2. Need for Competition Act, 2002
  - 3. Patent pooling
  - 4. Predatory Pricing

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(b) Objectives: Answer True or False. (Any Six out of Seven, each answer carries one mark) 06 Marks

1. Section 5 of the Competition Act, 2002, deals with combinations and mergers.
2. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) is the regulatory authority in charge of implementing competition law in India.
3. The evolution of competition law has been uniform across all regions, with little variation in legislative frameworks or enforcement mechanisms.
4. The effectiveness of competition law enforcement can vary significantly depending on the regulatory capacity and political will of each jurisdiction.
5. Competition law in the EU and the US has no jurisdictional overlap, with distinct enforcement mechanisms and regulations.
6. Competition laws are enacted to ensure that markets are competitive, which benefits consumers by promoting lower prices, higher quality products, and innovation.
7. Competition laws promote the protection of intellectual property rights, but they also limit the abuse of these rights to maintain competition.

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