BBA LLB
FIFTH SEMESTER
COMPETITION LAW
BBLB - 506H_3 BL [REPEAT]
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

SET A

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

(Objective)

Time: 30 min. **Marks: 20**

Choose the correct answer from the following: ***1×20=20***

1. The concept of " abuse of dominance "primarily targets-
   a. Companies that hold significant market power and misuse it
   b. All large companies regardless of their conduct
   c. Small companies trying to grow
   d. Foreign companies entering domestic markets

2. What does "allocative efficiency" means in Competition Law Theory?
   a. Production occurs at minimum cost
   b. Innovation is maximized
   c. Market concentration is minimized
   d. Resources are distributed to their highest- valued uses

3. Competition law aims to prevent "deadweight loss" which is:-
   a. Loss of company assets
   b. Loss of government tax revenue
   c. Reduction in total economic welfare due to market inefficiency
   d. Decrease in employment

4. Which of the following best describes the scope of modern Competition Law?.
   a. Limited to manufacturing industries
   b. Applies broadly across most economic sectors
   c. Only applies to large corporations.
   d. Restricted to international trade

5. Which recent trend reflects the evolution of Competition Policy?
   a. Consideration of broader effects including innovation, quality, and choice
   b. Exclusive focus on price effects
   c. Abandonment of economic analysis
   d. Focus only on domestic markets

6. "Abuse of collective dominance" refers to-
   a. Consumer boycotts
   b. Government Monopolies
   c. Abuse by trade associations
   d. Joint dominance by multiple firms acting together

7. What is the first step in establishing abuse of dominance ?
   a. Defining the relevant market
   b. Proving anticompetitive intent
   c. Demonstrating consumer harm
   d. Calculating market shares

8. Under the "rule of reason" approach, which factor is most important?
   a. The intent of the parties
   b. The net competitive effect of the agreement
   c. The size of the companies involved
   d. The duration of the agreement

9. Vertical mergers involve ?
   a. Competitors at the same level of the supply chain
   b. Companies in unrelated markets
   c. Companies at different levels of the supply chain
   d. Only financial institutions

10. Which of the following is NOT considered a horizontal agreement under competition law?
   a. Price fixing between competitors
   b. Market sharing between competitors.
   c. Bid rigging between competitors
   d. Resale price maintenance between manufacturer and retailer

11. The Competition Act, 2002 deals with combinations under which section?
   a. Section 3
   b. Section 4
   c. Section 6
   d. Section 5

12. Within how many days must parties notify the CCI about a combination?
   a. 15 days
   b. 60 days
   c. 30 days
   d. 90 days

13. What is the maximum time period within CCI must pass orders on a combination ?
   a. 90days
   b. 210 days
   c. 180 days
   d. 150 days

14. Which of the following is NOT a type of combination under the Competition Act?
   a. Partnership
   b. Acquisition
   c. Merger
   d. Amalgamation

15. Which authority hears appeals against CCI orders.-
   a. Supreme Court
   b. High Court
   c. Competition Appellate Tribunal
   d. National Company Law Appellate Tribunal (NCLAT)

16. Competition authorities are increasingly concerned about algorithmic pricing because:
   a. It always results in lower prices
   b. It can facilitate tacit collusion without explicit agreement
   c. It's illegal in all jurisdictions
   d. It only affects small businesses

17. "Self -preferencing" by dominant digital platforms refers to :
   a. Companies prioritizing their own products in search results or marketplace rankings
   b. Offering premium services to selected customers
   c. Setting different prices for different customer groups
   d. Restricting access to corporate data

18. Which of the following may qualify for exemption from competition law prohibition under EU Law (Article 101(3) TFEU)?
    a. Any agreement that reduces prices
    b. Agreements contributing to economic progress with consumer benefits that don't eliminate competition
    c. All research and development agreements
    d. Agreements approved by industry associations

19. The trend in competition law globally shows:
    a. Decline in private damages actions
    b. Increased private enforcement alongside public enforcement
    c. Prohibition of private lawsuits
    d. Exclusive reliance on public enforcement

20. Competition authorities' approach to sustainability agreements is:
    a. Automatic exemption for all environment agreements.
    b. Complete prohibition as they restrict competition.
    c. Case-by-case assessment balancing environmental benefits against competitive harm
    d. Not within competition law scope.

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Descriptive

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min. **Marks : 50**

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. Define the term 'Competition Law'. Explain in detail its nature and objectives. **2+7=10**

2. What does 'Anti- Competition Agreement' means? State in detail its concept. **2+7=10**

3. What does 'abuse of dominant position' means? State its concept, forms and treatment in India. **3+7=10**

4. Explain in details the Composition, Powers and Function of Composition Commission of India (CCI). **10**

5. Explain in detail the Concept, Forms, Reasons and Regulatory framework of Combinations under Competition Law. **10**

6. Explain in detail about the Role of the Director General (DG) under Competition Law. **10**

7. Discuss in detail regarding 'Failing- firm' under Combinations as per Competition Law. **10**

8. Explain in detail the process with regard to Appellate Tribunal under CCI (Competitive Commission of India). **10**

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