



PRACTICE SET
End Semester Examination, Spring- 2026

Program: BA LLB

Semester: VI

Subject: Investment and Competition Law

Subject Code: 24F.371

Course Outcome:

On the completion of the Course, the students will be able to:

Course Outcomes	Description
CO1	Understand and explain the purpose, evolution, and importance of competition law in ensuring fair markets.
CO2	Identify and analyze anti-competitive agreements and their impact on consumer welfare and competition.
CO3	Apply legal principles to assess abuse of dominant position and its effect on market fairness.
CO4	Examine regulatory control of mergers and acquisitions and evaluate the role of the CCI in maintaining market balance.

UNIT I

Section A (10 marks)

1. Define Competition Law and explain its nature and scope. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
2. Discuss the objectives of the Competition Act, 2002. (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
3. Explain the constitutional mandate under Article 39(b) and (c) of the Indian Constitution in the context of Competition Law. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)
4. What are the salient features of the Competition Act, 2002? (CO1) (Remember) (LOT)
5. Trace the evolution and growth of Competition Law in India. (CO1) (Understand) (LOT)

6. Distinguish between the MRTP Act, 1969 and the Competition Act, 2002 with suitable examples. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)
7. Assess the impact of liberalization and globalization on the development of Competition Law in India with reference to the Raghavan Committee Report. (CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
8. Critically analyze how Competition Law prevents concentration of economic power in India. (CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

9. A large conglomerate acquires multiple smaller firms, resulting in market dominance and reduced consumer choice.
 - (a) Identify the legal issues involved.
 - (b) Discuss how Competition Law would address such concentration of wealth.
 - (c) Refer to relevant provisions and objectives of the Competition Act, 2002.(CO1) (Evaluate) (HOT)
10. The government introduces policies favoring equitable distribution of resources but fails in implementation.
 - (a) Analyze this situation in light of Article 39(b) and (c) of the Indian Constitution.
 - (b) Discuss how Competition Law can support constitutional goals.(CO1) (Apply) (HOT)
11. Outline the meaning, scope, evolution, and objectives of Competition Law in India. Critically analyze its effectiveness in the modern economic framework.
(CO1) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT II

Section A (10 marks)

12. Define anti-competitive agreements under the Competition Act, 2002 and state the scope of Section 3. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
13. Explain the concept of Appreciable Adverse Effect on Competition (AAEC) and the factors used to determine it. (CO2) (Understand) (LOT)
14. Differentiate between horizontal and vertical agreements with suitable examples. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)
15. Critically evaluate whether all horizontal agreements should be presumed anti-competitive under Indian competition law. (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

16. Define cartel and bid rigging. State their legal treatment under Section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002. (CO2) (Remember) (LOT)

17. In *Shri Shamsheer Kataria v. Honda Sael Cars India Ltd* (2011), car manufacturers restricted supply of spare parts to independent repairers.

- a. Identify the type of agreement involved.
- b. Apply relevant provisions of the Competition Act, 2002.

(CO2) (Apply) (HOT)

18. Analyze the concept of refusal to deal and exclusive supply agreements with reference to *Fx Enterprise Solutions India Pvt. Ltd. v. Hyundai Motor India Ltd* (2014). (CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

19. Evaluate the role of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) in prohibiting anti-competitive agreements with reference to *Excel Crop Care Ltd. v. CCI* (2017). (CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

20. In *Sonam Sharma v. Apple Inc.* (2011), allegations were raised regarding resale price maintenance and restrictions imposed by Apple on distributors.

- a. Identify the type of anti-competitive agreement involved and explain it in detail.
- b. Discuss the relevant provisions under Section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002.
- c. Critically evaluate whether such vertical restraints cause AAEC in India.

(CO2) (Evaluate) (HOT)

21. A group of airlines enters into an arrangement to coordinate pricing and fuel surcharge rates.

- a. Identify the nature of the agreement (cartel/bid rigging/horizontal agreement).
- b. Examine the presumption of AAEC under Section 3(3) of the Competition Act, 2002.
- c. Analyze with reference to *Express Industry Council of India v. Jet Airways Ltd* (2013).

(CO2) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT III

Section A (10 marks)

22. Discuss the concept of “dominant position” under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002. How is it different from mere market power? (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
23. Apply the test of relevant market determination in a case where a digital platform operates in multiple product segments. Explain with reasoning. (CO3) (Apply) (LOT)
24. Explain the concept of relevant geographic market and relevant product market under the Competition Act, 2002. (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
25. Define abuse of dominant position and list the different forms of abuse recognized under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002. (CO3) (Remember) (LOT)
26. Explain the Essential Facility Doctrine. Under what circumstances can denial of access be considered anti-competitive? (CO3) (Understand) (LOT)
27. Critically analyze the concept of predatory pricing. How can it be distinguished from competitive pricing? (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)
28. Evaluate whether dominance per se is harmful to competition. Support your answer with reasoning. (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)

Section B (20 marks)

29. Critically examine the scope of abuse of dominant position under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002. Discuss various forms of abuse such as unfair pricing, denial of market access, and leveraging. Support your answer with landmark case laws including:
- MCX Stock Exchange Ltd. v. National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (2014)
 - Fast Track Call Cab Pvt. Ltd. v. ANI Technologies Pvt. Ltd (2015).
- (CO3) (Evaluate) (HOT)
30. A leading e-commerce company offers products below cost price to eliminate competitors and later increases prices significantly. Apply the principles of *predatory pricing* and *dominance* to determine whether this conduct violates Section 4. Refer to relevant case laws such as *Uber India Systems Pvt. Ltd. v. CCI*. (CO3) (Apply) (HOT)
31. Critically examine the concept of abuse of dominant position under Section 4 of the Competition Act, 2002. Explain the factors for determining dominance, various forms of abuse, and the role of the relevant market in such assessment. (CO3) (Analyze) (HOT)

UNIT IV

Section A (10 marks)

32. Define combinations under the Competition Act, 2002. What are the different types of combinations? (CO4) (Remember) (LOT)

33. Compare and contrast the concepts of horizontal, vertical, and conglomerate mergers. How do they impact competition differently?(CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
34. A large telecom company acquires a smaller competitor operating in the same market. Apply the provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 to determine whether this acquisition amounts to a combination requiring notification. (CO4) (Apply) (LOT)
35. Outline the powers and functions of the Competition Commission of India (CCI) in regulating combinations. (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
36. Examine the role of the Director General of Investigation (DGI) in enforcement of competition law. How does it assist the CCI? (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)
37. Explain the concept of competition advocacy in India. Why is it important for market regulation? (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)
38. Discuss the adjudicatory mechanism and appellate structure under the Competition Act, 2002. (CO4) (Understand) (LOT)

Section B (20 marks)

39. Critically evaluate the regulatory framework governing combinations under the Competition Act, 2002. Discuss thresholds, notification requirements, and penalties for non-compliance. Support your answer with relevant case laws. (CO4) (Evaluate) (HOT)
40. Outline the institutional framework for enforcement of competition law in India. Discuss the roles of the CCI, Director General, and appellate authorities in ensuring effective implementation of the Act. Support your answer with case laws (CO4) (Analyze) (HOT)

Summary Sheet

CO Wise

CO	Q. No	Marks
CO1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	140
CO2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	120
CO3	22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31	130
CO4	32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	110
Total		500

Unit Wise

Unit	Q. No	Marks
Unit 1	1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11	140
Unit 2	12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21	120
Unit 3	22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29,30,31	130
Unit 4	32,33,34,35,36,37,38,39,40	110
Total		500

Blooms Taxonomy Level (BTL) Wise

BTL	Q. No	Marks
LOT	2,6,12, 14,15,18,19,20,21,24,25,26,27,28,29,31,34,36,39,40	180
HOT	1,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,11,13,16,17,22,23,30,32,33,35,37,38,41,42	320
Total		500

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Disclaimer: -This is a Practice set. The Question in End term examination will differ from the Practice set. This Practice set is meant for practice only.