Roll no. __________

RG/ET/06/05/26

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC
SIXTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
MAY - 2026
PAPER- I: ENVIRONMENTAL LAW
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks.** Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C,D&E and each question carries **15 marks.**

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Write short note on the following:

a. What is the significance of Agenda 21?

b. Define Sustainable Development as a principle of environmental law.

c. Distinguish between nuisance and negligence as common law remedies in environmental protection.

d. What is Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR)? Discuss its significance in India's waste management laws, with suitable examples.

Contd.....P.2

Section - B

2. "The Rio Declaration, 1992, marked a shift from environmental protection to sustainable development." Critically examine.

3. Evaluate the effectiveness of international environmental conferences (Stockholm, Rio, Johannesburg, Rio+20) in addressing global environmental challenges.

Section - C

4. Critically analyze how the Supreme Court of India has used the 'Precautionary Principle' and 'Polluter Pays Principle' to shape environmental jurisprudence. Discuss with reference to Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum v. UOI (1996) and M.C. Mehta v. UOI (Oleum Gas Leak).

5. "The Precautionary Principle can be invoked only when there is scientific certainty of environmental harm." Do you agree? Give reasons with case law.

Section - D

6 "The Indian Constitution does not expressly provide for the right to a clean environment, yet the judiciary has carved out such a right through constitutional interpretation." Critically examine this statement with reference to Articles 21, 32, 226, and the Directive Principles. Discuss how constitutional remedies have shaped environmental jurisprudence in India.

7. A factory discharges toxic waste into a river, causing harm to nearby residents. The affected community seeks legal remedies. Advise them on the possible common law and statutory remedies available under Indian law.

Section - E

8. Critically assess the NGT's effectiveness in following the mandate of disposing of environmental disputes within six months. Analyse the structural, procedural, and administrative hurdles that impede implementation.

9. A State Board for Wildlife approves a development project in a protected area despite environmental concerns. Examine the legality of such approval and discuss the powers and responsibilities of the relevant authorities under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

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RG/ET/08/05/26

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC
SIXTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
MAY - 2026
PAPER- II: FUNDAMENTAL OF IPRS
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks.** Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C,D&E and each question carries **15 marks.**

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Write short notes on the following:

a. Invalidity of a Patent.

b. Essential characteristics of design.

c. Singular Association Deception.

d. Human rights and IPRs

Contd.....P.2

Section - B

2. Eastern Book Company, the appellant, is a well-known publisher of legal judgments and literature. Among its key publications is the *Supreme Court Cases (SCC)* law report, which includes both reportable and non-reportable judgments, as well as short orders. Since 1969, the appellant has been engaged in this business, during which it edited the raw judgments received from courts by adding features such as cross-references, standardized formatting, and structured presentation. The respondents, Spectrum Business Support Ltd. and Regent Data Tech Pvt. Ltd., developed software products titled *"Grand Jurix"* and *"The Laws Published."* These software packages reproduced the judgments and related materials exactly as they appeared in SCC, including the formatting, arrangement, and editorial enhancements made by the appellant.

   The appellant contended that such reproduction by the respondent's amounted to infringement of its copyright. Discuss and determine the validity of this claim.

3. ABC Publishing House was engaged in the work of collecting question papers of different Universities and publishing them in the form of a book. The Universities got together and claimed that such act was violating the copyright of the professors employed with them and the copyright of the Universities as well. Further they contested that ABC Publishing House should stop the publication of the question papers. ABC Publishing House contested that the questions of the question paper were drawn from an existing body of knowledge; hence there existed no originality. Can ABC Publishing House claim originality in the work focusing on the doctrines of originality?

Section - C

4. Discuss the differentials in classes and procedure for additions thereto. Also highlight the impact of 'relevant segment of public' in contesting the opposition.

Contd.....P.3

5. Padila Pharmaceuticals Ltd. (PPL), a well-known Indian pharmaceutical company, has been manufacturing and selling a medicinal preparation under the trademark "PROLID" since 1985 for the treatment of hypertension. The mark "PROLID" is registered in class 5 and has acquired significant goodwill and public recognition. Prodilda Health Care Ltd. (PHCL), a separate entity of demerged Padila group, launched in 1999 a different medicinal product an antifungal drug under the trademark "PROLIDA." PHCL's product is also in class 5, is sold through similar channels (chemists, hospitals), and targets prescription-based users. PPL sues PHCL for trademark infringement and passing off, seeking an injunction. Decide with the help of case laws.

Section - D

6. Brahma is a retired naval officer in Chennai.Aafter his retirement he set up his own lab for research and development. He developed an ultrasonic device which could identify Dolphins. This device if attached to the large fishing nets could identify if a dolphin was entrapped and the same could be released by the fishing vessels by a release mechanism in the net so novel. As dolphins were also protected species this invention had great potential for commercial interest. He applied for a patent and received it in 40 countries in January 2009. In December 2009 he came to know that a fishing vessel from Lemuria was fishing in Indian territorial Waters and was confiscated by the Indian Navy and brought to Chennai Port. The Captain of the Vessel pleaded that they lost their way due to failure of their navigation direction software thus entered the territorial water temporary accidentally. The Lemurian embassy at Delhi had taken up their case. He also learned that they used phishing nets which contained his patented ultrasonic device made in country lemuria. Lemuria is a new nation state does and not have any patent laws and are in the process of preparing one. Brahma approaches you to consult whether he can file a suit for infringement on the company owing the Vessel for infringing the patent based on the above facts.

7. Discuss the discourse of applicability of relevant substantive and procedural provisions of Patents Act, 1970 on the claims mentioned below. Support your answers with cases on the issue.

Contd.....P.4

i) Cryptography: Advanced encryption algorithms and secure communication protocols.
ii) Nuclear Technology: Methods related to atomic energy and fissile material.
iii) Radar & Surveillance: Low-observable (stealth) technologies and high-accuracy detection systems.
iv) Weaponry: New explosives, missile guidance systems, and ballistics.
v) Game strategy of Portugal team against Argentina for FIFA 2026.

Section - E

8. What is the procedure for the registration of geographical indications under the GI Act, 2002?

9. i) Explain the concept of piracy of designs with the help of case laws.
ii) What are the conditions for the registration of designs under the Designs Act, 2000.

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RG/ET/08/05/26

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC
SIXTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
MAY - 2026
PAPER- III: BHARATIYA NAGARIK SURAKSHA SANHITA - II
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks.** Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C,D&E and each question carries **15 marks.**

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Write short note on the following:

a. Can a conviction be based on sole evidence of approver? Explain with the help of decided case laws.

b. Write a note on the Witness Protection Scheme.

c. Ratna and Ghulam are facing trial before the Sessions Court of Patiala for hatching conspiracy to kill the Chief Minister of Punjab. They have filed an application before the Supreme Court for the transfer of the case from Patiala to Delhi on the ground that they will be able to defend themselves better at Delhi. Decide the transfer application citing the grounds for accepting/rejecting it.

d. What do you understand by vitiated proceedings?

Contd.....P.2

Section - B

2. Under what circumstances does a criminal court have the power to call additional evidence? Discuss with the help of decided case laws.

3. What is the relevancy of the statement of the accused in a criminal case? Is it mandatory for the judicial officer to record the statements of the accused in each and every case?

Section - C

4. Examine the scope and ambit of the powers of the Public Prosecutor to withdraw from prosecution. What are the statutory requirements governing such withdrawal? Also discuss the role of the court in granting consent for withdrawal. Is the court bound by the opinion of the Public Prosecutor?

5. Explain the object and scope of the Victim Compensation Scheme under criminal law. How does it differ from compensation awarded under other provisions of the Sanhita? Also examine the role played by judiciary in cases Ankush Gaikwad v. State of Maharashtra (2013) 6 SCC 770 and Laxmi v. Union of India (2016) 3 SCC 669 in shaping the jurisprudence on victim compensation.

Section - D

8.i) Amita has been convicted by the Court of Session for the offence of murder and has been sentenced to ten years of imprisonment. She has filed an appeal to the High Court and has also applied for bail. Can she be released on bail?

ii) Write a note on the victim's right to file an appeal. Cite case laws.

9. Explain the object and powers of the revisional jurisdiction of criminal courts. How does it differ from appellate jurisdiction?

Section - E

8.a) What do you understand by the term "life imprisonment"? Discuss with the help of case laws. (7.5)

b) What procedure is to be followed for filling an application for Mercy Petition under BNSS,2023? Can delay in deciding a mercy petition be a ground for commuting the death sentence to life imprisonment? Discuss with the help case laws. (7.5)

9.a) Critically examine the role of Executive and Judiciary in the execution of Sentence.

b) What are the most important considerations of the judicial officer while releasing any case property during and after the trial?

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RG/ET/13/05/26

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC
SIXTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
MAY - 2026
PAPER- IV: INCOME TAX ACT, 1961
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks.** Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C,D&E and each question carries **15 marks.**

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Write short note on the following:

a. Rakesh who is a final year student of B. Tech receives a scholarship of Rs. 10,00,000 from the Adani Foundation on 20.9.2025 for pursuing the Master's degree in Europe. However, due to a health emergency he was unable to travel to Europe and requested for an extension of time for admission. Discuss if the income of Rakesh would be exempted from tax under the provisions of Income Tax Act, 1961? Justify your answer with relevant provisions and reasons.

Contd.....P.2

b) Discuss the taxability of the following incomes in the hands of the recipient under the head of Income from other sources during previous year 2025-26:

i) Kavish HUF received Rs. 80,000 in cash from nephew of Kavish's (i.e. son of Kavish's sister). Kavish is the Karta of the HUF.

ii) Mr. Singh received 200 shares of Wipro Ltd. from his friend on occasion of his 50th marriage anniversary. The fair market value of shares on that day was Rs. 120.

c) Mihir began his startup on curing and producing perfumes for men and women in August, 2024. Can he claim a deduction under Section-80-IAC? Discuss the conditions stated under this section.

d) Determine the amount of Tax Deductable at Source in the following cases during the previous year 2025-26:

i) Mr. Harish withdraws an amount of Rs. 5,00,000 from his Employees Provident Fund account prematurely on account of his daughter's wedding.

ii) Mr. Kapil had recruited Mr. Akash for constructing his office in Noida and paid him an amount of Rs. 20,00,000.

Section - B

2. Discuss whether the following incomes are agricultural incomes in the hands of the assessee. Support your answer with relevant provisions and decided cases.

i) Rohit purchases standing commercial crop and performs a number of operations like weeding, irrigation etc. before the crop is ready and then sells it for Rs. 5,00,000.

ii) Mohit grew sugarcane in his fields. He then converted the sugarcane into jaggery as this variety of sugarcane was unfit for chewing purposes and could not be stored beyond 48 hours because thereafter the crop would start losing its sugar contents and there existed no sugar mill within a radius of 50 miles from the fields. Thus, Mohit received Rs. 8,00,000 from the sale of jaggery.

3.i) Scott is a Wild life photographer based in US. He came to India on 20th April, 2025 for a wildlife shoot for an Australia based Wildlife Magazine. He completed his assignment on June, 2025 for which he was paid Rs. 10,00,000. Is this income taxable in India?

ii) Discuss Income deemed to accrue or arise in India as per the provisions of Income Tax Act,1961.

Contd.....P.3

Section - C

4.i) Aniket owns a house property in Greater Kailash, Delhi. The Municipal valuation of the property is Rs. 9,50,000, Fair rent is Rs. 8,70,000 and Standard Rent is Rs. 6,60,000. It is let out throughout the previous year, rent being at the rate of Rs. 85,000/- per month upto 6.3.2026 and then @ Rs. 90,000/- per month. Aniket sold the property to Suresh on 29.3.2026. Aniket paid a sum of Rs. 65,000/- as Municipal Taxes and spent Rs. 1,00,000/- on repairs and Rs. 50,000/- as commission to an agent for giving the property on rent in the said previous year. On the basis of the above facts,

i) Find out the Gross Annual Value of the property in the hands of Aniket for the previous year 2025-26.

ii) Compute the income of Aniket under the head "Income from house property" for the purposes of charge of income tax.

5. i) Varsha was working as an Assistant Manager in Global Group of Industries, Delhi. She was paid a salary of Rs. 50,000 per month. She was living in her own house but received an amount of Rs. 12,000 per month as House Rent Allowance. A tiffin allowance of Rs. 100 per day for 310 working day was given by the employer as well. The Company contributed Rs. 15,000 per month towards the Recognized Provident Fund. The interest on the RPF was Rs. 54,000 for 12% p.a. Calculate the income under the head of Salary for Varsha for the Previous Year 2025-26. **(10)**

ii) Describe the profits in lieu of salary. **(5)**

Section - D

6. Samarth was an agent of Gopal Co. Ltd. for the north Indian region. His contract of agency was modified and he was made the agent for the Gurugram area only. For this modification, he received a compensation of Rs. 2,00,000 from the company. Will this be considered as a taxable business income for Samarth. Elucidate the various special incomes taxable under the head of profit and gains from a business or a profession.

7. a) Subhash bought a property in July, 2024 for Rs. 30,00,000. He constructed a two-room building on the land that costed him Rs. 1,50,000. He sold it to Varun for Rs. 45,00,000 in February, 2026. Subhash paid Rs. 2,50,000 as registration fees. The Cost Inflation Index for 2001-02 is 100, 2024-25 is 363 and for 2025-26 is 376.

Calculate his Capital Gain for the Previous Year 2025-26.

Contd.....P.4

b) Elaborate the various deductions stated under the head Income from Capital Gains as per the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Section - E

8. Write short notes on the following:
   a) Advance payment of taxes
   b) Best Judgment Assessment and Reassessment.

9. Tiger Ltd. a company engaged in manufacturing and selling tyres since 2015. By 2023-24 it had expanded its business with opening of many subsidiary companies. In 2026, it was found that the company was undergoing losses due to inventory damage. In February, 2026 an anonymous complaint was received by the Income Tax authorities that Tiger Ltd. has purchased cryptocurrencies such as bitcoin and altcoin in Switzerland. Accordingly, the A.O searched the company's premises where he seized cash worth Rs. 50 Crores, forged books of accounts and found that the total income mentioned in the books of accounts was not same with the return of income filed by Tiger Ltd. The A.O passed an assessment order u/s 153A of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Discuss whether the action taken by the A.O is justified and to which authority can the assesse file an Appeal? Elaborate with the help of relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

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RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC
SIXTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
MAY - 2026
PAPER- V: PROPERTY LAW , INCLUDING REGISTRATION ACT
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks.** Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C,D&E and each question carries **15 marks.**

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Write short note on the following:

a. Define Ostensible owner and Benami transaction under Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

b. Explain the Onerous gift under Transfer of Property Act, 1882.

c. 'A execute an usufructuary mortgage in favour of B with a condition that if A redeems it within 10 years, the mortgage will become a sale.' Discuss the validity of sale.

d. Gopal executed a document on 20th October 2017 in favour of Tushar. Thereafter, Gopal executed another document on 1st December 2017 in favour of Prem Lata in respect of the same property. The document between Gopal and Tushar was registered on 15th January 2018 whereas the document between Gopal and Prem Lata was registered on 15th December 2017. Which document gets priority and why?

Contd.....P.2

Section - B

2. Explain the essential ingredients of Fraudulent Transfer under Section 53 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 and how does the law protect the interests of creditors?

3. Explain the Rule against Perpetuity and its exceptions. Discuss the procedure for transfer of property for the benefit of unborn person.

Section - C

4. "Section 53A of Transfer of Property Act merely provides a right of defense, it can be used only as a shield not as a sword". Explain with the help of illustrations and case laws.

5. a) Aman leases a shop to Ramesh on the condition that Ramesh will not use it for a non-vegetarian restaurant. B breaks this condition and starts a non-veg Restaurant in the same shop. The lease deed has a forfeiture clause allowing re-entry. Is the lease automatically terminated?

   b) A landlord issues a notice to quit the tenant. Later, the landlord accepts rent for a period *after* the date mentioned in the notice. Is the notice waived?

Section - D

6. Define Mortgage. Discuss the right to redemption available to mortgagor and clog on redemption with suitable examples and case laws.

7. Doctrine of Marshaling supersedes contribution. Explain with illustrations and differentiate contribution from doctrine of marshaling?

Section - E

8. Explain the registration of documents. Explain the effects of non-registration of documents which are required to be registered.

Contd..... P.3

9. Amir executed a gift deed in his lifetime in favour of Babu Lal. The gift deed was not registered during the lifetime of Amir. Babu Lal, after the death of Amir, presented the gift deed before the Registrar for its registration. Rakesh, brother of Amir raised an objection to the registration of the gift deed on the ground of the fake signature of Amir. Both the witnesses to the gift deed contended that the signatures were made in their presence by the donor at the time of execution of the gift deed. Whether the gift deed will be treated as valid for registration under the Registration Act, 1908.

Roll no. ________

6th Sem

RG/ET/18/05/26

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF LAW, PUNJAB

B.A.LL.B. (HONS.) FYIC
SIXTH SEMESTER
END TERM EXAMINATION
MAY - 2026
PAPER- VI: COMPETITION LAW
TIME DURATION: THREE HOUR
MAXIMUM MARKS: EIGHTY (80)

Note: Section-A is **compulsory** and each part carries **5 marks.** Attempt **one question** each from Section B,C,D&E and each question carries **15 marks.**

Section - A

1. **Compulsory**

Write short note on the following:

a. Discuss the role of Competition Commission as Competition Advocate.

b. In Competition Commission of India v. Coordination Committee of Artists and Technicians of West Bengal Film and Television and Ors., the Supreme Court held that delineation of 'relevant market' is an essential prerequisite for adjudicating anti-competitive agreements under Section 3 of the Competition Act, 2002, and found that the CCI had failed to undertake such delineation. Critically comment on this stand.

c. The combination relates to the acquisition by X of 12 percent stake in Y dealing in similar business. The value of asset of X is 3500 Crore and turnover value is 10000 crore. The value of asset of Y is 350 Crore and turnover value is 1000 crore. X would also have the right to appoint only one non-executive director on the board of directors of Y for day to day functioning of the company. There was no notice being filed by X to CCI. Discuss whether X was exempted from notifying the commission with respect to all the exemptions?

Contd.....P.2

d. Describe the following as per the provisions of the Competition Law:

i) Consumer

ii) Price

Section - B

2. Discuss in detail the role of Director General with relevant case laws.

3. Why was it necessary to frame a new Competition Act even as the MRTP Act was functional? What were the major changes done in the Competition Act?

Section - C

4. Elucidate the grounds of abuse of dominance under the Competition Act, 2002 with relevant case laws.

5. The Indian onion market has experienced recurrent price crises, often triggered by heavy rainfall in producing regions. In November 2010, excessive rainfall in Nashik, Maharashtra reduced daily onion arrivals in Delhi markets from 2,000–3,000 tons to 700–800 tons, causing prices to surge from ₹ 35 to ₹ 88/kg within a week. About 45% of India's onion production comes from Maharashtra and Karnataka. The market is highly concentrated, with few big traders, homogeneous products, and easily monitored pricing and output. In 2009, the DG found no direct evidence of collusion, though prices fluctuated in patterns suggestive of cartelization, despite adequate rainfall that year. In 2010, investigations revealed that Nashik onion traders had formed an association, met weekly to discuss prices and quantities, and hired a data processing firm to manage market data. Traders were alleged to have doubled prices in certain months. Delhi wholesalers reportedly charged markups exceeding 135%, earning over ₹ 10,00,000/day, though no direct collusion between Delhi and Nashik traders was established. Based on the above facts, examine whether any anti-competitive agreement exists, and whether cartel formation can be established for 2009 and 2010. Can a cartel exist between manufacturers and wholesalers? If not, can they still indulge in anti-competitive practices? Discuss.

Contd.....P.3

Section - D

6. X Ltd. made the following acquisitions: (A) 9.96% stake in Y Transport Finance Ltd. (YTFL) on 10th May 2013, via stock exchange through a contract note; (B) 20% equity stake in Y Capital Ltd. (YCL) pursuant to a Collaboration Agreement dated 17th April 2014; and (C) 9.99% stake in Y City Union Finance Ltd. (YCUF) on 3rd June 2014, through preferential allotment. YTFL, YCL, and YCUF are group companies. No notice of combination was filed with the CCI. The Commission suo motu initiated an inquiry on 20th October 2014, and issued a show cause notice dated 24th October 2014 to X Ltd., directing it to explain its failure to notify the combination and to file a notice in Form II under Section 20(1) of the Competition Act, 2002. The CCI proposes to levy a penalty under Section 43A of the Act for gun jumping. In light of the above facts, elaborate on the concept of gun jumping, and examine with reference to the relevant provisions of the Competition Act, 2002 and the Combination Regulations, 2011, whether X Ltd. was obligated to notify the combination, and whether any exemption under the Combination Regulations would be available to X Ltd.

7. AlphaVentures Pte. Ltd. ("AV"), a Singapore-based private equity firm, made the following acquisitions in India: In January 2023, AV's group entity BetaFund acquired 8% shares in TechServe Pvt. Ltd. ("TSPL"), a digital health-tech company, along with rights to access TSPL's commercially sensitive pricing data. In March 2024, AV directly acquired a further 17% stake in TSPL via a Share Subscription Agreement (cumulative group holding: 25%; consideration: ₹ 1,600 crore), along with the right to appoint a Board Observer. Simultaneously, AV executed a Collaboration Agreement acquiring 20% in TSPL's group company MediVen Pvt. Ltd. ("MVIPL") for ₹ 700 crore, obtaining rights to influence MVIPL's investment decisions. TSPL and MVIPL jointly supply software to hospital chains across India. TSPL's India turnover and assets are ₹ 300 crore and ₹ 200 crore respectively; MVIPL's are ₹ 450 crore and ₹ 400 crore. Both companies have over 15% of global business users in India. AV filed under the Green Channel route, claiming no horizontal, vertical, or complementary overlaps. However, an AV portfolio company had previously made ad-hoc purchases from MVIPL, and one of AV's Limited Partners ("LP") held the right to approve AV's investment decisions. AV consummated all transactions before receiving CCI's response. CCI subsequently invalidated the Green Channel filing.

Contd.....P.4

On the basis of the above facts, answer the following:

a) Was AV obligated to notify the combination under the Deal Value Threshold and/or Section 5 thresholds? (b) Examine whether the acquisitions qualify for exemption under the Competition, with reference to the minority share acquisition, incremental acquisition, and intra-group transaction exemptions. (c) Was the Green Channel filing valid? Assess whether the ad-hoc supply arrangement and the LP's role in AV's decision-making constitute an "overlap," and determine AV's liability for gun jumping under Section 43A.

Section - E

8. 'Director General can investigate a Combination itself without the direction from the Commission. Do you agree with the statement? Elaborate the procedure and manner of inquiry conducted by Competition Commission of India and the order that may be passed with reference to a combination.

9. Discuss the ambit of Competition Law along with big data and privacy in detail.
