

**NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY JODHPUR**  
**Ph.D. ENTRANCE TEST 2025-26**  
**SECTION B**  
**LAW**

1. Under the Competition Act 2002 a tie-in agreement would be considered as anti-competitive if it causes or is likely to cause an appreciable adverse effect on competition in India. Which of the following statements best captures the meaning of a 'tie-in agreement'?
- a. agreement requiring a purchaser of goods, as a condition of such purchase, to purchase some other distinct goods or services;
  - b. agreement restricting in any manner the purchaser in the course of his trade from acquiring or otherwise dealing in any goods other than those of the seller or any other person;
  - c. agreement to limit, restrict or withhold the output or supply of any goods or allocate any area or market for the disposal or sale of the goods;
  - d. agreement to sell goods on condition that the prices to be charged on the resale by the purchaser shall be the prices stipulated by the seller unless it is clearly stated that prices lower than those prices may be charged [ ]
2. For the purpose of determining whether a combination would have the effect of or is likely to have an appreciable adverse effect on competition in the relevant market, the Competition Commission of India shall have regard to which of the following factors?
- I. extent of barriers to entry into the market;
  - II. level of concentration in the market;
  - III. extent of effective competition likely to sustain in a market;
  - IV. nature and extent of innovation;
  - V. absolute size of the combining enterprises, measured by total revenue and assets, irrespective of their market share or competitive impact.

Select the correct option

- a. I, II, III IV
  - b. II, III, IV, V
  - c. I, III, IV, V
  - d. I, II, IV, V [ ]
3. Which of the following entity may not initiate corporate insolvency resolution process in respect of a corporate debtor?
- a. financial creditor
  - b. operational creditor
  - c. corporate debtor
  - d. statutory creditor [ ]

4. Consider the following definition - "transfer of a right to enjoy such property, made for a certain time, express or implied, or in perpetuity, in consideration of a price paid or promised, or of money, a share of crops, service or any other thing of value, to be rendered periodically or on specified occasions to the transferor by the transferee, who accepts the transfer on such terms." Which of the following concept is being defined:
- Tenancy
  - mortgage
  - Lease
  - Sale

[ ]

5. Match the following

I. Vested Interest	A. where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is created in favour of a person to take effect only on the happening of a specified uncertain event, or if a specified uncertain event shall not happen
II. Rule of Perpetuity	B. transfer of an interest in specific immovable property for the purpose of securing the payment of money advanced or to be advanced by way of loan, an existing or future debt, or the performance of an engagement which may give rise to a pecuniary liability
III. Contingent Interest	C. no transfer of property can operate to create an interest which is to take effect after the lifetime of one or more persons living at the date of such transfer, and the minority of some person who shall be in existence at the expiration of that period, and to whom, if he attains full age, the interest created is to belong
IV. Mortgage	D. where, on a transfer of property, an interest therein is created in favour of a person without specifying the time when it is to take effect, or in terms specifying that it is to take effect forthwith or on the happening of an event which must happen, unless a contrary intention appears from the terms of the transfer

Select the correct option

- I-A, II-B, III-C, III-D
- I-D, II-C, III-A, IV-B
- I-A, II-D, III-B, IV-C
- I-D, II-B, III-C, IV-A

[ ]

6. In which case recently the Supreme Court of India held that the protection under Section 53A of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882 for a person possessing a property under part-performance of a contract, is not available to a party who knowingly entered into the agreement despite being aware of pending litigation.
- Raju Naidu v. Chenmouga Sundra (2025)
  - M/s Citicorp Finance (India) Ltd v. Snehasis Nanda (2025)
  - Chandra Shekhar Singh v. State of Jharkhand (2025)
  - V Ravikumar v S Kumar (2025)

[ ]

7. In which of the following decision the Supreme Court of India clarified that Section 6 of the Hindu Succession Act 1956 (as amended in 2005) which vested coparcenary rights on daughters shall have retrospective effect, in other words will have equal effect in case of daughters born before or after the amendment.
- Ruchi Majoo vs. Sanjeev Majoo (2021)
  - Vineeta Sharma vs Rakesh Sharma (2020)
  - Col. Ramneesh Pal Singh v. Sugandhi Aggarwal (2024)
  - Aparna Ajinkya vs Ajinkya Arun (2023)
8. In which judgement was the practice of Triple Talaq found violative of the fundamental rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India?
- Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs Shah Bano Begum (1985)
  - Danial Latifi v. UOI (2001)
  - Shayara Bano v. Union of India (2017)
  - Mohamed Saif Pasha vs Madiha Arif (2021)
9. In which case did the Supreme Court of India exercise its power under Art 142 of the Constitution of India, to dissolve a marriage with the observation “the marriage between the parties is emotionally dead and there is no point in persuading them to live together any more. Therefore, this is a fit case for exercise of jurisdiction under Article 142 of the Constitution of India.”
- Vaddeboyina Tulasamma v. Vaddeboyina Reddi (2015)
  - Subhransu Sarkar v. Indrani Sarkar (2021)
  - Lata Singh v. Suresh Kumar (2022)
  - Seema v. Ashwani Kumar (2023)
10. Which of the following is not a ground for divorce under Section 13 of the Hindu Marriage Act 1955?
- Adultery
  - Cruelty
  - Desertion
  - Irretrievable breakdown
11. Which of the following best captures the difference between void and voidable marriage under the Hindu Marriage Act 1955?
- a void marriage is legally non-existent from the beginning, while a voidable marriage remains valid until annulled by a court.
  - a void marriage can be annulled only by mutual consent, whereas a voidable marriage can be challenged by either party
  - a void marriage is valid unless challenged in court, whereas a voidable marriage is automatically invalid
  - a void marriage can be declared valid through ratification, but a voidable marriage cannot be validated

12. Which of the following is not a fundamental duty under Article 51A of the Constitution of India?
- value and preserve the rich heritage of India's composite culture
  - safeguard public property and to abjure violence
  - develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
  - strive individually and collectively towards excellence in technological advancements and contribute to national progress
- [ ]
13. In response to the challenge against the validity of Article 323A(2)(d) and Art 323B(3)(d) (Part XIV-A Tribunals), it was held that decisions of the tribunals constituted under the above noted provisions were also amenable to the jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226. Which case clarified this proposition of law?
- Justice KS Puttaswamy v Union of India (2018)
  - Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1980)
  - L Chandra Kumar v. Union of India (1997)
  - Government of NCT Delhi v Union of India (2023)
- [ ]
14. Under which of the following condition(s) a writ of mandamus can be granted?
- There must be a public duty
  - There must be a specific demand and refusal
  - There must be a clear right to enforce the duty
  - The right must be subsisting on the date of the petition
- Select the correct option:
- A, B, C and D are correct
  - Only A and C are correct
  - Only A, B and C are correct
  - Only A and B are correct
- [ ]
15. Which of the following statement is not correct about the power of the President of India to promulgate Ordinances?
- it can only be exercised when both houses are not in session
  - it depends on the satisfaction of the President that circumstances exist that render it necessary to take immediate action
  - an ordinance promulgated by the President has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament
  - shall cease to operate at the expiration of six months from the reassembly of Parliament
- [ ]

16. Which of the following statement is true regarding share qualification requirement under Section 244 for applying for relief from oppression/ mismanagement under section 241 of the Companies Act, 2013 (in the case of a company having a share capital)?
- members not less than 100 members of the company or 10% of the total number of its members, whichever is less or any member or members holding not less than 10% of the issued share capital of the company.
  - members not less than 100 members of the company and 10% of the total number of its members or members holding not less than 10% of the issued share capital of the company.
  - not less than 20% of the total number of its members
  - members not less than 50 members of the company and 5% of the total number of its members or members holding not less than 5% of the issued share capital of the company. [ ]
17. Which among the following is not considered as a 'prospectus' under the Companies Act, 2013?
- Shelf prospectus
  - Private placement offer letter
  - Red herring prospectus
  - Advertisement inviting offers from public [ ]
18. Which of the following is correct about acceptance of offer in a contract?
- intention of the offeree to accept may or may not be expressed with much certainty
  - absolute and unqualified acceptance can never be inferred from the conduct of the offeree.
  - when there is a variation between the offer and acceptance even in respect of any material term, acceptance can be said to be absolute and it results in the formation of a legal contract.
  - absolute and unqualified acceptance may be inferred from the conduct of the offeree. [ ]
19. A transgender person for the purposes of the Transgender Persons (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 means (select the most appropriate option)
- a person who has undergone medical procedures to transition from their assigned gender at birth to their self-identified gender.
  - a person whose gender does not match with the gender assigned to that person at birth and includes trans-man or trans-woman
  - a person who identifies as both male and female at different times, based on their personal preference.
  - a person whose gender identity is non-binary and does not conform to traditional male or female categories. [ ]

20. The principle '*de minimus non curat lex*' means
- Law would not take action on small and trifling matter
  - Law does not ignore any act which causes the slightest harm
  - Law would not take action in serious matters
  - Law intervenes only when damages are involved

[ ]

21. Match the following:

Jurist	Key thoughts
I. John Rawls	A. justice as fairness, the 'original position' and the 'veil of ignorance.'
II. Immanuel Kant	B. moral autonomy and categorical imperative, law based on universal moral principles.
III. H.L.A. Hart	C. concept of law as a system of primary and secondary rules.
IV. Ronald Dworkin	D. law as a matter of principle, argues against legal positivism and emphasizes rights as trumps

Select the most appropriate option:

- I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C
- I-C, II-D, III-B, IV-A
- I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
- I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A

[ ]

22. Which of the following options best captures the meaning of the phrase '*ut res magis valeat quam pereat*'?
- legal provisions should be interpreted to give them effect rather than rendering them void
  - when in doubt, courts should lean towards the literal meaning of a statute
  - a law that causes hardship should be struck down as arbitrary
  - legal documents should be interpreted strictly, with limited weightage to their broader purpose

[ ]

23. Which of the following proposition most appropriately captures the notion of *strong* cultural relativism approach to human rights?
- culture is the sole source of the validity of human right or rule
  - human rights apply to all without any exception or restriction
  - understanding and application of human rights is contingent of the laws made in each jurisdiction
  - culture is the principal source of the validity of a moral right or rule

[ ]

24. *Jus cogen* norm indicates:

- resolution of the UN General Assembly on an issue concerning human rights
- decision rendered by an international tribunal including the International Court of Justice
- peremptory norms of international law which cannot be derogated from even with the consent of the States
- international law rule agreed to between parties to a multilateral treaty

[ ]

25. Which of the following statements best describes the concept of *erga omnes* obligation in international law?
- obligations that a state owes only to another specific state based on a bilateral treaty
  - denotes legal obligations that are owed by all states towards the international community as a whole
  - a state's domestic laws automatically apply to all foreign nationals within its territory
  - principle that only the United Nations can enforce international legal obligations on states
- [ ]

26. The Vienna Convention on Law of Treaties (VCLT) provides the rules of treaty interpretation. Consider the following requirements and select requirements that are part of the general rule of treaty interpretation.
- a treaty shall be interpreted in good faith in accordance with the ordinary meaning to be given to the terms of the treaty
  - a treaty shall be interpreted in its context and in the light of its object and purpose
  - any relevant rules of international law applicable in the relations between the parties shall be taken into account
  - any preparatory work of the treaty

Select the correct option

- Only I, II and III
  - Only I, II and IV
  - Only II, III and IV
  - Only I, III and IV
- [ ]

27. Which of the following best describes the principle of *systemic integration* in international law?
- interpretation of treaties to be done in a manner that considers their coherence with other relevant international legal norms
  - all international treaties automatically override domestic laws, ensuring uniform global application
  - international law remains entirely separate from domestic legal systems, preventing any cross-influence
  - complete harmonization of all international treaties into a single unified legal framework
- [ ]

28. It is a well settled principle of law that where a citizen aggrieved by an action of the government department has approached the court and obtained a declaration of law in his/her favour, others similarly situated ought to be extended the benefit without the need for them to go to court. In which case was this rule propounded
- Amrit Lal Berry v. Collector of Central Excise, New Delhi and Others (1975)
  - Mohammed Shahabuddin v. State of Bihar (2010)
  - Anuj Garg v. Hotel Association of India (2008)
  - Santosh Singh v. Union of India (2016)
- [ ]

29. A landmark decision the Supreme Court of India paved the way for the grant of Permanent Commission to Women Officers observing "to cast aspersion on their abilities on the ground of gender is an affront not only to their dignity as women but to the dignity of the members of the Indian Army – men and women – who serve as equal citizens in a common mission." Identify the decision:
- Defence Officials Welfare Organisation (DOWO) v Union of India (2020)
  - The Secretary, Ministry of Defence v. Gayatri Reddy (2021)
  - The Secretary, Ministry of Defence v Babita Puniya (2020)
  - Union of India v. Savita Dubey (2021) [ ]
30. Which of the following is not a forest right secured by the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 to forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers?
- right to hold and live in the forest land
  - right of ownership, access to collect, use, and dispose of minor forest produce
  - right of access to biodiversity and community right to intellectual property and traditional knowledge
  - right to access, use, and manage sacred groves and other culturally significant forest landscapes traditionally revered and maintained by forest-dwellers [ ]
31. The Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 imposes which of the following duties on holders of any forest right:
- protect the wild life, forest and biodiversity;
  - ensure that adjoining catchments area, water sources and other ecological sensitive areas are adequately protected;
  - ensure that the habitat of forest dwelling Scheduled Tribes and other traditional forest dwellers is preserved from any form of destructive practices affecting their cultural and natural heritage;
  - ensure that the decisions taken in the Gram Sabha to regulate access to community forest resources and stop any activity which adversely affects the wild animals, forest and the biodiversity are complied with.
- Select the correct option:
- I, II, III, IV are correct
  - Only I, IV are correct
  - Only II, III are correct
  - Only I, II, IV are correct [ ]
32. Which of the following statements best captures the meaning of Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) under the Paris Agreement 2015?
- legally binding emission reduction targets imposed by the United Nations on all countries
  - voluntary commitments made by countries to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to climate change, as part of their obligations under the Paris Agreement
  - financial contributions that developed countries must provide to developing nations for Climate action
  - fixed global targets set by the Paris Agreement that all countries must uniformly achieve [ ]

33. Match the following:

I. Injuria sine damnum	A. injury without damage
II. Res ipsa loquitor	B. the thing speaks for itself
III. Damnum sine injuria	C. damage without injury/wrongful act
IV. Volunti non fit injuria	D. To a willing person no injury is done

Select the most appropriate option:

- I-D, II-A, III-B, IV-C
- I-C, II-B, III-A, IV-D
- I-A, II-B, III-C, IV-D
- I-B, II-C, III-D, IV-A

[ ]

34. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted on:

- December 08, 1948
- December 09, 1948
- December 10, 1948
- December 11, 1949

[ ]

35. For the purposes of Industrial Relations Code 2020, an employer includes

- in relation to an establishment which is a factory, the occupier of the factory and, where a person has been named as a manager of the factory, the person so named
- in relation to any other establishment, the person who, or the authority which has ultimate control over the affairs of the establishment and where the said affairs are entrusted to a manager or managing director, such manager or managing director
- contractor
- legal representative of a deceased employer

Select the correct option

- I, II, III and IV are correct
- Only I and II are correct
- Only I, II and III are correct
- Only, I, II, III are correct

[ ]

36. As per the Industrial Relations Code 2020, the term 'industry' exclude:

- systematic activity carried on by co-operation between an employer and worker (whether such worker is employed by such employer directly or by or through any agency, including a contractor)
- for the production, supply or distribution of goods or services with a view to satisfy human wants
- Both (a) and (b)
- Neither (a) nor (b)

[ ]

37. For the purposes of Code on Social Security 2020, the term wages does not include
- Basic pay
  - Dearness allowance
  - Retaining allowance
  - House rent allowance
- [ ]
38. Which of the following statement best captures the concept of capital gains under the Income Tax Act 1961?
- any gain or profit that arises from the sale of a capital asset is a capital gain
  - any gain or profit that arises only from transactions involving immovable property.
  - capital gains are taxed only if the asset was held for less than one year before the sale
  - capital gains include all types of income derived from business transactions. [ ]
39. Infringement of a copyright is deemed to have occurred in which of the following instances:
- making of copies or adaptation of the computer programme from a personally legally obtained copy for non-commercial personal use
  - fair dealing with any work, not being a computer programme, for the purpose of private or personal use, including research
  - transient or incidental storage of a work or performance purely in the technical process of electronic transmission or communication to the public
  - makes for sale or hire, or sells or lets for hire, or by way of trade displays or offers for sale or hire any infringing copies of the work
- [ ]
40. Which of the following statements are correct as regards a 'well-known trade mark':
- well-known trademark is one that has gained recognition among a substantial segment of the public that uses the related goods or services
  - the mark is so well-known that its use on different goods or services would create an impression of a connection with the original brand
  - the association between the mark and the original goods or services must be strong enough to indicate a trade or service connection if used elsewhere
- Select the correct option:
- I, II, III are correct
  - Only I and II are correct
  - Only II and III are correct
  - Only I and III are correct
- [ ]
41. Which of the following statements is not correct as regards grant of compulsory license under the Patents Act 1970? A compulsory license may be granted:
- only after five years from the grant of a patent
  - if the patented invention does not meet public requirements
  - if patented invention is not available at an affordable price
  - if the patented invention is not being worked in India
- [ ]

42. The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 provides for which of the following punishments:
- I. Imprisonment for life
  - II. Forfeiture of property
  - III. Death
  - IV. Community service

Select the correct option

- a. I and III Only
- b. I, II and III Only
- c. I, III, and IV Only
- d. I, II, III and IV

[ ]

43. Apply the principle to the fact and select the most appropriate option:  
**Principle:** No communication made in good faith is an offence by reason of any harm to the person to whom it is made, if it is made for the benefit of that person.  
**Fact:** Vinod, a surgeon, in good faith, communicates to a patient his opinion that she doesn't have long to live. The patient dies in consequence of the shock.

- a. Vinod has committed an offence and is liable
- b. Vinod has not committed an offence and is not liable
- c. Vinod has committed an offence but as the communication was made in good faith he cannot be prosecuted
- d. Vinod has not committed an offence but would be liable to pay a fine as he knew it to be likely that the communication might cause the patient's death

[ ]

44. Against which of the following acts there is no right of private defence?

- I. against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, though that act, may not be strictly justifiable by law;
- II. against an act which does not reasonably cause the apprehension of death or of grievous hurt, if done, or attempted to be done, by the direction of a public servant acting in good faith under colour of his office, though that direction may not be strictly justifiable by law;
- III. in cases in which there is time to have recourse to the protection of the public authorities.

Select the correct option

- a. I and II only
- b. II and III only
- c. I and III only
- d. I, II and III

[ ]

45. Apply the principle to the fact and select the most appropriate option:

**Principle:** Whoever, intending to take dishonestly any movable property out of the possession of any person without that person's consent, moves that property in order to such taking, is said to commit theft.

**Facts:** Jyoti sees a ring belonging to Pallavi lying on a table in Pallavi's house. She hides the ring behind the refrigerator with the intention of taking the ring from the hiding place and selling it later.

- a. Jyoti has committed theft
- b. Jyoti has committed theft if she hid the ring behind the refrigerator in the belief that it was highly improbable for Pallavi to look there
- c. Jyoti has not committed theft, since the ring never left the house, and therefore remained in Jyoti's possession
- d. Jyoti has not committed theft since it is improbable that Pallavi will not look behind the refrigerator

[ ]

46. In which recent case, the Supreme Court of India constituted a National Task Force to address the mental health concerns of students and prevent the commission of suicides in Higher Educational Institutions?

- a. Yerikala Sunkamma v. State of Andhra Pradesh (2025)
- b. Ashok Kumar Todi v. State of Rajasthan (2024)
- c. Amit Kumar v. Union of India (2025)
- d. Praveen Kumar Sahai v. Union of India (2025)

[ ]

47. In addition to the High Courts, every State is required to have which of the following classes of criminal courts?

- a. Courts of Session; Judicial Magistrates of the first class; Judicial Magistrates of the second class; Executive Magistrates
- b. Courts of Session; Judicial Magistrates of the first class; Judicial Magistrates of the second class, Judicial Magistrates of the third class.
- c. Courts of Session; Principal Judicial Magistrate, Judicial Magistrates of the first class; Judicial Magistrates of the second class
- d. Appellate Sessions Court; Courts of Session; Judicial Magistrates of the first class; Judicial Magistrates of the second class

[ ]

48. In India, under what circumstances can a police officer arrest any person without an order from a Magistrate and without a warrant?

- I. who commits a cognizable offence in the presence of a police officer
- II. who has been proclaimed as an offender either under the law or by order of the State Government
- III. against whom information has been received that he has committed an offence
- IV. who is reasonably suspected of being a deserter from any of the Armed Forces of the Union

Select the most appropriate option:

- a. I, II and III only
- b. I, II and IV only
- c. I, III and IV only
- d. I, II, III and IV

[ ]

49. If a case is based on a police report, the Magistrate must provide the accused and the victim (if they have a lawyer) with free copies of certain documents within 14 days of the accused's appearance or production in court. Which of the following documents must be provided?

- I. the police report; the FIR recorded under section 173 BNSS
- II. the statements recorded under section 180(3) BNSS
- III. the confessions and statements, if any, recorded under section 183 BNSS;
- IV. any other document or relevant extract thereof forwarded to the Magistrate with the police report under sub-section (6) of section 193 BNSS

Select the most appropriate option:

- a. I, II and III only
- b. I, II and IV only
- c. I, III and IV only
- d. I, II, III and IV

[ ]

50. Select the most appropriate option:

**Principle (P):** Any Court operating under BNSS may alter or add to any charge at any time before judgment is pronounced.

**Explanation (E):** Power vested in the court is exclusive to the court and there is no right in any party to seek for such addition or alteration by filing any application as a matter of right.

- a. Both (P) and (E) are correct
- b. Both (P) and (E) are incorrect
- c. Both (P) and (E) are correct and (E) is the correct explanation for (P)
- d. Both (P) and (E) are incorrect, and (E) is not the correct explanation for (P) [ ]

**End of Section B**

Rough Work

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