

UGC NET 23rd June 2026 Shift 2 Law Memory Based Paper

Q1. Match the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) articles (List I) with their corresponding fundamental right provisions under the Constitution of India (List II):

List I (ICCPR Article)	List II (Indian Constitutional Provision)
(A) Article 6(1) [Right to life]	(1) Article 20(2) [Protection against double jeopardy]
(B) Article 9(1) [Liberty and security of person]	(2) Article 21 [Protection of life and personal liberty]
(C) Article 14(3)(g) [Right against self-incrimination]	(3) Article 20(3) [Protection against self-incrimination]
(D) Article 14(7) [Right against double jeopardy]	(4) Article 21 & 22 [Personal liberty & protection against arrest]

Select the correct option:

- (a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- (b) A-4, B-2, C-3, D-1
- (c) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- (d) A-4, B-2, C-1, D-3

Ans.(c)

Q2. Under the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, Article 2 explicitly codifies which of the following vital aspects of the global asylum framework?

- (a) The principle of non-refoulement (prohibition of forced return)
- (b) The right to freedom of movement within the host state
- (c) The general obligations and duties of refugees toward the host country
- (d) The statutory definition of the term "Refugee"

Ans.(c)

Q3. Arrange the following landmark judgments of the Supreme Court of India concerning the evolution of the "Right to Privacy" in the correct chronological order of their pronouncements (from the earliest to the latest):

- (A) Govind v. State of Madhya Pradesh
- (B) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India
- (C) Kharak Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh
- (D) People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) v. Union of India

Select the correct option:

- (a) C, A, D, B
- (b) C, D, A, B
- (c) A, C, D, B
- (d) A, D, C, B

Ans.(a)

Q4. Arrange the following international organizations/agencies in the correct chronological order of their establishment/founding years (from the earliest to the latest):


- (A) World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO)
- (B) International Telecommunication Union (ITU)
- (C) Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- (D) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)
- (E) International Finance Corporation (IFC)




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Select the correct option:

- (a) B, C, D, E, A
- (b) B, D, C, E, A
- (c) C, B, D, A, E
- (d) D, C, B, E, A

Ans.(b)

Q5. Arrange the following landmark judgments of the International Court of Justice (ICJ) in the correct chronological order of their pronouncements on the merits (from the earliest to the latest):

- (A) Asylum Case (Colombia v. Peru)
- (B) Corfu Channel Case (United Kingdom v. Albania)
- (C) Minquiers and Ecrehos Case (United Kingdom v. France)
- (D) Anglo-Norwegian Fisheries Case (United Kingdom v. Norway)

Select the correct option:

- (a) B, A, D, C
- (b) B, D, A, C
- (c) A, B, D, C
- (d) A, B, C, D

Ans.(a)

Q6. Under the Patents Act, 1970, inventions relating to atomic energy are strictly non-patentable due to national security and public interest considerations. Which section of the Act explicitly bars the grant of patents for inventions falling within the domain of atomic energy?

- (a) Section 3
- (b) Section 4
- (c) Section 5
- (d) Section 15

Ans.(b)

Q7. Under Article 116(1)(b) of the Constitution of India, what is the specific name given to the financial grant made by the House of the People to meet an unexpected demand upon the resources of India, especially when the magnitude or indefinite character of the service prevents it from being stated with ordinary details in the annual financial statement?

- (a) Vote on Account
- (b) of the Constitution of India, what is the specific name given to the financial grant made by the House of the People to meet an unexpected demand upon the resources of India, especially when the magnitude or indefinite character of the service prevents it from being stated with ordinary details in the annual financial statement?
- (a) Vote on Account
- (b) Vote of Credit
- (c) Exceptional Grant
- (d) Supplementary Grant

Ans.(b)

Q8. Arrange the following core chapters of the Indian Companies Act, 2013 in their correct ascending chronological/sequential order as they appear textually from the beginning of the Act:

- (A) Appointment and Qualifications of Directors
- (B) Prospectus and Allotment of Securities
- (C) Audit and Auditors
- (D) Share Capital and Debentures

Select the correct option:

- (a) B, D, C, A
- (b) B, D, A, C
- (c) D, B, C, A
- (d) D, B, A, C

Ans.(a)

Q9. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Education as codified under Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR):

1. According to the UDHR, education must be free across all levels, including technical, professional, and higher education.
2. The declaration explicitly mandates that elementary education shall be compulsory.
3. Higher education must be made equally accessible to all individuals strictly on the basis of merit.
4. The framework recognizes that parents possess a prior right to choose the kind of education that shall be given to their children.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3, and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3, and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans.(b)

Q10. According to the classical formulation of the "Rule of Law" by the British jurist A.V. Dicey in his seminal work Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution, which of the following is NOT one of the three pillars/meanings he ascribed to the principle?

- (a) Absolute Supremacy of Law
- (b) Equality Before the Law
- (c) Separation of Powers
- (d) Predominance of Legal Spirit

Ans.(c)

Q11. In which of the following landmark judgments did the Supreme Court of India explicitly incorporate the "Precautionary Principle" and the "Polluter Pays Principle" as essential features of "Sustainable Development" into the domestic law of the land for the first time?

- (a) MC Mehta v. Kamal Nath
- (b) Vellore Citizens' Welfare Forum v. Union of India
- (c) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of UP
- (d) Indian Council for Enviro-Legal Action v. Union of India

Ans.(b)

Q12. Which principle of the landmark Rio Declaration on Environment and Development (1992) explicitly recognizes the vital role of women in environmental management and development, stating that their full participation is essential to achieve sustainable development?

- (a) Principle 3
- (b) Principle 10
- (c) Principle 22
- (d) Principle 20

Ans.(d)

Q13. According to the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, which of the following is NOT a recognized negotiable instrument by statute?

- (a) Promissory Note
- (b) Bill of Exchange
- (c) Bill of Lading
- (d) Cheque

Ans.(c)

Q14. Match the different types of jurisdiction exercised by the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and its procedural rules (List I) with their corresponding statutory provisions in the Statute of the ICJ (List II):

List I (Jurisdictional / Procedural Rule)	List II (Statutory Provision)
(A) Forum Prorogatum / Voluntary Jurisdiction	(1) Article 36(2)
(B) Compulsory Jurisdiction (Optional Clause)	(2) Article 36(6)
(C) Dispute regarding the Court's own jurisdiction (Compétence de la compétence)	(3) Article 65(1)
(D) Advisory Jurisdiction at the request of authorized UN bodies	(4) Article 36(1)

Choose the correct option:

- (a) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3
- (b) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
- (c) A-4, B-1, C-3, D-2
- (d) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

Ans.(a)

Q15. Under the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988, which of the following sections empowers a licensing authority to revoke a driving license at any time on the grounds that the holder is, by virtue of any disease or disability, unfit to drive a motor vehicle?

- (a) Section 8
- (b) Section 12
- (c) Section 16
- (d) Section 19

Ans.(c)

Q16. Consider the following statements regarding the statutory functions of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) as codified under Section 12 of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993:

1. The Commission is empowered to inquire into allegations of human rights violations committed by public servants, but it cannot initiate such inquiries suo motu (on its own motion).
2. The Commission can intervene in any legal proceeding involving allegations of human rights violations pending before a court without requiring the prior permission or approval of that court.

3. The Commission has the absolute statutory authority to visit any jail or state-controlled detention facility to study the living conditions of inmates and make recommendations to the Government.

4. The statutory mandate of the Commission includes reviewing factors that inhibit human rights, including acts of terrorism, as well as studying international human rights treaties to recommend their effective implementation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2, 3, and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans.(b)

Q17. Consider the following statements regarding the powers and functions of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) under the Charter of the United Nations:

1. The General Assembly may discuss any questions or any matters within the scope of the UN Charter, except as provided in Article 12 where the Security Council is actively exercising its dispute-resolution functions.

2. Under the "Uniting for Peace" resolution framework, the General Assembly can issue binding orders for the deployment of UN military enforcement actions if the Security Council faces a veto deadlock.

3. The General Assembly possesses the exclusive authority to approve the regular budget of the United Nations and apportion financial expenses among its Member States.

4. Decisions on important questions, including the election of non-permanent members of the Security Council, require a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3, and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3, and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Ans.(c)

Q18. Which of the following is NOT an essential element required to constitute a valid "Agreement by way of Wager" under Section 30 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

(a) The parties must look to an uncertain future event, the outcome of which dictates who wins and who loses.

(b) There must be mutual chances of gain and loss for both parties depending on the determination of the event.

(c) One or both of the parties must possess a genuine commercial, personal, or insurable interest in the subject matter beyond the mere winning or losing of money.

(d) Neither party should have absolute control or influence over the happening or non-happening of the event.

Ans.(c)

Q19. Consider the following statements regarding the general rules of succession in the case of a male Hindu dying intestate (without leaving a valid will) under Section 8 of the Hindu Succession Act, 1956:

1. The property of the deceased male Hindu devolves through a strict sequential order of priority, starting with Class I heirs and ending with his cognates.

2. Agnates of the deceased take priority and succeed to the property before the relatives specified under Class II of the Schedule.
3. If a male Hindu dies leaving no Class I heirs, the property devolves upon Class II heirs; within Class II, heirs listed in a higher entry succeed simultaneously to the exclusion of heirs in subsequent entries.
4. Cognates are considered the absolute last line of statutory relatives to inherit, succeeding to the property only when there is no heir surviving in Class I, Class II, or among the agnates.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3, and 4 only
- (d) 1, 3, and 4

Ans.(d)

Q20. Arrange the following landmark judicial decisions concerning the "Lifting of Corporate Veil" (or Piercing the Corporate Veil) in the correct chronological order of their pronouncements (from the earliest to the latest):

- (A) Jones v. Lipman
- (B) Daimler Co. Ltd. v. Continental Tyre & Rubber Co.
- (C) Delhi Development Authority v. Skipper Construction Co.
- (D) Gilford Motor Co. Ltd. v. Horne

Select the correct option:

- (a) B, D, A, C
- (b) D, B, C, A
- (c) B, A, D, C
- (d) D, B, A, C

Ans.(a)

Q21. Arrange the following international Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) treaties and conventions in the correct chronological order of their adoption:

- (A) Trademark Law Treaty (TLT)
- (B) Brussels (Satellite) Convention
- (C) Budapest Treaty / Convention
- (D) Rome Convention

Choose the correct option:

- (a) D, B, C, A
- (b) D, C, B, A
- (c) B, D, C, A
- (d) C, D, A, B

Ans.(a)

Q22. Under the Companies Act, 2013, which section outlines the provisions regarding the composition, mandatory financial literacy of its members, and the core responsibilities of a company's Audit Committee?

- (a) Section 174
- (b) Section 164
- (c) Section 166
- (d) Section 177

Ans.(d)

Q23. Arrange the following structural Chapters of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 in their correct chronological/sequential order from the beginning of the Sanhita:

- (A) Of Offences Against Property
- (B) General Exceptions
- (C) Of Offences Affecting the Human Body
- (D) Of Offences Against Woman and Child

Choose the correct option:

- (a) B, C, D, A
- (b) B, D, C, A
- (c) D, B, C, A
- (d) B, D, A, C

Ans.(b)

Q24. Arrange the following foundational international conventions in the correct chronological order of their adoption by the international community:

- (A) Anti-Hijacking Convention (The Hague Convention)
- (B) Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations
- (C) International Convention on the Suppression and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid
- (D) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide

Choose the correct option:

- (a) D, B, A, C
- (b) D, A, B, C
- (c) B, D, A, C
- (d) D, B, C, A

Ans.(a)

Q25. Under the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2019, a Muslim husband who pronounces talaq-e-biddat (instantaneous and irrevocable triple talaq) upon his wife shall be punished with:

- (a) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (b) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, and shall also be liable to fine.
- (c) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years, or fine, or both.
- (d) Only a monetary fine up to ₹50,000, with no provision for imprisonment.

Ans.(b)

Q26. Which of the following options correctly explains the Latin legal maxim "In pari delicto"?

- (a) It means "in good faith" and protects parties who act honestly in a contract.
- (b) It means "let the buyer beware" and shifts the responsibility of checking goods to the buyer.
- (c) It means "in equal fault" and implies that if both parties are equally responsible for an illegal act, the court will not help either side.
- (d) It means "the thing speaks for itself" and is used to prove negligence when the facts are obvious.

Ans.(c)

Q27. Which of the following principles of the landmark Stockholm Declaration on the Human Environment (1972) is fundamentally associated with the Assimilative Capacity Principle?

- (a) Principle 1
- (b) Principle 6
- (c) Principle 11
- (d) Principle 21

Ans.(b)

Q28. The Parliament of India enacted the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, largely to implement the decisions taken at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment held at Stockholm in 1972. Which Article of the Constitution of India empowers the Central Government/Parliament to enact legislation for giving effect to such international agreements?

- (a) Article 246
- (b) Article 249
- (c) Article 252
- (d) Article 253

Ans.(d)

Q29. There is a distinct legal line between a definitive "Offer" and a mere "Invitation to Offer" (or invitation to treat). Which of the following landmark judicial precedents establishes that the display of goods on the shelves of a self-service shop, even with price tags attached, does not constitute a legal offer to sell, but is merely an invitation to offer?

- (a) Carlill v. Carbolic Smoke Ball Co.
- (b) Harvey v. Facey
- (c) Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain v. Boots Cash Chemists
- (d) Balfour v. Balfour

Ans.(c)

Q30. Match List- I with List-II.

List-I (Concept)	List-II (Section)
A. Agent Definition	I. Section 148
B. Bailment	II. Section 124
C. Indemnity	III. Section 126
D. Contract of Guarantee	IV. Section 182

Choose the correct answer from the code given below.

- (a) A- IV, B-I, C-II, D-III
- (b) A- I, B-II, C-III, D-IV
- (c) A- III, B-II, C-IV, D-I
- (d) A- II, B-III, C-I, D-IV

Ans.(a)

Q31. A tort is a civil wrong for which, the remedy is an action for damages and which is not exclusively breach of contract or breach of trust or breach of merely equitable obligation. The above definition was given by:

- (a) Salmond
- (b) Winfield
- (c) Fraser
- (d) Clerk and Lindsell

Ans.(a)

Q32. The foreign policy principle which dictates that nations should not judge the legitimacy or internal affairs of foreign governments, but should instead maintain or withdraw diplomatic relations pragmatically based on de facto control without formal recognition, is known as the:

- (a) Tobar Doctrine
- (b) Stimson Doctrine
- (c) Estrada Doctrine
- (d) Hallstein Doctrine

Ans.(c)

Q33. Jurisprudence is the science of the first principles of the civil law." This precise definition, which isolates the study of law to the fundamental principles of state-enacted regulations, was famously given by which eminent jurist?

- (a) John Austin
- (b) Sir Thomas Erskine Holland
- (c) Sir John William Salmond
- (d) Roscoe Pound

Ans.(c)

Q34. A goes to B's stable to buy a horse. A wants a horse specifically for riding, but he does not communicate this requirement to B. A examines a horse, relies on his own judgment, and purchases it from B. Later, A discovers that the horse is perfectly fit for pulling a carriage, but is completely unfit for riding. A wants to return the horse and get a refund.

Applying Section 16 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, which of the following statements is legally correct regarding A's remedy?

- (a) A can reject the horse because there is an automatic implied condition that a horse sold must be fit for all common equestrian activities, including riding.
- (b) A has no legal remedy to return the horse because the rule of Caveat Emptor applies, as he failed to make his specific purpose known to B.
- (c) B is liable for a breach of an implied condition of merchantable quality because an unfit riding horse cannot be considered merchantable.
- (d) A can claim damages for a breach of an implied warranty, but he cannot return the horse.

Ans.(b)

Q35. Arrange the following intellectual property legislations passed by the Parliament of India in the correct chronological order of their enactment years:

- (A) The Designs Act
- (B) The Semiconductor Integrated Circuits Layout-Design Act
- (C) The Geographical Indications of Goods (Registration and Protection) Act
- (D) The Protection of Plant Varieties and Farmers' Rights Act

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) C, A, B, D
- (b) A, C, B, D
- (c) C, B, A, D
- (d) A, B, C, D

Ans.(a)

Q36. Under Section 9 of the Trade Marks Act, 1999, marks that are descriptive or lack distinctiveness are barred from registration. Evaluate the following brand elements to determine which can be registered as a valid trademark:

Statement 1: The phrase "Icy Freeze" for ice creams.

Statement 2: The phrase "Sweet & Juicy" for raw mangoes.

Statement 3: The slogan "Ripen like mango" for Campa soft drinks.

Statement 4: The phrase "Rapid Friction" for vehicle brake pads.

Which of the statements given above describe elements that can be registered as a valid trademark under the law?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 3, and 4 only

Ans.(b)

Q37. "The law of nations or international law may be defined as the body of rules and principles of action which are binding upon civilized states in their relations with one another." Which eminent legal jurist provided this classic definition of International Law?

- (a) Lassa Oppenheim
- (b) J.L. Brierly
- (c) Hans Kelsen
- (d) Grotius

Ans.(b)

Q38. According to Article 107 of the Constitution of India, the dissolution of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) brings an end to its life, which directly impacts the legislative business pending before the Parliament. Evaluate the following statements regarding the status of various Bills upon the dissolution of the Lok Sabha:

Statement (A): A Bill that is originated in and passed by the Lok Sabha, but is currently pending consideration in the Rajya Sabha (Council of States), lapses automatically.

Statement (B): A Bill that is originated in and passed by the Rajya Sabha, but is currently pending consideration in the Lok Sabha, does not lapse and remains alive for the newly constituted Lok Sabha.

Statement (C): A Bill that is pending in the Rajya Sabha but has not yet been passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse upon dissolution.

Statement (D): A Bill passed by both Houses that is pending the assent of the President, or has been returned by the President for reconsideration, does not lapse.

Which of the statements given above are CORRECT?

- (a) A, B, and C only
- (b) A, C, and D only
- (c) B, C, and D only
- (d) A, B, C, and D

Ans.(b)

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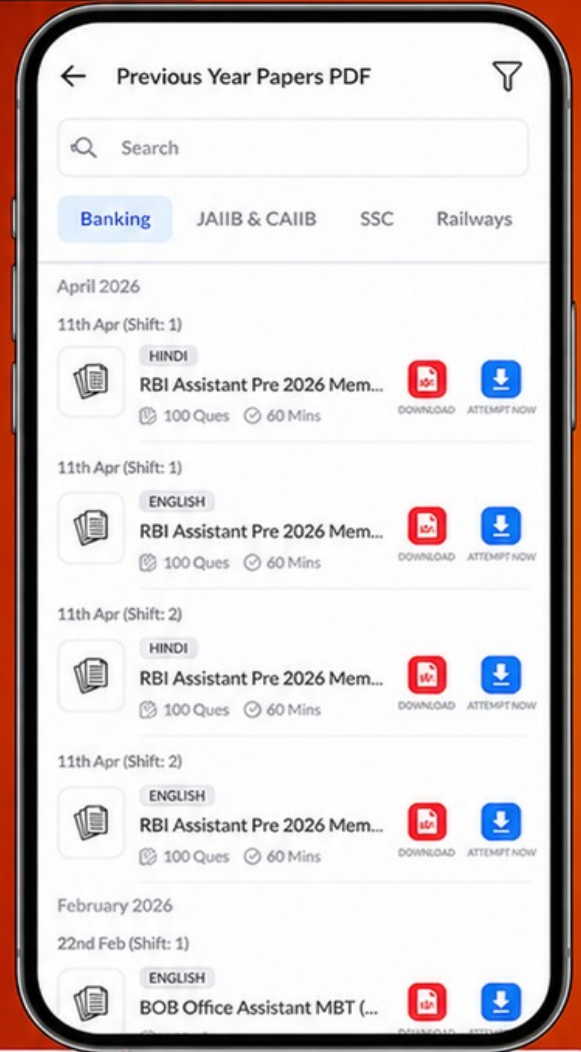
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Q39. Match the types of dower (Mahr) under Islamic law listed in List-I with their standard English legal equivalents in List-II:

List-I (Islamic Term)	List-II (English Legal Equivalent)
(A) Mahr-i-Musamma	(1) Deferred Dower
(B) Mahr-i-Misl	(2) Prompt Dower
(C) Mahr-i-Muajjal	(3) Specified Dower
(D) Mahr-i-Muwajjal	(4) Proper / Customary Dower

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

- (a) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- (b) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- (c) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- (d) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

Ans.(b)

Q40. The Constitution of the United States establishes a system of separation of powers among the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial branches, reinforced by an intricate system of checks and balances. Evaluate the following statements regarding the distribution and limitations of executive power in the USA: Statement (A): The President holds the exclusive authority to formally declare war, as the Constitution vests all war-making powers solely in the Executive branch as Commander-in-Chief.

Statement (B): The President has the power to negotiate and sign international treaties, but these treaties require the advice and consent of the Senate, passing with a two-thirds majority vote, to become legally binding.

Statement (C): While Congress possesses the legislative authority to pass statutory bills, the President can exercise a constitutional veto; however, Congress can override this veto with a two-thirds majority vote in both the House of Representatives and the Senate.

Statement (D): The President possesses an absolute, unchecked power to appoint federal judges and executive officers without requiring any legislative confirmation or oversight.

Which of the statements given above are CORRECT?

- (a) A and B only
- (b) B and C only
- (c) C and D only
- (d) A, B, and C only

Ans.(b)