

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 match:

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

Ans.(c)

Q2. Under the 1951 Refugee Convention, which of the following is NOT a ground for recognizing refugee status?

- (a) The principle of non-refoulement
- (b) The right to asylum
- (c) The general humanitarian concern
- (d) The status of "refugee"

Ans.(c)

Q3. Arrange the following judgments in the correct chronological order of their pronouncement (from 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 v. Union of India

Select the correct order:

- (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, 1972, which of the following is not a condition for the grant of a patent? (a) The invention must be new. (b) The invention must be an improvement on existing knowledge. (c) The invention must be capable of industrial application. (d) The invention must be related to atomic energy.

- (a) Section 3
- (b) Section 4
- (c) Section 5
- (d) Section 1

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) 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:

- 1. According to the Declaration, the right to education is a professional, and higher education is a right.
- 2. The declaration states that the right to education is a right that shall be given to their children.
- 3. Higher education is a right that shall be given to their children.
- 4. The framework of the right to education is that shall be given to their children.

Which of the following is correct?

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

Ans.(b)

Q10. According to the seminal work *Introduction to the Study of Law* by the British jurist A.V. Dicey, which of the following is not one of the three pillars/means of the rule of law?

- (a) Absolute sovereignty of Law
- (b) Equality before the Law
- (c) Separation of Law and Equity
- (d) Predominance of Law

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 following procedural rules (List I) with the corresponding provisions (List II):

List I (Jurisdiction)	List II (Statutory Provision)
(A) Forum non conveniens	(2)
(B) Compulsory jurisdiction	(6)
(C) Disputes involving admiralty and maritime jurisdiction (Ogden v. Ogden)	(1)
(D) Advisory jurisdiction	(1)

Choose the correct match:

- (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-3, D-4

Ans.(a)

Q15. Under the Motor Vehicle Act, 1988, which of the following is the authority empowered to revoke a driving licence on the ground of being unfit to drive?

- (a) Section 8
- (b) Section 10
- (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 United Nations General Assembly (UNGA):

- 1. The General Assembly is the main deliberative, legislative, and supervisory organ of the United Nations, composed of all member states, each with one vote, except as provided for in the Charter with respect to election procedures and functions.
 - 2. Under the Charter, the General Assembly has the authority to make recommendations to the Security Council on any matter within the scope of the Charter, including the deployment of peacekeeping forces, if the Security Council is deadlocked.
 - 3. The General Assembly is the only organ of the United Nations that is composed of all member states, and it is the only organ that can recommend the admission of new members to the United Nations.
 - 4. Decisions on important questions are made by a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in the General Assembly, while decisions on other questions are made by a simple majority.
- 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 for a contract to be enforceable by way of a writ of "Habeas Corpus" under the Indian Contract Act, 1872?

- (a) The parties to the contract must be competent to enter into a contract.
- (b) There must be a free consent of the parties to the contract.
- (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 cases in chronological order of their adoption of the "Corporate Veil" (or Piercing the Corporate Veil) from the earliest to the latest:

- (A) Jones v. Vazirani
- (B) Daimler & Merz v. Continental Assurance Co.
- (C) Delhi Development Authority v. Ledbetter Construction Co.
- (D) Gilford Motor Co. v. Horne

Select the correct order:

- (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 treaties on Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in chronological order of their adoption:

- (A) Trademark Treaty (TT)
- (B) Brussels Convention (BC)
- (C) Budapest Treaty (BT)
- (D) Rome Convention (RC)

Choose the correct order:

- (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 international treaties in their correct chronological order of their adoption:

- (A) Anti-Hijacking Convention
- (B) Vienna Convention on Consular Relations
- (C) International Convention on the Elimination and Punishment of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- (D) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of Crimes Against Internationally Protected Persons

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 Protection of Women from Sexual Offences Act, 2017, a Man who marries his wife and then pronounces a false statement (false statement and revocable triple talaq) upon his wife who is to be punished with:

- (a) Imprisonment for life or which may extend to one year
- (b) Imprisonment for three years or which may extend to one year
- (c) Imprisonment for six months or which may extend to one year
- (d) Only a monetary fine

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 253
- (d) Article 254

Ans.(d)

Q29. There is no contract between a shopkeeper and a customer if the shopkeeper displays goods on the shelves of a shop for sale or invitation to sell, but is not prepared to sell, but is merely an invitation to treat. Which of the following cases is not an illustration of this principle?

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

Ans.(c)

Q30. Match the following:

List-I (Concepts)	List-II (Sections)
A. Agent Delegation	Section 188
B. Bailment	Section 240
C. Indemnity	Section 126
D. Contract of Sale	Section 22

Choose the correct matching:

- (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 B. Aquinas
- (c) Sir John W. Salmond
- (d) Roscoe Pound

Ans.(c)

Q34. A goes to a horse show and purchases a horse from B. Later, A discovers that the horse is a stallion and not a mare as B had represented. A wants to return the horse. Applying Section 124 of the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, which of the following is the legally correct position regarding A's claim?

- (a) A can reject the horse because it is not fit for the purpose for which it was bought.
- (b) A has no remedy because the horse is a stallion and not a mare as B had represented.
- (c) B is liable for breach of an implied condition of merchantable quality because the horse is not fit for the purpose for which it was bought.
- (d) A can claim damages because the horse is not fit for the purpose for which it was bought.

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

Ans.(b)

Q37. "The law of international relations is not a science, but an art." Which of the following legal jurists have provided this definition of international law?

(a) Lassa Oppenheim

(b) J.L. Brierly

(c) Hans Kelsen

(d) Grotius

Ans.(b)

Q38. According to Article 100 of the Constitution of India, the House of the People (Lok Sabha) has the power to bring a Bill before the President for his assent. Which of the following statements regarding the status of a Bill pending before the President for his assent is correct?

Statement (A): A Bill pending before the President for his assent is not pending consideration by the Rajya Sabha.

Statement (B): A Bill pending before the President for his assent is not pending consideration by the Rajya 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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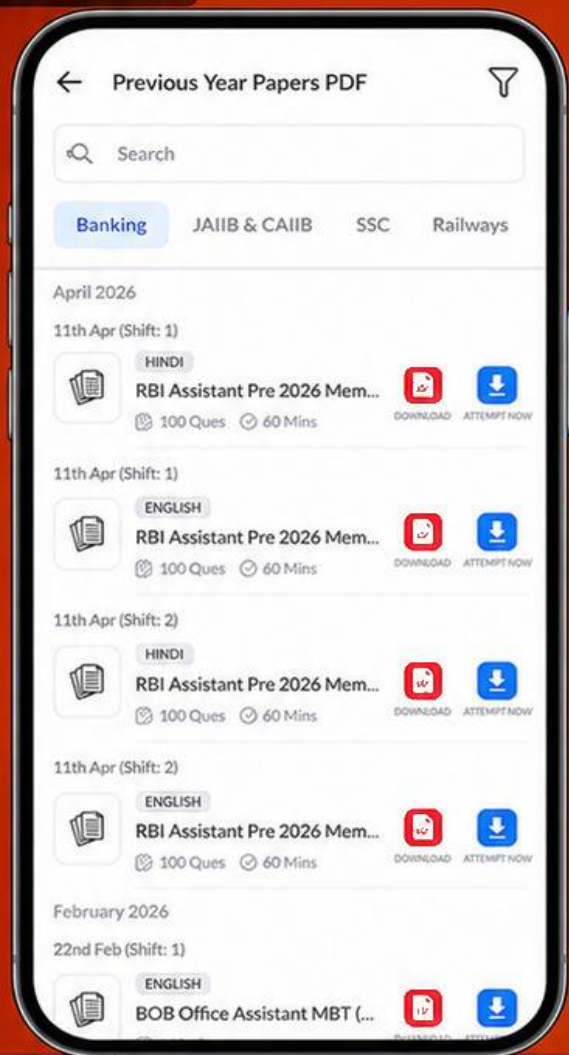
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Q39. Match the types of dower (Mahr) under Islamic law listed in List-I with their standard English legal equivalents in List-II:

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 of America is a federal system. Evaluate the following statements in the context of the separation of powers among the Legislative, Executive, and Judiciary branches of the government in the USA:

Statement (A): The President has the authority to appoint and dismiss judges, which is a check and balance on the Judiciary.

Statement (B): The Congress has the power to declare war, which is a check and balance on the Executive branch as Commander-in-Chief.

Statement (C): The President negotiates and signs treaties, which become legally binding only after approval by a two-thirds majority vote in the Senate.

Statement (D): The Congress can override a presidential veto by a two-thirds majority vote in both the House and the Senate.

Statement (E): The President has the power to appoint and dismiss judges, which is a check and balance on the Judiciary.

Statement (F): The Congress has the power to declare war, which is a check and balance on the Executive branch as Commander-in-Chief.

Statement (G): The President negotiates and signs treaties, which become legally binding only after approval by a two-thirds majority vote in the Senate.

Statement (H): The Congress can override a presidential veto by a two-thirds majority vote in both the House and the Senate.

Which of the following statements 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)