

UGC NET MEMORY BASED QUESTION PAPER 2026 WITH ANSWER KEY

Q1. Match List - I with List - II:

List - I (Proposition)	List - II (Standard Form)
A. Universal affirmative	I. No S is P
B. Universal negative	II. All S is P
C. Particular affirmative	III. Some S is not P
D. Particular negative	IV. Some S is P

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

(b) A-II, B-I,

(c) A-IV, B-I,

(d) A-II, B-IV

Ans.(b)

Sol. Introdu

In categorical logic, there are four types of propositions: A (Universal Affirmative), E (Universal Negative), I (Particular Affirmative), and O (Particular Negative). These propositions are related to each other through logical operations like conversion, contradiction, and subalternation. Knowing these relationships is essential for solving logic problems. Let's decode the options and find the correct pairing.

(a) A-Propo

○ Stand

○ Exam

○ Match

(b) E-Proposition (Universal Negative)

○ Standard form: No S is P

○ Example: No dogs are cats.

○ Match

(c) I-Propo

○ Stand

○ Example: Some birds are parrots.

○ Matches with IV → hence C = IV

(d) O-Proposition (Particular Negative)

○ Standard form: Some S is not P

○ Example: Some students are not attentive.

○ Matches with III → hence D = III

Thus, the correct pairing is:

A-II, B-I, C-IV, D-III → Option (B)

Additional Information:

(a) Universal vs Particular:

○ A (All S is P) & E (No S is P) are universal → apply to the entire class.

- I (Some S is P) & O (Some S is not P) are particular → apply to part of the class.

(b) Affirmative vs Negative:

- A & I are affirmative (they affirm a relationship).
- E & O are negative (they deny a relationship).

(c) Square of Opposition Relations:

- Contradictories: $A \leftrightarrow O$, $E \leftrightarrow I$ (one must be true, the other false).
- Contraries: $A \leftrightarrow E$ (both cannot be true, but both can be false).
- Subcontraries: $I \leftrightarrow O$ (both cannot be false, but both can be true).
- Subalternation: Truth “flows downwards”: $A \rightarrow I$, $E \rightarrow O$, while falsity “flows upwards”.

(d) Exam Trick:

- Remember with mnemonic:

- A
- E
- I
- O

Q2. Match List-I with List-II.

List - I	List-II
A. Ad hominem	I. Personal attack on the person instead of the argument
B. Straw man	II. Exaggerating or distorting someone's argument to make it easier to attack
C. False cause	III. Assuming that because one thing follows another, it must be caused by it
D. Red Herring	IV. Diverting attention from one issue to another

Choose the correct match.

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

Ans.(b)

Sol. Introduction

Logical fallacies are errors in reasoning that can lead to incorrect conclusions. They are often used in arguments to mislead or deceive.

because they are based on flawed logic.

helps in academic research, debates, and teaching.

Information Booster:

- Ad Hominem (A-II):
 - Means “to the person.”
 - Attacks the person’s character instead of addressing the argument.
 - Example: “You can’t trust his views on climate change; he failed in school.”
- Straw Man (B-III):
 - Misrepresenting an opponent’s argument to make it easier to attack.
 - Example: A says “We should regulate pollution,” B replies, “So you want to shut down all factories?”

- **False Cause (C-I):**
 - Mistaking correlation for causation.
 - Example: "Whenever I wear my lucky shirt, my team wins. The shirt causes the victory."
- **Red Herring (D-IV):**
 - Diverts attention away from the real issue.
 - Example: "Why worry about climate change when unemployment is such a big problem?"

Additional Knowledge:

- Fallacies are broadly divided into Formal Fallacies (structural errors in logic) and Informal Fallacies (errors in reasoning/argument content).
- Other examples include:
 - Appeal to Ignorance: Assuming something is true because it hasn't been proven false.
 - Slippery Slope: Assuming a small first step will lead to a chain of events.
- In research, fallacies can lead to incorrect conclusions.

Q3. Match the

List I (Fallacies)
A. Argument from Authority
B. Argument from Emotion
C. Argument from Ignorance
D. Argument from Popularity

Options:

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

Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct match is - (a)

Introduction

Informal fallacies

categorized into

conclusion based

Information Booster

Ad Baculum (Appeal to Force): "Accept this policy or you will be fired." The "reason" is a threat, not logic.

Ad Misericordiam (Appeal to Pity): "I should pass the exam because I have been sick all week." Health status doesn't prove academic competency.

Ad Populum (Bandwagon): "Everyone is buying this crypto-currency, so it must be a good investment."

Ad Verecundiam (Inappropriate Authority): Using a famous actor's opinion to prove a point about molecular biology.

Additional Knowledge

List II):

quences.
up.
e.

These are
want to the

These fallacies are common in advertising and political rhetoric. In UGC NET, identifying the "emotion" (fear, pity, vanity) is the quickest way to find the correct answer.

Q4. Identify the correct statements regarding qualitative research:

- A. In purposive sampling, participants are selected based on specific characteristics relevant to the study.
- B. Triangulation involves using multiple data sources to enhance the credibility of findings.
- C. Member checking is a process where participants validate the researcher's interpretation of data.
- D. Qualitative data analysis often begins during the data collection phase.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(b)

Sol. Qualitative research is an approach to understanding phenomena through the collection and analysis of non-numerical data. The correct statements are (A), (B), (C), and (D).

Information: Qualitative research is used to explore and understand phenomena in depth. Purposive Sampling: In qualitative research, participants are selected based on specific characteristics relevant to the study. Triangulation: Using multiple data sources (e.g., interviews, observations, documents) to enhance the credibility of findings. Member Checking: A process where participants validate the researcher's interpretation of data. Qualitative Data Analysis: Often begins during the data collection phase, allowing for ongoing refinement of questions and leads.

Triangulation: Researchers use triangulation to cross-check data from multiple sources (e.g., interviews, observations, documents) to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon.

Member Checking (Statement C): Also known as participant validation, this is a process where the researcher seeks feedback from participants to confirm if the researcher's interpretation of the data aligns with their experiences.

Ongoing Data Analysis (Statement D): Qualitative data analysis is not linear. Analysis often begins during the data collection phase, allowing the researcher to refine interview questions or pursue new leads based on early findings.

Additional Knowledge: Understanding the Depth of Qualitative Rigor

Subjectivity vs. Objectivity: While quantitative research strives for objectivity, qualitative research acknowledges the subjective nature of reality. The researcher is considered the primary instrument for data collection.

Saturation Point: Researchers continue sampling and collecting data until they reach "saturation," which is the point where no new information or themes are observed in the data.

Transferability vs. Generalizability: Qualitative research does not aim for statistical generalizability. Instead, it aims for transferability, providing enough "thick description" so that readers can determine if the findings apply to their own unique contexts.

Q5. Match List I with List II.

List I (Scale of Measurement)	List II (Example of Variable)
A. Nominal Scale	I. Temperature in Celsius or Fahrenheit
B. Ordinal Scale	II. Type of Transportation (Car, Bus, Bike)
C. Interval Scale	III. Finishing Order in a Race (1st, 2nd, 3rd)
D. Ratio Scale	IV. Reaction Time in Seconds

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(a)

Sol.

The correct

A. Nominal Scale: This scale is used for labeling or categorizing objects or events without any quantitative value. The labels are purely nominal and have no meaning or order. Example: Type of Transportation (Car, Bus, Bike).
 B. Ordinal Scale: This scale is used for labeling or categorizing objects or events with a specific order or rank. The labels are ordinal and have a meaning, but the intervals between them are not necessarily equal. Example: Finishing Order in a Race (1st, 2nd, 3rd).
 C. Interval Scale: This scale is used for measuring quantities where the intervals between values are equal, but there is no true zero point. Example: Temperature in Celsius or Fahrenheit.
 D. Ratio Scale: This scale is used for measuring quantities where the intervals between values are equal, and there is a true zero point. Example: Reaction Time in Seconds.

Scale	Properties	Statistics
Nominal (A)	Classification	Mode, Frequency
Ordinal (B)	Classification + Order	Median, Percentiles
Interval (C)	Classification + Order + Equal Intervals	Mean, Standard Deviation, t-tests, ANOVA
Ratio (D)	Classification + Order + Equal Intervals + True Zero	All Interval statistics + Geometric Mean, Coefficient of Variation

Q6. According to the National Credit Framework (NCrF), the credit level earned after obtaining a Bachelor's degree (three years of undergraduate programme) will be:

- (a) 7
 (b) 5.5
 (c) 6.5
 (d) 5

Ans.(b)

Sol.

According to the National Credit Framework (NCrF), the credit level corresponding to a Bachelor's degree, typically completed through a three-year undergraduate program, is 5.5. The NCrF establishes a unified system to assign credits to different educational and vocational qualifications, ensuring standardization and portability across various learning domains.

The NCrF specifies credit levels ranging from 1 (basic education) to 8 (doctoral degree or equivalent). A three-year Bachelor's degree corresponds to Level 5.5, indicating the completion of undergraduate education and providing a benchmark for further academic or vocational progress.

The framework emphasizes integrating academic learning with vocational and experiential achievements to enhance flexibility and recognition of diverse learning pathways.

Information National Credit Framework (NCrF) formal and informal education Credit Level Lifelong Learning Alignment with Global Competencies Integration

Q7. The concept of "Academic Bank of Credits (ABC)" introduced in the NEP 2020 is a revolutionary aspect of the Indian higher education system. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the ABC?

(a) Replaces the traditional degree structure with a credit-based system.

(b) Provides a flexible four-year undergraduate program where students can enter and exit with a certificate (after 1 year), diploma (after 2 years), or a degree (after 3 or 4 years).

(c) Allows for the accumulation and exit points within the scope of academic credits.

(d) Mandates the adoption of ABC by all state universities.

Ans.(c)

Sol.

Correct Option: (c) The ABC does not mandate the adoption of ABC by all state universities. It is a voluntary mechanism in the NEP 2020.

Information Booster: The Academic Bank of Credits (ABC) is a digital repository that allows students to store their academic credits earned from various recognized Higher Education Institutions (HEIs). Its revolutionary aspect is that it facilitates a flexible four-year undergraduate program where students can enter and exit with a certificate (after 1 year), diploma (after 2 years), or a degree (after 3 or 4 years). The credits earned are digitally stored and can be transferred, allowing students to move between institutions and resume their education without losing progress. This breaks the rigidity of the traditional linear degree structure.

Additional Knowledge: The ABC is a core component of the NEP's vision for a "student-centric" and flexible system. It is inspired by credit transfer systems in countries like the United States and is intended to integrate vocational and academic education seamlessly.

Q8. Which of the following anthropogenic activities primarily contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect and climate change?

- A. Deforestation for agriculture
- B. Use of fertilizers containing Nitrous Oxide (N₂O)
- C. Burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas)
- D. Shifting to renewable energy sources like solar and wind
- E. Reforestation efforts

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(a)

Sol. Introduction

- The question is asking about anthropogenic activities that contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect and climate change, focusing on the activities that release greenhouse gases.
- It requires identifying the activities that are primarily responsible for the release of greenhouse gases and their contribution to climate change, distinguishing between activities that release greenhouse gases and those that do not.
- The three activities listed in the options are: Deforestation for agriculture, Use of fertilizers containing Nitrous Oxide (N₂O), and Burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas). These activities are all known to contribute to the enhanced greenhouse effect and climate change, thus making option (a) the correct answer.

Information

Activity	Factor/Mechanism
A. Deforestation for agriculture	Clearing forests releases carbon and natural carbon sinks.
B. Use of fertilizers containing Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O)	Agriculture: Microbial action on synthetic fertilizers releases potent Nitrous Oxide (N ₂ O).
C. Burning of fossil fuels (coal, oil, gas)	Burning fossil fuels transfers carbon to the atmosphere.

Q9. Arrange the following major international agreements in the correct chronological order of their adoption (from earliest to most recent):

- A. Kyoto Protocol (1997)
- B. Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985)
- C. Paris Agreement (2015)
- D. United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992)

Choose the option that represents the correct chronological sequence:

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

Answer: B

Sol. Introduction:

- The question requires arranging four landmark international agreements based on their year of adoption, tracing the global community's evolving response to major environmental crises: the depletion of the ozone layer and climate change.

Information Booster:

- The first step is to identify the year of adoption for each agreement:

Agreement	Option	Year of Adoption	Core Focus
Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	B	1985	Framework for protecting the Ozone Layer.
United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)			Addressing greenhouse gas emissions.
Kyoto Protocol			Setting binding emission targets.
Paris Agreement			Committing countries to limit global warming (NDCs).

- Therefore, the correct chronological order from earliest to latest is: B (1985), A (1992), C (1997), and D (2015).
- The relationship between the question and the options is as follows:
 - Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (1985) - Framework for protecting the Ozone Layer.
 - The Montreal Protocol (1987) - A protocol for Ozone depletion.
 - UNFCCC (1992) - Addressing greenhouse gas emissions.
 - The Kyoto Protocol (1997) - Setting binding emission targets.
 - Paris Agreement (2015) - Committing countries to limit global warming (NDCs).

Q10. Which of the following are differences between Modified Mercalli Scale (MMS) and Richter Scale (RS)?

- A. RS measures seismic energy
- B. RS uses logarithmic scale
- C. Value of RS is more than MMS
- D. Levels in RS is more than MMS

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(d)

Sol. Introduction: This question asks to identify the differences between the Modified Mercalli Scale (MMS) and the Richter Scale (RS), both of which are used to describe earthquakes but measure different aspects. Understanding these distinctions is crucial in seismology.

Information Booster: Let's analyze each statement:

- A. RS measures the energy released while MMS measures both energy and devastation.
 - Richter Scale (RS): Measures the magnitude of an earthquake, which is a quantitative measure related to the energy released at the earthquake's source. It quantifies the size of the seismic waves.
 - Modified Mercalli Scale (MMS): Measures the intensity of an earthquake. Intensity describes the observable effects of an earthquake at a particular location, including how much shaking is felt by people and the degree of damage caused to structures and the ground (devastation). It's a qualitative measure based on observed effects.
 - Therefore, this statement correctly identifies a key difference: RS measures magnitude (energy released), while MMS measures intensity (effects/devastation). This statement is TRUE.

- B. RS uses linear scale while MMS uses logarithmic scale.

- Richter scale represents a logarithmic scale. A whole number increase in the energy released results in a 10-fold increase in the amplitude of the seismic waves.
- Modified Mercalli Scale is a qualitative measure based on observation of effects.
- Therefore, this statement is FALSE. RS is logarithmic, while MMS is qualitative.

- C. Value of RS is constant while MMS varies with location.
 - Richter scale gives a single value for an earthquake, regardless of where it is measured.
 - Modified Mercalli Scale, however, varies significantly with location. It describes the effects of the earthquake at a specific location. It describes the shaking felt by people and the damage to structures and the ground.
 - Therefore, this statement is FALSE. RS is constant, while MMS varies with location.

- D. Levels of RS is more than MMS.
 - Richter Scale is a continuous numerical scale, typically ranging from 0 to over 9 (though higher values are possible).
 - Modified Mercalli Scale has 12 defined levels (I to XII), each corresponding to a specific range of effects.
 - Comparing "levels" directly is misleading. MMS has 12 defined levels. RS is a continuous numerical scale. This statement is ambiguous and generally considered FALSE in the context of defined levels.

Additional Knowledge:

- Magnitude vs. Intensity: This is the most fundamental distinction. Magnitude (Richter) tells you *how big* the earthquake was at its source (like the wattage of a light bulb). Intensity (Mercalli) tells you *how much it was felt or what damage it caused* at a specific location (like how bright the light bulb appears in different rooms).
- Measurement Basis: Richter uses seismograph readings (quantitative). Mercalli uses observations, interviews, and damage reports (qualitative/descriptive).
- Scales: Richter is logarithmic. Mercalli is ordinal/descriptive, not mathematical.

- **Variability:** Magnitude is a single value for an earthquake. Intensity varies from place to place.
- **Evolution:** The Richter scale has largely been superseded by the Moment Magnitude Scale (Mw) for large earthquakes, as Mw provides a more accurate measure of the total energy released. However, the Richter scale remains widely known and used for smaller earthquakes. The Mercalli scale is still widely used to describe the local effects of earthquakes.

Q11. G is the brother of F. E is the father of K. C is the daughter of A. F is the mother of E. C is the sister of E. How is G related to A?

- (a) Wife's brother
(b) Sister's husband
(c) Husband
(d) Brother's

Ans.(a)

Sol. Given:

G is the brother of F.

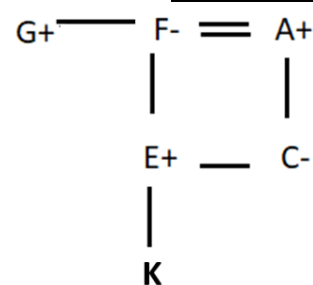
E is the father of K.

C is the daughter of A.

F is the mother of E.

C is the sister of E.

Symbol in Diagram	Meaning
- / O	Female
+ / □	Male
=	Married Couple
—	Siblings
	Difference Of Generation



So, G is A's wife's brother.

Thus, the correct option is: (a)

Q12. Which number will replace the question mark (?) in the following series?

11, 17, 28, 51, 96, 187, 368, ?

(a) 792

(b) 713

(c) 731

(d) 729

Ans.(c)

Sol. Given: 11, 17, 28, 51, 96, 187, 368, ?

Logic: Each term is roughly double the previous one, with alternating -5 and -6:

$$11 \times 2 - 5 = 17$$

$$17 \times 2 - 6 = 28$$

$$28 \times 2 - 5 =$$

$$51 \times 2 - 6 =$$

$$96 \times 2 - 5 =$$

$$187 \times 2 - 6 =$$

Next step (c)

$$368 \times 2 - 5 =$$

Thus, the co

Q13. Arrange the following commissions in the chronological order of their formation since India in the chronology of the National Education Commission/submission:

A. National Education Commission (1948-49)

B. Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49)

C. Kothari Commission (1964-66)

D. National Education Commission (NPE) (1986)

Choose the correct answer:

(a) D, A, B, C

(b) C, B, A, D

(c) A, D, B, C

(d) B, C, D, A

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct chronological order (earliest to latest) is: B (1948-49), C (1964-66), D (1986), A (2020).
Information Booster:

B. Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49): Focused primarily on higher education and recommended integrating secondary and higher education more closely. Its key recommendation was the formation of the University Grants Commission (UGC).

C. Kothari Commission (1964-66): Recommended the famous "Education and National Development" strategy, proposing the uniform 10+2+3 structure nationwide and emphasizing the modernization of education.

D. National Policy on Education (NPE) 1986: Aimed at establishing a national system of education, promoting equity, and launching specific schemes like Operation Blackboard for primary schools and the establishment of Navodaya Vidyalayas.

A. National Education Policy (NEP) 2020: The current policy, which proposes replacing the 10+2 system with a 5+3+3+4 curricular structure and aims for universalization of education from pre-school to secondary level.

Additional Information:

The Radhakrishnan Commission (B) heavily influenced the structure of universities and stressed the need for liberal education to foster citizenship.

The Kothari Commission (C) emphasized the link between education and national goals, advocating for common schools, vocationalization, and increasing the expenditure on education to 6% of GDP.

The NPE 1986 led to the establishment of the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT), leading to modifications in the curriculum.

The NEP 2020 proposes the creation of a National Education Commission (NEC) as a regulator for higher education, with a tenure of 15 years.

Q14. Which

A. Amount of

B. If A does

C. Successive

D. The small

(a) A and B

(b) B and C

(c) A, B and

(d) A, B, C and

Ans.(c)

Sol. Correct answer: (c)

Solution:

A: Amount =

B: If $\frac{1}{3}$ of v

C: Net factor

→ next integer multiple = $139 \times 72 = 10008 \rightarrow$ False.

A, B and C only → option (c).

Q15. Match LIST-I with LIST-II

LIST-I (n, p)	LIST-II (Mean and SD)
A. $n = 10, p = 0.4$	I. 2.4 and 1.385
B. $n = 6, p = 0.3$	II. 1.8 and 1.095
C. $n = 12, p = 0.2$	III. 4.0 and 1.549
D. $n = 8, p = 0.5$	IV. 4.0 and 1.414

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

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

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

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

Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct Answer: (b)

Solution:

Mean = np ; SD = $\sqrt{npq}$

• A: $10 \times 0.4 = 4.0$; SD = $\sqrt{2.4} = 1.549 \rightarrow \text{III}$

• B: $6 \times 0.3 = 1.8$; SD = $\sqrt{1.26} = 1.095 \rightarrow \text{II}$

• C: $12 \times 0.2 = 2.4$; SD = $\sqrt{1.92} = 1.385 \rightarrow \text{I}$

• D: $8 \times 0.5 = 4.0$; SD = $\sqrt{2.0} = 1.414 \rightarrow \text{IV}$

Correct map

Q16. Consider the following statements related to the Psychomotor Domain (Harrow/Simpson's classification):

I. The learner demonstrates complete task performance with accuracy (Articulation).

II. The learner demonstrates a tendency to perform the task consistently (Characterization).

III. The learner demonstrates original, and efficient performance in completing the task (Adaptation).

IV. The learner demonstrates a generalized tendency to perform the task consistently (Generalization).

Options:

(a) II and III

(b) I, II, and III

(c) I, III, and IV

(d) I and III

Ans.(d)

Sol.

Correct Option – (d)

Introduction: The Psychomotor Domain focuses on objectives related to manual and physical skills, coordination, and speed. It is distinct from the Cognitive (knowledge) and Affective (attitude) domains.

Information Booster:

Statement I (Correct): Precision (Dave's classification) or Articulation (Simpson's classification) involves performing a skill accurately, quickly, and flawlessly, demonstrating mastery. This is a primary psychomotor objective.

Statement II (Incorrect): Developing a *generalized tendency* and *consistency* across different situations is the goal of Characterization, which belongs to the Affective Domain, not the Psychomotor Domain.

Statement III (Correct): The highest levels, Adaptation and Naturalization (or Origination), involve modifying existing skills to meet new challenges or creating entirely new movement patterns that are highly efficient, demonstrating mastery and innovation.

Statement IV (Incorrect): Internalizing the *value* of neatness and precision is an attitude or emotional objective, which belongs to the Affective Domain (Valuing or Organization), not the psychomotor skill execution itself.

Additional Knowledge: In a teaching program for technical education (e.g., a B.Tech program), the cognitive objectives are handled by lectures, affective objectives by ethics and attitude development, and psychomotor objectives by laboratory work and practicals.

Q17. Arrange the process of acquiring, processing, and storing information in the correct order.

1. Encoding
 2. Retrieval
 3. Storage
 4. Attention
- (a) 4, 1, 3, 2
(b) 1, 4, 3, 2
(c) 4, 3, 1, 2
(d) 1, 2, 3, 4

Ans.(a)

Sol.

Correct Option is (a)

INTRODUCTION: The process of acquiring, processing, and storing information is a complex system similar to a computer system. It involves the flow of information from the environment into long-term memory and back out into the environment. The process of acquiring, processing, and storing information is a distinct chronologic process:

1. 4. Attention: The initial stage where the sensory data is noticed and selected by the learner from the environment.
2. 1. Encoding: The process of converting the selected information into a form that can be stored in memory.
3. 3. Storage: The retention of the encoded information over time, placing it into short-term or long-term memory.
4. 2. Retrieval: The act of locating and accessing the stored information when needed for application or recognition.

ADDITIONAL KNOWLEDGE: If encoding 1 is faulty or shallow, retrieval 2 will be difficult, even if the information was stored 3. The quality of attention 4 is crucial for effective encoding.

UGC NET Paper 1 Dec 31, 2025 Shift 1 Memory Based Quiz (Part 1)
UGC NET paper 1 Mock Test Dec 2025

Q18. Arrange the three conventional levels of teaching in the correct ascending order of cognitive complexity i.e., from the least thoughtful level to the most thoughtful level:

1. Memory Level ML
2. Reflective Level RL
3. Understanding Level UL

(a) 1, 2, 3

(b) 3, 1, 2

(c) 1, 3, 2

(d) 2, 3, 1

Ans.(c)

Sol.

Correct Option is (c)

INTRODUCTION: The three conventional levels of teaching, as proposed by Herbart, span from the least thoughtful level to the most thoughtful level. These levels are based on the psychological development of the learner. The levels are: 1. Memory Level (ML), 2. Reflective Level (RL), and 3. Understanding Level (UL). The correct ascending order of cognitive complexity is 1, 3, 2.

1. 1. Memory Level (ML): This is the lowest level of teaching, where the learner is required to memorize facts and figures. It is the least thoughtful level. 2. 3. Understanding Level (UL): This is the highest level of teaching, where the learner is required to understand the concepts and principles. It is the most thoughtful level. 3. 2. Reflective Level (RL): This is the middle level of teaching, where the learner is required to reflect on the concepts and principles. It is the most thoughtful level.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The three conventional levels of teaching are: the Memory Level (ML), the Reflective Level (RL), and the Understanding Level (UL). The correct ascending order of cognitive complexity is 1, 3, 2.

Q19. Arrange the following levels of teaching in the correct ascending order of cognitive complexity:

1. Applying,
2. Understanding,
3. Creating,
4. Analyzing,
5. Remembering,
6. Evaluating.

Choose the correct sequence:

(a) 5, 2, 1, 6, 4, 3

(b) 5, 1, 2, 4, 6, 3

(c) 5, 2, 1, 4, 6, 3

(d) 2, 5, 1, 4, 6, 3

Ans.(c)

Sol.

Correct Option – (c)

Introduction: The Revised Cognitive Domain represents a hierarchy of increasing cognitive complexity, where mastery of a lower level is generally prerequisite to engaging in the next higher level.

Information Booster (Ascending Order):

1. Remembering (5)
2. Understanding (2)
3. Applying (1)
4. Analyzing (4)
5. Evaluating (6)
6. Creating (3)

Additional Information: The Revised Cognitive Domain is used in various educational contexts (e.g., in a lesson plan, to assess student understanding of a concept, to design a curriculum, to assess student learning, and finally to design a test).

-
- Q20.** Identify the correct statement(s) regarding MOOCs.
1. NPTEL is the oldest MOOC initiative in India.
 2. SWAYAM was launched before NPTEL.
 3. ARPIT is a teacher training initiative under SWAYAM.
 4. UGC does not support MOOCs.

Choose the correct option(s).

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

Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Option – (a)

Introduction: MOOCs (Massive Open Online Courses) are a type of online course that is open to anyone who wants to take it. They are typically offered by universities and other educational institutions. MOOCs are used in a variety of ways, including for self-paced learning, for credit-bearing courses, and for professional development. They are also used for research and for providing access to higher education, especially in developing countries like India. SWAYAM (Study Webs of Active-Meaning for Ambitious Teachers) is a government initiative under the Ministry of Education, India. These platforms provide a wide range of courses and resources for students and teachers.

Information Booster: Let's examine each statement:

Statement 1: NPTEL is the oldest MOOC initiative in India. True. NPTEL (National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning) was launched in 2003 as a joint initiative by the IITs and IISc. It initially began as a project to provide video lectures in engineering disciplines and later expanded into a full-fledged MOOC platform.

Statement 2: SWAYAM was launched before NPTEL. False. SWAYAM was launched in 2017, much after NPTEL. Hence, NPTEL predates SWAYAM.

Statement 3: ARPIT is a teacher training initiative under SWAYAM. True. ARPIT (Annual Refresher Programme in Teaching) is a government initiative under SWAYAM for faculty development. It helps in upgrading teaching skills through MOOCs.

Statement 4: UGC does not recognize credits earned via MOOCs. False. UGC issued a regulation in 2016 allowing students to earn up to 40% credits through SWAYAM MOOCs, making this statement incorrect.

Additional Information:

NPTEL functions under the National Coordinator role for technical courses on SWAYAM.

ARPIT offers MOOCs specifically tailored for higher education teachers and is recognized by UGC for promotion requirements.

Q21. Match List-I with List-II:

List - I	List - II
A. Learner-centered approach	I. Competency-Based Education
B. Self-paced	
C. Mastery	
D. Behavior	

Choose the correct match.

(a) A-III, B-I

(b) A-II, B-I

(c) A-II, B-I

(d) A-IV, B-I

Ans.(b)

Sol. Correct

Introduction of learner-centered approach emphasizes conceptual clarity and instructional design, and self-paced approach focuses on connecting approaches to educational frameworks.

Information

A-II: Montessori method emphasizes a learner-centered approach where methods and pace dictate learning activities.

B-III: Programmed Instruction allows students to proceed at their own pace in self-paced learning.

C-I: Competency-Based Education requires students to demonstrate required skills.

D-IV: Bloom's Taxonomy is used to measure learning outcomes.

Additional Information:

Learner-centered approaches reduce teacher dominance, encouraging student autonomy.

Programmed Instruction is often linked to B.F. Skinner's principles of reinforcement.

Bloom's Taxonomy has cognitive, affective, and psychomotor domains.

Q22. Identify the correct statements about p-values in hypothesis testing.

(A) A p-value is the probability that the null hypothesis is true.

(B) A smaller p-value provides stronger evidence against the null hypothesis.

(C) A p-value less than the significance level (α) leads to rejection of the null hypothesis.

(D) A p-value can be greater than 1.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(a) (A) and (C) Only

(b) (B) and (C) Only

(c) (A), (B) and (C) Only

(d) (B) and (D) Only

Ans.(b)

Sol. The p-value is a statistical measure used to determine the strength of evidence against the null hypothesis; in this context, the correct statements are that a smaller p-value provides stronger evidence against the null hypothesis and a p-value less than the significance level (α) leads to its rejection.

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Q23. Which institution recently signed an MoU with Assam Rifles to advance drone technology for defence applications?

(a) IIT Guwahati

(b) IIIT Manipur

(c) DRDO Hyderabad

(d) NIT Silchar

Ans.(b)

Sol. The correct answer is: (b) IIIT Manipur

Explanation:

• Assam Rifles signed an MoU with the Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT) Manipur at Mantripukhri.

- The partnership focuses on drone-based surveillance, reconnaissance, and logistics support.
- This marks an important defence-academia collaboration in the Northeast region.

Information Booster:

- MoU formalized in presence of Maj Gen Ravroop Singh, IG Assam Rifles (South).
- Includes DGCA-certified drone training courses.
- Around 80 participants attended the inaugural training session.
- Advanced Drone Training and Refresher Course launched under this initiative.

Additional Knowledge:

- Assam Rifles, India's oldest paramilitary force, is responsible for border security and counter-insurgency in the Northeast.
 - IIIT Manipur is a public institute established in 2015.
-

Q24. With reference to RAM and ROM, which of the following is correct?

- (A) ROM is Read-Only Memory and RAM is Random Access Memory.
 - (B) RAM stores data permanently and ROM stores data temporarily.
 - (C) ROM stores data permanently and RAM stores data temporarily.
 - (D) RAM allows data to be read and written, while ROM only allows data to be read.
 - (E) Both RAM and ROM are volatile memory.
- Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(b)

Sol.

The correct answer is (b). RAM (Random Access Memory) is a volatile memory that loses its contents when the system is powered off. It holds temporary data that is actively being used by the computer's CPU. RAM stores data temporarily and allows data to be read and written. ROM (Read-Only Memory) is a non-volatile memory that retains its contents even when the system is powered off. It contains essential instructions for booting the computer, such as the BIOS. ROM stores data permanently and only allows data to be read. ROM is non-volatile and helps start the computer. ROM is read-only memory, which retains information even without power.

Information Booster

1. RAM (Random Access Memory): RAM is a volatile memory that loses its contents when the system is powered off. It holds temporary data that is actively being used by the computer's CPU.
 2. ROM (Read-Only Memory): ROM is non-volatile and contains essential instructions for booting the computer, such as the BIOS. It retains its content even when the computer is turned off.
 3. Difference between RAM and ROM: RAM is designed for fast data access and is writable, whereas ROM is permanent storage designed for critical system instructions.
-

Q25. Which of the following statements about the URL given below are correct?

<https://www.mygov.in/index.html>

A. http is the name of the protocol and stands for HyperText Transaction Protocol

B. in is a top-level domain name and represents a website hosted in India

C. mygov. is a second-level domain name in the name of the website.

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

(a) A and B only

(b) A and C only

(c) B and C only

(d) A, B and C

Ans.(c)

Sol.

A. Incorrect. http is the name of the protocol and stands for HyperText Transaction Protocol.

B. Correct. T

C. Correct. "

Q26. Arrange the following steps in the correct order of data transmission.

A. Encoding

B. Data is pr

C. Transmis

D. Reception

E. Decoding

Options:

(a) B → A →

(b) A → B →

(c) B → C →

(d) C → A →

Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct

Introduction of the device to another.

Information Booster:

1. B – Data is processed by the sending device.

2. A – Encoding into signals (electrical, optical, or radio).

3. C – Transmission over the medium (wired/wireless).

4. D – Reception by the receiving device.

5. E – Decoding into usable form.

Additional Information: Encoding must precede transmission; raw binary cannot travel efficiently without conversion.

Q27. Arrange the following computer memory types in increasing order of their data access speed (Slowest to Fastest):

1. Cache Memory
2. Secondary Storage (HDD)
3. RAM (Main Memory)
4. CPU Registers
5. SSD

- (a) 2, 5, 3, 1, 4
- (b) 5, 2, 3, 1, 4
- (c) 2, 5, 1, 3, 4
- (d) 4, 1, 3, 5, 2

Ans.(a)

Sol.

Correct Option – (a)

Introduction: Computer memory is a storage device that stores data and instructions. It is divided into different types based on its location and speed. The types of memory are:

Information: The information stored in memory is used by the CPU to execute instructions.

HDD (Magnetic): This is a type of secondary storage that uses magnetic disks to store data.

SSD (Flash): This is a type of secondary storage that uses solid-state drives to store data.

RAM: Volatile memory that is used for temporary storage of data and instructions.

Cache: Local memory that is used for temporary storage of data and instructions.

Registers: Latched memory that is used for temporary storage of data and instructions.

Additional Information: The speed of memory increases from HDD to RAM to Cache to Registers.

significantly increases the speed of data retention.

Q28. Arrange the following programming languages from oldest to most recent based on their development:

1. Python
2. Fortran
3. C
4. Java

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

Ans.(a)

Sol.

Correct Option – (a)

Detailed Solution:

Introduction: Programming languages have evolved from Low-Level Languages (which look like machine code) to High-Level Languages (which look more like English) to make software development faster and less prone to errors.

Information Booster: * Fortran (1957): Short for *Formula Translation*. It was designed by John Backus at IBM for complex scientific, mathematical, and statistical calculations.

C (1972): Developed by Dennis Ritchie at Bell Labs. It is a "structured" language and is so powerful that most modern operating systems (like Windows and Linux) are written in C.

Python (1991): Designed by Guido van Rossum to be easy to read and write. It is now the leading language for Artificial Intelligence and Data Science.

Java (1995): Created by James Gosling at Sun Microsystems. Its "Write Once, Run Anywhere" (WORA) capability meant it could run on any device with a Java Virtual Machine (JVM).

Additional Features: Python has extensive libraries (like NumPy, Pandas, etc.) for data science and machine learning.

Q29. Match the following technological characteristics with the corresponding generation of computers.

Column A:	Column B:
1. First Generation	A. Vacuum Tube Technology
2. Second Generation	B. Transistors
3. Third Generation	C. Integrated Circuits (ICs)
4. Fourth Generation	D. Microprocessors

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

Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Option is (a). Introduction of computers led to a network for understanding and growth in computing innovation.

Information Booster:

1. First Generation (1940-1956) - C: The defining technology was the Vacuum Tube. These computers were enormous, consumed vast amounts of electricity, generated immense heat, and were unreliable. Examples include ENIAC and UNIVAC.

2. Second Generation (1956-1963) - D: Transistors replaced vacuum tubes. Transistors were smaller, faster, more reliable, and more energy-efficient. This led to computers that were more compact and powerful, with programming moving from machine language to assembly and early high-level languages like FORTRAN and COBOL.

3. Third Generation (1964-1971) - B: The invention of the Integrated Circuit (IC) was the hallmark of this era. ICs packed multiple transistors onto a single silicon chip, drastically reducing the size and cost

of computers while increasing their speed and efficiency. This period saw the emergence of operating systems and the minicomputer.

4. Fifth Generation (Present and Beyond) - A: This generation is based on Artificial Intelligence (AI) and Parallel Processing. The goal is to develop machines capable of natural language processing, learning, and self-organization, moving beyond number-crunching to reasoning and problem-solving.

Additional Knowledge: The Fourth Generation (1971-Present) is defined by the Microprocessor, which placed an entire CPU on a single chip. This innovation led to the personal computer (PC) revolution. The lines between generations are now blurring, with advancements in quantum computing, nanotechnology, and bio-chips potentially signaling the dawn of a sixth generation.

Q30. Match

List I (Film)	
A.	Innova
B.	Ramoji
C.	Prayag
D.	MGR F

1. A-II, B-I,
- (b) A-II, B-I,
- (c) A-I, B-II,
- (d) A-I, B-II,

Ans.(b)

Sol.

- A. Innova
- B. Ramoji
- C. Prayag
- D. MGR F

Information

- (a) Innova
- (b) Ramoji
- (c) Prayag
- (d) MGR F

(c) Prayag Film City, located in Kolkata, is known for being a hub for film production and hosting various cultural events.

(d) MGR Film City, located in Chennai, is named after the famous actor and former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, M.G. Ramachandran (MGR), and is a center for Tamil film production.

Q31. Match the following types of communication barriers with their examples:

List I (Barrier Type)	List II (Example)
A. Physical Barrier	1. A speaker using complex jargon in a speech
B. Semantic Barrier	2. A listener's emotional distress

C. Psychological Barrier	3. Loud construction noise outside a classroom
D. Organizational Barrier	4. A rigid chain of command in a company

Options:

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

Ans.(a)

Sol. Correct Option – (a)

Introduction: Communication barriers can be categorized into different types, each with specific characteristics and real-life examples. Matching-type questions test whether learners can correctly connect the

Information

A-3 (Physical

B-1 (Semantic

C-2 (Psychological

D-4 (Organizational

Additional

psychological

structure

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test your abil

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ication.

Q32. Match

List I – For

(A) Intra-p

(B) Inter-p

(C) Team

(D) Public

List II – Examples

(I) Fulfilling

(II) Persuasion

(III) Judging

(IV) Establishing

Choose the correct answer from the options given below

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

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

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

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

Ans.(d)

Sol. The correct matches between forms of communication and their examples are:

(A) Intra-personal → (III) Judging your own actions: Intra-personal communication involves self-reflection and evaluation, such as assessing one's actions or decisions.

(B) Inter-personal → (IV) Establishing personal relations: Inter-personal communication occurs between two or more individuals to build relationships and exchange information.

(C) Team → (I) Fulfilling task needs: Communication within a team focuses on achieving collective goals, coordinating activities, and fulfilling tasks.

(D) Public → (II) Persuasion of large audiences: Public communication involves addressing large groups to inform, persuade, or entertain, such as in speeches or broadcasts.

Information Booster 1. Intra-personal communication involves self-dialogue, decision-making, and emotional regulation.

2. Inter-personal communication builds personal and professional relationships through one-on-one or small-group interactions.

3. Team communication emphasizes collaboration, coordination, and goal alignment within groups.

4. Public communication targets larger audiences and focuses on influencing, informing, or entertaining them.

5. Understanding these forms aids in selecting appropriate strategies for effective communication.

Q33. Which of these is NOT a Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) ?

(a) Climate Action

(b) Quality Education

(c) Employment

(d) Zero Hunger

Ans.(c)

Sol. The core concept of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) is "leaving no one behind." This is a key element of sustainable development. The 17 SDGs are a set of global goals that the United Nations adopted in 2015 as part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. They are designed to address the world's most pressing issues, including poverty, peace and prosperity.

Employment is a key goal, but it is not one of the 17 SDGs. SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth promotes sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all. It is a goal, but it is not one of the 17 SDGs. The 17 SDGs are: 1. No Poverty, 2. Zero Hunger, 3. Good Health and Well-being, 4. Quality Education, 5. Gender Equality, 6. Clean Water and Sanitation, 7. Affordable and Clean Energy, 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth, 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure, 10. Reduced Inequalities, 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities, 12. Responsible Consumption and Production, 13. Climate Action, 14. Life Below Water, 15. Life on Land, 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and 17. Partnerships for the Goals.

In contrast:

(a) Climate Action – SDG 13, focuses on taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts.

(b) Quality Education – SDG 4, focuses on ensuring inclusive and equitable quality education and promoting lifelong learning.

(d) Zero Hunger – SDG 2, focuses on ending hunger, achieving food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture.

Information Booster:

The 17 SDGs were adopted in 2015 and are to be achieved by 2030.

SDG 8 addresses employment but is titled "Decent Work and Economic Growth", not "Employment to everyone."

SDGs use specific, measurable language and are structured with 169 associated targets.

Goals such as Zero Hunger, Quality Education, and Climate Action are officially designated SDGs.

Employment-related indicators under SDG 8 include youth employment, gender parity, and labor rights.

Global employment targets are also aligned with economic productivity, innovation, and entrepreneurship.

SDG 8 aims at reducing informal employment and supporting job creation through policy innovation.

Q34. The image, sound and video data can be created in a number of file formats. In this context, which of the following are compressed file formats?

- (A) JPEG
- (B) MP3
- (C) MIDI
- (D) AVI
- (E) MP4

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(a)

Sol.

The following

JPEG: A com

MP3: A com

MP4: A com

MIDI is not a compressed file format. It is a protocol for musical data. It is not compressed or minimally compressed.

Important K

1. JPEG, MP3 and MP4 are compressed file formats.
2. MIDI is a protocol for audio data, while AVI is often used for uncompressed video.

Q35. Identify the correct order of the major technological changes in computers from the fourth to the first generation based on the following options:

- (A) Microprocessors
- (B) Vacuum tubes
- (C) Integrated Circuits
- (D) Transistors

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

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

Ans.(c)

Sol. The correct order of the major technological changes in computers from the fourth to the first generation is as follows:

1. Microprocessors: Fourth generation (1970s–present)
2. Integrated Circuits: Third generation (1960s–1970s)
3. Transistors: Second generation (1950s–1960s)
4. Vacuum Tubes: First generation (1940s–1950s)

Information Booster:

Microprocessors integrate the CPU into a single chip, leading to the development of personal computers.

Transistors replaced vacuum tubes, making computers smaller and more efficient.

Additional Knowledge:

Vacuum tubes were used in the earliest computers but were large, unreliable, and consumed a lot of power.

Q36. Which

- (a) Mini computers are less expensive than microcomputers.
- (b) Mini computers are more expensive than microcomputers.
- (c) Mini computers are more expensive than mainframes.
- (d) The storage capacity of mini computers is less than that of mainframes and supercomputers.

Ans.(b)

Sol. Mini computers are more expensive than microcomputers. Mini computers are generally more expensive than microcomputers due to their higher processing capabilities. Microcomputers, on the other hand, are typically less costly and are designed for individual use.

Important Knowledge

1. Mini Computers: Serve multiple users and are commonly used in small organizations for shared applications.
2. Micro Computers: Intended for personal use, typically less expensive and used for individual tasks.
3. Cost Difference: Mini computers are generally more expensive than microcomputers.

Storage and Speed: Mini computers have less storage and speed compared to larger systems like mainframes.

Application Use:

Mini computers are often used in labs, small businesses, and academic institutions.

Mainframes and Supercomputers: Designed for high-level processing, significantly faster than mini computers and primarily used for enterprise-level tasks.

UGC NET Paper 1 Dec 31, 2025 Shift 1 Memory Based Quiz (Part 1)	
UGC NET paper 1 Mock Test Dec 2025	

Q37. In the context of Open and Distance Learning (ODL) in India, the term "Programme Study Centre" primarily serves the purpose of:

- (a) Developing the curriculum for various programmes.
- (b) Conducting examinations and declaring results.
- (c) Providing academic counselling and facilitating practical sessions for learners.
- (d) Producing and distributing self-learning materials.

Ans.(c)

Sol.

Correct Option – (c)

Introduction: This question targets the specific functional role of Programme Study Centres (PSCs) within the ODL system in India.

Information: The PSCs are established at the local level to provide academic support and facilitate learning for students enrolled in ODL programmes. Their primary functions include:

- Providing academic counselling and guidance to students.
 - Organizing and conducting practical sessions for learners.
 - Conducting examinations and declaring results.
 - Facilitating access to learning resources.
 - Acting as a link between the central university and the learners.
- They are not involved in curriculum development (which is the role of the School of Studies) or in the production of self-learning materials (which is the role of the Regional Centre). Additional functions include monitoring the progress of students, investigating the learning experience, and providing feedback to the university.
- Additional Role: PSCs, along with Regional Centres, are mandated by the Regional Council of Educational Research and Training (RCEART) to ensure the quality of ODL education.

Q38. What is the average number of students studying B.C.A. in a five college cluster?

Read the given table and answer the following questions.

The following table shows the enrollment of students in different academic programmes in five colleges (A, B, C, D, E) during the year 2020. Based on the data, answer the following questions.

College-wise enrollment of students

College	Academic programme		
	B.A.	B.C.A.	B.B.A.
A	275	350	425
B	300	325	475
C	325	300	325
D	450	375	425
E	325	425	225

- (a) 365
- (b) 395

(c) 330

(d) 355

Ans.(d)

Sol. The total number of students studying B.C.A. in all the five colleges

we add the number of students in each college:

$$350 + 325 + 300 + 375 + 425 = 1775$$

$$\text{The average number of students studying B.C.A. in all the five colleges together} \\ = 1775 / 5 = 355.$$

Q39. What is the respective ratio of total number of students studying in B.C.A. in the colleges C and E together to that of students studying B.A. in the colleges A and B together?

Read the given passage

The following table presents the details about the number of students enrolled in three different academic programmes namely. B.A., B.C.A. and B.B.A. in five different colleges (A-E) during the year 2020. Based on the data in the table, answer the questions 1-5:

College-wise enrollment of students

College	Academic programme	
	B.A.	
A	350	
B	325	
C	300	
D	375	
E	425	

(a) 24:23

(b) 25:27

(c) 29:23

(d) 29:27

Ans.(c)

Sol. The total number of students studying B.C.A. in colleges C and E

$$= (300 + 425)$$

The total number of students studying B.A. in

The ratio of the total number of students studying B.A. in the colleges A and B together to that of students studying B.C.A. in the colleges C and E together is

Q40. What is the respective ratio of total number of students studying in B.C.A., B.A. and B.B.A. in all the colleges together?

Read the given passage and answer the following questions

The following table presents the details about the number of students enrolled in three different academic programmes namely. B.A., B.C.A. and B.B.A. in five different colleges (A-E) during the year 2020. Based on the data in the table, answer the questions 1-5:

College-wise enrollment of students

College	Academic programme		
	B.A.	B.C.A.	B.B.A.
A	275	350	425

B	300	325	475
C	325	300	325
D	450	375	425
E	325	425	225

- (a) 71:67:75
 (b) 67:71:75
 (c) 71:68:75
 (d) 75:71:68

Ans.(a)

Sol. Total number of students in B.C.A. = $350 + 325 + 300 + 375 + 425 = 1775$

Total number of students in B.A. = $275 + 300 + 325 + 450 + 325 = 1675$

Total number

Now, the ratio

we need to compare

$1775 : 1675$

ated as:

Q41. Number of students in college C is 325. What is the percentage of the total number of students in B.B.A. in the five colleges together?
 Read the given information and answer the following question.
 The following table shows the number of students in five different colleges during the year 2020. Based on the information given, answer the questions 1-5.

College	A	B	C	D	E
	275	300	325	450	325
A	275	300	325	450	325
B	275	300	325	450	325
C	275	300	325	450	325
D	275	300	325	450	325
E	275	300	325	450	325

- (a) 21%
 (b) 39%
 (c) 33%
 (d) 17%

Ans.(d)

Sol. Total number of students in B.B.A. = $425 + 475 + 325 + 425 + 225 = 1875$

The percentage of students studying in B.B.A. in college C = $\frac{325}{1875} \times 100 = 17\%$

Percent of the total number of students studying in B.B.A. in all the five colleges together
 = $(\frac{325}{1875}) \times 100 = 17\%$

Q42. . Number of students studying in B.A. in college B forms what percent of total number of students studying in all the programmes together in the same college? (rounded off to two digits after decimal)

Read the given passage and answer the following questions

The following table presents the details about the number of students enrolled in three different academic programmes namely. B.A., B.C.A. and B.B.A. in five different colleges (A-E) during the year 2020. Based on the data in the table, answer the questions 1-5:

College-wise enrollment of students

College	Academic programme		
	B.A.	B.C.A.	B.B.A.
A	275	350	425
B	300	325	475
C	3		
D	4		
E	3		

- (a) 26.86%
 (b) 27.27%
 (c) 29.84%
 (d) 32.51%

Ans.(b)

Sol. The total number of students in college B in all the programmes
 $= 300 + 325 + 475 = 1100$
 The percent of students studying in B.A. in college B = $\left(\frac{300}{1100} \times 100\right) = 27.27\%$

Q43. In March 2025, Waaree Energies Limited (WEL) inaugurated India's largest solar cell manufacturing facility with a capacity of 5.4 GW. Where is the facility located?

- (a) Surat, Gujarat
 (b) Chikhli, Gujarat
 (c) Nandigram, West Bengal
 (d) Noida, Uttar Pradesh

Ans.(b)

Sol. The Corporation of Mumbai-based Waaree Energies Limited (WEL) inaugurated India's largest solar cell manufacturing facility with a capacity of 5.4 GW in Chikhli, Gujarat in March 2025. Built with an investment of Rs 2,500 crore, the plant features Tunnel Oxide Passivated Contact (TOPCon) technology. The plant spreads across 150 acres and was officially inaugurated by Union Minister Pralhad Joshi and Gujarat CM Bhupendra Patel.

Information Booster:

- The Chikhli facility has a production capacity of 20 solar cells per second.
- Solar cell efficiency reaches up to 25%, a benchmark for the Indian solar sector.
- TOPCon technology is an advanced solar innovation offering improved energy conversion.
- India's solar power capacity grew from 2.82 GW in 2014 to 104 GW by March 2025, a rise of 3,580%.

- The facility also supports Mono PERC cell production and started trial runs in January 2025.
- Waaree Energies operates 4 plants in India: Chikhli, Surat, Noida, and Nandigram.
- WEL's total solar PV module capacity stands at 13.3 GW, the highest in India.

About Gujarat:

Chief Minister (CM)- Bhupendra Patel

Governor- Acharya Dev Vrat

Wildlife Sanctuaries- Shoolpaneshwar Wildlife Sanctuary, Pania Wildlife Sanctuary

Zoological Park- Sardar Patel Zoological Park

Q44. A train running at 26.5 km/h takes 18 s to pass a platform. Next, it takes 12 s to pass a man walking at 5 km/h in the same direction as the train.

- (a) 22.5 m
- (b) 27.5 m
- (c) 10.0 m
- (d) 12.5 m

Ans.(b)

Sol. A train takes 18 s to pass a platform. Next, it takes 12 s to pass a man walking at 5 km/h in the same direction as the train. Relative speed of the train with respect to the man is 26.5 km/h - 5 km/h = 21.5 km/h. Relative speed of the train with respect to the platform is 26.5 km/h. The train is moving in the opposite direction to the man.

1 m/s = 18/5 km/h

Time × Speed

Than

Total distance = 1.5 × 5/18 × 12 = 105 m

Hence, the length of the train is 105 m.

26.5 + 5 = 31.5 km/h

Length of train = 1.5 × 5/18 × 12 = 105 m

105 m

Thus, the length of the train is 105 m.

Q45. Which of the five essential characteristics of the middle term (hetu) is violated when an inference involves a non-inferentially contradicted middle?

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (a) Middle term must be absent in all negative instances in which the major term is absent.
- (b) Middle term must be non-incompatible with the minor term.
- (c) Middle term must be present in the minor term.
- (d) Middle term must be present in all positive instances in which the major term is present.

Ans.(b)

Sol.

Middle term must be non-incompatible with the minor term. In an inference, if the middle term (hetu) is incompatible with the minor term, it is said to be violated. This happens when the middle term contradicts the minor term, leading to a faulty inference. For example, asserting "This object is fire because it is cold" would involve a contradiction, as fire and cold are incompatible properties.

Information Booster:

The middle term connects the major and minor terms in logical reasoning. For valid inference, the middle term must fulfill certain conditions:

1. It must be present in the minor term (i.e., apply to the subject of the argument).
2. It must not contradict the minor term.

When the middle term is incompatible with the minor term, the inference becomes logically flawed, leading to invalid conclusions.

Additional Information: In the major term is absent, the inference is non-inferential contradiction.

(c) Middle term is not directly relevant to the conclusion.

(d) Middle term is not standard: This deals with the uniformity of the term but not the standard.

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UGC NET MEMORY BASED LAW QUESTION PAPER 2026 WITH ANSWER KEY

Q1. According to the definitions contained in **Section 2 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872**, certain legal concepts operate in a definite sequence before an agreement becomes a legally enforceable contract. Arrange the following terms **in the correct order of their occurrence**:

A. **Consideration**

B. **Proposals**

C. **Agreement**

D. **Promise**

E. **Contract**

Select the correct order:

(a) B, D, A, C, E

(b) D, A, B, E, C

(c) A, B, C, D, E

(d) B, A, C, D, E

The correct answer is (a).

Explanation:

According to the Indian Contract Act, 1872, the sequence of legal concepts before a contract becomes enforceable is as follows:

1. **Proposal**

The process begins with a proposal, which is an offer made by one party to another, inviting the other to enter into a contract. It is the first step in the formation of a contract.

2. **Promise**

When the proposal is accepted by the other party, it becomes a promise. A promise is a definite promise to do or not to do something, which is enforceable by law.

3. **Consideration**

At the time of making a promise, each party must provide consideration. Consideration is something of value that is exchanged between the parties. It is the second step in the formation of a contract.

4. **Agreement**

Every promise and every contract is made for some consideration. The agreement between the parties, based on the promise and consideration, is the third step in the formation of a contract.

5. **Contract**

When an agreement is made between two parties, it becomes a contract. A contract is a legally enforceable agreement between two or more parties.

Hence, the correct order of occurrence is B, D, A, C, E.

which corresponds to **Option (a)**.

Q2. Match the List-I with List-II.

Exception under Section 101, BNS, 2023 (List-I)	Ground on which Culpable Homicide is not Murder (List-II)
Exception 1	Act committed without premeditation in a sudden fight in the heat of passion
Exception 2	Death caused with consent of a person above 18 years of age
Exception 3	Death caused due to grave and sudden provocation
Exception 4	Public servant exceeding lawful powers in good faith
Exception 5	Exceeding the right of private defence in good faith

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) A-5 B-3 C-4 D-1 E-2
 (b) A- 3 B- 4 C-5 D-1 E-2
 (c) A-4 B-5 C-3 D-1 E-2
 (d) A- 3 B- 5 C-4 D-1 E-2

The correct answer is: (d): A-3, B-5, C-4, D-1, E-2

Explanation:

Section 101 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 lays down **five exceptions** where culpable homicide does **not amount to murder**. Each exception is based on a distinct mitigating circumstance:

Exception	Correct Match	Explanation
Exception 1		...cation,
Exception 2		...defence in
Exception 3		...faith for
Exception 4		...ight in the
Exception 5		...on above

Thus, the correct answer is: (d): A-3, B-5, C-4, D-1, E-2. This corresponds to Option (a).

Q3. Match the following:

List-I (Article)	List-II (Subject Matter)
A. Article 32	1. Power of Parliament to make provisions with respect to election
B. Article 32	2. Elections based on adult suffrage
C. Article 32	3. Right to move for enforcement of Fundamental Rights
D. Article 32	4. Right to move for enforcement of Fundamental Rights
E. Article 329	5. Right to move for enforcement of Fundamental Rights, race, caste or sex

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) A-3 B-5 C-2 D-1 E-4
 (b) A-2 B-3 C-5 D-1 E-4
 (c) A-3 B-5 C-1 D-2 E-4
 (d) A-3 B-4 C-2 D-1 E-5

The correct answer is (a) A-3, B-5, C-2, D-1, E-4

Explanation:

The correct mapping for the Articles and their respective subject matters is as follows:

A. Article 324 (3): This is the foundation of the Election Commission of India. It states that the **superintendence, direction, and control** of the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of all elections to Parliament and State Legislatures shall be vested in the Election Commission.

B. Article 325 (5): This article ensures secularism in the voting process. It mandates that no person shall be ineligible for inclusion in the electoral roll or claim to be included in any special electoral roll on grounds only of **religion, race, caste, or sex**.

C. Article 326 (2): This defines the democratic nature of India. It specifies that elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies shall be on the basis of **Adult Suffrage** (currently 18 years of age).

D. Article 327 (1): This empowers the **Parliament** to make provisions with respect to all matters relating to elections to either House of Parliament or the State Legislatures, including the preparation of electoral rolls.

E. Article 328: This article specifically prevents the Parliament from making any law that would alter the boundaries of constituencies or allotment of seats to any constituency.

Q5. In the case of *Guarantee Co. Ltd. v. Shri Ram Som Nath Dass*, the following was held to be correct:

- (a) Mohammedians are not entitled to the same status as other citizens.
 - (b) Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee v. Naurang Singh is not a binding precedent.
 - (c) Saraswati is a Hindu deity.
 - (d) Yogendra Chandra Gopalan v. State of Madhya Pradesh is a binding precedent.
- The correct answer is (a).**

(2000)

Explanation: In this landmark judgment, two judges of the Supreme Court addressed the issue of a gift of land made to the Granth Sahib. The court ruled that:

- ☐ **Unique Status:** The Granth Sahib is a unique entity and is not a juristic person.
- ☐ **Legal Fiction:** The Granth Sahib is not a juristic person (juristic person) to possess property.
- ☐ **Capacity:** The Granth Sahib is not a juristic person and cannot sue to recover its property through a human representative (the manager).

Q6. Assertion (A): Culpable homicide is the "genus" and murder is its "species."

Reason (R): All murder is culpable homicide, but all culpable homicide is not murder.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- (d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

The correct answer is (a)

Explanation

☑ **Assertion (A) is true:** In legal terminology, a **genus** is a broad category, while a **species** is a specific type within that category. **Culpable Homicide (Section 299 IPC / Section 100 BNS)** is the broad category of unlawful killing. **Murder (Section 300 IPC / Section 101 BNS)** is simply an "aggravated form" of culpable homicide.

☑ **Reason (R) is true and explains (A):** The reason explains the "genus-species" relationship. Every act of murder must first satisfy the conditions of culpable homicide. However, many acts of culpable homicide (such as those committed under "Grave and Sudden Provocation" or "Self-Defense") do not reach the level of murder. Because murder sits inside the larger circle of culpable homicide, the statement in (R) perfectly justifies why one is the genus and the other is the species.

To help you master these foundational principles in the **Law of Torts**, here is a detailed breakdown and matching exercise:

Q7. Match the

List-I (Case)	List-II (Concept)
A. Ashby v. White	Malice
B. Ryland v. Fletcher	Injuria
C. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corp.	Right to Life
D. Allen v. Flood	Right to Livelihood

Choose the

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

The correct answer is (a) 1, 2, 3, 4.

Explanation

☑ **A. Ashby v. White (1790):** Established **Injuria sine Damno** (Injury without damage). The court held that if a legal right (like the right to vote) is violated, the plaintiff is entitled to compensation even if no physical or financial damage occurred.

☑ **B. Ryland v. Fletcher (1868):** Established the principle of **Strict Liability**. A person who brings something "dangerous" onto their land is liable for the resulting damage, regardless of fault.

☑ **C. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corp. (4):** This is a landmark Indian **Constitutional Law** case. The Supreme Court ruled that the "Right to Life" under **Article 21** includes the **Right to Livelihood**, specifically protecting pavement dwellers from being evicted without a fair procedure.

☑ **D. Allen v. Flood (2):** Clarified the role of **Malice** in Torts. It established that an act which is otherwise lawful does not become unlawful merely because it was done with a bad motive (malice in fact).

UGC NET Paper 1 Dec 31, 2025 Shift 1 Memory Based Quiz (Part 1)

UGC NET paper 1 Mock Test Dec 2025

Q8. In which landmark case did the Supreme Court of India held that where a man and woman live together as husband and wife for a long term, there is a presumption of marriage, and the woman is entitled to maintenance under Section 125 of CrPC?

- A) D. Velusamy v. D. Patchaiammal
- B) Chanmuniya v. Virendra Kumar Singh Kushwaha
- C) Indra Sarma v. V.K.V. Sarma
- D) Lata Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh

The correct answer is (B) Chanmuniya v. Virendra Kumar Singh Kushwaha (2011)

Explanation

In this case, the Supreme Court addressed the plight of women who are not "legally wedded" but have lived in a marital relationship for a long time.

❑ **The Ruling:** The Court held that if a man and woman live together as husband and wife for a long term, there is a presumption of marriage.

❑ **The Goal:** The Court aimed to provide a legal basis for women to claim maintenance under Section 125 of CrPC to prevent vagrancy and social unrest.

Information

Heading: Entitlement to Maintenance (Section 125 CrPC)
While Chanmuniya v. Virendra Kumar Singh Kushwaha (2011) (Option A) laid down specific criteria for a relationship to be considered a marriage:

1. **Legal Age:** Both parties must be of legal age to marry.
2. **Marital Status:** The woman must be unmarried/never married.
3. **Social Recognition:** The relationship must be recognized by society as a marriage.
4. **Voluntary Cohabitation:** They must have lived together voluntarily for a significant period.

Q9. Which specific clause of the Indian Constitution serves the primary purpose of providing for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in educational institutions?

- A) Article 15(1)
- B) Article 15(4)
- C) Article 16(4)
- D) Article 16(4A)

The correct answer is (B) Article 15(4)

Explanation:

❑ **Article 15(4)** was inserted by the **1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951**, following the Supreme Court's decision in *State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan*.

❑ It explicitly empowers the State to make "**special provisions** for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the **Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes**."

☑ In the context of this Article, "special provisions" include the reservation of seats in educational institutions, including those aided by the State.

Information Booster:

Heading: The Evolution of Educational Reservations

Provision	Amendment	Scope
Article 15(4)	1st Amendment (1951)	General special provisions for SC/ST/OBC in education.
Article 15(5)	93rd Amendment (2005)	Reservation in Private (aided/unaided) educational institutions.
Article 15(6)	103rd Amendment (2019)	10% Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)

Q10. Which may sue or be sued by the name of the State Government?

- A) Article 29
- B) Article 30
- C) Article 11
- D) Article 13

The correct answer is (D) Article 13.

Explanation:

Article 300 specifies:

☑ **The Union**

☑ **The State** (e.g., State of Uttar Pradesh) is a legal entity.

Q11. Which of the following combinations correctly and exhaustively includes the elements of the 'law' as defined in Article 13(3)(a) of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Ordinance
- B) Act, Ordinance
- C) Ordinance
- D) Law, Ordinance, Judicial Precedent, Notification, Custom or Usage

The correct answer is (A) Ordinance, Order, Bye-law, Rule, Regulation, Notification, Custom or Usage

Explanation:

Article 13(3)(a) provides a specific, inclusive definition to ensure that no form of state action can bypass Fundamental Rights. The exact wording of the article is:

“‘law’ includes any **Ordinance, order, bye-law, rule, regulation, notification, custom or usage** having in the territory of India the force of law;”

Q12. Which of the following landmark cases is NOT primarily related to the protection of 'Personal Liberty' under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution?

- A) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
- B) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
- C) Kharak Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh
- D) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan

The correct answer is (D) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan

Explanation:

❑ **Why (D) is the correct answer:** The Vishaka case (1997) is primarily related to **sexual harassment at the workplace**. While it touches upon Article 21 (Right to Life with Dignity), its core contribution is in defining the legal framework for protecting women. It is categorized as a "social and economic" "personal liberty" case.

❑ **The other options:**

- o **A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras**: A landmark case that established a narrow view of "procedure" under Article 21, focusing on physical liberty.
- o **Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India**: A landmark case that expanded the scope of "personal liberty" to include "procedure" that is fair, just, and reasonable.
- o **Kharak Singh v. State of Uttar Pradesh**: A case that dealt with the right of a person against surveillance by the police (Right to Privacy).

Q13. Which of the following landmark cases is primarily related to the test to distinguish between an attempt and an abetment?

- A) K.M. Nanavati v. State of Maharashtra
- B) Abhayansingh v. State of Bihar
- C) Barendra Chandra Ghosh v. King Emperor
- D) Mithu v. State of Punjab

The correct answer is (C) Barendra Chandra Ghosh v. King Emperor

Explanation:

In this case, the Supreme Court held that an attempt begins the moment a person does any act toward the commission of the offence after preparations are complete. It is not necessary that the act be the penultimate (second to last) act; any step taken toward the actual commission is sufficient to invite liability under **Section 511 of the IPC** (now **Section 62 of the BNS**).

❑ **The Ruling:** The Supreme Court held that the appellant was guilty of an **"attempt" to cheat**.

❑ **The Principle:** The Court clarified that an attempt begins the moment a person does any act toward the commission of the offence after preparations are complete. It is not necessary that the act be the penultimate (second to last) act; any step taken toward the actual commission is sufficient to invite liability under **Section 511 of the IPC** (now **Section 62 of the BNS**).

Q14. Which of the following is NOT considered a "subject-matter of copyright" under the specific scope of Section 13 of the Copyright Act, 1957?

- A) Cinematograph films

- B) Sound recordings
C) Live performance of an actor or singer
D) Original dramatic and musical works

The correct answer is (C) Live performance of an actor or singer

Explanation

❑ **Why (C) is the answer:** While a live performance is legally protected, it is not categorized as a "work" in which copyright subsists under **Section 13**. Instead, it is protected under **Section 38** as **"Performer's Rights"** (Neighboring Rights).

❑ **Section 13(1)** exhaustively lists the classes of works where copyright subsists:

1. Original literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works.
2. Cinematograph films.
3. Sound recordings.

❑ **The distinction** between copyright (which covers literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works) and Performer's Rights (which covers live performances) is that while copyright protects the work itself, Performer's Rights protect the performance of the work.

Q15. As per the Information Security Act, 2008, what is the official name of the agency for cyber incidents?

- A) National Cyber Security Agency
B) Indian Cyber Security Coordination Centre
C) National Computer Emergency Response Team
D) Cyber Crime Investigation Centre

The correct answer is (C) National Computer Emergency Response Team

Explanation

❑ **Section 7** of the Information Security Act, 2008 states that the Government shall appoint an agency to be called the **Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In)**.

❑ Its primary functions are to protect the Indian cyber space by coordinating, responding to, and investigating activities for major computer security incidents.

❑ **Distinguishing** CERT-In from other agencies like the National Cyber Security Agency, it is established under the Information Security Act, 2008, while the National Cyber Security Agency is established under the Information Security Act, 2008. Unlike the National Cyber Security Agency, it is not a "structure" (like power grids) but a "function" (like security for the entire Internet).

Q16. Assertion (A): Minority educational institutions established under Article 30 of the Indian Constitution have a right to seek government aid, and the State cannot discriminate against them on the ground that they are under minority management.

Reason (R): The right of a minority to "establish and administer" educational institutions under Article 30 is absolute and cannot be subjected to any regulatory measures by the State, including those related to syllabus or faculty qualifications.

Options:

- (a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
(b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is NOT the correct explanation of (A).

(c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

(d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

The correct answer is (c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.

Explanation:

☑ **Assertion (A) is true:** Article 30(2) specifically mandates that the State, in granting aid to educational institutions, shall not discriminate against any educational institution on the ground that it is under the management of a minority, whether based on religion or language.

☑ **Reason (R) is false:** While Article 30 is phrased in absolute terms, the Supreme Court has repeatedly held (e.g., in *T.M.A. Pai Foundation v. State of Karnataka*) that the right to "administer" is not the right to "maladminister." The State can impose **reasonable regulations** for maintaining academic standards, excellence, and discipline (such as qualifications for teachers or health and hygiene standards).

Information

Heading: K

Article 30 is

main parts:

Provision		
Article 30(1)	any linguistic minority	administer
Article 30(2)	their choice of	
Article 30(3)	acquisition of	State must
Article 30(4)	amongst does	
Article 30(2)	the State while pr	

Q17. Arrange

correct chr

number to

1. Constitution

2. Establish

3. Declaration

4. Constitution

Choose the

(a) 2 — 4 —

(b) 2 — 3 —

(c) 4 — 2 — 1 — 3

(d) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4

The correct answer is (a) 2 — 4 — 3 — 1

Explanation:

The chronological order according to the section numbers is as follows:

Order	Provision / Entity	Section Number	Chapter
1st	National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)	Section 8	Chapter III
2nd	State Biodiversity Fund	Section 32	Chapter VIII
3rd	Biodiversity Heritage Sites	Section 37	Chapter IX
4th	Local Biodiversity Fund	Section 43	Chapter XI

Q18. Arrange the following relatives in the correct order of priority (from first to last) as they appear in the categories of Class II heirs:

- I. Father's widow
- II. Daughter's son's son
- III. Father's father
- IV. Mother's brother

Options:

- A) II — III — I — IV
- B) III — II — IV — I
- C) II — I — III — IV
- D) I — II —

The correct

[Explanation](#)

The priority of the relatives is determined by the "Entry" in which they appear in the list of heirs. The higher the entry (e.g., Entry I), the higher the priority. To solve this question, we need to identify the entry for each relative.

- 1. **Daughter's son's son** belongs to Entry II.
- 2. **Father's father** belongs to Entry III.
- 3. **Father's widow** belongs to Entry I.
- 4. **Mother's brother** belongs to Entry IX.

Table of Class II heirs

Entry	Relatives
Entry I	Father's widow
Entry II	(1) daughter's son, (2) son's daughter's son, (3) brother's son, (4) sister's son
Entry III	(1) daughter's son's son, (2) daughter's son's daughter, (3) daughter's son's daughter's son, (4) daughter's son's daughter's daughter
Entry IV	(1) brother's daughter, (2) sister's daughter
Entry V	Father's father
Entry VI	Father's mother
Entry VII	Father's brother
Entry VIII	Mother's father; mother's mother
Entry IX	Mother's brother; mother's sister

UGC NET Paper 1 Dec 31, 2025 Shift 1 Memory Based Quiz (Part 1)

UGC NET paper 1 Mock Test Dec 2025

Q19. Consider the following statements regarding the rights of an 'Unpaid Seller' under the Sale of Goods Act, 1930, and identify which of them is NOT a right of the unpaid seller:

- I. A right of **Lien** on the goods for the price while he is in possession of them.
- II. A right of **Stoppage in Transit** after he has parted with the possession of the goods if the buyer becomes insolvent.
- III. A right of **Resale** of the goods, subject to the conditions mentioned in the Act.
- IV. A right to **forfeit the buyer's personal property** to recover the unpaid balance of the price.

- A) Only I
- B) Only III
- C) Only IV
- D) II and IV

The correct answer is (C) Only IV

Explanation:

- ❑ **Statement I:** An unpaid seller is entitled to retain them until he receives the price.
- ❑ **Statement II:** An unpaid seller can resume possession of the goods if the buyer becomes insolvent.
- ❑ **Statement III:** An unpaid seller can resume possession of the goods if the goods are perishable or if the price has not been paid for a specified period after giving notice to the buyer.
- ❑ **Why Statement IV is incorrect:** An unpaid seller has two rights against the buyer: **Rights of Lien** and **Rights of Stoppage in Transit**. He can file a suit for price, but he has **no legal authority** to forfeit the buyer's other personal property (such as a house or car) without a court order. He can only file a suit to recover the unpaid price.

Q20. Under which chapter of the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1992 is the National Human Rights Commission constituted?

- A) Chapter I
- B) Chapter II
- C) Chapter III
- D) Chapter IV

The correct answer is (B) Chapter II

Explanation:

- ❑ **Chapter II (Sections 3 to 11):** This chapter is titled "**The National Human Rights Commission.**"
- ❑ **Section 3** specifically provides for the "Constitution of a National Human Rights Commission" by the Central Government.
- ❑ It outlines the composition of the commission, the appointment of the Chairperson and other members, and the headquarters (New Delhi).

Q21. In which landmark judgment did the Supreme Court of India observe that "Article 44 of the Constitution has remained a dead letter" while ruling that a Hindu marriage cannot be dissolved by the mere conversion of one spouse to another religion?

- A) Shayara Bano v. Union of India
- B) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India
- C) Daniel Latifi v. Union of India
- D) Mohd. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum

The correct answer is (B) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India (1995)

Explanation:

❑ **The Ruling:** The Court held that a second marriage by a Hindu husband after conversion to Islam (without a valid divorce from the first wife) is an offence under **Section 494 of the IPC**.

❑ **The UCC** ... in national integration ... religion to escape the ...

❑ **The Outcome** ... of a common code allows ...

Information

Comparison

Case	Issues	Union of India	Outcome
Shah Bano	First	First	Implementation.
Sarla Mudgal	through	Request	Reve Art. 44
John Val		from "co	
(2003)			help national

Q22. Which of the following is NOT a type of prospectus formally recognized and defined under the Companies Act, 2013?

- A) Red Herring
- B) Shelf Prospectus
- C) Abridged
- D) Preliminary

The correct answer is (d) Preliminary Statement of Intent

Explanation

❑ **The statutory definition:** Section 2(70) of the Companies Act, 2013, defines a prospectus as any document described or issued as such, including:

o **Shelf Prospectus (Section 31):** Used for multiple issues of securities over a period (usually one year) without filing a fresh prospectus each time.

o **Red Herring Prospectus (Section 32):** A prospectus that does not include complete particulars of the price or quantum of securities (used in the book-building process for IPOs).

o **Abridged Prospectus (Section 2(1)):** A memorandum containing the salient features of a prospectus, which must accompany every application form for securities (Section 33).

o **Deemed Prospectus (Section 25):** Any document by which an offer for sale is made to the public when a company allots shares to an intermediary (like a merchant bank).

❑ **Why (D) is incorrect:** There is no legal category called a "Preliminary Statement of Intent" in the Companies Act. While companies might issue "Letters of Intent" in contract law, it is not a recognized form of an offer document for public subscription.

Q23. Arrange the following objectives as they appear in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution in the correct chronological order (from top to bottom):

1. **Liberty** of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship.
2. **Fraternity** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation.
3. **Justice**, social, economic, and political.
4. **Equality**

Choose the

- A) 1 — 3 —
- B) 3 — 1 —
- C) 3 — 4 —
- D) 1 — 4 —

The correct

Explanation:

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution lists the following objectives in the following order: Once we read the Preamble, it lists the objectives to be achieved by the Constitution. This explains the order:

1. **Justice** (Economic, Social, and Political).
2. **Liberty** (Freedom of Speech, Expression, Belief, Faith, and Worship).
3. **Equality** (Equality of Status and Opportunity).
4. **Fraternity** (Unity and Integrity of the Nation).

Q24. Arrange the following landmark constitutional cases in the correct chronological order of their judgments (from the earliest to the most recent):

1. Sajjan Singh
2. Shankari Prasad
3. Kesavananda Bharati
4. Waman Rao

Choose the correct answer from the code given below.

- A) 2 — 1 — 3 — 4
- B) 1 — 2 — 3 — 4
- C) 2 — 3 — 1 — 4
- D) 4 — 3 — 2 — 1

The correct answer is (A) 2 — 1 — 3 — 4

Explanation:

Order	Case Name	Year	Significance
1st	Shankari Prasad (2)	1951	Challenged the 1st Amendment; SC held that Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution, including Fundamental

Order	Case Name	Year	Significance
			Rights.
2nd	Sajjan Singh (1)	1965	Challenged the 17th Amendment; SC reaffirmed the Shankari Prasad view, but Justice Mudholkar first used the term "Basic Features."
3rd	Kesavananda Bharati (3)	1973	The largest bench (13 judges) famously propounded the " Basic Structure Doctrine. "
4th	Waman Rao (4)	1981	Clarified the " Cut-off Date "; held that amendments to the 9th Schedule after April 24, 1973 (Kesavananda date) are open to judicial review.

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