

GRAPHIC ERA UNIVERSITY

GRAPHIC ERA COMMON ENTRANCE TEST (GECET)

Sample Test Paper – LAW

Total Duration: 120 Minutes (Aptitude plus Domain specific)

Total Aptitude Questions: 50

Total Aptitude Marks: 70

Marks for Domain paper: 30

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully before answering.
2. All questions are compulsory.
3. There is no negative marking.
4. Use of calculators is not permitted unless explicitly allowed.

Marking Scheme:

- Domain-Specific: 15 Questions \times 2 Marks = 30 Marks
- Aptitude: 30 Questions \times 1 Mark + 20 Questions \times 2 Marks = 70 Marks

SECTION 1: APTITUDE

(Common Aptitude Sample Questions in a separate document)

SECTION 2

Domain Specific (2 Marks Each)

1. The State of X enacted the Public Order and Digital Speech Regulation Act, 2025, empowering the government to temporarily suspend access to social media platforms in districts where misinformation is “likely to disturb public tranquility.” The Act does not define “misinformation” but provides for post-facto judicial review. A journalist challenges the Act, arguing violation of Article 19(1)(a).

Which argument most strongly supports the constitutionality of the Act?

- a) The Act violates free speech because vague terms always render a law unconstitutional.
- b) The Act is saved under Article 19(2) as public order is an enumerated ground, and post-facto judicial review acts as a safeguard.
- c) Any restriction on digital platforms automatically violates Article 14.
- d) The Act is unconstitutional because prior restraint is never permitted in India.

2. Parliament enacts a law authorizing a legislative committee to decide disputes relating to election disqualification of MPs, replacing the jurisdiction of courts. The law is challenged.

Which constitutional principle is most directly violated?

- a) Parliamentary privilege
- b) Rule of law
- c) Separation of powers and independence of judiciary
- d) Federal supremacy

3. Contract with a minor is:

- a) Valid
- b) Void
- c) Enforceable
- d) Legal

4. A preventive detention law allows detention for 18 months without disclosure of grounds to the detainee, citing “national security exigencies.”

Which reasoning best reflects the constitutional position?

- a) Article 21 allows any procedure established by law.
- b) Preventive detention laws are immune from judicial review.
- c) Procedure must be just, fair and reasonable, even in national security matters.
- d) National security overrides all fundamental rights.

5. A State provides reservations in promotions exclusively to employees from one particular backward caste without conducting a study on backwardness or representation.

The strongest constitutional challenge would be based on violation of:

- a) Prohibition of discrimination under Article 15(4)
- b) Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment under Article 16(4)
- c) Right to Freedom under Article 19(1)(g)
- d) Right to Life under Article 21

6. The Union issues directions to States on policing reforms under an executive order, though “police” falls under the State List.

Which constitutional justification most plausibly supports the Union’s action?

- a) Police powers automatically vest in the Union
- b) Cooperative federalism and Article 256 obligations
- c) Doctrine of repugnancy
- d) Emergency provisions

7. A constitutional amendment abolishes judicial review over constitutional amendments.

What is the most constitutionally accurate position?

- a) Parliament has unlimited amending power
- b) Judicial review is part of the basic structure
- c) Amendments cannot be challenged once passed
- d) Only Fundamental Rights are protected

8. An online shopping platform lists a laptop at ₹10 due to a pricing glitch. A buyer places a postpaid order and receives an automated confirmation email.

Is a binding contract formed?

- a) Yes, because listing constitutes an offer
- b) Yes, because payment intention exists
- c) No, because listing is an invitation to offer
- d) No, because online contracts are unenforceable

9. A spiritual guru persuades a devotee to donate property, claiming it would ensure spiritual liberation.

Which legal principle is most applicable?

- a) Coercion
- b) Undue influence
- c) Fraud
- d) Misrepresentation

10. A contract for holding an international conference becomes impossible due to a sudden statutory ban on large gatherings.

What is the legal consequence?

- a) Contract becomes void ab initio
- b) Contract is voidable at the option of parties
- c) Contract becomes void due to frustration
- d) Breach by both parties

11. A hospital fails to maintain backup oxygen during a predictable shortage, causing patient deaths.

Which element of negligence is most clearly satisfied?

- a) Remoteness
- b) Damages
- c) Breach of duty
- d) Contributory negligence

12. A chemical factory leak causes harm despite compliance with safety norms.

The factory will be:

- a) Liable only if negligence is proved
- b) Not liable due to due diligence
- c) Strictly liable unless exceptions apply
- d) Criminally liable only

13. A newspaper publishes true but private facts about an individual with no public interest.

Which defense is most likely to succeed?

- a) Truth
- b) Fair comment
- c) Public interest
- d) Absolute privilege

14. The maxim *ubi jus ibi remedium* signifies:

- a) Law is supreme
- b) Where there is a right, there is a remedy
- c) Ignorance of law is no excuse
- d) Equity follows the law

15. Which of the following rights is not protected under the law of torts?

- a) Right to reputation
- b) Right to bodily safety
- c) Right to freedom of speech
- d) Right to property

ANSWER KEY

Question No.	Answer
1	b
2	c
3	b

4	c
5	b
6	b
7	b
8	c
9	b
10	c
11	c
12	c
13	d
14	b
15	c
