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Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT & IBPS SO Law officer Exam.

Legal GK Facts Quiz 2

Direction: Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

1. In which landmark case the Supreme Court held that the Second marriage of Hindu man is invalid even if he converts to Islam before marriage?

- A. Daniel latiffi vs. Union Of India B. Sarla Mudgal vs. Union Of India
C. Roopa Hurrah vs. Ashok Hurrah. D. Ramchandra Saraswati vs. Neena Bajpai

2. In which landmark legal case it was held that preamble is not a part of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Berubari Union(I), Re B. Keshavnanada Bharti v. State of Kerala
C. S.R Bommai v. Union of India D. T.M.A Pai v. Union of India

3. In which Landmark legal case the Supreme Court held that Parliament has the right to amend the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution?

- A. Sajjan singh v. State of Rajasthan B. Minera mills v. Union Of India
C. Bacchan Singh vs State of Punjab D. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India

4. In which Landmark case Fundamental Rights were considered as Inviolable part of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Golak Nath vs. the State of Punjab B. Keshavnanada Bharti vs. Union Of India
C. S.R Bommai V. Union Of India D. Prem Singh v. State of Haryana

5. In which landmark case the Supreme Court of India held that held that the power of judicial review vested in the High court under Art.226 and right to move the Supreme Court under Art.32 is an integral and essential feature of the Constitution?

- A. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India B. Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan,
C. Keshavnanada Bharti vs. Union of India D. Sheela barse v. Union of India

6. Which Landmark constitutional case is known as the Mandal Case?

- A. Indra Sawhney v. union of India
- B. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum
- C. Hussainara khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
- D. Mithu v. State of Punjab

7. Which Landmark case of the Supreme Court talked about Speedy Trial?

- A. Nandini Satpathi v. P.L. Dani
- B. Hussainara khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
- C. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum
- D. Rajagopal v. State of Tamilnadu

8. In which Landmark case the Supreme Court held that Muslim women have the right to maintenance?

- A. Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
- B. Mohammed Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum
- C. Hussainara khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
- D. Sher singh v. State of Haryana.

9. In which Landmark Legal case court explained the provision 'Procedure Established by Law'?

- A. Sajjan singh v. State of Rajasthan
- B. Minerva mills v. Union of India
- C. Bacchan Singh v. State of Punjab
- D. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

10. In which Landmark Legal Case the Supreme court held the Right to Legal aid as a Fundamental Right?

- A. Sheela Barse v. Union of India
- B. Keshavnanda Bharti v. State of Kerala
- C. S.R Bommai v. Union of India
- D. T.M.A Pai v. Union of India

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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
B	A	D	A	A	A	B	B	D	A

Explanations:

1. Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India:- The case is related to the offence of Bigamy, conflict between the personal laws and a strong need for the uniform civil code in the country. The court held that, the second marriage of Hindu man after being converted to Islam, will be invalid if the first marriage has not been dissolved.

Hence, option B is correct.

2. In Berubari Union(I), Re:- It was held that the preamble is not part of the constitution. This judgement was overruled by 13 Judge Bench in Keshvananda Bharti case and it was held that the 'Preamble is part of Indian Constitution'.

Hence, option A is correct.

3. Shankari Prasad Case V. Union of India, 1951 Shankari Prasad Vrs. Union of India is a landmark case in the basic structure of our constitution. In the cases, the power to amend the rights had been upheld on the basis of Article 368. Chief Justice Subba Rao writing for the majority six judges in special bench of eleven, overruled the previous decisions.

Hence, option D is correct.

4. In 1967, in Golak Nath vs. The State of Punjab, a bench of eleven judges (such a large bench constituted for the first time) of the Supreme Court deliberated as to whether any part of the Fundamental Rights provisions of the constitution could be revoked or limited by amendment of the constitution. Secondly, declared that the Fundamental Rights were transcendental and inviolable and the Parliament of India had no power to take away or abridge any of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution by way of the Constitutional amendments. Their lordship felt that the liberty of the Individual in the Indian Constitution is subject to various "reasonable restrictions" which are expressly mentioned in the Constitution and that no further limitations should be imposed on it at any time.

Hence, option A is correct.

5. The Supreme Court in this case held the exclusion of right to appeal under Article 226 and 32 is unconstitutional. These provisions in Article 323-A and 323-B are unconstitutional because they deny judicial review which is the basic feature of the Constitution.

Hence, option A is correct.

6. This case is also known as Mandal Commission Case. The court has held that barring any extraordinary situations reservation should not exceed 50 per cent.

Hence, option A is correct.

7. In Hussainara khatoon case the Supreme Court talked about the right to Speedy Trial. The Court recognized the right to speedy trial and the right to legal aid services as basic and essential rights.

Hence, option B is correct.

8. In M. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum the Supreme Court held that Muslim Women has the right to claim maintenance under Section 125 of Cr.P.C. the Remedy under Section 125 is available to wife (including a divorced wife), irrespective of the religion to which she belongs.

Hence, option B is correct.

9. While explaining the expression 'Procedure Established by Law' under Article 21, Supreme Court held that the procedure in Article 21 has to be fair, just and reasonable, not fanciful, oppressive or arbitrary. The 'Procedure established by law' is same as the 'due process of law' as interpreted by the American Constitution.

Hence, option D is correct.

10. In sheela Barse v. Union of India the court held that the right to legal aid is a fundamental right under article 14 and Article 21 of the constitution.

Hence, option A is correct.

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