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Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT Exam

Legal GK Facts Quiz 9

Directions: Read the questions carefully and choose one of the options as your answer.

1. The 93rd Constitution Amendment deals with the

- A. Continuation of reservation for backward classes in government employment.
- B. Free and compulsory education for a children be been the age of 6 and 14 years.
- C. Reservation of 30 percent posts for women in government recruitments.
- D. Allocation of more number of parliamentary seats for recently created States.

2. June 3 Plan was also known as the

- A. Mountbatten Plan
- B. Cabinet Mission Plan
- C. Wavell Plan
- D. None of the above

3. Which of the following was the original due date announced by Mr. Attlee, Prime Minister of England, for transfer of power to the Indians?

- A. February 20, 1947
- B. August 15, 1947
- C. June 1948
- D. June 1949

4. Which one of the following was not a provision of the Indian Independence Act, 1947?

- A. India was no more under the British Crown.
- B. The power of paramountcy of the British over the Indian States was not 'to lapse
- C. The British India was partitioned into two independent dominions, India and Pakistan
- D. The Indian States were given the option to join India or Pakistan or to remain independent

5. Which of the following is a part of the Indian Constitution

- A. Single citizenship
- B. Multiple citizenship
- C. Double citizenship for Union
- D. Domicile citizenship for state and Natural citizenship

6. The Attorney General of India is appointed by the

- A. Parliament of India
- B. President
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Chief Justice of India

7. Which one of the following is not a unitary feature of our Constitution ?

- A. Fundamental Rights
- B. Constitution as the main law of the land
- C. Two Houses of the Parliament
- D. Double set of the Government

8. The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing International Treaties

- A. With the consent of all the States
- B. With the consent of the majority of States
- C. With the consent of the States concerned
- D. Without the consent of any State

9. Which one of the following reasons compelled the Fathers of the Indian Constitution to provide for a strong Centre in India?

- A. To check the centrifugal forces
- B. Wide spread communal riots in India at the time of partition,
- C. Uniform development and progress of the country as a whole .
- D. All of the above

10. What is meant by Affidavit?

- A. Evidentiary Document
- B. Document
- C. Letter of oath
- D. A request made to the court



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Correct answers:

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

Explanations:

1. Continuation of reservation for backward classes in government employment
Hence option A is the right answer.
2. 3 June Plan was also known as the Mountbatten Plan. The British government proposed a plan announced on 3 June 1947 that included these principles: Principle of the Partition of British India was accepted by the British Government.
Hence option A is the right answer.
3. On the afternoon of February 20, 1947, the British Prime Minister, Clement Atlee, announced before Parliament that British rule would end on “a date not later than June, 1948.”
Hence option C is the right answer.
4. The doctrine of paramountcy is the legal principle that reconciles contradicting or conflicting laws in a federalist state, where both the central government, and the provincial or state governments, have the power to create laws in relation to the same matters. In a case where both central and state laws exist, central laws will be given priority over state laws through the doctrine of supremacy. It lapsed after passing of Indian Independence Act 1947.
Hence, option B is correct.
5. The Constitution of India has established a single and uniform citizenship for the whole of the country.
Hence option A is the right answer.
6. Attorney General is appointed by President under Article 76 of the Indian Constitution.
Hence option B is the right answer.
7. Double set of government is a part of federal form of government.
Hence option D is the right answer.

8. Parliament is supreme in dealing with the International Treaties.

Hence option D is the right answer.

9. India faced partition at the time of Independence and was struck with poverty. This idea loomed in the mind of Constitution makers while framing the Indian Constitution.

Hence option A is the right answer.

10. Affidavit is written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation, for use as evidence in court.

Hence option C is the right answer.



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