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Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT Exam

Legal GK Facts Quiz 12

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

1. Maternity Benefits (Amendment) Bill, 2016 provides _____ weeks of full paid maternity leave to women who work in organised sector.

- A. 12
- B. 26
- C. 24
- D. 32

2. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on _____ ?

- A. 26th January 1950
- B. 26th November 1949
- C. 26th January 1949
- D. 15th August 1947

3. Which right under the Constitution of India is not a fundamental right?

- A. Freedom of religion
- B. Freedom to form associations
- C. Right to life and personal liberty
- D. Right to property

4. By which Constitutional Amendment Act, voting age has been reduced from 21 years to 18 years _____ ?

- A. 60th
- B. 62nd
- C. 61st
- D. 63rd

5. The Committee which made attempt to frame first ever draft constitution was headed by?

- A. Motilal Nehru
- B. Ali Imam
- C. Tej Bahadur Sapru
- D. Mangal Singh

6. 'Amnesty' in legal terms means _____ ?

- A. Favour
- B. Reprieve
- C. Intimation
- D. Denial



7. A doctor has a _____ relationship with his patient?

- A. personal
- B. impersonal
- C. financial
- D. fiduciary

8. The Cabinet Mission was headed by _____ ?

- A. Clement Attlee
- B. Sir P. Lawrence
- C. Sir Strafford Cripps
- D. Lord Mountbathen

9. Impeachment proceedings against President of India can be initiated _____ ?

- A. Only in Lok Sabha
- B. Only in the joint sitting of the two houses of Parliament
- C. Only in the Rajya Sabha
- D. In either house of Parliament

10. The original Constitution of India has _____ ?

- A. 22 parts 8 schedules 395 articles
- B. 22 parts 7 schedules 309 articles
- C. 20 parts 7 schedules 395 articles
- D. 20 parts 8 schedules 395 articles



Correct answer:

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

Explanation:

1. On August 10, 2016, the Union Cabinet, chaired by the Prime Minister Narendra Modi, gave its ex-post facto approval to amendments in the Maternity Benefit Act, 1961 by introducing the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, 2016 in the Parliament. Almost six months after the Rajya Sabha had passed the Maternity Benefit (Amendment) Bill, the Lok Sabha also approved it (March 9, 2017), ensuring more maternity benefits for working women. It will extend the period of maternity leave from 12 weeks to 26 weeks for the employees in private sector.

Hence option B is correct.

2. India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950.

Hence option B is correct.

3. Fundamental rights are those rights which are essential for intellectual, moral and spiritual development of citizens of India. As these rights are fundamental or essential for existence and all-round development of individuals, they are called 'Fundamental rights'. These are enshrined in Part III (Articles 14 to 32) of the Constitution of India.

1. **Right to equality** (Articles. 14-18)
2. **Right to Freedom** (Articles. 19-22)
3. **Right Against Exploitation** (Articles. 23-24)
4. **Right to Freedom of Religion** (Articles. 25-28)
5. **Cultural and Educational Rights** (Articles. 29-30), and
6. **Right to Constitutional remedies** (Articles. 32)

Hence option D is correct.



4. The Sixty-first Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years. This was done by amending Article 326 of the Constitution, which concerns elections to the Lok Sabha and the Assemblies.

Hence option C is correct.

5. In 1944, the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference adopted a resolution to appoint a committee that would make recommendations on constitutional principles, taking into particular account issues of communal division in India. Sapru was invited to head the committee, and to appoint members representing various communities to participate in the preparation of its report. This report, titled 'Constitutional Proposals of the Sapru Committee', came to be commonly known as the Sapru Committee Report, and contained 21 recommendations pertaining to constitutional questions that concerned the governance and politics of India.

Hence option C is correct.

6. To use the executive power of a governor or president to forgive a person charged with a crime or convicted of a crime, thus preventing any prosecution and removing any remaining penalties or punishments. A pardon is distinguished from "a commutation of sentence," which cuts short the term; "a **reprieve**," which is a temporary halt to punishment, particularly the death penalty, pending appeal or determination of whether the penalty should be reduced; "**amnesty**," which is a blanket forgiving of possible criminal charges due to a change in public circumstances (such as the end of a war or the draft system); or a "reduction in sentence," which shortens a sentence and can be granted by a judge or an executive. Sometimes called a commutation.

Hence option B is correct.

7. A fiduciary relationship is where one person places some type of trust, confidence, and reliance on another person. The person who is delegated trust and confidence would then have a fiduciary duty to act for the benefit and interest of the other party. Trust, knowledge, regard, and loyalty are the 4 elements that form the doctor-patient relationship, and the nature of this relationship has an impact on patient outcomes.

Hence option D is correct.

8. The Cabinet Mission came to India aiming to discuss the transfer of powers from the British government to the Indian leadership, with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting its independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A.V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Hence option B is correct.



9. The Draft Article set out the procedure by which the President of India could be removed from office. Clause 1 stated that impeachment proceedings could be initiated in either house of parliament. An amendment was moved to give this power to only the lower house, the Lok Sabha.

Hence option D is correct.

10. The Indian constitution is the world's longest for a sovereign nation. At its enactment, it had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules.

Hence option A is correct.



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