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Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT Exam

Legal GK Facts Quiz 19

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

1. A person can directly file a writ petition before the Supreme Court of India for the enforcement of his fundamental right under Article _____ of the Constitution of India?

- A. 32
- B. 226
- C. 19
- D. 368

2. The writ of Habeas Corpus is issued for _____ ?

- A. Quashing wrongful appointment
- B. Compel Public authority to perform duty
- C. Quashing illegal quasi-judicial order
- D. Against wrongful deprivation of personal body and produce person before Court

3. Judge of the Supreme Court are appointed _____ ?

- A. President of India directly
- B. President of India on the recommendation of the National judicial Appointment committee
- C. President of India on the recommendation of Collegium of the Supreme Court
- D. President of India on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of India

4. The doctrine of basic structure of the Constitution was evolved by the Supreme Court in _____ ?

- A. Kesavandanda Bharti case
- B. Golaknath case
- C. R.C. Cooper case
- D. Maneka Gandhi case

5. Provisions for reservation of women is provided in following bodies _____ ?

- A. Local Self Bodies (Panchayats and Municipal Bodies)
- B. Lok Sabha
- C. Rajya Sabha
- D. State Legislative Assemblies



6. Political parties are recognized by _____ ?

- A. Parliament
- B. Election Commission of India
- C. President of India
- D. Supreme Court of India

7. A Contract with minor is _____ ?

- A. Valid
- B. Invalid
- C. Voidable
- D. Void ab initio

8. 'Accomplice' in legal terms means _____ ?

- A. Criminal mind
- B. Eye witness
- C. Partner in Crime
- D. On looker

9. Generally the burden of proof to prove guilt lies on _____ ?

- A. Accused
- B. Prosecution
- C. Court
- D. Complainant

10. 'Amicus curiae' in legal terms means _____ ?

- A. Complainant
- B. Defendant
- C. Investigation officer
- D. Friend of the Court



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The Question Bank



Correct answer:

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

Explanation:

1. Under Article 32, a writ petition can be filed in the Supreme Court. The High Court may grant a writ for the enforcement of fundamental rights or for any other purpose such as violation of any statutory duties by a statutory authority.

Hence, option A is correct.

2. A writ of habeas corpus is used to bring a prisoner or other detainee (e.g. institutionalized mental patient) before the court to determine if the person's imprisonment or detention is lawful. A habeas petition proceeds as a civil action against the State agent (usually a warden) who holds the defendant in custody.

Hence, option D is correct.

3. Every Judge of the Supreme Court shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his/her hand and seal after consultation with such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Court in the States as President may deem necessary for the purpose and shall hold office until he attains the age of 65 years.

Hence, option C is correct.

4. In 1973, the basic structure doctrine was formally introduced with rigorous legal reasoning in Justice Hans Raj Khanna's decisive judgment in the landmark decision of Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala. Previously, the Supreme Court had held that the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution was unfettered.

Hence, option A is correct.

5. Reservation for Women in Local Self -Government: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act passed in 1992 by Parliament ensure one-third of the total seats for women in all elected offices in local bodies whether in rural areas or urban areas.

Hence, option A is correct.



6. India has a multi-party system with recognition accorded to national, state and district level parties. As per latest publication from Election Commission of India, the total number of parties registered was 2698, with 8 national parties, 52 state parties and 2638 unrecognised parties.

Hence, option B is correct.

7. 1) A contract with a minor is void and, hence, no obligations can ever arise on him thereunder. 2) The minor party cannot ratify the contract upon attaining majority unless a law specifically allows this. 3) No court can allow specific performance of a contract with minors because it is void altogether.

Hence, option D is correct.

8. An accomplice is one of the guilty associates or partners in the commission of a crime or who in some way or the other is connected with the commission of crime or who admits that he has a conscious hand in the commission of crime.

Hence, option C is correct.

9. Generally in cases, the burden of proving the defendant's guilt is on the prosecution, and they must establish that fact beyond a reasonable doubt

Hence, option B is correct.

10. Literally, friend of the court. A person with strong interest in or views on the subject matter of an action, but not a party to the action, may petition the court for permission to file a brief, ostensibly on behalf of a party but actually to suggest a rationale consistent with its own views.

Hence, option D is correct.



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