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Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT Exam

Legal GK Facts Quiz 24

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

1. Under Indian Penal Code, how many persons constitute an 'unlawful assembly'?

- A. 4 or more persons
- B. 5 or more persons
- C. 2 or more persons
- D. 3 or more persons

2. The term 'Xenophobia' refers to _____ ?

- A. Killing of a human race
- B. Unreasonable hatred of foreigners
- C. Discrimination on the basis of sex
- D. Infliction of severe pain

3. Who amongst the following is not appointed by the President of India?

- A. Attorney General
- B. Advocate General
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Chief Election Commission

4. In which schedule of the constitution, the Anti-defection law is provided?

- A. Seventh Schedule
- B. Tenth Schedule
- C. Ninth Schedule
- D. Eighth Schedule

5. How many fundamental duties are listed in the constitution?

- A. 10
- B. 11
- C. 15
- D. 12

6. The Constitutional Assembly which framed the Constitution for Independent India was setup in _____ ?

- A. 1947
- B. 1949
- C. 1945
- D. 1946



7. The Constitution names our country as _____ ?

- A. Bharat
- B. Aryavarta
- C. Hindustan
- D. India, that is Bharat

8. For the enforcement of fundamental rights, the Supreme Court may issue a/an _____ ?

- A. Notification
- B. Writ
- C. Decree
- D. Ordinance

9. Which of the following writs is a bulwark of personal freedom?

- A. Certiorari
- B. Habeas Corpus
- C. Mandamus
- D. Quo Warranto

10. In 1993, National Human Rights Commission was established under the _____ ?

- A. Protection of Human Rights Act
- B. Right to Information Act
- C. Habitual Offenders Act
- D. Consumer Protection Act



Correct answer:

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

Explanation:

1. Five. The term 'Unlawful Assembly' has been defined under section 141 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 as an assembly of five or more persons having a common object to perform an omission or offence.

Hence option B is correct.

2. Xenophobia, or fear of strangers, is a broad term that may be applied to any fear of someone who is different from us. Hostility towards outsiders is often a reaction to fear. 1 It typically involves the belief that there is a conflict between an individual's ingroup and an outgroup.

Hence option B is correct.

3. The President appoints the Prime Minister, Chief Justice of India and other judges of SC and HCs, CAG, Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners, The Attorney General, etc. The authority and function of Advocate General is also specified in the Constitution of India under Article 165 and 177. The Governor of each State shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court to be Advocate General for the State.

Hence option B is correct.

4. The anti-defection law in India, technically the Tenth Schedule to the Indian Constitution, was enacted to address the perceived problem of instability caused by democratically elected legislators in India's Parliamentary System of Government shifting allegiance from the parties they supported at the time of election, or disobeying their parties' decisions at critical times such as during voting on an important resolution.

Hence option B is correct.

5. Originally ten in number, the fundamental duties were increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002, which added a duty on every parent or guardian to ensure that their child or ward was provided opportunities for education between the ages of six and fourteen years.

Hence option B is correct.



6. The Constitution of India was framed by a Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. The Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946, and elected Dr. Sachhidanand Sinha, the oldest member of the Assembly as the Provisional President.

Hence option D is correct.

7. The Constitution names our country as India, that is Bharat. The first article of the Constitution of India states that "India, that is Bharat, shall be a union of states," implicitly codifying India and Bharat as equally official short names for the Republic of India.

Hence option D is correct.

8. The Fundamental Rights given in Part III of the Constitution are enforceable in a court of law if a violation occurs. The Constitution empowers Supreme Court and High Court under articles 32 and 226 respectively to issue writs for the safeguarding of Fundamental Rights of the Citizens.

Hence option B is correct.

9. Habeas corpus is a bulwark of personal freedom. It is a legal writ through which a person can seek relief from the unlawful detention of him or herself, or of another person.

Hence option B is correct.

10. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established on 12 October, 1993. The statute under which it is established is the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006.

Hence option A is correct.



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