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### Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT Exam

#### **Legal GK Facts Quiz 25**

Directions: Read the questions care	efully and choose one of the options as your answer.				
1. Bigamy laws are not applicable t	o?				
A. Hindus	B. Muslims				
C. Sikhs	D. Jains				
2. The phrase 'locus standi' in legal	terms means ?				
A. An ambiguity in law	B. Place of offence				
C. A right of appearance in a court	D. Cause of action				
3. Right to Information Act, 200	95, secures access to information which is under the control o				
A. An individual	B. A judge				
C. Public authorities	D. Private bodies				
4. How many theories of punishme	ent are there in the criminal justice system?				
A. Two	B. Four				
C. Five	D. Six				
5. Which of the following exercised	the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?				
A. British Constitution	B. U.S. Constitution				
C. Irish Constitution	D. Government of India Act, 1935				
6. Who decides disputes relating to	the allotment of symbols to political parties?				
A. Representation Act, 1952					
B. Representation Act, 1953					
C. Representation of People's Act, 1	.951				
D. Election Commission					



A. President	B. Chairman of Rajya Sabha										
C. Speaker of Lok Sabha	D. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs										
8. Which of the following is not a usual session of the Parliament of India?											
A. Autumn Session	B. Winter Session										
C. Budget Session	D. Monsoon Session										
9. End of a session of Parliament in India is known as?											
A. Prorogation	B. Adjournment										
C. Adjournment sine die	D. None of the above										
10. The Public Accounts Committee consists of members from Lok Sabha and members from the Rajya Sabha?											
A. 10, 5	B. 12,6 martkeeda										
C. 15, 7	D. 18, 9										

7. Who decides whether a bill is a money bill or not?



#### **Correct answer:**

				5					
В	С	С	В	D	D	С	Α	Α	С

#### **Explanation:**

1. In India, bigamy is an offence against marriage and it is also criminal offence under Indian Penal laws. The bigamy law applicable to Hindus, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians [except Muslims]. Bigamy is one of the ground to seek divorce under Hindu Marriage Act 1955.

Hence option B is correct.

**2.** 'Locus standi' means a right to appear in a court or before any body on a given question : a right to be heard.

Hence option C is correct.

3. Implementation of 'The Right to Information Act, 2005' in the Universities / Colleges. ... This Act provides for right to information for citizens to secure access to information under the control of public authorities in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.

Hence option C is correct.

**4.** There are majorly four theories of punishment. These theories are the deterrent theory, retributive theory, preventive theory, and reformative theory.

Hence option B is correct.

**5.** The Government of India Act,1935 , exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution.

Hence option D is correct.

**6.** Election Commission decides disputes relating with the allotment of symbols to Political Parties.

Hence option D is correct.



**7.** A financial bill is not a Money Bill unless it fulfills the requirements of Article 110. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies if a financial bill is a Money Bill or not.

Hence option C is correct.

**8.** The process of calling all members of the Parliament to meet is called Summoning of Parliament. It is the President who summons Parliament. In general, the sessions are as follows: Budget session (February to May) Monsoon session (July to September) Winter session (November to December).

Hence option A is correct.

**9.** Prorogation means the termination of a session of the House by an order made by the President under article 85(2)(a) of the Constitution. Prorogation terminates both the sitting and session of the House.

Hence option A is correct.

**10.** The Public Accounts Committee consists of not more than twenty-two members, fifteen elected by Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament, and not more than seven members of Rajya Sabha, the upper house of the Parliament.

Hence option C is correct.







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