

# CLAT 2020

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# Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT Exam

## Legal GK Facts Quiz 31

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

**1. Free legal aid for an accused is a \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- A. Fundamental right
- B. Fundamental duty of the state
- C. Directive Principles of State Policy
- D. Discretion of the state

**2. The Concept of Secular State is that the state will not make any decimation on the ground of religion, caste or community against any person professing any particular form of religious faith. Secularism is embodied in \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- A. Preamble of Constitution
- B. Directive Principles of State Policy
- C. Fundamental Rights
- D. Judicial Interpretation of Fundamental Rights

**3. The National Development Council consists of \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- A. Members of Planning Commission
- B. Cabinet Ministers and State Chief Ministers
- C. Representatives of Union territories
- D. All of the above

**4. Who allocates portfolios among the ministers?**

- A. Prime Minister
- B. President
- C. President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
- D. Chairperson of Ruling Political Party



**5. Which Indian language is given the status of 'Classical language' by the Central government?**

1. Sanskrit, 2. Telugu, 3. Tamil, 4. Pali.

**Codes:**

- A. 1 and 4 only                      B. 1, 2, and 3 only  
C. 2 and 4 only                      D. Only 1

**6. Each member of the Security Council has one vote. Decisions on procedural matters are to be taken by permanent members. Here veto does not apply. On all other matters, there must be nine affirmative votes including those of five permanent members \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- A. 6                                      B. 7  
C. 8                                      D. 5

**7. The first venture of Mahatma Gandhi in all India policies was \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- A. Non-cooperation Movement      B. Dandi March  
C. Champaran Movement              D. Rowlatt Satyagraha

**8. The 'Right to Information' (RTI) is a \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- A. Constitutional Right                  B. Statutory Right  
C. Fundamental Right                  D. Contractual Right

**9. Which of the following committees has recommended measures for banning and controlling ragging in educational establishments in India?**

- A. The Raghavan Committee              B. Jasraj Committee  
C. Narsimhan Committee                  D. Soli Sorabjee Committee

**10. The Constitution of India does not mention the post of \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- A. The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.  
B. The Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly.  
C. The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.  
D. The Deputy Prime Minister.



**Correct answer:**

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

**Explanation:**

1. Articles 39A, which directs the state to secure Equal justice and free legal aid, was added by the Forty-second Amendment Act, 1976 of the Constitution. Free legal aid is the provision of free legal services in civil and criminal matters for those poor and marginalized people who cannot afford the services of a lawyer for the conduct of a case or a legal proceeding in any Court, Tribunal or Authority.

Hence option C is correct.

2. e Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution of India enacted in 1976, the Preamble to the Constitution asserted that India is a secular nation.

Hence option A is correct.

3. The Council comprises the Prime Minister, the Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of all States or their substitutes, representatives of the Union Territories and the members of the NITI Aayog (erstwhile Planning Commission). NDC (National Development Council) has been proposed to be abolished.

Hence option D is correct.

4. The Prime Minister is responsible for aiding and advising the President in the distribution of work of the Government to various ministries and offices and in terms of the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961. The co-ordinating work is generally allocated to the Cabinet Secretariat. While generally the work of the Government is divided into various Ministries, the Prime Minister may retain certain portfolios if they are not allocated to any member of the cabinet.

Hence option A is correct.

5. The Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution lists 22 languages, which have been referred to as scheduled languages and given recognition, status and official encouragement. In addition, the Government of India has awarded the distinction of classical language to Kannada, Malayalam, Odia, Sanskrit, Tamil and Telugu.

Hence option B is correct.



6. Hence option D is correct.

7. The first Satyagraha movements inspired by Mahatma Gandhi occurred in Champaran district of Bihar and the Kheda district of Gujarat on 1917 to 1918. Champaran Satyagraha was the first to be started, but the word Satyagraha was used for the first time in Anti Rowlatt Act agitation.

Hence option C is correct.

8. The RTI Bill was passed by Parliament of India on 15 June 2005 and came into force with effect from 12 October 2005. Since RTI is implicit in the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution, it is an implied fundamental right

Hence option C is correct.

9. With a view to controlling the concentration of economic power and growth of monopoly, stopping the unfair trade practices government enacted Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act in 1969.

Hence option A is correct.

10. We must remember that the Deputy Prime Minister of India is a member of the Union Cabinet in the Government of India. The deputy prime minister is not technically a constitutional office, it seldom carries any specific powers. The Deputy Prime Minister is appointed by the President. The Deputy Prime minister candidate is nominated by the Prime Minister of India. The deputy prime minister of India is a member of the Indian parliament union council of ministers. This post was inaugurated by Vallabhbhai Patel on 15 August 1947. The same applies for the post of deputy chief minister at the state level. A deputy prime minister normally holds a cabinet portfolio such as the home minister, Defense minister or finance minister. In the parliaments the deputy prime minister is treated as the "first among equals" in the cabinet: the position of deputy prime minister is used to bring political stability and strength within a coalition government or in times of national emergency, when a proper chain of command is necessary. The current constitution of India does not mention the post of the deputy prime minister.

Hence option D is correct.



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