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Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT Exam

Legal GK Facts Quiz 32

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

1. Whether a Bill is a Money B	and his decision is conclusive?						
A. President	B. Chairman of Rajya Sabha						
C. Speaker of Lok Sabha	D. Chairman of Public Account	D. Chairman of Public Accounts Committee					
2 seats are	reserved in all Panchayats at all leve	ls for women.					
A. One-fourth	B. One-third						
C. One-half	D. Two-third						
3. A seat of a MP can be decla ?	red vacant if he absents himself fro	m the House for a continuous period of					
A. Six months	B. Two months						
C. Three months	D. One year	keeda					
4. The earliest Codified Laws during 335-345 A.D. was follo		and demarcated for first time in India					
A. Huna reign	B. Sakka reign						
C. Mughal reign	D. Gupta reign						
5. The Right to the Constitution	onal Remedies in India is available to	o?					
A. Only the citizen of India							
B. All persons in case of infring	ement of any Fundamental Right						
C. Any person for enforcing an	y rights conferred on them						
D. An aggrieved individual alor	ne						



6. Money bills can be introduced in the State Legislature with the prior consent of the _____?

- A. President B. Governor
- C. Speaker D. Chief Minister

7. While a proclamation of emergency is in operation, the state government _____?

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- A. Cannot legislate
- B. Can legislate only on subjects in the Concurrent List
- C. Can legislate on the subjects in the State List
- D. Is suspended

8. Electioneering has to stop in a constituency _____?

- A. One day before the election
- B. 48 hours before election starts
- C. 36 hours before a poll commences
- D. 48 hours before the <mark>closing h</mark>our of polling

9. How many kinds of writs are there under the Indian Constitution?

A. 4	B. 5
C. 6	D. 9

10. Audi alteram partem in legal terms means _____?

- A. The right to a fair hearing
- B. No person should be punished twice for the same offence
- C. No person can be a judge in his own cause
- D. Justice should not be denied

Correct answer:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
С	В	В	В	В	В	А	D	В	Α

Explanation:

1. To make sure that Rajya Sabha doesn't amend the bill by adding some non-money matters (known as Financial Bill), the Speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies the bill as a money bill before sending it to the upper house, and the decision of the Speaker is binding on both the Houses.

Hence option C is correct.

2. As per provisions contained in Article 243 D of the Constitution, 1/3rd of the Seats of Panchayati Raj Institutions and 1/3rd offices of the Chairperson at all level of Panchayati Raj Institutions covered by Part IX of the Constitution are reserved for women.

Hence option B is correct.

3. A member does not automatically vacate his seat in the House by absence for any length of time. But if he remains absent for a continuous period of sixty days (excluding periods of prorogation or adjournment over four days consecutively), the House may declare his seat vacant by a motion. It is not obligatory upon the House to pass such a motion. While the circumstances mentioned in clause (3) of article 101 automatically cause a vacancy, the absence under article 101 (4) causes a vacancy only if the House considers it fit to unseat the member and declare the seat vacant.

Hence option B is correct.

4. The earliest Codified Laws (Civil and Criminal) that defined and demarcated for first time in India during 335-345 A.D. was followed in the Sakka reign.

Hence option B is correct.

5. The right to constitutional remedies in India is available to all persons in case of infringement of any fundamental right. Right to constitutional remedies is covered from Article 32 to 35 in the Indian Constitution. It empowers the citizens to move to a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights.

Hence option B is correct.

6. A money bill can only be introduced in parliament with prior permission of the President of India. And a money bill can be introduced in the State Legislature with the prior consent of the Governor of the State.

Hence option B is correct.

7. Option A is the correct answer as the State Government cannot legislate during emergency. Under Article 352, the State Government is not dismissed and continues to function during emergency. However, The Centre gets concurrent powers of legislation and administration in the State. The Parliament can legislate with respect to state subjects.

Hence option A is correct.

8. The campaign is the period when the political parties put forward their candidates and arguments with which they hope to persuade people to vote for their candidates and parties. The official campaign lasts at least two weeks from the drawing up of the list of nominated candidates, and officially ends 48 hours before polling closes.

Hence option D is correct.

9. There are five types of Writs which are Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Quo Warranto and Prohibition and all these writs are an effective method of enforcing the rights of the people and to compel the authorities to fulfil the duties which are bound to perform under the law.

Hence option B is correct.

10. Audi alteram partem (or audiatur et altera pars) is a Latin phrase meaning "listen to the other side", or "let the other side be heard as well". It is the principle that no person should be judged without a fair hearing in which each party is given the opportunity to respond to the evidence against them

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Hence option A is correct.







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