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Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT Exam

Legal GK Facts Quiz 33

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

1. The Constitution of India provides for how many types of emergencies?

- A. 5
- B. 3
- C. 4
- D. 6

2. Who discharges the duty of giving oath to the President of India?

- A. Speaker of Lok Sabha
- B. Chief Justice of India
- C. Vice President
- D. Chairman of Rajya Sabha

3. What is the age of retirement of a Supreme Court judge?

- A. 62
- B. 60
- C. 65
- D. 58



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4. How many times has financial emergency been declared in India?

- A. One
- B. Two
- C. Three
- D. None

5. Money Bill is introduced in _____ ?

- A. zabinet
- B. Rajya Sabha
- C. Lok Sabha
- D. Both B and C

6. Who was the first President of the Constituent Assembly?

- A. Rajendra Prasad
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. Mahatma Gandhi
- D. B.R. Ambedkar



7. The basic law in England is known as _____ ?

- A. Local laws
- B. Constitutional law
- C. Common law
- D. Civil law

8. What makes a contract void?

- A. Consideration
- B. Offer
- C. Mistake
- D. Contract with a minor

9. A company is a/an _____ ?

- A. Artificial person
- B. Natural person
- C. No person
- D. Civil person

10. Under the law in India what kind of euthanasia is allowed?

- A. Active euthanasia
- B. Passive euthanasia
- C. Both A and B
- D. Not allowed



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Correct answer:

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

Explanation:

1. Part- XVIII of Indian Constitution deals with the Emergency provisions i.e. Articles 352 to 360. There are three types of Emergencies mentioned in the Constitution. The power of imposing all three types of Emergencies is vested upon the President of India. The concept of Emergency was borrowed from the Weimar Constitution of Germany. The three types are as follows Article 352 – National Emergency, Article 356 – President’s Rule, Article 360 – Financial Emergency.

Hence option B is correct.

2. In the event of the occurrence of vacancies in the offices of both the President and the Vice-President, by reason in each case of death, resignation or removal, or otherwise, the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court of India available shall discharge the functions

Hence option B is correct.

3. The retirement age for the Supreme Court judges is 65 years; whereas, initially, for the High Court judges, it was 60 years.

Hence option C is correct.

4. National emergency under Article 352 Such an emergency was declared in India in 1962 war (China war), 1971 war (Pakistan war), and 1975 internal disturbance (declared by Indira Gandhi).

Hence option D is correct.

5. Money Bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha (the directly elected 'people's house' of the Indian Parliament). Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of parliament, elected by the state and territorial legislatures or appointed by the president).

Hence option C is correct.

6. Organization. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the president and Its vice-president was Harendra Coomar Mookerjee, a Christian from Bengal and former vice-chancellor of Calcutta University.

Hence option A is correct.



7. Common law is a body of unwritten laws based on legal precedents established by the courts. Common law influences the decision-making process in unusual cases where the outcome cannot be determined based on existing statutes or written rules of law. The sources of the UK's unwritten constitution include Acts of the UK Parliament, judicial decisions and conventions.

Hence option C is correct.

8. Mistake can make a contract void. The contract can also be considered void if an unlawful object or consideration is involved in the agreement. This can include the promise of sex, an illicit substance, or anything else causing one or both parties to break the law.

Hence option C is correct.

9. A company is an Artificial person because a company has many of the same legal rights and responsibilities as a person does, like the ability to enter into contracts, the right to sue (or be sued), borrow money, pay taxes, own assets, and hire employees.

Hence option A is correct.

10. Since March 2018, passive euthanasia is legal in India under strict guidelines. Patients must consent through a living will, and must be either terminally ill or in a vegetative state.

Hence option B is correct.



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