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Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT Exam

Legal GK Facts Quiz 34

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

1. Burden of proof in any criminal case lies on the _____ ?

- A. Accused
- B. Prosecution
- C. Government
- D. Lawyer

2. Which of the following contempt is laid down in the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971?

- A. Civil contempt
- B. Criminal contempt
- C. Both A and B
- D. Administrative contempt

3. Who is the first law officer of the country?

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

4. The full form of FIR is _____ ?

- A. Free Information Report
- B. First Information Report
- C. Frequent Information Report
- D. Fast Information Report

5. The offence of 'Defamation' is _____ ?

- A. A crime
- B. A tort
- C. Both A and B
- D. Not a legal offence

6. The judges of the Supreme Court are chosen by _____ ?

- A. President of India
- B. Prime Minister of India
- C. Chief Justice of India
- D. Collegium of judges



7. Republic means _____ ?

- A. The office of the head of the country is hereditary
- B. The office of the head of the country is elected
- C. The office of the head of the country is nominated
- D. The head of the country is appointed

8. The country of India is _____ ?

- A. Federal in character
- B. Unitary in character
- C. Federal with unitary features
- D. Not federal or unitary

9. When a chief minister is disqualified from voting in the election of President of India?

- A. If he himself contests the election
- B. if he has been asked to prove his majority on the floor of the State Legislative Assembly
- C. if he is a member of the State Legislative Council
- D. If he belongs to the same political party to which the presidential candidate belongs

10. The Supreme Court has to power to grant Special Leave to Appeal against the orders of the lower courts and tribunals under _____ ?

- A. Article 226 of the Constitution
- B. Article 336 of the Constitution
- C. Article 236 of the Constitution
- D. Article 136 of the Constitution



Correct answer:

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

Explanation:

1. "It is fundamental principle of criminal jurisprudence that an accused is presumed to be innocent and, therefore, the burden lies on the prosecution to prove the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt.

Hence option B is correct.

2. In India, the concept of Contempt of Court is defined in Section 2(a) of the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 which has broadly describe it as civil contempt or criminal contempt. There are two Articles in the Constitution of India which talk about the Contempt of Court and these are Article 129 and Article 142(2).

Hence option C is correct.

3. Attorney-General for India is the first Law Officer of the Government of India.

Hence option A is correct.

4. FIR stands for First Information Report. It is a written document prepared by Police when they receive an information about a cognizable offence.

Hence option B is correct.

5. Section 499. Defamation – "Whoever, by words either spoken or intended to be read, or by signs or by visible representations, makes or publishes any imputation concerning any person intending to harm, or knowing or having reason to believe that such imputation will harm, the reputation of such person, is said, except in the cases hereinafter expected, to defame that person.

Hence option C is correct.

6. It is the system of appointment and transfer of judges that has evolved through judgments of the SC, and not by an Act of Parliament or by a provision of the Constitution. The SC collegium is headed by the CJI and comprises four other senior most judges of the court.

Hence option D is correct.



7. Republic is a nation where governmental power rests with its citizens, uses a representational government, and has an elected head of state.

Hence option B is correct.

8. Constitutions are either unitary or federal. In the unitary government, the powers of the government are centralised in the central government & the states are subordinate to the centre. In the federal constitution, there is a division of power between the states & the central government & both are independent in their own spheres. The nature of Indian Constitution can be understood as it is: 1. Federal with unitary features; 2. Unitary with federal features; 3. Quasi-federal.

Hence option C is correct.

9. A chief minister is disqualified from voting in the election of President of India When he is a member of the State Legislative Council.

Hence option C is correct.

10. The Constitution of India under Article 136 vests the Supreme Court of India, the apex court of the country, with a special power to grant special leave, to appeal against any judgment or order or decree in any matter or cause, passed or made by any Court/tribunal in the territory of India.

Hence option D is correct.



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