



# CLAT 2020

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# Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT & IBPS SO Law officer Exam.

## Legal GK Facts Quiz 3

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

**1. Under the Constitution of India, Freedom of religion does not give the power to?**

- A. Conversion with money
- B. Regulate Law and order
- C. Health
- D. Morality

**2. Which among the following is not a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy?**

- A. Provisions for Work and maternity relief
- B. Village panchayats
- C. Adult education
- D. International Peace and Security

**3. Parliament of India consists of**

- A. Upper House
- B. Lower House
- C. President
- D. All of the above

**4. Power to summon the house of the Parliament is vested with:**

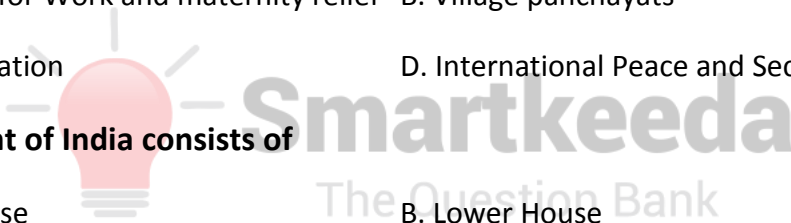
- A. President
- B. Vice president
- C. Speaker
- D. Chief Justice

**5. Right to Pollution free Environment comes under?**

- A. Article 21 Right to Life
- B. Article 14 Right to Equality
- C. Article 30 Right to establish and administer institutions
- D. Article 19 Right of movement

**6. Who was the first Law minister of Independent India?**

- A. Maulana Azad
- B. J Nehru
- C. B.R Ambedkar
- D. C. Rajagopalachari



**7. When was the word Secular added to the constitution of India?**

- A. 1965
- B. 1971
- C. 1975
- D. 1976

**8. Right to Privacy is a \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

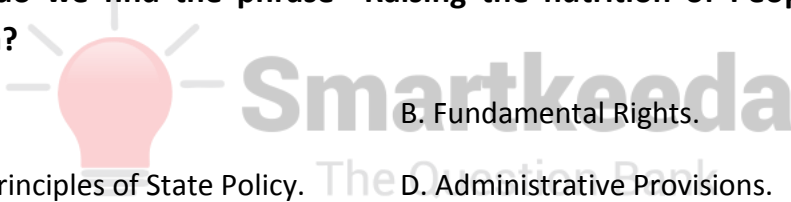
- A. Fundamental right
- B. Legal Right
- C. Statutory Right
- D. Legislative Right

**9. The Fourth schedule of Indian Constitution deals with**

- A. Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha.
- B. Allocation of seats in Lok Sabha.
- C. Allocation of seats in State Assemblies.
- D. Allocation of Seats in State Vidhan Parishad

**10. Where do we find the phrase "Raising the nutrition of People in Indian Constitution?"**

- A. Preamble.
- B. Fundamental Rights.
- C. Directive Principles of State Policy.
- D. Administrative Provisions.



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**Correct answers:**

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

**Explanations:**

1. India has given the Right to freedom of Religion but the said right of conversion is only to be exercised under free will and not under influence of money. In *Rev Stanislaus vs Madhya Pradesh, 1977 SCR (2) 611*, the Supreme Court of India considered the issue whether the fundamental right to practise and propagate religion includes the right to convert, held that the right to propagate does not include the right to convert and therefore upheld the constitutional validity of the laws enacted by Madhya Pradesh and Orissa legislatures prohibiting conversion by force, fraud or allurement.

Hence, option B is correct.

2. Adult education is not included in Directive principles of state policy. Article 21 A talks about right to education in the Constitution of India.

Hence, option C is correct.

3. Parliament of India consists of both the houses i.e. Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha and also includes the President because without his assent no Bill becomes a Law.

Hence, option D is correct.

4. President has power to summon or prorogue {Prorogue means discontinuing without dissolving. It refers to end of a session of parliament} the two houses of parliament. After a prorogation, the house must be summoned within 6 months. The President may dissolve the Lok Sabha.

Hence, option A is correct.

5. Human rights cannot be secured in a degraded or polluted environment. The fundamental right to life is threatened by soil degradation and deforestation and by exposures to toxic chemicals, hazardous wastes and contaminated drinking water.

Hence, option A is correct.

6. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar was the first Law minister of India. He was the minister in First Nehru Ministry or Interim Ministry after independence. Dr Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar, popularly known as Babasaheb was the first Law Minister of India. He had served as a Law Minister post from 15th August 1947 to September 1951.

Hence, option C is correct.

7. With the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution of India enacted in 1976, the Preamble to the Constitution asserted that India is a secular nation. However, neither India's constitution nor its laws define the relationship between religion and state.

Hence, option D is correct.

8. It was held in the Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. vs Union Of India that the right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 and as a part of the freedoms guaranteed by Part III of the Constitution. The right to privacy in India has developed through a series of decisions over the past 60 years.

Hence, option A is correct.

9. Schedules are lists in the constitution which categorise and tabulate bureaucratic activity and government policy. The fourth Schedule deals with allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha.

Hence, option A is correct.

10. Article 47 states that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

Hence, option C is correct.

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