

CLAT 2020

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50 Legal GK Facts Questions for CLAT 2020

Direction: Study the following question carefully and choose the right answer.

1. In which of the following cases Section 66a of IT act was struck down

- A. Shreya singhal vs union of India B. Naz foundation vs NCT Delhi
C. Sneha singhal vs union of India D. Lilavati vs State of Maharashtra

2. In which of the following cases Supreme court gave legal recognition to Third genders

- A. Yakub Abdul Razak Memon V State of Maharashtra
B. Sushil Ansal vs State Thr CBI
C. Novartis v Union of India & Others
D. National Legal Services Authority v Union of India

3. In which case the 42nd Amendment Act were declared as null and void by the Supreme Court?

- A. Minerva mills vs union of India B. M.c Mehta vs union of India
C. Kasturi vs state of Rajasthan D. Keshavnanda bharati vs state of kerala

4. Which case laid down the Basic structure doctrine?

- A. Keshavnanda bharati vs state of kerala B. Adm Jabalpur vs union of India
C. S.b subbarao vs state of tamil nadu D. Janaki das vs union of India

5. Which case laid the guidelines for sexual harassment at workplace?

- A. Pooja vs state of M.P B. Naz foundation vs state
C. Vishakha vs state of rajasthan D. Subramanium swamy vs Union Of India

6. The court laid down basic guidelines for power of President's Rule in

- A. S.R bommai vs union of India B. Minerva mills vs union of India
C. Sushil mittal vs union of India D. Vidya bharati vs state of Himachal Pradesh

7. The court held that Jat reservation is unconstitutional in

- A. Ram Singh vs. Union of India B. Shivam jaat vs State of Haryana
C. Rajbala vs state of Rajasthan D. Nishtha Kothari vs state of Goa

8. In which case SC upheld constitutional validity of section 139AA of Income Tax Act which made mandatory linkage of IT returns with AADHAAR subject to the outcome of main case related to AADHAAR.

- A. Subramaniam swamy vs union of India B. Biswam som vs Union of India
C. Puttuswamy vs union of India D. Rajbala vs state of Haryana

9. In which case the Haryana Panchayati Raj (Amendment) Act, 2015 was challenged under Article 14 of the Constitution of India and the Supreme Court of India dismissed the challenge and upheld the constitutionality of the Act.

- A. Rajbala vs state of Haryana B. Priyadarshini matoo vs State of U.P
C. Bhupinder singh hooda vs state of Haryana
D. Naamdhari sekhon vs State of Punjab

10. Which case led to the imposition of emergency and was a landmark case regarding election disputes, the primary issue was the validity of clause 4 of the 39th Amendment Act?

- A. MC Mehta v Union Of India B. Sunil narain vs Indira Gandhi
C. Raj narain vs Indira Gandhi D. Sushil Gandhi vs Indira Gandhi

11. In which landmark case the Supreme Court held that the Second marriage of Hindu man is invalid even if he converts to Islam before marriage?

- A. Daniel latiffi vs. Union Of India B. Sarla Mudgal vs. Union Of India
C. Roopa Hurrah vs. Ashok Hurrah. D. Ramchandra Saraswati vs. Neena Bajpai

12. In which landmark legal case it was held that preamble is not a part of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Berubari Union(I), Re B. Keshavnada Bharti v. State of Kerala
C. S.R Bommai v. Union of India D. T.M.A Pai v. Union of India

13. In which Landmark legal case the Supreme Court held that Parliament has the right to amend the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution?

- A. Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan B. Minera mills v. Union Of India
C. Bacchan Singh vs State of Punjab D. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India

14. In which Landmark case Fundamental Rights were considered as Inviolable part of the Indian Constitution?

- A. Golak Nath vs. the State of Punjab B. Keshavnada Bharti vs. Union Of India
C. S.R Bommai V. Union Of India D. Prem Singh v. State of Haryana

15. In which landmark case the Supreme Court of India held that held that the power of judicial review vested in the High court under Art.226 and right to move the Supreme Court under Art.32 is an integral and essential feature of the Constitution?

- A. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India B. Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan,
C. Keshavnada Bharti vs. Union of India D. Sheela barse v. Union of India

16. Which Landmark constitutional case is known as the Mandal Case?

- A. Indra Sawhney v. union of India B. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum
C. Hussainara khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
D. Mithu v. State of Punjab

17. Which Landmark case of the Supreme Court talked about Speedy Trial?

- A. Nandini Satpathi v. P.L. Dani
B. Hussainara khatoon v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
C. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum D. Rajagopal v. State of Tamilnadu

18. In which Landmark case the Supreme Court held that Muslim women have the right to maintenance?

- A. Indra Sawhney v. Union of India
B. Mohammed Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum

- C. Hussainara khaton v. Home Secretary, State of Bihar
- D. Sher singh v. State of Haryana.

19. In which Landmark Legal case court explained the provision 'Procedure Established by Law'?

- A. Sajjan singh v. State of Rajasthan
- B. Minerva mills v. Union of India
- C. Bacchan Singh v. State of Punjab
- D. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

20. In which Landmark Legal Case the Supreme court held the Right to Legal aid as a Fundamental Right?

- A. Sheela Barse v. Union of India
- B. Keshavnanda Bharti v. State of Kerala
- C. S.R Bommai v. Union of India
- D. T.M.A Pai v. Union of India

21. 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



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22. 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

23. Parliament of India consists of

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

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

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

25. 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

26. Who was the first Law minister of Independent India?

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

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

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

28. Right to Privacy is a _____ ?

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

29. 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

30. 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.

31. Whether Narco-analysis/Polygraph test without consent is?

- A. permitted in all cases.
B. prohibited in all cases.
C. within the discretion of the court.
D. within the discretion of investigating officer.

32. Trafficking of human beings is _____ in the Constitution of India.

- A. Prohibited
B. Permitted in certain circumstances
C. Regulated
D. Permitted.

33. Writ of habeas corpus is a/an _____ ?

- A. Constitutional remedy
B. Legislative remedy
C. Executive remedy
D. Quasi-judicial remedy.

34. A writ by which the decision of the lower court is quashed by higher Court because it was based on irregular procedure is known as _____ ?

- A. Mandamus
B. (h) Prohibition
C. Certiorari
D. Quo Warranto

35. "Directive Principle of State Policy is the conscience of the Constitution which embody the social philosophy of the constitution" was said by:

- A. Granville Austin
B. K.C. Wheare
C. A.V. Dicey.
D. B.R. Ambedkar.

36. Under the Constitution Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wild life has been provided as a

- A. Fundamental Duty
B. Directive Principle
C. Fundamental Right
D. Duty of Environment Council of India

37. Respect for National Flag is a

- A. Fundamental Right
B. Directive Principle
C. Fundamental Duty
D. Fundamental Duty only for Government functionaries.

38. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments was based on recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee?

- A. 24th Amendment
B. 39th Amendment
C. 42nd Amendment
D. 44th Amendment

39. Chariman of National Human Rights Commission is appointed by

- A. The Prime Minister (Chairperson)
- B. The Home Minister
- C. The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha (Lower House)
- D. None of the above

40. Ordinance is promulgated by the _____ ?

- A. Governor
- B. President
- C. Parliament
- D. Both (A) and (B)

41. In which landmark case the former chief of Police of a state was held guilty of Assault or criminal force to woman with intent to outrage her modesty?

- A. Shri Vijay Sharma v.s Seema Mehrotra
- B. Shri K.P.S Gill vs. Rupan Deol Bajaj
- C. Shri Arvind Sharma vs Mala Sinha
- D. Shri Manu singh vs Mridula Sharma

42. In which landmark case the court ruled that grants cannot change the minority nature of the Institution?

- A. A.k Anthony college vs. State of Delhi
- B. St. Stephens vs. University of Delhi
- C. Christ University vs. U.O.I
- D. Nagaraj University vs. State of Kerala

43. In which Landmark (Important) case the Court held that depiction of preparation violence is not in contravention of Constitution?

- A. Sneha Dalal v. Union of India
- B. Mukesh Dahiya v. U.O.I
- C. Narsingh Mehta v. State of Punjab
- D. Ramesh Dalal v. Union of India

44. Which Important Landmarks case was the first one in which conviction happened under the I.T Act 2000.

- A. Tamil Nadu v. Suhas Katti 2004
- B. Andhara Pradesh vs. Suhassini 2006
- C. Nillaamma vs Sate of Karnataka 2000
- D. Nilbati Behra v. State of Odissa 2006

45. Which Important landmark case laid that reservations cannot be provided in Pvt. Educational Institutions.

- A. P.A Inamdar v State of Maharashtra B. Alok Nath v. State of U.P
C. Mahesh Singh v. Neerja Singh D. Namdhari Singh v. State of Punjab

46. Which important landmark case led to the First amendment of the Indian Constitution?

- A. A.K Gopalan v. State of Madras B. Naiku v. State of Maharashtra
C. Jeevan deep Singh v. State of Punjab D. Champakam Dorairajan v. State of Madras

47. In which important Landmark case the Supreme Court held out capital punishment to Indira Gandhi's assassinator?

- A. Balwant Singh v. U.O.I. B. Simran Singh Dhillon v. State of Punjab.
C. Kehar Singh vs. Delhi Administration. D. Mala Singh vs State of N.C.T Delhi.

48. In which important landmark case the court held that Article 32 and Article 226 is a basic feature of the Indian Constitution.

- A. Kiran rao v. State of Punjab. B. L. Chandra kumar v. U.O.I.
C. Naib Singh vs. State of Haryana. D. Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan.

49. In which important landmark case the court held Secularism to be the basic structure of Indian Constitution?

- A. S.R Bommai vs. Union of India. B. M. Nagraj v. Union of India
C. K. Venugopal v. State of Maharashtra D. K.B Prasad vs. State of Bihar.

50. In which Landmark case the Court held that acid victims must be paid compensation?

- A. Saraswati v. Union of India B. Nalini v. State of Punjab
C. Laxmi v. Union of India D. Rani vs. State of Bihar.

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Correct Answers:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A	D	A	A	C	A	A	B	A	C
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
B	A	D	A	A	A	B	B	D	A
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
B	C	D	A	A	C	D	A	A	C
31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
B	A	A	C	A	B	C	C	D	D
41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50
B	B	D	A	A	D	C	B	A	C



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Explanations:

1. Supreme Court in a landmark judgment struck down section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2008 which provided provisions for the arrest of those who posted allegedly offensive content on the internet upholding freedom of expression. Section 66A defines the punishment for sending “offensive” messages through a computer or any other communication device like a mobile phone or tablet and a conviction of it can fetch a maximum three years of jail and a fine.

Hence, option A is correct.

2. The Supreme Court, in National Legal Service Authority v. Union of India (“NALSA”), has given legal recognition to the transgender community by mandating that they be treated as the third gender, thereby doing away with the binary understanding of gender.

Hence, option D is correct.

3. The 42nd Amendment of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Forty-second amendment) Act, 1976, was enacted during the Emergency (25 June 1975 – 21 March 1977) by the Indian National Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi. This amendment brought about the most widespread changes to the Constitution in its history, and is sometimes called a “mini-Constitution” or the Constitution of Indira. The radical changes brought in by Indira Gandhi were neutralized by holding them unconstitutional in *Minerva Mills’s* judgement.

Hence, option A is correct.

4. The case of *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala*, is perhaps the most well-known constitutional decision of the Supreme Court of India. While ruling that there is no implied limitation on the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution, it held that no amendment can do violence to its basic structure (the “Basic Structure Doctrine”). Further, it established the Supreme Court’s right of review and, therefore, established its supremacy on constitutional matters.

Hence, option A is correct.

5. *Vishakha and others v State of Rajasthan* was a 1997 Indian Supreme Court case where Vishakha and other women groups filed Public Interest Litigation (PIL) against State of Rajasthan and Union of India to enforce the fundamental rights of

working women under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India. Justice J.S Verma was also a member of the bench who laid out the guidelines in this case. Later after Nirbhaya case in 2013, Justice Verma Committee was constituted to recommend amendments to the Criminal Law so as to provide for quicker trial and enhanced punishment for criminals accused of committing sexual assault against women. The Committee submitted its report on January 23, 2013.

Hence, option C is correct.

6. S. R. Bommai v. Union of India was a landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India, where the Court discussed at length provisions of Article 356 of the Constitution of India and related issues. This case had huge impact on Centre-State Relations. The judgement attempted to curb blatant misuse of Article 356 of the Constitution of India, which allowed President's rule to be imposed over state governments.

Hence, option A is correct.

7. In Ram Singh vs. Union of India, the Supreme Court overturned a government decision to grant reservations to the Jat community in nine states (by including them in the Central List of Backward Classes ["Central List"]).

Hence, option A is correct.

8. • the Parliament was fully competent to enact Section 139AA of the Act and its authority to make this law was not diluted by the orders of this Court.
- (ii) Court did not find any conflict between the provisions of Aadhaar Act and Section 139AA of the Income Tax Act inasmuch as when interpreted harmoniously, they operate in distinct fields.
- (iii) Section 139AA of the Act is not discriminatory nor does it offend equality clause enshrined in Article 14 of the Constitution.

Hence, option B is correct.

9. The judgment in the case of Rajbala v State of Haryana, delivered by the Supreme Court, affirmed the amendments (prescribing minimum education) made to the Haryana Panchayat Raj Act, 1994.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 10.** The case of State of Uttar Pradesh v. Raj Narain was a 1975 case heard by the Allahabad High Court that found the Prime Minister of India Indira Gandhi guilty of electoral malpractices.

Hence, option C is correct.

- 11.** Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India:- The case is related to the offence of Bigamy, conflict between the personal laws and a strong need for the uniform civil code in the country. The court held that, the second marriage of Hindu man after being converted to Islam, will be invalid if the first marriage has not been dissolved.

Hence, option B is correct.

- 12.** In Berubari Union(I), Re:- It was held that the preamble is not part of the constitution. This judgement was overruled by 13 Judge Bench in Keshvananda Bharti case and it was held that the 'Preamble is part of Indian Constitution'.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 13.** Shankari Prasad Case V. Union of India, 1951 Shankari Prasad Vrs. Union of India is a landmark case in the basic structure of our constitution. In the cases, the power to amend the rights had been upheld on the basis of Article 368. Chief Justice Subba Rao writing for the majority six judges in special bench of eleven, overruled the previous decisions.

Hence, option D is correct.

- 14.** In 1967, in Golak Nath vs. The State of Punjab, a bench of eleven judges (such a large bench constituted for the first time) of the Supreme Court deliberated as to whether any part of the Fundamental Rights provisions of the constitution could be revoked or limited by amendment of the constitution. Secondly, declared that the Fundamental Rights were transcendental and inviolable and the Parliament of India had no power to take away or abridge any of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution by way of the Constitutional amendments. Their lordship felt that the liberty of the Individual in the Indian Constitution is subject to various "reasonable restrictions" which are expressly mentioned in the Constitution and that no further limitations should be imposed on it at any time.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 15.** The Supreme Court in this case held the exclusion of right to appeal under Article 226 and 32 is unconstitutional. These provisions in Article 323-A and 323-B are unconstitutional because they deny judicial review which is the basic feature of the Constitution.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 16.** This case is also known as Mandal Commission Case. The court has held that barring any extraordinary situations reservation should not exceed 50 per cent.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 17.** In Hussainara khatoon case the Supreme Court talked about the right to Speedy Trial. The Court recognized the right to speedy trial and the right to legal aid services as basic and essential rights.

Hence, option B is correct.

- 18.** In M. Ahmed Khan v. Shah Bano Begum the Supreme Court held that Muslim Women has the right to claim maintenance under Section 125 of Cr.P.C. the Remedy under Section 125 is available to wife (including a divorced wife), irrespective of the religion to which she belongs.

Hence, option B is correct.

- 19.** While explaining the expression 'Procedure Established by Law' under Article 21, Supreme Court held that the procedure in Article 21 has to be fair, just and reasonable, not fanciful, oppressive or arbitrary. The 'Procedure established by law' is same as the 'due process of law' as interpreted by the American Constitution.

Hence, option D is correct.

- 20.** In sheela Barse v. Union of India the court held that the right to legal aid is a fundamental right under article 14 and Article 21 of the constitution.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 21.** 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.

- 22.** 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.

- 23.** 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.

- 24.** 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.

- 25.** 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.

- 26.** 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.

- 27.** 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.

- 28.** 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.

- 29.** 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.

- 30.** 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.

- 31.** The Supreme Court has ruled that narco analysis, brain mapping and polygraph tests cannot be conducted on any person without their consent. Such procedures “are illegal and a violation of personal liberty”, ruled a three-judge bench headed by Chief Justice K.G. Balakrishnan. The order came in response to petitions questioning the validity of such tests that were filed by persons accused in various criminal cases.

Hence, option B is correct.

- 32.** Article 23 & 24 of Indian Constitution deal with the Right against Exploitation. Article 23 prohibits the traffic in human beings and forced Labour such as ‘Begar’. The menace of Human Trafficking is the illegal trade of human beings for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation, prostitution or forced labour.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 33.** Habeas corpus writ is called “Bulwark or Barrier of Individual Liberty against Arbitrary Detention”. A general rule of filing the petition is that - A person whose right has been infringed must file a petition. But Habeas corpus is an exception and anybody on behalf of the detainee can file a petition. Habeas corpus writ is applicable to preventive detention also. This writ can be issued against both public authorities as well as individuals.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 34.** Literally, Certiorari means to be certified. The writ of certiorari can be issued by the Supreme Court or any High Court for quashing the order already passed by an inferior court, tribunal or quasi judicial authority. There are several conditions necessary for the issue of writ of certiorari. Firstly there should be court, tribunal or an officer having legal authority to determine the question with a duty to act judicially. Such a court, tribunal or officer must have passed order acting without jurisdiction or in excess of the judicial authority vested by law in such court, tribunal or officer. The order could also be against the principles of natural justice or the order could contain an error of judgment in appreciating the facts of the case.

Hence, option C is correct.

- 35.** The Directive Principles of State Policy are referred to as the "Conscience of the Constitution". They aim to create a welfare state where the social and economic conditions are such that the citizens can lead a good life. They are the principles and guidelines to be kept in mind while framing the laws and policies for the nation. They are not enforceable by any court but they are considered irrefutable in the governance of the country. It is the duty of the State to apply these principles while making laws to establish a fair and just society. They refer to social justice, economic welfare, legal and administrative matters and foreign policy.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 36.** Article 48(A), Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife. "State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country." Article 48A was added by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.

Hence, option B is correct.

- 37.** Article 51A : Fundamental duties -

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India –To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.

Hence, option C is correct.

- 38.** In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was

felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975-1977). The Congress Government at Centre accepted recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976. This amendment added a new part, namely, Part IVA to the Constitution.

Hence, option C is correct.

- 39.** Section 2, 3 and 4 of TPHRA lay down the rules for appointment to the NHRC. The Chairperson and members of the NHRC are appointed by the President of India, on the recommendation of a committee consisting of: The Prime Minister (Chairperson), The Home Minister, The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha (Lower House), The Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha (Upper House), The Speaker of the Lok Sabha (Lower House), The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Upper House).

Hence, option D is correct.

- 40.** Parliament has powers to make laws and it alone can pass laws on Union list matters. However there may be some conditions when the parliament is not in session and it becomes necessary to make laws. In these cases our constitution under Article 123 gives special legislative powers to President of India by promulgating ordinance under certain circumstances. The law making power in state is vested in the state assembly. But there may be situations when state assembly is not in session and it is necessary to make laws for the state. In these circumstances Article 213 of the constitution provides that Governor of the state can promulgate ordinance.

Hence, option D is correct.

- 41.** I.P.S K.P.S Gill was held guilty by the Supreme Court for slapping the posterior of senior IAS officer Rupan Bajaj.

Hence, option B is correct.

- 42.** The court ruled in this important case that merely because government is giving grants to the college will not change its minority nature. Refer Article 20 of our Constitution.

Hence, option B is correct.

- 43.** The landmark case is related to release of serial TAMAS which showed violence which happened in the year 1947. The court ruled in favour of telecast of serial.

Hence, option D is correct.

- 44.** The landmark case was related to the posting of obscene messages on Internet.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 45.** The Supreme Court held neither the state can make quota provisions nor a policy for private educational institutions.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 46.** The case was related to reservations and B.R Ambedkar made the first amendment to the Constitution.

Hence, option D is correct.

- 47.** The court handled capital punishment to kehar singh, though its accuracy has been questioned.

Hence, option C is correct.

- 48.** The power of judicial review mentioned in the constitution is a protection offered to the citizens of the country which keeps the executive in check.

Hence, option B is correct.

- 49.** In the SR Bommai case the Supreme Court has ruled the secularism the basic structure of the indian constitution.

Hence, option A is correct.

- 50.** Laxmi v. Union of India; this is a landmark case as in this case, the petition was filed by the Laxmi (Acid Victim) herself. In this case, Apex Court issued the direction for the regulation of acid to the State and UT. The court also addressed the problem of compensation. The Apex Court held that Section 357A, this section provides for the preparation of a scheme for providing funds for the purpose of compensation to the victim or his dependents who have suffered loss or injury as a result of crime and who require rehabilitation. The Apex Court directed that the acid attacks victims shall be paid compensation of at least Rs. 3 Lakh by the concerned State Government/UT as the aftercare and rehabilitation cost.

Hence, option C is correct.

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