AILET

Check Your Legal GK for CLAT

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Check your Legal GK for CLAT by answering the two sets of Questions Below

Set 1

1. The correct statement concerning coparcenary right of women is

- Daughters and Daughters in law are both coparceners.
- Daughter has the same right as that of a son.
- Married daughters don’t have a coparcenary right in the family that they are born in.
- Both (c) and (b)

1. Which landmark judgement pronounced by Supreme Court of India declared the transgender as the third gender?

- Navtej Singh Johar v Union of India
- Suresh Kumar Koushal v. Naz Foundation
- National Legal Services Authority v. Union of India
- None of the above

1. _____ decriminalised all consensual sex among adults, including homosexual sex.

- Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India
- Suresh Kumar Koushal v. Naz Foundation
- NALSA v. Union of India
- None of the above

1. The maxim ‘ignorantia juris non excusat’ means:

- You cannot ignore what the Judge tells you
- Ignoring the judge is not an excuse
- Ignorance of fast is an excuse

- Ignorance of law cannot be an excuse

1. The principle of Vicarious Liability applies to

- Employer and employee
- Child and father
- Husband and wife
- All the family members

1. Criminal law in India is not concerned with

- Law of tort
- Indian Penal Code
- The Prohibition on Child Marriage Act 2006
- Criminal Procedure Code

1. 'Actus Non Facit Reum, Nisi Mens Sit Rea' refers to:

- No action for injury that has been consented for.
- The act does not make a person guilty unless there is a guilty intent.
- The burden of proving the guilt is on the one who is sitting as the prosecutor
- None of the above

1. Parliament of India consists of

- Lok Sabha
- Rajya Sabha
- President
- All of the above

1. What is the meaning of writ of Mandamus?

- By what authority or warrant.
- To be certified' or 'To be informed
- Order of court to Public official
- To have the body of.

1. Who was the first Law and Justice Minister of independent India?

- Ram Jethmalani
- B R Ambedkar
- Kailash Nath Katju
- Shanti Bhushan Set 2

1. Who headed the Law Commission that drafted the Indian Penal Code?

- Lord Mountbatten
- Lord Macaulay
- None of these
- Both (b and (a)

1. The word ‘Secular’ was added to the preamble of the Constitution of India by

- 41st Amendment
- 42nd Amendment
- 76th Amendment
- 44th Amendment

1. Who is the highest law officer in India?

- Solicitor General
- Advocate General
- Attorney General
- Law Minister

1. Supreme Court of India does not exercise the

- Original Jurisdiction
- Appellate Jurisdiction
- Advisory Jurisdiction
- None of these

1. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion in India?

- 25
- 19

- 21
- 23

1. In the Constitution of India, Article 22 deals with

- Protection against arrest and detention
- Livelihood Rights
- Freedom of Press
- Right to constitutional remedies

1. Right to free legal aid was recognised as the fundamental right in the case of

- Sheela Barse v. Union of India
- Visakha v. State of Rajasthan
- Minerva Mills v Union of India
- K Kraipak v. Union of India

1. Which article of the Constitution of India is often termed as the Soul of the Constitution?

- 21
- 32
- 1
- 136

1. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the Union List, State List and Concurrent List?

- 10th Schedule
- 4th Schedule
- 7th schedule
- 9th schedule

1. The doctrine of Basic Structure was laid down in which case?

- Keshavnanda Bharti v State of Kerala
- ADM Jabalpur v Union of India

- M C Mehta v Union of India
- Minerva Mills v. Union of Indias

ANSWERS

1. (b)
2. (c)
3. (a)
4. (d)
5. (a)
6. (a)
7. (b)
8. (d)
9. (c)
10. (b)
11. (b)
12. (b)
13. (c)
14. (d)
15. (a)
16. (a)
17. (a)
18. (b)
19. (c)
20. (a)