

This sample question paper on **Legal Aptitude** is based on **previous questions papers** for law and LLB entrance exams. This is based on the pattern specified for **CLAT (Common Law Admission Test)** conducted by institutes like **NALSAR**.

1. "No action lies against the Government for injury done to an individual in the course of exercise of its sovereign functions". All of the following actions are covered by the above provision, except

1. improper arrest, negligence or trespass by police officers.
2. loss of movables from government custody owing to negligence of its officers.
3. injury due to the negligence of servants of the government employed in a railway or a dockyard.
4. administration of justice.

2. To secure the enrichment of Hindi, the Constitution, among other things, directs the State to give primary importance to one of the languages included in the VIII Schedule for the purpose of drawing upon it. This language is

1. Bengali
2. Marathi
3. Sanskrit
4. Urdu

3. Disagreement between the two Houses of Indian Parliament is finally resolved through

1. a joint committee of the two Houses for the purpose.
2. mediatory efforts by the presiding officers of the two Houses.
3. a joint committee of the two Houses for the purpose.
4. mediation by the President.

4. Which of the following Articles of Constitution cannot be amended by a simple majority in both the Houses of Parliament?

1. Article 2
2. Article 3

3. Article 4

4. Article 15

5. Which one of the following Directive Principles is a socialistic principle?

1. Equal pay for equal work to all

2. Protection of the health of workers

3. Prevention of concentration of wealth and the means of production

4. All of these

6. Originally it was laid down in the Constitution that English shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the union for a period of

1. 15 years

2. 20 years

3. 25 years

4. 30 years

7. As per Article 100(3), the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is

1. one-fourth of the total number of members of that House.

2. one-fifth of the total number of members of that House.

3. one-tenth of the total number of members of that House.

4. one-third of the total number of members of that House.

8. The age of retirement of a Judge of a High Court in India is

1. 58 years

2. 60 years

3. 62 years

4. 65 years

9. The Rule of Law means

1. existence of written rules to regulate the conduct of government officials.
2. that no person can be punished unless his guilt is established by a fair trial.
3. that the power to make laws vests in the elected representatives of the people.
4. independence of the Judiciary

10. In a particular case, the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers is sent back by the President for reconsideration. If the Council of Ministers adhere to their earlier advice, the President

1. can ask for reconsideration of the advice once more
2. can ask for reconsideration of the advice any number of times
3. has no option but to accept such advice
4. must seek the advice of the Supreme Court before rejecting the advice.

11. The writ by which a High Court or the Supreme Court can secure the body of a person who has been imprisoned to be brought before it is

1. Certiorari
2. Habeas Corpus
3. Mandamus
4. Quo Warranto

12. The number of writs that can be prayed for and issued by the Supreme Court and/or a High Court is

1. 3
2. 4
3. 5
4. 6

13. The term of which of the following Lok Sabha was extended beyond the normal period of five years laid down in the Constitution?

1. Fourth Lok Sabha

2. Fifth Lok Sabha

3. Sixth Lok Sabha

4. Seventh Lok Sabha

14. The High Courts at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were established under the

1. Indian High Courts Act, 1861

2. Indian High Courts Act, 1865

3. Indian High Courts Act, 1911

4. Government of India Act, 1919

15. In which of the following situations can the President promulgate an Ordinance?

1. There is disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament over a bill.

2. Both Houses have refused to pass a Bill sponsored by Government with the previous sanction of the President.

3. A Bill has been pending in Parliament for a long period.

4. Parliament is not in session

16. Which of the following events made Gandhiji to launch, for the first time, Civil Disobedience Movement?

1. Jallianwala Bagh massacre in 1919

2. Killing of peaceful agitators at Chauri Chaura by the British troops in 1922

3. Promulgation of the Rowlatt Act of 1919

4. Failure of talks with the Cripps Mission in 1942

17. Dyarchy as the form of Government at the provincial level was introduced by the

1. Government of India Act, 1919

2. Minto-Morley Reforms

3. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms

4. Government of India Act, 1935

18. Which of the following Acts of British Parliament envisaged for the first time a closer association of Indians with the administration?

1. Indian Councils Act, 1861

2. Indian Councils Act, 1892

3. Indian Councils Act, 1909

4. Government of India Act, 1919

19. For how long can the President's rule in a State imposed initially?

1. One year

2. Six months

3. Two years

4. Three months

20. In accordance with the provisions of our Constitution, new all-India Services can be created only by the

1. Parliament

2. Process of amendment of the Constitution

3. Union Government in consultation with the U.P.S.C.

4. President on the advice of the Council of Ministers

21. Who presides over the joint session of Parliament?

1. The Speaker

2. The Vice-President

3. The President

4. The deputy chairman of the Rajya Sabha

22. The reference to Hindus in Article 25 of the Constitution does not include

1. Parsees

2. Sikhs

3. Jains

4. Buddhists

23. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is

1. nominated by the President

2. elected by the two Houses of Parliament

3. elected by Parliament and the legislatures of the States jointly

4. elected by the members of Rajya Sabha

24. In India, a tax on agricultural income can be levied by

1. both the Central and State Governments

2. neither the Central nor the State Governments

3. only the State Governments

4. only the Central Government

25. By which amendment, were the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens added to the Constitution?

1. Forty-fourth Amendment

2. Forty-third Amendment

3. Forty-second Amendment

4. Forty-first Amendment

26. Financial allocation for Education was made for the first time by the Charter Act of

1. 1833

2. 1813

3. 1793

4. 1773

27. There is no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of

1. the Chief Justice of a High Court
2. the Chief Justice of India
3. the Governor
4. the Vice-President

28. In the event of non-enforcement of Directive Principles of the State by the Government, a citizen of India can move the

1. District Court
2. High Court
3. Supreme Court
4. None of these

29. The member of a State Public Service Commission can be removed on the ground of misbehaviour only after an enquiry has been conducted by the

1. Supreme Court of India
2. High Court of the State
3. committee appointed by the President
4. committee appointed by the Governor of the State

30. Who can recommend abolition or creation of the Legislative Council in a State?

1. Governor of the State
2. Advocate-General of the State
3. Legislative Assembly of the State
4. The State Council of Ministers

31. The purpose of the Ilbert Bill was

1. to take away the right of the native magistrates to try Europeans and Englishmen
2. to take away the right of the European magistrates to try Indians
3. to remove an anomaly in the Criminal Procedure Code of 1873, according to which no magistrate or sessions judge could try a European or British subject unless he was himself of European birth
4. None of the above

32. The Constitution of India borrowed the concept of the Directive Principles of State Policy from the Constitution of

1. Ireland
2. USA
3. UK
4. Canada

33. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

1. There is no provision of referendum in the Indian Constitution
2. The State Legislatures do not possess the right to initiate the amendment of the Constitution
3. The proposal for amending the Constitution can only be initiated in Lok Sabha
4. The Indian Constitution is partly flexible and partly rigid

34. Which one of the following Articles has declared untouchability in any form as unconstitutional?

1. Article 14
2. Article 17
3. Article 44
4. Article 45

35. Which one of the following is not among the sources of revenue for the Union?

1. Land revenue

2. Custom duties including export duties

3. Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India, except alcoholic liquors, opium, Indian, except alcoholic liquors, opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs

4. Taxes on income other than agricultural income

36. Under which one of the following Articles, the Supreme Court has been given the powers to review any judgement pronounced or order made by it previously?

1. Article 130

2. Article 137

3. Article 138

4. Article 139

37. A member elected to Lok Sabha as a candidate of a party crosses the floor of the House. In such a case,

1. his continued membership of the House is not affected in any way

2. he ceases to be a member of the House whether or not he resigns his membership

3. he can continue to be a member of the House if the party on whose symbol he was elected has no objection

4. he will continue to be a member of the House if the Speaker permits

38. The Right to Property was excluded from the Fundamental Rights during the tenure of the Government headed by

1. Charan Singh

2. Morarji Desai

3. Indira Gandhi

4. Rajiv Gandhi

39. Which of the following statements in regard to the Directive Principles of State Policy is correct?

1. Fundamental Rights constitute limitations upon State action, while Directive Principles are in the nature of instruction to the Government to achieve certain ends

2. They are justiciable in certain respects

3. They enjoin on the State to secure a living wage to all workers within a specified period

4. The courts can compel the State to implement some of the important directives

40. The First Official Language Commission, as required under Article 344 of the Constitution, was constituted by the President in

1. 1950 with K.M. Munshi as its Chairman

2. 1955 with B.G. Kher as its Chairman

3. 1960 with M.C. Chhagla as its Chairman

4. 1965 with Humayun Kabir as its Chairman

Answer Key

1. 3 2. 3 3. 1 4. 4 5. 4 6. 1 7. 3 8. 4 9. 2 10. 3

11. 2 12. 3 13. 2 14. 1 15. 4 16. 3 17. 1 18. 3 19. 2 20. 1

21. 1 22. 1 23. 2 24. 3 25. 3 26. 2 27. 3 28. 4 29. 2 30. 3

31. 3 32. 1 33. 3 34. 2 35. 1 36. 2 37. 2 38. 2 39. 4 40. 2