

**CLATAPULT**

**LEGAL**

**AWARENESS**



**I**N THE CLAT YOU will primarily be dealing with questions which require application of a given principle to facts and selecting the most appropriate answer from the choices. Why then does Legal GK come into the picture? This is because, apart from CLAT, the other entrance papers (SET, NLU-D etc.) test you on legal GK. Also sound legal GK holds you in good stead in the principle based questions in the CLAT as many principles are based on articles from the constitution, the Indian Penal Code etc. and knowledge of these will help more than hurt. So with that in mind, let's get to it!

### **ABOUT THE MODULE**

This module aims to be the answer to your Legal knowledge woes. Revere it. Gobble it up by the time exam season gets underway. This module contains the various aspects in which you will most probably be tested on. It's got the constitution; abridged alright, but from your point of view, in painful detail.

We deal with emergence of constitutional law, the features of the constitution, the government and its various features, the judiciary and some important IPC sections which may be of importance.

A word of caution here: While this module is detailed, it is incumbent on you to make sure that you keep up with the law in the news and are informed about the current developments in the field of law so as to supplement your knowledge along with this module.

Happy reading!



# INDIA FACT SHEET

## PEOPLE AND THE GOVERNMENT

Population	1.21 billion (2011)
Indian Diaspora	25 million
Young Demographic Profile	75% below 35 years; 50% below 25 years.
Religions	India is the birth place of many religions – Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikhism. The predominant religious faiths present in India are: Hinduism (830 million), Islam (140 million), Sikhism (19 million), Christianity (20 million), Buddhism (8 million), Jainism (4 million).
Literacy	Youth (male 15- 24 yrs.) 87% Youth (female 15 -24 yrs.) 77%

Languages	22 National Languages have been listed in the Constitution of India, of which Hindi is the Official Language. Besides these, there are over 844 different dialects spoken in various parts of the country. English is widely spoken and is the language of commerce.
Government Type	Sovereign Socialist Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary system of Government.
Country Name	Republic of India; Bharat Ganrajya
Administrative Divisions	28 States and 7 Union Territories.
Independence	15th August 1947 (from British colonial rule)
Constitution	The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January 1950.
Executive Branch	The President of India is the Head of the State, while the Prime Minister is the Head of the Government, and runs office with the support of the Council of Ministers who form the Cabinet Ministry.
Judicial Branch	The Supreme Court of India is the apex body of the Indian legal system, followed by other High Courts and subordinate Courts.
Head of State	President Mr. Pranab Mukherjee

Head of Government	Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh
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**GEOGRAPHY**

Location	The Indian peninsula is separated from mainland Asia by the Himalayas. The Country is surrounded by the Bay of Bengal in the east, the Arabian Sea in the west, and the Indian Ocean to the south.
Geographical Coordinates	Lying entirely in the Northern Hemisphere, India extends between 8° 4' and 37° 6' latitudes north of the Equator, and 68° 7' and 97° 25' longitudes east of it. The country measures about 3,214 km from north to south and about 2,933 km from east to west.
Indian Standard Time	GMT + 05:30
Area	3.3 Million sq. km
Telephone Country Code	+91
National Capital	New Delhi (16.3 mn.)

<p>Other Major Cities</p>	<p>Mumbai (18.4 mn.)                  Kolkatta (14.1 mn.)                  Chennai (8.7 mn.)                  Bengaluru (8.4 mn.)                  Hyderabad (7.7 mn.)                  Ahmedabad (6.3 mn.)                  35 cities with a population over 1 million.</p>
<p>Coastline</p>	<p>The total length of the coastline is 7,516.6 km, encompassing the mainland, Lakshadweep Islands, and the Andaman &amp; Nicobar Islands.</p>

<p>Climate</p>	<p>The climate of India can broadly be classified as a tropical monsoon one. But, in spite of much of the northern part of India lying beyond the tropical zone, virtually the entire country has a tropical climate marked by relatively high temperatures and dry winters. There are four seasons:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. winter (December-February)</li> <li>2. summer (March-June)</li> <li>3. south-west monsoon season (June-September)</li> <li>4. post monsoon season (October-November)</li> </ol>
<p>Terrain</p>	<p>The mainland comprises of four regions, namely the great mountain zone, plains of the Ganga and the Indus, the desert region, and the southern peninsula.</p>

Natural Resources	Coal, iron ore, manganese ore, mica, bauxite, petroleum, titanium ore, chromite, natural gas, magnesite, limestone, arable land, dolomite, barytes, kaolin, gypsum, apatite, phosphorite, steatite, fluorite, etc.
Neighbouring Countries	Afghanistan and Pakistan to the north-west; China, Bhutan and Nepal to the north; Myanmar to the east; and Bangladesh to the east of West Bengal. Sri Lanka is separated from India by a narrow channel of sea, formed by Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar.

**ECONOMIC**

Composition of GDP	The Indian economy is based overwhelmingly on services, which account for 59.0% of GDP; industry for 27.0%; agriculture for 13.9%.
Financial Year	April 1 - March 31
GDP (current prices)	US\$1.85 trillion (World Bank 2011)

GDP Growth	6.9% (2011-12 estimates - Union Budget 2012-13)
Foreign Exchange Reserves	US\$ 290.17 bn. (August 24 2012)
Main natural resources	Coal, Iron Ore, Bauxite, Manganese and Chromium.
Principal crops	Wheat, Rice, Maize, Sugarcane
Currency	A\$ 1= Rs. 58.43 / US\$ 1 = Rs.56.61 (Aug. 2012)
Inflation	6.87% (July 2012)
FDI Investments	US\$36.5 bn. (April 2011 – March 2012)
FII Investments	US\$7.15 bn (Jan. 1 2011 - 31 Dec 2011)
Leading Investing Countries	Mauritius, Singapore, U.K., Japan, USA,

# JUDICIAL CAPITALS OF STATES

In case of some states, its judicial capital is not the same as its capital. Here is the list of such states along with its judicial capitals

Chattisgarh	Bilaspur
Gujarat	Ahmedabad
Kerala	Kochi
Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur
Odisha	Cuttack
Rajasthan	Jodhpur
Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad
Nagaland	Guwahati
Mizoram	Guwahati
Arunachal Pradesh	Guwahati

Union Territories and their Judicial Capitals

Pondicherry	Chennai
Lakshadweep	Kochi
Goa	Mumbai
Delhi	Delhi
Dadar and nagar havelli	Mumbai
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Kolkata

# LIST OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister	Manmohan Singh	2009–Present
Deputy Prime Minister	vacant	
Ministry Term Agriculture and Food processing industries	Minister Sharad Pawar	2009–present
Coal	Sriprakash Jaiswal	2009–present
Civil Aviation	Ajit Singh	2009–present
Chemicals and Fertilizers	M.K. Azhagiri	2009 - 2013 (resigned after DMK withdrew support)
Commerce and Industry	Anand Sharma	2009–present
Communications and Information Technology	Kapil Sibal	2009–present

Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	Sharad Pawar	2009–present
Defence	A.K. Antony	2009–present
Earth Sciences	Jaipal Reddy	2012–present
	Vayalar Ravi	2011 - 2012
	Vilasrao Deshmukh	2011 - 2011(Due to his demise)
	Kapil Sibal	2009 - 2011
Environment and Forests	Jayanthi Natarajan	2011–present
	Jairam Ramesh	2009 - 2011
External Affairs	Salman Khurshid	2012–present
	S.M. Krishna	2009 - 2012
Finance	P. Chidambaram	2012–present
	Pranab Mukherjee	2009 - 2012 (After he became President)
Food Processing industries	Sharad Pawar	2009–present
Health and Family Welfare	Ghulam Nabi Azad	2009–present
Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	Praful Patel	2011–present
Home Affairs	Sushil Kumar Shinde	2012–present
	P. Chidambaram	2009 - 2012
Information and Broadcasting	Ambika Soni	2009–present
Labour and Employment	Mallikarjun Kharge	2009–present

Law and Justice	Kapil Sibal	2013–present
	Ashwani Kumar	2012 - 2013 (resigned after allegations in Coalgate)
	Salman Khurshid	2009 - 2012
Mines	Dinsha Patel	2012–present
	B.K. Handique	2009 - 2012
New and Renewable Energy	S. Jagathrakshakan	2012–present
	Farooq Abdullah	2009 - 2012
Overseas Indian Affairs	Vayalar Ravi	2009–present
Parliamentary Affairs	Kamal Nath	2012–present
	Pawan Kumar Bansal	2009 - 2012
Petroleum and Natural Gas	Veerappa Moily	2012–present
	Jaipal Reddy	2009 - 2012
Power	Jyotiraditya Madhavrao	2012–present
	Scindia	July 2012 - Oct. 2012
	Veerappa Moily	2009 - 2012
	Sushil Kumar Shinde	



Railways	C.P. Joshi	2013–present
	Pawan Kumar Bansal	2012 - 2013 (resigned after
	C.P. Joshi	allegations of bribery)
	Mukul Roy	Sept. 2012 - Oct. 2012
	Dinesh Trivedi	Mar. 2012 - Sept. 2012
	Manmohan Singh (Additional Charge)	2011 - 2012 May 2011 - July 2011
	Mamta Banerjee	2009 - 2011
Road Transport and Highways	C.P. Joshi G.K. Vasan	2012–present 2009 - 2012
Rural Development	Jairam Ramesh Vilasrao Deshmukh	2011–present 2009 - 2011
Science and Technology	Jaipal Reddy Vayalar Ravi Vilasrao Deshmukh	2012–present 2011 - 2012 2009 - 2011
Shipping	G.K. Vasan	2009–present
Social Justice and Empowerment	Kumari Selja Mukul Wasnik	2012–present 2009 - 2012
Textiles	Anand Sharma	2009–present
Tourism	Chiranjeevi Kumari Selja	2012–present 2009 - 2012
Tribal Affairs	V. Kishore Chandra Deo Kantilal Bhuria	2012–present 2009 - 2012