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1. How many types of emergency are there in the Indian constitution- भारतीय संविधान में कितनी आपातकालीन स्थिति होते हैं?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 4

Solution:

The President can declare three types of emergencies: National emergency. State emergency. Financial emergency.

Q2. Which of the following Article of the constitution is related to an Emergency declaration in India on account of war or external aggression? संविधान का निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद युद्ध या बाहरी आक्रामकता के कारण भारत में आपातकालीन घोषणा से संबंधित है?

- (a) Article 356 / अनुच्छेद
- (b) Article 352/ अनुच्छेद
- (c) Article 353 / अनुच्छेद
- (d) Article 354/ अनुच्छेद

Solution:

The power conferred on the President by Article 352 shall include the power to issue different Proclamations on different grounds, being war or external aggression or armed rebellion or imminent danger of war or external aggression or armed rebellion, whether or not here is a Proclamation already issued by the President under clause (I) and such Proclamation is in operation

Q3. According to the Indian Constitution, who has the power to declare emergency? भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार, किस के पास आपातकाल घोषित करने की शक्ति है?

- (a) Prime Minister /प्रधान मंत्री
- (b) President/ राष्ट्र-पति

(c) Chief Justice / मुख्य न्यायाधीश

(d) Parliament/ संसद

Solution:

The President of India can declare an emergency only on the basis of a written request by the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.

Q4. The proclamation of emergency must be approved by both the houses of parliament within _____ after the proclamation. आपातकाल की घोषणा के बाद इस घोषणा को संसद द्वारा _____ के भीतर अनुमोदित किया जाना चाहिए।

(a) 1 year /एक वर्ष

(b) 6 months/छः महीने

(c) 3 months /तीन महीने

(d) one month/एक महीने

Solution:

The proclamation of emergency made under article 352 may be subjected to the judicial review and its constitutionally can be questioned in a court of law on the grounds of mala fide. The proclamation made must be approved by both the houses of parliament within one month after the proclamation.

Q5. Which of the following is correct set of Articles that deal with 'Emergency Provision' in Indian constitution? इनमें से कौन सा अनुच्छेद भारतीय संविधान में 'आपातकालीन प्रावधान' से सम्बंधित अनुच्छेद का सही सेट है?

(a) Articles 32 and 226/ अनुच्छेद 32 और 226

(b) Articles 350 and 351/ अनुच्छेद 350 और 351

(c) Articles 352, 356 and 360/ अनुच्छेद 352, 356 और 360

(d) Articles 335, 336 and 337/ अनुच्छेद 335, 336 और 337

Solution:

As per the articles 352, 356 and 360 in the Constitution of India, President of India have been given extraordinary power to declare an emergency to meet any threat to the country. Those powers to President of India in Constitution are called emergency provisions.

Q6. The President of India can issue a proclamation of National Emergency only on the written recommendation of भारत का राष्ट्रपति केवल किस की लिखित सिफारिश पर राष्ट्रीय आपातकाल की घोषणा जारी कर सकते हैं?

- (a) The Prime Minister/प्रधान मंत्री
- (b) The Cabinet consisting of only Cabinet Ministers of the Union/ मंत्रिमंडल जिसमें केवल संघ के केवल कैबिनेट मंत्री है
- (c) The Council of Ministers of the Union/ संघ के मंत्रियों की परिषद
- (d) Parliament/संसद

Solution:

The President of India can declare an emergency only on the basis of a written request by the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister.

Q7. Under which Article of Indian constitution Financial Emergency can be declared? भारतीय संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद के तहत वित्तीय आपातकाल घोषित किया जा सकता है?

- (a) Article-360 / अनुच्छेद
- (b) Article 361/ अनुच्छेद
- (c) Article 370 / अनुच्छेद
- (d) Article 371/ अनुच्छेद

Solution:

Financial Emergency Under Article 360. If the President is satisfied that there is an economic situation in which the financial stability or credit of India is threatened, he or she can declare financial emergency. Such an emergency must be approved by the Parliament within two months.

Q8. Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 368 किस से संबंधित है?

- (a) Amending Procedure/ संशोधन प्रक्रिया
- (b) Right to primary Education/ प्राथमिक शिक्षा का अधिकार
- (c) Right to Information/ सूचना का अधिकार
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Solution:

Part-xx Article 368 (1) of the Constitution of India grants constituent power to make formal amendments and empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution by way of addition, variation or repeal of any provision according to the procedure laid down therein, which is different from the procedure for ordinary legislation.

Q9. Which type of emergency has not been declared so far in India? भारत में अब तक किस प्रकार का आपातकाल घोषित नहीं किया है?

- (a) Internal emergency caused due to internal disturbances/ आंतरिक परेशानी के कारण आंतरिक आपातकाल
- (b) Financial Emergency/ वित्तीय आपातकाल
- (c) State emergency, caused due to failure of constitutional machinery in the state/ राज्य में संवैधानिक मशीनरी की विफलता के कारण, राज्य आपातकाल
- (d) External emergency caused due to external threat/ बाहरी खतरे के कारण बाहरी आपातकाल

Solution:

Financial Emergency Under Article 360.

Q10. As per the procedure laid out by article 368 for amendment of the Constitution, an amendment can be initiated- संविधान में संशोधन के लिए अनुच्छेद 368 द्वारा निर्धारित प्रक्रिया के अनुसार, एक संशोधन कब शुरू किया जा सकता है?

- (a) By introduction by the President of India./ भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा
- (b) By introduction of a Bill in Rajya Sabha./ राज्यसभा में एक बिल प्रस्तुत करके

(c) By the Governors of States./ राज्यों के गवर्नर द्वारा

(d) By the introduction of a bill in either House of Parliament. / संसद के किसी भी सदन में बिल प्रस्तुत कर के

Solution:

As per the procedure laid out by article 368 for amendment of the Constitution, an amendment can be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament.

Q11. In which year the first Amendment to the Constitution was held? संविधान में पहला संशोधन किस वर्ष में किया गया था?

(a) 1951

(b) 1950

(c) 1949

(d) 1952

Solution:

The formal title of the amendment is the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951. It was moved by the then Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru, on 10 May 1951 and enacted by Parliament on 18 June 1951.

Q12. The term "Mini constitution" is related to which of the following? "लघु संविधान" शब्द निम्नलिखित में से किस से संबंधित है?

(a) 7th Constitutional Amendment Act 1956/7 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम 1956

(b) 24th Constitutional Amendment Act 1971/24 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम 1971

(c) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976/42 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम 1976

(d) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act 1978/44 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम 1978

Solution:

The 42nd amendment to 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.

Q13. Which of the following amendment act is related to goods and services tax (GST)? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा संशोधन अधिनियम वस्तु एवं सेवा कर (GST) से संबंधित है?

- (a) 93th/ वें
- (b) 118th/ वें
- (c) 250th/ वें
- (d) 101st/ वें

Solution:

101 Amendment of the Constitution of India. Indirect Tax Goods and Services Tax (GST), Taxpayers. The Constitution (One Hundred and First Amendment) Act, 2016.

Q14. Which Constitutional Amendment Bill lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years? किस संवैधानिक संशोधन बिल में मतदान की आयु 21 से घटा कर 18 वर्ष कर दी गयी थी?

- (a) 42nd / वें
- (b) 44th/ वें
- (c) 61st / वें
- (d) 73rd/ वें

Solution:

The Sixty-first Amendment' of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years.

Q15. Which among the following can be amended only by Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States in India? निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा केवल भारत में संसद की विशेष बहुमत और राज्यों की सहमति से संशोधित किया जा सकता है?

- (a) Admission of New State/ नए राज्य की स्थापना
- (b) Salaries and allowances of Member of Parliament/ संसद सदस्य के वेतन और भत्ते

(c) Allowances of the President/ राष्ट्रपति के भत्ते

(d) Amendment in article 368/ अनुच्छेद 368 में संशोधन

Solution:

Those provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority.

Q1. Indian Constitution provides the Right to Equality before Law under which article?

किस अनुच्छेद के तहत भारतीय संविधान में कानून के समक्ष समानता का अधिकार आता है?

(a) Article-13 / अनुच्छेद-13

(b) Article-14/ अनुच्छेद-14

(c) Article-15 / अनुच्छेद-15

(d) Article-17/ अनुच्छेद-17

Show Answer

Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 14 of the Constitution of India provides for equality before the law or equal protection within the territory of India. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of law within the territory of India.

Q2. Name the article of the Indian Constitution which provides for equal opportunities for all citizens in Public employment?

भारतीय संविधान के उस अनुच्छेद का नाम बताएं जो सार्वजनिक रोजगार में सभी नागरिकों के लिए समान अवसर प्रदान करता है?

(a) Article-22 / अनुच्छेद-22

(b) Article-16/ अनुच्छेद-16

(c) Article-20 / अनुच्छेद-20

(d) Article-25/ अनुच्छेद-25

Show Answer

Ans.(b)

Sol. Article 16 of Constitution of India deals with Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

Q3. Which of the following is opposite to the principle of "Rule of Law"?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा "विधि शासन" के सिद्धांत के विपरीत है?

- (a) Equality before Law/कानून के समक्ष समानता
- (b) Privileges and Immunity/विशेषाधिकार और प्रतिरक्षा
- (c) Equal Opportunity/समान अवसर
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Show Answer

Ans.(b)

Sol. The Constitution of India intended for India to be a country governed by the rule of law. It provides that the constitution shall be the supreme power in the land and the legislative and the executive derive their authority from the constitution.

Q4. The Articles-17 and 18 of the Indian Constitution deals with-

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद- 17 और 18 किस से सम्बंधित है?

- (a) social equality/सामाजिक समानता
- (b) economic equality/आर्थिक समानता
- (c) political equality/राजनीतिक समानता
- (d) religious equality/धार्मिक समानता

Show Answer

Ans.(a)

Sol. Article 17 deals with Abolition of Untouchability and Article 18 deals with Abolition of titles.

Q5. Article-19 of the Indian Constitution "Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech, etc" related to?

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद -19 "बोलने की स्वतंत्रता आदि के संबंध में कुछ अधिकारों का संरक्षण," किससे सम्बंधित है?

- (a) The Union Government/ केंद्र सरकार
- (b) The State Government/ राज्य सरकार
- (c) The directive principles of state policy/ राज्य नीति के निर्देश सिद्धांत
- (d) The fundamental rights of the Indian Citizen/ भारतीय नागरिकों के मौलिक अधिकार

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Q6. Right to Privacy comes under which Article of the Indian Constitution?

गोपनीयता का अधिकार भारतीय संविधान के किस अनुच्छेद के तहत आता है?

- (a) Article-19 /अनुच्छेद 19
- (b) Article-20/ अनुच्छेद 20
- (c) Article-21 / अनुच्छेद 21
- (d) Article-32/ अनुच्छेद 32

Show Answer

Ans.(c)

Sol. 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.

Q7. Which of the following fundamental right can be controlled by preventive detention act-

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा मौलिक अधिकार निवारक हिरासत अधिनियम द्वारा नियंत्रित किया जा सकता है?

- (a) Right to religion/ धर्म का अधिकार
- (b) Right to constitutional remedies/ संवैधानिक उपचार का अधिकार
- (c) Right to freedom/ स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार
- (d) Right to equality/ समानता का अधिकार

Show Answer

Ans.(c)

Sol. Preventive detention is an imprisonment that is putatively justified for non-punitive purposes. A related, but different form of detention, is detention of suspects or remand.

Q8. According to Article 24 of the Indian constitution No person can be employed in factories or mines unless he is above the age of –

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 24 के अनुसार कारखाने या खानों में कोई भी व्यक्ति नियोजित नहीं किया जा सकता है जब तक कि वह ___ उम्र से ऊपर न हो?

- (a) 12 years /वर्ष
- (b) 14 years/ वर्ष
- (c) 18 years / वर्ष
- (d) 20 years/ वर्ष

Show Answer

Ans.(b)

Sol. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986. Article 24 of the Indian constitution clearly states that, "No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or employed in any hazardous employment."

Q9. Habeas corpus writ is issued in which of the following situations?

निम्नलिखित स्थितियों में बन्दी प्रत्यक्षीकरण रिट जारी किया जा सकता है?

- (a) Loss of property / सम्पत्ति की हानि
- (b) Extra tax receipts/ अतिरिक्त कर रसीदें
- (c) Faulty police detention/ दोषपूर्ण पुलिस हिरासत
- (d) Violation of freedom of Expression/ अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता का उल्लंघन

Show Answer

Ans.(c)

Sol. Habeas corpus is a recourse in law through which a person can report an unlawful detention or imprisonment to a court and request that the court order the custodian of the person,

Q10. In the Constitution of India, the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies' has been provided in Article-

भारत के संविधान में, किस अनुच्छेद में 'संवैधानिक उपचार का अधिकार' प्रदान किया गया है?

- (a) 30
- (b) 31
- (c) 32
- (d) 35

Show Answer

Ans.(c)

Sol. Article 32 provides the right to Constitutional remedies which means that a person has right to move to Supreme Court (and high courts also) for getting his fundamental rights protected.

Q11. Under which one of the following writs an official can be prevented from taking an action which he is officially not entitled?

निम्नलिखित में से एक के तहत एक अधिकारी को एक ऐसी कार्रवाई करने से रोका जा सकता है जिसे वह आधिकारिक तौर पर हकदार नहीं है

- (a) Mandamus / परमादेश
- (b) Quo Warranto/ पृच्छा
- (c) Certiorari / उत्प्रेषण
- (d) Habeas Corpus/ बन्दी प्रत्यक्षीकरण

Show Answer

Ans.(b)

Sol. Quo warranto is a special form of legal action used to resolve a dispute over whether a specific person has the legal right to hold the public office that he or she occupies.

Q12. Who is the custodian of the implementation of the fundamental rights?

मौलिक अधिकारों के कार्यान्वयन का संरक्षक कौन है?

- (a) High courts / उच्च न्यायालय
- (b) Supreme court/ उच्चतम न्यायालय
- (c) All courts / सभी अदालतें
- (d) Both A and B/दोनों A और B

Show Answer

Ans.(d)

Sol. Both High courts and the Supreme Court are the custodian of the implementation of the fundamental rights.

Q13. The Supreme Court issues a writ of Mandamus to-

सुप्रीम कोर्ट किसके लिए परमादेश का एक रिट जारी करता है

- (a) An official to perform public duty/सार्वजनिक कर्तव्य करने के लिए एक अधिकारी को
- (b) The Prime Minister to dissolve the Cabinet/मंत्रिमंडल को भंग करने के लिए प्रधान मंत्री को
- (c) The company to raise wages/मजदूरी बढ़ाने के लिए कंपनी को
- (d) The Government to pay the salaries to employees/कर्मचारियों को वेतन का भुगतान करने के लिए सरकार को

Show Answer

Ans.(a)

Sol. Mandamus is a judicial remedy in the form of an order from a court to any government, subordinate court, corporation, or public authority, to do some specific act which that body is obliged under law to do, and which is in the nature of public duty, and in certain cases one of a statutory duty.

Q14. Which Article specifies the Fundamental Duties of every citizen?

कौन सा अनुच्छेद प्रत्येक नागरिक के मौलिक कर्तव्यों का वर्णन करता है?

- (a) Article-80 / अनुच्छेद-80
- (b) Article-343/ अनुच्छेद-343
- (c) Article-51A / अनुच्छेद-51A
- (d) Article-356/ अनुच्छेद-356

Show Answer

Ans.(c)

Sol. Fundamental duties were added by 42nd and 86th Constitutional Amendment acts. As of now there are 11 Fundamental duties. Citizens are morally obligated by the Constitution to perform these duties.

Q15. Fundamental duties are included in the Indian Constitution by which Amendment?

किस संशोधन द्वारा मौलिक कर्तव्यों को भारतीय संविधान में शामिल किया गया है?

- (a) 44th
- (b) 42nd
- (c) 26th
- (d) 25th

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Ans.(b)

Sol. Fundamental duties were added by 42nd and 86th Constitutional Amendment acts. As of now there are 11 Fundamental duties. Citizens are morally obligated by the Constitution to perform these duties.

GILLZ MENTOR