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Q1. Before it is approved by both Houses of Parliament a Presidential Ordinance can remain in force for the duration of-

संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा अनुमोदित किए जाने से पहले राष्ट्रपति अध्यादेश की अवधि कितने समय तक लागू रह सकता है-

- (a) For three months /तीन महीने
- (b) For six months/छः महीने
- (c) For nine months /नौ महीने
- (d) Indefinitely/ अनिश्चित काल के लिए

Solution:

Promulgation of an ordinance has to be ratified by the President. Such ordinances carry the full force of a law made by the legislature with one catch. The law only remains in force for six weeks once the Parliament is reconvened, at which time it must be approved by both Houses of Parliament in order to become a law.

Q2. The power to grant pardon or suspend or remit the sentence of any convicted person is vested in the-

किसी भी दोषी व्यक्ति की सजा को माफ करने या निलंबित करने या हटाने की शक्ति किस को निहित है -

- (a) President/राष्ट्रपति
- (b) Vice President/ उप - राष्ट्रपति
- (c) Supreme Court Judge/ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश

(d) Defense Minister/ रक्षा मंत्री

Solution:

A President is empowered with the power to pardon under Article 72 of the Indian Constitution. Article 72 says that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence.

Q3. The second most senior office in the country is of _____.

देश का दूसरा सबसे वरिष्ठ कार्यालय _____ का है।

- (a) Office of the President of India/ भारत के राष्ट्रपति का कार्यालय
- (b) Office of the Prime Minister of India/ भारत के प्रधान मंत्री का कार्यालय
- (c) Office of the Vice President of India/ भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति का कार्यालय
- d) Office of the Chief Justice of India/ भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश का कार्यालय

Solution:

Article 63 of Indian Constitution states that "there shall be a Vice-President of India." The Vice-President acts as President in the absence of the President due to death, resignation, impeachment, or other situations. The Vice-President of India is also ex officio Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha. Venkaiah Naidu is the Vice President of India.

Q4. By which of the following method, Prime Minister of India is selected?

निम्नलिखित में से किस विधि से, भारत के प्रधान मंत्री का चयन किया जाता है?

- (a) Election / चुनाव
- (b) Appointment/ नियुक्ति

(c) Nomination / नामांकन

(d) Selection/ चयन

Solution:

Prime Minister is not elected in India. It is appointed by the President. People vote for Member of Parliament and the largest party (either by winning or coalition) with majority of Winning MPs chose one among them as their Leader. He should be a member of any house (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha).

Q5. In India, Prime Minister can hold his post till, he has -

भारत में, प्रधान मंत्री कब तक अपना पद धारण कर सकते हैं?

(a) Support of armed forces/ सशस्त्र बलों का समर्थन

(b) Confidence of Rajya Sabha/ राज्य सभा का विश्वास

(c) Confidence of Lok Sabha/ लोकसभा का विश्वास

(d) Support of people/ लोगों का समर्थन

Solution:

The prime minister serves on 'the pleasure of the president'. A prime minister must have the confidence of Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Parliament of India.

Q6. Who is the chairman of NITI Aayog?

नीति आयोग के चेयरमैन कौन हैं?

(a) President/राष्ट्रपति

(b) Prime Minister/प्रधान मंत्री

(c) Finance Minister/वित्त मंत्री

(d) Vice-President/ उप राष्ट्रपति

Solution:

The NITI Aayog (Hindi for Policy Commission), also National Institution for Transforming India was established in 2015, by the NDA government, to replace the Planning Commission which followed a top-down model. The Prime Minister is the Ex-officio chairman.

Q7. Articles 74 and 75 of Indian Constitution deal with matters of-

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 74 और 75 किस से सम्बंधित हैं:

(a) Council of Ministers/मंत्रिपरिषद

(b) Speaker of Lok Sabha/लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष

(c) President of India/भारत के राष्ट्रपति

(d) Cabinet Ministers/कैबिनेट मंत्रियों

Solution:

Articles 74 & 75 of the constitution of India deal with the Council of Ministers.

Q8. According to Indian constitution, Central Minister will hold his post at the will of-

भारतीय संविधान के अनुसार, केंद्रीय मंत्री किस की इच्छा के अनुसार अपना पद संभालेंगे-

(a) President of India /भारत के राष्ट्रपति

(b) Prime Minister of India/भारत के प्रधान मंत्री

(c) Parliament /संसद

(d) Supreme Court/ सुप्रीम कोर्ट

Solution:

Article 75(2): The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Q9. Who appoints the Attorney General of India?

भारत के महान्यायवादी की नियुक्ति कौन करता है?

(a) Chief Minister of India/भारत के मुख्य मंत्री

(b) President of India/भारत के राष्ट्रपति

(c) Law Minister/ विधि मंत्री

(d) Prime Minister of India/भारत के प्रधान मंत्री

Solution:

Attorney General is appointed by the President on the recommendation of Prime Minister.

Q10. Narendra Modi is the _____ Prime Minister of India-

नरेन्द्र मोदी, भारत के ___वें प्रधान मंत्री है?

(a) 5th

(b) 10th

(c) 14th

(d) 18th

Solution:

Narendra Damodardas Modi is an Indian politician serving as the 14th and current Prime Minister of India since 2014.

Q11. Attorney General of India has the right to audience in

भारत के महान्यायवादी के पास _____ में सुनवाई का अधिकार है?

- (a) any Session Court/ कोई सत्र न्यायालय
- (b) High Court/ उच्च न्यायालय
- (c) Supreme Court/ उच्चतम न्यायालय
- (d) any Court of law within the territory of India/ भारत के क्षेत्र के भीतर कोई भी न्यायालय

Solution:

Attorney General of India has right of audience in all courts within the territory of India. He has also the right to speak and take part in proceedings of both the houses of parliament including joint sittings. But cannot vote in parliament.

Q12. What is the term of the appointment of Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक की नियुक्ति का सत्र क्या है?

- (a) 6 years/वर्ष
- (b) Upto the age of 65 years/ 65 वर्ष की आयु तक
- (c) 6 years or upto the age of 65 years whichever is earlier /6 वर्ष या 65 वर्ष की आयु तक जो भी पहले हो
- (d) Upto the age of 64 years/ 64 वर्ष की आयु तक

Solution:

The CAG is mentioned in the Constitution of India under Article 148 – 151. The CAG vacates the office on attaining the age of 65 years even without completing the 6 years term by impeachment also.

Q13. Implementing laws is the function of

कानूनों को लागू करना किसका कार्य है?

- (a) Executive / कार्यकारी अधिकारी
- (b) Legislature/ विधान मंडल
- (c) Judiciary / न्यायतंत्र
- (d) Local list/ स्थानीय सूची

Solution:

The executive is one of the three key functions of the Parliament. Its role is to implement the laws that have been framed by the legislature and the policies of a government.

Q14. Under which pardoning power of the President, duration of sentence is reduced without changing its character?

राष्ट्रपति की किस क्षमा शक्ति के तहत, उसके चरित्र को बदले बिना वाक्य की अवधि कम की जाती है?

- (a) Commutation / विनिमय
- (b) Remission/ क्षमा
- (c) Respite / मोहलत

(d) Reprieve/ दण्डविराम

Solution:

A President is empowered with the power to pardon under Article 72 of the Indian Constitution. Article 72 says that the President shall have the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence.

Q15. In Pocket Veto, the President of India can keep a bill for how much duration?

पॉकेट वीटो में, भारत के राष्ट्रपति कितनी अवधि के लिए बिल रख सकते हैं?

(a) 1 month /महीने

(b) 6 months/महीने

(c) 12 months /महीने

(d) Indefinite period/ अनिश्चित अवधि

Solution:

A pocket veto is a legislative maneuver that allows a president or other official with veto power to exercise that power over a bill by taking no action (instead of affirmatively vetoing it).

Q1. The Parliament of India is a bicameral legislature composed of –

भारत की संसद एक द्विसदनीय विधायिका है, जिसकी रचना –

(a) Legislative Assembly, Legislative Council and Lok Sabha/ विधान सभा, विधान परिषद और लोकसभा

(b) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha/ लोकसभा और राज्यसभा

(c) Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly/ लोक सभा और विधान सभा

(d) President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha/ राष्ट्रपति, लोकसभा और राज्यसभा

Solution:

The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. It is a bicameral legislature composed of the President of India and the two houses: the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha.

Q2. What is the main responsibility of the legislature is-

विधायिका की मुख्य जिम्मेदारी क्या है?

(a) Central administration/ केंद्रीय प्रशासन

(b) Creation of laws/ कानूनों का निर्माण

(c) Execution of judicial matters/ न्यायिक मामलों का निष्पादन

(d) Execution of laws/ कानूनों का निष्पादन

Solution:

The main responsibility of the legislature is the creation of laws.

Q3. Bicameral Legislature means

द्विसदनीय विधायिका का अर्थ है-

(a) Primary and secondary legislature/ प्राथमिक और माध्यमिक विधायिका

(b) Lower and Upper Chamber/ निचला और ऊपरी चैंबर

(c) Lok Adalats and Courts/ लोक अदालत और न्यायालय

(d) Elected as well as selected members/ निर्वाचित तथा चयनित सदस्य

Solution:

A bicameral legislature simply refers to a particular body of government that consists of two legislative houses or chambers. In certain variations, a bicameral system may include two parliamentary chambers.

Q4. Which of the following is the pair of two temporary houses of parliamentary structure of India-

निम्नलिखित में से कौन भारत के संसदीय ढांचे के दो अस्थायी घरों का युग्म है?

- (a) Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly/ लोक सभा और विधान सभा
- (b) Lok Sabha and Legislative Council/ लोकसभा और विधान परिषद
- (c) Rajya Sabha and Legislative Council/ राज्यसभा और विधान परिषद
- (d) Rajya Sabha and Legislative Assembly/ राज्य सभा और विधान सभा

Solution:

The Lok Sabha (House of the People) is the lower house of India's bicameral Parliament and Vidhan Sabha or the Legislative Assembly is the lower house (in states with bicameral) or the sole house (in unicameral states) of the state legislature.

Q5. Building of the Parliament of India is called ____.

भारत के पार्लमेंट की इमारत को क्या कहा जाता है?

- (a) Sansad Bhavan /संसद भवन
- (b) Lok Sabha Bhavan/लोक सभा भवन
- (c) Rajya Sabha Bhavan /राज्य सभा भवन

(d) Sarkar Bhavan/सरकार भवन

Solution:

The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. It is a bicameral legislature composed of the President of India and the two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People). The Parliament meets at Sansad Bhavan in New Delhi.

Q6. The election of member of Rajya Sabha is done for the duration of?

राज्य सभा के सदस्य के चुनाव कितनी अवधि के लिए किये जाते हैं?

(a) Two years / दो वर्ष

(b) Four years/चार वर्ष

(c) Five years /पांच वर्ष

(d) Six years/छः वर्ष

Solution:

Rajya Sabha members are elected by the Legislative Assembly of States and Union territories by means of Single transferable vote through Proportional representation. It also has 12 members who are nominated by the President of India. Members sit for staggered terms lasting six years, with a third of the members up for election every two years.

Q7. Who can dissolve Rajya Sabha?

राज्यसभा को कौन भंग कर सकता है?

(a) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha/ राज्यसभा के सभापति

(b) The President/ राष्ट्रपति

(c) The Joint-session of Parliament/ संसद का संयुक्त सत्र

(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Solution:

Members sit for staggered six-year terms, with one third of the members retiring every two years. The Rajya Sabha meets in continuous sessions, and unlike the Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament, is not subject to dissolution. However, the Rajya Sabha, like the Lok Sabha can be prorogued by the President.

Q8. Number of members of Rajya Sabha that retire in every two years?

राज्यसभा के सदस्यों की संख्या जो हर दो साल में सेवानिवृत्त होते हैं?

(a) All /सभी

(b) One fourth/एक चौथाई

(c) Half /आधे

(d) One third/एक तिहाई

Solution:

In Rajya Sabha members sit for staggered six-year terms, with one third of the members retiring every two years.

Q9. Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

राज्य सभा का सभापति कौन होता है?

(a) President of India / भारत के राष्ट्रपति

(b) Prime Minister of India/ भारत के प्रधान मंत्री

(c) Vice-President of India/ भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति

(d) Speaker of Lok Sabha/ लोकसभा अध्यक्ष

Solution:

The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, who presides over its sessions. currently, Venkaiah Naidu is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Q10. Which of the following Article defines the minimum age to qualify for Lok Sabha Elections?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनुच्छेद लोकसभा चुनाव के लिए अर्हता प्राप्त करने के लिए न्यूनतम आयु निर्धारित करता है?

(a) Article 84 (b) / अनुच्छेद 84 (b)

(b) Article 80 (b)/ अनुच्छेद 80 (b)

(c) Article 81 (a)/ अनुच्छेद 81 (a)

(d) Article 85 (b)/ अनुच्छेद 85 (b)

Solution:

Article 84 (b) of Constitution of India provides that the minimum age for becoming a candidate for Lok Sabha election shall be 25 years.

Q11. In which year, "House of People" was named as Lok Sabha-

किस वर्ष में, "हाउस ऑफ पीपल" लोकसभा के रूप में नामित किया गया था?

(a) 1954

(b) 1964

(c) 1974

(d) 1984

Solution:

The members of the Lok Sabha are elected directly by the people of India through democratic elections. Hence, the Lok Sabha is called the lower house of the Parliament of India. "House of the people" changed to "Lok Sabha" in year 1954.

Q12. Which of the following Article deals with Qualification for membership of the State Legislature?

निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनुच्छेद राज्य विधानमंडल की सदस्यता के लिए योग्यता से संबंधित है?

(a) Article 84 / अनुच्छेद 84

(b) Article 170/ अनुच्छेद 170

(c) Article 173 / अनुच्छेद 173

(d) Article 123/ अनुच्छेद 123

Solution:

Article 173 of Constitution of India deals with Qualification for membership of the State Legislature.

Q13. Who was the first Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

राज्यसभा के पहले अध्यक्ष कौन थे?

(a) G. V. Mavalankar/ जी वी मावलंकर

(b) Dr.Zakir Husain/ डॉ. जाकिर हुसैन

(c) Dr. S Radhakrishnan/ डॉ एस राधाकृष्णन

(d) Dr. P.V. Cherian/ डॉ पी. वी. चेरियन

Solution:

According to the official website of Rajya Sabha, the first time Council of States was constituted was on 3 April 1952. It had 216 members, of which one was a nominated woman member – Rukmini Devi Arundale. The first Chairman was Dr. S Radhakrishnan, also the first Vice President of the nation.

Q14. How many seats in total are reserved for representatives of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha?

लोकसभा में अनुसूचित जातियों और जनजातियों के प्रतिनिधियों के लिए कुल कितनी सीटें आरक्षित हैं?

(a) 39

(b) 85

(c) 109

(d) 131

Solution:

For Scheduled Castes, 84 seats are reserved in Lok Sabha. For Scheduled Tribes, 47 seats are reserved in Lok Sabha.

Q15. Which of the following is the first woman speaker of Lok Sabha-

निम्नलिखित में से कौन लोकसभा की पहली महिला स्पीकर है?

(a) Meera Kumar / मीरा कुमार

(b) Sonia Gandhi/ सोनिया गांधी

(c) Sushma Swaraj / सुषमा स्वराज

(d) Margret Alva/ मार्गरेट अल्वा

Solution:

Meira Kumar. Meira Kumar is an Indian politician and five-time Member of Parliament who was the United Progressive Alliance nominee for President of India in the 2017 election. She was elected unopposed as the first woman Speaker of Lok Sabha and served from 2009 to 2014.

GILLZ MENTOR