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Q1. In Indian Constitution idea of establishing social and economic democracy through a welfare state contained in –

भारतीय संविधान में कल्याणकारी राज्य के माध्यम से सामाजिक और आर्थिक लोकतंत्र की स्थापना का विचार किसमें निहित है-

- (a) Fundamental Rights/ मौलिक अधिकार
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy/ राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांत
- (c) Preamble of the constitution/ संविधान की प्रस्तावना
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Solution:

Part IV of the Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy which are guidelines for the framing of laws by the government. They also aim to establish social and economic democracy through a welfare state.

Q2. The Directive Principles of State Policy, embodied in?

राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांत किस में शामिल है?

- (a) Part-III /भाग- III
- (b) Part –IV/ भाग- IV
- (c) Part-I / भाग- I
- (d) Part-II/ भाग- II

Solution:

The Directive Principles of State Policy, embodied in Part IV of the Constitution, are directions given to the state to guide the establishment of an economic and social democracy, as proposed by the Preamble.

Q3. Who has described the Directive Principles of State Policy as 'a cheque payable by the bank concerned at its own convenience'?

किसने राज्य नीति के निर्देशक सिद्धांतों को 'अपनी सुविधा पर संबंधित बैंक द्वारा देय चेक' के रूप में वर्णित किया है?

- (a) K.T.Shah /के. टी. शाह
- (b) K.M.Munshi/के. एम. मुंशी
- (c) B.R.Ambedkar /बी. आर. आंबेडकर
- (d) Austin/ऑस्टिन

Solution:

Prof. K.T. Shah described the Directive Principles of State Policy as 'a cheque payable by the bank concerned at its convenience.'

Q4. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution in 1976 by?

1976 में नागरिकों के मौलिक कर्तव्यों को संविधान में किस संशोधन द्वारा जोड़ा गया था?

- (a) 22nd Amendment/22 वां संशोधन
- (b) 32nd Amendment/32 वां संशोधन

(c) 40th Amendment/40 वां संशोधन

(d) 42nd Amendment /42 वां संशोधन

Solution:

The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year.

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Q5. Which Article of the Indian constitution provides for the employer to give maternity benefits to its employees?

भारतीय संविधान का कौन सा अनुच्छेद नियोक्ता को अपने कर्मचारियों को मातृत्व लाभ प्रदान करता है?

(a) Article-42/ अनुच्छेद -42

(b) Article-12/ अनुच्छेद -12

(c) Article-43 / अनुच्छेद -43

(d) Article-40/ अनुच्छेद -40

Solution:

Article 42 in The Constitution Of India – Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

Q6. Article-40 of the Indian Constitution deals with?

भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद-40 किस से संबंधित है?

(a) Equal justice and free legal aid/ समान न्याय और मुफ्त कानूनी सहायता

(b) Living wage, etc., for workers/ श्रमिकों के लिए जीवित मजदूरी आदि

(c) Organization of village panchayats / गांव पंचायतों का संगठन

(d) Participation of workers in management of industries/ उद्योगों के प्रबंधन में श्रमिकों की भागीदारी

Solution:

Article 40: Organization of village panchayats-The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

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Q7. Article 44 of Indian Constitution is related to?

भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 44 किस से संबंधित है?

(a) Uniform Civil Code/ समान नागरिक संहिता

(a) Equal justice and free legal aid/ समान न्याय और मुफ्त कानूनी सहायता

(b) Living wage, etc., for workers/ श्रमिकों के लिए जीवित मजदूरी आदि

(c) Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry/ कृषि और पशुपालन संगठन

Solution:

Article 44 {Uniform civil code for the citizen}

The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.

Q8. The 11th Fundamental Duty was added to the Constitution of India by the 86th constitutional amendment in?

11 वें मौलिक कर्तव्य को 86 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन द्वारा भारत के संविधान में कब जोड़ा गया था?

- (a) 2002
- (b) 2010
- (c) 2008
- (d) 2005

Solution:

The 11th Fundamental Duty, which states that every citizen “who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years” was added by the 86th constitutional amendment in 2002.

Q9. Each candidate for President of India election has to make a security deposit of ?

भारत के राष्ट्रपति चुनाव के लिए प्रत्येक उम्मीदवार को कितनी सुरक्षा राशि जमा करनी होती है?

- (a) Rs. 10,000/रूपए
- (b) Rs. 15,000/ रूपए
- (c) Rs. 25,000/ रूपए
- (d) Rs. 20,000/ रूपए

Solution:

Each candidate for President of India election has to make a security deposit of Rs. 15,000 in the Reserve Bank of India.

Q10. What is the retirement age of the President?

राष्ट्रपति की सेवानिवृत्ति आयु क्या है?

- (a) 70
- (b) 75
- (c) 80
- (d) No age limit/ कोई आयु सीमा नहीं

Solution:

There is no age limit for the retirement of the President of India. According to Article 56 the Office of the president falls vacant in the following scenarios:

- On the expiry of their term.
- By reason of death.
- By reason of resignation.
- Removal by supreme court.
- Removal by impeachment.

Q11. President can forward his resignation to whom?

राष्ट्रपति किसे अपना इस्तीफा अग्रेषित कर सकता है?

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha / लोकसभा के अध्यक्ष



(b) Prime Minister/ प्रधान मंत्री

(c) Vice-president/ उपराष्ट्रपति

(d) Chief justice of supreme court/ सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के मुख्य न्यायाधीश

Solution:

According to Article 56(a)- the President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice President, resign his office.

Q12. An election to fill the vacancy in office of President occurring due to his death, resignation or impeachment or otherwise, shall be held within how much time?

राष्ट्रपति के कार्यालय में उनकी मृत्यु, इस्तीफा या छेड़छाड़ या अन्यथा होने के कारण रिक्ति भरने के लिए चुनाव कितने समय के अंतर्गत हो जाना चाहिए?

(a) 3 months/महीने

(b) 12 months / महीने

(c) 6 months/ महीने

(d) 8 months/ महीने

Solution:

Under normal circumstances, election process to fill the vacancy caused by expiration of the term of office of President which is of 5 years, shall be completed before Expiration of that term. But an election to fill the vacancy in office of President occurring due to his death, resignation or

impeachment or otherwise, shall be held within 6 months from the date of occurrence of such vacancy.

Q13. The president of India Addresses parliament after the general elections and also at the beginning of the first session every year as per-

किस अनुच्छेद के तहत भारत के राष्ट्रपति आम चुनावों के बाद और प्रत्येक वर्ष संसद के पहले सत्र को संबोधित करते हैं?

- (a) Article 87/ अनुच्छेद 87
- (b) Article 84/ अनुच्छेद 84
- (c) Article 80/ अनुच्छेद 80
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Solution:

Article 87 in The Constitution Of India deals with Special address by the President- At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of each year the President shall address both Houses of Parliament assembled together and inform Parliament of the causes of its summons.

Q14. Rashtrapati Bhavan was built in-

राष्ट्रपति भवन का निर्माण कब किया गया था?

- (a) 1852
- (b) 1929
- (c) 1947

(d) 1910

Solution:

Rashtrapati Bhawan, formerly known as Viceroy's House, is the official residence of President of India located in New Delhi. Its architect was Edwin Landseer Lutyens. The last stone was laid by Lord Irwin, Viceroy and Governor-General of India and the first occupant of the newly constructed Viceroy's House on April 6, 1929.

Q15. According to which of the following Article Prime Minister is declared as the head of the Council of Ministers?

निम्नलिखित अनुच्छेद के अनुसार प्रधान मंत्री को मंत्रिपरिषद के प्रमुख के रूप में घोषित किया गया है?

- (a) Article 75/ अनुच्छेद 75
- (b) Article 84/ अनुच्छेद 84
- (c) Article 74/ अनुच्छेद 74
- (d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Solution:

According to the Article-74, Prime Minister is the head of Council of Ministers. He presides over the meetings of Council of Ministers and decides the agenda and venue of the meeting too.

Q1. Which of the following was not a member of the drafting committee of the constitution-

इनमें से कौन संविधान की ड्राफ्टिंग समिति का सदस्य नहीं था?

- (a) B.R.Ambedkar/ बी आर अम्बेडकर
- (b) Alladi Krishnaswamy/ अलादी कृष्णास्वामी
- (c) Gopaldaswami Ayyangar/ गोपालस्वामी अयंगार
- (d) Rajendra Prasad / राजेन्द्र प्रसाद

Show Answer

Ans.(d)

Sol. The Drafting Committee had seven members: Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopaldaswami; B.R. Ambedkar, K.M Munshi, Mohammad Saadulla, B.L. Mitter and D.P. Khaitan. At its first meeting on 30th August 1947, the Drafting Committee elected B.R Ambedkar as its Chairman. It was this committee that was entrusted with the task of preparing in a draft of the new constitution.

Q2. The Constituent Assembly of India was constituted on the scheme of –

भारत की संविधान सभा किस योजना पर गठन किया गया था

- (a) Wavell plan / वावेल योजना
- (b) Cripps mission/ क्रिप्स मिशन
- (c) August offer / अगस्त ऑफर
- (d) Cabinet mission/कैबिनेट मिशन

Show Answer

Ans.(d)

Sol. The United Kingdom Cabinet Mission of 1946 came to India aimed to discuss the transfer of power from the British government to the Indian leadership, with the aim of preserving India's unity and granting it independence. Formulated at the initiative of Clement Attlee, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, the mission had Lord Pethick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty.

Q3. The Westminster parliamentary system was developed in

\_\_\_\_\_.

वेस्टमिंस्टर संसदीय प्रणाली \_\_\_\_\_ में विकसित की गई थी।

(a) Spain/स्पेन

(b) Australia/ऑस्ट्रेलिया

(c) UK/यूके

(d) USA/अमेरीका

Show Answer

Ans.(c)

Sol. The Westminster system is a parliamentary system of government developed in the United Kingdom. This term comes from the Palace of

Westminster, the seat of the British Parliament. The system is a series of procedures for operating a legislature.

Q4. The “Rule of law” is the specialty of which of the following-

“रूल ऑफ़ लॉ” निम्नलिखित में से किस देश की विशेषता है-

- (a) Britain / ब्रिटेन
- (b) USA/ अमेरिका
- (c) France / फ्रांस
- (d) Switzerland/ स्विट्ज़रलैंड

Show Answer

Ans.(a)

Sol. The rule of law is one of the fundamental principles of UK’ s unwritten or uncodified constitution .

Q5. Fundamental Rights of Indian constitution have been adopted from which of the following nation-

भारतीय संविधान के मौलिक अधिकारों को निम्नलिखित देशों में से अपनाया गया है-

- (a) America /अमेरिका
- (b) U.K./ यू. के .
- (c) Soviet Russia / सोवियत रूस

(d) None of these/इनमें से कोई नहीं

Show Answer

Ans.(a)

Sol. The six fundamental rights recognised by the Indian constitution are the right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, right to constitutional remedies.

Q6. What is the minimum age required to become vice-president of India?

भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति बनने के लिए न्यूनतम आयु क्या है?

(a) 30 years / वर्ष

(b) 35 years/ वर्ष

(c) 40 years / वर्ष

(d) 37 years/वर्ष

Show Answer

Ans.(b)

Sol. The minimum age required to become Vice-President is 35 years according to Article 66(3)(b) of Indian Constitution.

Q7. Which of the following Article/Articles cannot be suspended even during emergency?

आपातकाल के दौरान भी निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा अनुच्छेद निलंबित नहीं किया जा सकता है?

- (a) Article 19/ अनुच्छेद 19
- (b) Article 20 and 21/ अनुच्छेद 20 और 21
- (c) Article 22 and 23/ अनुच्छेद 22 और 23
- (d) Article 24 and 25/ अनुच्छेद 24 और 25

Show Answer

Ans.(b)

Sol. The 44th amendment of the constitution took place in 1978 and article 359 was amended and it provided that article 20&21 could not be suspended even during declaration of emergency.

Q8. Which Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution states that every person has the right to practice, profess and propagate the religion of their choice.



भारतीय संविधान में कौन सा मौलिक अधिकार बताता है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को अपनी पसंद के धर्म का अभ्यास, प्रचार और प्रसार करने का अधिकार है।

(a) Right to Equality / समानता का अधिकार

(b) Right to Freedom/ स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार

(c) Right against Exploitation / शोषण के विरुद्ध अधिकार

(d) Right to Freedom of Religion/ धर्म की स्वतंत्रता का अधिकार

Show Answer

Ans.(d)

Sol. Article 25 guarantees Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion according to their choice.

Q9. How many Fundamental Duties are mentioned in Indian constitution?

भारतीय संविधान में कितने मौलिक कर्तव्यों का उल्लेख किया गया है?

(a) Five /पांच

(b) Seven/सात

(c) Nine/नौ

(d) Eleven/ग्यारह

Show Answer

Ans.(d)

Sol. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year. Originally ten in number, the Fundamental Duties were increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002..

Q10. Who administers the oath of the President of India?

भारत के राष्ट्रपति की शपथ कौन प्रशासित करता है?

(a) Governor General of India / भारत के गवर्नर जनरल

(b) Chief Justice of India/ भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश

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

(d) Vice President of India/ भारत के उपराष्ट्रपति

Show Answer

Ans.(b)

Sol. According to Article 60(Oath or affeirmation by President), Chief Justice of India administers the oath of the President of India.

Q11. Which of the following has the supreme command of the Indian Defence Forces?

इनमें से कौन सा भारतीय रक्षा बलों का सर्वोच्च आदेश है?

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

(b) Defence Minister of India/ भारत के रक्षा मंत्री

(c) Council of Ministers of India / भारत का मंत्रिमंडल

(d) President of India / भारत का राष्ट्रपति

Show Answer

Ans.(d)

Sol. The President of India is the Supreme Commander of the Indian Armed Forces.

Q12. What is the literal meaning of 'Certiorari'?

'Certiorari' का शाब्दिक अर्थ क्या है?

(a) We command/ हम आज्ञा देते हैं

(b) To have the body of/ शरीर धारण करना

(c) To forbid/ मना करना

(d) To be certified (or) to be informed/ प्रमाणित किया जाना (या) सूचित किया जाना

Show Answer

Ans.(d)

Sol. Literally, 'Certiorari' means-To be certified (or) to be informed. It can be issued by Supreme Court or any High Court for quashing the

order already passed by an inferior court, quasi-judicial body or or judicial tribunal.

Q13. What is the minimum age for becoming a Governor of state in India?

What is the minimum age for becoming a Governor of state in India?

भारत में राज्यपाल बनने के लिए न्यूनतम आयु क्या है?

(a) 30 years/वर्ष

(b) 25 years/वर्ष

(c) 35 years/वर्ष

(d) 45 years/वर्ष

Show Answer

Ans.(c)

Sol. According to Article 58(1)(b) the minimum age for becoming Governor of State in India is 35 years.

Q14. Which of the following “writ” of the High Court or the Supreme Court is issued to restrain a person from holding a public office which he is not entitled to?

निम्नलिखित में से किस “रिट” में उच्च न्यायालय या सुप्रीम कोर्ट किसी व्यक्ति को वह सार्वजनिक कार्यालय रखने से रोकने के लिए जारी किया जाता है, जिसके लिए वह हकदार नहीं है?

- (a) Certiorari/ उत्प्रेषण-लेख
- (b) Mandamus/ परमादेश
- (c) Prohibition/ निषेध
- (d) Quo Warranto/ क्वॉ वारंटो

Show Answer

Ans.(d)

Sol. Quo warranto means “by what warrant”? This writ is issued to enquire into legality of the claim of a person or public office. It restrains the person or authority to act in an office which he / she is not entitled to and thus stops usurpation of public office by anyone. This writ is applicable to the public offices only and not to private offices.

Q15. In which year was Communist Party of India – Marxist (CPI-M) founded?

भारत की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी – मार्क्सवादी (CPI – M) की स्थापना किस वर्ष में हुई थी?

- (a) 1885
- (b) 1980
- (c) 1984

(d) 1964

Show Answer

Ans.(d)

Sol. The Communist Party of India (Marxist) (abbreviated CPI(M)) is a communist party in India. The party emerged from a split from the Communist Party of India in 1964. The CPI(M) was formed at the Seventh Congress of the Communist Party of India held in Calcutta from 31 October to 7 November 1964.