

NDA-CDS 2 2024

LIVE

GK

POLITY

CLASS 2



RUBY MA'AM



17 May 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM --- 17 MAY 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS --- RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM --- 17 MAY 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES --- DIVYANSHU SIR

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:00AM --- COMPLETE PSYCH TEST --- ANURADHA MA'AM

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM --- REASONING - VERBAL CLASSIFICATION --- RUBY MA'AM

2:30PM --- STATIC GK - MAJOR DEFENCE EQUIPMENT & DEALS --- DIVYANSHU SIR

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERRORS IMPORTANT RULES - CLASS 4 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - POLITY - CLASS 2 --- RUBY MA'AM

4:00PM --- GS - BIOLOGY - CLASS 4 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERRORS IMPORTANT RULES - CLASS 4 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - POLITY - CLASS 2 --- RUBY MA'AM

4:00PM --- GS - BIOLOGY - CLASS 4 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERRORS IMPORTANT RULES - CLASS 4 --- ANURADHA MA'AM



WHAT WILL WE STUDY?

- THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY
- CITIZENSHIP



The Union And Its Territory (Article 1 - 4)

Articles 1 To 4 Of The Constitution Of India Give Information About The Union Of India And Its Territory. The First Article Of The Constitution Says Itself That 'India, That Is Bharat, Shall Be A Union Of States'.

Articles	Provisions
Article 1	Name and territory of the Union
Article 2	Admission or establishment of new States
Article 3	Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States
Article 4	Laws made under Articles 2 and 3 to provide for the amendment of the first and the Fourth schedules and supplemental, incidental and consequential matters

Coming Together Federations	Holding Together Federations
(i) Under this the independent, states come together on their own to form a bigger unit.	(i) Under this, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.
(ii) Under this, all the constituent states usually have equal powers.	(ii) Under this central government tends to be more powerful.
(iii) USA, Switzerland and Australia.	(iii) India, Spain and Belgium.

The Union And Its Territory (Article 1 - 4)

- **June 1948:** Linguistic Provinces Commission (**Dhar Commission**) - States Should Be Reorganised On a Linguistic Basis Or Not.
- **December 1948: JVP Committee** (Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabh Bhai Patel, And Pattabhi Sitaramayya) - Reexamine The Possibility Of The Linguistic Reorganization.
- **December 1953:** September 1955 The States Reorganisation Commission (SRC)/ **Fazal Ali Commission** Recommend The Reorganization Of State Boundaries.

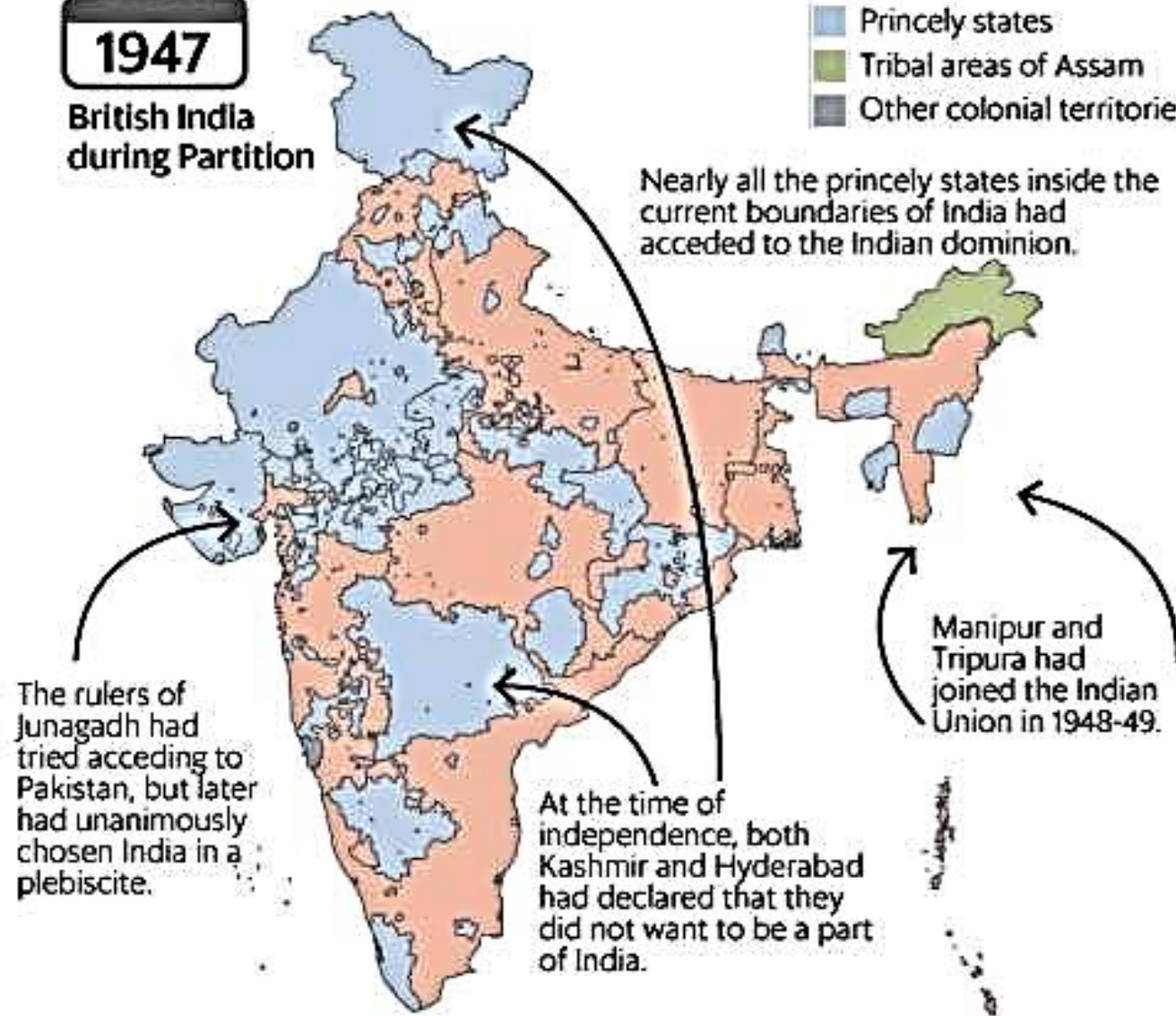
Chart 1

The early years (1947-1956)



British India during Partition

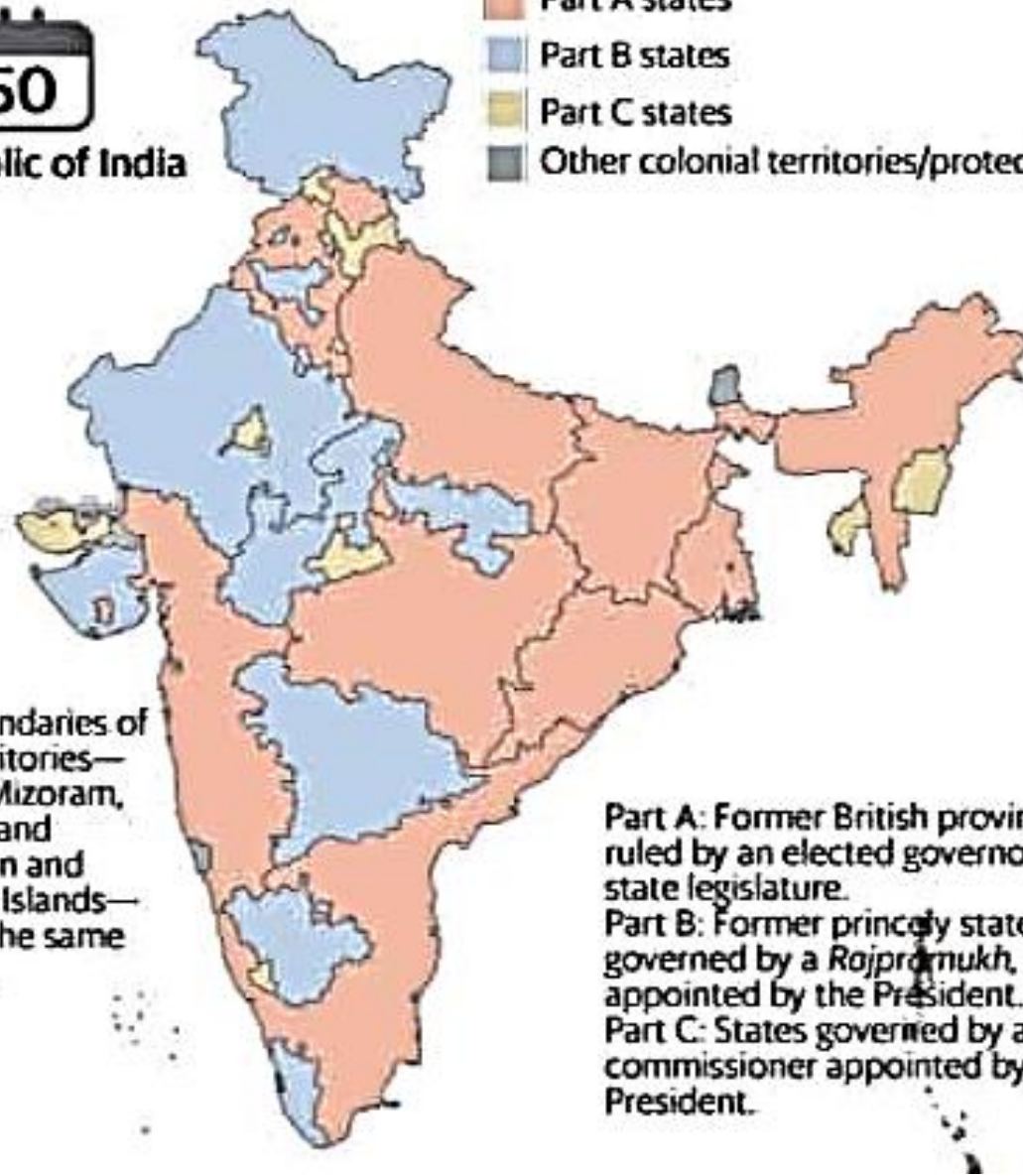
- British territories
- Princely states
- Tribal areas of Assam
- Other colonial territories



1950

Republic of India

- Part A states
- Part B states
- Part C states
- Other colonial territories/protectorates



The boundaries of four territories—Orissa, Mizoram, Tripura, and Andaman and Nicobar Islands—remain the same till date.

Part A: Former British provinces ruled by an elected governor and state legislature.

Part B: Former princely states governed by a *Rajpramukh*, who was appointed by the President.

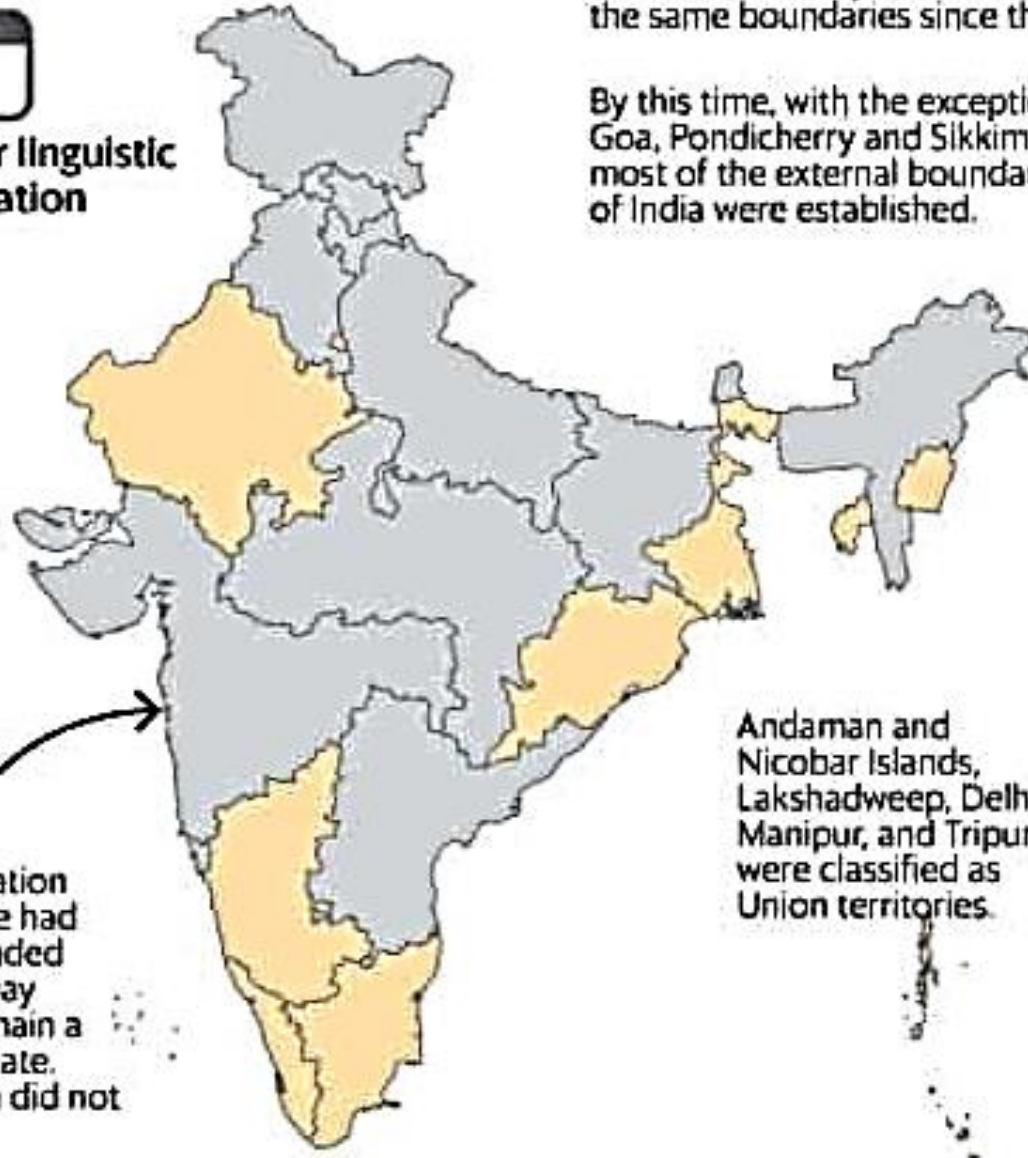
Part C: States governed by a commissioner appointed by the President.



1956 India after linguistic reorganization

States marked in yellow have had the same boundaries since then.

By this time, with the exception of Goa, Pondicherry and Sikkim, most of the external boundaries of India were established.



The States Reorganization Committee had recommended that Bombay should remain a bilingual state. That union did not last long.

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Delhi, Manipur, and Tripura were classified as Union territories.

Chart 2

Linguistic reorganization continues right after 1956 SRC (1956-1966)

1957

Naga Hill Tuensang Area was carved out of Assam as UT



1960

Gujarat and Maharashtra were carved out of Bombay



1961

Goa joined the Indian Union and with it, European colonialism came to an end on the subcontinent

1962

Pondicherry officially became a part of the Union

1963

Nagaland was granted statehood

1966

Punjab, Haryana, UTs Himachal Pradesh and Chandigarh were created

Akali Dal's protests for linguistic reorganization led to the former states of East Punjab, Patiala and East Punjab States Union and Himachal Pradesh.



Chart 3

Fixing the North-East jigsaw (1971-1991)

1971

UT Himachal Pradesh was granted statehood

1972

Manipur and Tripura were granted statehood. Mizoram, Meghalaya and North East Frontier Agency were carved out of Assam as UTs

1975

A protectorate of India until then, Sikkim joined the Indian Union after a referendum

1987

UTs Manipur and Arunachal Pradesh became states. The state of Goa, Daman and Diu was split into two: the state of Goa and UT of Daman and Diu

1991

Delhi was deemed National Capital Territory and given a legislative assembly, with power jointly shared with the central government

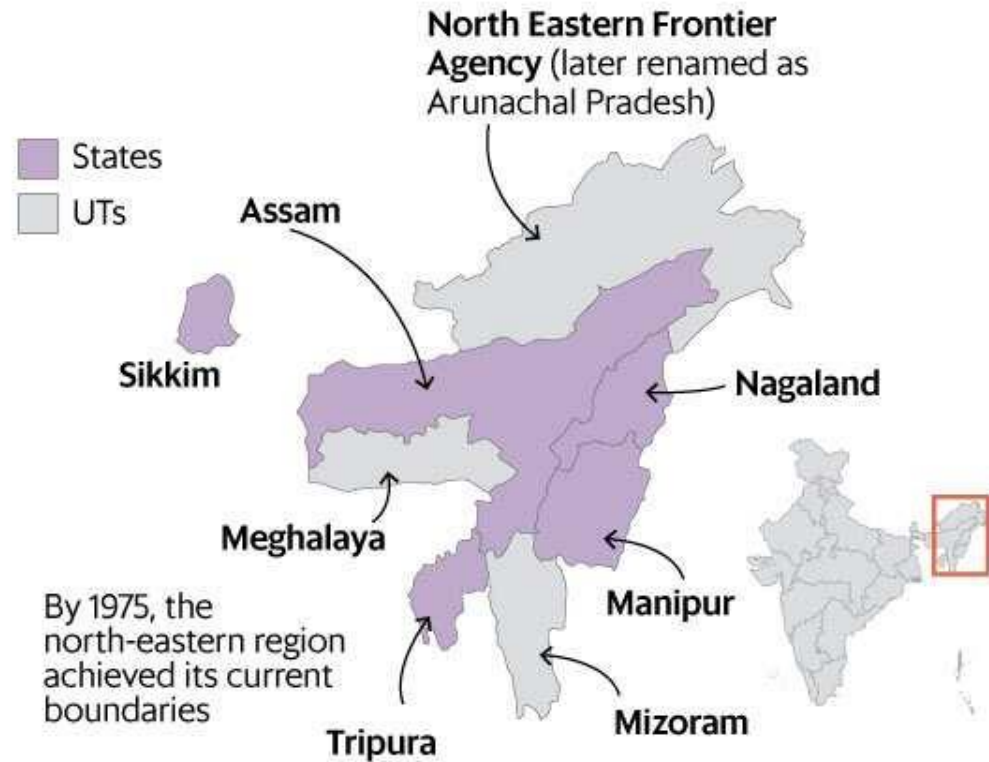


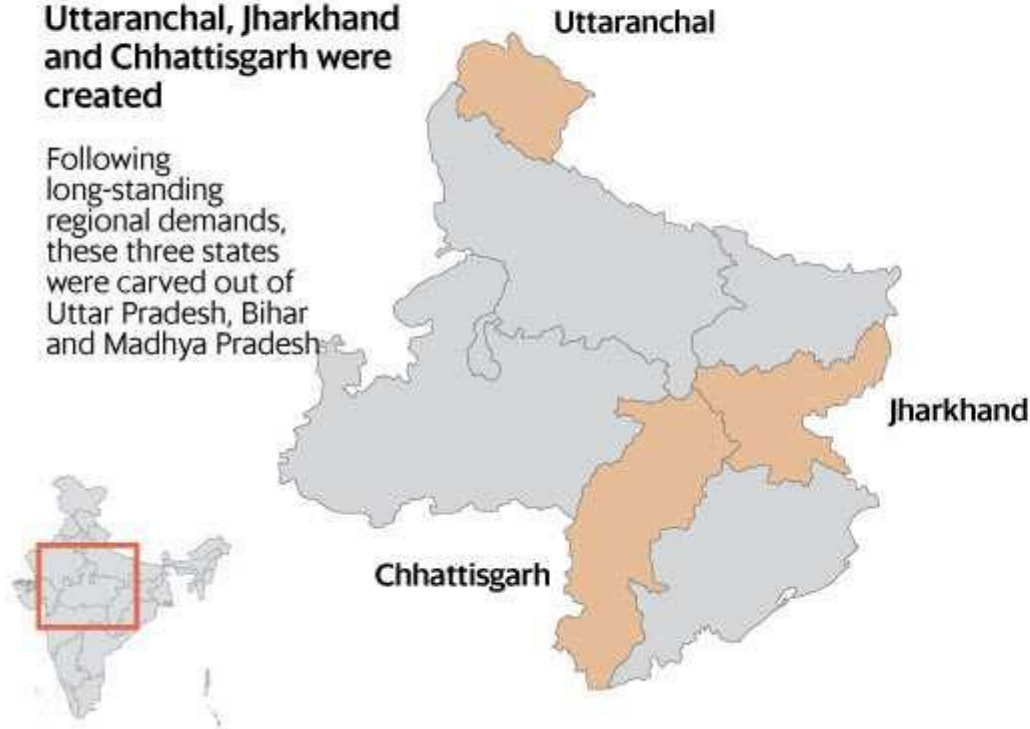
Chart 4

Old faultlines make a return in new millennium (2000-Present)

2000

Uttaranchal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh were created

Following long-standing regional demands, these three states were carved out of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.



2014

Telangana attained statehood



Despite being within Telangana entirely, Hyderabad was made de jure capital for both states for a period of ten years.

2019

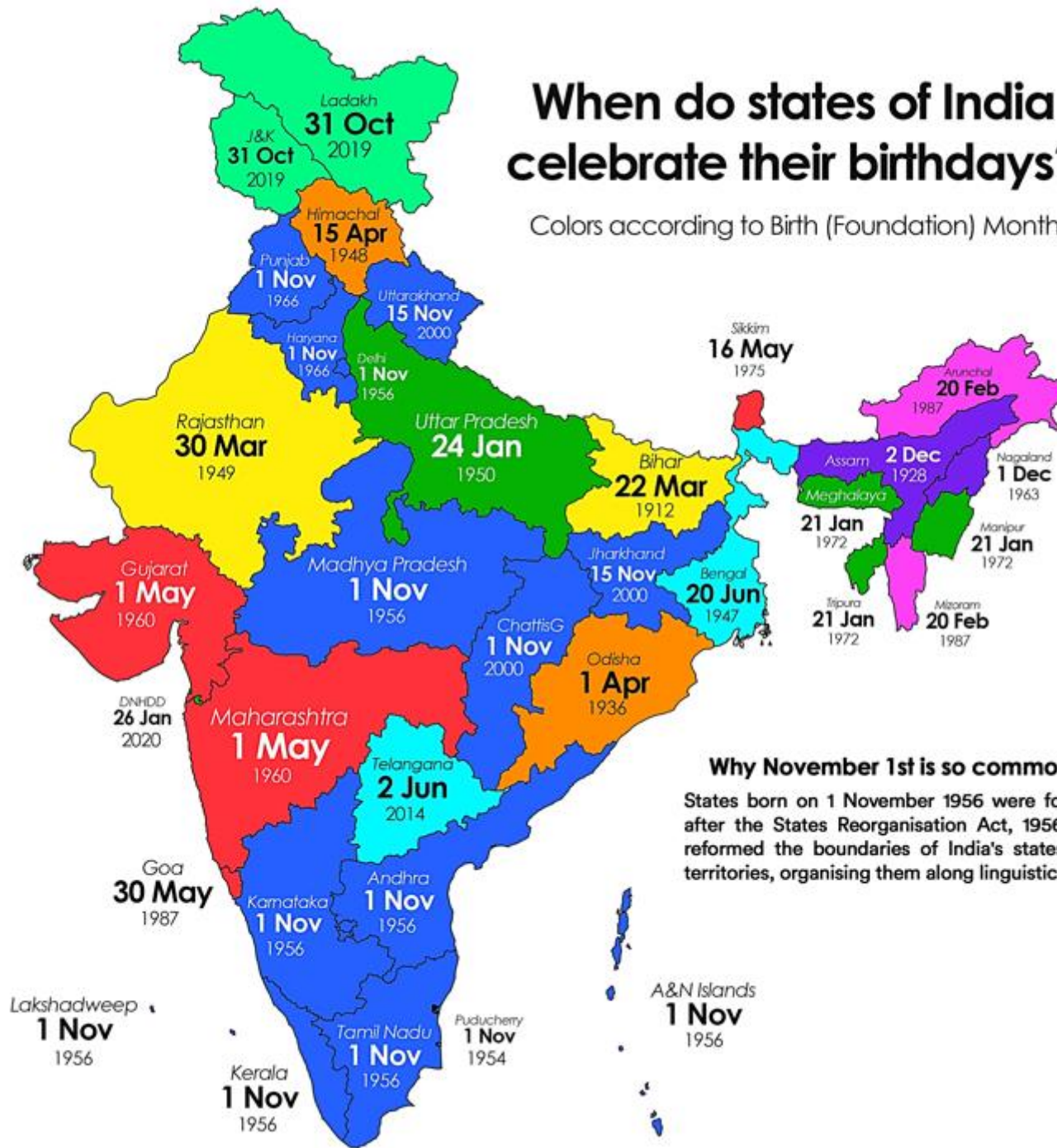
The splitting of Jammu and Kashmir

This is the first time a state is being split into two UTs.



When do states of India celebrate their birthdays?

Colors according to Birth (Foundation) Month



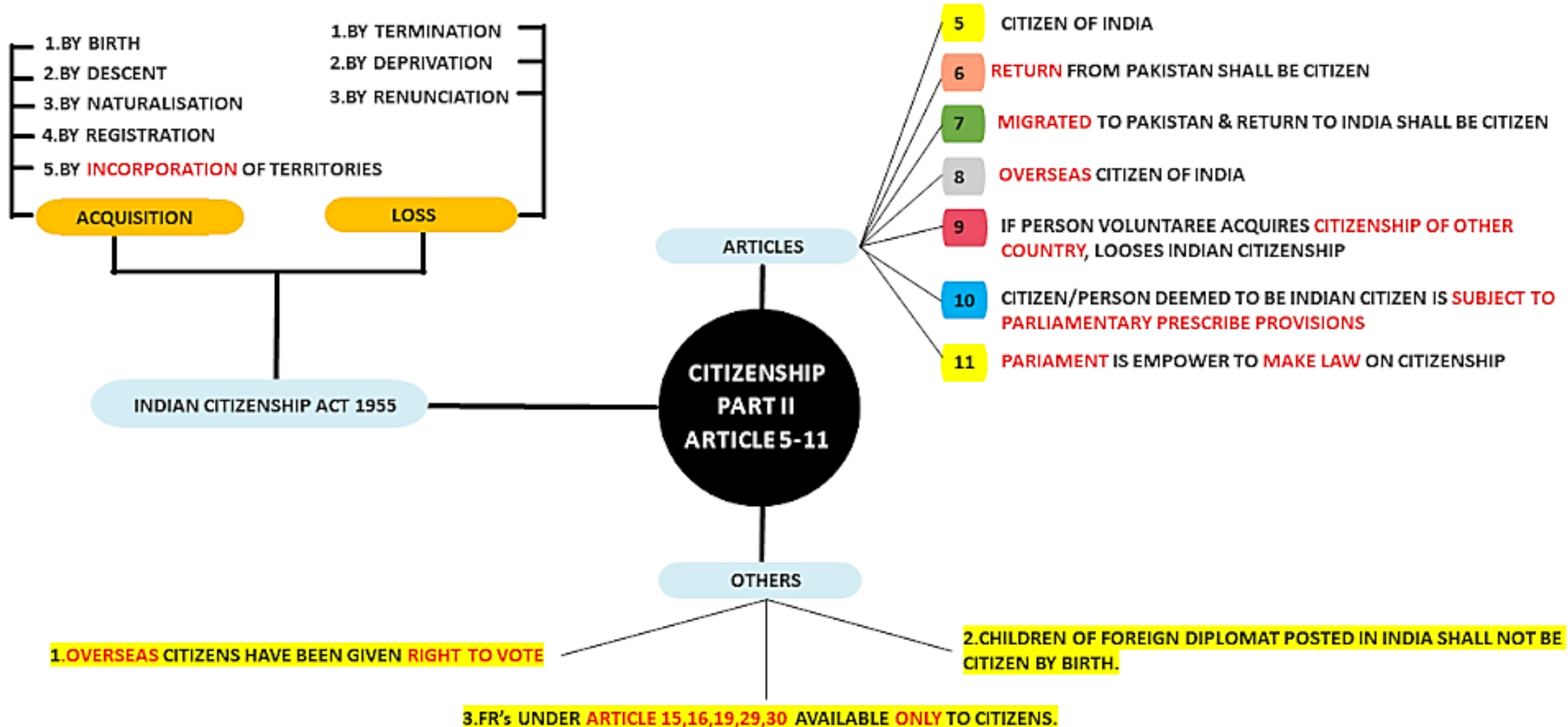
Why November 1st is so common?

States born on 1 November 1956 were formed after the States Reorganisation Act, 1956 that reformed the boundaries of India's states and territories, organising them along linguistic lines.

Citizenship (Article 5 - 11)

Citizenship Signifies **The Relationship Between Individual And State**. Two Kinds Of People - **Citizens And Aliens**. Citizens Are **Full Members Of The Indian State And Owe Allegiance To It**. They Enjoy **All Civil And Political Rights**. Citizenship Is An **Idea Of Exclusion** As It Excludes Non-Citizens.





Article 5

Should Have A Domicile In India

AND

- He Is Born In India
- Any Of His Parents Are Born In India
- Residing In India For Five Years Immediately Before 26 January 1950

ARTICLE 6

Granted Citizenship Rights To Certain Pakistani Migrants To India

Before 19-7-1948

After 19-7-1948



PERMIT SYSTEM

Article 7

ARTICLE 7

Rights of Citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan

A person who migrated to Pakistan from India after March 1, 1947, but later returned to India for resettlement could become an Indian citizen.

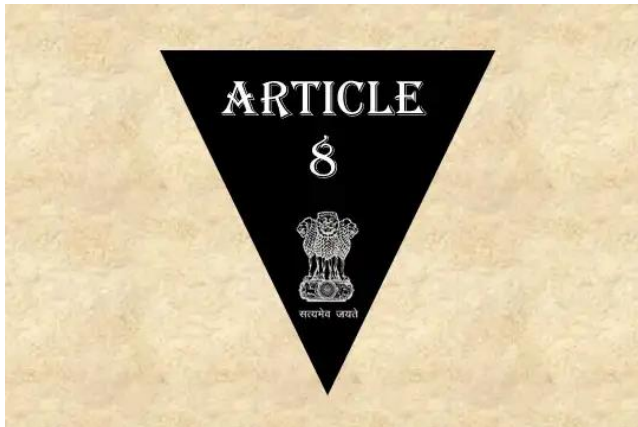
For this, he had to be resident in India for six months preceding the date of his application for registration.

Article 7

- He Either Of His Parents Any Of His Grandparents Were Born In India
- He Had Returned To India Under A Permit For Resettlement
- He Had Resided In India After Remigration For At Least Six Months
- He Had Submitted An Application For Registration To The Officer
- He Has Been Registered As A Citizen By Such Officer

ARTICLE - 8

- Provided Certain Persons Of Indian **Origin Residing Outside** India With The Right To Citizenship.
- Any Person Of Indian Origin Residing Outside India Who Was Born In India, Or Either Of His Or Her Parents Or Grandparents, Could Register As An Indian Citizen With The Indian Diplomatic Mission.



Article 9

No Person Shall Be A Citizen Of India By Article 5 Or Be Deemed To Be A Citizen Of India By Article 6 Or Article 8 If He Has **Voluntarily Acquired The Citizenship** Of Any Foreign State.

ARTICLE 9

Persons voluntarily acquiring Citizenship of a foreign state not to be citizens

No person shall be considered to be a citizen of India under Article 5, Article 6 or Article 8 if the person has acquired the Citizenship of any foreign State voluntarily.

Article 10

Continuance Of The Rights Of Citizenship

Every Person Who Is Or Is Deemed To Be A Citizen Of India Under Any Of The Foregoing Provisions Of This Part Shall, Subject To The Provisions Of Any Law That May Be Made By Parliament, Continue To Be Such Citizen.



Article 10 of The Indian Constitution

Continuance of the rights
of citizenship

Article 11

It Gives Parliament The Authority To Make Any Provision Regarding The Acquisition And Termination Of Citizenship, As Well As All Matters Pertaining To It.

ARTICLE 11

Parliament to regulate the right of Citizenship by law

Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this Part shall derogate from the power of Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of Citizenship and all other matters relating to Citizenship.

Acquisition

By Birth

By Descent

By Registration

By Incorporation

By Naturalisation

Loss

Renunciation

Termination

Deprivation

By Birth

Date of birth of an Individual	Condition for citizenship
January 26, 1950 - July 1, 1987	No matter the ethnicity of his parents.
On or after July 1, 1987	Only if either of his parents is a resident of India at the time of his birth.
On or after December 3, 2004	Only if both of their parents are Indian residents or if one of their parents is an Indian resident and the other is not an illicit foreigner at the time of their birth.

By Descent

A person born outside India	At the time of his birth	Citizenship
On or after January 26, 1950 but before December 10, 1992.	If his father was a resident of India.	Considered as resident of India.

By Descent

On or after December 10, 1992.	If either of his parents is a resident of India.	Considered a resident of India.
December 3, 2004, onwards	If his birth is enrolled at an Indian headquarters within one year of the date of birth or after the expiration of the said term, with the authorization of the Central Government.	Considered as resident of

BY Registration

- A Person Of Indian Ancestry Who Has Lived In India For At Least Seven Years Prior To Applying For Citizenship.
- A Person Who Is Married To An Indian Citizen And Has Lived In India For At Least Seven Years Prior To Applying For Citizenship.
- Indian Citizens' Minor Children.

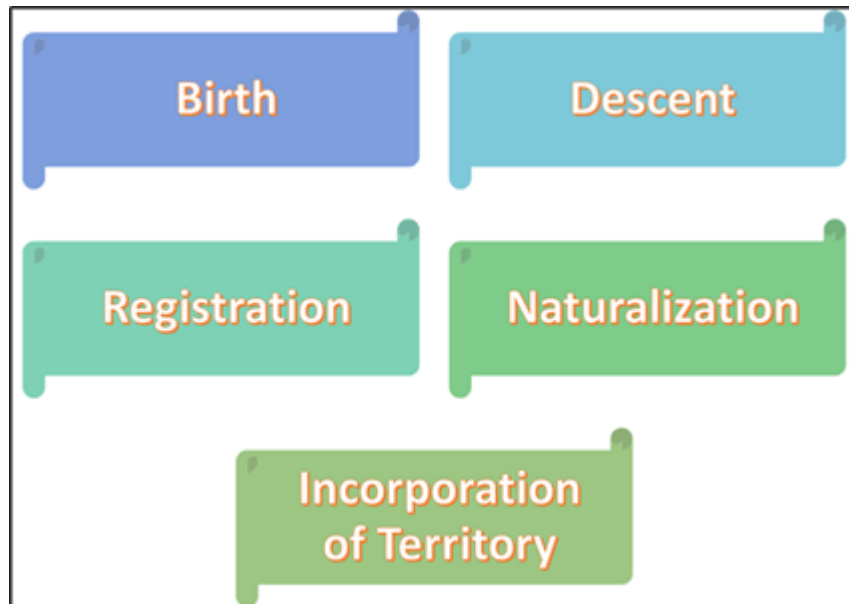
By Naturalisation

- Residing In The Country Concerned For A Certain Period Of Time.
- Do Not Be A Citizen Of Any Country Where Indians Do Not Get Citizenship By Naturalization.
- Relinquishing The Citizenship Of Other Countries And Accepting The Citizenship Of India.
- Should Be Well Versed In Any One Of The Languages Mentioned In The Eighth Schedule.
- It Is Exempted Under A Special Provision That If A Person Has Done Special Work In The Field Of Science, Philosophy, Art, Literature, World Peace Or Human Development, Then He Can Get Citizenship By Naturalization Without Fulfilling The Above Conditions.

By Incorporation

If Any **New Territory** Becomes A Part Of India Central Government Of India Shall Notify The Persons Of The Territory To Be Citizens Of India .

Such Persons Become The Citizens Of India From The Notified Date.



Termination Of Citizenship

Voluntary Renunciation

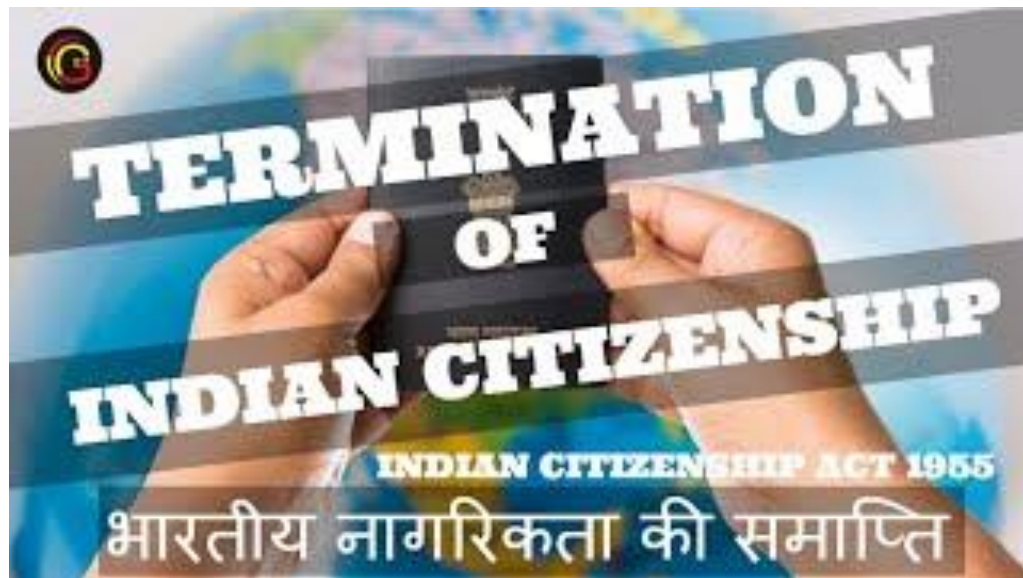
When A Person Renounces His Indian Citizenship Every Minor Child Of That Person Also Loses Indian Citizenship

Termination

When An Indian Citizen Voluntarily Acquires The Citizenship Of Another Country His Indian Citizenship Automatically Terminates

Termination Of Citizenship

Deprivation - It Is Compulsory Termination Of The Citizenship Of India By Central Government. The Citizenship Is Deprived In Cases Involving Acquisition Of Indian Citizenship By Fraud , False Representation And Concealment Of Material Fact Or Being Disloyal To The Constitution.



SUMMARY

- THE UNION AND ITS TERRITORY
- CITIZENSHIP



Q. The constitution of India derives its ultimate authority from ____?

- A. Supreme Court of India
- B. Parliament of India
- C. People of India
- D. Constituent Assembly of India

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- B. Parliament of India
- C. People of India**
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The Constitution draws its authority from the people and has been promulgated in the name of the people. This is evident from the Preamble which states “We the people of India ... do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.”

Q. _____ Of The Constitution Of India Give Information About The Union Of India And Its Territory.

- A. Articles 1 To 3
- B. Articles 1 To 4
- C. Articles 3 To 5
- D. Articles 5 To 8

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C. Articles 3 To 5

D. Articles 5 To 8

Q. Indian Federation Is Described As

- A. Holding Together
- B. Coming Together
- C. Staying Together
- D. Willing Together

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Q. Which Among The Following Is Not An 'Holding Together' Nation?

- A. India
- B. Belgium
- C. Spain
- D. Australia

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Coming Together Federations	Holding Together Federations
(i) Under this the independent, states come together on their own to form a bigger unit.	(i) Under this, a large country decides to divide its power between the constituent states and the national government.
(ii) Under this, all the constituent states usually have equal powers.	(ii) Under this central government tends to be more powerful.
(iii) USA, Switzerland and Australia.	(iii) India, Spain and Belgium.

Q. Not A Member Of JVP Committee Set Up In December 1948

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Vallabh Bhai Patel
- C. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- D. Rajendra Prasad

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- D. Rajendra Prasad**

Q. Fazal Ali Committee Gave Its Report In

- A. September 1955
- B. September 1956
- C. December 1955
- D. December 1956

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B. September 1956

C. December 1955

D. December 1956

Q. Not A Member Of Fazal Ali Committee

- A. Fazal Ali
- B. K. M. Panikkar
- C. H. N. Kunzru
- D. Nani Palkhivala

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Q. What Are The Five Prescribed Ways That A Person Can Get Citizenship In India?

- A. Birth, Descent, Registration, Naturalization And Incorporation Of Territory
- B. Birth, Discipline, Registration, Naturalization And Incorporation Of Territory
- C. Birth, Descent, Religion, Naturalization And Incorporation Of Territory
- D. Birth, Descent, Registration, Patriotism And Incorporation Of Territory

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Q. The Expansion Of PIO

- A. Persons Of Indian Organisation
- B. Public Of Indian Origin
- C. Persons Of Indian Origin
- D. Public Internal Organisation

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Q. By Merging The PIO Card Scheme And The OCI Card Scheme, A Scheme Called

- A. Overseas Citizen Of India Candidate
- B. Overseas Citizen Of India Cardholder
- C. Overseas Category Of India Cardholder
- D. Origin Citizen Of India Cardholder

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A PERSON OF INDIAN ORIGIN (PIO)

- Means a **foreign citizen** (except a national of Pakistan, Afghanistan Bangladesh, China, Iran, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Nepal)
- A **foreign citizen whose one of the parents/ grandparents/ great grandparents was born** and a **permanent resident** of India
- Who is a **spouse** of a citizen of India or a PIO

BENEFITS

1. PIO card holders **do not require a visa to visit India** for a period of 15 years from the date of issue of the PIO card.
2. They are **exempted from registration at FRRO/ FRO** if their **stay does not exceeds 180 days**, In case if the stay exceeds 180 days, they shall have to register with FRRO/ FRO within the next 30 days
3. They **enjoy parity with NRIs in economic, financial and educational benefits**
4. All **future benefits that would be exempted to NRIs** would also be available to the **PIO card holders**

PIO VS OCI

OVERSEAS CITIZEN OF INDIA (OCI)

A **foreign national**, who was **eligible to become citizen of India on 26.01.1950** or was a citizen of India on or at anytime after **26.01.1950** or belonged to a territory that became part of India after **15.08.1947** is **eligible for registration as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)**. Minor children of such person are also eligible for OCI. However, if the applicant had ever been a citizen of Pakistan or Bangladesh, he/she will not be eligible for OCI.

BENEFITS

- OCIs are **entitled to a multipurpose, multiple entry, lifelong visa** allowing them to visit India at any time, for any length of time and for any purpose
- **Exempted from police reporting** for any length of stay in the country
 - **Have also been granted all rights in the economic, financial and education fields in parity with NRIs** except, the right to acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties

Q. _____ Of The Constitution Of India Give Information About The Citizenship

- A. Article 5 - 11
- B. Article 5 - 15
- C. Article 5 - 12
- D. Article 5 - 13

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Q. Reorganization Of States Only On Linguistic Basis Was Done Through _____ Amendment?

- A. 1st
- B. 7th
- C. 10th
- D. None

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The 7th CAA 1956 Was Needed To Implement The Recommendations Of The SRC. It Abolished The Existing Classification Of States Into 4 Categories: Part A, Part B, Part C, And Part D States And Reorganized Them Into 14 States And 6 Union Territories.

Q. How does the Constitution of India describe India as :

- A. A Union of States
- B. A federation of States & Union Areas
- C. Bharatvarsh
- D. A federated nation

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With its adoption, the Union of India officially became the modern & contemporary Republic of India & it replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document.

Q. How many zonal councils were set up through the States Reorganization Act, Of 1956?

A. 8

B. 7

C. 6

D. 5

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D. 5

1. The Northern Zonal Council

2. The Central Zonal Council

3. The Eastern Zonal Council

4. The Western Zonal Council

5. The Southern Zonal Council

6. The Northeastern Zonal Council (1971)



Q. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

(State)

A. Goa

B. Haryana

C. Meghalaya

D. Sikkim

List-II

(Full Statehood Granted In)

1. 1966

2. 1972

3. 1976

4. 1987

A B C D

A. 3 1 2 4

B. 4 2 1 3

C. 3 2 1 4

D. 4 1 2 3

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A. 3 1 2 4

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D. 4 1 2 3

These are the new states and Union territories created after 1956.

Q. JVP committee which was constituted in 1948-49 was related to

- A. Industrialization of India
- B. Formation of new states on linguistic basis
- C. National language of India
- D. Reservation for SC & STS

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Q. The Citizenship Act was enacted by the Parliament in the Year _____

A. 1947

B. 1949

C. 1955

D. 1958

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Q. Under Which Article The Constitution Had Provided, A Special Status To The Erstwhile State Of Jammu And Kashmir?

- A. Article 370
- B. Article 360
- C. Article 320
- D. Article 19

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A. Article 370

B. Article 360

C. Article 320

D. Article 19

Q. The OCI Card Scheme Was Introduced In _____

- A. December 14, 2005
- B. December 5, 2002
- C. December 2, 2005
- D. December 6, 2005

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Q. If The Citizen Has Shown Disloyalty To The Constitution Of India, He Will Be _____

- A. Deprived By The Indian Citizenship
- B. Put Into The Prison
- C. Will Be Given Naturalization
- D. Will Be Given Arrest Warrant

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Q. When Did The Ministry Of External Affairs Was Created?

A. 1945

B. 1946

C. 1947

D. 1948

Q. When Did The Ministry Of External Affairs Was Created?

A. 1945

B. 1946 (2nd September)

C. 1947

D. 1948

Q. _____ Was India's First Minister Of External Affairs?

- A. C Rajagopal Chari
- B. A Krishna Swamy Ayer
- C. Sadullah Khan
- D. Pandit Nehru

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Q. The Concept Of Single Citizenship In India Has Been Taken From Which Country?

- A. Britan
- B. Canada
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. USA

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Q. Part II Of Indian Constitution Deals With

- A. Union & Its Territory
- B. Preamble
- C. Citizenship
- D. Fundamental Rights

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Q. As Per Section 5 Of The Citizenship Act, A Person Of Indian Origin Must Normally Reside In India For How Many Years Before Applying For Registration?

- A. 7 Years
- B. 4 Years
- C. 3 Years
- D. 1 Year

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