

# NDA-CDS 2 2024

LIVE

## GK

# POLITY

CLASS 3



RUBY MA'AM



## 20 May 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM --- 20 MAY 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS --- RUBY MA'AM

9:00AM --- 20 MAY 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES --- DIVYANSHU SIR

### SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

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

### AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM --- REASONING - VENN DIAGRAM --- RUBY MA'AM

1:00PM --- MATHS - SDT, BOAT & STREAM - CLASS 1 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

2:30PM --- STATIC GK - BOOKS & AUTHORS - PART 1 --- DIVYANSHU SIR

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERROR MCQS - CLASS 1 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

### NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM --- MATHS - TRIGONOMETRY - CLASS 2 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

11:30AM --- GK - POLITY - CLASS 3 --- RUBY MA'AM

4:00PM --- GS - BIOLOGY - CLASS 5 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERROR MCQS - CLASS 1 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

### CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - POLITY - CLASS 3 --- RUBY MA'AM

1:00PM --- MATHS - SDT, BOAT & STREAM - CLASS 1 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

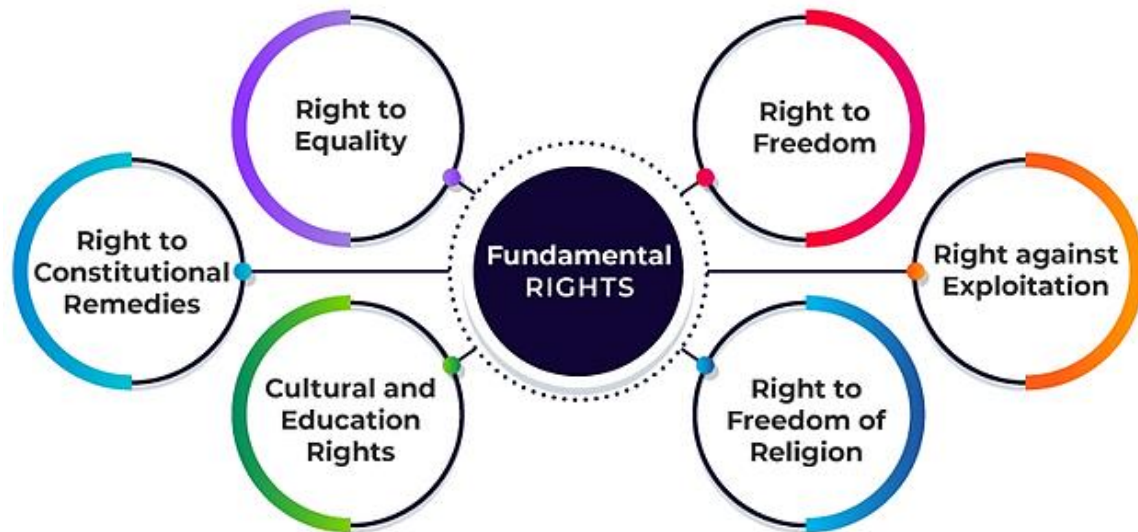
4:00PM --- GS - BIOLOGY - CLASS 5 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

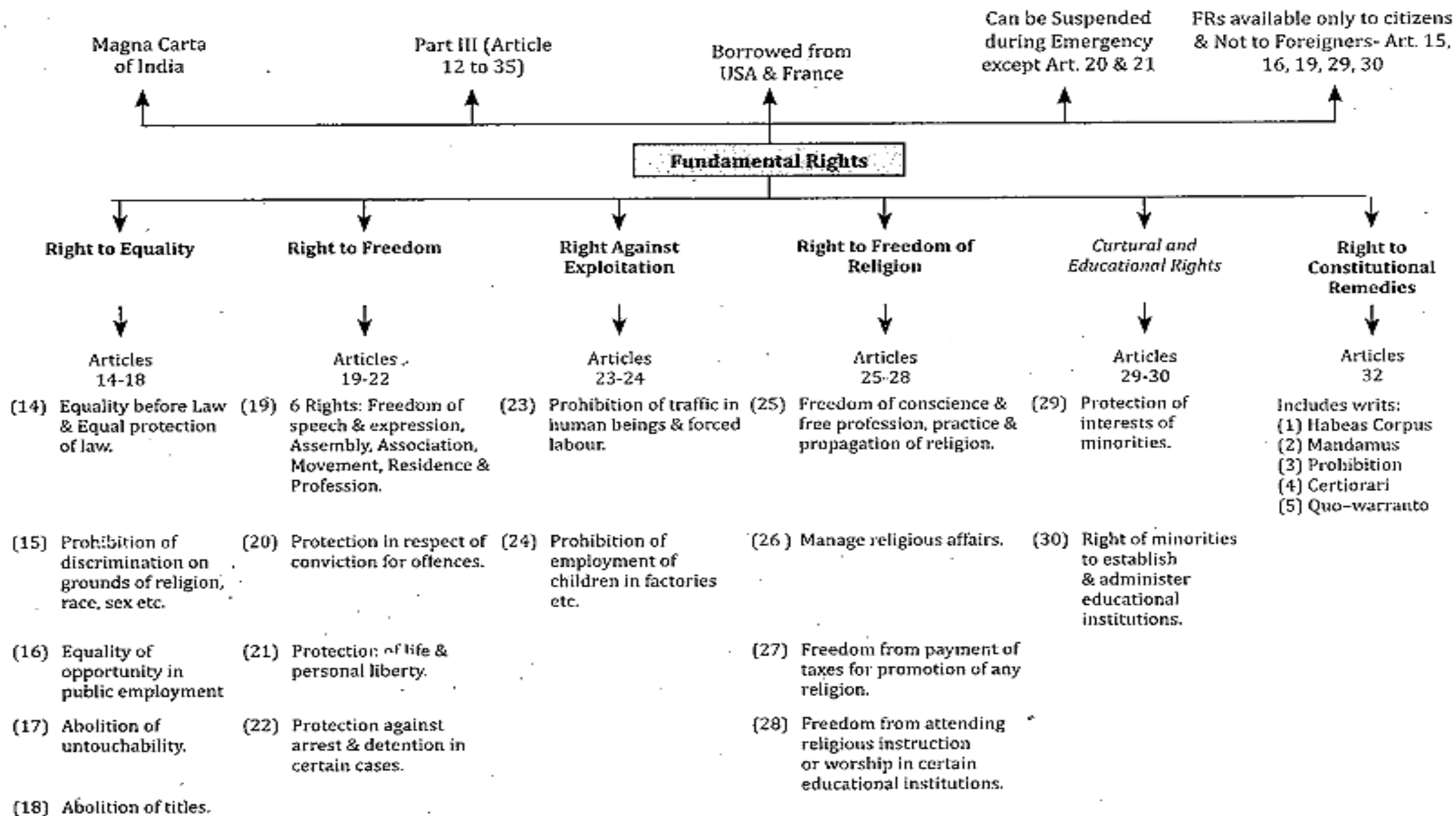
5:30PM --- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERROR MCQS - CLASS 1 --- ANURADHA MA'AM



# Fundamental Rights (Articles 12-35) - Part III

The Basic Human Rights Enshrined In The Constitution Of India Is **Guaranteed To All Citizens**. They Are Applied **Without Discrimination** On The Basis Of Race, Religion, Gender, Etc. Significantly, Fundamental Rights Are **Enforceable By The Courts**, Subject To Certain Conditions.



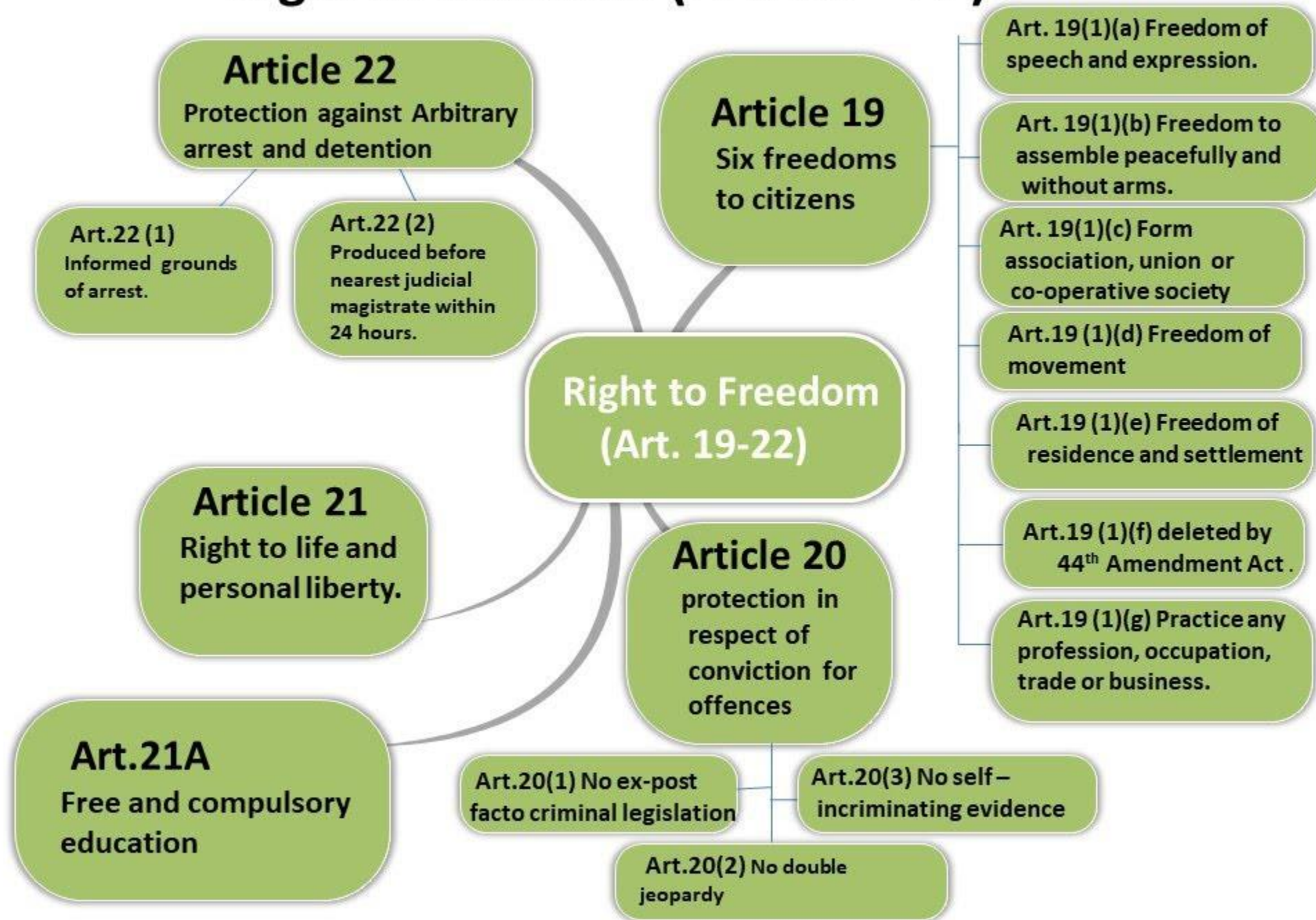


## RIGHT TO EQUALITY:

- **Article 14** :- Equality before law and equal protection of law
- **Article 15(3)** :- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- **Article 16** :- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- **Article 17** :-Abolition of Untouchability
- **Article 18** :- Abolition of titles, Military and academic distinctions are, however, exempt



# Right to Freedom (Art. 19 – 22)



“

**Article 23** – Prohibition  
of traffic in human  
beings and forced labour.

**Article 24** – Prohibition  
of employment of  
children in factories and  
mines under the age of  
14.

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#### 4. **Right to Freedom of Religion**

**Article 25-** Freedom of conscience of free pursuit of profession, practice and propagation of religion.

**Article 26-** Freedom to manage religious affairs.

**Article 27-** Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.

**Article 28** -Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.



## Cultural and educational rights (Article 29-30):

- a) Protection of language , script and culture of minorities (Article 29)
  
- b) Rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institution (Article 30)

# Right To Constitutional Remedies

## ARTICLE 32



(a)  
Right to move  
the Supreme  
Court



(b)  
Supremes Court  
power to issue  
directions, orders  
& writs



(c)  
Parliament can  
empower any  
other court to  
issue writ



(e)  
Article 32 cannot be  
suspended otherwise  
provided for by this  
constitution

# Types Of Writs

Type of Writ	Meaning of the word	Purpose of Issue
Habeas Corpus	You may have the body	To release a person who has been detained unlawfully whether in prison or in private custody.
Mandamus	We Command	To secure the performance of public duties by lower court, tribunal or public authority.
Certiorari	To be certified	To quash the order already passed by an inferior court, tribunal or quasi judicial authority.
Prohibition	-	To prohibit an inferior court from continuing the proceedings in a particular case where it has no jurisdiction to try.
Quo Warranto	What is your authority?	To restrain a person from holding a public office which he is not entitled.

**Q. Which one among the following is not a Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India?**

- A. Right to equality
- B. Right to freedom
- C. Right to citizenship
- D. Right against exploitation

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- B. Right to freedom
- C. Right to citizenship**
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There are six fundamental rights in India. They are:

1. Right to Equality
2. Right to Freedom
3. Right against Exploitation
4. Right to Freedom of Religion
5. Cultural and Educational Rights
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies

**Q. Which Of The Following Is Not Guaranteed Under Article 19?**

- A. Right To Freedom Of Speech And Expression.
- B. Right To Assemble Peacefully And With Arms.
- C. Right To Form Associations Or Unions Or Co-operative Societies.
- D. Right To Move Freely Throughout The Territory Of India.

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- A. Right To Freedom Of Speech And Expression.
- B. Right To Assemble Peacefully And With Arms.**
- C. Right To Form Associations Or Unions Or Co-operative Societies.
- D. Right To Move Freely Throughout The Territory Of India.

**Article 19 guarantees six rights to all citizens. These are:**

- (i) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- (ii) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms.
- (iii) Right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies.
- (iv) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
- (v) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
- (vi) Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.



**Q.** Which one of the following provides for the complete equality of men and women in India ?

- (a) Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India
- (b) Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India
- (c) The Indian Independence Act
- (d) Article 20 of the Constitution of India

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- (a) Articles 14 and 15 of the Constitution of India
- (b) Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India
- (c) The Indian Independence Act
- (d) Article 20 of the Constitution of India

**ANSWER: A**

Article 14 provides for equality in general.

Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, or of any of them.

**Q.** Equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India is guaranteed under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 16
- (d) Article 22

**Q.** Equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India is guaranteed under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 16
- (d) Article 22

**ANSWER: A**

Article 14 provides for equality in general. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, or of any of them.

**Q. Choose The correct statement with respect to Freedom of speech and expression in India?**

- A. It is enshrined in Part III of the Constitution
- B. It is not an absolute right to express one's thoughts freely
- C. It can be suspended in emergency
- D. All The Above

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Since this right is not absolute, it can be curtailed by legislation by parliament.

During emergency, Article 19 is eclipsed by the superior right of the State to enact laws abrogating freedoms of a citizen (under Article 358).

**Q. Which one of the following was added as a fundamental duty through the constitution 86th amendment act 2002?**

- A. To strive towards excellence in individual and collective activity
- B. To Educate to one's child between the age of 6 to 14 years
- C. To you work for the welfare of women and children
- D. To promote peace and harmony

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**Q. Consider the following statements:**

- 1. Quo-warranto is a very powerful instrument for safeguarding against the usurpation of public offices.**
- 2. A High Court can issue a mandamus to compel a court or judicial tribunal to exercise its jurisdiction when it has refused to exercise it.**

**Which of the statement given above is/are Incorrect?**

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

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- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2**

**Q. Fundamental right guaranteed under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India is available only to the citizens of India ?**

- A. Article 19
- B. Article 20
- C. Article 21
- D. Article 22

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**A. Article 19**

B. Article 20

C. Article 21

D. Article 22

## **Fundamental Rights available to only citizens and not foreigners:**

- Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
- Article 16 – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Article 19 – Six basic freedoms subject to reasonable restrictions.
- Article 29 – Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
- Article 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

**Q. Which among the following writs is issued to quash the order of a court or tribunal?**

- A. Mandamus
- B. Prohibition
- C. Quo Warranto
- D. Certiorari

**Q. Which among the following writs is issued to quash the order of a court or tribunal?**

A. Mandamus

B. Prohibition

C. Quo Warranto

**D. Certiorari**

Literally, Certiorari means to be certified. The writ of certiorari can be issued by the Supreme Court or any High Court for quashing the order already passed by an inferior court, tribunal, or quasi-judicial authority.

**Q. “Test of reasonableness ” is a very important consequence under the following articles?**

- A. Article 13
- B. Article 14
- C. Article 15
- D. Article 16



**Q. “Test of reasonableness ” is a very important consequence under the following articles?**

A. Article 13

**B. Article 14**

C. Article 15

D. Article 16

An important consequence of Article 14, that is Right to Equality is Test of reasonableness. This means that classification that is unreasonable is open to challenge and to this extent the policy of legislation is open to judicial decisions.

**Q. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a**

- A. Fundamental Right
- B. Natural Right
- C. Constitutional Right
- D. Legal Right

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- A. Fundamental Right
- B. Natural Right
- C. Constitutional Right**
- D. Legal Right

Right to vote in elections is an important constitutional right. one of the important decisions of the framers of India Constitution was to guarantee every adult citizen in India, the right to vote. [Article 326]

**Q. The protection against arrest and detention under Article 22 of the Constitution of India is available to:**

- 1. An enemy alien**
- 2. A person detained under a preventive detention law**
- 3. A foreigner**
- 4. An overseas citizen of India**

**Choose the correct option:**

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 3 and 4
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 3 and 4 only

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- 3. A foreigner**
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**Choose the correct option:**

- A. 1 and 2 only**
- B. 1, 3 and 4**
- C. 1, 2 and 3**
- D. 3 and 4 only**

**Article 22** deals with Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases. **Nothing of this Article shall apply:**  
**(a) to any person who for the time being is an enemy alien; or**  
**(b) to any person who is arrested or detained under any law providing for preventive detention**

**Q. Which Part Of The Constitution Is Described As The Magna Carta Of India?**

- A. Part I
- B. Part II
- C. Part III
- D. Part IV

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A. Part I

B. Part II

**C. Part III**

D. Part IV

**Q. Right Against Exploitation Comes Under \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. Article 23 To 24
- B. Article 12 To 18
- C. Article 25 To 32
- D. Article 18 To 26



**Q. Right Against Exploitation Comes Under \_\_\_\_\_**

**A. Article 23 To 24**

B. Article 12 To 18

C. Article 25 To 32

D. Article 18 To 26

**Q. The UNO And Its Agencies Enjoy The \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. Diplomatic Immunity
- B. Civil Immunity
- C. Criminal Immunity
- D. Justice Immunity

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**A. Diplomatic Immunity**

B. Civil Immunity

C. Criminal Immunity

D. Justice Immunity

**Q. Permanent Laws Are Issued By The \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. President
- B. Parliament
- C. Central Government
- D. Supreme Court

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A. President

**B. Parliament**

C. Central Government

D. Supreme Court

**Q. According To The Supreme Court, Even A Private Body Or An Agency Working As An Instrument Of The State Falls Within The Meaning Of The 'State' Under Article\_\_\_\_\_.**

A. 11

B. 13

C. 12

D. 15

**Q. According To The Supreme Court, Even A Private Body Or An Agency Working As An Instrument Of The State Falls Within The Meaning Of The 'State' Under Article\_\_\_\_\_.**

- A. 11
- B. 13
- C. 12**
- D. 15

### **ARTICLE 12 : DEFINITION OF STATE:** **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW NOTES**

**By the express terms of Article 12, the expression "the State" includes :**

- **the Government of India;**
- **Parliament of India;**
- **the Government of each of the States**
- **the Legislature of each of the States**
- **all local authorities within the territory of India;**
- **all local authorities under the control of the Government of India;**
- **all other authorities within the territory of India; and**
- **all other authorities under the control of the Government of India.**

**Q. With Reference To Fundamental Rights, Consider The Following Statements:**

- 1. Some Of Them Are Available To Citizens Only.**
- 2. All Of Them Are Available Against The Arbitrary Law Of The Legislature.**
- 3. Some Of Them Are Available Against The Action Of Private Individuals.**
- 4. All Of Them Are Sacrosanct In Nature.**

**How Many Of The Above Statements Are Correct?**

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. Only Three
- D. None



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- 1. Some Of Them Are Available To Citizens Only.**
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**How Many Of The Above Statements Are Correct?**

- A. Only One
- B. Only Two
- C. Only Three**
- D. None

**Q. Which Part Of The Constitution Is Called The ‘Conscience Of The Indian Constitution?’**

- A. Directive Principles Of State Policy
- B. Fundamental Duties
- C. Fundamental Rights
- D. More Than One Of The Above

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## Q. Odd One Out:

- A. Article 25: It Guarantees The Freedom Of Profession, Practice, And Propagation Of Religion To All Citizens
- B. Article 26: It Guarantees The Freedom To Manage Religious Affairs.
- C. Article 27: It Guarantees The Freedom As To Payment Of Taxes For The Promotion Of Any Religion.
- D. None Of The Above

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- A. Article 25: It Guarantees The Freedom Of Profession, Practice, And Propagation Of Religion To All Citizens
- B. Article 26: It Guarantees The Freedom To Manage Religious Affairs.
- C. Article 27: It Guarantees The Freedom As To Payment Of Taxes For The Promotion Of Any Religion.
- D. None Of The Above**

**Q. Freedom To Live With Human Dignity Is Enshrined In Which Article?**

A. 19

B. 20

C. 21

D. 22

**Q. Freedom To Live With Human Dignity Is Enshrined In Which Article?**

A. 19

B. 20

**C. 21**

D. 22

**Q. Article \_\_\_\_\_ Is Heart & Soul Of Indian Constitution.**

A. 19

B. 14

C. 32

D. 21



**Q. Article \_\_\_\_\_ Is Heart & Soul Of Indian Constitution.**

A. 19

B. 14

**C. 32**

D. 21

**Q. Which One Of The Following Is A Non-justiciable Right?**

- A. Right To Adequate Livelihood
- B. Right Against Exploitation
- C. Right Of Accused
- D. Right To Equality

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**A. Right To Adequate Livelihood**

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C. Right Of Accused

D. Right To Equality

**Q. \_\_\_\_\_ Of The Indian Constitution Prohibits Human Trafficking And Begar  
(Forced Labour Without Payment)**

- A. Article 21
- B. Article 22
- C. Article 23
- D. Article 24

**Q. \_\_\_\_\_ Of The Indian Constitution Prohibits Human Trafficking And Begar  
(Forced Labour Without Payment)**

A. Article 21

B. Article 22

**C. Article 23**

D. Article 24

**Q. The Right to Property (Article 31) was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights By the \_\_\_\_\_**

- A. 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978
- B. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976
- C. 43<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1977
- D. 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1980

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- A. 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1978**
- B. 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act, 1976
- C. 43<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act, 1977
- D. 45<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act, 1980

**Q. Right To Property Currently Is A Normal Constitutional Right Under**

- A. Article 300-A
- B. Article 301-A
- C. Article 302-A
- D. Article 303-A



**Q. Right To Property Currently Is A Normal Constitutional Right Under**

**A. Article 300-A**

B. Article 301-A

C. Article 302-A

D. Article 303-A