

NDA-CDS 2 2024

LIVE

GK

POLITY

CLASS 5



RUBY MA'AM



23 May 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM --- 23 MAY 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS --- RUBY MA'AM

SSB INTERVIEW LIVE CLASSES

9:30AM --- MOCK PERSONAL INTERVIEWS --- ANURADHA MA'AM

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM --- REASONING - MISSING CHARACTERS --- RUBY MA'AM

1:00PM --- MATHS - TIME & WORK - CLASS 2 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERROR MCQS - CLASS 4 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM --- MATHS - COMPLEX NUMBERS - CLASS 2 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

11:30AM --- GK - POLITY - CLASS 5 --- RUBY MA'AM

4:00PM --- GS - BIOLOGY - CLASS 8 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERROR MCQS - CLASS 4 --- ANURADHA MA'AM

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - POLITY - CLASS 5 --- RUBY MA'AM

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4:00PM --- GS - BIOLOGY - CLASS 8 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

5:30PM --- ENGLISH - SPOTTING ERROR MCQS - CLASS 4 --- ANURADHA MA'AM



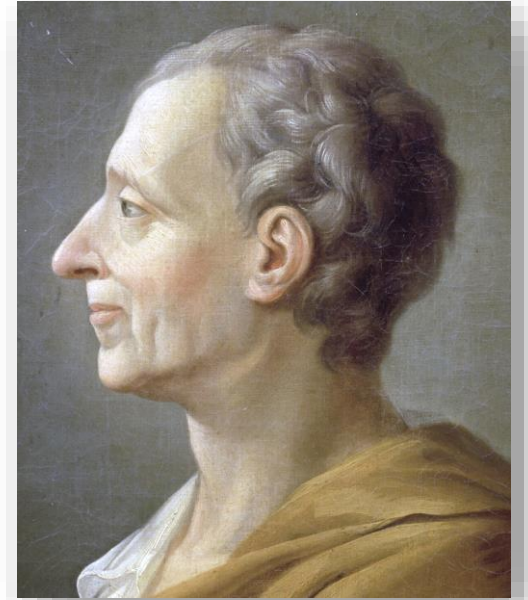
WHAT WILL WE STUDY?

- Executive (Centre & State)



Separation Of Powers

- Coined By The 18th Century French Philosopher **Montesquieu**. The Model Divides The Government Into **3 Separate Branches** (Executive, Legislative, And Judicial), Each Of Which Has Separate And Independent Powers.
- This Is Also Known As **The System Of Checks And Balances** Because Each Branch Is Given Certain Powers To Check And Balance The Other Branches.





LEGISLATIVE

Makes Laws

PARLIAMENT

Unicameral
House/Legislative Council)
Bicameral
(House + Senate)

Includes legislators or members of houses of parliament



EXECUTIVE

Administers Laws

HEAD OF STATE

President/Monarch
(Governor-General, Governor)

HEAD OF GOVERNMENT

Prime Minister/Premier
/Chief Minister

CABINET

Cabinet/Executive Council

Includes public servants organised into ministries and departments



JUDICIAL

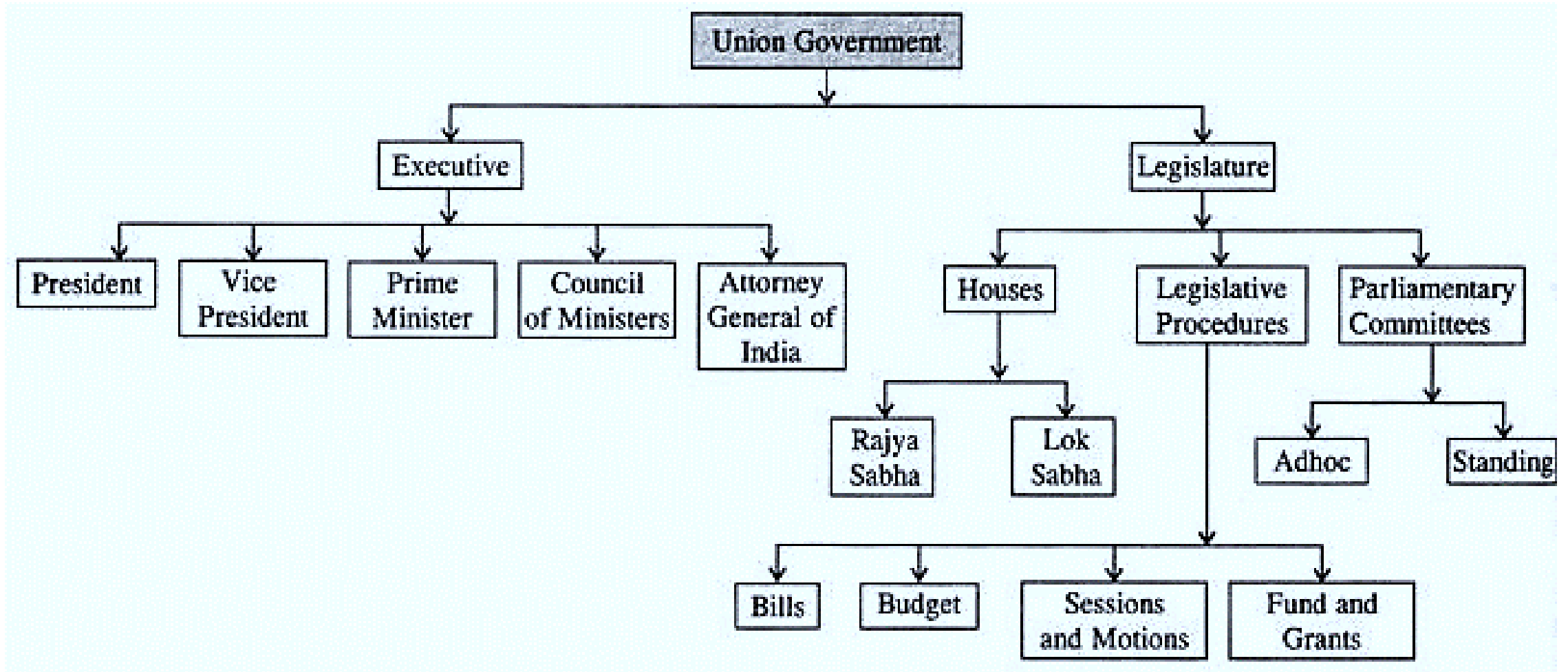
Interprets Laws

COURTS

Magistrate Courts
High Courts
Supreme Courts
Caribbean Court of Justice
/Privy Council

Includes judges of the various law courts

Union Government - PART V (Articles 52 - 151)



First Past the Post (FPTP) Vs Proportional Representation

TERRITORIAL REPRESENTATION

Election to lok sabha,
state assembly & all

Also called as 1st past the
post system (FPTP).

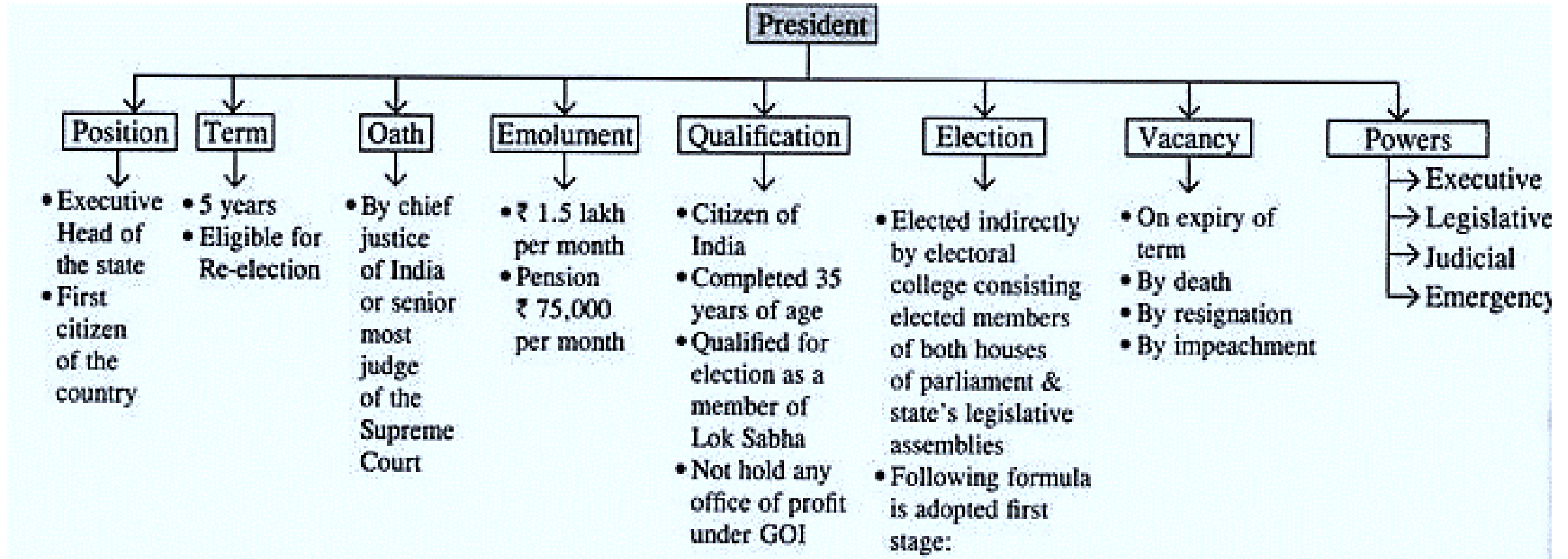
PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION

Single transferable
vote system

List
system

Rajya sabha
president
vice president

President Of India - Article (52 - 62)



President Of India - Article (52 - 62)



1 MP

$$= \frac{\text{Total no. of votes assigned to MPs}}{\text{Total no. of MPs}}$$



1 MLA

$$= \left(\frac{\text{Total population of the state}}{\text{No. of MLAs}} \right) \div 1000$$

The Process of Impeachment of President

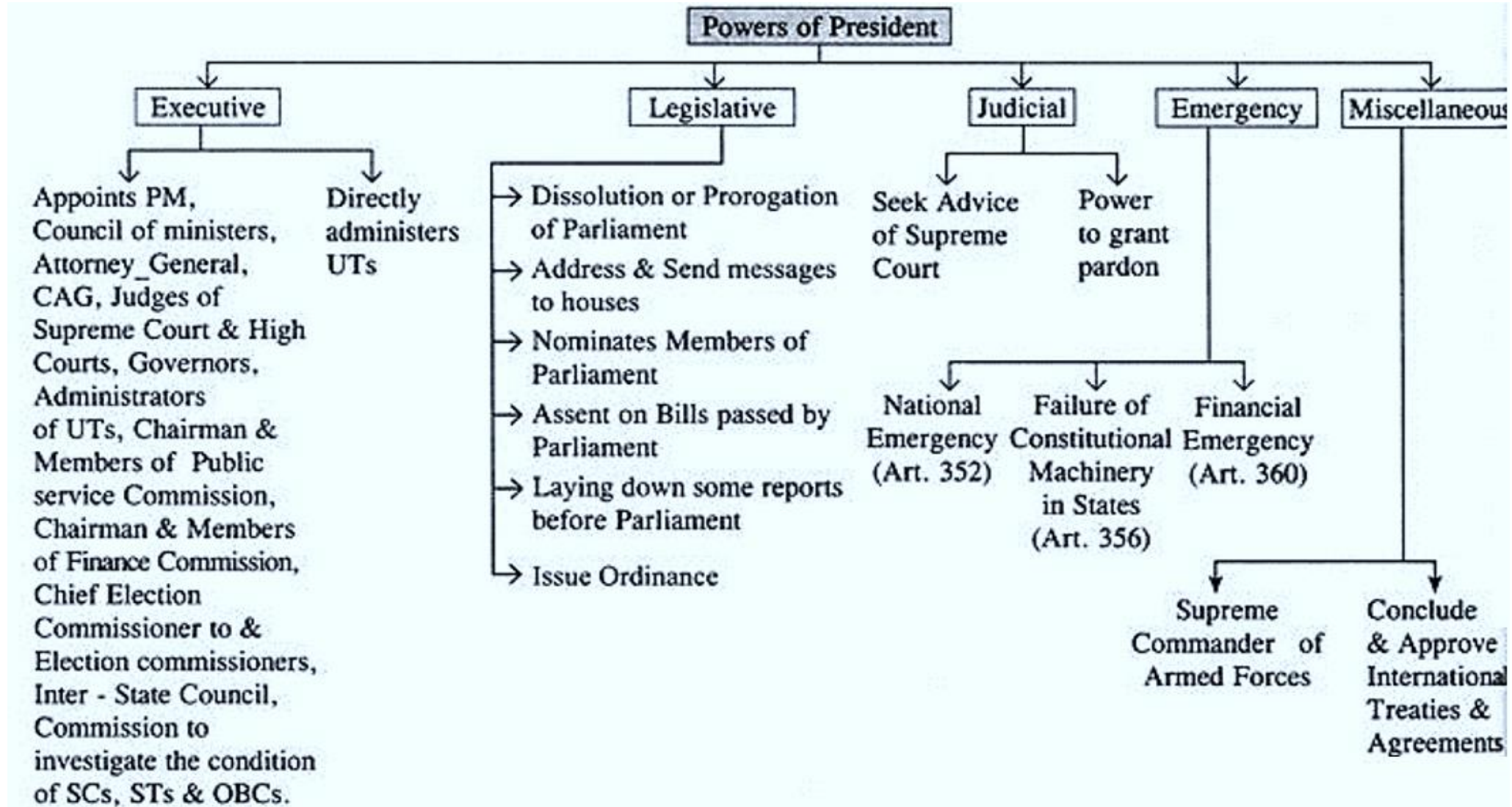
A resolution of impeachment may be started in either house of the parliament.

The initiated resolution needs to be signed by 1/4th of the candidates of the initiating house with a 14 day notice to the president.

If the other House also sustains the accusations and passes the resolution by a majority of 2/3 of the overall membership, then the President is impeached.

The resolution is passed by a 2/3 majority of the overall membership of that House and is sent to the other House for investigation.

President Of India - Article (52 - 62)



Vice-President Of India (Articles 63 - 73)

Qualification

- (1) Citizen of India.
- (2) Completed 35 years.
- (3) Qualified for election as a member of Rajya Sabha.
- (4) Not hold any office of profit under Union/ State government or any Local Authority.

Term

- (1) 5 years.
- (2) Eligible for re-election.

Oath

- (1) Administered by the President.

Emoluments

- (1) ₹ 1.25 Lakh per month salary.

Election

- (1) Indirectly elected.
- (2) Elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament & in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Vice-President Of India (Articles 63 - 73)

Functions

- (1) Ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- (2) Suspend or adjourn the business of the House(Rajya Sabha).
- (3) Issues direction to the Chairman of various committees.
- (4) Acts as President when vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to his resignation, removal, death, or otherwise.
- (5) Chief Justice of India acts as the President in the absence of both President and Vice President.
- (6) Dispute regarding the election of President or Vice President is decided by the Supreme Court.

Removal

- (1) Vice President can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority & agreed to by the Lok Sabha. But, no such resolution can be moved unless at least 14 days advance notice has been given.

Council Of Ministers (Articles 74 - 78)

- Article 74 – Council of Ministers to aid and advise President.
- Article 75 – Other provisions as to Ministers.
- Article 76 – Attorney-General for India.
- Article 77 – Conduct of business of the Government of India.
- Article 78 – Duties of Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President, etc.



Council Of Ministers (Articles 74 - 78)

Prime Minister

Appointment

- (1) By President

Position

- (1) Real executive authority (de facto executive).
- (2) Head of the Government.
- (3) Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha.

Election

- (1) Elected directly by the people.

Term

- (1) 5 years
- (2) The PM actually stays in office as long as he enjoys the confidence of the parliament, but the normal term is automatically reduced if the Lok Sabha is dissolved earlier.

Powers

- (1) Advise the President to summon & prorogue the Parliament & dissolve the Lok Sabha.
- (2) Act as a link between the cabinet & the President.
- (3) All the members of the Council of Ministers are appointed by the President on the recommendations of the Prime Minister.
- (4) Allocates Portfolios among the various ministers & reshuffles them.
- (5) Presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers.
- (6) Ask a minister to resign.
- (7) Coordinates the policies of the various departments & ministries.

State Executive (Articles 153 - 167)

Governor of States (Article 152-162)

Position	Chief Executive of the State. Act as head agent of the Central Government.
Qualification	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Citizen of India.• Completed 35 years.• Not hold any office of profit under government.• Not a member of Parliament or State legislature.
Appointment & Tenure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appointed by President.• Term is 5 years.
Oath	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administered by Chief Justice of High Court
Powers and Functions	<p>(A) Executive Powers –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Appoints Chief Minister & other ministers, Advocate General, Chairman & Members of State PSC, State Election Commissioner & Finance Commission, Vice Chancellors of Universities in State.• Nominate one member of Anglo Indian Community to the Legislative Assembly of his State & 1/6th members of State Legislative Council.• Recommend President that government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the Provisions of the Constitution.

(B) Legislative Powers –

- Summon, adjourn & prorogue State legislature & dissolve the State Legislative Assembly.
- Address the state legislature at the commencement of the first session after each general election and the first session of each year.
- Give or withhold Assent to the bill.
- Return or reserve the Bill.
- Submission reports from auditor General, State PSC, State Finance Commission before the legislature.

(C) Discretionary Powers –

- Appointing a new Chief Minister when no Single Party commands a clear-cut majority in Legislative Assembly.
- Dismissal of ministry if he is convinced that it has lost majority support.

(D) Other powers –

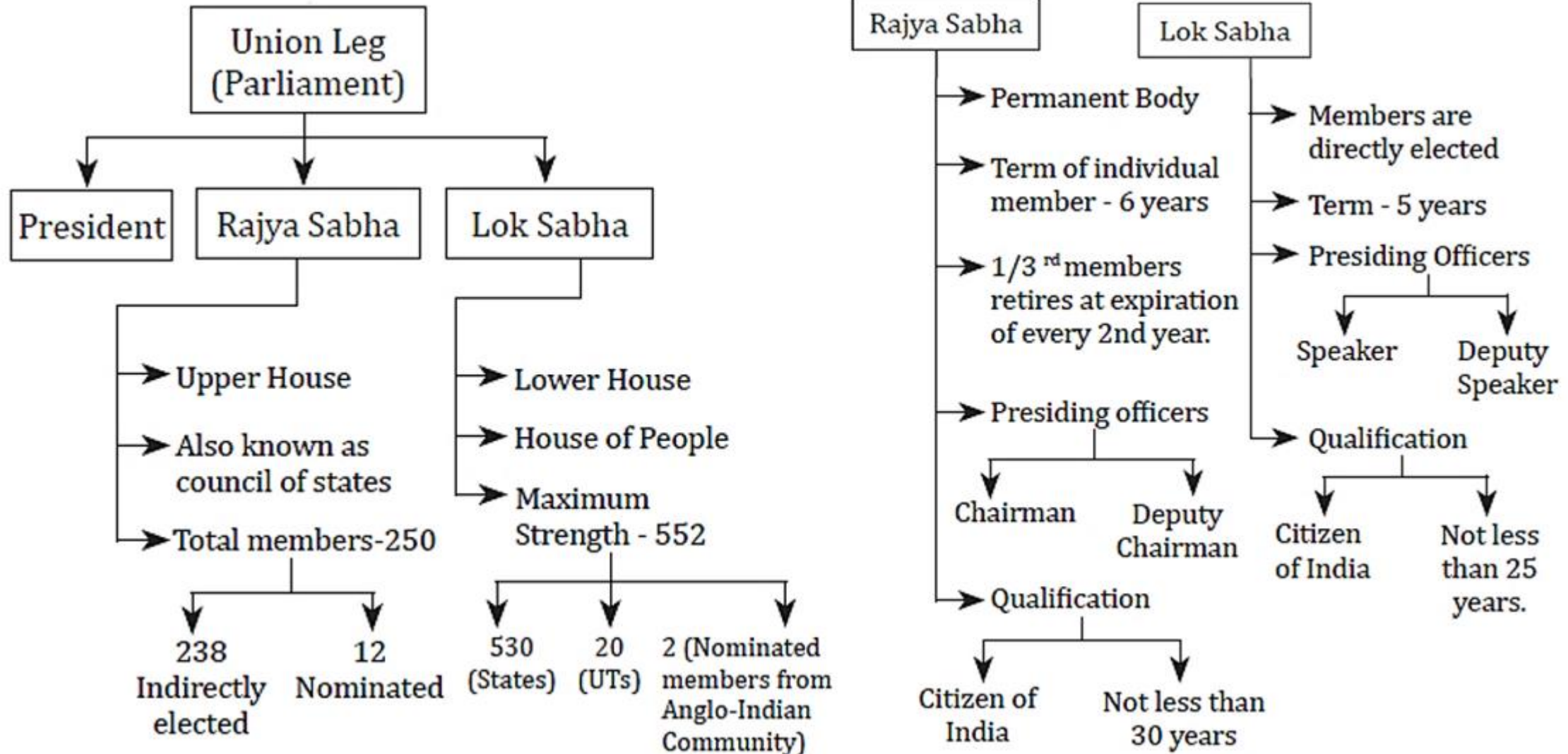
- Grant Pardons & Suspend the sentence of any person but cannot Pardon in case of death sentence.
- No demand of grants can be made except on the recommendation of the Governor.
- Ensures that Budget of State is laid before State Legislature every year.

Chief Minister & Council Of Ministers (Article 164 - 167)

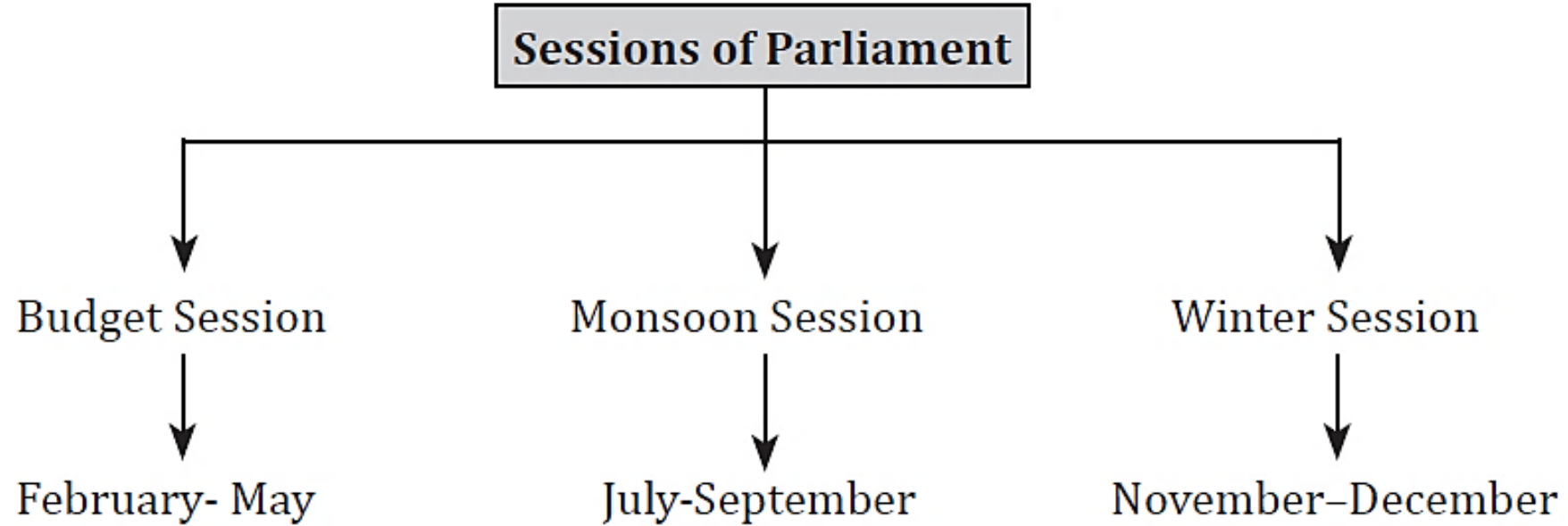
Appointment	By Governor
Tenure	5 years
Qualification	Member of either house of the State legislature
Powers & Functions	<ol style="list-style-type: none">(1) Chief link between the Governor & the Council of Ministers.(2) Head of the Council of Ministers.(3) Recommends to the Governor the names of persons to be appointed as members of the Council of Ministers(4) Allocates portfolios among Ministers.(5) Supervises & coordinates Policies of the several Ministries & Departments.



Union Legislature - Parliament (Articles 79 - 122)



Union Legislature - Parliament (Articles 79 - 122)

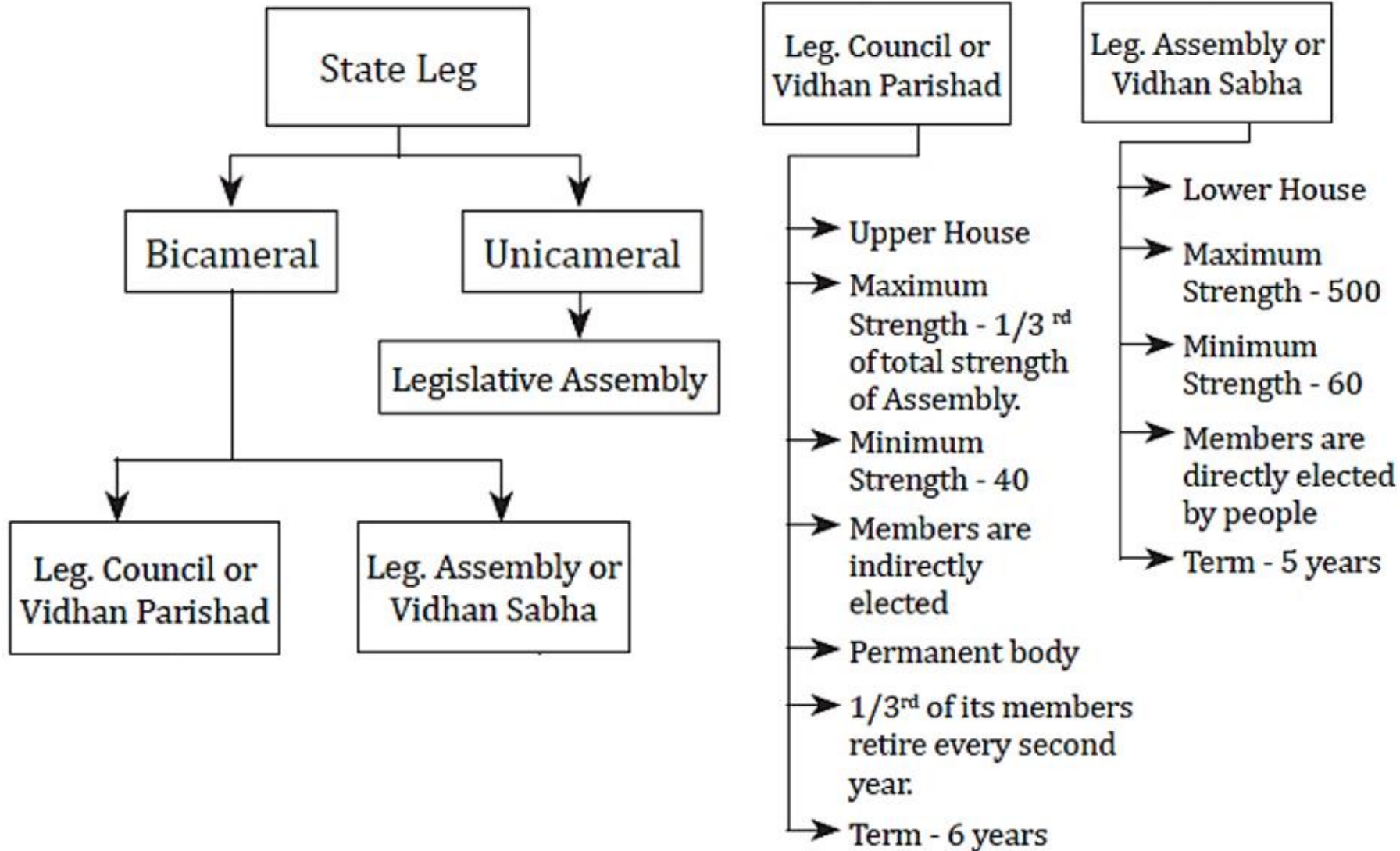


Control of the Parliament Over the Executive

Question hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• First hour of every parliamentary sitting.• Starred questions are answered orally and supplementary questions can follow.• Unstarred questions are answered in writing.• Short notice questions are asked giving less than 10 days notice.
Zero hour	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Starts immediately after the question hour.• Any matter can be discussed during the zero hour.
Half-an-hour discussion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To clear fact on matters of public importance on which lot of debate has occurred.
Short duration discussions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To discuss urgent matters.• Also known as two hour discussion.
Calling Attention Motion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moved to call the attention of a minister to matters of public importance.
Adjournment Motion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To draw attention of Parliament to a matter of urgent public importance.• Motion needs the support of 50 members for admission.• Rajya Sabha cannot move this motion.

No Confidence Motion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Moved to prove the confidence of Lok Sabha in the Council of Ministers.• If No Confidence Motion is passed, Council of Ministers has to resign.• No Confidence Motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.• Can be moved only in Lok Sabha.
Censure Motion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• This motion seeks to censure the government for its lapses.• If the Censure Motion is passed against the government, it should pass a Confidence Motion as soon as possible to regain the confidence of the house.• And government, does not need to resign immediately unlike in case of No-Confidence Motion.• It can be moved against an individual minister for specific policies or actions. This motion should state the reason for its adoption. It is in practice since 1954.

State Legislature - (Articles 168 - 177)



SUMMARY

- Executive (Centre & State)



Q. All doubts & disputes in connection with election of the President are inquired into & decided by _____.

- A. the Supreme Court
- B. the Election Commission
- C. the Parliament
- D. Prime Minister

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According to Article 71 of the Constitution, all doubts & disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into & decided by the Supreme Court.

Q. Who is the highest civil servant of the Union Government?

- A. Attorney General
- B. Cabinet Secretary
- C. Home Secretary
- D. Principal Secretary of the P.M.

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B. Cabinet Secretary

C. Home Secretary

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Cabinet Secretary is the highest civil servant of the Union Government.

The Cabinet Secretary is the senior-most civil servant in the

Government of India. Cabinet Secretary has been less than 3 years. His

or her tenure, however, can be extended.

Q. Which among the given are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State

- 1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's rule**
- 2. Appointing the Ministers**
- 3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India**
- 4. Making the rules to conduct the business of the State Govt.**

Select the Incorrect answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 & 3 Only
- B. 1 & 2 Only
- C. 2 & 4 Only
- D. 1, 2, 3 & 4

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- A. 1 & 3 Only
- B. 1 & 2 Only
- C. 2 & 4 Only**
- D. 1, 2, 3 & 4

Q. Article That empowers the President to call for joint sitting of both houses?

A. Art 102

B. Art 101

C. Art 108

D. Art 110

Q. Article That empowers the President to call for joint sitting of both houses?

A. Art 102

B. Art 101

C. Art 108

D. Art 110

Article 108: If after a bill is passed by one House and transmitted to the other House:

- The other House rejects this bill, or
- The Houses do not agree on the amendments made to the bill, or
- More than six months elapse with the bill being received by the other House without it being passed.

Q. Which one of the following is *not* a power of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha ?

- (a) Speaker shall preside over the House of the People.
- (b) Speaker will cast vote in the first instance in the House.
- (c) Speaker will have power to maintain order within the House of the People.
- (d) Speaker can adjourn the House or suspend the meeting till there is a quorum.

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ANSWER: B

Speaker can only cast his vote when both- the government and the opposition get equal votes on a particular law or a motion.

Q. Which of the following statements regarding the 'casting vote' in the Parliament is/are correct ?

1. It is cast by the speaker or a person acting as such.
2. It is cast in addition to voting in the first instance.
3. It is cast in the case of equality of votes.
4. It is always cast to maintain the status quo.

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) 3 only

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ANSWER: B

Casting vote is the vote exercised by the speaker of Lok sabha or the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Q. According to Article 79 of the /Constitution of India, which of the following is/are described as a part of Parliament of India?

- 1. The House of the People**
- 2. The Council of States**
- 3. The President of India**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

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- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3**

Q. Under which one of the following articles of the constitution of India a statement of estimated receipt and expenditure of the Government of India must be laid before the parliament in respect of every financial year?

- A. Article 110
- B. Article 111
- C. Article 112
- D. Article 113

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- A. Article 110
- B. Article 111
- C. Article 112**
- D. Article 113

- According To **Article 112** Of The Indian Constitution, The Union Budget For A Year Is Referred To As The **Annual Financial Statement (AFS)**.
- It Is A Statement Of The **Estimated Receipts And Expenditures** Of The Government In A Financial Year (Which Begins On 01 April Of The Current Year And Ends On 31 March Of The Following Year).



- The General Discussion on the Budget is held on a day subsequent to the presentation of the Budget by the Finance Minister.
- Discussion at this stage is confined to the general examination of the Budget and policies of taxation expressed during the budget speech.
- General discussion on the budget happens in both the houses of the parliament.
- After the general discussion is over, the houses are adjourned for a fixed number of days.

Q. Which one of the following statements regarding the Rajya Sabha is NOT correct ?

- A. Its members are elected by the elected members of the Legislative Assembly of a State
- B. The election follows the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote
- C. 1/3rd of its members retire after every two years
- D. It is a permanent body, but can be dissolved earlier by the President

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- D. It is a permanent body, but can be dissolved earlier by the President**

Q. In which of the following circumstances, the speaker and deputy speaker of the Lok Sabha must vacate their offices?

- A. at wish of the President
- B. when ruling party loses confidence
- C. when they are no longer members of parliament
- D. immediately after dissolution of Lok Sabha

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- C. when they are no longer members of parliament**
- D. immediately after dissolution of Lok Sabha

If they cease to be member of the house, they must vacate their office. Immediately after dissolution of Lok Sabha , the speaker has not to resign till a new speaker is elected.

Q. In a single transferable vote system, each voter is required to :

- A. Indicate one preference more than the seats to be filled up
- B. Indicate one preference less than the total seats to be filled up
- C. Indicate as many preferences as there are candidates to be elected
- D. Indicate only a single preference

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In a single transferable vote system, each voter is required to indicate as many preferences as there are candidates to be elected.

Q. Under which of the following conditions security deposits of a candidate contesting for a Lok Sabha seat is Not returned to him/her?

- 1. The nomination made by the candidate if found to be invalid.**
 - 2. The candidate has withdrawn his/her nomination even though it is found valid.**
 - 3. The candidate lost the polls but secured 1/6th of the total number of valid votes polled in that election.**
- A. 1 and 2
- B. Only 3
- C. 2 and 3
- D. All of these

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B. Only 3

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D. All of these

Q. Article 156 of the Constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of 5 years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which among the given can be deducted from this –

- 1. No Governor can be removed from office till the completion of his term.**
- 2. No Governor can continue in office beyond a period of five years.**

Which among the given statements is/are correct –

- A. 2 only
- B. 1 only
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. Neither

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- A. 2 only
- B. 1 only
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. Neither**

Q. Consider the following statements: The Governor of a State has the power to appoint:

- 1. Judges of the High Court**
- 2. Members of the State Public Service Commission**
- 3. Members of the State Finance Commission**
- 4. The Accountant General**

Which of the following of these statements are correct -

- A. 2 & 3
- B. 1 & 2
- C. 1, 3 & 4
- D. 1, 2, 3 & 4

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Which of the following of these statements are correct -

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

However, the Governor cannot remove the members of the State Public Service Commission as they can only be removed by an order of the President.

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In a single transferable vote system, each voter is required to indicate as many preferences as there are candidates to be elected.

Q. Which of the following statements about the Attorney General of India is/are not correct?

- 1. He is the first Law Officer of the Government of India.**
 - 2. He is entitled to the privileges of a Member of the Parliament.**
 - 3. He must have the same qualifications as are required to be a judge of the Supreme Court.**
- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 3 only
- D. None

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- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 3 only
- D. None**

Q. Doctrine Of “Separation Of Powers” Was Coined By The 18th Century French Philosopher_____

- A. Montesquieu
- B. Thomas Hobbes
- C. Jean-Jacques Rousseau
- D. Niccolo Machiavelli

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Q. Indian Constitution Deals With Union Executive In

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

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- A. Part II
- B. Part III
- C. Part IV
- D. Part V**

Q. The Union Executive Part V Deals With

- A. Articles 58 To 78
- B. Articles 52 To 78
- C. Articles 52 To 68
- D. Articles 52 To 58

Q. The Union Executive Part V Deals With

A. Articles 58 To 78

B. Articles 52 To 78

C. Articles 52 To 68

D. Articles 52 To 58

Q. Which Of The Following Is Not A Union Executive

- A. President And Vice President
- B. Council Of Ministers
- C. Prime Minister
- D. Supreme Court And Chief Justice Of India

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Q. Give The Correct Chronological Order Of The Following According To Union Executive.

(From High To Low)

- A. Prime Minister > Council Of Ministers > President Of India > Vice President
- B. Prime Minister > president Of India > Council Of Ministers > Vice President
- C. President Of India > Vice President > Prime Minister > Council Of Ministers
- D. President Of India > Prime Minister > Vice President > Council Of Ministers

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- A. Prime Minister > Council Of Ministers > President Of India > Vice President
- B. Prime Minister > president Of India > Council Of Ministers > Vice President
- C. President Of India > Vice President > Prime Minister > Council Of Ministers**
- D. President Of India > Prime Minister > Vice President > Council Of Ministers

Q. Odd One Out

- A. De Facto Leader: Prime Minister
- B. De Jure Leader: President
- C. Ex-Officio Chairmen Of Upper House: Vice President
- D. First Citizen Of India: Home Ministers

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Q. Which Article Of The Constitution Says The Below The Executive Power Of The Union Shall Be Vested In The President Which Shall Be Exercised By Him Directly Or Through Officer's Subordinate To Him In Accordance With Constitution.

- A. Article 53
- B. Article 54
- C. Article 55
- D. Article 56

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A. Article 53

B. Article 54

C. Article 55

D. Article 56

Q. Among The Below Mentioned Criteria For Electing The President Which Is Correct

- 1. He Should Be A Citizen Of India And Must Have Completed The Age Of Thirty-five Years.**
- 2. He Must Not Hold Any Office Of Profit Under The Union, State Or Local Government.**
- 3. He Should Have The Other Qualifications Required To Become A Member Of The Lok Sabha.**
- 4. His Or Her Name Should Be Proposed By At Least Ten Electors And Seconded By Another Ten Electors Of The Electoral College Which Elects The President.**

- A. 1 ,2 And 3 Only Correct
- B. 1 And 2 Only Correct
- C. 1 ,2 And 4 Are Correct
- D. All Are Correct

Q. Among The Below Mentioned Criteria For Electing The President Which Is Correct

- 1. He Should Be A Citizen Of India And Must Have Completed The Age Of Thirty-five Years.**
- 2. He Must Not Hold Any Office Of Profit Under The Union, State Or Local Government.**
- 3. He Should Have The Other Qualifications Required To Become A Member Of The Lok Sabha.**
- 4. His Or Her Name Should Be Proposed By At Least Ten Electors And Seconded By Another Ten Electors Of The Electoral College Which Elects The President.**

- A. 1 ,2 And 3 Only Correct
- B. 1 And 2 Only Correct
- C. 1 ,2 And 4 Are Correct
- D. All Are Correct**

Q. Under Which Article Of The Constitution Can The President Be Impeached?

A. 61

B. 51

C. 54

D. 70

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Q. Odd One Out

- A. Article 59: Conditions of President's office
- B. Article 63: The Vice President of India
- C. Article 66: Election of Vice President
- D. Article 78: Attorney General of India

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- D. Article 78: Attorney General of India (Article 76)**

Q. In Which Of The Following Circumstances, The Prime Minister Of India Cannot Participate In Voting On A No-confidence Motion Against His / Her Government?

- A. He / She Leads A Coalition Government
- B. He / She Has Minority In Rajya Sabha
- C. He / She Is A Member Of Rajya Sabha
- D. He / She Is Forbidden By Speaker Of Lok Sabha

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Q. The President Of India Is Elected By An Electoral College Consisting Of The

(I) Elected Members Of Both Houses Of Parliament

(II) Elected Members Of The Legislative Assemblies Of The States

A. I Only

B. II Only

C. Both

D. None

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Q. The Vice President Of India Is Elected By An Electoral College Consisting Of The

(I) Elected Members Of Both Houses Of Parliament

(II) Nominated Members Of The Both Houses Of Parliament

A. I Only

B. II Only

C. Both

D. None

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(II) Nominated Members Of The Both Houses Of Parliament

A. I Only

B. II Only

C. Both

D. None

Q. Who Was The Presidential Candidate Of India By Opposition Parties In June 2022?

- A. Sonia Gandhi
- B. Jairam Ramesh
- C. Yashwant Sinha
- D. Draupadi Murmu

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Q. President Droupadi Murmu Has Appointed Dr. Justice Dhananjaya Yashwant Chandrachud As The _____ Chief Justice Of India.

- A. 50th
- B. 51st
- C. 48th
- D. 49th

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**Q. In India, When A President Is To Be Impeached For Violation Of The Constitution,
The Charge Is Preferred By _____**

- A. Union Council Of Ministers
- B. Only Lok Sabha
- C. Either House Of Parliament
- D. Only Rajya Sabha

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Q. Which Article Of The Indian Constitution Provides Power To The President To Promulgate Ordinances?

- A. Article 123
- B. Article 221
- C. Article 222
- D. Article 223

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