

NDA-CDS 2 2024

LIVE

GK

POLITY

CLASS 6



RUBY MA'AM



24 May 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM --- 24 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 - BLOOD RELATIONS --- RUBY MA'AM

1:00PM --- MATHS - SI & CI - CLASS 1 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

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

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM --- MATHS - QUADRATIC EQUATIONS - CLASS 1 --- NAVJYOTI SIR

11:30AM --- GK - POLITY - CLASS 6 --- RUBY MA'AM

4:00PM --- GS - BIOLOGY - CLASS 9 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

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

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM --- GK - POLITY - CLASS 6 --- RUBY MA'AM

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4:00PM --- GS - BIOLOGY - CLASS 9 --- SHIVANGI MA'AM

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



WHAT WILL WE STUDY?

- Judiciary
- Important Judgements



Supreme Court (Articles 124 - 147)

Supreme Court Is The **Final Interpreter & Guardian** Of Our Constitution. It Is The **Highest Court Of Appeal In India**. Presently There Are **35 Judges (Including Chief Justice)** In Supreme Court. There Is No Fixed Period Of Office For SC Judges. Once Appointed, They Hold **Office Till The Age Of 65 Years**.



Supreme Court (Articles 124 - 147)

Qualification For Appointment As A SC Judge:

1. Citizen Of India.
2. Either Be A Distinguished Jurist Or One Who Has Been A High Court Judge For At Least 5 Years Or An Advocate Of A High Court (Or 2 Or More Such Courts In Succession) For At Least 10 Years.



3 Judges Cases

In The **First Judges Case (1981)**, The Apex Court Held That In The Appointment Of A Judge Of The Supreme Court Or The High Court, The Word “**Consultation**” Does Not Mean “**Concurrence**”. Ultimate Power Would Rest With The **Union Government** And Not The CJI, The SC Ruled.



3 Judges Cases

In The **Second Judges Case (1993)**, The Court Overruled The First Judges Case, Holding That In The Event Of **Conflict Between The President And The CJI** With Regard To Appointments Of Judges, It Was The **Chief Justice Of India** Whose Opinion Would Not Only Have Primacy But Would Be Determinative.



3 Judges Cases

The **1993 Verdict** Also Gave Birth To The Collegium System. Finally, In The **Third Judges Case (1998)**, The SC Reaffirmed Its 1993 Judgement And Expanded The Collegium To Include The CJI And The Four Senior Most Judges Of The Court After The CJI.



Supreme Court (Articles 124 - 147)

WHAT'S COLLEGIUM SYSTEM

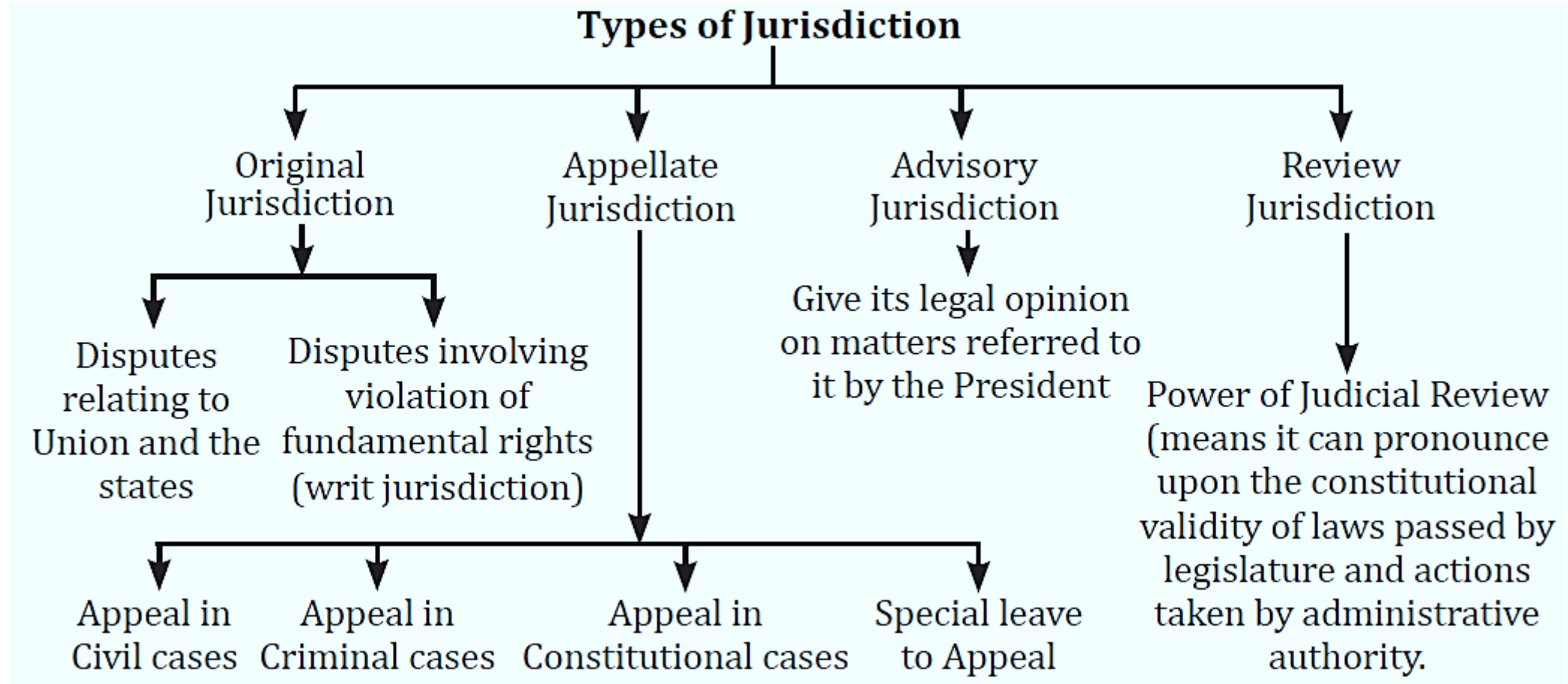
- ▶ Collegium system based on Three Judges Cases
- ▶ Under it, appointment of judges are made by Chief Justice of India and four most senior Supreme Court judges.
- ▶ Has no constitutional backing.
- ▶ Constitution of India's Article 124 says appointments to be made by President in consultation with judges as President may deem necessary.
- ▶ Critics say it is a closed-door system which lacks transparency

WHAT'S NJAC

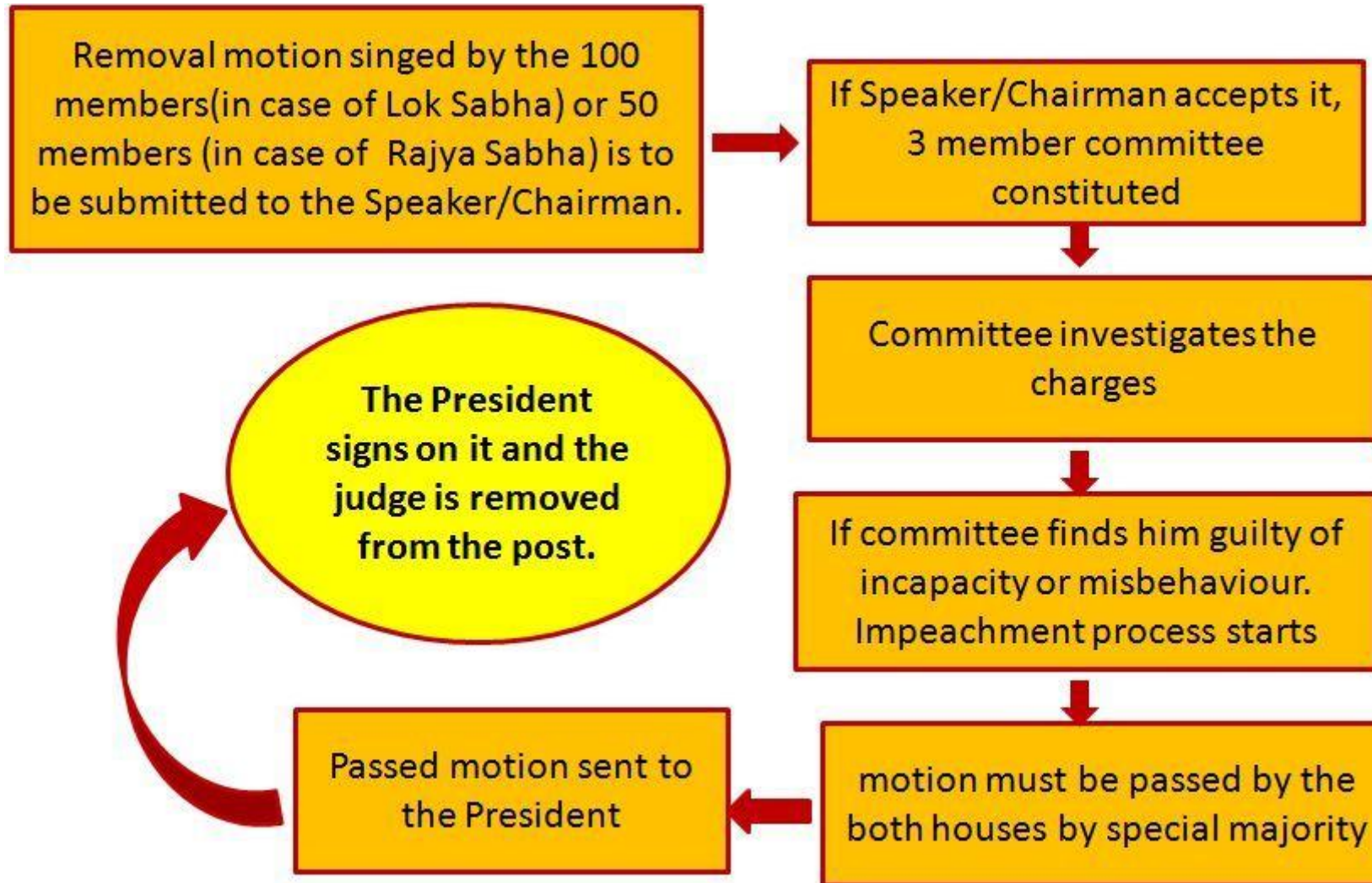
- ▶ NJAC was a body created to end the two-decade-old Supreme Court Collegium system of judges appointing judges.
- ▶ Was passed by Lok Sabha on August 13, 2014. Was passed by Rajya Sabha a day later.
- ▶ Will consist of six people – CJI, two senior-most Supreme Court judges, Law Minister and two 'eminent' persons.
- ▶ Critics say judges in NJAC will need support of others to push a name through. They fear judicial independence being compromised.



Supreme Court (Articles 124 - 147)



Removal Of Supreme Court Judge (Article 124)



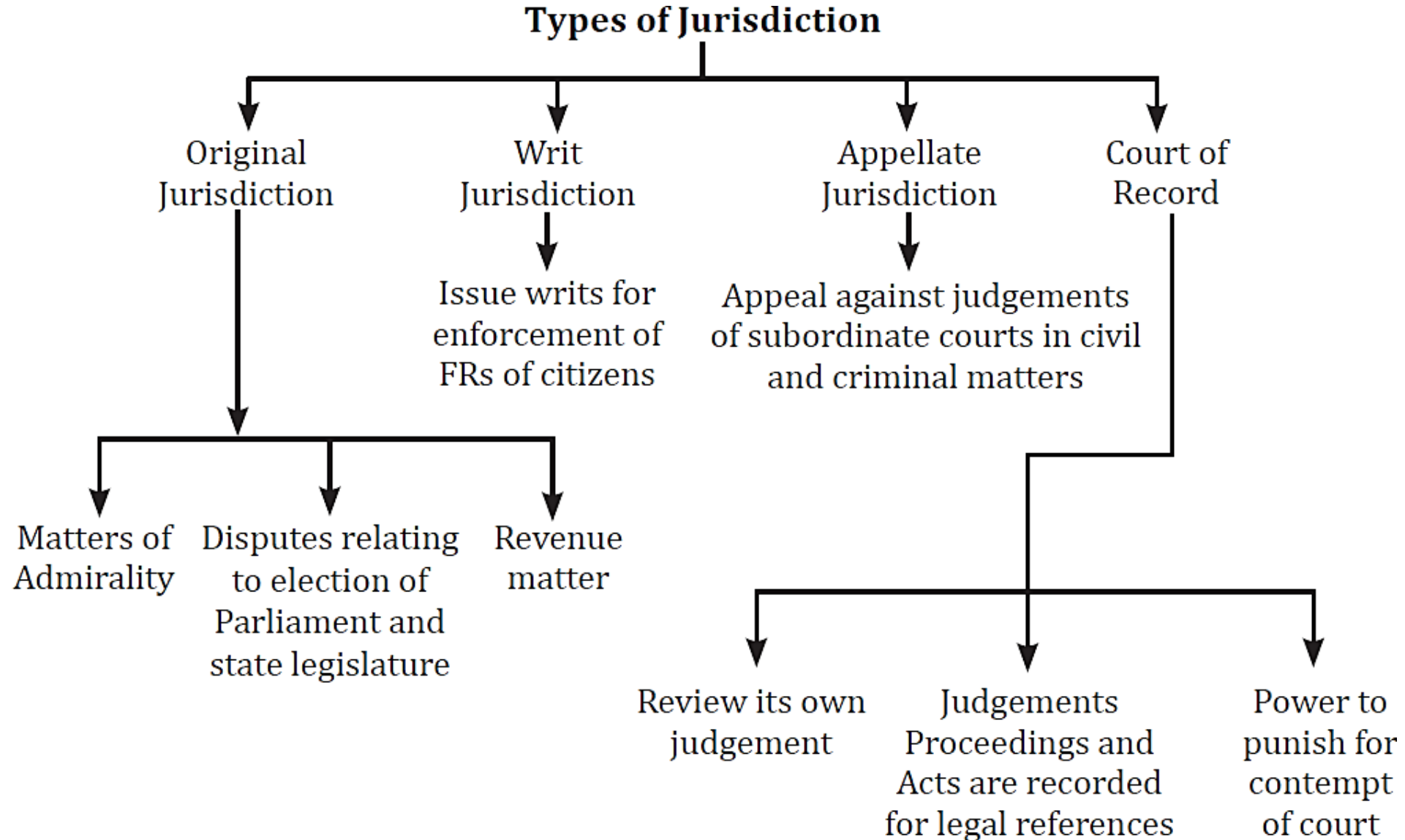
High Courts (Articles 214 - 231)

- The judiciary in a State consists of a HC & a hierarchy of Subordinate courts.
- The judges of HC are appointed by the President .
- The judge of a HC holds office until he attains the age of 62 years. He can be removed by the process of Impeachment.
- Qualification: a person appointed as a judge of HC should
 - (1) Be a citizen of India.
 - (2) Must have held a judicial office in the territory of India for 10 years or have been on advocate a high court for 10 years.

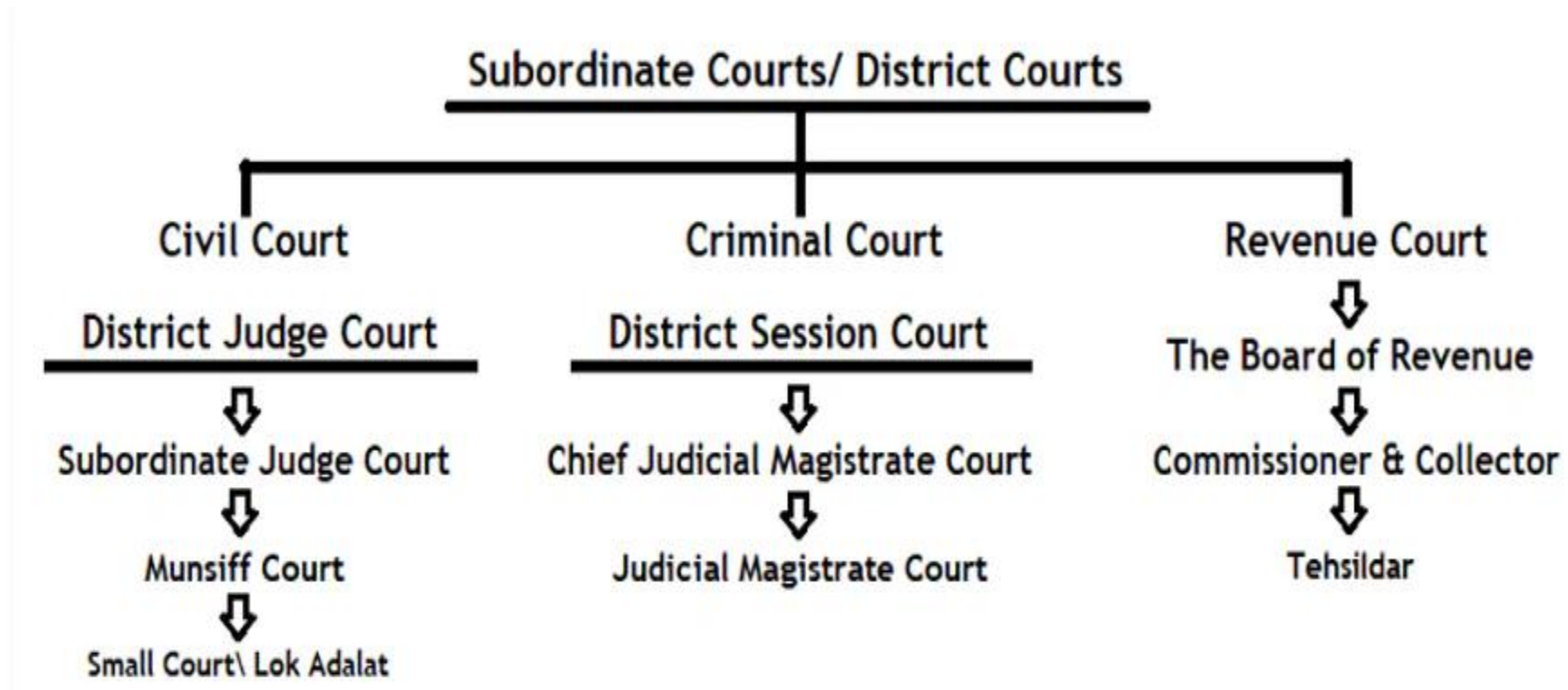
A High Court Judge can leave his office in the following cases

- (1) By resignation in writing addressed to the President.
- (2) By being appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court or being transferred to any other High Court by the President.
- (3) By removal by the President.
- (4) The mode of removal of a Judge of the High Court is same as that of a Judge of the Supreme Court.

High Courts (Articles 214 - 231)

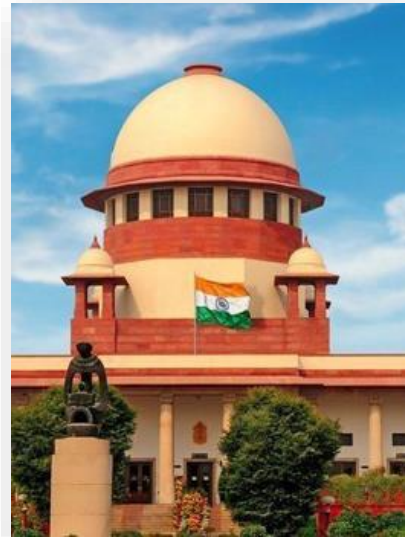


Subordinate Courts (Articles 233 To 237)



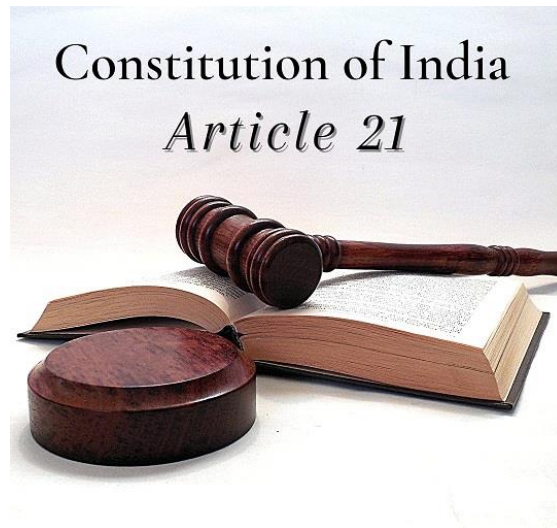
Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

As The **Final Arbiter Of The Law**, The Court Is Charged With Ensuring The Indian People The Promise Of **Equal Justice Under The Law** And, Thereby, Also Functions As A **Guardian And Final Interpreter Of The Constitution**.



Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

A.K. Gopalan Case (1950): SC Contented That There Was No Violation Of Fundamental Rights Enshrined In **Articles 13, 19, 21, And 22** Under The Provisions Of The Preventive Detention Act If The Detention Was As Per The Procedure Established By Law. Here, The SC Took A Narrow View Of **Article 21**.



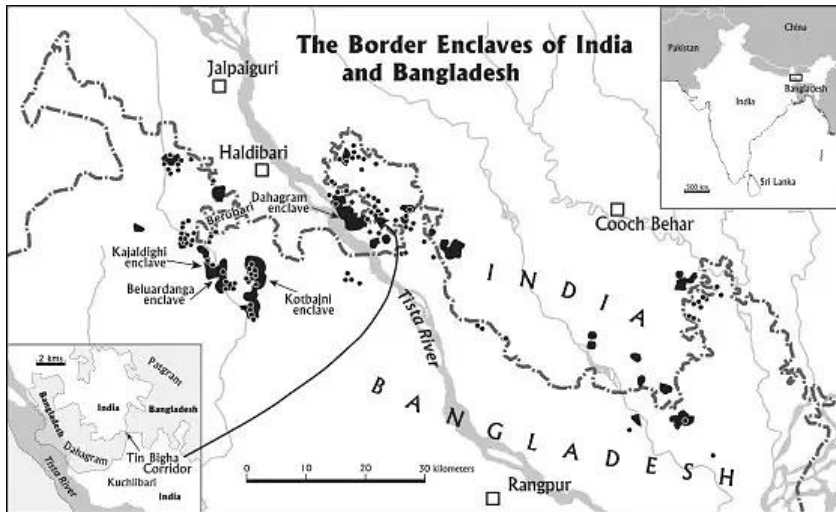
Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

Shankari Prasad Case (1951): This Case Dealt With The **Amendability Of Fundamental Rights** (The First Amendment's Validity Was Challenged). The SC Contended That The Parliament's Power To Amend Under **Article 368** Also Includes The Power To Amend The Fundamental Rights.



Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

Berubari Union Case (1960): This Case Was Regarding The Parliament's Power To Transfer The Territory Of Berubari To Pakistan. The Supreme Court Examined Article 3 In Detail And Held That The Parliament Cannot Make Laws Under This Article. Hence, The **9th Amendment Act** Was Passed.



Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

- **Golaknath Case (1967):** Whether The Amendment Is A Law; And Whether Fundamental Rights Can Be Amended Or Not.
- SC Contented That FRs Are Not Amenable To The Parliamentary Restriction As Stated In **Article 13** And That A New Constituent Assembly Would Be Required To Amend The Fundamental Rights.
- Also Stated That **Article 368** Gives The Procedure To Amend The Constitution But Does Not Confer On Parliament The Power To Amend The Constitution.

Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

- **Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973):** Defined The **Basic Structure Of The Constitution**. The SC Held That Although No Part Of The Constitution, Including Fundamental Rights, Was Beyond The Parliament's Amending Power, The **“Basic Structure Of The Constitution Could Not Be Abrogated Even By A Constitutional Amendment.”**
- This Is The Basis In Indian Law In Which The Judiciary Can Strike Down Any Amendment Passed By Parliament That Is In Conflict With The Basic Structure Of The Constitution.

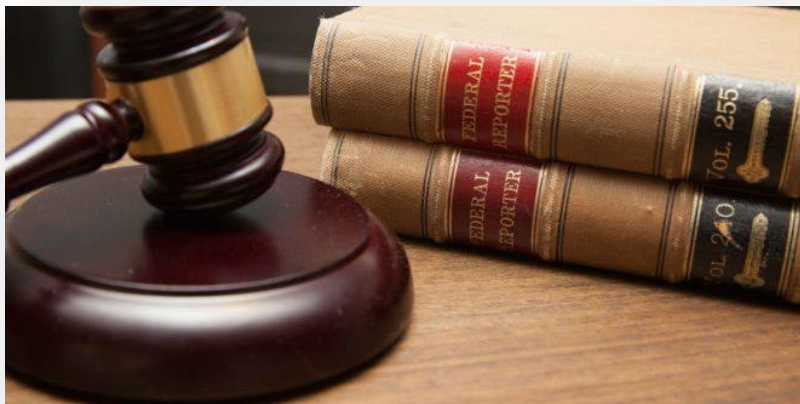
Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

- **Minerva Mills Case (1980):** This Case Again Strengthens The **Basic Structure Doctrine**.
- The Judgement Struck Down 2 Changes Made To The Constitution By The **42nd Amendment Act 1976**, Declaring Them To Be Violative Of The Basic Structure.
- The Judgement Makes It Clear That The **Constitution, And Not The Parliament Is Supreme**.

Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

Waman Rao Case (1981): The **SC Reiterated The Basic Structure Doctrine**

Again. It Also Drew A Line Of Demarcation As **April 24th, 1973**, i.e., The Date Of The Kesavananda Bharati Judgment, And Held That It **Should Not Be Applied Retrospectively** To Reopen The **Validity Of Any Amendment** To The Constitution Which Took Place Prior To That Date.



Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

Indra Sawhney And Union Of India (1992): SC Examined The Scope And Extent Of **Article 16(4)**, & Upheld The Constitutional Validity Of **27% Reservation** For The **OBCs** With Certain Conditions (Like Creamy Layer Exclusion, No Reservation In Promotion, Total Reserved Quota Should Not Exceed 50%, Etc.)

MANDAL COMMISSION



Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

S. R. Bommai Case (1994): In This Judgement, The SC Tried To Curb The Blatant Misuse Of **Article 356** (Regarding The Imposition Of President's Rule On States). Also, The SC Said That The Proclamation Of The **Imposition Of Article 356 Is Subject To Judicial Review.**



Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

Vishaka And State Of Rajasthan (1997): This Case Dealt With **Sexual Harassment At The Workplace.** In The Judgement, The SC Gave A Set Of Guidelines For Employers - As Well As Other Responsible Persons Or Institutions - To Immediately Ensure The **Prevention Of Sexual Harassment.**



Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

National Legal Services Authority And Union Of India (2014): This Case Resulted In The **Recognition Of Transgender Persons As A Third Gender**. The SC Also Instructed The Government To Treat Them As Minorities And Expand The Reservations In **Education, Jobs, Education, Etc.**



Landmark Cases & Judgements Of Supreme Court

Puttuswamy Case (2017): In A Writ Case To The SC, Retired Justice Puttuswamy Challenged The **Validity Of Aadhar**. The Petitioner Said That The Right To Privacy Is A Fundamental Right Under All Previous Highest Court Rulings And That The **Aadhar Method Breached This Right**.



SUMMARY

- **Judiciary**
- **Important Judgements**



Q. Article 231 of the Constitution of India grants power to establish a common High Court for two or more states to

- (a) the Parliament.
- (b) the Supreme Court.
- (c) the President of India.
- (d) the Union Cabinet.

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ANSWER: A

Article 231 in The Constitution Of India 1949 is related to the establishment of a common High Court for two or more States. Parliament is empowered to do so.

Q. In which case the Supreme Court characterized federalism as its 'basic feature' of the Constitution of India?

- A. Keshvanand Bharti case
- B. Bommai case
- C. LIC of India case
- D. Minerva Mills case

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In the S.R. Bommai case of the year 1994, the Supreme Court of India laid down that the Indian Constitution is federal and characterized federalism as its 'basic feature'. It recognized that the states have an independent constitutional existence.

Q. In the _____ judgement, the Supreme Court fixed the upper limit for the combined reservation quota i.e., should not exceed 50% of seats.

- A. Indra Sawhney & Others vs Union of India, 1992
- B. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1985
- C. Vishaka State of Rajasthan, 1997
- D. D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal

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Q. A common High Court for two or more states can be established by:

- A. A law passed by the parliament
- B. An order of the supreme court of India
- C. An order of the president of India
- D. An amendment to the constitution of India

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According to the Indian Constitution, Articles 214-231 deals with the provisions of High Courts in India.

Q. Which One Of The Following Statements Is Not Correct?

- A. The Supreme Court Can Overrule Itself.
- B. A High Court Can Overrule Itself.
- C. Judgments Of The Supreme Court Bind The Lower Courts.
- D. Judgments Of A High Court Do Not Bind The Lower Courts Of The State.

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Q. With reference to Lok Adalats, which one among the following statements is correct?

- A. Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle the matters at prelitigative state and not those matters pending before any court
- B. Lok Adalats can deal with matters which are civil and not criminal in nature
- C. Lok Adalats has not been given any statutory status so far
- D. No appeal lies in a civil court against the order of the Lok Adalat

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- A. Election Commission
- B. Parliament
- C. Govt Of India
- D. Supreme Court

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The Delimitation Commission Or Boundary Commission Of India Is A Commission Established By The Government Of India Under The Provisions Of The Delimitation Commission Act.

Q. Which articles of the Constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the Supreme Court of India?

- A. Articles 111 to 123
- B. Articles 124 to 147
- C. Articles 167 to 185
- D. Articles 224 to 267

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D. Articles 224 to 267

Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution of India deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures, and so on of the Supreme Court of India. The Parliament is also empowered to regulate them.

Q. In Which Of The Following Year, A Supreme Court Established In Calcutta?

- A. 1781
- B. 1775
- C. 1765
- D. 1774

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A. 1781

B. 1775

C. 1765

D. 1774

The Supreme Court Of Justice At Fort William, Calcutta Was Established By An Act Of Parliament In 1774. It Replaced The Mayor's Court Of Calcutta And Was The Supreme Court Of British India From 1774 To 1862 When The Calcutta High Court Was Established.

Q. Choose The Correct Statements Regarding Public Interest Litigation (PIL):

I. It Refers To Litigation Undertaken Strictly To Secure Public Interest.

II. A PIL Can Be Filed Against The State Government And Central Government Only.

III. It Was Introduced By Justice P. N. Bhagwati

A. I Only

B. II Only

C. I And II Only

D. I And III Only

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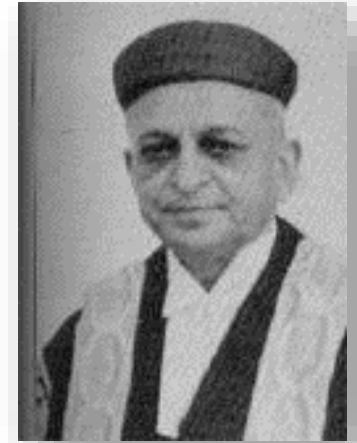
D. I And III Only

Q. Who Was The First Chief Justice Of India?

- A. Mehr Chand Mahajan
- B. A. K. Sarkar
- C. Harilal J. Kania
- D. S. R. Das

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He Was The Chief Justice Of India From 1950 To 1951.

Q. The Mandal Commission was constituted during the tenure of which among the following prime ministers?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Morarji Desai
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Dec 1978: Morarji Desai of the Janata Party, announced the formation.

Dec 1980: Submitted its report to President N. S. Reddy.

Aug 1990: V. P. Singh announced its implementation.

Q. _____ empowers both Centre and the states to provide 10% reservation to the EWS category of society in government jobs and educational institutions.

- A. 103rd CAA 2019
- B. 104th CAA 2020
- C. 102nd CAA 2018
- D. 101st CAA 2016

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It introduced economic reservation by amending Articles 15 and 16. It inserted Article 15 (6) and Article 16 (6) in the Constitution to allow reservation for the economically backward in the unreserved category.

Q. Which Among The Following Is The Oldest High Court In India?

- A. Bombay High Court
- B. Madras High Court
- C. Calcutta High Court
- D. Andhra Pradesh High Court

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Calcutta High Court Is The Oldest High Court In India, It Was Established In The Year 1862. In The Same Year, Bombay And Madras High Court Were Established. There Are Currently 25 High Courts In India.

Q. Odd One Out:

- A. Article 124 - Establishment And Constitution Of SC
- B. Article 126 -Acting Chief Justice
- C. Article 127 -Ad Hoc Judges
- D. Article 129 - Interpretation Of Constitution

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Article 129 - SC To Be A Court Of Record

Article 147- Interpretation Of Constitution

Q. Which One Of The Following Judgments Declared That The Parliament Has No Power To Amend Any Of The Provisions Of Part III Of The Constitution Of India?

- A. Kesavananda Bharati Vs. State Of Kerala
- B. Golak Nath Vs State Of Punjab
- C. Champakam Dorairajan Vs. State Of Madras
- D. Minerva Mills Ltd. Vs. Government Of India

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Q. A High Court Has Jurisdiction To:

1. Punish For Its Contempt

2. Tender Advice On A Legal Question Referred To It By The President Of India

3. Tender Advice On A Legal Question Referred To It By The Governor Of The State

4. Issue Certain Writs For Enforcement Of Fundamental Rights Or For Other Purposes

A. 1 And 4

B. 1 And 2

C. 1, 2 And 3

D. 2, 3 And 4

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Q. Who Among The Following Extends The Jurisdiction Of A High Court To, Or Excludes From, Any Union Territory?

- A. Parliament By Law
- B. The President Of India
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