

NDA-CDS 2 2024

LIVE

GK

POLITY

CLASS 8



RUBY MA'AM



27 May 2024 Live Classes Schedule

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| 8:00AM | 27 MAY 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS | RUBY MA'AM |
| 9:00AM | 27 MAY 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES | DIVYANSHU SIR |

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

| | | |
|---------|---|----------------|
| 10:00AM | REASONING - CODING DECODING | RUBY MA'AM |
| 1:00PM | MATHS - SI & CI - CLASS 2 | NAVJYOTI SIR |
| 2:30PM | STATIC GK - SPORTS & GAMES TERMINOLOGY - PART 1 | DIVYANSHU SIR |
| 5:30PM | ENGLISH - SYNONYMS - CLASS 1 | ANURADHA MA'AM |

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

| | | |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 10:00AM | MATHS - INEQUALITIES | NAVJYOTI SIR |
| 11:30AM | GK - POLITY - CLASS 8 | RUBY MA'AM |
| 5:30PM | ENGLISH - SYNONYMS - CLASS 1 | ANURADHA MA'AM |

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

| | | |
|---------|------------------------------|----------------|
| 11:30AM | GK - POLITY - CLASS 8 | RUBY MA'AM |
| 1:00PM | MATHS - SI & CI - CLASS 2 | NAVJYOTI SIR |
| 5:30PM | ENGLISH - SYNONYMS - CLASS 1 | ANURADHA MA'AM |



WHAT WILL WE STUDY?

- Emergency
- Centre - State Relations



Emergency Provisions

A State Of Emergency Refers To A Period Of Governance That Can Be Proclaimed By The President Of India During Certain **Crisis Situations**. Under The Advice Of The Cabinet, The **President Can Overrule** Many Provisions Of The Constitution, Including **Fundamental Rights To The Citizens Of India**.



Emergency Provisions

The Emergency Provisions Are Contained In **Part XVIII Of The Constitution Of India, From Article 352 To 360**. The Rationality Behind The Incorporation Is To Safeguard The **Sovereignty, Unity, Integrity, And Security Of The Country, The Democratic Political System, And The Constitution**.



Emergency Provisions

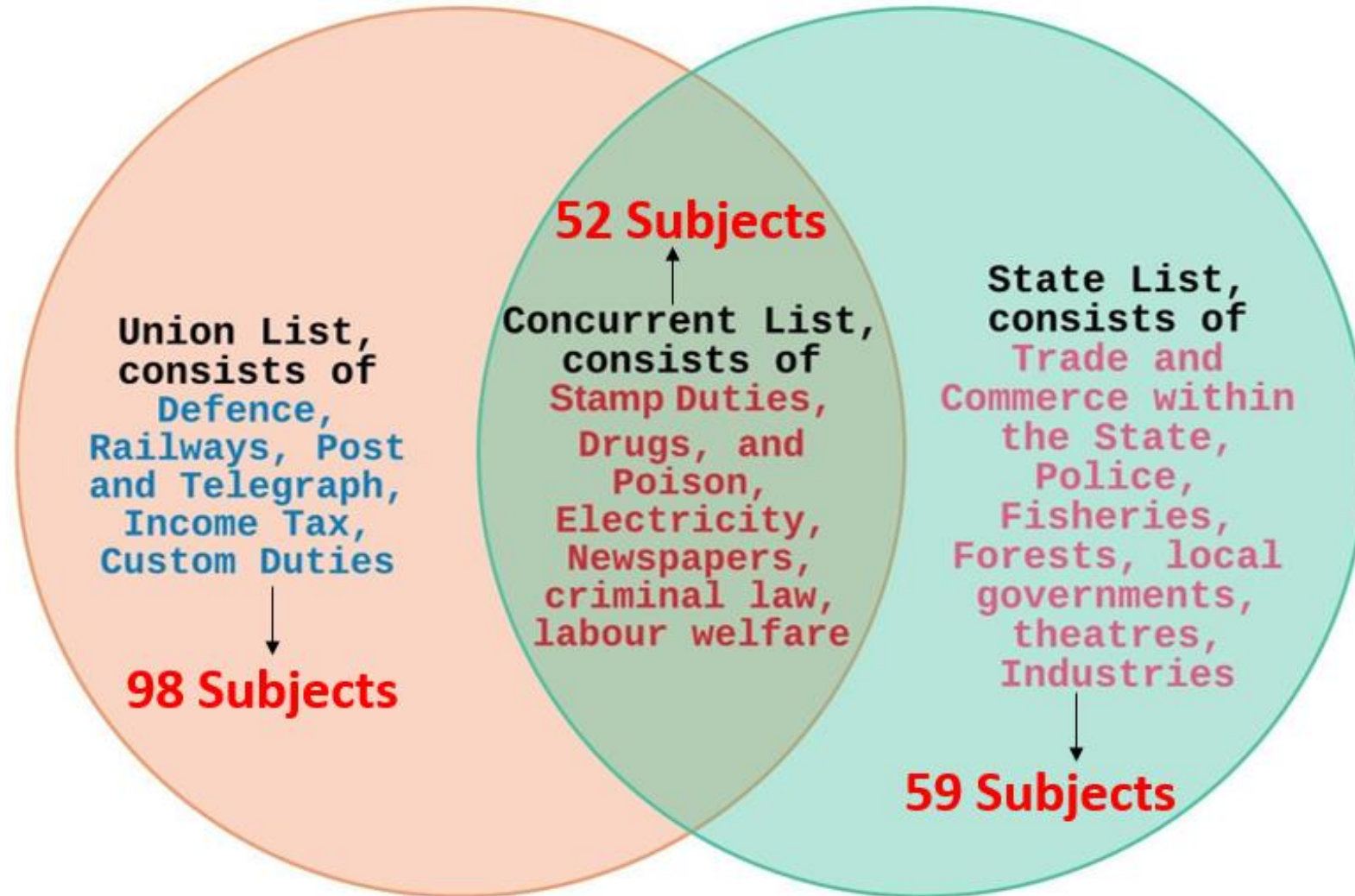
- Emergency Provisions Are Borrowed From The **Govt. Of India Act 1935**.
“Suspension Of Fundamental Rights During Proclamation Of Emergency”
Provision Borrowed From **Weimer Constitution Of Germany**.
- The First Time, **National Emergency** Was Proclaimed In **1962** Due To The Outbreak Of The **Sino-Indian War** & The **President’s Rule** Was Imposed In **Punjab In 1951**. **No Financial Emergency** Has Been Declared So Far.

| Basis of Classification | National Emergency | Constitutional Emergency | Financial Emergency |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|---|
| Grounds of Declaration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> War, external aggression. Armed rebellion | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Failure of constitutional machinery. Also known as President's Rule | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Financial instability |
| Parliamentary Approval | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval by both the houses by special majority within 1 month of issue of proclamation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval by both the houses by special majority within 2 months of issue of proclamation. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Approval by both the houses by special majority within 2 months of issue of proclamation. |
| Revocation of Proclamation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the President. By resolution of Lok Sabha. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the President. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> By the President. |
| Implementation | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has been invoked three times in India during 1962, 1971 and 1975. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> President's Rule has been invoked more than 115 times in India. | Not Yet Invoked |
| Judicial review | Allowed | Allowed | Allowed |
| Article | Article 352 | Article 356 | Article 360 |

Centre - State Relations

- The **Federal System** Not Only Ensures The Efficient Governance Of The Country But Also **Reconciles National Unity With Regional Autonomy**.
- The Term '**Federation**' Has Nowhere Been Mentioned In The Constitution. Instead, The Constitution Describes India As A '**Union Of States**'.
- The Indian Federation Is **Not 'Coming Together' But 'Holding Together' Federation**.
- The States Have **No Right To Secede** From The Federation.

Distribution Of Legislative Subjects In 7th Schedule



Sarkaria Commission - 1983

- In **1983**, the Central government appointed a **three-member Commission** on Centre– State relations under the chairmanship of **S. Sarkaria**.
- The commission was asked to examine and review the **working of existing arrangements between the Centre and states** in all spheres and recommend appropriate changes and measures.
- The Commission made **247 recommendations** to improve Centre– state relations. The important recommendations are mentioned below:
 1. A **permanent Inter-State Council** called the should be set up under **263**.
 2. **356 (President's Rule)** should be used very **sparingly**, in extreme cases as a **last resort** when all the available alternatives fail.
 3. The institution of **All-India Services should be further strengthened** and some **more such services should be created**.
 4. The **residuary powers of taxation should continue to remain with the Parliament**, while the other residuary powers should be placed in the **Concurrent List**.
 5. When the president withholds his assent to the state bills, the **reasons should be communicated** to the state government.

Sarkaria Commission - 1983

6. The **zonal councils should be constituted afresh** and **reactivated** to promote the spirit of federalism.
7. The Centre should have powers to deploy its armed forces, even without the consent of states. However, it is desirable that the states should be consulted.
8. The **Centre should consult the states** before making a law on a subject of the Concurrent List.
9. The **procedure of consulting the chief minister** in the appointment of the state governor should be prescribed in the Constitution itself.
10. The net proceeds of the **corporation tax** may be made **permissibly shareable** with the states.
11. The **governor cannot dismiss the council of ministers** so long **as it commands a majority in the assembly.**
12. The governor's term of five years in a state **should not be disturbed** except for some extremely compelling reasons.
13. **No commission of enquiry** should be set up against a state minister unless a demand is made by the Parliament.
14. The **surcharge on income tax should not be levied by the Centre** except for a specific purpose and for a strictly limited period.
15. Steps should be taken to **uniformly implement the three language formula** in its true spirit.
16. **No change in the role of Rajya Sabha** and Centre's power to reorganise the states.
17. The **commissioner for linguistic minorities** should be activated.

Punchhi Commission - 2007

- The **Second commission on Centre-State Relations** was set-up by the Gol in April **2007** under the Chairmanship of **M. Punchhi**. It submitted its report in April **2010**
- In finalizing the report, the Commission took extensive **help from the Sarkaria Commission** report, the **National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution** (NCRWC) report and the **Second ARC**
- The Planning Commission has a crucial role in the current situation. But its role should be that of coordination rather than of micro managing sectoral plans of the Central ministries and the states.
- Steps should be taken for the setting up of an **Inter-State Trade and Commerce Commission** under **307** read with Entry 42 of List-I.
- This Commission should be vested with both **advisory and executive roles** with decision making powers.
- As a **Constitutional Body**, the decisions of the Commission should be **final and binding** on all states as well as the Union of India.

SUMMARY

- **Emergency**
- **Centre - State Relations**



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- A. Punchhi Commission
- B. Sarkaria Commission
- C. Rajamannar Commission
- D. Mungerilal Commission

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Inter State council is a constitutional body under Article 263 of the constitution. It was established by Presidential Order dated 28th May 1990 on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission. The purpose of the Interstate council is to facilitate coordination between states and the center.

Q. When a proclamation of emergency is in operation the right to move a Court for the enforcement of all fundamental rights remains suspended, except

- A. Article 20 and Article 21
- B. Article 21 and Article 22
- C. Article 19 and Article 20
- D. Article 15 and Article 16

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C. Article 19 and Article 20

D. Article 15 and Article 16

During a National Emergency, many Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens can be suspended except Article 20 and 21 and all proceedings pending in any court for the enforcement of such rights shall remain suspended for the period during the proclamation is in force.

Q. Article 352 of the Constitution of India contains provisions related to

- A. Financial emergency
- B. Failure of constitutional machinery in States
- C. Suspension of the enforcement of right conferred in Part III of the Constitution
- D. General emergency

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Q. An emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India can be declared only during:

- A. War, external aggression or internal disturbance.
- B. War, external aggression or armed rebellion.
- C. Failure of Constitutional Machinery in the State.
- D. Financial instability in the country.

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The Word internal disturbance was replaced by armed rebellion through 44th CAA 1978.

Q. Which of the following can be done under conditions of financial emergency?

- 1. State Legislative Assemblies can be abolished.**
- 2. Central Government can acquire control over the budget and expenditure of States.**
- 3. Salaries of the Judges of the High Courts and the supreme court can be reduced.**
- 4. Right to Constitutional Remedies can be suspended.**

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

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- D. 2 and 3**

Q. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion(a) : The All-India Services violate the federal principal of the Constitution as well as the autonomy of States.

Reason (R) : The All-India Service officers are governed by Central Government rules and the State Government do not have full control over them.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

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Q. The Constitution of India authorizes the parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the Finance Commission of India and the way they should be selected. In this regard consider the following statements :

- 1. The commission consists of five members including its chairperson.**
- 2. Its chairperson necessarily should be an economist.**
- 3. Its members are appointed from different fields such as finance and accounts, administration, judicial etc.**

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

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- 3. Its members are appointed from different fields such as finance and accounts, administration, judicial etc.**

- A. 1 and 2 only The chairperson of the finance commission of India should be a person having experience in public affairs but there is no such compulsion that he should be an economist.
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only**
- D. 1, 2 and 3

Q. With reference to the Constitution of India, which one of the following pairs is not matched?

- A. Forests : Concurrent List
- B. Stock Exchanges : Concurrent list
- C. Post office saving Bank : Union List
- D. Public Health : State list

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Stock exchange and future markets are listed in the Union list, but not in the concurrent list.

Q. The Emergency Provisions Of Indian Constitution Have Been Borrowed From

- A. Germany
- B. Japan
- C. USSR
- D. Ireland

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Q. Which Among The Following Feature Of Constitution Of India Is Derived From Weimer Constitution (Of Germany)?

- A. Due Procedure Of Law
- B. Procedure Established By Law
- C. Suspension Of Fundamental Rights During Emergency
- D. Right To Property As Legal Right

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- A. Due Procedure Of Law
- B. Procedure Established By Law
- C. Suspension Of Fundamental Rights During Emergency**
- D. Right To Property As Legal Right

Q. With Reference To The National Emergency, Consider The Following Statements?

- 1. The Proclamation Of Emergency Must Be Approved By Both The Houses Of Parliament Within One Month From The Date Of Its Issue.**
- 2. Every Resolution Approving The Proclamation Of Emergency, Or Its Continuance Must Be Passed Only By Lok Sabha By A Special Majority.**
- 3. This Special Majority Provision Was Introduced By The 44th Amendment Act Of 1978.**

Which Of The Statements Given Above Is/Are Correct?

- A. 1 And 2 Only
- B. 2 And 3 Only
- C. 1 And 3 Only
- D. 3 Only

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Which Of The Statements Given Above Is/Are Correct?

- A. 1 And 2 Only
- B. 2 And 3 Only
- C. 1 And 3 Only**
- D. 3 Only

Q. Which Of The Following Pair Of Part - Contents Of Indian Constitution Is Correct?

I. Part VI - The States

II. Part VIII - The Union Territories

- A. Both I And II
- B. Only I
- C. Neither I Nor II
- D. Only II

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A. Both I And II

B. Only I

C. Neither I Nor II

D. Only II

Q. Odd One Out

- A. The Panchayats - Part IX
- B. The Municipalities - Part IX-A
- C. The Co-operative Societies - Part IX-B
- D. None Of The Above

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- A. The Panchayats - Part IX
- B. The Municipalities - Part IX-A
- C. The Co-operative Societies - Part IX-B
- D. None Of The Above**

Q. The State Of Telangana Was Officially Formed In _____

A. 2016

B. 2015

C. 2014

D. 2011

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A. 2016

B. 2015

C. 2014

D. 2011

Q. The States Of Maharashtra And Gujarat Were Created In _____.

- A. 1962
- B. 1959
- C. 1961
- D. 1960

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A. 1962

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Q. Which One Of The Following Is Not Included In The State List In The Constitution Of India?

- A. Police
- B. Law And Order
- C. Prison
- D. Criminal Procedure Code

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- A. Police
- B. Law And Order
- C. Prison
- D. Criminal Procedure Code (Concurrent List)**

Q. Marriage, Adoption & Succession Comes Under Which List

- A. State
- B. Centre
- C. Concurrent
- D. Residuary

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Q. Betting and gambling Comes Under Which List?

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A. State

B. Centre

C. Concurrent

D. Residuary

Q. Which Of The Following Is True Regarding The Right Of The Center To Make Laws?

A) Parliament Can Legislate For The Whole Or Any Part Of The Territory Of India To Implement Any Treaty Or International Agreement With Any Other Country.

B) For This Purpose, Any Law Passed By The Parliament Cannot Be Held Illegal Based On Its Relation To The Subject Mentioned In The State List.

A. Both A And B

B. Only A

C. Only B

D. None

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A. Both A And B

B. Only A

C. Only B

D. None

Q. When Did The President Declare Emergency, On The Request Of Ex-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi?

- A. 25 June 1975
- B. 20 October 1975
- C. 22 October 1975
- D. 22 December 1976

Q. When Did The President Declare Emergency, On The Request Of Ex-Prime Minister Indira Gandhi?

A. 25 June 1975 (Till 21 March 1977)

B. 20 October 1975

C. 22 October 1975

D. 22 December 1976

Q. Odd One Out: Emergency Under Article 352 Declared In India

- A. 1962 Indo-China War
- B. 1971 Bangla Liberation War
- C. 1975 Internal Disturbance (Declared By Indira Gandhi)
- D. 1999 Kargil War

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- A. 1962 Indo-China War
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