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## Prep Series Part - 10

### 50 QUESTIONS POLITY (PART - II)

Q1. Consider the following statements.

1. All the Judges of the Supreme Court, retire on attaining the age of 65 years.
2. The Judges of the Supreme Court cannot do their practice after retirement. These are also restricted during their tenure.
3. The Judges of the Supreme Court can be transferred and promoted to other courts of India.
4. The Supreme Court is not bounded to obey the decisions of the High Courts or any other courts.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1, 2, 3                      (b) Only 1, 2, 4  
(c) Only 2, 3, 4                      (d) All 1,2,3,4

Q2. Which of the following are the Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Indian Constitution?

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

Select the correct code

- (a) Only 1, 2, 3                      (b) Only 1, 2, 4  
(c) Only 2, 3, 4                      (d) All 1, 2, 3, 4

Q3. Provisions of the Indian Constitution relating to the formation of new states can be amended by-

- (a) Two-third majority of the members present and voting in each House of the Parliament provided they also constitute the majority of the total membership in each house.
- (b) A Parliamentary resolution which should be ratified by a majority of State legislatures.
- (c) A simple majority in each House of Parliament.
- (d) A three-fourth majority in each House of Parliament.

Q4. Restriction of the writ jurisdiction of the High Court's under Article 226 of the Constitution is only possible through –

- (a) An amendment of the Constitution passed by two thirds majority of members present and voting and a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament
- (b) An amendment of the Constitution passed by a simple majority of members present and voting in both Houses of Parliament.
- (c) An amendment of the Constitution passed by two thirds majority of members present and voting and a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament



together with the ratification of half of the State Legislatures.

- (d) An amendment of the Constitution passed by two thirds majority of members present and voting and a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament together with the ratification of three quarters of the State Legislatures.

Q5. Which of the following standing committees between them keeps a vigil on Government's financial activities?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee  
(b) The Estimates Committee  
(c) The Committee on Public Undertakings  
(d) All a, b, c

Q6. The powers and responsibilities to be delegated to Panchayats according to the PR Act at the appropriate level are:

1. Preparation of plan for economic development and social justice.
2. Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice in relation to 29 subjects given in the Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution.
3. Levying and collecting the appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.

Select the correct code

- (a) Only 1 and 2      (b) Only 1 and 3  
(c) Only 2 and 3      (d) All 1, 2, 3

Q7. The National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free legal services to the weaker sections of the society and to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes. Under the Legal Services Act, which of the following persons are eligible for legal services?

1. Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes;
2. Persons in custody;
3. Persons in receipt of annual income less than a certain amount;
4. A victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake;

Select the correct answer using the code given

below.

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

Q8. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act that added 'Right to Education' to the Constitution amended –

1. Fundamental Rights in Part III
2. Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
3. Fundamental Duties in Part IV A

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only      (b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only      (d) All of the above

Q9. Which of the following form a part of the 'basic structure' of the constitution?

1. Judicial Review
2. Secular Character of the Constitution.
3. Independence of Judiciary.
4. Separation of Powers among the legislature, the executive and the judiciary.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q10. Which of the following are correct about e-Court scheme?

1. The e-Courts scheme aims ICT enablement of the courts at all levels across the country in their functioning.
2. The scheme intends to link case filing, case work flow, judgements, case lists, case status etc. to information technology.
3. The project aims to build a national grid of key judicial information available 24x7 in a reliable and secure manner.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) Only 1 and 2      (b) Only 2 and 3  
(c) Only 1 and 3      (d) All of the above

Q11. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government?

1. Members of the Cabinet are Members of



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the Parliament.

2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
3. Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q12. Consider the following statements about the District Planning Committee.

1. It is constituted under the article 243 ZD of the Constitution of India.
2. It consolidates the plans prepared only by the Panchayats in the district.
3. All States and Union Territories are required to set up District Planning Committees.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1                    (b) Only 2  
(c) Only 1 and 3            (d) All 1, 2 and 3

Q13. Consider the following statements:

1. President of India can be removed for violation of the Constitution through impeachment.
2. A resolution to impeach the President has to be passed by a majority of not less than two thirds of the members present and voting.
3. The process of impeachment may start in either of the two houses of the Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q14. The reasonable restrictions proposed under Article 19 are:

1. Right to move freely throughout the territory of India may be restricted only in the interest of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes.
2. Restrictions may be put on the Right to Freedom of speech and expression in the

interests of the friendly relations with foreign States.

3. Right to assemble peacefully and without arms may be restricted in the interests of the defamation or incitement to an offence.

Select the correct code:

- (a) Only 1                    (b) Only 2  
(c) Only 3                    (d) Only 1 and 2

Q15. The seat in the Parliament is deemed to be vacated by a member if:

1. If a person is elected to the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha and also the State Legislature, his seat in the State legislature becomes vacant after 14 days unless he resigns his seat in the Parliament.
2. A Member of Parliament may resign his seat by writing under his hand addressed to the President. Resignation becomes final only when it has been accepted.
3. If a Member of Parliament is, without permission of the House, absent for a period of 60 days then the House may declare his seat vacant.

Select the correct code:

- (a) Only 1                    (b) Only 3  
(c) Only 1 and 2            (d) Only 2 and 3

Q16. Collective privileges of the Houses of Parliament include:

1. The right to publish debates and proceedings and the right to restrain others from publishing.
2. The right to punish members only for breach of its privileges.
3. A member cannot be summoned without the leave of the House to give evidence while the House is in session.
4. There is complete immunity for anything spoken in the House.

Select the correct code:

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

Q17. The salient features of the Panchayati Raj Act includes -

1. To provide three-tier system of Panchayati



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Raj for all states having population of over 20 lakh.

- To hold Panchayat elections regularly for every 5 years.
- To provide reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC and women (not less than 33 percent).
- To appoint State Finance Commissions to make recommendations regarding financial powers of the Panchayats.

Select the correct code

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

Q18. The 74th Amendment of the Constitution of India Act provides for the constitution of which of the following municipalities in every state?

- Nagar panchayats for areas in transition from a rural area to an urban area.
- Municipal councils for smaller urban areas.
- Municipal Corporation for larger urban areas.

Select the correct code

- (a) Only 1 and 2      (b) Only 2 and 3  
(c) Only 1 and 3      (d) All 1, 2 and 3

Q19. Consider the following statements regarding Article 169 of the constitution of India that deals with the abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in States.

- The Legislative Assembly of the State that propose to create a Legislative council shall passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.
- Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council.
- No such law as aforesaid shall be deemed to be an amendment of this Constitution for the purposes of article 368.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Q20. Article 213 deals with the Ordinance making power of the Governor of a state. However, the Governor cannot issue an Ordinance without instructions from the President, in which of the following cases.

- If a Bill containing the same provisions would have required the previous sanction of the President for introduction into the legislature
- If the Governor would have deemed it necessary to reserve a Bill containing the same provisions for the consideration of the President
- If an Act of the legislature containing the same provisions would have been invalid unless it received the assent of the President
- If the government of the state is in minority and the governor is of the opinion that the government would fail to prove the confidence in the house on the motion of vote of confidence

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Q21. Consider the following pairs and identify which of them are correctly matched:

- Votes on account: Normally related to expenditures of 2 months only that is related to 1/6<sup>th</sup> of the total budget.
- Votes of credit: To make a grant for the service whose demand cannot be stated with the details?
- Exceptional grants: To make a grant which forms no part of the current service of any financial year?

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

Q22. The money bills have special features which make the procedure of their passage in parliament distinct. Identify the correct statements related to it.



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1. A money bill can be introduced/originated only in Lok Sabha {or in legislative assembly in case of bicameral legislature in states}.
2. A money bill can be introduced only on prior recommendations of the President {or governor in case of state}
3. A money bill can be a government bill as well as private bill.
4. Rajya Sabha can neither reject nor amend the money bill; it can make only recommendations and has to return the bill with or without recommendations to Lok Sabha in 14 days.

Select the correct code

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

Q23. Bills that are not deemed as Constitution Amendment Bills include:

- (a) Admission or establishment of new States, formation of new States, and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States (articles 2, 3 and 4);
- (b) Creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in the States (article 169);
- (c) Administration and control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes (para 7 of the Fifth Schedule); and
- (d) All a, b, c

Q24. Each state has a High Court. It is the highest judicial organ of the state. Identify the correct statements related to it.

1. The Constitution, like in the case of the Supreme Court, also fixes maximum number of judge for a High Court.
2. Every Judge of a Court is appointed by the president.
3. In making appointment as High Court Judge, President can consult the Chief Justice of India, the Governor of the State and also the Chief Justice of that High Court
4. Presently there are 24 high courts in India.

Select the correct code

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

Q25. Consider the following statements regarding the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

1. Both, the National Commission for SCs and National Commission for STs are Constitutional bodies as they are directly established under Article 338 and Article 338-A respectively, of the Constitution of India.
2. Originally, the Constitution of India did not contain the provision for establishing a National Commission for SCs and National Commission for STs. Instead it provided for the appointment of a Special officer for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled tribes (STs).
3. In 1987, Government of India, through a resolution, set up a multi-member commission for SCs and STs.
4. The Constitution was amended by 65th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1990. This Act provided for the establishment of multi-member National Commission for SCs and STS.

Which of the statements given above are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

Q26. Consider the following statements regarding the Electronic Voting Machine.

1. The EVMs were commissioned in 1989 by Election Commission of India in collaboration with Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore.
2. EVMs were first used in 1981 in the by-election to North Paravur Assembly Constituency of Kerala for a limited number of polling stations.
3. EVMs run on an ordinary 6 volt alkaline battery manufactured by Bharat Electronics Ltd., Bangalore and Electronic Corporation of India Ltd. Hyderabad.

Which of the statements given above are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2      (b) 1 and 3



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- (c) 2 and 3                      (d) All the three

Q27. India, being a federation, the Constitution establishes dual polity with the union at the centre and the states at the periphery. The dual government system-and the division of powers are key features of the federal system. Since cooperation and coordination between the central and state governments are necessary for smooth running of the federation, the Constitution provides for a detailed division of executive, legislative and financial powers. In this context consider the following statements:

- A. The executive power of the union extends to giving of directions to the states as to the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared to be of national or military importance.
- B. Article 260 of the Constitution states that if the state government fails to endorse the laws passed by the Parliament within its jurisdiction, the union government can issue directions to the states to ensure their compliance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below:

- (a) Only A                      (b) Only B  
(c) Both A and B              (d) Neither A nor B

Q28. Besides central and state services, the Constitution under Article 312 provides for the creation of additional "All-India services" common to both the union and states. In this regard consider the following statements:

1. The state has the authority to suspend the officials of All India Services.
2. Their recruitment, training, promotion disciplinary matters are determined by the central government.
3. This arrangement wherein a person belonging to the All India Service being responsible for administration of affairs both at the centre and states, brings co-operation in administration.

Which of the statements given above are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2                      (b) 1 and 3

- (c) 2 and 3                      (d) All the three

Q29. Which of the following Fundamental Rights are available only to citizens of India, but not to foreigners?

1. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
2. Freedom to manage religious affairs.
3. Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
4. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
5. Right to elementary education.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 3                      (b) 1, 3 and 5  
(c) 1, 2 and 3                (d) 2, 4 and 5

Q30. 'Right to Property' was under major controversy since its inception in the Constitution of India. With regard to its present position, consider the following:

1. It is a Constitutional right.
2. The Supreme Court can issue writ jurisdiction, for the violation of the right.
3. The right to property was deleted from Fundamental Rights by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 3 Only                      (b) 1 Only  
(c) 1 and 2                      (d) 1 and 3

Q31. In Indian context, the rule of equality before law is not absolute; there are certain exceptions to it. Consider the following cases:

1. A member of Parliament is answerable to court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament.
2. The President or the Governor enjoys constitutional immunities.
3. Foreign ambassadors and diplomats enjoy not only criminal immunities but civil immunities as well.

Which of the above exception(s) is/are correct? Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- (a) 1 and 3                      (b) 1 and 2

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(c) 2 and 3                      (d) 1, 2 and 3  
Q32. Consider the following pairs and identify the correct ones:

1. The Consolidated Fund of India: Article 266 (1).
2. The Public Account: Article 266 (2).
3. The Contingency Fund of India: Article 267 (1)

Select the answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only                      (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only                      (d) All the three

Q33. Consider the statements given below and identify the incorrect one:

- (a) There is a separate consolidated fund for both Centre and States.
- (b) Money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India with the President's approval.
- (c) The emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office are charged from the Consolidated Fund of India.
- (d) The salary and pension payable to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India are charged from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Q34. Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of Government of India Act, 1919?

1. Introduced dyarchy at the Centre.
2. Separated for the first time, provincial budget from the Central budget.
3. Introduced separate representation for the Muslim community and sowed the seeds of separatism.
4. Introduced provincial autonomy.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Q35. Consider the following statements with respect to 'Leader of Opposition'-

1. He/She should be the leader of the largest party or coalition party in opposition having not less than one-tenth seats of the total strength of the house.
2. The leader of opposition both in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are not having statutory recognition.

3. He/She is entitled to the salary, allowances and other facilities equivalent to that of a cabinet minister.

Which of the above statements is/are NOT Correct?

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

Q36. Identify the incorrect statement from the following.

- (a) The Vice President shall discharge the functions of the President during the temporary absence of the President due to illness or any other cause due to which the President is unable to carry out his functions.
- (b) The Vice President shall act as the President, in case of any vacancy in the office of the President by reason of his death, resignation, removal through impeachment or otherwise.
- (c) The Vice President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Legislative Council.
- (d) Neither a nor b nor c

Q37. Which of the following Provisions were added to DPSPs by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?

1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children
2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.
4. State shall endeavor to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of the co-operative societies.

Select the correct code

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

Q38. Which of the following are the Discretionary powers of the President?

1. Suspensive veto,
2. Under article 78 the President enjoys the right to seek information from the PM regarding the administration of the affairs of the union.
3. When no political party or coalitions of parties enjoy the majority in Lok Sabha, then the President has discretion in inviting



the leader of that party or coalition of parties who in his opinion is able to form a stable government.

Select the correct code

- (a) Only 1 and 2            (b) Only 1 and 3  
(c) Only 2 and 3            (d) All 1, 2 and 3

Q39. Consider the following statements regarding the Preamble of the Indian Constitution

1. The Preamble is a source of power to the legislature.
2. Preamble is a part of the Constitution.
3. Preamble cannot be amended.
4. It is non-justiciable, or it is not enforceable in courts of law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the code given below

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

Q40. Consider the following statements regarding the Article 20(3) of the constitution of India

- A. The immunity granted to the accused does not extend to compulsory production of material objects or compulsion to give specimen writing, specimen signature, finger impression etc.
- B. Search of the premises of a person accused of an offence under a search warrant and seizure of documents do not violate this provision.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below

- (a) Only A                    (b) Only B  
(c) Both A and B            (d) Neither A nor B

Q41. Consider the following with regard to the 'Speaker of Lok Sabha'.

1. He can allow a 'secret' sitting of the House at the request of the Leader of the House.
2. He appoints the chairman of all the parliamentary committees of the Lok Sabha and supervises their functioning.
3. He can be removed only by a resolution passed by the Lok Sabha by an absolute majority

Which of the statements given above are correct? Select the answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 Only            (b) 2 and 3 Only  
(c) 1 and 3 Only            (d) All of the above

Q42. Which of the following Articles are there in the constitution of India which has Children as their special focus?

1. Article 21A                    2. Article 24
3. Article 39                    4. Article 45
5. Article 51A (k)

Select the correct code:

- (a) Only 1, 2, 3 and 4        (b) Only 1, 4 and 5  
(c) Only 2, 3 and 4        (d) All 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q43. As per the provisions of the constitution, the CAG's (DPC) (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 was enacted. As per the various provisions, the duties of the CAG include the audit of:

1. Receipts and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India and of the State and Union Territory having legislative assembly.
2. Trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts and balance sheets, and other subsidiary accounts kept in any Government department.
3. Grants and loans given by Government to bodies and authorities for specific purposes.
4. Government companies as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956.

Select the correct code:

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

Q44. Identify the incorrect statement about Attorney General of India.

- (a) He has the right to speak and take part in proceedings of both the houses of parliament excluding joint sittings.
- (b) However, he cannot vote in parliament.
- (c) Further, attorney general can also be made a member of any parliamentary committee but in the committee also, he has no power to vote.
- (d) Attorney General has all the powers and privileges that of a member of parliament.

Q45. Which of the following are the Constitutional Provisions regarding CAG (Comptroller and Auditor-General) of India?

1. There shall be a CAG of India who would



be appointed by President and who can be removed from office in a manner and on grounds like Judge of a Supreme Court.

2. Third schedule has the oath of affirmation for CAG.
3. Once left office, CAG is also eligible for a Government of India or Government of State jobs
4. Conditions of service of persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department and the administrative powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General are prescribed by President after consultation with CAG, subject to any law by Parliament.

Select the correct code:

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

Q46. According to the preamble, "fraternity" has to assure which of the following:

1. Dignity of the individual.
2. Social and economic equality.
3. Unity and integrity of the nation.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Q47. Article 33 empowers the parliament to restrict or abrogate the Fundamental Rights of whom among the following:

1. Members of armed forces.
2. Members of paramilitary forces.
3. Non-combatants employee of armed forces like barber, carpenters etc.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Q48. The Constitution seeks to ensure the independence of Supreme Court Judges in various ways. Identify the incorrect statement(s) related to it.

(a) A Judge of the Supreme Court cannot be removed from office except by an order of the President passed after an address in each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of members present and voting, and presented to the President even in the different Session for such removal on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

(b) The proceedings of the Supreme Court are conducted in 22 languages as enshrined in the Schedule of the Constitution.

(c) Both a and b

(d) Neither a nor b

Q49. In India, the Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes which of the following ways to acquire citizenship?

1. By naturalisation
2. By descent
3. By incorporation of territory
4. By registration

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 4                      (b) 1, 2 and 3  
(c) 1, 2 and 4                      (d) All of the above

Q50. Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India includes-

(a) Constitutional appeals involving interpretation of the Constitution certified by a High Court.

(b) Criminal appeals-if a High Court passed a death sentence reversing the order of acquittal of an inferior court.

(c) Civil appeals-if the High Court certifies that the case is fit for appeal and involves a substantial question of law or fact, it can be admitted by the Supreme Court.

(d) All a, b and c

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