

**Q.1) Which among the following statements regarding Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) are correct?**

- 1) It is an arm of the IMF.
- 2) It is an arm of the World Bank Group.
- 3) It encourages foreign investment in public sector only.
- 4) It provides insurance to foreign private investors against the loss caused by political risks.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

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

**Q.1) Solution (b)**

The Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA), an arm of World Bank, was set up in 1988 to encourage foreign investment in developing economies by offering insurance (guarantees) to foreign private investors against loss-caused by non-commercial (i.e. political) risks, such as currency transfer, expropriation, war and civil disturbance. IFC lends to both private and public sector.

**Q.2) Which among the following is/are matched correctly?**

- |                                      |   |                      |
|--------------------------------------|---|----------------------|
| 1) World Development Report          | - | World Bank           |
| 2) Global Financial Stability Report | - | IMF                  |
| 3) World Investment Report           | - | UNCTAD               |
| 4) Global Competitiveness Report     | - | World Economic Forum |

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

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

**Q.2) Solution (d)**

Explanation:

- World Development Report - IBRD (World Bank)
- Global Financial Stability Report - IMF
- World Investment Report - UNCTAD
- Global Competitiveness Report - World Economic Forum

**Q.3) Which of the following countries is/are NOT a part of RCEP?**

- 1) India
- 2) Russia
- 3) China
- 4) Japan

**Select the appropriate option using the code below**

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

**Q.3) Solution (a)**

Explanation:

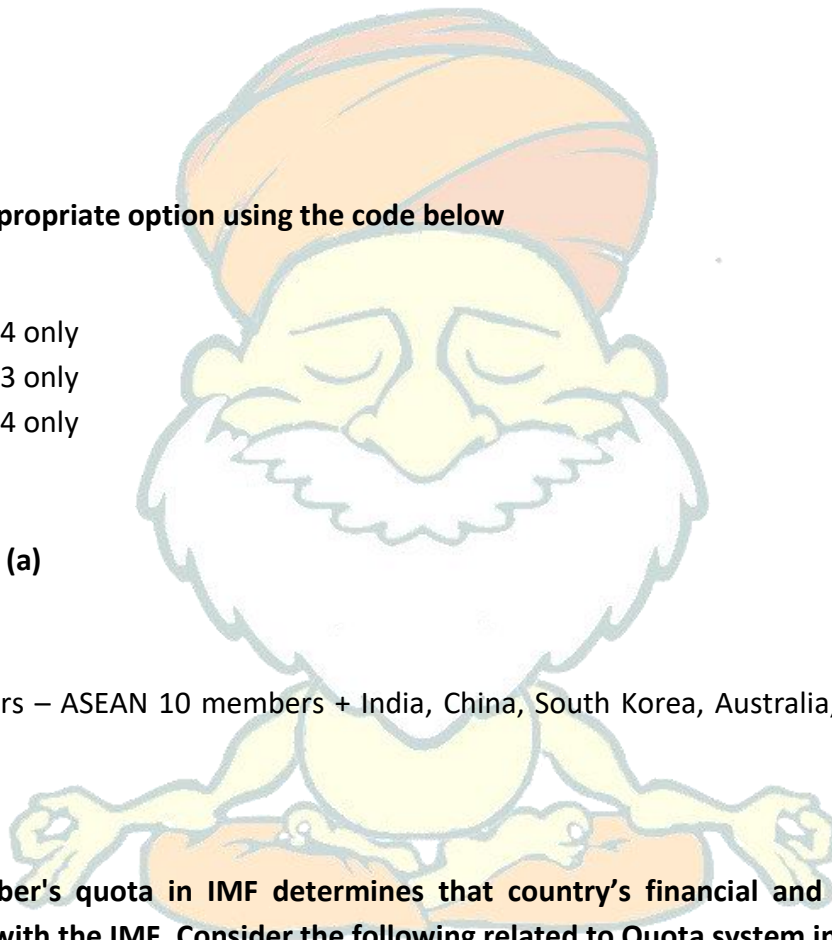
RCEP members – ASEAN 10 members + India, China, South Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Japan.

**Q.4) A member's quota in IMF determines that country's financial and organizational relationship with the IMF. Consider the following related to Quota system in IMF.**

- 1) Member's quota subscription determines the maximum amount of financial resources the IMF is obliged to provide to the member.
- 2) It determines member's voting power in IMF decisions.
- 3) A member cannot access more finance than its allotted quotas.

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

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only



- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All of them are correct.

**Q.4) Solution (b)**

A member's quota determines that country's financial and organizational relationship with the IMF, including:

**Subscriptions:** A member's quota subscription determines the maximum amount of financial resources the member is obliged to provide to the IMF. A member must pay its subscription in full upon joining the IMF: up to 25 percent must be paid in SDRs or widely accepted currencies (such as the US dollar, the euro, the Japanese yen, or the British pound sterling), while the rest is paid in the member's own currency.

**Voting power:** The quota largely determines a member's voting power in IMF decisions. Each IMF member's votes are comprised of basic votes plus one additional vote for each SDR100,000 of quota. The 2008 reforms fixed the number of basic votes at 5.502 percent of total votes. The current share of basic votes in total votes represents close to a tripling of their share prior to the implementation of the 2008 reforms.

**Access to financing:** The amount of financing a member can obtain from the IMF (its access limit) is based on its quota. For example, under Stand-By and Extended Arrangements, a member can borrow up to 145 percent of its quota annually and 435 percent cumulatively. However, access may be higher in exceptional circumstances.

**Q.5) Consider the following statements related to New Development Bank?**

- 1) It was established during the sixth BRICS Summit in Fortaleza (2014).
- 2) Its Headquarter is in Beijing, China.
- 3) At present, China has highest voting rights among all the members.

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

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

**Q.5) Solution (a)**






During the sixth BRICS Summit in Fortaleza (2014), the leaders signed the Agreement establishing the New Development Bank (NDB).

The New Development Bank (NDB), formerly referred to as the BRICS Development Bank, is a multilateral development bank established by the BRICS states (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa). According to the Agreement on the NDB, “the Bank shall support public or private projects through loans, guarantees, equity participation and other financial instruments.” Moreover, the NDB “shall cooperate with international organizations and other financial entities, and provide technical assistance for projects to be supported by the Bank.”

The bank is headquartered in Shanghai, China.

At present, All the major shareholders (BRICS nations) have equal share.

#### Countries by Shareholding at the New Development Bank

COUNTRY	NUMBER OF SHARES	SHARE HOLDING (% OF TOTAL)	VOTING RIGHTS (% OF TOTAL)
 BRAZIL	100,000	20	20
 RUSSIA	100,000	20	20
 INDIA	100,000	20	20
 CHINA	100,000	20	20
 SOUTH AFRICA	100,000	20	20
UNALLOCATED SHARES	500,000	-	-
GRAND TOTAL	1000,000	100	100

Shares Distribution and Voting Powers

#### Q.6) Consider the following about Investor-State Dispute Settlement (ISDS) mechanism:

1. ISDS is a mechanism to settle investor disputes which relies on arbitration rather than public courts.
2. The system allows governments to drag companies to international arbitration without exhausting the local remedies.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.6) Solution (a)**

ISDS is a mechanism included in many trade and investment agreements to settle disputes. Settling these investor disputes relies on arbitration rather than public courts. Under agreements which include ISDS mechanisms, a company from one signatory state investing in another signatory state can argue that new laws or regulations could negatively affect its expected profits or investment potential, and seek compensation in a binding arbitration tribunal. Corporations typically seek compensation which may amount to millions or billions of US dollars.

The system only provides for foreign companies to sue states, not the other way around.

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. Protectionism refers to government actions and policies that restrict or restrain international trade, often done with the intent of protecting local businesses and jobs from foreign competition.
2. Import substitution industrialization (ISI) is a theory of economics typically utilized by developing countries or emerging market nations seeking to decrease dependence on developed countries and to increase self-sufficiency.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.7) Solution (c)**

Both are correct and copybook definitions.

Protectionism refers to government actions and policies that restrict or restrain international trade, often done with the intent of protecting local businesses and jobs from foreign competition.

Import substitution industrialization (ISI) is a theory of economics typically utilized by developing countries or emerging market nations seeking to decrease dependence on developed countries and to increase self-sufficiency.

**Q.8) SARTTAC (South Asia Training and Technical Assistance Centre) is a collaborative venture between the member countries and which among the following organisation?**

- a) World Bank (WB)
- b) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- c) World Trade Organization (WTO)
- d) United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP)

**Q.8) Solution (b)**

SARTTAC is a collaborative venture between the IMF, the member countries, and development partners. The center's strategic goal is to help its member countries strengthen their institutional and human capacity to design and implement macroeconomic and financial policies that promote growth and reduce poverty.

South Asia is a rapidly growing region that is home to one fifth of the world's population. SARTTAC will allow the IMF to meet more of the high demand for technical assistance and training from the region. Through its team of international resident experts, SARTTAC is expected to become the focal point for the delivery of IMF capacity development services to South Asia.

SARTTAC, the newest addition to the IMF's global network of fourteen regional centers, is a new kind of capacity development institution, fully integrating customized hands-on training with targeted technical advice in a range of macroeconomic and financial areas, and generating synergies between the two. SARTTAC is located in world class facilities in New Delhi and is financed mainly by its six member countries — Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka — with additional support from Australia, the Republic of Korea, the European Union and the United Kingdom.

**Q.9) Consider the following definitions related to different trade agreements:**

1. PTAs are arrangements between two or more countries that primarily agree to reduce or eliminate customs tariff and non tariff barriers on substantial trade between them.
2. Custom union is the arrangement in which partner countries may decide to trade at zero duty among themselves; however they maintain common tariffs against rest of the world.
3. Economic Union is a common market extended through harmonization of fiscal/monetary policies and shared executive, judicial & legislative institutions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Q.9) Solution (c)**

**Preferential Trade Agreement (PTA):** In a PTA, two or more partners agree to reduce tariffs on agreed number of tariff lines. The list of products on which the partners agree to reduce duty is called positive list. India MERCOSUR PTA is such an example. However, in general PTAs do not cover substantially all trade [hence statement (1) is incorrect].

**Free Trade Agreement (FTA):** In FTAs, tariffs on items covering substantial bilateral trade are eliminated between the partner countries; however each maintains individual tariff structure for non-members. India Sri Lanka FTA is an example.

The key difference between an FTA and a PTA is that while in a PTA there is a positive list of products on which duty is to be reduced; in an FTA there is a negative list on which duty is not reduced or eliminated. Thus, compared to a PTA, FTAs are generally more ambitious in coverage of tariff lines (products) on which duty is to be reduced.

**Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement (CECA) and Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA):** These terms describe agreements which consist of an integrated package on goods, services and investment along with other areas including IPR, competition etc. The India Korea CEPA is one such example and it covers a broad range of other areas like trade facilitation and customs cooperation, investment, competition, IPR etc.

**Custom Union:** In a Customs union, partner countries may decide to trade at zero duty among themselves, however they maintain common tariffs against rest of the world. An

example is Southern African Customs Union (SACU) amongst South Africa, Lesotho, Namibia, Botswana and Swaziland. European Union is also an outstanding example.

**Common Market:** Integration provided by a Common market is one step deeper than that by a Customs Union. A common market is a Customs Union with provisions to facilitate free movements of labour and capital, harmonize technical standards across members etc. European Common Market is an example.

**Economic Union:** Economic Union is a Common Market extended through further harmonization of fiscal/monetary policies and shared executive, judicial & legislative institutions. European Union (EU) is an example.

**Q.10) With reference to Multidimensional Poverty Index, consider the following statements:**

1. MPI was developed by World Bank in collaboration with OECD.
2. The MPI can help in the effective allocation of resources and implement some SDGs strategically.
3. It complements monetary measures of poverty by considering deprivations in access to water, sanitation, and electricity.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

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

**Q.10) Solution (c)**

Multidimensional Poverty Index was developed by UNDP and Oxford Poverty & Human Development Initiative (OPHI) – Hence, statement (1) is wrong.

While both HDI and MPI use the 3 broad dimensions health, education and standard of living, HDI uses only single indicators for each dimension while MPI uses more than one indicator. This has led to the MPI only being calculated for just over 100 countries, where data is available for all these diverse indicators, while HDI is calculated for almost all countries.



**Q.11) Agreement on Agriculture have identified different subsidies on the basis of colour. Which of the following statements are correct about these subsidies?**

1. All domestic support measures considered to distort production and trade (with some exceptions) fall into the Amber Box.
2. Developed Countries are not at all allowed to provide such subsidies to their farmers.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.11) Solution (a)**

In WTO terminology, subsidies in agriculture and agricultural produce are identified by “Boxes”.

**Green Box**

In simple terms , subsidies that do not distort trade fall in this box. According to WTO , green box subsidies should not distort trade , or at most cause minimal distortion.

Example - environmental and conservation programs, research funding, inspection programs, domestic food aid including food stamps, and disaster relief , farmer training programs, pest-disease control program

**Amber Box**

The subsidies that distort the international trade by making products of a particular country cheaper as compared to same or similar product from another country is slotted under this box.

They distort trade balance because they encourage excessive production,therefore given country's product becomes cheaper than others, in the international market.

**Example :-** Input subsidies such as subsidy on electricity , seeds , fertilizers , irrigation etc. Market support price (MSP) subsidies also fall under this box.

**WTO limit –**

For developed country - 5% of agriculture production in 1986-88

For developing country - 10% of agriculture production in 1986-88

**Blue Box**

These are basically Amber Box subsidies but they tend to limit the production. . Any support that would normally be in the amber box, is placed in the blue box if the support also requires farmers to limit their production.

This "Box" is a hotly debated topic. Countries argue that Blue box subsidies are crucial for ushering in agricultural reforms. Currently only few countries like Norway , Iceland , Slovenia etc use this kind of subsidies.

**Example** - Subsidies that don't increase with production. For example subsidies linked with acreage or number of animals.

**Q.12) The China led Asia Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has approved first set of loans. Which of the following countries have received loans from AIIB?**

1. Indonesia
2. Tajikistan
3. Pakistan
4. Bangladesh

Select the code from below:

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

**Q.12) Solution (d)**

The China-led Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank (AIIB) has approved first set of loans totalling US 509 million dollars to finance projects in four countries viz. Bangladesh, Pakistan, Indonesia and Tajikistan.

Projects approved

- Bangladesh: US 165 million dollars loan for a Power Distribution System Upgrade and Expansion Project.
- Indonesia: US 216.5 million dollars loan for a National Slum Upgrading Project. It is expected to be co-financed with the World Bank.
- Pakistan: US 100 million dollars loan for Shorkot-Khanewal Section of National Motorway M-4. It will be co-financed with the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID).
- Tajikistan: US 27.5 million dollars loan for the Dushanbe-Uzbekistan Border Road Improvement Project. It will be co-financed with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD).

These loans will have an interest rate of London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR) plus 1.15 % and a repayment period of 25 years with 5 years in grace period.

**Q.13) Consider the following statements regarding Sanitary and Phytosanitary agreement:**

1. It sets out the basic rules for food safety and animal and plant health standards.
2. It is a multilateral agreement which comes under World Health Organisation (WHO).

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.13) Solution (a)**

The **Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures** (the "SPS Agreement") entered into force with the establishment of the World Trade Organization on 1 January 1995.

The **Agreement on the Application of Sanitary and Phytosanitary Measures** sets out the basic rules for food safety and animal and plant health standards.

It allows countries to set their own standards. But it also says regulations must be based on science. They should be applied only to the extent necessary to protect human, animal or

plant life or health. And they should not arbitrarily or unjustifiably discriminate between countries where identical or similar conditions prevail.

Member countries are encouraged to use international standards, guidelines and recommendations where they exist. However, members may use measures which result in higher standards if there is scientific justification. They can also set higher standards based on appropriate assessment of risks so long as the approach is consistent, not arbitrary.

The agreement still allows countries to use different standards and different methods of inspecting products.

**Q.14) Trans Pacific Partnership (TPP) is a trade agreement between Pacific rim countries. Which of the following statements are correct about this?**

1. The TPP contains measures to lower both non-tariff and tariff barriers to trade.
2. USA is the first country to ratify TPP.

Select the code from following:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.14) Solution (a)**

The **Trans-Pacific Partnership (TPP)**, or the **Trans Pacific Partnership Agreement (TPPA)**, is a trade agreement between Australia, Brunei, Canada, Chile, Japan, Malaysia, Mexico, New Zealand, Peru, Singapore, the United States (until 23 January 2017) and Vietnam.

The finalized proposal was signed on 4 February 2016 in Auckland, New Zealand, concluding seven years of negotiations. It currently cannot be ratified due to U.S. withdrawal from the agreement on 23 January 2017. The former Obama Administration claimed that the agreement aimed to "promote economic growth; support the creation and retention of jobs; enhance innovation, productivity and competitiveness; raise living standards; reduce poverty in the signatories' countries; and promote transparency, good governance, and enhanced labor and environmental protections." The TPP contains measures to lower both non-tariff and tariff barriers to trade, and establish an investor-state dispute settlement (ISDS) mechanism.

**Q.15) Which of the following statements are correct about The Copyright (Amendment) Act 2012?**

1. Lyricists and singers will be given royalty if their creation is reused rather than a one time compensation by music director.
2. Effective protective framework for physically challenged or disabled persons by exempting works prepared for the good of the physically challenged in special formats such as Braille, from copyright
3. Students are exempted to use the artistic, literary or dramatic or cinematographic works for research purposes under expanded concept of "Fair Use".

Select the code from below:

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

**Q.15) Solution (d)**

[http://copyright.gov.in/Documents/CRACT\\_AMNDMNT\\_2012.pdf](http://copyright.gov.in/Documents/CRACT_AMNDMNT_2012.pdf)

The amendments introduced through Copyright (Amendment) Act 2012 can be categorized into:

1. Amendments to rights in artistic works, cinematograph films and sound recordings.
2. WCT and WPPT related amendment to rights
3. Author-friendly amendments on mode of Assignment and Licenses
4. Amendments facilitating Access to Works
5. Strengthening enforcement and protecting against Internet piracy
6. Reform of Copyright Board and other minor amendments

Kindly go through the detailed read from the following link:

<https://www.ip-watch.org/2013/01/22/development-in-indian-ip-law-the-copyright-amendment-act-2012/>

**Q.16) Consider the following statements regarding Sri Ramanuja Acharya**

1. He was a Hindu theologian, philosopher, and one of the most important exponents of the Shaivism tradition within Hinduism
2. His philosophical foundation was qualified monism and is called Vishishtadvaita in the Hindu tradition
3. A postage stamp was recently released to celebrate his 1000 birth anniversary

**Which of the given statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.16) Solution (b)**

Ramanuja (traditionally, 1017–1137 CE) was a Hindu theologian, philosopher, and one of the most important exponents of the Sri Vaishnavism tradition within Hinduism. He was born in a Tamil Brāhmin family in the village of Sriperumbudur, Tamil Nadu. His philosophical foundations for devotionalism were influential to the Bhakti movement

Rāmānuja's philosophical foundation was qualified monism, and is called Vishishtadvaita in the Hindu tradition. His ideas are one of three subschools in Vedānta, the other two are known as Ādi Shankara's Advaita (absolute monism) and Madhvāchārya's Dvaita (dualism)

Prime Minister Narendra Modi released a stamp on the 1000th birth anniversary of great social reformer and Saint Shri Ramanujacharya.

Speaking on the occasion, he said the central message of Saint Shri Ramanujacharya's life was "inclusive society, religion and philosophy".

He believed that whatever is, and whatever will be, is but an expression of God. He saw the manifestation of God in human beings, and human beings in God. He saw all devotees of God as equal.

He credited Saint Shri Ramanujacharya with rebelling against the entrenched caste system — in his personal life and religious teachings— at a time when caste distinction and hierarchy had been recognised as integral to society and religion and every one had accepted his or her place as high and low in the hierarchy

<http://www.financialexpress.com/india-news/tamil-nadu-1000th-birth-anniversary-of-sri-ramanujacharya-observed/648744/>

**Q.17) What is the name of the tropical cyclone that made landfall in Bangladesh recently?**

- a) Cyclone Mora
- b) Cyclone Phaline
- c) Cyclone Tora
- d) Cyclone Humsa

**Q.17) Solution (a)**

<http://indianexpress.com/article/world/cyclone-mora-to-intensify-in-next-24-hours-heavy-rains-expected-in-bangladesh-northeast-india-myanmar-4678678/>

**Q.18) Consider the following about International Day of UN Peacekeepers**

1. The theme for the 2017 International Day of UN Peacekeepers is "Investing in Peace Around the World".
2. It is celebrated on 30th of May
3. The day is marked at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City with the presentation of the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal

**Which of the given statements is/are correct?**

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

**Q.18) Solution (c)**

The "International Day of United Nations Peacekeepers", May 29, is "a day to pay tribute to all the men and women who have served and continue to serve in United Nations peacekeeping operations for their high level of professionalism, dedication, and courage and to honor the memory of those who have lost their lives in the cause of peace.

The day is marked at the United Nations Headquarters in New York City with the presentation of the Dag Hammarskjöld Medal, statements by the President of the General

Assembly and the Secretary-General, as well as a press release regarding the state of UN Peacekeeping missions and the continued necessity of their work.

The Dag Hammarskjöld Medal is a posthumous award given by the United Nations (UN) to military personnel, police, or civilians who lose their lives while serving in a United Nations peacekeeping operation. The medal is named after Dag Hammarskjöld, the second Secretary-General of the United Nations, who died in a plane crash in what is now Zambia in September 1961.

**2017 Theme: Investing in Peace Around the World**

**Previous Themes**

2016: Honouring our Heroes – the more than one million women and men who have served under the 'blue flag' with pride, distinction and courage ever since the first UN peacekeeping mission was deployed in 1948.

2015: Together for peace – reflecting on the past, present and future of UN Peacekeeping, reaffirming our commitment to working 'Together for Peace'

2014: A force for the future – focusing on how UN Peacekeeping is evolving to meet new challenges

2013: Adapting to new challenges– exploring the changing needs of international peace and security

India is the largest cumulative troop contributor, having provided almost 2, 00,000 troops in nearly 50 of the 71 peacekeeping mission mandated over the past six decades, including 13 of the current 16 mission.

[http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/international-day-of-un-peacekeepers-general-sarath-chand-lauds-army-117052901392\\_1.html](http://www.business-standard.com/article/news-ani/international-day-of-un-peacekeepers-general-sarath-chand-lauds-army-117052901392_1.html)

**Q.19) There are over 500 tribes (with many overlapping communities in more than one State) as notified under article 342 of the Constitution of India, spread over different States and Union Territories of the country, the largest number of tribal communities being in the State of**

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Orrisa
- d) Chhattisgarh



**Q.19) Solution (c)**

[http://www.indiantribalheritage.org/?page\\_id=22029](http://www.indiantribalheritage.org/?page_id=22029)

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/vulnerable-tribes-lost-in-a-classification-trap/article17894997.ece>

**Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding the removal of Supreme Court Judge**

1. A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his office by an order of the President on a resolution by Parliament
2. Ground for removal of judges is 'violation of constitution'
3. Judges of Supreme Court can be impeached

**Which of the given statements is/are incorrect?**

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

**Q.20) Solution (b)**

If we see the Constitution of India then we find there is no word like impeachment for the punishment of judges

Why the Judges of Supreme Court and High Court cannot be impeached? They can only be removed by the Parliament by the procedure established by Law. So we have to see the procedure of Impeachment and Removal.

**Removal of Judges- Art. 124(4)**

"A judge of Supreme Court shall not be removed from his office except by an order of the President passed after an address by each House of Parliament supported by the majority of the total members of the House and by the majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting has been presented to the president in the same session for such removal on the ground of proved **misbehavior or incapacity.**"

**Difference between Removal of Judge and Impeachment of President of India**

Word used by the Constituent Assembly:-

- There is a clear word "Removal of Judges" used by the Constituent Assembly not impeachment.  
There is "Impeachment" word used for the removal of the President of India by the Constituent Assembly.

Grounds:-

- Judge: Ground of removal is "Misbehavior or incapacity."
- President: Ground of Impeachment is "Violation of Constitution"

Procedure for Removal of Judges

- A resolution must be passed by the both house by the majority of total members of the house &
- By the majority of two-third of members of of both the house present and voting. Passed resolution must present before the President of Indian in the same session
- And that must signed by the President of India.

For Impeachment of President

- For impeachment the motion must be moved by the one fourth of total membership of the House and signed.
- A notice must be given at least 14 days before form the date of moved motion. And such resolution must be passed by the two-third of total membership of both the House.

So it is quite clear that Judges of Supreme Court and High Court cannot be impeached (they are removed), only the President of Indian can Impeached.

<http://www.thehindu.com/news/national/fresh-move-to-impeach-justice-nagarjuna-reddy/article18572985.ece>

<http://www.legalservicesindia.com/article/article/judges-of-supreme-court-and-high-court-can-be-impeach-a-controversy-1690-1.html>

