

ANSWER KEY

HISTORY AND CIVICS.

A. 1. To remove from office especially for misconduct.

2. To change or modify for the better.

3. By virtue of one's position.

B. 1. d

2. e

3. b

4. c

5. a

C. 1 . Legislature, executive, judiciary.

2. The president, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha

3. a. Should be a citizen of India.

b. Should not be of unsound mind.

c. Should be above the age of 25

4. When there is no clear majority two or more parties form a coalition and elect a leader.

5. a. Making laws.

b. Control over the executive

c. An organ of information

Exercises from the book

A 1. Lower House

2. Speaker

3. Rajya Sabha

4. Bill

5. Lok Sabha

B 1. d

2. e

3. b

4. c

5. a

D 1 a. The union list consists of matters of national importance like defence, foreign affairs, posts and telegraph. These are subjects in which the centre makes laws.

b. This list includes matters of importance to the state public law and order, irrigation and water supplies, public health etc. These are subjects on which the state legislature has exclusive power.

c. This list includes subjects important to both the Centre and state. Both the union and state legislature have the power to legislate over these subjects. In case of dispute the union law is upheld

5. a. Judicial function: the parliament has the power to remove the president of vice president from their office in case of violation of the constitution or misuse of their power.

This is done through the process of impeachment.

b. The parliament can amend if repeal certain provisions of the constitution. It can make amendments by a simple majority of members present and voting. Some amendments require 2/3rd majority of all members present and voting.

International treaties, trade agreement and declaration of war also need parliamentary approval.