## **ANSWER KEY**

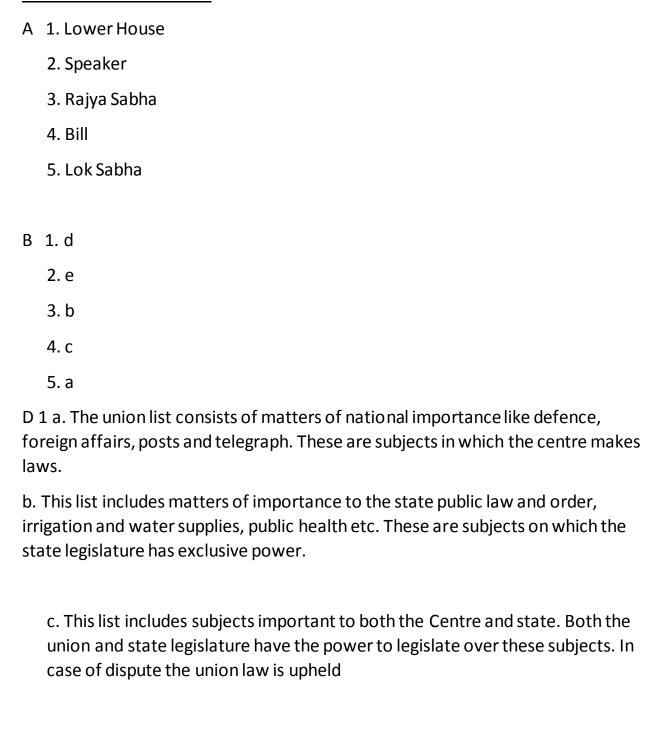
## HISTORY AND CIVICS.

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**



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.