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**TOPIC- Working of the Institutions**

**Section A – 1 Mark Questions (1 × 3 = 3 Marks)**

1. Who is the real head of the executive in India?
2. Which institution has the power to make laws for the entire country?
3. Name the highest judicial authority in India.

**Section B – 2 Mark Questions (2 × 3 = 6 Marks)**

4. Differentiate between political executive and permanent executive. (Any two points)
5. Why is the independence of the judiciary important in a democracy? (Any two reasons)
6. Mention two powers of the President of India.

**Section C – 3 Mark Questions (3 × 2 = 6 Marks)**

7. Explain the three types of powers of the Indian Parliament. (Legislative, financial, control over executive)
8. "The Prime Minister is the most powerful person in India." Justify the statement with three points.

**Section D – Case Study Based Question (5 Marks)**

Read the passage below and answer the questions:

In August 2001, the government introduced the Prevention of Terrorism Bill in the Parliament. The Lok Sabha passed the Bill but the Rajya Sabha rejected it. Later, a joint sitting of the two Houses was called, where the government finally managed to get the law passed. Many people felt that this law gave more power to the police and curtailed the fundamental rights of citizens.

Questions:

- 9A. Why was a joint sitting of the Parliament called? (1)
- 9B. What does this case show about the role of Rajya Sabha in law-making? (2)
- 9C. Do you think such laws can harm democracy? Give two arguments. (2)