

Explanations

Q-11 Err II

for the
higher

(a) The presentation of the documents to the
constituent assembly is done directly.

(b) documents are distributed among the
constituent units before they can form a
legislative or executive authority.

(c) legislature or executive authority
is formed by uniting the constituent
units.

Explanation (b)

points

(d) The joint session of the legislative
and executive units to form a
constitutional unit is known as
federation.

(e) The joint session of the legislative
and executive units to form a
constitutional unit is known as
confederation.

Explanation (e)

25

points

(f) In the case of India, the procedure is as follows:
Article 143 of the Constitution of India provides
that the Central Government may, by law, make
any provision for the time being necessary or
convenient in the public interest for giving effect
to any resolution of either house of Parliament
relating to the subject referred to in article 36.

(g) (i) Every state has its own legislative
assembly which is the highest legislative
body of the state. It is unicameral.
(ii) The legislative assembly consists of
members elected by the people of the state.

Explanation (g)
a. Article 36 of the Constitution of India provides that no law made by

the legislature shall be in force in any of the
provinces unless it is assented to by the Governor

(d) On the application for judicial review
under this section, the court of appeal will

(e) under the Minister to do his duty
speedily (not less than one month) and
shall do so before the date of the
decision of the court of appeal.

(f) local availability of natural
resources to the size and type of
development proposed by the
Minister.

(g) local availability of natural
resources to the size and type of
development proposed by the
Minister.

Explanation (f)

points

(h) The joint session of the legislative
and executive units to form a
constitutional unit is known as
federation.

Explanation (h)

50

points

(i) The joint session of the legislative
and executive units to form a
constitutional unit is known as
confederation.

Explanation (i)

Explanation (i)

25

points

(j) In the case of India, the procedure is as follows:
Article 143 of the Constitution of India provides
that the Central Government may, by law, make
any provision for the time being necessary or
convenient in the public interest for giving effect
to any resolution of either house of Parliament
relating to the subject referred to in article 36.

(k) The legislative assembly consists of
members elected by the people of the state.

Explanation (k)

25

points

(l) Every state has its own legislative
assembly which is the highest legislative
body of the state. It is unicameral.

(m) The legislative assembly consists of
members elected by the people of the state.

Explanation (m)
a. Article 36 of the Constitution of India provides that no law made by

(n) The court of appeal with leave to appeal

against the decision of the Lower

Court of Canada may either reject

or upholding the decision of the

Court of Appeal if it finds that the

decision of the lower court is not in accordance with the law.

(o) rejects the appeal if it finds that the

decision of the lower court is not in accordance with the law.

(p) rejects the appeal if it finds that the

decision of the lower court is not in accordance with the law.

(q) rejects the appeal if it finds that the

decision of the lower court is not in accordance with the law.

(r) rejects the appeal if it finds that the

decision of the lower court is not in accordance with the law.

(s) rejects the appeal if it finds that the

decision of the lower court is not in accordance with the law.

(t) rejects the appeal if it finds that the

decision of the lower court is not in accordance with the law.

(u) rejects the appeal if it finds that the

decision of the lower court is not in accordance with the law.