

Corrigendum/Explanation SFG 2024 Level 1 Test 1

There are no changes to the solutions/answers. Some explanations have been provided for the students who have raised doubts.

Q.1) There was a doubt raised with respect to Option 4 i.e., Whether the judgement in Golaknath case (1967) relates to Basic structure doctrine.

Explanation – The Option is incorrect. The Golaknath Case (1967) does not basically relate to Basic structure doctrine. The judgement in this case relates to primacy of Fundamental Rights over the Directive Principles. The Supreme Court, in this case, ruled that the Parliament cannot take away or abridge any of the Fundamental Rights, which are ‘sacrosanct’ in nature. Also, this is a Previous Year Question (PYQ) of UPSC CDS. Thus, the answer remains correct and there is no change in the answer.

Q.10) There was a doubt raised with respect to Options 3 and 4 of the Question as whether Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India have a bearing on education.

Explanation – The answer is correct. It is a Previous Year Question (PYQ) of UPSC CSE. The answer is as per the official answer key of the UPSC.

The Fifth Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the administration and management of Scheduled areas. This Schedule aims to hold the state accountable for the advancement of tribals’ educational and economic objectives. It also attempts to give them social justice and protect them from all forms of exploitation. Hence Option 3 is correct.

According to the Sixth Schedule, Autonomous District Councils (ADC) were established in four northeastern states, namely Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. These councils within their respective districts, shall have power to make laws with respect to education, primary and secondary and vocational training. Hence, Option 4 is correct.

Q.23) There was a doubt raised regarding whether Option (a) is the correct answer.

Explanation – The correct answer remains Option (b). The Indian Constitution is described as a ‘living document’ because it adapts to evolving societal needs and values. The Amendability of the Constitution is only a way through which it adapts to evolving societal needs and values. It is not the primary reason why Constitution is called Living Document. Many constitutions can be amended, but the term "living document" refers to something beyond mere changeability. The term "living document" implies that it can grow and change with society. Thus, the more apt reason for Constitution to be called a ‘Living Document’ is its ability to adapt to evolving social changes.

Q.24) There was a doubt raised with respect to statement 2 i.e., “All the provisions of the Constitution of India came into force only on January 26, 1950.”

Explanation – The statement remains incorrect. The statement seeks to ask whether all of the provisions came into force on 26 January 1950 for the first time. But some provisions of the Constitution came into force on November 26, 1949, itself. These include provisions pertaining to citizenship,

elections, provisional parliament, temporary and transitional provisions, and short title contained in Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393. The remaining provisions (the major part) of the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. Thus, the statement is incorrect.

Q.46) There was a doubt raised with respect to statement 2 i.e., “Both NRIs and OCIs have the Right to Freedom under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.”

Explanation – The statement remains incorrect. The Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are available only to the citizens (which includes NRIs) but not to foreigners or OCIs. As per the submission given by the Central Government to the Court, OCI cardholders have merely been granted statutory rights under the Citizenship Act, 1955. The current position is that the right to freedom of speech and expression for OCI is only a statutory right and not a fundamental or a constitutional right.

Q.49) There was a doubt raised with respect to the meaning of ‘Asymmetric Federalism’.

Explanation – Asymmetric federalism means varying degrees of autonomy and powers among different states. Some states in India enjoy unique privileges or autonomy as compared to others. Asymmetric federalism signifies the differences among the States of the Indian Union on how they relate to the Centre. This difference creates a notable asymmetry in the way Indian federalism works. Thus, Option (b) pertains to correct definition of Asymmetric Federalism in India.

The statement given in Option (a) pertains to ‘Federal’ or ‘Unitary’ set up of Governance. Governments have been classified into unitary and federal on the basis of the nature of relations between the national government and the regional governments.