

Corrigendum/Explanation SFG 2024 Level 1 Test 3

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

Q.3) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement 2 i.e. “The word 'federation' is neither mentioned nor defined in the Constitution of India.”

Explanation – The Statement is correct. The word 'federation' is nowhere mentioned in the Constitution of India. Article 1 of the Constitution mentions that: “India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.” Thus, Constitution mentions the phrase ‘Union of States’, but does not mention the term ‘Federation’.

Q.8) There was a doubt raised with respect to the correctness of the answer.

Explanation – The answer is correct. The question asks ‘odd one out’ regarding democracy. Among the given options, except for Option (c), all other options are important components of Democracy. Option (c) i.e. “majority rule” is not a fundamental element of democracy. Thus, Option (c) is odd one out among the given four options. Hence, it is the correct answer.

Q.9) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement 2 i.e. “The Armed Force Special Powers Act has been enacted under the provisions of Article 34.”

Explanation – The Statement is correct. The Armed Force Special Powers Act has been created on the basis of Articles 33 and 34 of the Indian Constitution. This can be understood from the paragraph given in NCERT: “Articles 33 and 34 authorise the Parliament to protect persons in the service of the union or a state in respect of any action taken by them during martial law to maintain or restore order. This provisions further strengthens the powers of the union government. The Armed Forces Special Powers Act has been made on the basis of these provisions.” The power to make provisions regarding disturbed areas under the AFSPA has been emanated from Articles 33 and 34 of the Constitution. Thus, Statement 2 is correct.

Q.15) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement 4 i.e. “A state has to collect quantifiable data showing backwardness of the class to provide reservation in promotions to the SC/ST communities.”

Explanation – The Statement remains incorrect. As per the Judgement of the Supreme Court in Jarnail Singh v L.N. Gupta (2018) case, the States are required to collect and provide quantifiable data pertaining to the **adequacy or inadequacy of representation** of the members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in public services in the State. There is no requirement of collecting data regarding **backwardness of the classes** while providing reservation in promotions to the SC/ST communities. Thus,

data is to be collected pertaining to **adequacy or inadequacy of representation**, and **not backwardness of the classes**. Thus, states will not be required to present quantifiable data of backwardness of SC/ST communities while providing reservation in promotions to the SC/ST communities.

Q.17) There was a doubt raised with respect to Option 2 i.e. Whether Some states are given the Special powers under Part XXI of the Indian Constitution to deal with law and order issues in the state.

Explanation – The Option is correct. Article 371 A of the Constitution, relating to Nagaland, provides that:

“the Governor of Nagaland shall have special responsibility **with respect to law and order in the State** of Nagaland for so long as in his opinion internal disturbances occurring in the Naga Hills-Tuensang Area immediately before the formation of that State continue therein or in any part thereof and in the discharge of his functions in relation thereto the Governor shall, after consulting the Council of Ministers, exercise his individual judgment as to the action to be taken.”

Q.36) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement 4 i.e. “The Lokpal can exercise the power of superintendence and direction over any central investigating agency.”

Explanation – The Statement is correct. Section 25 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of 2013 states that the Lokpal shall have the powers of superintendence over the Delhi Special Police Establishment in respect of the matters referred by the Lokpal to the Delhi Special Police Establishment. Thus, the Lokpal will have the power of superintendence and direction over any investigating agency, including the CBI, for cases referred to them by the Lokpal. Although the given statement does not mention “for cases referred to them by the Lokpal”, but it also does not say “in all matters”. Hence, the given statement is correct.

Q.47) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement 3 i.e. “The Centre cannot delegate its executive functions to a state government without its consent.”

Explanation – The Statement is incorrect. The Constitution does make a provision for the entrustment of the executive functions of the Centre to a state without the consent of that state. This delegation is done by the Parliament. The Parliament, through a law, can confer powers and impose duties on a state, or authorise the conferring of powers and imposition of duties by the Union Government upon a state. Thus, the Centre can delegate its executive functions to a state government without the consent of the State Government, provided this delegation is done by the Parliament.

