

Corrigendum/Explanation SFG 2024 Level 1 Test 6

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

Q.8) There was a doubt raised regarding whether Pocket Veto is a discretionary power of the President of India.

Explanation – Yes, it is true that the Pocket Veto is a discretionary power of the President of India. The power of the President to not to take any action (either positive or negative) on a bill is known as the pocket veto.

Q.11) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement 2 i.e., “In 1970, the Department of Personnel was constituted on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, 1966, and this was placed under the Prime Minister’s charge.”

Explanation – The Statement is correct. The given question is a Previous Year Question asked by UPSC in CSE PRELIMS 2021. And the answer is as per the official answer key of the UPSC.

Q.13) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement 2 i.e., “The President allocates portfolios to the Union council of ministers on advice of the Prime Minister.”

Explanation – The Statement is correct. It is the President who allocates various portfolios to the Ministers of the Union Government. This allocation is done by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister does not allocate but advises. The formal allocation is done by the President, however only on the advice of the Prime Minister. Article 75 of the Constitution clearly says that “**The President** shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for **the allocation among Ministers of the said business.**”

Q.26) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement 1 i.e. “According to the Constitution of India, the Central Government has a duty to protect States from internal disturbances. “

Explanation – The Statement is correct. Article 355 of the Indian Constitution specifically states that “It shall be the duty of the Union **to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance** and to ensure that the Government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.”

The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the word ‘internal disturbance’ with ‘armed rebellion’ in Article 352, and not in 355.

Article 352 of the Constitution says that “If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, whether by war or external aggression or **armed rebellion**, he may, by Proclamation, make a declaration to that effect...”

Q.29) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement 3 i.e., “The Governor appoints persons to the judicial service of the state, after consulting with the State Public Service Commission.”

Explanation – The Statement is correct. Article 243 of Indian Constitution states that: “Appointments of persons other than district judges to the judicial service of a State shall be **made by the Governor** of the State in accordance with rules made by him in that behalf **after consultation with the State Public Service Commission and with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such State.**” So, the Governor does consult State Public Service Commission. It is true that he also consults the State High Court. And the asked statement nowhere says that he ‘only’ consults State Public Service Commission. The statement only mentions SPSC as one of the consulting authorities. Hence, the statement is correct.