

Corrigendum/Explanation SFG 2024 Level 2 Test 1

There is 1 update in today's paper (Q.15)

- In Q.15, both option (b) and option (d) are correct answers.

Also, some explanations have been provided for the students who have raised doubts.

**Q.15) both option (b) and option (d) are correct answers.**

**For Future Reference:**

**Q.15)** Which of the following groups of countries shares a land border with 'Golan heights', a place sometimes mentioned in the news?

- Israel, Iran, Lebanon and Jordan.
- Syria, Lebanon, Jordan and Israel.
- Turkey, Israel, Syria and Jordan.
- Israel, Syria, Lebanon and **Egypt**.

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

India has voted in Favor of a draft resolution in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) expressing serious concern about Israel's failure to withdraw from the Syrian Golan. The Syrian Golan, situated in southwest Syria, was occupied by Israel in 1967.

Syria attempted to reclaim the Golan Heights during the 1973 Middle East war but was unsuccessful despite inflicting considerable losses on Israeli forces. A ceasefire was eventually signed in 1974, with a **UN observer force deployed along the ceasefire line**. In **1981, Israel unilaterally annexed the Golan Heights**, a move not recognized internationally, although it was acknowledged by the US Trump Administration in March 2019.

**Option b is correct: The Golan Heights shares borders with Lebanon to the north, Syria to the east, Jordan to the south, and Israel to the west.**

- 1) The Golan Heights offer Israel a strategic advantage in monitoring Syrian activities, while its topography serves as a natural barrier against potential military incursions from Syria.
- 2) Moreover, the area serves as a vital water source for the surrounding arid region, with rainwater from its catchment feeding into the Jordan River.
- 3) The fertile land and volcanic soil of the Golan Heights support agriculture, including vineyards, orchards, and livestock farming. Additionally, it hosts Israel's sole ski resort.



Source: Forum IAS Quarterly - A CURRENT AFFAIR COMPILATION FOR CSE Prelims 2024 - (OCTOBER 2023 – DECEMBER 2023.)

<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14724842>

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/international/india-votes-in-favour-of-unga-resolution-that-expresses-deep-concern-over-israel-not-withdrawing-from-syrian-golan/article67585939.ece>

**Q.19)** There was a doubt raised regarding statement 1 that the distance between latitudes increases when we move from equator to the poles.

**Explanation)** **Statement 1 is incorrect.** All parallel circles from the equator up to the poles are called parallels of latitudes. The distance between the latitudes remains about the same, around 111 Km for practical purposes.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/fess202.pdf>

**Q.26)** There was a doubt raised regarding statement 1 of the question that “While some portions of the earth face continuous daylight, other parts experience complete darkness.”

**Explanation)** The statement 1 is correct as it does not mention that the same part of the earth will face continuous daylight and darkness. But the statement means that there will be a phenomenon that some parts will face daylight, and some parts will face darkness for long times. These places may change with revolution of earth, but the phenomenon will continue for some other parts of the earth.

**Q.27)** There was a doubt raised regarding statement 1 that the International Date Line is an imaginary line located along 180 degrees longitude.

**Explanation)** The statement is correct. The statement does not mention that International Date Line is a straight line. And it is true that it has been conceptualized along the 180-degree longitude. There are some variations to accommodate continents/islands due to which the line is zigzag, but it still approximately follows the 180-degree longitude.

**Q.35)** There were doubts raised regarding options 1, 2 and 5 whether these are the features of asymmetrical Federalism in India.

**Explanation)** Options 1, 2 and 5 are correct.

Federalism is an institutional mechanism to accommodate two sets of polities—one at the regional level and the other at the national level. Each government is autonomous in its own sphere. In this respect Indian federalism is asymmetrical vertically as well horizontally. Vertically, the power structure is tilted in favor of the Union Government as the Center or Union government can appoint the governor for a state, and there are provisions related to imposition of National Emergency and President’s Rule. Also, India has single citizenship which also goes in favor of Centre. Horizontally the asymmetry in federal structure can be observed in case of Special powers and protection provided to some states and allocation of different percentage of funds to different states in case of centrally sponsored schemes etc.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/keps207.pdf>