

Corrigendum/Explanation SFG 2025 Level 1 Test 7

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

In Q.28) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement II of the question i.e. “India follows the principle that “the king can do no wrong.””

Explanation-Statement II is incorrect: With reference to India there is no legal responsibility of a minister. As per Article 52 of the Constitution of India. “The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.” Also, Article 77 (1) of the Constitution states that All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President. The President exercises this executive power with aid and advice from the Council of Ministers. In India, this simply means that the executive powers are exercised by the President or in his name and the individual ministers have no legal responsibility as they do not countersign the executive orders made by the President. But it nowhere means that India follows the principle that “the king can do no wrong.” This concept was followed in Britain to free the Monarch from his personal responsibility for the acts of government departments/ministries and the individual ministers in Britain are responsible for the acts of their departments/ministries. If this concept is followed in India then it will be against the principle that the executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President. Also according to the Gujarat High Court the principle that the “the king can do no wrong” does not exist in the realm of the welfare state and is against modern jurisprudence. Also the court the power vests, not in the Crown, but in the people who elect their representatives.

Source: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/ahmedabad/forget-king-can-do-no-wrong-this-is-india-hc-tells-govt/articleshow/59921884.cms>

In Q.44) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement III of the question i.e. The Prime Minister in India is responsible for allocating and reshuffling portfolios among the union Council of Ministers.”

Explanation-Statement III is incorrect: According to the Article 77 (3) of the Constitution of India “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. So, it is clear that the President allocates the government's executive business among the ministers. It is true that the President does so with the aid and advice of the Prime Minister of India. So, the Prime Minister recommends the President for allocating and reshuffling portfolios among the union Council of Ministers but the Prime Minister does not do allocation by himself.

Source:

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s380537a945c7aaa788ccfcdflb99b5d8f/uploads/2024/07/20240716890312078.pdf> (Article 77 (3))