

## Corrigendum/Explanation SFG 2026 Level 1 Test 4

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

**In Q.1)** There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement 2 of the question that Mandamus will not lie against a Company even though it may be a Government Company.

**Explanation-** Statement 2 is correct. A company, whether private or government, is a separate legal entity distinct from the government, which doesn't come under the definition of the state under Article 12 of the Constitution of India unless they are performing a public duty. The Supreme Court and various High Courts have clarified in their Judgements that Writ of Mandamus will not lie against a government company. Also, this is a Previous Year Question of UPSC CSE Prelims 2022 and as per the official answer key of UPSC, this statement was marked as correct (question 18 of Set A of the official UPSC CSE Pre 2022 paper and answer has been cross-verified with the official answer key).

**In Q.12)** There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement I of the question that 'In Kesavananda Bharati Case of 1973, the Supreme Court of India ruled that the Right to Property is not a basic feature of the Indian Constitution.'

**Explanation-** Statement I is correct. The Judgement of the Supreme Court of India in Kesavananda Bharti Case has explicitly ruled that the Right to Property is not a basic feature of the Indian Constitution.

Source:

<https://www.scobserver.in/wp-content/uploads/2024/03/Suprme-Court-Judgement -Kesavananda-Bharati-v-State-of-Kerala-1973.pdf> (page 373)

<https://www.nluassam.ac.in/docs/pub/Kesavananda%20Bharati%20Verdict.pdf> (page 74)

**In Q.19)** There was a doubt raised with respect to the explanation of the Statement II of the question that "is forced or involuntary narco test legal in India?"

**Explanation-** The forced or involuntary narco test has been declared illegal and unconstitutional by the Supreme Court in its recent judgement. It provides a relief to accused under Article 20(3) of the Constitution of India. Article 20(3) states that "**No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself**," meaning an accused cannot be forced to give a narco test to be used as evidence that may incriminate him.

Source:

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/what-does-the-supreme-courts-ruling-on-narco-tests-mean-explained/article70384299.ece>