

Corrigendum/Explanation SFG 2026 Level 1 Test 3

Number of items taken for scoring: 49

Number of items dropped: 01 (Question no. 34)

There is 1 change in today's paper (Q.34). Q.34 has been dropped.

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

In Q.34) The Question has been dropped due to no matching options.

For Future Reference:

Q.34) With reference to the organizations/bodies in India, consider the following information:

	Organisation/bodies	Salaries of its members are determined by	Tenure of the Members
I.	National Commission for Scheduled Castes	President	Hold office for a term of four years from the date on which s/he assumes such office.
II.	State Information Commission	State Legislature	Hold office for a period of three years from the date on which s/he assumes such office.
III.	State Human Rights Commission	State Government	A term of 5 years provided that no Member shall hold office after s/he has attained the age of seventy years.
IV.	Central Vigilance Commission	Central Government	A term of 6 years or until the age of 65 years.

In how many of the above rows is the information correctly matched?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Information in row I is not correctly matched. Article 338 of the Constitution provides for a National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC). The conditions of service, including **salaries**, and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of NCSC are **determined by the President**.

As per the National Commission for Scheduled Castes Chairperson, Vice Chairperson, and Members (Conditions of Service and Tenure) Rules of 2004, the Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson, and other Members of the NCSC **shall hold office for a term of three years** from the date on which s/he assumes such office.

Information in row II is not correctly matched. The State Information Commission (SIC) is a **statutory body**, established under the **Right to Information Act of 2005**. The Commission consists of a State Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten State Information Commissioners. They hold office for such a term as **prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years**, whichever is earlier. In this context, under the Right to Information Rules, 2019, the State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioners, as the case may be, shall **hold office for a period of three years from the date on which they enter upon office**.

The **salary, allowances and other service conditions** of the State Chief Information Commissioner and a State Information Commissioner **shall be such as prescribed by the Central Government**.

Information in row III is incorrectly matched. The State Human Rights Commissions (SHRCs) have been established by the Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993. SHRCs consist of a chairperson and two other members. They are appointed by the Governor.

The **salaries, allowances and other conditions of service of the chairperson or a member are determined by the State Government**.

The chairperson and members **serve a term of three years or until they reach the age of 70, whichever comes first**. They are eligible for reappointment.

Information in row IV is not correctly matched. The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was established in 1964 following the recommendations of the Santhanam Committee. The CVC is led by a Central Vigilance Commissioner as Chairperson and can have up to two Vigilance Commissioners as members. They are appointed by the President. **They serve a term of four years or until they turn 65, whichever is earlier**.

According to Section 5 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act of 2005, the salary and allowances and the other conditions of service of the Central Vigilance Commissioner shall be the **same as those of the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission**; and that of the Vigilance Commissioner shall be the **same as those of a Member of the Union Public Service Commission**. According to Article 318, in the case of the Union Commission or a Joint Commission, **the President makes provision with respect to the number of members of the staff of the Commission and their conditions of service**.

Source:) Mastering Indian Governance by ForumIAS, Chapter: 7 Constitutional Bodies, Page: 136 and Chapter: 8 Non-Constitutional Bodies, Page: 194. 198, 200

https://www.indiacode.nic.in/bitstream/123456789/18135/1/the_protection_of_humen_rights_act_1993.pdf

Subject:) Polity

Topic:) Constitutional and Non-Constitutional Bodies

Subtopic:)

In Q.7) There was a doubt raised regarding Option II of the question that Goa was granted full statehood through a Constitutional Amendment, rather than through ordinary legislative acts of Parliament.

Explanation: Option II is correct. Goa was granted a full statehood by the 56th Constitutional Amendment Act 1987 and under the Constitution (Fifty Sixth Amendment) Act, 1987 Goa was included in the Schedule I of the Constitution of India, as the 25th (twenty fifth) State of India.

The Goa, Daman and Diu Reorganisation Act, 1987 was enacted to reorganise the already existing Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu into a new state of Goa and a Union Territory of Daman and Diu.

Goa's Foundation Day, also known as Goa Statehood Day, is celebrated annually on May 30th. It was initially administered as a Union Territory and later became the 25th State of the Indian Union when it was conferred Statehood on May 30, 1987. This day commemorates the day Goa became the 25th state of India in 1987 with the Constitution (Fifty Sixth Amendment) Act, 1987 coming into effect.

Source: <https://gpsc.goa.gov.in/history/>

<https://static.pib.gov.in/WriteReadData/specificdocs/documents/2023/may/doc2023531206701.pdf>

In Q.27) There was a doubt raised regarding Option III of the question that the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) after they cease to hold respective offices, is eligible to further hold any other office under the Government of India or under the Government of a State or not?

Explanation: Option III is incorrect. Article 319 (a) of the Constitution of India explicitly states that **the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission shall be ineligible for further employment either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State.**

The doubt raised regarding this is that if any UPSC Chairman is appointed a Governor of any state in India by the President, then will it be a further employment either under the Government of India.

Regarding this, it is a settled position that the office of Governor of a state is not an employment under the Government of India/Central Government. Rather the office of the Governor of a state is a Constitutional Post. In *B.P. Singhal v. Union of India* (2010), the Supreme Court of India clarified that while a Governor holds office at the pleasure of the President (Art. 156), they are not an employee or agent of the Central Government; and their office is an independent constitutional office.

Source:

<https://www.thehindu.com/news/Governors-cant-be-removed-at-Centres-whims-says-Court/article16299196.ece>

<https://indiankanoon.org/doc/1471968/>