

Corrigendum/Explanation SFG 2026 Level 1 Test 7

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

In Q.19) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement II of the question that “The advice given by the Union Council of Ministers to the President of India cannot be questioned in any Court” explains the legal responsibility of individual ministers or not?

Explanation- Statement II is correct but does not explain statement I (The Constitution of India does not establish a system of legal responsibility for the individual Ministers of the Union Council of Ministers.)

The legal responsibility of individual ministers simply means that they do not countersign for the public acts. The advice given by Ministers (Union Council of Ministers) explains the collective nature of responsibility of the Council of Ministers. The individual ministers do not give any advice to the President and even if the Prime Minister gives advice to the President then also it is considered the advice on the behalf of the whole council of ministers. So, the advice given by the Union Council of ministers being out of purview of the courts does not explain how the Constitution of India does not establish a system of legal responsibility for the individual Ministers of the Union Council of Ministers.

In Q.20) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement I of the question that “The Governor’s ordinance making power does not extend to Union List subjects of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India under any circumstances.”

Explanation- Statement I is correct. Article 258 of the Constitution of India mentions the extension of executive powers of the Union to the state (or officers of state) by the President with consent of the Governor. That extension of executive power is done by the President in his executive capacity and not in his legislative capacity. It does extend the law-making powers to the State legislature of the or the ordinance making power to the Governor of the state which are clearly the legislative powers.

In Q.50) There was a doubt raised with respect to Statement IV of the question that If that person is dismissed or removed on the ground of conduct which has led to his/her conviction on a criminal charge.

Explanation-Statement IV is correct. The statement is not talking about the removal or dismissal of a civil servant accused of any crime. Rather the conduct of the person (civil servant) has already led to his/her conviction by a court of law. So, as per Article 311 of the Constitution of India, a member of a civil service of the Union can be dismissed/removed without an appropriate inquiry in this situation.

Source:

<https://cdnbbsr.s3waas.gov.in/s380537a945c7aaa788ccfcdf1b99b5d8f/uploads/2024/07/20240716890312078.pdf> (Article 311)