

Corrigendum/Explanation SFG FRC 2026 Test 20

There are 2 changes in today's paper (Q.49 and Q.57). In Q.49 correct answer is Option (b). In Q.57, the correct answer is Option (d).

Q.49) A doubt was raised that in Statement II of the question i.e. “ When the orders of the Delimitation Commission are laid before the House of People, they cannot effect any modifications in the orders” is a correct statement.

Exp) It is a correct statement as explained in the solution as well.

Note: Statement I would be incorrect as it says the orders of the Commission cannot be called in question before any court i.e. it is completely immune from judicial review. It is incorrect as there is limited judicial review.

For Future Reference:

Q.49) With reference to ‘Delimitation Commission’ in India, consider the following statements:

I. The orders of the Commission cannot be called in question before any court.

II. When the orders of the Delimitation Commission are laid before the House of People, they cannot effect any modifications in the orders.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) I only

(b) II only

(c) Both I and II

(d) Neither I nor II

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Delimitation literally means the act or process of fixing limits or boundaries of territorial constituencies in a country or a province having a legislative body. The job of delimitation is assigned to a high-power body. Such a body is known as Delimitation Commission or a Boundary Commission.

Statement I is incorrect: The Supreme Court, in its recent verdict in Kishorchandra Chhanganlal Rathod v. Union of India (2024 INSC 579) has asserted the power of judicial review over the Delimitation Commission's orders, marking a bold and crucial step towards fortifying democratic principles in Indian electoral jurisprudence.

While adjudicating an appeal from the Gujarat high court, a two-judge divisional bench of the apex court, held that nothing ousts the constitutional courts from scrutinising the validity of orders

passed by the Delimitation Commission on the touchstone of the constitution, especially if an order of Delimitation Commission is found to be “manifestly arbitrary” and “irreconcilable to constitutional values”.

Statement II is correct: The copies of its orders are laid before the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly concerned, but no modifications are permissible therein by them.

Q.57) A doubt was raised whether Option III i.e., tidal resonance with ocean currents, is a contributing factor in the formation of storm surge.

Exp) It is a contributing factor in the formation of Storm surge. The timing of storm surge with respect to the phase of the astronomical tide is extremely important. When a storm surge coincides with a spring high tide, the resulting total surge can be many times more devastating than the surge alone. A moderate event at low tide can become the storm surge of record at high tide. Storm surges (tidal waves) are defined as the rise in sea level above the normally predicted astronomical tide.

Major factors include:

- A fall in the atmospheric pressure over the sea surface
- Effect of the wind
- Influence of the sea bed
- A funnelling effect
- The angle and speed at which the storm approaches the coast
- The tides

For Future Reference:

Q.57) Which of the following factors contribute to the formation of storm surges during tropical cyclones?

- I. Low atmospheric pressure at the center
- II. Wind-driven piling up of seawater
- III. Tidal resonance with ocean currents

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I and III only
- b) I and II only
- c) II and III only
- d) I, II and III

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

A storm surge refers to an abnormal rise in sea level above the normal tide, caused mainly by the combined effects of atmospheric pressure and strong cyclonic winds



Statement I is correct. In a tropical cyclone, the pressure at the center is very low compared to the surrounding atmosphere. Due to this low pressure, the sea surface rises or bulges upward slightly, often by about one meter. This pressure-induced rise adds to the overall height of the storm surge.

Statement II is correct. Strong cyclonic winds push large volumes of seawater toward the coast. As this water accumulates near the shoreline and cannot spread inland quickly, sea level rises sharply, sometimes several meters above the normal tide, leading to coastal flooding.

Statement III is correct. Storm surges (tidal waves) are defined as the rise in sea level above the normally predicted astronomical tide. Major factors include:

- A fall in the atmospheric pressure over the sea surface
- Effect of the wind
- Influence of the sea bed
- A funnelling effect
- The angle and speed at which the storm approaches the coast
- The tides

Thus, tidal resonance with ocean currents also impact the formation of storm surge.