

Corrigendum/Explanation SFG FRC 2026 Test 25

Number of items taken for scoring: 59

Number of items dropped: 01 (Question no. 44)

There are 2 changes in today's paper (Q.37, Q.44). In Q.37, the correct answer is Option a. Q.44 has been dropped.

Q.37) A doubt was raised whether Statement III i.e whether the Lok Sabha can increase the amount specified in a Demand for Grant.

Exp) It is incorrect statement. The **Lok Sabha has the power to approve, refuse or reduce the amount specified in a Demand for Grant**, though it **cannot increase it**, as per **Article 113 of the Constitution**.

For Future Reference:

Q.37) In the context of Indian Polity, consider the following statements:

- I. The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the Demand for Grants.
- II. Expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India cannot be discussed in Parliament.
- III. The Lok Sabha can increase or reduce the amount specified in a Demand for Grant.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement I is correct: Under **Article 113 of the Constitution**, the **Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the Demand for Grants**, which is the **exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha**.

Statement II is incorrect: Although **expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India is not submitted to the vote of Parliament**, it **can still be discussed in Parliament** as provided under **Article 113 of the Constitution**.

Statement III is incorrect: The **Lok Sabha has the power to approve, refuse or reduce the amount specified in a Demand for Grant**, though it **cannot increase it**, as per **Article 113 of the Constitution**.

Q.44) It has been dropped as there was more than one answer to the question.

For Future Reference:

Q.44) With reference to the Arabian sea branch of Indian monsoons, which of the following statements is **not** correct?

- (a) It causes little to no rainfall in areas east of the Western Ghats region.
- (b) It brings rainfall in the region surrounding the Saurashtra peninsula and Kachchh.
- (c) It is responsible for heavy rainfall in central India as it flows through Narmada valley.
- (d) Arakan Hill deflects a big portion of this branch towards the Indian subcontinent.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The **period of southwest monsoon from June to September** is known as the rainy season for most parts of the country. The monsoon approaches the landmass in two branches: Arabian Sea branch and the Bay of Bengal branch. The monsoon winds originating over the Arabian Sea further split into three branches:

Statement a is correct: Its one branch is obstructed by the Western Ghats. These winds climb the slopes of the Western Ghats from 900-1200 m. Soon, they become cool, and **as a result, the windward side of the Sahyadris and Western Coastal Plain receive very heavy rainfall** ranging between 250 cm and 400 cm. After crossing the Western Ghats, these winds descend and get heated up. This **reduces humidity in the winds. As a result, these winds cause little rainfall east of the Western Ghats.** This region of low rainfall is known as the rain-shadow area.

Statement b is correct: A third branch of this monsoon wind **strikes the Saurashtra Peninsula and the Kachchh.** It then passes over west Rajasthan and along the Aravallis, causing only a scanty rainfall. **In Punjab and Haryana, it too joins the Bay of Bengal branch.** These two branches, reinforced by each other, cause rains in the western Himalayas.

Statement c is correct: Another branch of the Arabian sea monsoon strikes the coast north of Mumbai. **Moving along the Narmada and Tapi river valleys, these winds cause rainfall in extensive areas of central India.** The Chotanagpur plateau gets 15 cm rainfall from this part of the branch. Thereafter, they enter the Ganga plains and mingle with the Bay of Bengal branch.

Statement d is incorrect: The Bay of Bengal branch strikes the coast of Myanmar and part of southeast Bangladesh. But the Arakan Hills along the coast of Myanmar deflect a big portion of this branch towards the Indian subcontinent.