

Corrigendum Test 1

No changes in Today's paper

In Q.2 a student raised doubt- The Government of India Act of 1935 established India as a federation of the British provinces and princely states.

It is an incorrect statement.

Explanation: The Government of India Act of 1935 **proposed** the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. It was optional for India states to join the federation. Thus, the federation was never **established** as the princely states did not join it.

In Q.22 a student raised doubt- States which come together as a 'Union', does not have a right to secede from the federation.

It is a correct statement.

Explanation: Even though the explanation given in today's paper is India specific, the trend is correct generally as well. There are 2 kinds of routes through which federations have been formed:

- a) **'coming together' federations** where independent states come together on their own to form a bigger unit eg. USA, Switzerland etc. Here **constituent states usually have equal power and are strong vis-a-vis the federal government.**
- b) **'holding together' federations** where the country decides to divide its power between constituent states and the national government eg. India, Belgium etc. Here **the central government tends to be more powerful vis-à-vis the states.** Thus, here states do not have the right to secede from the federation.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/jess402.pdf>

In Q.46 a student raised doubt- The states need to obtain the Centre's consent to borrow only if it is indebted to the Centre over a previous loan.

It is a correct statement.

Explanation: Under Article 293(3) of the Constitution it is mentioned, states need to obtain the Centre's consent to borrow in case the state is indebted to the Centre over a previous loan. **Thus, the consent is only needed if the state is indebted to Centre over previous loan.**