

1. Correct answer: A

Only pair 1 is correctly matched.

Article 20 – Protection in respect of conviction to offences:

- Protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment for offences is available to citizen; foreigner as well as legal entities. It contains three provisions in that direction:
- **No Ex-Post Facto Legislation** – No person shall be
 - (a) convicted of any offense except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act, nor
 - (b) subjected to a penalty greater than that prescribed by the law in force at the time of the commission of the act. Protection under this provision is applicable only for criminal laws and not civil laws. **Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- **No double jeopardy** – No person can be punished for same offence twice. Protection under this provision is available only in court proceedings, tribunals and not before departmental authorities. **Hence, pair 2 is incorrectly matched.**
- **No self-incrimination** – No person shall be compelled to witness against himself. Protection under this provision extends only to criminal proceedings and not civil proceedings. **Hence, pair 3 is incorrectly matched.**

2. Correct answer: D

None of the statements is correct.

Article 19(1)(c) – Right to form associations:

- All citizens have right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies (Included through 97th constitutional amendment, 2011).
- Subject to reasonable restrictions on grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, public order and morality.
- However, right to obtain recognition of the association is not a fundamental right. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- In view of Supreme Court, Right to strike is a statutory right (controlled by industrial laws) and not a fundamental right. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

Article 19(1)(d) – Right to move freely throughout the territory of India:

- Subject to reasonable restrictions on two grounds namely – interests of general public and the protection of interests of any scheduled tribe. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.** Example: Areas with inner line permit.
- Right to travel within India – through Article 19; Right to travel abroad – through Article 21.

Article 19(1)(e) – Right to reside & settle in any part of territory of India:

- Subject to reasonable restrictions on two grounds, namely – interests of general public and the protection of interests of any scheduled tribe.
- SC has held that certain areas can be banned for certain kind of persons like prostitutes and habitual offenders.

3. Correct answer: D

Article 19(1) (a) – Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression:

- Available to citizen only against state and not private individuals (in original constitution); qualified in nature;
- Reasonable restriction 19(2) – Sovereignty and integrity of India; Security of the state, friendly relations with foreign state; public order; decency or morality, **contempt of court, defamation; incitement to an offence.**
- Subject to test of reasonability by courts.
- Freedom of Press implied under Article 19(1)(a) [Romesh Thappar case (1950)]

1. Defamation [Section 499 IPC] – Subramanya Swami vs Union of India case.

- Supreme Court upheld validity of criminal defamation.
- Right to reputation under Article 21 to be balanced with right provided under Article 19(1)(a)
- Ensuring constitutional fraternity

2. **Sedition [Section 124A IPC]** – Supreme Court upheld in Kedarnath (1962) and Balwant Singh (1995) case.
- Clear and immediate incitement of violence; mere discussion and advocacy not to be considered seditious.
3. **Censorship (Indian Cinematographic Act, 1952)**
4. **Hate Speech – Section 153A** (Affecting Class and communal Harmony)

4. **Correct answer: A**

Article 21 A of the Constitution:

- According to Article 21 A, all children between the ages of six and fourteen must receive free and mandatory education in a way that the State deems appropriate. Therefore, only primary education not higher or professional education is now a Fundamental Right under this clause. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002 introduced this clause. This amendment marks a significant turning point in the nation's pursuit of "Education for All." This action, according to the administration, marks "the beginning of the second revolution in the chapter of citizens' rights."
- The Constitution already had a clause in Part IV of Article 45 that stated that education for children was free and required. Being a directive concept, it was not, however, upholdable in court. In this case, judicial intervention is now possible. The Parliament passed the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, in accordance with Article 21A. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

5. **Correct answer: A**

Features of Fundamental Rights in the Constitution:

- **Positive and Negative nature:** While some rights confer certain privileges on the person, some are negative in character and places limitation on the authority of states. For example, Article 21 says that "state cannot deprive a person of his life and personal liberty except by the procedure established by law". This puts a limit on the State and thus is a negative right. The right to education under Article 21A is a positive right which confers certain privileges on citizens. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Status during Emergency:** Except for Articles 20 and 21, fundamental rights can be suspended during the operation of a national emergency. Further, the six rights guaranteed under Article 19 can be suspended only during external emergencies.
- Six Fundamental Rights under Article 19 can be suspended only when the National Emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression and not on the ground of armed rebellion. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**
- **Laws needed for enforcement:** Most fundamental rights are directly enforceable and do not need specific law. But, some of them require a law to enforce them, and such laws can only be enacted by the Parliament (Article 35).

6. **Correct answer: D**

- A union territory is a type of administrative division in the Republic of India. Unlike the states of India, which have their own governments, union territories are federal territories governed, in part or in whole, by the Union Government of India.
- After the large-scale reorganization of the states in 1956, the political map of India underwent a continuous change due to the pressure of popular agitations and political conditions. The demand for the creation of some more states based on language or cultural homogeneity resulted in the bifurcation of various states.
- Haryana, Chandigarh, and Himachal Pradesh: In 1966, the State of Punjab was bifurcated to create Haryana, the 17th state of the Indian Union, and the union territory of Chandigarh.
- On the recommendation of the Shah Commission (1966), the Punjabi-speaking areas were constituted into the unilingual state of Punjab, the Hindi-speaking areas were constituted into the State of Haryana and **the hill areas were merged with the adjoining union territory of Himachal Pradesh.**
- In 1971, the union territory of Himachal Pradesh was elevated to the status of a state (18th state of the Indian Union).

- Manipur, Tripura, and Meghalaya: In 1972, the political map of Northeast India underwent a major change. Thus, **the two Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura** and the Sub-State of Meghalaya got statehood and the two union territories of Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh (originally known as North-East Frontier Agency—NEFA) came into being.
- With this, the number of states of the Indian Union increased to 21 (Manipur 19th, Tripura 20th and Meghalaya 21st). Initially, the 22nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1969) created Meghalaya as an ‘autonomous state’ or ‘substate’ within the state of Assam with its own legislature and council of ministers.
- Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa: In 1987, three new States of Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa came into being as the 23rd, 24th and 25th states of the Indian Union respectively. The **Union Territory of Mizoram** was conferred the status of a full state as a sequel to the signing of a memorandum of settlement (Mizoram Peace Accord) in 1986 between the Central government and the Mizo National Front, ending the two-decade-old insurgency. Arunachal Pradesh had also been a union territory from 1972. The State of Goa was created by separating the territory of Goa from the Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu. **Hence, option D is correct.**

7. Correct answer: A

Statement 1 is correct.

- Right to Equality (Article 14-18) protects the citizens against any discrimination by the State on the basis of religion, caste, race, sex, or place of birth.
- Article 14 says that all citizens enjoy equal privileges and opportunities.
- Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Article 16 says that no citizen can be discriminated against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on grounds of only religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or residence.
- Article 17 abolishes ‘untouchability’ and forbids its practise in any form.
- Article 18 abolish all titles national or foreign which create artificial distinctions in social status amongst the people.
- Hence, Right to Equality aims at an end to Social-discrimination and aims at establishing social equality. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Article 334 of the Constitution lays down the provisions of the Constitution relating to the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and the representation of the Anglo-Indian community by nomination in the Lok Sabha and in the Legislative Assemblies of the States. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

8. Correct answer: B

- The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination. They uphold the quality of all individuals, the dignity of the individual, the larger public interest and unity of the nation.
- Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons whether citizens, foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.
- **Fundamental Rights available only to citizens include:**
 - **Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth** (Article 15).
 - Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).
 - Protection of six rights regarding freedom of: (I) **speech and expression**, (II) assembly, (III) association, (IV) movement, (V) residence, and (VI) profession (Article 19).
 - Protection of language, script, and culture of minorities (Article 29).
 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).
- **Fundamental Rights available to both citizens and foreigners (except enemy aliens) include:**
 - Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14).
 - Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20).
 - Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21).
 - **Right to elementary education (Article 21 A).**

- Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22).
- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour article (Article 23).
- Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc (Article 24).
- **Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion** (Article 25).
- Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26).
- Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion (Article 27).
- Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions (Article 28). **Hence, option (B) is correct.**

9. Correct answer: B

Statements 1 and 3 are correct.

- A Uniform Civil Code is one that would provide for one law for the entire country, applicable to all religious communities in their personal matters such as marriage, divorce, inheritance, adoption, etc. Article 44 of the Constitution lays down that the state shall endeavour to secure a Uniform Civil Code for the citizens throughout the territory of India. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- Article 44 is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy. These, as defined in Article 37, are not justiciable (not enforceable by any court) but the principles laid down therein are fundamental in governance.
- Goa is the only state in India that has a uniform civil code regardless of religion, gender, caste. Goa has a common family law. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**
- A Uniform Civil Code means that all sections of the society irrespective of their religion shall be treated equally according to a national civil code, which shall be applicable to all uniformly. It covers areas like marriage, divorce, maintenance, inheritance, adoption, and succession of property. It is based on the premise that there is no connection between religion and law in modern civilization. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

10. Correct answer: C

Statements 1, 3 and 4 are correct.

- The Constitution does not contain any classification of Directive Principles. However, on the basis of their content and direction, they can be classified into three broad categories as socialistic, Gandhian, and liberal-intellectual.
- Gandhian Principles are based on Gandhian ideology. They represent the program of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. To fulfil the dreams of Gandhi, some of his ideas were included as Directive Principles.
 - To organize village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40).
 - To promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperation basis in rural areas (Article 43). **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
 - To promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies (Article 43B). **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
 - To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation (Article 46). **Hence, statement 4 is correct.**
 - To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health (Article 47).
 - To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves, and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds (Article 48).
- To secure the right to work, to education, and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness, and disablement (Article 41). This is a socialistic directive principle. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

11. Correct answer D

- Article 26 of the Constitution of India provides with the freedom to manage religious affairs.
 - Article 26 (a) – Right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes

- Article 26 (b) – Right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion
- Article 26 (c) – Right to own and acquire immovable and immovable property
- Article 26 (d) – Right to administer such property in accordance with law
- **Hence statement 1,2 and 3 are correct.**

12. Correct Answer: D

- Article 27 provides an exemption to pay tax for religious activity. Other meaning of the article, the State should **not** spend the **public money** collected by way of tax for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion.
- This provision prohibits the State from favoring, patronizing, and supporting one religion over the other.
- This means that the taxes can be used for the promotion or maintenance of **all religions** in an equal manner.
- This provision prohibits only the levy of a tax and **not a fee.** (*Ratilal Gandhi vs State Of Bombay 1954*). Hence statement 1 is incorrect.
- This is because the purpose of a fee is to control the secular administration of religious institutions and not to promote or maintain the religion. **Hence statement 2 is correct.**
- Thus, a fee can be levied on pilgrims to provide them some special service or safety measures. A fee can be levied on religious endowments for meeting the regulation expenditure.

13. Correct answer: D

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (FR)	DPSP
FR borrowed from constitution of USA.	DPSP borrowed from constitution of Ireland.
Covered in Part III spanning Art. 12 – 35	Covered in Part IV spanning Art. 36 – 51
Justiciable and legally enforceable by the courts of law.	Non-justiciable and not legally enforceable by the courts.
Negative connotation– Prohibit the state from doing certain things.	Positive connotation – Enables the state to do certain things.
Entails establishing political democracy in the country.	Entails establishing social and economic democracy in the country.
Driving force – Legal sanctions. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.	Driving force – Moral and political sanctions.
Focus – Welfare of the individual, personal and individualistic in spirit. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.	Focus – welfare of the community; sociitarian and socialistic in spirit.
Automatically enforced– Legislation not require for enforcement. (Exception-Art.17)	Automatically not enforced– Legislation require for enforcement of provisions.
Violation of FR could amount to invalidation of any law by Judiciary. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect. Such law becomes null and void.	Violation of any of the Directive Principles not amount to invalidation of such law. Moreover, judiciary can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a directive.

14. Correct answer: A

Only statement 1 is correct.

Article 43:

- The State shall endeavour to secure to all workers a living wage and a decent standard of life.
 - Article 43A: The State shall take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.
 - Article 43B: The 97th amendment introduced Part IX B of the Constitution, Article 43 B to DPSP (Directive Principles of State Policies) and amended Article 19(1)(c) in Fundamental Rights. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

Article 45: To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

Article 48: To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

15. Correct answer: B

Article 39:

- The State shall, direct its policies towards securing:
 - Right to an adequate means of livelihood to all the citizens.
 - The ownership and control of material resources shall be organised in a manner to serve the common good.
 - The State shall avoid concentration of wealth in a few hands.
 - Equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
 - The protection of the strength and health of the workers.
 - Childhood and youth shall not be exploited.

Article 42:

- The State shall make provisions for securing **just and humane conditions of work** and for maternity relief.

16. Correct answer: A

Amendments in DPSP (Directive Principles of State Policy):

42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976:

- It introduced certain changes in the part-IV of the Constitution by adding new directives:
 - Article 39A: To provide free legal aid to the poor.
 - Article 43A: Participation of workers in management of Industries.
 - Article 48A: To protect and improve the environment.

44th Constitutional Amendment, 1978:

- It inserted Section-2 to Article 38 which declares that; “The State in particular shall strive to minimise economic inequalities in income and eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities not amongst individuals but also amongst groups”. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It also eliminated the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights.

86th Constitutional Amendment, 2002:

- It changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

17. Correct answer: A

Only pair 4 is correctly matched.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (FR) AND DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY (DPSP) :

CONFLICT BETWEEN FR AND DPSP – PRIMACY FOR FR or DPSP?

- Champakam Dorairajan Case (1952)– Court asserted that all Fundamental Rights are superior over DPSP. FR can be amended to give effect to DPSP. **Hence, pair 1 is incorrectly matched.**
- Kerala Education Bill (1957)- Supreme Court had propounded the Doctrine of Harmonious Construction to avoid a situation of conflict while enforcing DPSP and the FR. **Hence, pair 2 is incorrectly matched.**
- Golak Nath Case (1967)- Court asserted that FR cannot be abridged or diluted. FR are sacrosanct and absolute in nature. **Hence, pair 3 is incorrectly matched.**
- Kesavananda Bharathi Case (1973)- Court asserted that Parliament can amend any part of constitution, subject to Basic Structure of the Constitution. This led to evolution of Doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution. **Hence, pair 4 is correctly matched.**
- Minerva Mill Case (1980)- Court asserted that a law made by Parliament under Article 31C would be protected only if it is made to implement directives in Art 39(b) and 39 (c) and not any other DPSP.

18. Correct answer: C

Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct.

86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 gives effect to changes in Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties.

86th Amendment Act, 2002:

- Elementary education was made a **fundamental right**.
- The newly-added Article 21-A declares that “the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State may determine.”
- Changed the subject matter of **Article 45 in Directive Principles**.
- Addition of a **new fundamental duty under Article 51-A**, which reads – It shall be the duty of every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

19. Correct answer: B

Article 51:

- It declares that to establish international peace and security the State shall endeavour to:
 - Maintain just and honourable relations with the nations.
 - Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations.
 - Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration. **Hence, option B is correct.**

United Nations Charter:

- The UN Charter codifies the major principles of international relations, from sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations.
- The UN Charter is an instrument of international law, and UN Member States are bound by it.
- The International Court of Justice, the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, functions in accordance with the Statute of the International Court of Justice, which is annexed to the UN Charter, and forms an integral part of it.

20. Correct answer: C

Comparison of the Indian Constitutional Scheme with that of Canada::

Similarities:

- **Unitary/Federal:** Each has a federal organization. Canada has residual powers that are centralized, just like India. The Governor for the States and Provinces is appointed by the central government.
- **Setup for executives:** First past the post is the method used to elect members. Both have an accountable government that answers to the lower house as a whole. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- **Judicial structure:** The Supreme Court’s nomination process and advisory role are identical to those in India.
- **Legislative framework:** The entire nation is subject to laws passed by the Parliament.

Differences:

- **Constitution, written or unwritten:** India is governed by the written Constitution, whereas Canada is governed by both written and unwritten law.
- **Political framework:** India is a republic, but Canada has a constitutional monarchy one.
- **Setup for executives:** On the advice of the Prime Minister, the monarch appoints the Governor-General in contrast to India, where the President is chosen in an indirect election.
- **Citizenship:** In contrast to India, which does not provide dual citizenship, Canada has a provision for it. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- **Justice system:** Canada has several different legal systems, but India does not.

21. Correct answer: C

103rd Amendment Act, 2019:

- Empowered the state to make any special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections (EWS) of citizens. **Hence, statement-I is correct.**
- An EWS Certificate is needed in order to avail benefits of the EWS category.
- The state was permitted to set aside up to 10% of seats for certain sections when it came to admission to educational institutions, including private educational institutions that were either assisted or unassisted by the state, with the exception of minority educational institutions. **Hence, statement-II is incorrect.** This additional reservation of up to 10% would be made in addition to the ones already made.

22. Correct answer: A

Only statements 3 is correct.

Comparison of the Indian Constitutional Scheme with that of Japan::

Similarities:

- Each has a constitution in writing.
- **Legislative framework:** The Parliament is the highest legislative body in both countries.
- Both countries' parliaments consist of two houses, the lowest of which has greater authority than the upper.
- The No-Confidence motion caused the House to be dissolved, much like in India.
- Members of Japan's Upper House serve six-year terms, and each year, half of the members leave the chamber.
- **Philosophic elements:** Constitution and judicial review are supreme.
- **Setup for executives:** Japan's prime minister can be a member of either House, like in India.
- Similar to India, the Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lower House.
- **Judicial structure:** Japan and India share comparable laws regarding the appointment, removal and fixed retirement age of judges.

Differences:

- India has a flexible and rigid constitution, compared to Japan's rigorous one.
- A unitary state is provided for by the Japanese Constitution. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- **Political framework:** India is a Republic, but Japan is a constitutional monarchy. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**
- In contrast to India, which does not require this, all foreign treaties in Japan must be ratified by the Diet, the name for the Japanese parliament
- **Judicial structure:** Judges are appointed by the Diet, but in India, there is no role of Parliament. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

23. Correct answer: B

Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

- **Citizens:** Citizens are full members of the Indian State and owe allegiance to it. They enjoy all civil and political rights.
- **Aliens:** Aliens are the citizens of some other state and do not enjoy all the civil and political rights.
 - Friendly aliens are the subjects of those countries that have cordial relations with India
 - Enemy aliens are the subjects of that country that is at war with India. They enjoy lesser rights than the friendly aliens. They do not enjoy protection against arrest and detention (Art. 22). **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The Constitution confers the following rights and privileges only to citizens of India –
 - **Art. 15:** Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
 - **Art. 16:** Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment.
 - **Art. 19:** Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.
 - **Art. 29:** Cultural rights
 - **Art. 30:** Educational rights
 - **Right to vote:** In elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
 - **Right to contest:** For the membership of the Parliament and the state legislature.
 - **Eligibility to hold certain public offices:** President, Vice-President of India, Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Court, Governor of States, Attorney General of India and Advocate General of States.
- In India, both a citizen by birth as well as a naturalised citizen are eligible for the office of President while in USA, only a citizen by birth and not a naturalised citizen is eligible for the office of President. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

24. Correct answer: A

- The Constitution deals with the citizenship from Articles 5 to 11 under Part II.

- It contains neither any permanent nor any elaborate provisions in this regard. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- It only identifies the persons who became citizens of India at its commencement (January 26, 1950).
- It does not deal with the problem of acquisition or loss of citizenship subsequent to its commencement. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- It empowers the PARLIAMENT to enact a law to provide for such matters and any other matter relating to citizenship. Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the Citizenship Act (1955), which has been amended from time to time.
- According to the Constitution, the following four categories of persons became the citizens of India at its commencement i.e., on January 26, 1950:
 - Persons domiciled in India;
 - Persons migrated from Pakistan;
 - Persons migrated to Pakistan but later returned; and
 - Persons of Indian origin residing outside India. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

25. Correct answer: A

Only statement 3 is correct.

- Recently, government held that Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) card holders do not enjoy fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution.
- OCI card was conceptualised to give a foreign citizen of Indian origin almost a citizen-like status.
- A person with OCI status is not an Indian citizen. The person does not have voting rights in India, nor can contest elections or hold any constitutional office. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- A Person of Indian Origin (PIO) means a foreign citizen (except a national of Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, China, Iran, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and Nepal)
 - Who at any time held an Indian passport or
 - Both or either of their parents/ grandparents/ great grandparents were born and permanently resident in India as defined in Government of India Act, 1935 and other territories that became part of India thereafter or
 - Who is a spouse of a citizen of India or a PIO.
- PIO category was merged with OCI category in 2015.

BENEFITS OF OCI:

- Apart from the benefits of Person of Indian Origin (PIO), the OCI can attain Indian citizenship and then live in India for a period of one year including short breaks, if they remain an OCI for 5 years.
- Both OCI and PIO cannot vote, hold a government job or purchase agricultural or farmland. They also cannot run for public office or travel to restricted areas without permission.
- An OCI cards holder can open special bank accounts in India just like NRIs and make investments.
- They can also buy non-farm property and exercise ownership rights. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**
- They can apply for a driver's license and PAN card.
- They get the same economic, financial and educational benefits like NRIs and they can also adopt children.

NON-RESIDENTIAL INDIANS (NRIs):

- An Indian citizen who is ordinarily residing outside India and holds an Indian Passport.
- A person is considered NRI if S/he is not in India for 182 days or more during the financial year Or;
- If he/she is in India for less than 365 days during the 4 years preceding that year and less than 60 days in that year.
- A Non-Resident Indian (NRI) is a citizen of India whereas PIOs and OCI card holders are not citizens, but are people who want to stay connected and involved with India more closely. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

26. Correct answer: A

- Articles 5 to 11 of the Indian Constitution deal with citizenship. It can be acquired in five ways viz, Birth, Descent, Naturalisation, Registration and Incorporation of territory.

BY DESCENT:

- A person born outside India on or after January 26, 1950 but before December 10, 1992 is a citizen of India by descent, if his father was a citizen of India at the time of his birth.

- A person born outside India on or after December 10, 1992 is considered as a citizen of India if either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
- A person born outside India on December 3, 2004 onwards shall not be a citizen of India by descent, unless his birth is registered at an Indian consulate within one year of the date of birth or with the permission of the Central Government, after the expiry of the said period. An application, for registration of the birth of a minor child, to an Indian consulate shall be accompanied by an undertaking in writing from the parents of such minor child that he or she does not hold the passport of another country.
- A minor who is a citizen of India by virtue of descent and is also a citizen of any other country shall cease to be a citizen of India if he does not renounce the citizenship or nationality of another country within six months of his attaining full age. **Hence, option A is correct.**

BY INCORPORATION OF TERRITORY:

- If any foreign territory becomes a part of India, the Government of India specifies the persons who among the people of the territory shall be the citizens of India. Such persons become the citizens of India from the notified date. **Hence, option B is incorrect.** For instance, when Pondicherry became a part of India, the Government of India issued the Citizenship (Pondicherry) Order (1962) under the Citizenship Act (1955).

LOSS OF CITIZENSHIP:

- The Citizenship Act (1955) prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution. **Hence, option C is incorrect.**
- **By Renunciation:** Any citizen of India of full age and capacity can make a declaration renouncing his Indian citizenship. Upon the registration of that declaration, that person ceases to be a citizen of India subject to conditions.
- **By Termination:** When an Indian citizen voluntarily (consciously, knowingly and without duress, undue influence or compulsion) acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminated.
- **By Deprivation:** It is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, if:
 - The citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud;
 - The citizen has shown disloyalty to the constitution of india;
 - The citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war;
 - The citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years;
 - The citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously.

27. Correct answer: A

Ambit of Article 19:

- The Supreme Court said that the fundamental rights under Article 19 & 21 of the Constitution can be enforced against private individuals & entities.

Article 19 of the Constitution of India:

- Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.,
- All citizens shall have the right
 - to freedom of speech and expression;
- Nothing in sub clause (a) of clause (1) shall affect the operation of any existing law, or prevent the State from making any law, in so far as such law imposes reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right conferred by the said sub clause in the interests of the sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.
- **Article 19** - It guarantees freedom of speech and expression is a right generally invoked against the state.
- The right of free speech and expression guaranteed under the Article 19(1)(a) cannot be curbed by any additional grounds other than those already laid down in Article 19(2).
- **New Approach** - The ruling extended the ambit of the fundamental rights with a horizontal approach.
- A vertical application of rights would mean it can be enforced only against the state while a horizontal approach would mean it is enforceable against other citizens.
- **SC Ruling** - A fundamental right under Article 19/21 can be enforced even against persons other than the State or its instrumentalities. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

- The court, extending free speech against private citizens, opens up a range of possibilities in Constitutional law.
- **Example** - A horizontal application of the right to life would enable a citizen to bring a case against a private entity for causing pollution, which would be a violation of the right to a clean environment. **Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.**

28. Correct answer: D

Article 21 – Protection of Life and Personal Liberty:

- No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

“Procedure established by Law” –

- Narrow interpretation in AK Gopalan case (1950) – life and liberty can be defined and limited by procedure established by law.
- Broad interpretation in Maneka Gandhi case (1978) – Law should be reasonable, fair and just. Thus interpreted ‘Due process of Law’ as inherent in Article 21. Due process of law is an American concept by origin.

Rights implied under Article 21:

- Right to Privacy (Justice Puttaswamy case 2017)
- Passive Euthanasia & Right to execute a living will (NGO Common Cause case 2018).
- **Right to marry a person of one’s choice** (Hadiya case 2018).
- **Right to Reputation** (Subramanian Swamy Case 2016).
- Right to Primary Education (Unnikrishnan Case 1993).
- Further, Right to Livelihood; Right to Rehabilitation of Bonded Labor; Right to clean surrounding; **Right to go Abroad; Right to sleep; Right to Speedy Justice**; etc. have been held to right implied under Article 21 of the constitution by Supreme Court.
- The Supreme Court of India has described Article 21 as the ‘heart of fundamental rights’.

29. Correct answer: D

- Article 1 deals with the name and territory of the Union:
 - Article 1(1) states that India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.
 - Article 1(2) states that the States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule.
 - Article 1(3) states that the territory of India shall comprise:
 - The territories of the States;
 - The Union territories specified in the First Schedule; and
 - Such other territories as may be acquired.
- **The ‘Territory of India’ is thus a wider expression than the ‘Union of States’** because the latter includes only states while the former includes not only the states but also union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time. **Hence, only option 1 is correct.** The states are the members of the federal system and share a distribution of powers with the Centre. The union territories and the acquired territories, on the other hand, are directly administered by the Central government.
- Being a sovereign state, India can acquire foreign territories according to the modes recognised by international law, i.e., cession (following treaty, purchase, gift, lease, or plebiscite), occupation (hitherto unoccupied by a recognised ruler), conquest or subjugation.

30. Correct answer: C

All the statements are correct.

- **Article 3 authorises the Parliament to:**
 - Form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state,
 - Increase the area of any state,
 - Diminish the area of any state,
 - Alter the boundaries of any state, and
 - Alter the name of any state.

- However, Article 3 lays down two conditions in this regard: one, a bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President; and two, before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.
- Further, the power of Parliament to form new states includes the power to form a new state or union territory by uniting a part of any state or union territory to any other state or union territory.
- The President (or Parliament) is not bound by the views of the state legislature and may either accept or reject them, even if the views are received in time. Further, it is not necessary to make a fresh reference to the state legislature every time an amendment to the bill is moved and accepted in Parliament. In case of a union territory, no reference need be made to the concerned legislature to ascertain its views and the Parliament can itself take any action as it deems fit.
- It is thus clear that the Constitution authorises the Parliament to form new states or alter the areas, boundaries, or names of the existing states without their consent. In other words, the **Parliament can redraw the political map of India according to its will. Hence, the territorial integrity or continued existence of any state is not guaranteed by the Constitution.** Therefore, India is rightly described as ‘an indestructible union of destructible states. **Hence, statement 1 and 2 are correct.** The Union government can destroy the states whereas the state governments cannot destroy the Union. In USA, on the other hand, the territorial integrity or continued existence of a state is guaranteed by the Constitution. The American Federal government cannot form new states or alter the borders of existing states without the consent of the states concerned. That is why the USA is described as ‘an indestructible union of indestructible states.’
- Moreover, the Constitution (Article 4) itself declares that laws made for admission or establishment of new states (under Article 2) and formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states (under Articles 3) are not to be considered as amendments of the Constitution under Article 368. This means that such laws can be passed by a simple majority and by the ordinary legislative process.
- Does the power of Parliament to diminish the areas of a state (under Article 3) include also the power to cede Indian territory to a foreign country? This question came up for examination before the Supreme Court in a reference made by the President in 1960. The decision of the Central government to cede part of a territory known as Berubari Union (west Bengal) to Pakistan led to political agitation and controversy and thereby necessitated the Presidential reference. The Supreme Court held that the power of Parliament to diminish the area of a state (under Article 3) does not cover cession of Indian territory to a foreign country. Hence, **Indian Territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368.** Consequently, the 9th Constitutional Amendment Act (1960) was enacted to transfer the said territory to Pakistan. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**
- On the other hand, the Supreme Court in 1969 ruled that, settlement of a boundary dispute between India and another country does not require a constitutional amendment. It can be done by executive action as it does not involve cession of Indian territory to a foreign country.

31. Correct answer: A

Pair 3 is correct only.

- At the time of independence, India comprised two categories of political units, namely, the British provinces (under the direct rule of British government) and the princely states (under the rule of native princes but subject to the paramountcy of the British Crown).
- The Indian Independence Act (1947) created two independent and separate dominions of India and Pakistan and gave three options to the princely states viz., joining India, joining Pakistan, or remaining independent.
- Of the 552 princely states situated within the geographical boundaries of India, 549 joined India and the remaining 3 (Hyderabad, Junagarh, and Kashmir) refused to join India.
- However, in the course of time, they were also integrated with India:
 - Hyderabad by means of police action. **Hence, pair 1 is incorrect.**
 - Junagarh by means of a referendum. **Hence, pair 2 is incorrect.**
 - Kashmir by the Instrument of Accession. **Hence, pair 3 is correct.**

32. Correct Answer: C

All the statements are correct.

- The term 'state' has been used in different provisions concerning the fundamental rights. Hence, Article 12 has defined the term for the purpose of Part III.
- According to it, the state includes the following:
 - Government and Parliament of India, that is, executive and legislative organs of the Union Government.
 - Government and legislature of states, that is executive and legislative organs of state Government.
 - All local authorities, that is, municipalities, panchayats, district boards, improvement trusts, etc.
 - All other authorities, that is, statutory or non-statutory authorities like LIC, ONGC, SAIL, etc.
 - **Hence, statement 2 and 3 are correct.**
- Thus, state has been defined in a wider sense so as to include all its agencies. It is the actions of these agencies that can be challenged in the courts as violating the Fundamental Rights.
- According to the Supreme Court, even a private body or an agency working as an instrument of the State falls within the meaning of 'State' under Article 12. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

33. Correct answer: B

Statements 1 and 2 are correct.

- Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void. **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- The term 'law' in Article 13 has been given a wide connotation so as to include the following:
 - Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures;
 - Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president of the state governors;
 - Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executive legislation) like order, bye-law, rule, regulation, or notification;
 - Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- Article 13 declares that a constitutional amendment is not a law and hence cannot be challenged. However, the Supreme Court held in the Kesavananda Bharti case (1973) that a constitutional amendment can be challenged in the ground that it violates a fundamental right that forms a part of the 'basic structure' of the constitution and hence, can be declared as void. **Hence, statement 3 is incorrect.**

34. Correct answer: C

Both the statements are incorrect.

- While Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, Article 16 states that no citizen can be discriminated against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on grounds of only religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or residence. **Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.**
- Article 15 states that nothing in this Article shall prevent the state from making any special provision for women and children.
- It is one of the four exceptions to the general rule of non-discrimination under Article 15 and not Article 16. **Hence, Statement 2 is incorrect.**

35. Correct Answer: C

Statements 1, 2 and 3 are correct.

- **The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976** added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:
 - To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
 - To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A). **Hence, statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
 - To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
 - To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A). **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

- **The 44th Amendment Act of 1978** added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities (Article 38). **Hence, statement 4 is incorrect.**
- **The 86th Amendment Act of 2002** changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A. The amended directive requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
- **The 97th Amendment Act of 2011** added a new Directive Principle relating to cooperative societies. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43B).

36. Correct Answer: D

- Article 43A directs the state to take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries. This is a socialistic principle. **Hence, pair 1 is not correctly matched.**
- Article 47 directs the state to prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health. This is a Gandhian Principle. **Hence, pair 2 is not correctly matched.**
- Article 44 directs the state to secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country. This is a liberal-intellectual principle. **Hence, pair 3 is not correctly matched.**

37. Correct Answer D

- The Preamble of the Constitution states that India is a secular country in accordance to that Article 25 to 28 of Part-3 (Fundamental Rights) of the Constitution gives Right to freedom of religion.
- Article 25(1) of the Constitution guarantees the freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess practise and propagate religion. By this it is clear that article 25 covers not only religious beliefs but also religious practises as well. **Hence statement 3 and 4 are correct.**
- The right guaranteed by Article 29 has two components
 - First, it safeguards the right of any group of citizens to preserve its unique language, script, or culture.
 - Second, it ensures that citizens cannot be denied admission to any state-run educational institution. **Hence statement 1 is incorrect.**
- As per article 14 The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect.**

38. Correct Answer C

- Article 26 guarantees freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right—
 - (a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes
 - (b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion
 - (c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and
 - (d) to administer such property in accordance with law
- The supreme court held that a religious denomination must satisfy three conditions:
 - It should be a collection of individuals who have a system of beliefs which they regard as conclusive to their spiritual well being
 - It should have a common organisation
 - It should be designated by a distinctive name. **Hence statement 1, 2 and 4 are correct.**

39. Correct Answer D

- The right to freedom of religion in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in Articles 25 to 28.
 - Article 25: It imparts freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
 - Article 26: It gives freedom to manage religious affairs.
 - Article 27: It sets freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.
 - Article 28: It gives freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.

40. Correct answer: C

- The doctrine of Pleasure of President has been borrowed from the British. In England, the doctrine of pleasure means that the Crown has the power to terminate the services of a civil servant at any time they want without giving any notice of termination to the servant. Thus, the civil servants work at the pleasure of the Crown which can remove them at any time. This doctrine is based on the concept of public policy and whenever the Crown feels that a civil servant should be removed from his office because keeping him will be against public policy, the Crown can remove such servant.
- India has adopted this provision though there exist some modifications in case of the civil servants (Article 310).
- The term of office of the **Attorney General** is not fixed by the Constitution. Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. **He holds office during the pleasure of the president.**
- **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)** holds office for a period of six years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. He can resign any time from his office by addressing the resignation letter to the president. He can also be removed by the president on same grounds and in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he can be removed by the president based on a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with a special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Thus, **he does not hold his office until the pleasure of the president**, though he is appointed by him.
- **The chief election commissioner** is provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in the same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he can be removed by the President on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with a special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Thus, **he does not hold his office until the pleasure of the President**, though he is appointed by him.
- The term of the **Prime Minister** is not fixed and **he holds office during the pleasure of the president**. However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President. However, if he loses the confidence of the Lok Sabha, he must resign or the President can dismiss him.
- **Hence, option (C) is correct.**

41. Correct answer: C

- **Statement 1 is correct.** During the imposition of Martial Law, which occurs during emergency situations such as an armed conflict or severe unrest threatening the stability of the nation, the government may take extraordinary measures, and Fundamental Rights can indeed be restricted in the affected area. The imposition of Martial Law leads to the suspension or limitation of certain civil liberties and Fundamental Rights for the maintenance of public order and security.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** The provision regarding indemnification by Parliament for acts done during the imposition of Martial Law is not explicitly outlined in the Indian Constitution. The concept of indemnifying government servants or individuals for actions carried out under Martial Law is not a part of the constitutional provisions related to Martial Law or emergency powers.
- During the imposition of Martial Law, while there might be temporary restrictions on Fundamental Rights for the sake of public order and security, there isn't an explicit provision allowing Parliament to indemnify individuals for their actions during this period. The legal authority of Parliament to issue indemnities for actions taken under Martial Law is not explicitly provided for in the Indian Constitution.

42. Correct answer: A

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Article 35 of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to enact laws for the effective implementation of Fundamental Rights and to limit their scope in specific situations. It allows the Parliament to frame laws that might regulate or restrict certain aspects of Fundamental Rights in certain circumstances, ensuring their proper application without compromising public order, morality, security, or other specified considerations.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Article 35 primarily deals with the power of Parliament to enact laws for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights and to limit their scope in specific situations. However, it does not pertain to ensuring uniformity throughout India concerning the nature of Fundamental Rights or the

punishments associated with their violation. The uniformity of Fundamental Rights and their implications across India is primarily ensured by the broader provisions laid down in the Constitution and through judicial interpretations.

- Article 35 provides the legislative framework for Parliament to make laws to facilitate the implementation and enforcement of Fundamental Rights while also allowing for reasonable restrictions in specific circumstances

43. Answer : (b)

“The right to marry a person of one’s choice is integral to Article 21 (right to life and liberty) of the Constitution”, the Supreme Court had recently set aside a 2017 order of the Kerala High Court which annulled the marriage of Kerala Muslim convert girl Hadiya and Shefin Jahan. **Hence, option (b) is correct.**

44. Answer: (a)

Directive Principles of State policy (DPSP) envisions the idea of the welfare state. It has derived from Irish constitution but implemented in Indian context. **Hence, option (a) is correct.**

45. Answer: B

The Supreme Court has defined the Basic structure in the famous Kesavananda Bharti Case(KBC) case 1973, not the Constitution. **Hence, Statement 1 is incorrect.**

Articles 13 of the Constitution, explains the concept of “Judicial Review”. As per it, any law passed by the parliament should not violate the Part III of the constitution. Part III is about Fundamental Rights which preserves and safeguards citizen’s liberties and preserves the idea of Indian constitution which derives its power from the will of the people. **Hence, Statement 2 is correct.**

46. Answer: D

- It is a part of the Constitution as declared by the SC. It certainly does not have a legal effect independently since it cannot be enforced in a court of law.
- Although not enforceable in court on its own (option C is wrong), the Preamble states the objects of the Constitution, and acts as an aid during the interpretation of Articles when language is found ambiguous.
- Therefore, it begets some kind of legal effect when read along with the constitution, not independent from it. **Hence, statement D is correct.**

47. Answer: D

Statement 2 and 3 are correct

- Part IV are Directive Principles which are not legally enforceable. **Hence, statement 2 is correct**
- DPSP’s direct the formulation of policies and laws by the government and are taken into consideration by the legislature while enacting laws, hence are considered fundamental in the governance of the country. **Hence, statement 3 is correct**

48. Answer: (d)

A constitutional government may not have legislature, could be a bi-party government and need not be a popular government and can instead be a monarchy. **Hence, all except (d) are incorrect.**

49. Answer: D

Universal declaration of human rights (UDHR):

Article 3: Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person. **Hence Statement 1 is correct**

Article 22: Everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international co-operation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality. **Hence Statement 2 is correct**

Article 26: Everyone has the right to education. Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages. Elementary education shall be compulsory. Technical and professional education shall be made generally available and higher education shall be equally accessible to all on the basis of merit.

Article 27: (1) Everyone has the right freely to participate in the cultural life of the community, to enjoy the arts and to share in scientific advancement and its benefits.

(2) Everyone has the right to the protection of the moral and material interests resulting from any scientific, literary or artistic production of which he is the author

Article 29 of UDHR mentions duties which is similar to fundamental duties. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

50. Answer: A

Statement 1 : The sections of the society as enlisted under Section 12 of the Legal Services Authorities Act are entitled for free legal services, they are :

- (a) A member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe;
- (b) A victim of trafficking in human beings or begar as referred to in Article 23 of the Constitution;
- (c) A woman or a child;
- (d) A mentally ill or otherwise disabled person;
- (e) A person under circumstances of undeserved want such as being a victim of a mass disaster, ethnic violence, caste atrocity, flood, drought, earthquake or industrial disaster; or
- (f) An industrial workman; or
- (g) In custody, including custody in a protective home within the meaning of clause (g) of Section 2 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(104 of 1956); or in a juvenile home within the meaning of clause(j) of Section 2 of the Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 (53 of 1986); or in a psychiatric hospital or psychiatric nursing home within the meaning of clause (g) of Section 2 of the Mental Health Act, 1987(14 of 1987); or
- (h) a person in receipt of annual income less than the amount mentioned in the following schedule (or any other higher amount as may be prescribed by the State Government), if the case is before a Court other than the Supreme Court, and less than Rs 5 Lakh, if the case is before the Supreme Court.

The Income Ceiling Limit prescribed u/S 12(h) of the Act for availing free legal services in different States has been stated here <https://nalsa.gov.in/faqs>

In most cases in states NALSA covers persons below 1 Lakh annual income. **Hence statement 1 is correct**

Statement 2: Limit for Transgender – Rs. 2,00,000 see <https://nalsa.gov.in/faqs> **Hence statement 2 is correct**

Statement 3: There is no such provision of free legal aid for OBC. **Hence statement 3 is incorrect**

Statement 4: Senior citizens' eligibility for free legal aid depends on the Rules framed by the respective State Governments in this regard.

In Delhi for example, senior citizens are eligible for free legal aid subject to prescribed ceiling of annual income.

Any individual above the age of 60 can apply for free legal aid/services. **Hence statement 4 is incorrect**