

Citizenship - Basic of Citizenship

1. Which are the modes of losing Indian Citizenship?

- 1) Renunciation
- 2) Termination
- 3) Deprivation

- A. 1, 2
- B. 2, 3
- C. All of the above
- D. None of the above

Ans – c

2. When the citizenship of a person in India cannot be terminated?

- A. At the time of emergency in country or state.
- B. At the time of war;
- C. At election time;
- D. None of above;

Ans – B

3. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming a citizen of India?

- A. Birth
- B. Acquiring property
- C. Descent
- D. Naturalization

Ans – B

4. Which of the following is competent to prescribe conditions as for acquiring citizenship of India?

- A. Parliament
- B. State Legislature
- C. President
- D. Home Minister of India

Ans – A

5. Find the correct statement regarding the acquisition of Indian citizenship?

- A. If citizenship of India is to be acquired by registration, one-year residence in India is essential.
- B. If citizenship is to be acquired by naturalization the person concerned must have resided in India for 5 years.
- C. If born in India, only that person can acquire citizenship at least one of whose parents is an Indian.
- D. Rules regarding the citizenship of India shall not be applicable to Jammu and Kashmir.

Ans – C

6. To acquire citizenship by registration a person must have been resident in India for how many years immediately before making an application?

- A. One year
- B. Two years
- C. Four years
- D. Five years

Ans – D

7. When a person lost his citizenship in India?

- A. When he acquires foreign citizenship;
- B. When he renounces the citizenship;
- C. When govt. deprives citizenship for some reason;
- D. All of the above;

Ans – D

8. Dual citizenship is accepted by _____ country?

- A. India
- B. Russia
- C. USA
- D. China

Ans – C

9. _____ has the power to regulate the right of citizenship in India.

- A. Union Cabinet;
- B. The Parliament;
- C. Supreme Court;
- D. High Court;

Ans – B

10. In the constitution of India, Article 5 to 11 deals with –

- A. Union and its territory;
- B. citizenship
- C. Fundamental duties;
- D. Fundamental rights;

Ans – B

Citizenship - Termination and acquiring of Citizenship

1. Which of the following are the conditions for acquiring Indian Citizenship?

- (a) Domicile and Descent
- (b) Domicile and Naturalisation
- (c) Domicile, Registration and Descent
- (d) Domicile, Descent, Naturalisation and Registration

Ans: d

2. Consider the following statements.

- 1. The constitution of India provided single citizenship for the entire country.
- 2. Since 2003, dual citizenship is allowed by Indian law that is called Overseas Citizens of India.
- 3. Those born in India on or after 26th January 1950 but before 1st July 1967 are citizens of India by birth, irrespective of the nationality of their parents.

Which of the above statement is/are correct.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 2 and 3 only

Ans: b

3. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Originally, the Citizenship Act (1955), also provided for Commonwealth Citizenship.
- 2. The provision for Commonwealth Citizenship was repealed by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2005.

Which of the above statement is/are correct.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: a

4.Consider the following statements:

1. Dual citizens do not have voting rights.
2. Dual citizens do not require visa to travel to India.
3. Citizens with dual citizenship cannot be elected to Public Office nor they eligible for a defense job.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans: d

5.Consider the following statements with reference to Assam Accord:

1. It is a bilateral accord signed between the Government of India, State Government of Assam
2. It sets a cut-off of midnight of 24th March 1971, for the detection of illegal foreigners in Assam.

Which of the above statement is/are not correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: a

6.Consider the following statements with reference to Indian Origin Tamils:

1. IOTs were shipped to Sri Lanka to Sri Lanka in the mid 19th century to work on tea estates.
2. The Citizenship Amendment Bill in its current form does not provide for the possibility of Indian-Origin Tamil refugees living in India obtaining citizenship.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: c

7.Consider the following statements:

1. National Register of Indian Citizens' is a register containing details of Indian Citizens living in India.
2. NPR includes both Indian citizens as well as foreign citizens.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: b

8. Consider the following statements with reference to Nehru-Liaquat Pact:

1. was a bilateral treaty between India and Pakistan, where refugees were allowed to return to dispose of their property, abducted women and looted property
2. The agreement was signed on 15 August 1949.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: a

9. Which of the following statement is not true about the Sixth Schedule?

- (a) It relates to special provisions in the administration of certain Northeastern states.
- (b) It relates to special provisions in the administration of certain Northeastern states.
- (c) Entire state of Meghalaya is covered under the ILP regime, protected from CAB.
- (d) Manipur is the newest state to be included in the ILP regime.

Ans: c

10. Which of the following state/UT is not exempted (entirely or in parts) from the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill (CAB)?

- (a) Meghalaya
- (b) Manipur
- (c) Jammu & Kashmir
- (d) Nagaland

Ans: c

11. When the citizenship of a person in India can not be terminated?

- A: At the time of emergency in country or state.
- B: At the time of war;
- C: At election time;
- D: None of above;

Answer: B

12. When a person lost his citizenship in India?

- A: When he acquires foreign citizenship;
- B: When he renounces the citizenship;
- C: When govt. deprives citizenship for some reason;
- D: All of the above;

Answer: D

13. Dual citizenship is accepted by ____ country?

- A: India
- B: Russia
- C: USA
- D: China

Answer: C

14. _____ has the power to regulate the right of citizenship in India.

- A: Union Cabinet;
- B: The Parliament;
- C: Supreme Court;
- D: High Court;

Answer: B

15. To become a citizen of India, _____ is not a necessary condition.

- A: Birth in India;
- B: Descent;
- C: Having property in India;
- D: Naturalisation;

Answer: C

16. Which of the following parts of Indian constitution deals with citizenship?

- A: Part I
- B: Part II
- C: Part III
- D: Part IV

Answer: B

17. According to Indian constitution, Domicile means _____ .

- A: Temporary Home;
- B: Permanent Home;
- C: Home in foreign country
- D: Home in friend country;

Answer: B

18. By the process of naturalisation which one among the following can acquire the citizenship of India.

- A: Foreigner
- B: Non Resident India
- C: Overseas Indian;
- D: All of the above;

Answer: D

19. Through naturalisation process, to become a citizen of India one must satisfy _____ condition.

- AL One must reside in India
- B: His/her character should be good
- C: Renounces his/her citizenship of other countries
- D: All of above

Answer:D

20. Which one of the following is cause for losing one citizenship in India?

- A: One surrenders his/her citizenship
- B: Govt of India withdraw his/her citizenship
- C: One accept citizenship of other countries
- D: All of above

Answer:D

21. To become a citizen of India one must be, -

- A: A person whose parents born in India;
- B: A person domiciled in India
- D: A Person who born in India;'
- D: All of the above

Answer:D

22. Choose the correct features regarding citizenship in India.

- A: Single citizenship only of state;
- B: Single citizenship of whole India;
- C: Dual citizenship of India and other;

Answer:C

23. Which of the following statement regarding citizenship is correct?

- A. Citizen of India must have full civil and political right;
- B. Citizen have right to suffrage for election in every state;
- C. Citizen have right to become a member of parliament;
- D. All of the above;

Answer:D

Citizenship - Citizenship Amendment Act 2019

1. Which of the following statements are true regarding the citizenship of India?
 - i) A citizen of India is anyone born on or after 26th January 1950
 - ii) Anyone born before July 1, 1987 is Indian citizen by birth irrespective of his parents nationality
- a. Only i
- b. Only ii
- c. i and ii combined
- d. None of the above

Ans. C

2. Indian constitution took the concept of single citizenship from?

- a. USA
- b. UK
- c. Australia
- d. Japan

Ans. b

3. What is true about NRC?

- i) It is a register prepared after the Census of 1951
- ii) It holds the data of each village, household and was published in 1951
- iii) NRC along with the Electoral Roll of 1971 is called Legacy Data

- a. Only i
- b. i and ii
- c. ii and iii
- d. All of the above

Ans. d

4. Which committee gave the idea of jus soli kind of citizenship?

- a. Constituent Assembly
- b. Motilal Nehru Committee
- c. Attlee Committee
- d. None of the above

Ans. b

5. In which list of the Indian Constitution is the Citizenship included?

- a. State List
- b. Union List
- c. Concurrent List
- d. None of the above

Ans. b

6. The Constitution defines citizens as?

- a. Any person born in India
- b. Any person who spends more than 5 years in India
- c. Any person who is born in India or his/her parents are born in India
- d. Constitution does not define citizen

Ans. d

7. Which article of the Constitution contains the provisions of citizenship to persons migrated to India from Pakistan?

- a. Article 5
- b. Article 6
- c. Article 7
- d. Article 8

Ans. B

8. Indian citizenship can be acquired through which of the following?

- a. By descent
- b. By naturalization
- c. By registration
- d. All of the above

Ans. d

9. When was the Citizenship Amendment Bill passed by the Parliament?

- a. 2020
- b. 2018
- c. 2019
- d. 2017

Ans. c

10. Which of the following statements is true regarding Citizenship Amendment Act 2019?

i) It amends the Citizenship Act 1955

ii) It provides for Indian Citizenship to persecuted religious minorities from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan who are mainly Muslims

- a. Only i
- b. Only ii
- c. Both i and ii
- d. None of the above

Ans. A

11. Who appoints the Advocate General of states?

- a. Governor of state
- b. Chief Minister of state
- c. Chief justice of the high court
- d. President of India

Ans. a

12. Who does the Chief Minister give his resignation to?

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Governor of the state
- c. Chief justice of the High Court
- d. President of India

Ans. b

13. Which among the following statements concerning the Chief Minister is/are NOT true?

i) At his time of appointment, the Chief Minister need not be a member of the state legislature

ii) The Chief Minister must always prove his majority in the legislative assembly before his appointment.

iii) It is the governor who does the final appointment of the Chief Minister.

iv) The Chief Minister can recommend the dissolution of the legislative assembly to the Governor.

- a. Only i and iv
- b. Only ii
- c. i and ii
- d. iii and iv

Ans. b

14. The powers and functions of the Chief Minister of the state are analogous to which of the following?

- a. President
- b. Prime Minister
- c. Governor
- d. Cabinet Minister

Ans. b

15. What is the minimum age to become the Chief Minister of any State?

- a. 30 years
- b. 35 years
- c. 25 years
- d. 21 years

Ans. c