

# Chapter

## Citizens and Citizenship

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### I. Choose the correct answer.

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

- a) Birth
- b) acquiring property
- c) descent
- d) naturalization

**Answer:**

- b) acquiring property

2. \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution of India deals with Citizenship.

- a) Part II
- b) Part II Article 5-11
- c) Part II Article 5-6
- d) Part I Article 5-11

**Answer:**

- b) Part II Article 5-11

3. Who is called the first citizen of India?

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The President
- c) The Chief Minister
- d) The Chief Justice of India

**Answer:**

- b) The President

### II. Fill in the blanks.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ of a state enjoy full civil and political rights.

**Answer:**

Citizen

2. Our Indian Constitution provides for \_\_\_\_\_ only citizenship.

**Answer:**

One

3. An Indian citizen who is residing outside India and holds an Indian passport are called \_\_\_\_\_

**Answer:**

Non-Resident Indian

4. All have a right and responsibility to citizens.

**Answer:**

Civic

5 is an idea enabling young people to access and participate in shaping modern society.

**Answer:**

Global Citizenship

### III. State true or false.

1. the USA has a single citizenship.

**Answer:**

False

2. OCI cardholder has voting rights in India.

**Answer:**

False

3. Citizens of India can enjoy Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our constitution.

**Answer:**

True

4. Nationality can be change and citizenship can not be changed.

**Answer:**

False

### IV. Consider the following statements. Tick the appropriate Answer:

1. Indian Citizen of a person can be terminated if

a) a person voluntarily acquires the citizenship of some other country.

b) a person who has become a citizen through registration.

c) the Government of India is satisfied that citizenship was obtained by fraud.

d) a citizen who is by birth indulges in trade with an enemy country during the war.

a) I and II are correct.

b) I and III are correct

c) I, III, IV are correct.

d) I, II, III are correct.

**Answer:**

d) I, II, III are correct.

2. Assertion: When Pondicherry becomes a part of India in 1962, the people who lived there became Indian citizens.

Reason: It was done by one of the provisions of the Act of 1955 – by incorporation of Territory.

- a) R is the correct explanation of A
- b) R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is wrong but R is correct.
- d) Both A and R are wrong.

**Answer:**

- a) R is the correct explanation of A

## V. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. Name the types of citizens

**Answer:**

There are two types of citizens, Natural and Naturalised citizens.

- 1. Natural citizens: are the citizens by birth.
- 2. Naturalised citizens: are the one who acquires citizenship.

2. What are the Rights that a citizen can enjoy in our country?

**Answer:**

- Fundamental Rights
- Right to vote in the election to Lok Sabha and the state Legislature.
- Right to become a Member of Parliament and State Legislature.

3. Mention any three qualities of a good citizen.

**Answer:**

- 1. Loyalty to the Constitution.
- 2. Obeys laws.
- 3. Contributes to society and community and performs civic duty.
- 4. Quality of goodness and justice.
- 5. Respecting diversity.

4. Name the five ways of acquiring citizenship

**Answer:**

- By Birth
- By Descent
- By Registration
- By Naturalisation
- By incorporation of Territory

5. What do you know about the citizenship Act of 1955?

**Answer:**

This act is to provide for the acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship. The

citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship. They are by birth, descent, registration, naturalisation, and incorporation of territory.

## **VI. Answer the following**

1. On what grounds that the citizenship of a person is cancelled?

**Answer:**

1. Renunciation:

(is a voluntary act) when a person after acquiring the citizenship of another country gives up his/her Indian citizenship.

2. Termination:

(takes place by operation of law) When an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country; he/she automatically ceases to be an Indian citizen.

3. Deprivation:

(is a compulsory termination) Citizenship is derived on the basis of an order of the Government of India in cases involving the acquisition of Indian citizenship by fraud, false representation, or being disloyal to the Constitution.