CONSTITUTION OF INDIA · PART II · ARTICLES 5–11

Answer Key with Explanations

Citizenship · 41 questions · 1 mark each

Quick marking grid

1 **B**	2 **D**	3 **A**	4 **C**	5 **C**	6 **A**	7 **D**	8 **B**
9 **D**	10 **B**	11 **C**	12 **A**	13 **A**	14 **C**	15 **B**	16 **D**
17 **B**	18 **A**	19 **D**	20 **C**	21 **B**	22 **D**	23 **A**	24 **C**
25 **C**	26 **A**	27 **D**	28 **B**	29 **D**	30 **B**	31 **C**	32 **A**
33 **A**	34 **C**	35 **B**	36 **D**	37 **B**	38 **A**	39 **D**	40 **C**
41 **B**							

Score bands

39–41 Constitution Pro

31–38 Strong — almost there

20–30 Getting there

0–19 Rewatch and try again

Exam simulation (optional): 32 minutes for all 41. UPSC-style marking takes away ⅓ mark for each wrong answer; a blank costs nothing.

Revise by section

Section	Questions	Starts at
Article 5: Who were the first citizens?	Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7	2:17
Article 6: People who came to India from Pakistan	Q8, Q9, Q10, Q11, Q12	7:48
Article 7: People who went from India to Pakistan	Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18	13:53
Article 8: People of Indian origin living abroad	Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23	19:47
Article 9: Choosing another country's citizenship	Q24, Q25, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29	25:13
Article 10: Once a citizen, you stay a citizen	Q30, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34	30:12
Article 11: Parliament makes the citizenship laws	Q35, Q36, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q40, Q41	34:18

Answers checked automatically against the Part II test paper, and every explanation comes from the Part II study notes, built from the official text of the Constitution of India (Legislative Department, Government of India).

Article 5: Who were the first citizens?

Q1 **What does it mean to be a 'citizen' of a country?**

(A) Anyone staying in the country right now
(B) A full member of the country, with rights and duties ✓ answer
(C) Being a person who owns land or a house in the country
(D) Being a person who works for the country's government

Why: A citizen is a full member of the country. Citizenship brings rights (like voting) and also duties; it is not about visiting, owning property or having a government job.

`Article 5 · Rewatch at 4:00 in the Part II video`

Q2 **Article 5 answers one question. What is it?**

(A) Who can become a citizen of India in the present day
(B) How a citizen can give up citizenship if they wish
(C) Which State of India each citizen belongs to
(D) Who was a citizen on the Constitution's first day ✓ answer

Why: Article 5 is a one-time rule that looks only at the day the Constitution began. Who becomes a citizen today is decided by Parliament's laws.

`Article 5 · Rewatch at 2:17 in the Part II video`

Q3 **'Domicile' is one of the two tests in Article 5. What does domicile mean?**

(A) The place you treat as your permanent home ✓ answer
(B) The place where your grandparents happened to be born
(C) Any place you stayed on a holiday
(D) The place where you go to school or college each day

Why: Domicile is about where your permanent home is, the place you mean to stay. Article 5 needed India to be your domicile PLUS one more connection to India.

`Article 5 · Rewatch at 4:00 in the Part II video`

Q4 **Under Article 5, besides having India as their domicile, what else did a person need?**

(A) All three links together: birth, a parent's birth and years of living here
(B) A certificate from the government saying they were a loyal citizen
(C) Any one link: birth here, a parent born here, or years lived here ✓ answer
(D) Proof that they owned property somewhere inside India

Why: Article 5 asked for domicile and then ANY ONE of three links to India. One link was enough; a person did not need all three.

`Article 5 · Rewatch at 5:47 in the Part II video`

Q5 **Meera was born in an Indian village, and India was her home when the Constitution began. What did she have to do to become a citizen?**

(A) Fill in a form and apply
(B) Take an oath of loyalty in front of a judge
(C) Nothing; it happened automatically ✓ answer
(D) Prove that she had lived abroad for some years

Why: Article 5 worked automatically. People who met its conditions simply became citizens on the first day; no form or certificate was needed.

`Article 5 · Rewatch at 4:00 in the Part II video`

Q6 **Shiv was born abroad, but his mother was born in India, and his family had settled in India as their permanent home. Could Article 5 make him a citizen?**

(A) Yes: India was his home and a parent was born here ✓ answer
(B) No, because a person must be born inside India to be a citizen
(C) No: only a father's birthplace counts
(D) Yes, but only if he also owned land somewhere in India

Why: Birth in India was only one of the possible links. A parent (either one) born in India, together with an Indian domicile, was also enough.

`Article 5 · Rewatch at 5:47 in the Part II video`

Q7 **The Supreme Court once said that under the Constitution there is only one domicile, the domicile of India, and not a separate one for each State. What idea does this show?**

(A) Each State picks its own citizens
(B) A person must choose which State to be a citizen of
(C) Domicile matters only for people born outside India
(D) India has one citizenship, not one per State ✓ answer

Why: India has a single citizenship. You are a citizen of India as a whole; States do not have their own separate citizens.

`Article 5 · Rewatch at 6:51 in the Part II video`

Article 6: People who came to India from Pakistan

Q8 **Article 6 begins with 'Notwithstanding anything in article 5'. What does this phrase mean?**

(A) Article 5 must be used first
(B) Even if Article 5 differs, this rule wins ✓ answer
(C) Article 5 must always be followed before this one
(D) This rule and Article 5 must both be fully satisfied

Why: 'Notwithstanding' means 'in spite of'. It tells us Article 6 is a special rule that overrides the general rule in Article 5 where it applies.

`Articles 5 & 6 · Rewatch at 7:48 in the Part II video`

Q9 **Why did the Constitution need special rules like Articles 6 and 7 in addition to the general rule in Article 5?**

(A) Article 5 had been written only for people living in villages
(B) The British asked for extra rules
(C) Pakistan had asked India to decide who its citizens were
(D) Partition made huge numbers of people cross the border ✓ answer

Why: The Partition of British India caused enormous movement across the new border. The general rule could not handle these special situations fairly, so special rules were made.

`Articles 5, 6 & 7 · Rewatch at 7:48 in the Part II video`

Q10 **Under Article 6, which kind of family link to undivided India was needed?**

(A) The person's whole family had to be living in India already
(B) They, a parent or a grandparent was born in undivided India ✓ answer
(C) Only the person themself had to be born inside new India
(D) The person had to have a relative serving in the army

Why: Article 6 looked at roots: the person, or a parent or grandparent, had to be born in undivided India (India before Partition).

`Article 6 · Rewatch at 7:48 in the Part II video`

Q11 **Article 6 made early arrivals citizens automatically, but later arrivals had to apply and be registered. Why the difference?**

(A) Later arrivals were thought to be less loyal than early ones
(B) The government had run out of space for new citizens by then
(C) Once permits controlled travel, registering people was possible ✓ answer
(D) Early arrivals had paid a fee that later arrivals did not pay

Why: In the early chaos after Partition, people moved in huge numbers and paperwork was impossible. Once a permit system brought order, it was reasonable to ask for an application and registration.

`Article 6 · Rewatch at 11:04 in the Part II video`

Q12 **A woman came to India from Pakistan after the permit system began. She meets the family-link test but never applied to be registered before the Constitution started. What is her position under Article 6?**

(A) She does not qualify, as registration was a must ✓ answer
(B) She qualifies; family roots are enough
(C) She qualifies, because Article 6 never asked for registration
(D) She qualifies, as long as she later buys a home in India

Why: For later arrivals, applying before the start date and being registered were a must. The family link alone was not enough; without that, Article 6 did not help her.

`Article 6 · Rewatch at 10:36 in the Part II video`

Article 7: People who went from India to Pakistan

Q13 **Why is Article 7 called the 'mirror image' of Article 6?**

(A) Article 6 is about coming in; Article 7 about going out ✓ answer
(B) Article 7 repeats the same words as Article 6 a second time
(C) Article 7 is written in Urdu while Article 6 is in English
(D) Article 7 cancels Article 6 completely and replaces it

Why: The two Articles look at movement in opposite directions: Article 6 at migration into India, Article 7 at migration out of India to Pakistan.

`Articles 6 & 7 · Rewatch at 13:53 in the Part II video`

Q14 **Article 7 begins 'Notwithstanding anything in articles 5 and 6'. What does this tell us?**

(A) It applies only if 5 and 6 fail
(B) Article 7 can be used only after Articles 5 and 6 agree
(C) Where it applies, Article 7 beats Articles 5 and 6 ✓ answer
(D) Article 7 is weaker than Articles 5 and 6 in any conflict

Why: Someone who moved to Pakistan after the cut-off date is not an Indian citizen even if Articles 5 or 6 would otherwise have made them one. Article 7 overrides both.

`Articles 5, 6 & 7 · Rewatch at 15:42 in the Part II video`

Q15 **What is the basic idea behind Article 7?**

(A) Anyone who ever visited Pakistan lost Indian citizenship
(B) Choosing to move to Pakistan meant not being Indian ✓ answer
(C) People who moved to Pakistan kept two citizenships
(D) People who moved to Pakistan became citizens of both countries

Why: Article 7 reflects a choice of country. A person who migrated to Pakistan was treated as having chosen Pakistan, so they were not deemed Indian citizens.

`Article 7 · Rewatch at 17:49 in the Part II video`

Q16 **A man from Delhi went to Lahore for two weeks to attend a wedding and then came home. Does Article 7 apply to him?**

(A) Yes, any trip counts as migration
(B) Yes, but only because the trip lasted over a week
(C) No, because weddings are protected by the Constitution
(D) No, a short visit is not 'migration' ✓ answer

Why: 'Migrated' means moving voluntarily, but a short visit for one purpose does not count. So Article 7 does not take away his citizenship.

`Article 7 · Rewatch at 17:49 in the Part II video`

Q17 **What does the 'proviso' in Article 7 do?**

(A) It punishes people who came back
(B) It lets people who returned on a permit escape the bar ✓ answer
(C) It lets everyone who went to Pakistan return as citizens at once
(D) It adds a fine for people who moved to Pakistan and back

Why: A proviso is an extra condition or exception. Article 7's proviso keeps the door open for people who returned to India with an official permit for resettlement or permanent return.

`Article 7 · Rewatch at 16:33 in the Part II video`

Q18 **A person went to Pakistan and later returned to India with a resettlement permit. How does the Constitution treat them?**

(A) As a later arrival who must register ✓ answer
(B) As a citizen, as if never gone
(C) As a foreigner forever, with no route to citizenship
(D) As a citizen of both India and Pakistan at once

Why: The returnee is not blocked by Article 7, but gets no shortcut either. They are treated like a later migrant, so the registration route in Article 6 applies.

`Article 7 · Rewatch at 16:33 in the Part II video`

Article 8: People of Indian origin living abroad

Q19 **Article 8 was written for which group of people?**

(A) Tourists wanting to settle in India
(B) Indian soldiers who were posted outside the country
(C) People who had moved from India to Pakistan at Partition
(D) People of Indian origin settled in other countries ✓ answer

Why: Many Indian families had moved to places like Africa, the Caribbean and Southeast Asia during British rule. Article 8 gave this diaspora a way to become citizens.

`Article 8 · Rewatch at 19:47 in the Part II video`

Q20 **How did a person become a citizen under Article 8?**

(A) Automatically, just by having an Indian grandparent
(B) By travelling to India and living here for a few years
(C) By applying abroad to an Indian official and registering ✓ answer
(D) By giving up their home abroad and buying land in India

Why: Article 8 was never automatic. A person with Indian roots had to apply to India's diplomatic or consular representative where they lived and be registered.

`Article 8 · Rewatch at 22:01 in the Part II video`

Q21 **What does 'diaspora' mean?**

(A) People who have never left the village they were born in
(B) People living outside their family's home country ✓ answer
(C) People on a short foreign holiday
(D) People who work for the government in a foreign embassy

Why: Diaspora means people spread outside their family's home country, like people of Indian origin living in Singapore or Fiji.

`Article 8 · Rewatch at 22:01 in the Part II video`

Q22 **Arjun was born abroad long after the Constitution began. His grandfather was born in undivided India. Can Arjun use Article 8 to claim Indian citizenship?**

(A) Yes; anyone with an Indian grandparent can use Article 8 forever
(B) Yes; but only if his parents also apply on his behalf
(C) No; Article 8 was only meant for people living in Pakistan
(D) No; it was for those abroad when the Constitution began ✓ answer

Why: The Supreme Court said Article 8 only helps people abroad on the day the Constitution began. Anyone born later must use Parliament's citizenship law.

`Article 8 · Rewatch at 22:01 in the Part II video`

Q23 **Why might the Supreme Court refuse to treat Article 8 as a permanent right for all descendants of Indians?**

(A) It was a one-time rule; later cases are for Parliament's law ✓ answer
(B) Courts are not allowed to read Part II of the Constitution
(C) Article 8 was removed from the Constitution some years ago
(D) Descendants of Indians are not allowed to visit India at all

Why: Part II settled the position at the start of the Constitution. Questions about anyone born later are meant to be handled by the Citizenship Act under Article 11.

`Article 8 · Rewatch at 22:01 in the Part II video`

Article 9: Choosing another country's citizenship

Q24 **What is the main rule in Article 9?**

(A) Someone who visits another country loses Indian citizenship
(B) Everyone may hold Indian and foreign citizenship at once
(C) Choosing foreign citizenship blocks a claim to be Indian ✓ answer
(D) Only people born abroad can hold foreign citizenship

Why: Article 9 shows the Constitution's dislike of dual citizenship. If you voluntarily became a citizen of another country, you could not also claim to be Indian under Articles 5, 6 or 8.

`Article 9 · Rewatch at 25:13 in the Part II video`

Q25 **Why is the word 'voluntarily' so important in Article 9?**

(A) It means they travelled willingly
(B) It means the person must volunteer for public service first
(C) It applies only if the person chose it freely ✓ answer
(D) It means the rule applies only to people who ask the court

Why: The Constitution cares about choice. Article 9 only bites when someone actively chose another citizenship, such as by applying for it.

`Article 9 · Rewatch at 25:13 in the Part II video`

Q26 **A baby is born in a country that gives citizenship to everyone born on its soil. The baby did nothing to get it. Has the baby 'voluntarily acquired' that citizenship?**

(A) No, because the baby did not choose it ✓ answer
(B) Yes, because the baby now holds a passport
(C) Yes, because being born is a free choice
(D) No, because babies cannot be citizens at all

Why: Citizenship that comes automatically, without choosing it, is not 'voluntary'. So Article 9's bar is not about such cases.

`Article 9 · Rewatch at 26:34 in the Part II video`

Q27 **What does 'dual citizenship' mean?**

(A) Being a citizen of India and of one Indian State
(B) Holding two passports
(C) Having a citizen mother and a foreign father
(D) Being a citizen of two countries at once ✓ answer

Why: Dual citizenship means belonging fully to two countries at once. India's Constitution and citizenship law do not allow it.

`Article 9 · Rewatch at 27:07 in the Part II video`

Q28 **Today, an Indian citizen applies for and accepts another country's citizenship. Which rule decides what happens to their Indian citizenship?**

(A) Article 9 itself, which covers every case at any time
(B) Parliament's law; they stop being Indian ✓ answer
(C) Their home State's own law
(D) The other country, which decides for India too

Why: Article 9 dealt with the position at the start of the Constitution. Today's cases are decided by the Citizenship Act made by Parliament, and the person ceases to be an Indian citizen.

`Article 9 · Rewatch at 27:07 in the Part II video`

Q29 **Priya, who lives abroad and has Indian roots, holds an 'Overseas Citizen of India' (OCI) card. Which statement about her is correct?**

(A) She is a full Indian citizen with all citizen's rights
(B) She is a citizen of India and of her new country
(C) She can vote in India but not stand for elections
(D) She is not an Indian citizen and cannot vote in India ✓ answer

Why: OCI is a special status created by an ordinary law, not citizenship. It does not give a vote, or some other rights of a citizen, like standing for Parliament.

`Article 9 · Rewatch at 27:07 in the Part II video`

Article 10: Once a citizen, you stay a citizen

Q30 **What question does Article 10 answer?**

(A) Who can become a citizen in the future?
(B) Do citizens stay citizens? ✓ answer
(C) Where must citizens live?
(D) How do people apply for a passport?

Why: Articles 5 to 9 said who became a citizen. Article 10 says that those citizens continue to be citizens.

`Article 10 · Rewatch at 30:12 in the Part II video`

Q31 **Article 10 says citizenship continues 'subject to' laws made by Parliament. What does 'subject to' mean here?**

(A) Citizenship lasts only if the citizen keeps paying a fee
(B) Citizenship can be taken away by any government officer
(C) It lasts unless a valid law of Parliament says otherwise ✓ answer
(D) Citizenship is frozen forever and no law can ever touch it

Why: 'Subject to' means limited by something else. Citizenship carries on, but it is not frozen; Parliament's laws can set conditions, such as losing it on choosing foreign citizenship.

`Article 10 · Rewatch at 31:33 in the Part II video`

Q32 **Why is Article 10 described as a 'bridge'?**

(A) It gives citizens certainty but keeps Parliament's power ✓ answer
(B) It connects India's citizenship rules with Pakistan's rules
(C) It joins the Fundamental Rights with the Fundamental Duties
(D) It links State citizenship laws with the Union citizenship law

Why: On one side, citizens need not prove their status again and again. On the other, Parliament keeps its law-making power under Article 11.

`Article 10 · Rewatch at 31:33 in the Part II video`

Q33 **When the Constitution began, there was no complete citizenship law yet. Why did that make Article 10 useful?**

(A) It kept the first citizens safe until a full law came ✓ answer
(B) It allowed the courts to write the citizenship law themselves
(C) It told the States to make their own citizenship laws for now
(D) It cancelled citizenship until Parliament passed a new law

Why: Article 10 was an interim safeguard. It made sure the first citizens stayed citizens in the meantime, until Parliament passed a full citizenship law.

`Article 10 · Rewatch at 31:33 in the Part II video`

Q34 **Some who said they were citizens were ordered out under a 1949 law. The Supreme Court held the removal section void for citizens. What principle does this show?**

(A) Anyone can be sent out under any law
(B) The courts cannot question orders made by the government
(C) A citizen cannot be treated like a foreigner ✓ answer
(D) Citizens must leave India if they are asked to by officials

Why: Citizenship carries real protection. A law that let citizens be sent out like foreigners was void to that extent.

`Article 10 · Rewatch at 33:47 in the Part II video`

Article 11: Parliament makes the citizenship laws

Q35 **Articles 5 to 10 are like a 'closed chapter' and Article 11 is an 'open chapter'. What does this mean?**

(A) 5 to 10 can never be read; Article 11 is the only part in use
(B) 5 to 10 fixed the first citizens; 11 leaves the rest to Parliament ✓ answer
(C) 5 to 10 were for States; Article 11 is for the whole country
(D) 5 to 10 were for adults; Article 11 is only for children

Why: Articles 5 to 10 settled who was a citizen on one date. Everything after that, such as how people gain or lose citizenship, is left to Parliament under Article 11.

`Articles 5–11 · Rewatch at 35:20 in the Part II video`

Q36 **Article 11 says nothing in Articles 5 to 10 'derogates' from Parliament's power. What does 'derogate' mean?**

(A) To add to or make stronger
(B) To copy
(C) To delay until a later time
(D) To reduce or weaken ✓ answer

Why: Derogate means to reduce or weaken. So Articles 5 to 10 do not limit Parliament's full power to make citizenship laws.

`Articles 5–11 · Rewatch at 34:18 in the Part II video`

Q37 **A child is born in India today. What decides whether the child is a citizen?**

(A) Article 5 of the Constitution
(B) The citizenship law made by Parliament ✓ answer
(C) The law of the State where the child is born
(D) A decision by the child's local school

Why: Part II only looked at one day at the start. Today, citizenship by birth, descent, registration or naturalisation is decided by Parliament's citizenship law, made using the power in Article 11.

`Article 11 · Rewatch at 36:20 in the Part II video`

Q38 **Suppose a State Legislature passes its own law saying who is a citizen of India. What would happen?**

(A) It would be invalid; only Parliament can do this ✓ answer
(B) The law would be valid, because States may make laws for their people
(C) Valid, but only inside that State
(D) The law would be valid once the State's Governor signs it

Why: Citizenship is on the Union List, so only Parliament can make laws on it. This keeps one uniform citizenship for the whole country.

`Article 11 · Rewatch at 37:26 in the Part II video`

Q39 **Why does it make sense for Parliament, and not each State, to decide citizenship?**

(A) States are too small to keep records about their own people
(B) Parliament meets more often than any State Legislature does
(C) The Constitution does not trust any State to make laws
(D) Citizenship is for all India, so one rule must apply ✓ answer

Why: India has single citizenship. If each State made its own rules, a person could be a citizen in one State and not another, which would make no sense.

`Article 11 · Rewatch at 37:26 in the Part II video`

Q40 **Parliament makes a citizenship law that treats people in the same situation differently for no good reason. What can happen?**

(A) Nothing; Parliament has no limits
(B) The President must sign it, and then no one can question it
(C) A court can check it against the right to equality ✓ answer
(D) Each State can choose whether to follow the law or not

Why: Article 11 gives Parliament the authority to make citizenship laws, but every law must still respect the rest of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights like equality under Article 14.

`Article 11 · Rewatch at 37:26 in the Part II video`

Q41 **What does 'naturalisation' mean?**

(A) How a citizen gives it up
(B) How a foreigner becomes a citizen ✓ answer
(C) The way a child gets citizenship from its parents
(D) The way a person protects nature and the environment

Why: Naturalisation is the process by which a foreigner becomes a citizen. It is one of the routes set out in Parliament's citizenship law.

`Article 11 · Rewatch at 36:20 in the Part II video`