Constitution of India – MCQ Test Paper

Part II: Articles 5-11 - Citizenship

Name: _____	Date: _____
Total Questions: 41	Score: _____ / 41

Instructions: Read each question carefully and circle the **one** best answer (A, B, C or D). Every answer is based on the summary. Each correct answer earns 1 mark. Think about *why* an answer is right – the answer key explains each one.

Article 5: Who were the first citizens?

1. **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
   - **(C)** Being a person who owns land or a house in the country
   - **(D)** Being a person who works for the country's government

2. **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

3. **'Domicile' is one of the two tests in Article 5. What does domicile mean?**
   - **(A)** The place you treat as your permanent home
   - **(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

4. **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
   - **(D)** Proof that they owned property somewhere inside India

5. **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
   - **(D)** Prove that she had lived abroad for some years

6. **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
   (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

7. **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

Article 6: People who came to India from Pakistan

8. **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
   (C) Article 5 must always be followed before this one
   (D) This rule and Article 5 must both be fully satisfied

9. **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

10. **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
    (C) Only the person themself had to be born inside new India
    (D) The person had to have a relative serving in the army

11. **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
    (D) Early arrivals had paid a fee that later arrivals did not pay

12. **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
    (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

Article 7: People who went from India to Pakistan

13. Why is Article 7 called the 'mirror image' of Article 6?

(A) Article 6 is about coming in; Article 7 about going out
(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

14. 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
(D) Article 7 is weaker than Articles 5 and 6 in any conflict

15. 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
(C) People who moved to Pakistan kept two citizenships
(D) People who moved to Pakistan became citizens of both countries

16. 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'

17. 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
(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

18. 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
(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

Article 8: People of Indian origin living abroad

19. 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

20. 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
(D) By giving up their home abroad and buying land in India

21. 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
(C) People on a short foreign holiday
(D) People who work for the government in a foreign embassy

22. 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

23. 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
(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

Article 9: Choosing another country's citizenship

24. 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
(D) Only people born abroad can hold foreign citizenship

25. 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
(D) It means the rule applies only to people who ask the court

26. 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
(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

27. 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

28. 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
(C) Their home State's own law
(D) The other country, which decides for India too

29. 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

Article 10: Once a citizen, you stay a citizen

30. What question does Article 10 answer?

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

31. 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
(D) Citizenship is frozen forever and no law can ever touch it

32. Why is Article 10 described as a 'bridge'?

(A) It gives citizens certainty but keeps Parliament's power
(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

33. 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
(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

34. 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
(D) Citizens must leave India if they are asked to by officials

Article 11: Parliament makes the citizenship laws

35. 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
(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

36. 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

37. 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
(C) The law of the State where the child is born
(D) A decision by the child's local school

38. 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
(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

39. 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

40. 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
(D) Each State can choose whether to follow the law or not

41. What does 'naturalisation' mean?

(A) How a citizen gives it up

(B) How a foreigner becomes a citizen

(C) The way a child gets citizenship from its parents

(D) The way a person protects nature and the environment

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