

UNIT - 2. Citizens and Citizenship

Class: VIII

Subject: Social (Civics)

I. Choose the correct answer

1. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming the citizen of India?
a) Birth **b) acquiring property** c) descent d) naturalization
2. _____ of the Constitution of India deals with the Citizenship.
a) Part II **b) Part II Article 5-11** c) Part II Article 5-6 d) Part I Article 5-11
3. Who is called the first citizen of India?
a) The Prime Minister **b) The President**
c) The Chief Ministe d) The Chief Justice of India

II. Fill in the blanks

1. Citizens of a state enjoy full civil and political rights.
2. Our Indian Constitution provides for only Single citizenship.
3. An Indian citizen who is residing outside India and holds an Indian passport are called Non- Resistant Indian.
4. All have right and Civic responsibility citizens.
5. Global citizenship is an idea enabling young people to access and participate in shaping modern society.

III. State true or false

1. USA has **single** citizenship. **False**

2. OCI card holder has **no** voting rights in India. **False**

3. Citizen of India can enjoy Fundamental Rights guaranteed by our constitution. **True**

4. Nationality **cannot** be change and citizenship cannot be changed. **False**

IV. Consider the following statements. Tick (✓) the appropriate answer

1. Indian Citizen of a person can be terminated if

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

II. a person who has become a citizen through registration.

III. The Government of India is satisfied that citizenship was obtained by fraud.

IV. a citizen who is by birth indulges in trade with an enemy country during 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.

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

Reason (R): 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.

V. Answer the following in one or two sentences

1. Name the types of citizens.

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

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

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

- Fundamental Rights
- Right to vote in the election to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislature
- Right to hold certain public offices
- Right to become the Member of Parliament and State Legislature.

3. Mention any three qualities of a good citizen.

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

4. Name the five ways of acquiring citizenship.

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

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

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 in detail

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

Renunciation:

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

Termination:

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.

Deprivation:

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