



Selvam College of Technology



An Autonomous Institution

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An ISO 9001:2015 Certified Institution, Approved by AICTE New Delhi, Affiliated to Anna University-Chennai
PONNUSAMY NAGAR, SALEM ROAD(NH-44), NAMAKKAL-637003. TAMILNADU.
Mobile: 9942099122, 9942099109, Web: www.selvamtech.edu.in

Name of the Bundle	Advanced Bundle V2	Subject	Competitive Exams Training (General Knowledge)
Topic	Citizenship	Last updated on	10 February 2026

1) The system of dual citizenship within the country exists in _____.

- a) USA
- b) France
- c) India
- d) UK

Ans: a) USA

2) Which of the following is/are some of the ways of losing citizenship, whether acquired under the Act or before it, under the Constitution?

1. When an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country.
2. The citizen has been an ordinarily resident outside India for seven consecutive years.
3. The citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalization, been imprisoned in any country for two years.

Select the correct option:

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

Ans: d) 1,2 and 3

3) Concerning Overseas Citizens of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution provided for the Overseas Citizen of India scheme in response to the demand for dual citizenship by the Indian diaspora.
2. Overseas Citizens of India can buy property in India.
3. They do not have the right to vote.

Select the correct option:

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

Ans: b) 2 only

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4) In which part of the Constitution of India do we find the provisions relating to citizenship?

- a) Part I
- b) Part II
- c) Part VII
- d) Part IX

Ans: b) Part II

5) The category of 'Overseas Citizens of India' was entered in the Citizenship Act of India through an amendment in the year_____.

- a) 1996
- b) 2005
- c) 1992
- d) 1986

Ans: b) 2005

6) From where was the principle of single citizenship in India taken?

- a) England
- b) France
- c) Canada
- d) USA

Ans: a) England

7) Which Articles of the Indian Constitution are related to citizenship?

- a) Articles 3 to 10
- b) Articles 4 to 11
- c) Articles 5 to 11
- d) Articles 6 to 11

Ans: c) Articles 5 to 11



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8) Which type of citizenship is provided by the Constitution of India?

- a) Single citizenship
- b) Regional citizenship
- c) Dual citizenship
- d) Temporary citizenship

Ans: a) Single citizenship

9) How many times has the Citizenship Act been amended?

- a) 2 times
- b) 4 times
- c) only once
- d) 6 times

Ans: d) 6 times

10) What are the five ways a person can get Citizenship in India?

- a) Birth, descent, registration, naturalization, and Incorporation of territory
- b) Birth, discipline, registration, naturalization, and Incorporation of territory
- c) Birth, descent, religion, naturalization, and Incorporation of territory
- d) Birth, descent, religion, Patriotism, and Incorporation of territory

Ans: a) Birth, descent, registration, naturalization, and Incorporation of territory

11) By merging the PIO card and the OCI card scheme, a scheme called _____.

- a) Overseas Citizenship of India
- b) Overseas Category of India
- c) Origin Citizen of India
- d) None of the above

Ans: a) Overseas Citizenship of India



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12) The expansion of PIO is _____.

- a) Persons of the Indian Organization
- b) The public of Indian Origin
- c) Persons of Indian Origin
- d) Public Internal Organization

Ans: c) Persons of Indian Origin

13) The Parliament enacted the Citizenship Act in the Year _____.

- a) 1930
- b) 1989
- c) 1954
- d) 1955

Ans: d) 1955

14) A person born in India on or after 26 January 1950 but before _____ is a citizen of India by birth, irrespective of the nationality of his parents.

- a) August 1, 1978
- b) June 1, 1987
- c) July 1, 1987
- d) April 1, 1987

Ans: c) July 1, 1987

15) Those born in India on or after _____ are considered citizens of India only if both of their parents are citizens of India.

- a) November 1, 2003
- b) December 1, 2004
- c) August 1, 2004
- d) July 1, 2003

Ans: b) December 1, 2004



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16) Under which article does the Constitution provide a special status to the erstwhile state of Jammu and Kashmir?

- a) Article 370
- b) Article 360
- c) Article 320
- d) Article 19

Ans: a) Article 370

17) The OCI card scheme was introduced in _____.

- a) December 14, 2005
- b) December 2, 2005
- c) December 5, 2005
- d) December 15, 2005

Ans: b) December 2, 2005

18) If the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India, he will be _____.

- a) Deprived of Indian Citizenship
- b) Put into prison
- c) Will be given naturalization
- d) Will be given an arrest warrant

Ans: a) Deprived of Indian Citizenship

19) When was the Ministry of External Affairs created?

- a) 1999
- b) 2000
- c) 2001
- d) 2002

Ans: b) 2000



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20) In which list of the Indian Constitution is Citizenship included?

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

Ans: b) Union List

21) 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 whose/parents are born in India
- d) The Constitution does not define a citizen

Ans: d) The Constitution does not define a citizen

22) Which article of the Constitution contains the provisions of citizenship to persons who migrated to India from Pakistan?

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

Ans: b) Article 6

23) When was the Citizenship Amendment Bill passed by the Parliament?

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

Ans: c) 2019



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24) 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) Acquiring property

25) 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) Seven years

Ans: d) Seven years

26) How can a person become a citizen of India if they were born abroad?

- a) Father is a citizen of India.
- b) Mother is a citizen of India.
- c) The father is a citizen of India at the time of the person's birth.
- d) The father or mother is a citizen of India at the time of the person's birth.

Ans: d) The Father or mother is a citizen of India at the time of the person's birth.

27) Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State not to be citizens?

- a) Article 5
- b) Article 6
- c) Article 8
- d) Article 9

Ans: d) Article 9



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28) Which is the competent body to prescribe conditions for the acquisition of citizenship?

- a) Parliament
- b) President
- c) Election Commission
- d) Parliament and Assemblies

Ans: a) Parliament

29) Who among the following is not eligible for registering as an Overseas Citizen of India cardholder under the Citizenship Amendment Act, 2015?

- a) A minor child whose parents are Indian citizens
- b) Spouse of a foreign origin of an Indian citizen
- c) An Indian who migrated to Pakistan after partition
- d) A great-grandchild of a person who is a citizen of another country but whose grandparents were citizens of India at the time of the commencement of the Constitution

Ans: c) An Indian who migrated to Pakistan after partition

30) Which article of the Constitution contains the provisions of citizenship for persons who migrated from India to Pakistan?

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

Ans: b) Article 6



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31) What are the modes of losing Indian Citizenship?

1. Renunciation
2. Termination
3. Deprivation

Select the correct option:

- a) 1, only
- b) 1, 3
- c) 2,3
- d) All of the above

Ans: d) All of the above

32) Which of the following is/are true regarding Person of Indian Origin (PIO) and Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)?

- 1) OCI is entitled to lifelong visas and free travel to India, whereas for PIO cardholders, it is for 15 years.
- 2) A PIO card holder is required to register with the local police authority for a stay exceeding 180 days in India on any single visit, whereas an OCI is exempted from registration with the police authority for any length of stay in India.

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

Ans: c) Both 1 and 2



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33) Which articles are correctly matched with their provision?

1. Article 7 - Persons migrated to Pakistan but later returned
2. Article 6 - Persons migrated from Pakistan
3. Article 9 - Persons of Indian origin residing outside India

Select the correct option:

- a) 1, 3
- b) 1, 2
- c) 2, 3
- d) All of the above

Ans: b) 1, 2

34) The Indian citizenship of a person can be terminated if _____.

1. A person voluntarily acquires the citizenship of some other country.
2. A person who has become a citizen through registration is sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 10 years within five years of their registration.
3. The Government of India is satisfied that citizenship was obtained by fraud.
4. A person who is a citizen by birth indulges in trade with an enemy country during war.

Select the correct option:

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 1,2, and 3
- c) 1,3, and 4
- d) 1,2,3 and 4

Ans: c) 1,3, and 4

35) Article 11 is related to _____.

- a) Rights of Citizenship of Certain Persons Who Have Migrated to India From Pakistan.
- b) Rights of Citizenship of Certain Migrants to Pakistan
- c) Persons Voluntarily Acquiring Citizenship of a Foreign State not to be citizens
- d) Parliament To Regulate the Right of Citizenship By Law.

Ans: d) Parliament To Regulate the Right of Citizenship By Law.



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36) How many ways can a person get citizenship in India?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

Ans: d) 5

37) Which Article says that if any citizen takes citizenship of any other country, then he will lose his citizenship of India automatically?

- a) Article 5
- b) Article 6
- c) Article 9
- d) Article 10

Ans: c) Article 9

38) The concept of single citizenship has been taken from which country?

- a) Britain
- b) USA
- c) Russia
- d) Netherland

Ans: a) Britain

39) Citizenship of a Person of Indian origin is mentioned in which Article?

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

Ans: d) Article 8



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40) Which article gives the Rights of citizenship to certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India?

- a) Article 7
- b) Article 8
- c) Article 9
- d) Article 10

Ans: b) Article 8

41) When did the citizenship provisions in the Constitution come into effect?

- a) August 15, 1947
- b) January 26, 1950
- c) November 26, 1949
- d) July 19, 1949

Ans: c) November 26, 1949

42) Which of the following is NOT allowed under the Citizenship Act, 1955?

- a) Registration
- b) Dual citizenship
- c) Descent-based citizenship
- d) Naturalisation

Ans: b) Dual citizenship

43) What happens when an Indian citizen renounces their citizenship?

- a) They become a foreign diplomat.
- b) Nothing changes
- c) They lose their Indian citizenship.
- d) They are fined.

Ans: c) They lose their Indian citizenship.



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44) How many religious communities are covered under the 2019 Citizenship Amendment Act?

- a) 5
- b) 3
- c) 8
- d) 6

Ans: d) 6

45) Where can people of Indian origin living abroad apply for Indian citizenship under Article 8?

- a) Indian Embassy in their country of living
- b) Supreme Court
- c) Indian Embassy in Delhi only
- d) State government office

Ans: a) Indian Embassy in their country of living

46) What happens if an Indian citizen voluntarily becomes a citizen of another country?

- a) They become dual citizens.
- b) Nothing changes.
- c) Their Indian citizenship ends automatically.
- d) They must get government approval.

Ans: c) Their Indian citizenship ends automatically.

47) Which agreement is linked to the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1985?

- a) Shimla Agreement
- b) Assam Accord
- c) Indo-Sri Lanka Pact
- d) Kashmir Agreement

Ans: b) Assam Accord



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48) How can a foreigner who has lived in India for 12 years acquire Indian citizenship?

- a) By birth
- b) By descent
- c) By naturalisation
- d) By registration

Ans: c) By naturalisation

49) Which authority decides citizenship for people in newly added territories?

- a) Union Government
- b) Supreme Court
- c) State Government
- d) Election Commission

Ans: a) Union Government

50) Which of the following communities was NOT included for fast-track citizenship under the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA) of 2019?

- a) Hindu
- b) Muslim
- c) Christian
- d) Sikh

Ans: b) Muslim