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## Chapter – 03

### Union and its Territories and Citizenship

1. Under Article 1 of the Indian constitution, it is declared that “Bharat means India shall be\_\_\_\_\_”

- (A) Union of States
- (B) Federal State of Unitary features
- (C) Federal State of Federal features
- (D) Federal state

2. In which of the form, composite India has been described in the constitution?

- (A) A Union State
- (B) Semi – Federal
- (C) Federation of States and Territories
- (D) Partly Unitary and Partly Federal

3. In which of the following form, India has been described in the constitution?

- (A) Confederation
- (B) Unitary
- (C) Union of states
- (D) Federation

4. Which one of the following is not an element of the State?

- (A) Population
- (B) Land
- (C) Army
- (D) Government

5. Which of the following is an essential element of the State?

- (A) Sovereignty
- (B) Government
- (C) Territory
- (D) All these

6. Which of the following is not an essential element of the state?

- (A) Population
- (B) Administration
- (C) Sovereignty
- (D) Territory

7. Which of the followings is under the state?

- (A) Only external sovereignty
- (B) Only internal sovereignty
- (C) Internal and external sovereignty
- (D) Neither external nor internal sovereignty

8. The state operates through:

- (A) Political Party
- (B) Party President

(C) Government

(D) President

9. Who admits a new State to the Union of India?

- (A) President
- (B) Supreme Court
- (C) Prime Minister
- (D) Parliament

10. Which of the following has the power to form new states or to change the borders of the states?

- (A) President
- (B) Parliament
- (C) Election Commission
- (D) None of these

11. Who permits the formation of new state in Union of India?

- (A) President
- (B) Supreme Court
- (C) Prime Minister
- (D) Parliament

12. Indian Parliament can rename or redefine the boundary of a State by

- (A) A simple majority
- (B) Absolute majority
- (C) 2/3rd majority of the members voting
- (D) 2/3rd majority of the members voting and an absolute majority of its total membership

13. Which State enjoys the distinction of being the first linguistic state of India?

- (A) West Bengal
- (B) Andhra Pradesh
- (C) Tamil Nadu
- (D) Kerala

14. In which year were the Indian states reorganised on the linguistic basis?

- (A) 1947
- (B) 1951
- (C) 1956
- (D) 1966

15. The States reorganization in 1956 created

- (A) 17 States and 6 Union Territories
- (B) 17 States and 9 Union Territories
- (C) 14 States and 6 Union Territories
- (D) 15 States and 9 Union Territories

16. When was the comprehensive reorganization of Indian States completed in accordance with the recommendations of States Reorganization Commission?

- (A) 1953
- (B) 1956
- (C) 1960
- (D) 1966





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17. The unification of Karnataka was achieved in the year  
(A) 1956 (B) 1957  
(C) 1958 (D) 1960

18. Which commission made the recommendations which formed the basis for the Punjab Reorganization Act which created the states Punjab and Haryana?  
(A) Dhar Commission (B) Dass Commission  
(C) Shah Commission (D) Mahajan Commission

19. Sikkim was granted statehood in the year  
(A) 1973 (B) 1974  
(C) 1975 (D) 1976

20. In which year, the name of Laccadive, Minicoy and Aminidivi Islands was changed in Lakshadweep by parliamentary act?  
(A) 1973 (B) 1971  
(C) 1970 (D) 1972

21. Which State was formed after the amendment of Articles-239A and 240?  
(A) Arunachal Pradesh (B) Uttarakhand  
(C) Sikkim (D) Chhattisgarh

22. Provisions of citizenship in Indian Constitution, became applicable in  
(A) 1950 (B) 1949  
(C) 1951 (D) 1952

23. Indian Citizenship is granted by  
(A) The President of India  
(B) The Prime Minister  
(C) The Ministry of Home Affairs  
(D) The Ministry of External Affairs

24. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to regulate right of citizenship?  
(A) Article - 8 (B) Article - 9  
(C) Article - 10 (D) Article - 11

25. Which is the competent body to prescribe conditions for acquisition of citizenship?  
(A) Election Commission  
(B) President  
(C) Parliament  
(D) Parliament & Assemblies

26. Which body decides the conditions for getting the citizenship of India?  
(A) Election commission  
(B) President  
(C) Parliament  
(D) Parliament and legislative assemblies

27. By which of the following modes can citizenship be acquired in India?  
i. By birth ii. Hereditary  
iii. By Registration iv. By Request  
(A) i and ii (B) i, ii, and iii  
(C) ii and iii (D) iv, ii and iii

28. No person shall be a citizen of India if he has  
(A) Lived in a foreign country for more than five years  
(B) Been convicted by a foreign court of law  
(C) Voluntarily acquired citizenship of another country  
(D) Accepted employment in another country

29. In which of the following articles, citizenship rights of people who migrated from Pakistan to India is mentioned?  
(A) Article - 4 (B) Article - 8  
(C) Article - 6 (D) Article - 10

30. Which of the following categories of citizens of the prescribed age may be registered as a voter?  
(A) Bankrupt  
(B) Convicted for certain crimes or corruption  
(C) Non-resident citizens  
(D) Mentally unsound

31. Which of the following article describes India also as Bharat?  
(A) Article 1 (B) Article 2  
(C) Article 3 (D) Article 4

32. In how many ways Indian citizenship can be acquired?  
(A) Three (B) Four  
(C) Five (D) Six

33. In how many ways Indian citizenship can be lost?  
(A) One (B) Two  
(C) Three (D) Four

34. Which type of federalism is seen in India?

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- (A) Coming together federation  
(B) Holding together federation  
(C) Coming together federation and Holding together federation both  
(D) None of these

35. Match the following:

Column – I

Column – II

- |                                  |                                                              |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Acquisition of Indian         | a. By deprivation<br>Citizenship                             |
| 2. Loss of Indian<br>Citizenship | b. Equality before<br>law and equal<br>protection<br>of laws |
| 3. Fundamental Right             | c. By Registration                                           |
| (A) 1 – c, 2 – a, 3 – b          | (B) 1 – b, 2 – a, 3 – c                                      |
| (C) 1 – c, 2 – b, 3 – a          | (D) 1 – b, 2 – c, 3 – a                                      |

36. Formation of a new state in India is done by \_\_\_\_.

- (A) Special Majority (B) Simple Majority  
(C) Without Majority (D) None of these

