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# PRE-Mix

*(Compilations of the Multiple Choice Questions)*

*For*

27th  
October  
2021

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# Polity & Governance

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Union and its Territories and Citizenship

1. By which Constitutional Amendment Act India transferred 111 enclaves to Bangladesh?

- A. 100th Constitutional Amendment Act
- B. 95th Constitutional Amendment Act
- C. 90th Constitutional Amendment Act
- D. 105th Constitutional Amendment Act

**Answer: A**

## Explanation

- The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act (2015) was enacted to give effect to the acquiring of certain territories by India and transfer of certain other territories to Bangladesh in pursuance of the agreement and its protocol entered into between the Governments of India and Bangladesh.
- Under this deal, India transferred 111 enclaves to Bangladesh, while Bangladesh transferred 51 enclaves to India.
- In addition, the deal also involved the transfer of adverse possessions and the demarcation of a 6.1 km undemarcated border stretch.
- For these three purposes, the amendment modified the provisions relating to the territories of four states (Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura) in the First Schedule of the Constitution.

2. Consider the following statements with respect to Fazl Ali Commission.

1. The commission accepted the theory of 'one language-one state'.
2. It was a three-member States Reorganisation Commission that was formed after the creation of Maharashtra and Gujarat.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. None of the above

**Answer: D**

## Explanation

- The creation of Andhra state intensified the demand from other regions for creation of states on linguistic basis.
- A three-member States Reorganisation Commission under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali to re-examine the whole question. (1953)  
!Its other two members were K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru.
- Report submitted in September 1955
- Broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of states.
- Rejected the theory of 'one language-one state'.

- It identified four factors that can be taken into account in any scheme of re-organisation of states:
- Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the country.
- Linguistic and cultural homogeneity.
- Financial, economic and administrative considerations.
- Planning and promotion of the welfare of the people in each state as well as of the nation as a whole.

**3. Under which of the following factors can a person acquire citizenship of India?**

1. If he/she is born in India on or after December 3, 2004 and either of his/her parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth and the other is not an illegal migrant at the time of their birth.
2. A person born outside India on or after December 3, 2004, and either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth.
3. A person who is married to a citizen of India and is ordinarily resident in India for seven years before making an application for registration.

Select the correct code.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

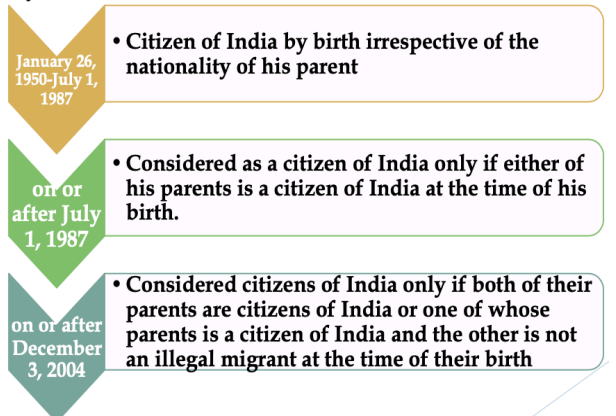
**Answer: C**

**Explanation**

**Acquisition of Citizenship**

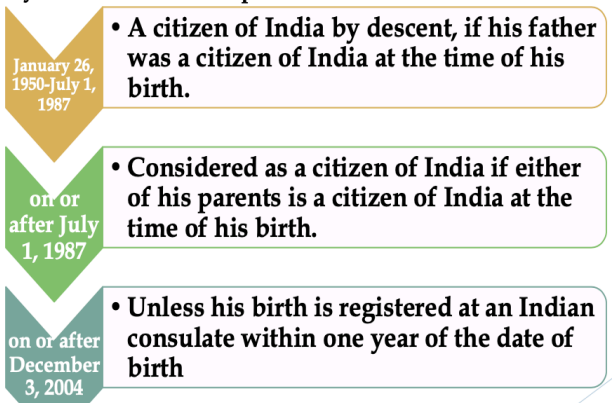
- Originally, the Citizenship Act (1955) also provided for the Commonwealth Citizenship. But, this provision was repealed by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003.
- The Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship, viz, birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory.

**By Birth**



**By Descent**

If the person is born outside India



- The Central Government may, on an application, register as a citizen of India any person (not being an illegal migrant) if he belongs to any of the following categories, namely:-
- A person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident in India for seven years before making an application for registration;

- A person of Indian origin who is ordinarily resident in any country or place outside undivided India;
- A person who is married to a citizen of India and is ordinarily resident in India for seven years before making an application for registration;
- Minor children of persons who are citizens of India;
- A person of full age and capacity whose parents are registered as citizens of India;
- A person of full age and capacity who, or either of his parents, was earlier citizen of independent India, and is ordinarily resident in India for twelve months immediately before making an application for registration;
- A person of full age and capacity who has been registered as an overseas citizen of India cardholder for five years, and who is ordinarily resident in India for twelve months before making an application for registration.

4. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Cardholder requires visa for visiting India.
- B. As per the Citizenship Act, 1955, person of Indian Origin (PIO), who is ordinarily resident in India for twelve months before making an application for registration, is eligible for grant of Indian citizenship.

C. An NRI can undertake all activities except research work for which special permission is required from the Indian Mission/Post/FRRO concerned.

D. None of the above

**Answer: D**

**Explanation**



**5. Consider the following statements with respect to Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2019.**

- 1. The act is applicable to all states and union territories.**
- 2. It seeks to provide Indian citizenship to illegal refugees from Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, Christian, Jain, and Parsi communities coming from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan.**
- 3. As per the act, the applicant should have intruded into India on or before December 5, 2010.**

- The cut-off date for citizenship is December 31, 2014 which means the applicant should have entered India on or before that date.
- CAB won't apply to areas under the sixth schedule of the Constitution - which deals with autonomous tribal-dominated regions in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- The bill will also not apply to states that have the inner-line permit regime (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram).

**Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?**

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 3 only

**Answer: A**

**Explanation**

- The Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019 seeks to provide Indian citizenship to illegal refugees from 6 communities coming from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan.
- These 6 communities include; Hindu, Buddhist, Sikh, Christian, Jain, and Parsi.
- The legislation applies to those who were “forced or compelled to seek shelter in India due to persecution on the ground of religion”.
- It aims to protect such people from proceedings of illegal migration.