

Citizenship (All Important Objective Questions for class 11th)

Looking to boost your exam score? Look no further! We've compiled a list of the most important questions from the chapter just for you. Get ready to ace that test!

Multiple Choice Questions along with answers :

Q.1 What is the primary definition of citizenship?

- (a) Being a resident of a country
- (b) Full and equal membership of a political community
- (c) Having a passport of a country
- (d) Participation in political activities

Answer: (b) Full and equal membership of a political community

Q.2 In the contemporary world, what do states provide to their members?

- (a) Economic stability
- (b) Social welfare
- (c) Collective political identity and certain rights
- (d) Cultural identity

Answer: (c) Collective political identity and certain rights

Q.3 What is one of the critical challenges faced by refugees or illegal migrants according to the text?

- (a) Lack of education
- (b) Precarious living conditions due to the absence of state membership
- (c) Difficulty in finding employment
- (d) Language barriers

Answer: (b) Precarious living conditions due to the absence of state membership

Q.4 Which of the following is NOT typically included in the rights granted to citizens in democratic countries?

- (a) Right to vote

- (b) Freedom of speech
- (c) Right to a minimum wage
- (d) Right to free luxury housing

Answer: (d) Right to free luxury housing

Q.5 What was one of the earliest struggles for citizenship focused on?

- (a) Fighting against foreign invaders
- (b) Asserting independence and rights against powerful monarchies
- (c) Establishing trade routes
- (d) Building infrastructure

Answer: (b) Asserting independence and rights against powerful monarchies

Q.6 Which historical event is mentioned as an example of a violent struggle for citizenship rights?

- (a) The American Revolution
- (b) The French Revolution of 1789
- (c) The Industrial Revolution
- (d) The Russian Revolution

Answer: (b) The French Revolution of 1789

Q.7 In the colonies of Asia and Africa, what was a key component of their struggle for independence?

- (a) Establishing new trade policies
- (b) Demanding equal citizenship
- (c) Building alliances with European powers
- (d) Developing industrial economies

Answer: (b) Demanding equal citizenship

Q.8 What was the main objective of the black African population's struggle in South Africa?

- (a) To gain access to education
- (b) To achieve equal citizenship with the ruling white minority
- (c) To establish economic independence
- (d) To develop their own military forces

Answer: (b) To achieve equal citizenship with the ruling white minority

Q.9 Which movements in India are mentioned as ongoing struggles for equal rights and opportunities?

- (a) The independence movement and the workers' movement
- (b) The women's movement and the dalit movement
- (c) The environmental movement and the farmers' movement
- (d) The student movement and the labor movement

Answer: (b) The women's movement and the dalit movement

Q.10 Citizenship involves not only the relationship between states and their members but also:

- (a) The relationship between states and international organizations
- (b) Citizen-citizen relations and obligations to society
- (c) Economic transactions between citizens
- (d) Diplomatic relations between countries

Answer: (b) Citizen-citizen relations and obligations to society

Q.11 Which sector is mentioned as attracting workers from different parts of the country?

- (a) The IT industry in Bangalore
- (b) The tourism industry in Goa
- (c) The agricultural sector in Punjab
- (d) The textile industry in Gujarat

Answer: (a) The IT industry in Bangalore

Q.12 The struggles for citizenship rights in European countries, such as the French Revolution in 1789, were primarily against:

- (a) Colonial rulers
- (b) Powerful monarchies
- (c) Democratic governments
- (d) Foreign invaders

Answer: (b) Powerful monarchies

Q.13 The term 'full and equal membership' discussed in the text raises questions about:

- (a) Whether citizens should be allowed to protest
- (b) Whether all citizens should have the same basic rights and opportunities
- (c) Whether the government should have more power than citizens
- (d) Whether citizenship should be granted based on education level

Answer: (b) Whether all citizens should have the same basic rights and opportunities

Q.14 Slum-dwellers in urban areas often lack:

- (a) Job opportunities
- (b) Access to basic sanitation
- (c) Voting rights
- (d) Freedom of movement

Answer: (b) Access to basic sanitation

Q.15 What is considered a moral obligation of citizens?

- (a) To only work in their hometowns
- (b) To contribute to the community's shared life
- (c) To always follow government rules
- (d) To avoid participating in protests

Answer: (b) To contribute to the community's shared life

Q.16 Which of the following professions is NOT mentioned as common among slum-dwellers?

- (a) Hawkers
- (b) Plumbers
- (c) Software Engineers
- (d) Domestic Workers

Answer: (c) Software Engineers

Q.17 The national policy on urban street vendors was framed in:

- (a) 1995
- (b) 2000
- (c) 2004
- (d) 2010

Answer: (c) 2004

Q.18 A significant challenge for slum-dwellers in exercising their right to vote is:

- (a) Lack of education
- (b) Not having a fixed address
- (c) Inability to register online
- (d) Harassment by police

Answer: (b) Not having a fixed address

Q.19 Which group is becoming increasingly marginalised along with slum-dwellers?

- (a) Urban middle class
- (b) Industrial workers
- (c) Tribal people and forest dwellers
- (d) Wealthy business owners

Answer: (c) Tribal people and forest dwellers

Q.20 The pressure on forest dwellers and tribal peoples' way of life is primarily due to:

- (a) Increasing populations and commercial interests
- (b) Decline in agriculture
- (c) Global warming
- (d) Urban migration

Answer: (a) Increasing populations and commercial interests

Q.21 The government faces difficulty in protecting tribal people and forest dwellers without:

- (a) Causing economic instability
- (b) Endangering the development of the country
- (c) Ignoring urban infrastructure
- (d) Reducing the workforce in cities

Answer: (b) Endangering the development of the country

Q.22 What action did the President of Zimbabwe, Mugabe, announce in 1997?

- (a) Nationalization of all farms
- (b) Redistribution of land among white families
- (c) Taking over around 1500 farms
- (d) Establishment of new agricultural policies

Answer: (c) Taking over around 1500 farms

Q.23 What key idea from citizenship could be applied to the land ownership issue in Zimbabwe?

- (a) Economic disparity
- (b) Equal rights and historical justice
- (c) Preservation of traditional ownership
- (d) Cultural preservation

Answer: (b) Equal rights and historical justice

Q.24 What is one of the controversies related to the public and private aspects of national identity in France?

- (a) The exclusion of North African immigrants
- (b) The requirement to assimilate in public life
- (c) The banning of all religious practices
- (d) The enforcement of a single national language

Answer: (b) The requirement to assimilate in public life

Q.25 Which country is mentioned as both secular and inclusive but still faces challenges in defining its national identity?

- (a) United States
- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) France
- (d) Germany

Answer: (c) France

Q.26 How can citizenship be acquired in India, according to the Constitution?

- (a) By wealth and property
- (b) By birth, descent, registration, naturalization, or inclusion of territory
- (c) By serving in the military
- (d) By holding a public office

Answer: (b) By birth, descent, registration, naturalization, or inclusion of territory

Q.27 Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a reason for people becoming refugees?

- (a) War
- (b) Famine
- (c) Educational opportunities
- (d) Persecution

Answer: (c) Educational opportunities

Q.28 What role does the United Nations play in helping stateless people and refugees?

- (a) It provides them with financial aid
- (b) It grants them automatic citizenship
- (c) It appoints a High Commissioner for Refugees to assist them
- (d) It relocates them to new countries

Answer: (c) It appoints a High Commissioner for Refugees to assist them

Q.29 What humanitarian and political problem do many states face regarding migration?

- (a) Deciding the number of refugees that can be absorbed as citizens
- (b) Building walls and fences to keep migrants out
- (c) Providing education to migrants
- (d) Granting citizenship to everyone regardless of origin

Answer: (a) Deciding the number of refugees that can be absorbed as citizens

Q.30 What happened when the Dalai Lama and his followers sought refuge in India in 1959?

- (a) They were denied entry
- (b) They were immediately granted citizenship
- (c) They were provided refuge
- (d) They were sent to another country

Answer: (c) They were provided refuge

Q.31 What is the primary challenge faced by stateless people living in camps or as illegal migrants?

- (a) Lack of access to basic services like education and legal employment
- (b) Inability to travel freely between countries
- (c) Lack of cultural assimilation
- (d) Difficulty in learning the local language

Answer: (a) Lack of access to basic services like education and legal employment

Q.32 What do the examples of the tsunami relief efforts, terrorist networks, and UN efforts against bird flu have in common?

- (a) They all involve national concerns
- (b) They demonstrate the interconnectedness of the world
- (c) They are unrelated global events
- (d) They represent isolated incidents in history

Answer: (b) They demonstrate the interconnectedness of the world

Q.33 Which of the following is NOT a reason why global citizenship is becoming more relevant today?

- (a) The rise of global communication technologies like the internet and television
- (b) The ability of individual states to solve all global problems independently
- (c) The emergence of shared concerns across national boundaries
- (d) The need for cooperative action to solve issues like migration and statelessness

Answer: (b) The ability of individual states to solve all global problems independently

Q.34 What is one of the main arguments in favor of global citizenship?

- (a) It eliminates the need for national governments
- (b) It could help address issues that cross national borders, such as migration
- (c) It would replace the concept of national citizenship entirely
- (d) It ensures individual rights are protected only by the state

Answer: (b) It could help address issues that cross national borders, such as migration

Q.35 How has the advancement in communication technologies affected the world?

- (a) It has made it difficult to receive news from other countries
- (b) It has slowed down the spread of global information
- (c) It has made people less concerned about global events

(d) It has connected people globally and increased shared concerns

Answer: (d) It has connected people globally and increased shared concerns

Q.36 What does the concept of global citizenship suggest about individual rights?

(a) They are fully protected by national governments

(b) They are becoming less important in the modern world

(c) They might need to be supplemented by global cooperation

(d) They are only relevant within the borders of a country

Answer: (c) They might need to be supplemented by global cooperation

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