

# Political Science Class 11 Important Question Chapter 6 Citizenship

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**Q1. Define citizenship.**

**Ans.** Citizenship is the full and equal membership of a political community.

**Q2. “A citizen is a person who has the right to participate in the deliberations and judgments of the law of the state”. Which scholar has this definition?**

**Ans.** Aristotle

**Q3. Which of the black population of Africa had to struggle to get equal citizenship in South Africa?**

**Ans.** In order to get equal citizenship in South Africa, the black population of Africa had to wage a long-struggle against the ruling white minorities.

**Q4. Write one of the characteristics of the citizen.**

**Ans.** A citizen gets rights from the state, which he uses for the welfare of himself and the society.

**Q5. In which ‘part’ of the Indian Constitution are the provisions related to citizenship described?**

**Ans.** The provisions related to citizenship are described in ‘Part Two’ (Article 5-11) of the Indian Constitution.

**Q6. Who is called a refugee?**

**Ans.** Displaced people due to famine, natural disasters or war are called ‘refugees’.

**Q7. What does the slogan ‘For Mumbai-Mumbaikar’ mean?**

**Ans.** The slogan ‘For Mumbai-Mumbaikar’ means that only people from Mumbai will live in Mumbai, not outsiders.

**Q8. What do external people mean?**

**Ans.** Those who do not get the approval of society and government are called outsiders.

**Q9. What is meant by the urban poor?**

**Ans.** People living on illegally occupied land or urban slums in urban areas, who often work on low wages, are called urban poor.

**Q10. What is the point of attraction of the notion of 'World-citizenship'?**

**Ans.** The point of attraction of the notion of world citizenship is that it can make it easier to confront the problems on both sides of national borders which require the joint action of governments and people of many countries.

**Q11. What duty does a citizen have towards other citizens?**

**Ans.** It is the duty of the citizens to respect the rights of other citizens. It is their responsibility to participate and contribute in everyday life.

**Q12. What is the policy of apartheid?**

**Ans.** South Africa example of discrimination between whites and black people.

**Q13. What does equal membership mean?**

**Ans.** Guaranteeing some basic rights by the state to all citizens, whether rich or poor.

**Q14. How can citizens defend or protest?**

**Ans.** By forming groups, demonstrations, picketing, using media, appealing to political parties or going to court to examine and influence public opinion and government policies.

**Q15. What are the rights of tribals or forest dwellers?**

**Ans.** They have the right to live with the forest and other natural resources for their living, the right to maintain their culture and traditions.

**Q16. Write two ways to get citizenship.**

**Ans.** Statehood citizenship: (i) by department, (ii) by job, (iii) by application.

**Q17. Give two reasons for losing citizenship .**

**Ans.**

- by seditious activity.
- by the department.

**Q18. Write two reasons why people are displaced.**

**Ans.** From problems like famine, flood, tsunami, corona epidemic.

**Q19. Describe the struggle done by people displaced by development schemes in India.**

**Ans.** The Sardar Sarovar Project is one of the largest water resources project of India covering four major states – Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat and Rajasthan. Dam's spillway discharging capacity (30.7 lakhs cusecs) would be third highest in the world.

**Q20. What is the difference between a citizen and a foreigner?**

**Ans.**

- **Citizen** – Use the political rights of the country. He has the right to vote, contest elections, get government job.
- **Foreigner**- Foreigner does not get all the above rights.

**Q21. What qualities should a good citizen have? Give your views.**

**Ans.**

- Voting in Elections: 91%
- Pay all the taxes you owe: 92%
- Always follow the law: 96%
- Serve jury duty if called: 89%
- Respect the opinions off those who disagree: 92%
- Participate in the U.S. Census every decade: 88%
- Volunteer to help others: 90%
- Know the Pledge of Allegiance: 75%
- Follow what happens in government and politics: 90%
- Protest if you think government actions are wrong: 82%
- Display the American Flag: 62%

**Q22. What is universal citizenship? Give examples of some refugees.**

**Ans.** Full membership of a country should be available to all those who normally live and work in that country and who apply for citizenship like Bangladeshi etc.

**Q23. Universal citizenship has become an attraction. How?**

**Ans.** Because it is believed that this can make it easier to face the problems on both sides of the national borders, in which .the joint action of governments and people of many countries is necessary. Example of Vijay Mallya.

**Q24. Describe a generic and an environmental movement in India.**

**Ans.**

- **Generic Movement** – Dalit Panthers
- **Environmental Movement** – Chipko Movement. Save Narmada Movement.

**Q25. What problems do refugees face?**

**Ans.**

- Any country does not accept them.
- They are forced to live in camps or as illegal migrants.
- They cannot educate their children.
- Can not acquire property.

**Q26. Describe the problem of “outer and inner”.**

**Ans.**

**Inner** :- who get acceptance from the society and get the right of citizenship from the government.

**Outsiders** :- who do not get approval from society and state.

**Q27. Today the world is changing like a ‘Vishwagram’ (Global village). How?**

**Ans.** ‘Vishwagram’ (Global Village) – We all feel connected to each other through new means / means of communication like television, internet etc. Today people of all the nations of the world are developing common sense and brotherhood.

**Q28. What is civil and social rights?**

**Ans.** Civil Rights – Rights of Faith and Freedom.

**Q29. What steps has the Government of India taken to protect the rights of the urban poor?**

**Ans.**

A national policy was formulated in 2004 so that the footpath shopkeepers do not have to face harassment from the police and city administrators.

Article-21 of the constitution guarantees the right to live, including the right to livelihood.

**Q30. “The rights that citizens have today are the result of their hard struggle”. Prove.**

**Ans.**

In many European countries such conflicts occurred, such as the French Revolution of 1789. The demand for equal citizenship in Asia Africa has also been obtained through conflict. Even in South Africa , the black population had to wage a long struggle against the ruling white minorities.

**Q31. “Equal membership does not mean that everyone can use it equally”. Do you agree with this statement? Give a suitable example.**

**Ans.** In most societies organization is based on the merits and strengths of the people. People can be different in terms of economic, social environment and fundamental needs and facilities. If people are to be brought on equality, then, Different needs of people should be kept in mind while determining policies.

**Q32. “The fundamental principle of democracy is that disputes should be resolved by treaty negotiations and discussions rather than by force”. According to you, will this method promote world citizenship?**

**Ans.** Yes, public participation in democracy is necessary for this citizens must be aware. The next step may be the government’s counter-affidavit, but the condition is that the life and property of other citizens and government should not be damaged. The process of protest may be slow, but problems can be resolved by negotiation or by treaty.

**Q33. “India is a democratic and secular state”. How? Explain.**

**Ans.** The basis of the freedom movement was broad and people of different religions, regions and cultures had to make efforts in relation to each other. Partition could not be stopped in India but the secular and inclusive character in India has been upheld. It has been included in the constitution. There has been an effort to give full and equal citizenship to scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women, some remote communities of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and many other communities.