

10–15 Important Q&A (CBSE–Aligned)

Q1. What is citizenship?

Citizenship refers to the legal status of a person that grants them rights and duties in a state.

Q2. What are the key features of citizenship?

Rights, duties, equality, participation in governance, and identity.

Q3. Explain civil rights with examples.

Civil rights include freedom of speech, expression, and equality before the law.

Q4. What are political rights?

These include the right to vote, contest elections, and participate in political activities.

Q5. What are social rights?

Rights ensuring basic welfare like education, healthcare, and employment.

Q6. What is universal citizenship?

It means all citizens are treated equally regardless of caste, religion, or gender.

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Q7. Why is citizenship important in a democracy?

It ensures participation, equality, and protection of individual rights.

Q8. Explain the concept of equal citizenship in India.

The Constitution guarantees equality before law and prohibits discrimination.

Q9. What challenges does citizenship face?

Inequality, poverty, discrimination, and lack of access to resources.

Q10. What is the role of the Constitution in citizenship?

It defines rights, duties, and the legal framework for citizens.

Q11. How does globalisation affect citizenship?

It creates multiple identities and sometimes weakens national boundaries.

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Q12. What is active citizenship?

Citizens actively participating in society and governance.

Q13. What are duties of a citizen?

Following laws, voting, paying taxes, and respecting others' rights.

Q14. What is inclusive citizenship?

Citizenship that ensures equal opportunities for all groups.

Q15. How does education strengthen citizenship?

It creates awareness about rights and responsibilities.