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19 (VI) CTM (H)

2017

**CITIZENSHIP AND EMIGRATION LAW**

Paper : 10-6 (Const. Hons)

Full Marks : 80

Time : Three hours

***The figures in the margin indicate full marks for the questions.***

- I. Answer the following questions:  $1 \times 10 = 10$
- (a) The Citizenship Act was enacted by the Parliament of India in the year \_\_\_\_\_.  
(1955/1956)
- (b) Is dual citizenship allowed in India?  
(Yes/No)
- (c) The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country is termed as \_\_\_\_\_.  
(immigration/emigration)
- (d) The term 'domicile' is \_\_\_\_\_ in the Indian Constitution.  
(defined/not defined)

Contd.

- (e) Immigration laws of different countries are different. (True/False)
- (f) A minor takes the domicile of his \_\_\_\_\_. (father/mother)
- (g) Article \_\_\_\_\_ of the Constitution recognises one kind of domicile. (5/11)
- (h) The provisions for citizenship are contained in \_\_\_\_\_ of the Indian Constitution. (Part II/Part III)
- (i) Can the spouse of the eligible person apply for registration as Overseas Citizens of India Card-holder? (Yes/No)
- (j) By virtue of Article \_\_\_\_\_ Parliament can enact laws relating to citizenship. (11/9)

II. Write short notes on :  $2 \times 5 = 10$

- (a) Meaning of Domicile
- (b) Difference between Emigration and Immigration
- (c) Dual Citizenship
- (d) Illegal migration
- (e) Overseas Citizenship.

III. Answer the following questions :  $12 \times 5 = 60$

- (a) Write an exhaustive note on Citizenship Act, 1955.
- (b) Define "Domicile" and "Nationality" to distinguish each other. Write the merits and demerits of domicile in India.
- (c) What do you mean by Illegal migration? What are the various contributing factors of Illegal migration in Assam?
- (d) What are the different modes of acquiring citizenship in India? How the citizenship of an individual can be terminated?
- (e) Can an independent domicile be acquired in India? If so when? What are the effects of a change in Parent's domicile?