

(VSTA) Questions.

1. What is the source of the Latin word citizen?

Ans-The term citizen are derived from the Latin word 'civis' which means a resident office city.

2. Who wrote citizenship and social class?

Ans-T.H Marshall.

3. Who has defined citizenship as 'contribution of one's instructed judgement to political good'?

Ans- Laski.

4. Who has defined citizenship as 'full and equal membership in a political community'?Ans-T.H Marshall.

5. Who said,"He who has the power to take part in the deliberative and judicial administration means said by us to be a citizen of the state"?

Ans- Aristotle.

6. ?Which philosopher excluded women, children and slave from citizenship?

Ans- Aristotle.

Here are the answers to the questions in the image:

7. Who is the originator of the concept of 'social citizenship'?

Ans -T.H. Marshall.

8. Who said, 'A nation gets the government it deserves'?

Ans - Joseph de Maistre.

9. Who said, 'Every state is known by the rights it maintains'?

Ans - Harold Laski.

10. Who has given the theory of three generations of rights?

Ans - Karel Vasak.

11. When did the UN General Assembly adopt the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

Ans - December 10, 1948.

12. Which US President advocated the right to self-determination?

Ans - Woodrow Wilson.

13. Is the right to work a political right?

Ans- No, it is a socio-economic right.

14. Name the German philosopher who is famous as an advocate of civil society.

Ans - G.W.F. Hegel.

15. Who first used the term 'state'?

Ans- Niccolò Machiavelli.

16. Who defined the state as 'a union of families and villages having self-sufficing life which we mean a happy and honourable life'?

Ans- Aristotle.

17. Who defined the state as 'a people organized for law within a definite territory'?

Ans- Woodrow Wilson.

18. Who has given the most acceptable definition of 'state'?

Ans - Max Weber.

19. Which theory gives a satisfactory explanation about the origin of the state?

Ans-The Social Contract Theory.

20. The state is the march of God on earth'—who said it?

Ans- G.W.F. Hegel.

21. Who is known as the father of 'Socialism'?

Ans - Karl Marx.

22. Who said, 'The state is a partnership of virtues'?

Ans- Aristotle.

23. What is social citizenship?

Ans - Social citizenship refers to the rights that give individuals access to welfare and the means for participation in the economic and social life of a society, as outlined by T.H. Marshall.

24. What is franchise?

Ans- Franchise refers to the right to vote in public elections.

25. What is jus soli?

Ans-Jus soli(Latin for “right of the soil”) is a principle of citizenship where an individual acquires citizenship by being born in a country’s territory, regardless of the nationality of their parents.

26. What is jus sanguinis?

Ans- Jus sanguinis (Latin for “right of blood”) is a principle of citizenship where an individual acquires citizenship based on the nationality or citizenship of their parents.

27. Mention two conditions necessary for citizenship.

Ans- 1. Birth within the country (jus soli) or through parental citizenship (jus sanguinis).

2. Fulfilment of naturalization requirements, such as residency, language proficiency, or cultural integration.

28. Who is a citizen?

Ans- A citizen is a legally recognized member of a state who enjoys certain rights and responsibilities, such as voting, obeying laws, and participating in civic duties.

29. Mention one basic element of a state.

One basic element of a state is territory, which refers to the defined geographical area under the state’s jurisdiction.

II.Short type (STA) question:

1. Name any two features of modern citizenship.

Ans -Equality before the law

Right to participate in the political process.

2. Define citizenship. (2018)

Ans - Citizenship is the status of being a member of a state, with rights and duties recognized under the laws of that state.

3. Write any two qualities of good citizenship. (2019)

Ans -Responsibility towards the communities.

Respect for laws and authority

4. Name any two hindrances to good citizenship.

Ans - Lack of education

Social inequality

5. What is Social Citizenship?

Ans- Social citizenship refers to the right to access basic social and economic services, such as healthcare, education, and social security, which ensure a standard of well-being.

6. What is Global Citizenship?

Ans- Global citizenship is the recognition that individuals are part of a worldwide community and share responsibility for addressing global challenges like poverty, climate change, and human rights.

7. What is universal citizenship? (2018)

Ans - Universal citizenship refers to the idea of granting equal rights and privileges to all individuals, irrespective of nationality, ethnicity, or other distinctions.

8. Mention any two civil rights of a citizen. (2018)

Ans -Right to equality before the law.

Right to freedom of speech

9. Mention any two political rights of a citizen.

Ans- Right to vote

Right to contest elections

10. Mention any two economic rights of a citizen.

Ans- Right to work

Right to own property

11. Which human rights are known as 'blue rights'?

Ans- Blue rights are civil and political rights, such as the right to vote and freedom of expression.

12. Which human rights are known as 'green rights'?

Ans- Green rights are environmental and developmental rights, including the right to a clean environment and sustainable development.

13. Which human rights are known as 'red rights'?

Ans- Red rights are economic, social, and cultural rights, such as the right to work and education.

14. Define civil society.

Ans- Civil society refers to the organized social space, independent of the state, comprising non-governmental organizations, groups, and institutions that advocate for public interests.

15. Write Garner's definition of state.

Ans- Garner defines the state as "a community of persons, more or less numerous, permanently occupying a definite territory, independent of external control, and possessing an organized government to which the majority of the inhabitants render habitual obedience."

16. Mention any two functions of civil society.

Ans -Promoting social justice and accountability.

Advocating for human rights and public interests.

17. Mention any two essential elements of the state.

Ans- Population

Territory

18. What are the differences between negative rights and positive rights?

Ans -Negative rights: Protect individuals from interference.

Positive rights: Entitle individuals to certain provisions or services.

19. What do you mean by rights? (2019)

Ans - Rights are the legal, social, or moral entitlements that individuals have to perform certain actions or be treated in specific ways, ensuring freedom and equality in society.

II. Broad/ Essay type answer questions:

1.What are the main features of modern citizenship?

Ans-We may briefly refer to the following main features of citizenship:

1. Citizens are not simply members of a political community. Citizens enjoy civil, political, and social rights. They have also duties and obligations towards the state.
2. All citizens are equal before the law. Generally, no discrimination is made between one citizen or another on grounds of caste, community, language, religion, or sex.
3. Citizenship is compulsory. For instance, a person born in India and permanently residing within its territory shall be a citizen of India, even if he or she does not wish to be so.
4. Citizens are different from allies. Citizens have the right to live and work in a country, but allies are foreign. Citizens may or may not be permitted to do so. Citizens may also be allowed to vote and stand for elections, but that is not open to non-citizens.
5. Mere profession of legal right does not in itself ensure that individuals will feel themselves to be citizens of that country. Members of groups that feel alienation from that state because of social disadvantage or racial discrimination cannot properly be thought of as full citizens. Such people regard themselves as second-class citizens. Such feeling of alienation is not suitable for peace and security in the state.

2. Define citizenship. How can citizenship be acquired?

Ans- Citizenship is the legal status of being a recognized member of a state or nation, entitling an individual to certain rights and privileges while imposing certain duties and responsibilities. It establishes the relationship between the individual and the state, where the individual owes allegiance to the state, and in return, the state provides protection and guarantees rights.

Citizenship can be acquired through several methods, which vary across countries. Common methods include:

1. By Birth (Jus Soli):

A person acquires citizenship automatically if they are born within the territory of a country, regardless of the nationality of their parents.

2. By Descent (Jus Sanguinis):

Citizenship is granted based on the nationality or citizenship of one or both parents, regardless of the place of birth.

3. By Naturalization:

Citizenship is acquired by fulfilling certain conditions set by a country, such as residency for a specific period, language proficiency, or passing a citizenship test.

4. By Registration:

Some countries allow individuals to acquire citizenship by registering, often available for spouses of citizens or long-term residents.

5. By Marriage:

- Many countries grant citizenship to individuals who marry a citizen of the state, usually after fulfilling specific residency requirements.

6. By Adoption:

- A child adopted by citizens of a country may acquire the citizenship of their adoptive parents.

7. By Investment:

- Some countries offer citizenship in exchange for significant financial investment or contribution to the economy.

8. By Incorporation of Territory

- When a territory becomes part of a country, its inhabitants may acquire citizenship of that country (e.g., through annexation or treaties).

9. By Statelessness Avoidance:

- Some states grant citizenship to individuals who would otherwise be stateless, ensuring compliance with international conventions.

3. How can citizenship be lost?

Ans- The following are the general laws regarding the loss of citizenship:

1. Accepting Foreign Citizenship:

A person loses his citizenship, if he accepts the citizenship of another country.

2. Marriage: A woman loses her citizenship when she marries a foreign national, but some states allow retention of citizenship.

3. Entering Foreign Service:

A person may lose his citizenship when he enters into the service of another government.

4. Accepting Foreign Titles:

Acceptance of foreign titles may lead to the loss of citizenship.

5. Prolonged Absence :

Prolonged absence in a state without permission may lead to the loss of citizenship.

6. Commission of serious Crimes:

commission of serious crime may lead to the loss of citizenship
Commission of serious crime may lead to the loss of citizenship.

7. Desertion from army :

desertion from army men also

lead to to the loss of citizenship.

4. explain the qualities of good citizenship.

Ans- Good citizenship is characterized by a set of values, behaviors, and responsibilities that contribute to the well-being of society. Below are the key qualities of good citizenship:

1. Responsibility and Accountability

A good citizen fulfills their civic duties, such as paying taxes, obeying laws, and participating in community activities.

They take responsibility for their actions and work to improve society.

2. Respect for Laws

- Good citizens understand and respect the laws of the land.
- They ensure that their actions contribute to maintaining order and justice.

3. Active Participation

A good citizen actively participates in democratic processes, such as voting and being informed about political and social issues.

- They engage in community service and public life to help address societal needs.

4. Respect for Others

They treat others with dignity and equality, regardless of race, religion, gender, or social status.

A good citizen promotes harmony and avoids discrimination or prejudice.

5. Patriotism

A good citizen shows love and loyalty to their country by working towards its progress and prosperity.

They value national unity and uphold the country's values.

6. Environmental Awareness**

- They contribute to environmental conservation by reducing waste, recycling, and supporting sustainable practices.

A good citizen ensures the protection of natural resources for future generations.

7. Integrity and Honesty

Good citizens uphold ethical behavior, practice honesty in their dealings, and act in the best interest of the community.

8. Empathy and Compassion

They show concern for the less fortunate and work to help those in need through charity or volunteering.

-Empathy fosters a sense of collective well-being.

6. what is civil society explain the relationship between the civil society and the state.

Ans- Definition of Civil Society

Civil society refers to the sphere of voluntary associations, organizations, and institutions that exist independently of the state and market. It includes non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, trade unions, advocacy groups, cultural associations, and other entities that represent the interests, values, and aspirations of individuals in a society. Civil society acts as a mediator between the individual and the state, promoting social participation, dialogue, and accountability.

Relationship Between Civil Society and the State

1. Complementary Relationship

Civil society complements the state by addressing issues that the government may overlook. For instance, NGOs often step in to provide services in areas such as education, health, and disaster relief where state interventions may be inadequate.

It helps bridge the gap between the state and citizens by voicing concerns and advocating for policies that reflect public interests.

2. Check on State Power

Civil society acts as a watchdog by monitoring state actions, preventing authoritarianism, and ensuring that governments remain transparent and accountable.

It promotes democratic values by encouraging citizen participation in governance processes.

3. Collaborative Efforts

The state and civil society often collaborate on developmental projects, policymaking, and social welfare programs. Civil society organizations provide expertise and ground-level insights that the state may lack.

Civil society mobilizes citizens for participation in state-led initiatives, such as elections, environmental conservation, and public health campaigns.

4. Conflict and Criticism

- At times, civil society may challenge the state on policies or practices that undermine social justice, human rights, or democratic principles. This can create friction, especially in authoritarian or repressive regimes.

- States may attempt to regulate or suppress civil society organizations when they perceive them as threats.

5. Balancing Freedom and Regulation

- A healthy relationship between civil society and the state requires mutual respect. While civil society operates autonomously, the state ensures a regulatory framework to prevent misuse or unlawful activities by these organizations.

7. What is civil society? What are the functions of civil society?

Ans-Civil society refers to the realm of organized social life that is voluntary, independent of the state, and bound by a shared interest or common values. It includes organizations like non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community groups, advocacy networks, trade unions, faith-based organizations, and cultural or social movements. Civil society operates in the public sphere, often acting as a bridge between individuals and the government.

Functions of Civil Society

1. Promotes Democracy and Good Governance

- Civil society ensures government accountability by acting as a watchdog. It monitors state actions, exposes corruption, and advocates for transparency and democratic practices.

2. Protects Rights and Freedoms

- It defends individual and group rights by advocating for human rights, social justice, and equality. Civil society organizations (CSOs) often campaign for marginalized communities and vulnerable populations.

3. Encourages Citizen Participation

- Civil society fosters active engagement by encouraging citizens to participate in political, social, and economic processes. This strengthens democracy and builds a more inclusive society.

4. Acts as a Mediator

- Civil society mediates between the government, private sector, and citizens, helping resolve conflicts and ensuring that diverse voices are heard in policy-making.

5. Provides Services

- Civil society organizations often fill gaps in government services by providing education, healthcare, disaster relief, and other welfare programs, especially in underserved or vulnerable communities.

6. Builds Social Capital

- Civil society fosters trust, cooperation, and shared values among individuals and groups, strengthening social cohesion and promoting collective action.

7. Advocates for Policy Changes

- It raises awareness about societal issues and advocates for changes in public policies to address problems such as climate change, gender inequality, and poverty.

8. Supports Development

- Civil society contributes to national and local development through grassroots initiatives, capacity building, and empowering communities to take charge of their socio-economic progress.

8. Discuss various kinds of rights.

Ans -Kinds of Rights

Rights are the essential conditions or entitlements necessary for individuals to lead a dignified and free life in society. These rights ensure protection, equality, and freedom for individuals while promoting the common good. The different kinds of rights can be categorized as follows:

1. Natural Rights

- Definition: Rights that are inherent to all human beings by virtue of their existence. They are universal, inalienable, and cannot be granted or taken away by the state.

- Examples:

- Right to life
- Right to liberty
- Right to property

- Thinker: John Locke emphasized natural rights as fundamental to human existence.

2. Legal Rights

- Definition: Rights that are granted and protected by the laws of a state or society. They are enforceable through the legal system.

- Examples:

- Right to vote
- Right to education
- Right to fair trial

- Features: These rights vary from one country to another and depend on the constitution and legal framework.

3. Moral Rights

- Definition: Rights based on ethical principles or moral standards, irrespective of legal enforcement.

- Examples:

- Right to respect
- Right to kindness

- Limitations: Moral rights are not legally binding but serve as a guide for human behavior.

4. Civil Rights

- Definition: Rights that protect individuals' freedom and ensure equality in society. They are essential for personal liberty and safety.

- Examples:

- Right to equality before the law
- Right to freedom of speech
- Right to privacy

- Purpose: To prevent discrimination and protect individuals from state interference.

5. Political Rights

- Definition: Rights that allow individuals to participate in the political process and governance of their country.

- Examples:

- Right to vote
- Right to contest elections
- Right to form political parties

-Significance: These rights strengthen democracy and ensure representation.

6. Economic Rights

-Definition: Rights related to individuals' economic well-being and participation in economic activities.

- Examples:

- Right to work
- Right to fair wages
- Right to social security

- Purpose: To reduce poverty and inequality, ensuring economic justice.

7. Cultural Rights

-Definition: Rights that allow individuals and communities to preserve and promote their cultural heritage and practices.

-Examples:

- Right to education in one's language
- Right to practice cultural traditions

-Importance: These rights ensure the protection of diversity and prevent cultural oppression.

8. Human Rights

- Definition: Universal rights that apply to all individuals regardless of nationality, race, religion, or gender. They are enshrined in international charters like the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).

-Examples:

- Right to life and liberty
- Freedom from torture
- Right to equality

Global Recognition: Human rights are recognized and protected by international organizations like the United Nations.

9. Collective Rights

Definition: Rights enjoyed by groups or communities, often linked to self-determination or environmental protection.

Examples:

- Right of indigenous peoples to land

Right to a clean environment

Purpose: To address the needs of marginalized or vulnerable communities.

10. Negative and Positive Rights

Negative Rights: Rights that require others (or the state) to refrain from interfering with individual freedoms.

- Examples: Right to freedom of speech, right to privacy.

Positive Rights: Rights that obligate others (or the state) to provide resources or take action to ensure well-being.

- Examples: Right to education, right to healthcare.

9. Mention the main difference between citizens and foreigners or Ans-Here are the main differences between citizens and foreigners:

- Citizen: A citizen is part of the nation-state and identifies with its national culture, history, and identity.

- Foreigner: A foreigner typically identifies with their country of origin, which may differ in culture, language, and history from the host country.

8. Path to Citizenship

- Citizen: Citizens are born into the nationality or have acquired it through legal processes like naturalization.

- Foreigner: Foreigners can become citizens through naturalization, meeting specific legal requirements such as residence, language proficiency, or cultural integration.