

CHAPTER - XVI

CITIZENSHIP

- Citizenship has been defined as full and equal membership of the citizen in a particular community.
- Second chapter of Indian constitution deals with citizenship.
- From Article 5-11 of Indian constitution deals with citizenship

TWO TYPES OF CITIZENSHIP

1. Citizenship by birth
2. Acquiring citizenship

Citizenship by Birth

- Two principle for getting citizenship through birth
- First principle is the principle of blood relationship.
- Second principle is citizenship through birth place

Acquiring of Citizenship

Individual get citizenship according to some terms and conditions or to refuse the existing citizenship and adopt a new citizenship is called acquiring citizenship.

1. Long period of residence
2. To carry high job
3. Marriage
4. Pledge

Lose of Citizenship

- a. Absence of long period
- b. Marriage

- c. Anti-national activity
- d. Neglection

Global Citizenship

- Today we are living in a world, where communication has made a revolution. Now we, have interconnectivity world over, which is made possible through internet, TV, Cell phone and other communications.
- We can watch live telecast of disasters and was on our TV sets. This has helped to sympathies and sometimes hated towards the people who are involved in them.

Universal Citizenship

- It is a problem of refugees.
- Refugees are formed by famine. Refugees are stateless people's who don't have any asset or property and they cannot ensure education to their children.
- Some countries are not really accept them because of the fear of security threat and political problem.
- But some countries accept them on certain conditions. But they don't have any legal rights in that country.
- To solve this problem UNO is appointed a high commissioner for refugees protection. Even though every countries are not ready to accept refugees.
- But 1958 Indian provided Dalailama and his followers and become a role model for other countries.
- One of the main problem faced by world nations is the refuge problems. The concept universal citizenship says that we should protect and accept refugees.

Indian Citizenship Act (1955)

Parliament passed Indian Citizenship Act in 1955.

1. Citizenship by Birth
2. Citizenship by Descent (Hereditary)
3. Citizenship by Naturalization (Long term residence)
4. Citizenship by Incorporation of Territory (By annexation of a region)
5. Citizenship by Registration

1. Citizenship by Birth

A child born to an Indian citizen after on 26th January 1950, considered as an Indian.

2. Citizenship by Descent (Hereditary)

A child born after on 26th January 1950 will be an Indian Citizen if, his or her father is an Indian at the time of birth.

3. Citizenship by Naturalisation (By long term residence)

Any person of full age can become Indian citizen by naturalization on certain condition. (A foreigner can get Indian citizenship through long period of residence)

4. Citizenship by Incorporation of Territory (By annexation of a region)

If any new territory become a part of India shall specify the person of the territory to be citizen of India.

5. Citizenship by Registration

A person can acquire Indian citizenship by registration for the following categories of person.

- I. Wife of Indian Citizen
- II. Persons of Indian origin who are originally settled outside India.

- III. Persons of Indian who settled here for 5 years can get citizenship through registration.

ELEMENTS OF STATE

The term state is derived from the Roman word status which means 'existence'. Machiavelli is an Indian philosopher who is considered as the father of modern politics.

- Population
- Territory
- Government
- Sovereignty

Population

Political philosophers argue that a state cannot exist without population. People have a leading role in the formation of a state.

Territory

Other important element of a state is territory. Territory includes water, natural resources, oceans, space etc. Territory have a leading role to convert state in to rich and poor.

Government

The determined element of state is the government. Government consist of legislature, executive and judiciary.

Sovereignty

The most important element of a state is sovereignty. It is two types.

- 1 Internal sovereignty (sovereignty with in nation)
- 2 External sovereignty (Sovereignty outside the nation)