LESSON PLAN - 2
TOPIC - CITIZENSHIP

Instructional Objectives
After the instructions are over, learner will be able to:

i) Explain the meaning of citizenship
ii) Describe the analytics of a good citizens
iii) Discriminate between different forms of acquisition of citizenship

Entry Behaviour: It is assumed that the students know about the society.

Instructional Aids
i) Transparency showing the qualities and methods related citizen
ii) Overhead projector
iii) Blackboard, chalk, duster and pointer etc.

Content Sequence

i) Meaning of Society: An person who is a faithful native of a state.

ii) Qualities of citizen
   a) Functions of family
   b) Good health
   c) Patriotism
   d) Feeling of social service
   e) Dignity of labour
   f) Self control and patience

iii) Acquisition of citizenship: Citizenship is acquired by two ways.
   a) Natural citizenship
   b) Nationalized citizenship

Graphic Organizer

Instructional Program

Content Sequence (O1)
Teacher tells the student,
"Today, we will learn about citizenship"

Teacher will ask the students
"What do you live?"
"What do we call that people who live in same country?"
"What is the meaning of citizen?"
"What do you mean by citizenship?"

Students respond
Teacher explains
A person who is a faithful native of a state. He enjoys civil and political rights. He owes allegiance to the state. A citizen is not only an inhabitant. He takes part in the process of government of the state too. He has right to vote and to stand for vote. As we live in India, we say that we are the citizens of India.

Citizenship is the relationship between the state and the citizen. On account of this relationship, the state confers on the citizen is social and political rights and the citizen fulfills his rights and duties towards the state.
According to the Indian constitution, the following three categories of persons are entitled to citizenship:

i) Persons domiciled in India
ii) Refugees who migrated to India from Pakistan
iii) Indians living in other countries.

Teacher asks
“What do you mean by citizen?”
“Categories for the persons entitled for the citizenship according to Indian constitution?”

Students respond
Confirmation/corrective feedback is provided as and when required.

Content Sequence (O₁)

Teacher tells students
“Today we will learn about the qualities of good citizen”

Teacher ask the students
“What do you mean by citizen?”
“Who is good citizen?”
“What are the qualities of good citizen?”

Student respond

Teacher will explain

Qualities of a Good Citizen

i) **Good education**: A citizen cannot progress morally, mentally and spiritually without education. Nor can he understand his rights and duties. It is necessary for the success of democracy that the citizen should be educated.

ii) **Good health**: Good health is the most prominent quality of a good citizen. Only a health citizen can defend his country and society and work for their progress.

iii) **Patriotism**: Patriotism is the highest virtue of a citizen. He should be even prepared to make the maximum sacrifice for his country.

iv) **Feeling of social service**: Feeling of social service is also an important quality of a good citizen. He should be devoted to the welfare of the society.

v) **Dignity of labour**: Every citizen has a quality of dignity of labour. Due to dignity of labour become do any work which is useful for him and society. He can understand the meaning of “work is worship”.

vi) **Self control and patience**: An ideal citizen should have the quality of self control and patience. He should have control over his mind and body. He should be able to consider the views and opinions of others sympathetically. In absence of these qualities, natural unity will be in danger.

vii) **Good character**: An ideal citizen should be of high moral character. He should not have greed for wealth. Because. A lay man said, “If wealth is lost, nothing is lost, if health is lost, something is lost, but if
The relationship between the state and the citizen. On account of this relationship, the state confers on the citizen social and political rights and the citizen fulfills his duties towards the state.

**QUALITIES OF GOOD CITIZEN**
- Good Education
- Good Health
- Patriotism
- Feeling of Social Service
- Dignity of Labour
- Self Control & Patience
- Good Character

**ACQUISITION OF CITIZENSHIP**

**NATURAL CITIZENSHIP**
- Birth
- Blood relationship

**NATURAL CITIZENSHIP**
- Residence or Domocile
- Marriage
- Government Job
- Adoption
“character is lost, everything is lost”. So a good citizen himself is the invaluable wealth of a nation.

Teacher asks
“What are the qualities of good citizen?”
“Explain the quality self control and patience?”

Students respond
Confirmation/corrective feedback is provided as and when required.

**Content Sequence (Oia)**

Teacher tells students
“Today we will learn about the acquisition of citizenship”

Teacher asks
“What do you mean by citizenship?”
“How can we acquire citizenship of India?”

Students respond
Teacher will explain

**Acquisition of Citizenship**

Citizenship is acquired by two ways:

i) Natural citizenship

ii) Naturalized citizenship

i) **Natural Citizenship**: It is acquired by birth and blood relationship.

The natural citizenship is acquired by the following methods.

1. **By Birth**: A child of Indian citizen gets the Indian citizenship in a natural way. He is called natural born citizen.

2. **By blood relationship**: A child of Indian citizen whether born in society foreign land or not, gets the Indian citizenship of his parent.

3. **Naturalized citizenship**: Naturalized citizenship is acquired in the fulfillment of certain legal qualifications. Anyone who fulfills the following conditions can become a naturalized citizen.

   i) **Domicile / Residence**: If a person reside in a country for a required period he gets the citizenship of that country.

   ii) **Marriage**: One marrying he or she gets the citizenship of the country to which her husband or his wife belongs.

   iii) **Government job**: In some countries, if a foreigner gets some government job, he or she gets the citizenship of that country.

   iv) **Adoption**: If a citizen adopts a child, that child gets the citizenship of the country to which his father belongs.

In fact, a person can get a time the citizenship of only one country. If an Indian couple go to England as tourist. A child is born to them there. Then the child acquires the citizenship of both India and England. This citizenship is known as dual citizenship.

Teacher asks
“What are the two ways to acquire citizenship?”
“By which process can you get natural citizenship?”

Students respond
Confirmation/corrective feedback is provided as and when required.