NCERT SOLUTIONS

CLASS - 11th



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Class : 11th

Subject : Political science

Chapter : 6

Chapter Name : Citizenship

Q1 Citizenship as full and equal membership of a political community involves both rights and obligations. Which rights could citizens expect to enjoy in most democratic state today? What kind of obligation will they have to their state and fellow citizens?

Answer. Rights are the claims which are demanded by the individuals, primarily citizens of the society from the governmental organisations. Rights which citizens can expect to enjoy in most democratic state today are:

1. Right to speech and expression to portray our opinions about different laws and practices pertaining to the legislative and executive organs of the democracy.
2. Right to freedom of religion to profess and propagate any religious ideology.
3. Right to equality in terms of the political and economical resources associated with the societal paradigm.
4. Right against exploitation and discrimination on the basis of caste, creed, colour, gender etc.

The duties to be performed by the citizens include:

1. Duty to respect the national flag, national anthem and the legacy of the respective country.
2. To respect public places and to also work for the maximum and integrated development of the country.
3. To excel in the departments of social and economic excellence, so that it will enhance the prosperity of the nation.
4. To work towards the ecological conservation and aim towards the establishment of an egalitarian and sustainable society.

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Q2 All citizens may be granted equal rights but all may not be able to equally exercise them. Explain.

Answer. In a democratic setup,political and economical rights are ascribed to every citizen of the society. The socio-cultural , political and cultural rights are subject to transitions in the status, privilege and the respective conditions of different groups in different societies. Equality of rights is hindered by the social inequalities like the stratifications mainly including caste based discrimination and an unequal access to information.

For example, the right to equality in terms of opportunity isgranted by the institutions of state but restricted by the barriers including lack of awareness , lack of facilities and primarily lack of privilege to invest the required amount of time to gain that opportunity or to even access it.

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Q3 Write a short note on any two struggles for full enjoyment of citizen rights which have taken place in India in recent years. Which rights were being claimed in each case?

Answer. The recent struggle against the Citizenship Amendment Act in various parts of the country, transformed from a merry student protest to nation-wide struggle against the fascist inclinations of the BJP government. The protestors were using their right to protest while they were defending their citizenship rights by surfacing the discriminatory tendencies in the respective Acts, excluding muslims and other minorities.

The LGBTQ+ movement in india resulted in the decriminalization of Article 377, which marked the rise of Pride Parades and can be considered as a towering specimen of the resisitence against the non-binary construct of gender. The citizens were demanding right to equality and were also protesting against the discrimination faced by them along the lines of their sexual orientation and novel identities.

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Q4 What are some of the problems faced by refugees? In what ways could the concept of global citizenship benefit them?

Answer. The problems faced by the refugees mainly include:

1. The crisis in terms of being stateless results in the complete stripping of geo-political rights pertaining to a particular ethnic religious group.
2. It delimits the political and economical rights of such individuals as they do not have the right to vote, right to contest in elections or right to demand accountability.
3. The existential crisis faced by the refugees often result in their mass extermination on the basis of their religion or the respective identity they belong to.

   The concept of global citizenship presented by the international organisations like the UN seems quite distant from the realistic notions of citizenship. The idea of global citizenship can only be accepted on the lines of universality but its scalability is limited to some countries enjoying geographical and political stability.The security concerns and the economic baggage upon the developing countries will result in huge global incentivized discrimination. The lack of Third World sensitivity in the whole discourse of global citizenship makes it quite farcical and far-fetched idea.

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Q5 Migration of people to different regions within the country is often resisted by the local inhabitants. What are some of the contributions that the migrants could make to the local economy?

Answer.Some of the contributions that the migrants could make to the local economy are:

1. The cultural growth in terms of inclusivity and the establishment of a diverse society is one of the major benefits of the migration.
2. The growth of local economy and the societal mixtures taking place by the migration, also results in the growth of acceptability and interactions.
3. The international support in terms of good refugee policy, results in quite a universal acclamation from other countries.

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Q6 “Democratic citizenship is a project rather than an accomplished fact even in countries like India which grant equal citizenship”. Discuss some of the issues regarding citizenship being raised in India today.

Answer. Some of the issues regarding citizenship being raised in India today are:

1. The influx of refugees from Bangladesh created an uproar in the North-Eastern states as it violates the principles of Assam Accord.
2. The migration policy of India, needs a good refugee policy rather than the polices like CAB and NRC which violates the basic aspects of the constitution.
3. The economic parameters of the different states is to be also taken into consideration.
4. The migration policies affects the societies of North-East drastically, so the cultural and ethnic rights of these minorities should also be recognised.

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