Teacher's Guide

Citizenship

Part 2

Based on the Karnataka State Board Curriculum for Standard VI

JANAAGRAHA

JANAAGRAHA CENTRE FOR CITIZENSHIP & DEMOCRACY

Janaagraha's initiative to improve citizen engagement in India's democracy through their civic learning program

Developed in collaboration with Young Leaders for Active Citizenship (YLAC)

Class VI
Board – Karnataka State Board
Subject – Social Science
Textbook – Social Science Textbook for Class VI (Karnataka State Board)
Chapter 9 – Citizenship
Number of parts – 02
Length – 50-60 minutes (estimated, for a class of 40-45 students)
Note: Teachers may divide the lesson plan into as many periods as they see fit

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Section I: What are we going to learn and why is it important

Learning objectives
Students will:

- Identify methods of acquiring citizenship
- Identify methods of losing citizenship

Learning outcomes

Students will be able to:

- Apply their learning to understand the procedures of acquiring or losing citizenship.

Key terms

Acquiring	Inheritance	Registration	Incorporation
Renunciation	Termination	Deprivation	

Materials needed

- One print out of the worksheet for the galley walk activity (printable version given in the appendix)

Section II: How are we going to learn
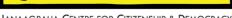
1. Recall activity

Time: 10-15 minutes

Note to the teacher:

- This section begins with a recap activity for students to recall the meaning of citizenship before they learn how to acquire or lose citizenship. The teacher should randomly list the following words on the board before beginning the lesson.
- Once a student has answered, the teacher should cross out the word that has been correctly identified, in order to avoid repetition.

Unity	Member	Voting	Job opportunities
Rights	Country	Foreigners	Right to education
Duties	Law		

Facilitation Notes:

- In the last class we understood the meaning and importance of citizenship and the need to be a responsible and active citizen. . In today's class we will try and answer two main questions (teacher should list both on the board):
  1. How can a person acquire Indian citizenship? (Acquire means 'to get')
  2. How can a person lose Indian citizenship?
- But before we start answering these questions, let's quickly recap the meaning of citizenship.
- Look at the words on the board and think about how these words are related to citizenship.
- For example, I would look at the words 'right to education' and say that it is related to citizenship since citizens should be able to receive education and contribute to the country's growth.
- Take one minute to think about how these words are related to citizenship and share your thoughts with the class (*Please take 5-6 responses from students*)

2. Activity: Gallery Walk

Time: 25-30 minutes

Note to the teacher:

- In this activity, students will read case studies about how a person has lost or acquired citizenship. The case studies are given in printable form in the appendix section. The teacher may also write each case study on sheets of paper in order to avoid printing.
- The teacher should divide the students into groups of 4/5 and assign 2 case studies to each group- 1 case study related to acquisition and 1 related to loss of citizenship. It should be okay even if more than one group is working on the same case study.
- The case studies should be numbered and put in different places in the classroom. That way, students will have to walk up to a case and read it, thereby making the activity more engaging.
- Students must identify the method by which the person in the case study has lost or acquired citizenship and record it in his/her 'Student Observation Questionnaire'. (A sample of the Questionnaire is given below. Please refer to the Appendix for the printable version.)
- Students can refer to the list of methods (written on the board) and the word meanings listed below to fill up the Student Observation Questionnaire.
- The following list will help students articulate the different methods of acquiring or losing citizenship.

    (The teacher should write the following list on the board. The list should remain on the board for the entire duration of the lesson, as student may need to refer to it from time to time)

Word	Meaning
Inheritance	Passed down from generation to generation
Registration	To record information
Incorporation	To include something into another
Renunciation	To give up
Termination	To end something
Deprivation	To prevent or stop from having something

Student Observation Questionnaire Acquiring/ Losing Citizenship				
Case Study No.	Main Character	Is he/she an Indian citizen?	Why/why not?	Method of acquiring or losing citizenship

Facilitation Notes:

- Now that we have revised the meaning of citizenship, let's find out how a person can acquire or 'get' citizenship and how a person can lose citizenship. Each group has been given 2 case studies or details about how a person has acquired or lost citizenship.
- After reading the case, look at the list of methods on the board and discuss which method of acquiring or losing citizenship is appropriate for that person.
- Fill the correct case in the questionnaire.
- We will then discuss the answers.

Debrief:

- The teacher should discuss all cases and explain what happened in each case.
- The teacher can then explain each method of acquiring or losing citizenship in detail after referring to the following table, and take questions for discussion.

Method of acquiring citizenship	
By Birth	Any person who takes birth in any country, he/she acquires the citizenship of that country naturally. Without considering the nationality of his/her parents, citizenship is granted. Therefore, birth is an important

	factor in getting citizenship of a country. For example, people who are born in India after January 26, 1950, are all citizens of India. This is the date when India enforced its own constitution and set up its own rules for giving citizenship.
By Inheritance	In this method, an individual gets citizenship on the basis of the nationality of his/her parents. For example, a person born after January 26, 1950 to an Indian staying outside the country can get the citizenship of India.
3. By Registration	Citizenship of a country can also be taken through an application to the government. If a person meets some required conditions, they can file an application. For example, those who have been residing in India for a minimum of five years can get citizenship by way of registration.
4. By incorporation	By incorporation of one country geographically with another, citizenship can be acquired. Generally, a country gets incorporated either because of war or voluntarily through a treaty (i.e. an agreement). For example, when Sikkim merged with India in 1975, all citizens of Sikkim got the citizenship of India.
Methods of losing citizenship	
By Renunciation	Any Indian citizen, in the event of getting citizenship of another country, can voluntarily renounce the citizenship of India through an application to the government.
By Deprivation	If any individual secures the citizenship of India unlawfully/ through wrongful means or engages in anti-national activities, his/her citizenship can be cancelled. This is deprivation.
By Termination	If an Indian citizen takes up the citizenship of another country without informing the government, his/her Indian citizenship will be automatically cancelled. This is known as termination.

Section III: Assessment

Time: 10 minutes

Q.1. Consider your own case. Through which method have you acquired Indian citizenship? Explain.

Q.2. Match the following methods of acquiring citizenship with the correct description or case:

Method	Description/Case
a) By Inheritance	a) Individual gets citizenship based on the nationality of his/her parents.
b) By Birth	b) ABC is a country that recently became a part of country XYZ. All ABC citizens are now citizens of XYZ.
c) By incorporation	c) Bob has been living in India for 5 years now. He applied for Indian citizenship and successfully acquired it.
d) By Registration	d) By being born in a country, a person acquires its citizenship naturally.

Q.3. **Complete the following sentences:**
a) Citizenship is lost through renunciation when _____
b) By getting citizenship of another country, Indian citizenship is automatically lost by _____
c) ABC stole crores of rupees from the government and was involved in many other anti-national activities. His citizenship can be cancelled by _____

Q.4. Consider the following cases and identify the method by which the individual can acquire or lose citizenship.

Case	Method of acquiring or losing citizenship
I was born in Maharashtra in 2006 to an Indian father and Australian mother.	
I was born in Delhi in 1997. My parents are Indian citizens residing in Kerala.	
I was born in the US but have been residing in Karnataka since 2009. Submitted application for Indian citizenship in 2018.	
Sam was found to have Indian citizenship through an illegal agent and did	

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not follow the correct process for acquiring citizenship.	
I was born in Canada to Indian parents. However, I became a Canadian citizen as I was sure that I'd be living in Canada and not India.	
My country of birth became a part of India after a treaty with India.	
Sangeeta was found to be involved in anti-national activities.	

Home Work

Q.1. In your notebook, describe any 3 methods of acquiring citizenship.

Q.2. Explain any 2 situations in which a person can lose his/her citizenship.

Section IV: Closure

Summary by students

Note to the teacher: Select 7 students at random to summarize 1 method each of either acquiring or losing citizenship.

Recap by the teacher

Time: 5 minutes

This should ideally be merged with the students summary as the teacher can support and give examples to recap all the methods.

Section V: Additional Resources

Resources for teachers:

1. Article: The citizenship rules of India (The Indian Express)
   The article better explains all the rules to acquire Indian citizenship and can be useful resource to answer students' queries.
   Link: The Indian Express

2. Article: My Fundamental Duties under the Constitution of India – Justice Kurian Joseph
   The document mentions the fundamental duties of every citizen of India and explains them in detail.
   Link: The Hindu

Appendix

Student Observation Questionnaire
Acquiring/ Losing Citizenship

Case Study No.	Main Character	Is he/she an Indian citizen?	Why/why not?	Method of acquiring or losing citizenship

Printable version for worksheet for activity - Gallery Walk

S.No	Case
1.	Vijay was **born** in India. He is an engineer and lives in America. Vijay is an Indian citizen. Vijay's parents were also **born** in India and are therefore Indian citizens too. Vijay regularly comes to India during election time to cast his vote.
2.	Lakshmi was born to **Indian parents** in 2008, in America. She is therefore an Indian citizen. Her parents moved to America shortly after they got married. Lakshmi often travels back to her village in India with her parents, where they have helped set up a school.
3.	Sam moved to Delhi from Germany 10 years ago. He came here to study Indian classical music and has now become a music teacher in a school in Delhi. After residing here for 5 years, Sam **applied** for Indian citizenship and became a registered Indian citizen.
4.	Mohan lived on a small island nation next to India. Recently, that island **became a part of India** so that all its citizens could enjoy the rights of Indian citizenship. Mohan is now planning to apply for a job with the Indian government.

5.	After completing his college education, Shyam found a job in Australia. He has been living there for 10 years now with his wife and children. Shyam **gave up** his Indian citizenship and **acquired** Australian citizenship since he decided to settle there.
6.	Meeta went to France to study. She planned to come back to India and find a job. However, Meeta decided to settle in France and applied for French citizenship and therefore her Indian citizenship was automatically **cancelled**.
7.	Jimmy illegally became an Indian citizen with fake documents. He came to India and helped his friend rob a bank. He was caught and his Indian citizenship was **cancelled.**

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