

Welcome students.

In this session I will deal with

unit 2. The unit 2 is

Aristotle. And under this unit I will deal with

Model number 11

The model number 11 deals with the concept of citizenship.

The concept of citizenship is very important in today's world.

Citizenship makes us realize ourselves.

Into the Society without

Citizenship, an individual

Is

Failed or is seen as a dispossessed.

That's why this module is an attempt to bring to your notice.

What exactly citizenship constitutes.

So, the outline of the module is. ,it highlights the need of the

citizenship. And why did during Greek city state many sophists

and philosophers realize the need of having citizenship?

Then I will turn to Aristotle's Concept of citizenship.

Aristotle has.

Dealth with citizenship in a very broad manner.

And it helps us to

Refine our notions of citizenship in today's world.

And the third.

Thing that I I'm going to deal with is the relation between the state and the citizen.

What kind of relationship the state is going to have with

Citizens.

Through this model module, the student will be able to learn

the classical understanding of

citizenship. There are various approaches through which

citizenship has been.

Theorized, citizenship has been discussed.

OK, So what is the understanding of classical understanding will

come to know in this module.

The students also will be able to critically examine the

Aristotelian citizenship.

What does Aristotle has dealt with? Aristotle has

dealt with citizenship.

After f understanding of Aristotelian

citizenship. Students will be able to critically examine it.

Will be able to analyze it and can have their own opinion on

the concept of citizenship.

And since citizenship is so important to the self of an individual. This module will help us make citizenship inclusive quite broader, accommodative. OK, so.

These are the learning outcomes. Students will be able to imbibe in themselves.

Then why did? Why was the need of citizenship during those times? Then the Greek city states. Were. Dealing With so many issues, there was a reach for conflict. There were rich people. There were rich-poor gaps. There were some people who were ruling the city states. Some people were treated as slaves.

Until the gaps between individuals were quite sharp, the Greek city states were.

Threatened by external forces, enemy States and because of that there wasn't peace and security people who were feeling insecure.

And because of this, people were.

Failed to realize

the need of having citizenship. Adding to that the Greek city states. Also witnessed the regime of 30 tyrants which were installed in the state of

Athens.

The despotic rule of 30 tyrants had also.

Created insecurities among the individuals who are there.

And the more important thing in the Greek city states under

the democracy in the Greek city states is the death

sentence to Socrates.

The philosopher Socrates was not.

Pardoned by the Democratic rule.

Under the democracy in Greek city states, the political

authority has not left.

Even the great philosopher

called Socrates. Before Aristotle we have also come

across the idea of Ideal State put forward by Plato

Plato's ideal state

has proven impracticable and could not succeed in convincing

the People. And that's where

Aristotle realized to refine, realize the need to define

this concept of citizenship.

Then what does actually Aristotle's struggle for

constitutional citizenship

constitute? Aristotle

recognized. In the Greek city state, under the democracy that citizenship remained the privilege of the ruling class.

Ruling class was only possessing the citizenship, whereas the alien slaves were dispossessed with the citizenship they were not having any sense, any say.

In the. States affairs.

And citizenship, since citizenship was restricted limited to the ruling class, the participation of other people.

Was missing into the business of the state.

He defines the concept of citizenship. He puts focus on the effective participation and performance of the political actors and political authority.

And these characteristics of citizenship.

Without effective participation and performance, citizenship becomes.

Empty or empty space.

OK, again not not. It is not only that the birth place or the domicile confers the title of citizenship on an individual, because the Domicile or the birthplace of the.

fore father's remains

To be decided, and that's where that's why an individual if if

he or she.

Is born somewhere doesn't mean that that place confers a title of citizenship on them.

The other aspect that Aristotle brings out to our notices that commercial contract commercial contract or any treaty doesn't grant citizenship to individuals.

so commercial contract can

end. Or may be interrupted so the citizenship is a permanent concept. According to Aristotle it should not be

Cut off midway. it has to be internal to an

individual. the individual should be having an should be

having an ability to, internalize the

concept of citizenship. It should not remain external to an

individual. And the last one is that in citizenship was

inaccessible to Slave and aliens in the Greek city states.

Then I restarted also brings out to our notice the relationship between the state and citizenship in an ideal state.

In an ideal state. There is no clash between the

good men and good citizens. Here, Aristotle defines the

characteristics of good citizens who can be the good

citizen and who can be the good

man., while doing that,Aristotle

Focuses on the function of the citizen. If someone is good in playing violin, then that person should get the violin and the IT is not necessary that the rich person should get everything.

Aristotle tells the state, directs the states that

A deserving person should get what he or she deserves.

That state should honor.

The individual who is deserving.

And that's how the state is.

Instrumental. In cultivating the minds of its Citizens.

it is a duty of the state to cultivate the minds, educate the minds of the citizens.

then only there would be ideal state and that's why there

is no clash between good men and good citizens otherwise.

There would be a perverted,perverted state.

Aristotle says that in a perverted state individual

devotes.

Time to himself, his interest.

Interest prevails over the interest of the public

interest of the state.

Then I started to talk about.

if good citizen under aristocratic

State follows the duty, then he can turn to be

a good man and in oligarchy Good Citizen is not.

Necessarily a good man.

So overall, Aristotle's

understanding is to have a good citizen, the

state should. Work towards cultivating the minds of its

citizens, and therefore it will make the citizenship more

inclusive and make citizens accountable for their action.

For your reference you can go through this given.

Books and references.

Thank you.