

## Interactive Responsibilities of Urban Management and Citizenship Rights

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**Abstract:** A citizen is an official member of a city, state or country. This view reminisces citizen the rights and responsibility which have been written and forecasted in law. Legally, the society requires the rules which consider and organize the relations of trade, property, ownership, urbanization, political and even family matters. Hence, the issue of citizenship rights is the relations between citizens, their rights and duties towards each other and the principles, purposes, tasks and methods of its objective. Also the manner of controlling the city and monitoring the quality of harmonious development of city can be regarded as the most important principles that are derived from the fundamental rights. The main debate within civil and citizenship rights are the knowing of citizens with laws and current and practice regulations. Constitution is the most important legal principle that the fundamental principles of rights of a government have been accounted in it and it expresses the organization and the relationship between various forces and public powers and... . Constitution comprises the general principle about the supportive and follow-up aspects of the citizenship rights. The importance of civil rights should be searched in codification of rules and regulations about urban planning and urban management and positive effects of legalizing urban life and other transformative results in urban planning and management. Civic orders and officials have often faced with problems that correct and practical collation with these local and urban problems require laws codification and planned regulations.

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### 1. Introduction

Citizenship: It is a new concepts that particularly, attentions to equality and justice, and has found a special place in political, legal and social theories. The concern of citizenship comes true, when all of people of the society exploit the all civil and political rights, and also have easy access to the opportunities of life in regard to economically and socially. Also, citizens participate in various fields as members of a community, and have responsibilities for better managing and taking order of community toward their rights, and Recognizing of this rights and duties has the effective role in promoting citizenship and making a society based on justice and order. Islam is as a universal religion that has considered to all aspects of human life and has explicit and clear introductions for social relations of humans, and Not only has attended to the spiritual perfection of man but also focuses on how to build a perfect community. The most important issues of citizenship rights, in Islam, are attention to human dignity as a top creatures, the value of life and living of people, the equality but regardless of race, skin color and the

purposeful creation of human beings and not vain of human life.

Teaching of citizenship is the basic element of social and cultural life of human in new society. According to this explain, this component is the fundamental issues of civil society in every historic period of human life. Since 19th century, this matter has enjoyed of great importance toward previous historical periods of world in industrial and urbanization societies. This matter has led to the necessity and emersion of citizenship skills, and it's importance has placed in the field of education and higher education; and it has caused that the educational institutions of industrial societies strength the citizenship skills of education system through formal and non – formal programs, and transmute the civil and social identity of citizens in order to strengthen democracy and national – local participation. As regarding to that any society develops specific citizens with special characteristics regards to cultural background; And this affair ensures the survival and continuity of social life and the development rate of any country; and the calculated citizenship educations should be considered widely for

all segments of society that it can begin from the most formal teaching system of country "Education". "Citizenship education is an investment for the considered future of country in all dimensions, because the citizens of society learn about their citizenship rights, and the citizens of society are expected to be committed and responsible. We have to promote the cooperation in various fields since childhood, and consequently, transfer the values, attitudes, insights and skills with the patterns and methods of participation in collective or civic life in every society; So we need to teach citizenship and citizen-oriented." (Khatib Zamani, 1386, P10). In fact, citizenship and citizen-oriented education involves learning knowledge, skill and values which are related to the administrative nature and methods of a participant and democracy system, and practically it can be used as a means to foster a sense of belonging to a community and having a goal in life. Such education since childhood creates a kind of self – confidence and responsible behavior socially and morally. Indeed, the goal of this training is to foster the social and ethical responsibility, social activities and political literacy. In fact, implementation of citizenship learning and educating will determine the minimum level of structural and political rights of individuals in society. Besides, it will strengthen the awareness of individual, political and social rights. It will expand the democracy and participation in social, political, cultural, economical and religious compounds. Anyhow these trainings will promote the inexistence of discrimination, equality and egalitarianism in the enjoyment of life compounds among citizens. Citizenship education can have a significant role in development of civil society such as development of NGOs, cultural and individual identities. Education of human and gender rights, highest level of integration, minimal income, creation of gender \_ physical \_ social \_ psychological security, active participation of interoperability, political knowledge, gaining of skills for some changes such as language or ability to carry the equipment, to create skills and training for practice and so on are the executives of citizenship education. (Share Poor, 1386, P3)

## **2. Citizen and rights of citizenship**

A citizen is an official member of a city, state or country. This view reminisces citizen the rights and responsibility which have been written and forecasted in law. Legally, the society requires the rules which consider and organize the relations of trade, property, ownership, urbanization, political and even family matters. Hence, the issue of citizenship rights is the relations between citizens, their rights and duties towards each other and the principles, purposes, tasks

and methods of its objective. Also the manner of controlling the city and monitoring the quality of harmonious development of city can be regarded as the most important principles that are derived from the fundamental rights. (Shokri, 1386, P80)

In fact citizenship rights is mixture of duties and responsibilities of citizens towards each other, city and state or country and governing powers, and also rights and privileges that they should be supplied by civil management (municipality), government or governing forces. All of these rights and responsibilities are defined as "citizenship rights".

Citizenship rights is set of rights for nationals of country in relation to public institutions such as: fundamental rights, the right on employment, the right to elect and be elected, the right to testify at official authorities, the right on arbitration and the certifier of occurring. Thus this word is political rights.

In our country, being Muslim is not the condition to have civil rights. In fact, the right of citizenship is established on nationality. So, this definition is a fact that citizenship rights are a relatively large concept which includes political and non- political rights (the civil rights and individual and social efficiencies that have not political history). Hence it can be said that "citizenship rights" include three generations of human rights that are discussed in doctrine level. These three generations consist of civil and political rights, economic and social and solidarity rights.

Conversely, there is an acceptable definition of citizenship in some legal texts. For example: "according to the constitution 1791 of France, "citizens" are persons who, not only, have been born from a French father or a foreign father, or from French father abroad, but also those who have been born abroad from the foreign parents and have been resident in French for at least 5 years and work here or have their own property or they have French wife.

French constitution 1793 represents broader definition which thereby, living in French for 1 year is sufficient. Consequently, other titles were accepted. According to that, despite this law, "citizen" is who accepts a child or feed on elderly person, or all foreigners that are approved by the legislature that have the human competencies (Abdollahi, 1387, P115).

## **3. Historic Excursion of Citizenship Rights Project**

Declaration of citizenship and man rights in 1789 and constitution of French in 1791 which have been devoted in a prominent position in the evolution of 18<sup>th</sup> century, are numerated turning point in foundation of national sovereignty and transfer of decision power from the "king" to the "citizens". In fact, in light of the new look of the concept of

sovereignty, "peasants" have upgraded to the state of "citizenship", and they will exploit supportive social rights beside the obligations and duties. Hence, the eightieth century plays the undeniable role in transformation of "authoritarian society" to "law-oriented society" that the "Third republic of French" emerges from it.

Thereafter, in the preface of French constitution in 1958 which is the start of fifth republic of French, Formally, declares its link to "human rights". Besides, the general Assembly of UNO accepted the declaration of human rights in 10 December, in 1948. The members of council of Europe ratified the convention of protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms in 4<sup>th</sup> on November 1950. Gradually, the concept of "public freedom" stands against the public forces as the demands of citizen, and interlaces in the complex of human rights. The smaller and more secondary elements come out from the concept of freedom such as, political freedom, freedom of press, freedom of assemblies, religious freedom and freedom of education. Although, freedom experienced a peak and nadir in this historical section, this affair lets that "citizenship rights" place in Europe, gradually and enter to the legal literature. (Akhgar, 1385, P18)

#### **4. Foundations of Citizenship Rights**

One of the dimensions of development and judicial reformations in our country is attention to the "citizenship rights". The born of this concept in Roman law has passed for many years ago, and as yet has been changing a lot. In modern laws, French has been regenerative of these laws. It was revived again by the publication of declaration of "citizenship and human rights", in 1789. But it does not precedent in our rights (at least with this title).

Just Dr. Ghazi refers to this concept in his book "Fundamental rights necessities" and he defines citizen as a resident and habitant people in a country that includes nationals and foreigners who are in the territory of a state-country and under autonomy of that.

Citizenship rights is set to the subset of political science in American and European countries, and is controller more on the rights of citizens participation in national affairs, and it covers different aspects of that. Hence, it is approaching to the political rights and public rights (in the proper sense).

But, these meanings don't separate the citizenship rights from human rights, and these two concepts have so many similarities which their similarities make it difficult to distinguish. For separating these two concepts, some axles can be mentioned (but conflicting definitions would remain some debates):

1-6- Receiver or holder of that: Human rights holder is a man who will be gainer by his Joining to the human society; While, the holder of citizenship rights is a citizen (as mentioned).

2-6- The audience of that: Every human, institution and community of human can be audiences of human rights, and it recommits and commands, while citizenship rights address the community with specific individuals within the range of a state \_ country.

3-6- its Topic: Human rights concepts are generally metaphysics, and hence, they are general and have basic ambiguities. But the citizenship rights have not mists and are created based on the same legal grounds, because, they are directly connect with people and implementation.

Another viewpoint is the inexistence of symmetry between human rights and citizenship. Herein, there is no nature mutual aversion between them, and it seems that this view has run also in the law of Iran. Some other scholars believe that although, there is no general mutual aversion between human rights and citizenship, in many countries, they set some cases of rights as citizenship rights which have judicial overlay. Hence the fundamental 32, 33, 37, 38 and 39 are the only of constitution principles that have proceeded to the issues of citizenship rights.

But in recent years, the meanings of these rights has been emphasized that citizenship rights have been changed as one of the priorities of judicial, political and administrative system. The amend 140 "the Law of the Fourth Development Plan" makes the judiciary to be responsible to provide simultaneously, "the bill of preservation and promotion of citizenship rights, and protection of privacy of people". These attentions was intensified by sanction on single amend of "citizenship rights in the law of respecting to legitimate freedoms and protecting citizenship rights", and was culminated by affirmations of respectable master of judicature on preserving these rights. (Shokri, 1386, P14)

#### **5. Idea of citizenship rights**

Citizenship is a fantastic concept and in modern society, people enjoy it. Intellectual and political groups also try to exploit the citizenship for protection of their policy.

European liberals know the citizenship as a value, because by the grant of rights, the necessary space is given to people in order to be free of any interference, and pursue his interests, and participate in forming of general governmental institutions. Thus, "citizenship" has many fantasts as an idea. Since the end of decade of 1980, European thinkers (left wing) accepted the "citizenship" as potentially radical ideas, while, in the past, general attitude of left thinking followers and Madkisti had suspicion about

citizenship. Not only, they had not numerate citizenship as a solution for injustices of capitalism, but also they considered it as a part of problem. In fact, in their terms, "citizenship rights" have been dipped into logic of capitalists.

The defeat of communism of decrease on class bookkeeping and realizing of this matter that in non-standard and different societies, all injustices can not be attributed to economics, cause that many socialists revised about the denial of "citizenship" concept and citizenship rights.

However, all believe that citizenship is a very idealistic matter, some of them believe that the situation of citizenship should be the guarantee of what. What kind of society will enhance the "citizenship" and "citizenship rights" in best way.

In the absence of an unity idea of the scope of the "concept of citizenship rights", human societies have been forced to accept minimum rights as the minimum demands of citizenship right in their evaluation excursion, and every society must try to expand these concepts to the desired point with qualitative and quantitative expansion. (Hasan Hekmatniya, Mousavi, 1383, P15)

#### **6. Different looks on citizenship rights**

A- In new theories, citizenship rights have found general and expand concept, and it consists of every action causing the relaxation for spirit and body of people. So, citizenship right is a part of extensive and rooted right that knows as the human rights.

2-11- Modern citizenship rights is separate of Human rights. This independence means that this science should be explained and defined with specific sight, because the use of that, differ to the human right. Citizenship rights imply on the relationships with citizens with each other and their relations with governmental organs, and hence, it should be considered as a specific comment of citizenship rights in general concept.

B- citizenship rights specify the relations between state and citizens. Our expected citizenship rights are the laws that are in relation with municipality (government). Then, citizenship rights have influence in the capacity of people participations. So, certainly, knowledge of that, has influence in rate of participation. (Alireza Alavi, 1379)

In the most sensible definitions of citizenship, dictionary of social thought in 20<sup>th</sup> century about citizenship is:

« At first, citizenship is a custom that in all over the world, has meaning of be a member of a country or be a member within the national governmental range, second, citizenship is a foundation and matter that is defined in the basis of having the civil, political and specially social rights.»

C- From the juridical viewpoint of rule, citizenship rights show the right. Development of cultural contexts of respecting to rule is the step to develop the citizenship rights till that, citizens learn and believe that law is the respectful and venerable category, because it is the guarantee of their rights and provider of public interests. The equality of people in front of bad rule is better than absence of rule or wrong implementation of good rule (Vakiliyan, 1382). The regulation of "rule, respecting to legitimate freedom and preserving citizenship rights" in 1383.2.15 which has 15 articles, is the sensible sample of this viewpoint. The audiences of that, are judicature, public forums and public prosecutor's office, and it has been recorded in order to observe the human rights of culprits and convinced. (Bahrami, Ahmadi, 1383, P24)

#### **7. Responsible and Participation of Citizenship**

Modern citizen should accept some commitments in front of citizenship rights, because citizenship is more development concept than urbanization, and we know that the passive citizens don't have civil character.

The basis of corporation which is introduced in the proceeding of civility of society, has the sub-basis of right and task. Participation plays an important role in identification of individual (in relation with people). Participation is a basic to change a person to citizen.

Third chapter of constitution has named the people rights, and another principle of constitution which considers to matters such as: formation of council (seventh chapter), the right of people autonomy (fifth chapter), Elections (sixth chapter) and the other matters, are based on participation of people, and in fact, if we consider to the Iran's constitution, it is specified that participation right is the importance of citizenship rights in Iran's constitution. The concept of citizenship is on the base of knowing the topic dimensions of a column. It means that this definition is for the rights of people who are citizens and national of a country, so citizen is predicated to the resident of a country. (Verdi Nezhad, 1377, P24)

#### **8. The mutual responsibilities of urban management and citizenship rights**

1-13- Legal responsibility of citizens: The duties of doing or not doing of an action that maybe this duty has been made from the legal regulations and social relations and also information of citizens on their duties and abilities in doing of duties, are numerated as necessary conditions to access the responsibility. Social activities have faced with various events, and thus, kind and diversity of these activities have lots of influence in citizen responsibility. But, before review

of citizen responsibility, we have to refer to the basic principle which is the collateral of citizenship rights:

**1-1-13 The principle of citizenship innocence:** Lexically, «innocence» means disgust and becoming disgust, and legally, "the principle of innocence" consists: "Freeness of human from impositions, commitments and duties, except stipulations of indispensable law". The European convention of human rights has notified about the definition of innocence principle in paragraph 2 of Article 6: "Every person accused should be presumed innocent until his guilt is evidenced, legally."

So, it should not be relied upon suspicion that the suspect is not argument in canon. Also, article 37 of constitution resolves: "the presumption is innocence and no one is guilty unless his crime is legally proven in a righteous court".

Consequently, the presumption is innocence and every one in every position is guilty when his crime becomes proved by reasons, evidences and documentations in the competent authority, other wise he protected by law. This is the most important collateral for protecting citizenship rights.

**2-1-13 Civil responsibility of citizens:** "civil responsibility" is consists of all individuals who have some duties directly or indirectly, in relation to the daily activities, and maybe they be responsible because of breach of duty and damage to others.

**3-1-13 Criminal responsibility of citizens:** Primarily, the behavior that will cause the citizens responsibility, is the hazards that are made for the individual freedoms of other people, and criminal responsibility will be realized when a person does an action which regulations and laws expressly prohibit or enforce to do it. Most of these activities of citizens would be treated as a crime due to their duties.

**2-13 Urban management and citizenship rights:** the important matters which are discussed in zone of civic studies, planning and urban management in global level, are the relations between civic rights, civic life and civic management. If we consider that the "civic management" system consists: the processes of policy, planning, coordination, organization and supervision on administration of city and municipality affairs, and the urban rights system as a process of legalizing multiple process of urban management system, and legalizing mutual and bilateral obligations and duties between municipalities and citizens which its purpose is to improve the urban life and municipal and citizens activities, the importance of role and place of urban rights system in civic management and also relations between civic management and rights will be characterized. Hereof, the share and role of municipality which is the consociation and connection chain of urban management system and urban rights system, has specific importance.

The importance of urban rights should searched in codification of rules and regulations about planning of city and urban management and positive effectives derived from legislation of urban life and other transformative impacts in planning and urban management. Urban officials and responsible have usually faced with some problems that correct and practical confront with these urban and local problems is subject to codification of planned laws and rules.

The most important rules and laws of this context consists: urban planning rules, municipality rules, urban development rules, urban improvement rules, rules of cleaning the urban marginalized areas, rules of reaching to ground and environmental pollutions rules.

Evidently, when citizen have more participation in decision making, the urban decision process will lead to public benefits and urban management. Hence, regulating this process will help to urban management, citizens and participation in decisions (Sabet Saeedi, 1380, P24)

### **9. Women and citizenship rights**

Absolute realization of women citizenship rights is the complex process which development countries despite protective legislation grapple with this issue.

Citizenship rights are the set of national relations of a country in economical, social, cultural, civil and political fields (Pointed parts are considered according to the division of two international covenants of human rights.)

Thus, we connected with the relation of real and legal individuals or government, from one part, and the relation of individuals with each other, from another part. In the developing countries, the relation of government with citizens is a political relationship. In this situation, people appear as obligation images. In European countries of unionist, this relation generally is legal.

The legal relation is reciprocal and according to the recognition of private and public rights of individuals that naturally, human rights and fundamental freedoms are recognized by governments, although citizenship rights are an international relation.

Citizenship rights are divided into two parts: Private rights and general rights.

Also spread of freedoms and diversity of individual rights cause that the distance of these two parts decrease until the existed dividing in human rights be discussed. (for example: minimum age of marriage, satisfaction in marriage, divorce, determination of nationality residence that is in the group of private rights.)

Does the realization of women citizenship rights limited to new laws based on human equality?

Undoubtedly, the answer is negative, because the law zone is cancellation and abrogation of exceptions, so in sexual topics, we face to "excellence-regarded" and "order-regarded". However, the law had stipulated the resolution of that, deletion of sexuality culture would not be possible without appropriate preparation. Thus, equalization of opportunities is one of the objective mechanisms of realizing citizenship rights.

But in non-developed and developed countries, the existence of discriminatory laws has provoked on cultural rationalism and it creates the secondary and marginal ridging. Therefore, beside the issue of equalization of opportunities, the deletion of such laws should be set in program of active women. This importance refers to liberal in some function, and it has destroyed some barriers in such countries, and the planning for realization of women citizenship rights will be facilitated.

Single article 15 of the law "respecting to legitimate freedoms and preserving citizenship rights" (it will be discussed) was a reflection of the circular of judicature master; this article make him to be bound that establish a delegation controlling the implementation wellness of this law in order to report the consequences to him. According to this law, all the institutions and corresponsive systems become bound to cooperate with this delegation.

Consequently, in the first day of Mordad in 1386, in the other words, after one year from approval of this law, a report of all justice's master of Tehran was published in media about "the report of citizenship rights reversal to head of the judiciary", and Alizadeh notified: "the topics which were in the report, had already existed and been eliminated. In this report, it had pointed to some matters such as: using blinker, mayhem of culprits (torture), imprisoning for no reason and sometimes for pathos, uncertainty of 1400 prisoners in one of the prisons.

Publication of this report and emphasis of Mr. Alizadeh about the remove of considered problems in that report, is a positive phenomenon. Now, after many years of convicting actives of human right to this: "why do you repeat the speeches of enemies and foreigners?", judicature has become pioneer to deal with reversal of human rights.

There is no problem to use "Citizenship rights" instead of "Human rights" term. As we used the word "Headman" instead of "Democracy" for escaping from stance of inculcation; and we said the word "Religious Democracy" instead of "Teo-Democracy". The words are not important in this place. The purpose that we follow is important and that is the providing of "comprehensive rights of all Iranians".

Nowadays, the issue of good governance is discussed in the world. The principles of the good governance are: law accomplishment, transparency and replication in public administration, respecting to human rights (read: citizenship rights) and participation of all citizens in the effective decisions in their life (Democracy).

Now, maybe judicature have achieved to superlative level of "justice" history in Iran because of its effort for law accomplishment, replication, respecting to human rights and using of people participation. But these are not enough. There is a far distance for reaching to proper point. Still, verification commission of judicature master has not reconnoitered many prisons and lockups of country. Still, judicature couldn't coordinate its facilities with mass of files input. Still, a main part of personnel of police, justice and other active institutions in citizenship rights context do not have sufficient teaching in this context. (Hashemianfar, Ganji, 1388, P24)

#### **10. Citizenship Rights in International Dimension**

**1-16- Peoples charter:** This charter has been recorded in 2001, at the base of the one of the most credible juridical documents of England (Charter Magna). According to this charter Magna, for the first time, one of the Britain royal orders has granted the right to British. This document is identifiable to one of the first documents of citizenship rights in new era. This rewrite was done because of humankind's consideration to their fundamental rights in order to be an emphasis on this document and also again warranty for realization of these rights. (Peoples Charter, 2001)

**2-16- Declaration of the Rights of Man and France Citizenship:** This declaration ratified in apron of France public convention in 1789, after Great Revolution (Which was one of the biggest efforts of European society in order to achieve to freedom); Thus, this declaration is like a mother of many declaration of citizenship rights. (Declaration of the Rights of Man, 1789)

**3-16- Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms:** this charter has been penned in 1982 and it expresses the viewpoint of North American people to citizenship rights. (Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms, 1982)

**4-16- African (Banjul) Charter on Human and Peoples Rights:** This charter is generated by a formal gathering in 1981 and has much viewpoints and its sanction has been accentuated. (African (Banjul) Charter on Human and Peoples Rights)

**5-16- Shibuya Citizen's Charter (Japan):** This charter appertains to a modern city and it has been recorded with catholic and providential sight in 1997. This charter has small intimations of Asian Viewpoints. (Shibuya Citizen's Charter, 1997)

**6-16- European Charter of Rights:** This charter has been penned in 2000, regarding to the substantiation of module Europe and this ancient desire in mold of Europe parliament and a significant universality. (European Charter of Rights, 2000)

**7-16- World Charter on the Right to the City:** This charter has been recorded in global discussion of Barcelona in 2004, and social discussion of America continent which was done in Kioto in 2004, and generally, explains about city and citizen and citizen rights. According to the universality of this charter, the other documents have been penned at the base of that; such as, Leaders of Organizations Charter of Asia (LOCOA) in Philippines in 2005. (World Charter on the Right to the City, 2004)

**17. World Charter on the Right to the Citizenship**

All of discriminations such as, sex, age, nation, race, politics, religion, revenue and belief are negated. Everybody living in city permanently, or plying to city, is citizen.

City in managed democratically.

Social, cultural and environmental exploitation of public or appropriate places of city appertain to citizens; therefore, all citizens have rights to participate and rule in possession of urban domain and rule.

All of citizens have rights to enjoy sufficient qualifications for social, economical and political progression.

All of discriminations between permanent habitants of city and other peoples who temporarily ply to city, are negated.

Special vindications are preferred for vulnerable groups and peoples such as poor and sick persons, peoples being in dangerous situation, victims of violence, immigrants, old peoples, women and children.

Personnel of private sector should warrant to be principled to social commitment.

Development of city should be done moderately and without any disorder in order to protect artistic, historic, cultural and environmental inheritances of city.

Citizens have rights to participate in codification of civic budget and decide about distribution of public resources.

Urban management should be clearly done.

All of citizens have rights to exploit correct, punctual and sufficient information about the methods of management on city; hence, the development of methods and electronic information systems is necessary to have easy accessibility to information.

The right of enjoyment on freedom, corporeal and spiritual munificence of human should be honored.

The right on having communities, associations, suggestion and democratic usages of public places should be honored.

All of citizens enjoy right on political participation.

All of citizens have rights to enjoy fair judgment system. Development of free legal defensive systems for poor citizens is necessary.

All of citizens have rights to exploit social security and coexistence at the base of peace, common responsibility and cultural variety.

Exploitation on public services of city and domestic (protecting them), healthy drink water supply, electricity power, lighting, fuel, hygienic hospitals, schools, sanitary repulsion of trash system, facilities of sewage and telecommunications are rights of all citizens. If these services had been represented privately, should be presented in form of public services. Enjoyment on sufficient, accessible and reliable public transportation which is proportional with variety of environmental and social (like sex and age) requirements and dysgenics situation, and has proper cost and traffic without air pollution, are the rights of all citizens. All of citizens have rights to exploit safe habitant and house which be proportional to revenues of city and its cultural characteristics (thus, nobody even the poorest people of society should be homeless). Exploitation of educational facilities without any discrimination is right of all citizens.

Enjoying employment without any discrimination and promotion of working level are the rights for citizens. Children must not work and women should have accessibility to proper work and preferable and just income. Also, the proper ambience of working should be prepared for dysgenic and vulnerable groups. Citizens should exploit proper and suitable places for cultural and athletic activities and off times. It is the right of all citizens that exploit physical and mental health and available hygienic public services in order to prevent diseases. The enjoyment of safe environment is right of all citizens. Protecting artistic, cultural, architectural and natural inheritances is the right of all citizens. The rights of all citizens are that to create indexes for performing civic rights such as, preparation on cooperation of all citizens and organizations of civil society, create legal recognizance to use the maximum urban resources for performing these rights (teaching the basics of these rights in schools and university through medias and medium), evaluate the grade of legality of these rights in city continuously, create the control system to perform tacks and financial policy of urban development. All of the operations of responsible commissions, managements and juridical organizations, or social struggles which want to create obstacle for doings of this charter or stockade the

participation way of peoples and groups in management of city and decisions correlated with living in city, are treated as an adversative of citizenship rights. Social organizations, native governments and international institutions are legally undertakers to perform this charter. (Navabakhsh, Arjmand Siyahpoosh, 1388, P27)

### **11. Rights of citizenship in different countries**

**1-23- Citizenship in Iran:** Previous to this in Iran, the citizenship was being discussed about city and burghesship, and the citizenship was being seen as a reciprocal relation of burghess to the city, urban managers and municipality, and they was assuming that the rights of citizenship are the sanction of catholic scheme of city.

But, recently, using of words of citizen and citizenship or rights of citizenship have been improved between lawyers and legal and juridical societies. In 1383, the law "respecting to legitimate freedoms and preserving the rights of citizenship" was approved by legislative assembly, and it was set as a program of units in judicature in the name of 'circular of rights of citizenship'. The principal bases of this rule were about manner of forbiddance, investigation and behavior of police courts and juridical executors to culprits, and also the prohibition of torture. Although, in the recent years, the citizen's word has become universal, quickly in stead of nationals in Iran and it has had public application. In juridical and verbal affairs, some clear-sighted have believed that in some societies such as, Iran, Tadzshikistan and Afghanistan, the usages of this word will be enumerated as a discrimination against rural in stead of national, because the differences on development level between city and village in economical, social and cultural contexts is great, and rural imagine that they are not enumerated as national having the equal rights like burgher. In Iran, the kids who one of their parents is a citizen of countries such as, Afghanistan and Pakistan, have citizenship problems. Annual, 12000 Iranian girls marry to foreign nationals. At the base of the published statistics, 33000 children who were born from Mashhadian Girl and foreign national, don't have birth certificate.

The nationality rules had been brought in civil law of Iran. In the second bind of civil law, the ratified 1313 with further improvement have been appertained to qualification on gaining of Iranian nationality, privation of nationality and return to nationality, in some of its articles. Article 976 of civil law has arranged conditions that foreigners can be national of Iran, and article 979 notifies: "persons who have following terms, can study the nationality of Iran":

1. They had achieved to complete 18 years old.

2. They had dwelled in Iran for 5 years, uninterruptedly or alternatively.
3. They don't be slacker.
4. They had not condemned to apolitical felony.

In the second instance of this article, the period of tarriance abroad to minister to Iran government, is tantamount to inhabitancy in Iran's land.

**2-23- Citizenship in Afghanistan:** The national word has been used in constitution of Afghanistan. In current Afghanistan, the most important factors of deranging in process of citizenship are warlord, man-head, racialism and tribalism. In the recent 250 years of Afghanistan history, the warlord has been the basis of society, and each group that has had more military power, has exploited the political power. Also man-head has rooted in society of Afghanistan, as women who are the half of the citizens, have been detained for presenting in society of Afghanistan. (Akhgar, 1385, P18)

**3-23- America United States:** Citizenship and freedom rights of peoples of America United States have been specified and protected in charter of America United States rights concatenated to constitution of that country, in 1791. The most important rights of citizenship in America United States based on this charter, consists:

**1-1-23- First supplementary:** Religion and academic freedom

**2-1-23- Second supplementary:** Possession freedom and weapon Shipment

**3-1-23- Third supplementary:** Safeguarding from ownership of peoples abode in period of peace and war

**4-1-23- Fourth supplementary:** Rights on security of life, dwelling and ownership of people against of inspection and arrest.

**5-1-23- Fifth to eighth supplementary:** Judgment, trial and just punishment

**6-1-23- Ninth supplementary:** To not be limited of rights and freedom of people about the expressed cases

**7-1-23- Tenth supplementary:** Protecting authorities which have not been granted to Federal government, or have not been obliged for states or people by constitution. (Fitez Petrik, 1381, P95)

### **12. Conclusion**

Teaching of citizenship causes to strengthen and sustain the didactic system of citizenship skills in order to make strength democracy and stable participation of citizens. This component guarantees the permanence and abidance of social vita and development rate of industrial and progressing societies. If this education is done at the period of childhood, it will engender the self-confidence and



responsible behaviors, socially and morally; another role of this component is representation of information and awareness about public matters of society in the local – national - global dimensions. Such courses have civil and plural grace and moral scholarship and cause to equality-wanted. These courses are relevant to social relations among people and between people's relations with structure institutions of social system. This process leads to develop an active citizen in institutions of formal teaching of society. In fact, in the society, teaching of citizens-moderateness makes that all of the members of society enjoy the positive sense of citizenship, nationally, and exploit national respect, specific social, political and economical rights. Learning the teaching of parameters of citizenship behaviors helps to increase plural life equality and sustain social fund in the life. Teaching of citizenship behaviors is effective on increase of a society in local-national-global level. Citizenship teaching is a part of tasks of urban management, in deed, government and legislative institutions, national and local organizations and civic formations have sensible role to educate citizens through teaching of citizenship rights and plural life skills and recognition on principles of urban management. Citizenship teaching is as a social fact of components of democracy-political system and key index for realizing democracy in public of civic society. Teaching of citizenship has grown as a social fact in cultural structure of Iran society in the mold of three forms: "refusal of citizenship, "possibility of citizenship" and "implication of citizenship". Process of citizenship teaching has some necessities as an educative reality that these necessities should be presented to peoples who have membership to that society and follow the certain demands, in each period of society. In fact, the main and formative contexts of education or teaching of citizenship consist of historical traditions, geographical locations, social and political structure, economic system and new global tendencies. In deed, evolutionary excursion of citizenship teaching has wealthy historic precedent and antiquity from the educative dimension in structure of Iran society. At the political dimension, the citizenship teaching specifies and distinguishes by political system on society. Autonomy through teaching of citizenship considers the templates of political development of society which are awareness and enhancing of political ability of citizens, in order to make institution on patterns of social solidarity and correlation, and to make generalization on templates of participation and proper distribution of resources. In every society, the purpose of political teaching of citizenship is to educate policy and to form behaviors of kids and teenagers in the social and political molds. This teaching has a direct relationship to preferment of

citizenship culture. This component has an effective role to form the behaviors of citizens and the equality of their participation in society affairs as one of the basic requirements of social capital and indexes of cultural development. The teaching of citizenship has a blend and close relationship with behavior and moral relations. This element of citizenship controls the political contexts and also moral relationship between members of society, social correlation and unity occasion and civic behavior.

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