

Scientific Journal of Pure and Applied Sciences (2014) 3(2) 48-53

ISSN 2322-2956

doi: 10.14196/sjpas.v3i2.1147

Contents lists available at Sjournals

Scientific Journal of

Pure and Applied Sciences

Journal homepage: www.Sjournals.com



Review article

Expansion of citizenship rights based on religious teachings jurisprudence and law

A.R. ShakarBeigi^{a,*}, P. Akbari^b, G. Heydari^c

- ^aDepartment of Law, Payame Noor University, I.R. of IRAN.
- ^bDepartment of Management, Payame Noor University, I.R. of IRAN.

ARTICLE INFO

Article history,
Received 22 January 2014
Accepted 05 February 2014
Available online 21 February 2014

Keywords,
Citizenship
Enjoining
Forbidding the evil
Excellence of social
Islam

ABSTRACT

Social life, social relationships between people in society demands that must be surrendered under regularity. However, if there is no discipline in society, coercion and extortion and deception, will govern relations among people, and this fighting and turmoil, to be brought along. Individual citizen, in connection with a government, civil and political rights on the one hand, and on the other hand, the government is responsible for that task. Citizenship, a status is active. Excellent basis for human affairs is considered. Citizen initiatives demand that all people be treated equally, the roots of the social tensions that threaten social order, to dry. The concept of citizenship, establishes a balance between rights and responsibilities. Monitoring and Control (enjoining and forbidding the evil), one of the tasks is inevitable, as a citizen, and plays an important role in human resource development, community plays, and citizens in its decision aids improve, It is essential that the citizens of the community, become more familiar with this monumental task, and continually upstream and child, monitoring and control, and specifying their advantages and disadvantages, in the course of human perfection, and realization of important objectives, such as social justice, the basic steps to take. It is also essential that the citizens of the Muslim community, enjoining and forbidding the evil (monitoring and control), from the perspective of

^cDepartment of Geography, Payame Noor University, I.R. of IRAN.

^{*}Corresponding author; Department of Law, Payame Noor University, I.R. of IRAN.

management are favored. In the public administration and enjoining good and forbid the evil, that good citizenship is a definite component of the index, the results will follow, that has been mentioned.

© 2014 Sjournals. All rights reserved.

1. Introduction

Without doubt, living in an urban society, with all its components including cultural and ethnic diversity, migration, urbanization, overcrowding and... The complexity is such that, to improve the quality of urban life, the citizens, obliged to learning and consequently, attitudes and skills necessary to practice. Citizenship, one the one hand, subjective ideas about their responsibility in social issues, an inherently relational concept, and the collaboration between individuals manage their lives, and finally as a legal concept that includes the duties and social obligations different is. In this sense, the concept of citizenship, both for planners and managers, and executives, in urban areas, will be important. Because they insist on responsibility, on the survival of human society provides (Atashpoor and et al, 2009). Rating citizenship, the social identity - human equality is a pervasive, other identity, such as class or ethnicity does it. Citizenship, is an idea that injustice within and between communities, a challenge. Citizenship closely - linked with democracy. Join citizenship is a set of rights, duties and obligations in, and it is associated with both the right and responsibility (Manoochehri, 2008). Social justice, an important prerequisite for the promotion of health, democracy and respect for citizens' rights, property inseparable from social justice is, therefore creating a healthy and lively urban neighborhood, without the participation of citizens will be impossible, but most people in important policy decisions about the health and quality of life of citizens have a fundamental role, do not pay attention to this important issue. The greatest challenge for urban management, citizens 'voices, and avoiding involvement in participatory processes, except that respond to the priorities identified by citizens, be considered. If you want to achieve equity in health, to adopt participatory approaches, our main goal is (AmirKhani and et al, 2008). In fact, humans are the Creator of your department representative on Korean soil, and if the agent is an efficient and appropriate ornament, the creator of morality, and possesses the qualities he is the smallest of mission, human face. One good thing that God myriad characters, each looking like we 're committed to nurturing their skills in small and large, most of them less important at first glance, do not look. On the other hand, human nature is based on his civility. Civility role also requires knowledge of the social rules of the game, so in an effective social interaction, the origin of the effect, and the effects of the others were good. Initiate such a process is based on the foundations of social communication, which appear insignificant, but actually they are very influential (Heibati, 2010).

2. Citizenship

In legal terminology, the individual citizen, in connection with a government, civil and political rights on the one hand, and on the other hand, the government is responsible for that task. This interface is called citizenship. Their rights and duties, constitution and civil law countries are set. On the other hand, citizenship, dignity for the people, in connection with the administration of the international law, is respected. The natural rights and natural law abiding citizens, and it supports (Shokri, 2008). Citizenship and responsibility of the latter half of the twentieth century, is considered by many scholars and researchers (Marshal, 1963, barbalet, 1988, Hall et al., 1989, Roche, 1992, Janoski, 1998, Dwyer, 2004). The 1980s, new theorizing about citizenship was performed. In this new theory, the more responsibilities are, to the rights of individuals, and in addition, special attention to the poor citizens (Orton, 2006). Civic culture is another concept that is used in the field of political culture, in the present communication. In this sense, civil society and the public sphere. Citizenship, dignity which, given member state "nation, or the national government is. The dignity of the individual power that, in political life, as well as civil society, a lot of things to do. Person, in the eyes of the law, as a citizen, in the eyes of civil society, as the bearer of rights to be recognized. Thus, the status of the rights of citizens, civil society constitutes the person (Chandok, 1998). Shared environment, the issues of human life and well-being is a fundamental concern. Good life,

embodying the requirements and norms. Requirements, the result will be a common environmental imperatives and norms, based on the resources and intellectual legacies form. Place a link shared environment and good life, the citizens. Citizenship, What man is linked, so the civic strike - a spiritual human life, the universe and end his existence is the realization of the appliance. In this sense, citizenship for the development of individual moral maturity is required. Citizenship, despite the possible convergence of diverse tendencies and dispersion agents, to provide the community, and if so prepare mental health and social integration is. Citizenship, in addition to planting a human being, is related to the distribution of resources and power in society. Each of the various theoretical models of citizenship, its dimensions have to explain a particular species (Manoochehri, 2008).

3. Elements of citizenship identity

Kant, citizenship means the ability and the capacity to vote. But someone in the autonomous community, which is not part of the Commonwealth. It is part of it. The part that wants the community to act on their choices (Kant, 2001). Citizens, in particular the concept of graph specified in the membership and activities, in order to make our society is. Citizen, just where the actual meaning, and there is an active sense, the political, economic, social, and governance of their city to participate, and in his political policy through the free choice of public and may play a role. Accordingly, identity, citizenship, and the integral are composed of three complementary elements, which include, rights, duties, and civic participation (Tavakoli, 2005). So, you have no rights, mutual obligations, it is not possible. On the other hand, just having the right and duty and knowledge of them is not enough. But these rights, if not demanded, and indeed enforced wait, no meaning and will not return. Hence, trying to respect individual rights, including the duty of every citizen. In fact, the third element of the faith and ethics of citizenship alongside their own value system, reinforcing identities of citizens. Life, along with others, and take advantage of the benefits of citizenship without the knowledge and belief of the regular obligations towards it, and do not engage in social responsibility, through participation in civic organizations, will be realized, can not citizens can create alone. Citizens, as an entity acquired, the interaction between citizens and the state and civil society is formed. Both sides, the interaction of rights and obligations, which can not be realized without the commitment to a democratic society, said. Citizens' value system and requires certain behavior, a sense of belonging to society, its most important features. True citizen is a person who, first and foremost, the doors towards those who differ with him, open, and non- attendance to accept, based on the citizens, have been considered (Bahadori, 2008).

4. Citizenship and civil society

Citizenship and civic robes, two crucial concepts are integral inequality, and wherever there is one of these concepts, other concepts, will be present. Intellectual point of view, modern society can be seen as a civil society, the most important feature of modern society, it is no separation of religion and citizenship. The same rituals that are meaningful civic participation. In this sense, movement and people's participation in civic life growing trend toward the development of civil society, and the possibility of creating a citizen -based community provides. View of some scholars, civil society is an area that, in its decision-making through collective processes, and active participation of citizens in conditions of freedom and equality occurs. So play the hero and civil society, citizen, citizen participation, including basic rights, he is (Atashpoor and et al, 2009, 22).

Citizens, in every community, public policy, has been inextricably linked, and every moment of their lives in a way, the public policy factors. Problems, such as environmental pollution, public health, education, public safety, waste disposal, public service, dealing with crises and problems are all in my public policy. Accordingly, a public policy decision that is made regarding a problem. However, you should bear in mind that policy not merely a decision, but a process, including all actions that sense the problem starts, and to evaluate the results of the implementation of the policy will be terminated.

5. The good citizen

A good citizen to society, should be in three areas or specific jurisdiction, is as follows (Athari and Nasrabadi, 2008).

- 1. "Civic knowledge " is defined as a set of knowledge, information and understanding of civic, and its components, which include, knowledge of how to obtain information about the structure and function of government, aware of the views of major parties, community awareness events, awareness of social etiquette, and knowledge of personal rights and international.
- 2. " Civil power " is defined as a set of skills, capabilities and competencies that each person needs to live in society, and its components are, the ability to collaborate with others to get things done without having to rely on others ability to make decisions and the ability to behave rationally, based on good morals and religion.
- 3. "Civic Attitudes" is a phrase as a set of beliefs and attitudes that are necessary for good citizenship, and its components are, Accepting and respecting the diversity of the community, having independent beliefs, criticism, having a spirit of gratitude, respect, cultural heritage, national and religious identity.

The human resource development and training, a good citizen, is especially important. So that could be one of the root problems in organizations and communities in poor management, he said. Scientists manage, monitor and control the functions of management know that enjoining and forbidding the evil of Islamic true control over the organizations, and communities are.

6. The role of active citizenship, in solving social problems

6.1. Reduce crime

This view is based policies that include reducing and preventing crime, anti-social behavior, community supervision, maintaining order and justice in the neighborhood, enable us to identify problems at the local level and support crime management strategies.

6.2. Reconstruction and housing

Continued demand for participation and activities, and general dissatisfaction about the services that are offered by local authorities, leading to the formation of social organizations, the housing is. Also, there is some experience in the field of housing, which is aimed at preventing anti-social behavior. Social observation, informal can maintain normal behavioral norms, may play a role.

6.3. Education

Here, the emphasis is on parental involvement in children's education, which has several aims,

Increase the amount of parent involvement.

Increase the amount of public accountability.

Use of outside experts from the school.

increasing access to services, providing a comprehensive and holistic approach to education, and welfare of children and parental involvement in the education of their children.

6.4. Hygiene

Encourage public participation and the use of consultants in the field of health programs at the national level as part of the reform is considered.

6.5. Local government

At local government level, the emphasis on civility is linked to broader processes of decentralization and modernization is. Should be using techniques that are appropriate for different groups of people in different situations, which leads to empowerment people are more and more widespread, deeper and more stable levels of participation, facilitated the revival of civilization is the cause (GhaffariNasab, 2008).

6.6. Public administration in islam

One of the methods for monitoring and control of management, public administration and the public on the Islamic community managers. Islam, the task of supervising the administration does not know, but every person assigned to duty as a Muslim, and others to reform society organizations rise. Islamic culture enjoining the good and forbid the evil, a universal and comprehensive monitoring and control system has created to everybody in the

community to improve the growth and excellence, and the development of social justice, participate. Hazrat Ali (AS) says in this regard.

Enjoining and forbidding the evil (the tohafol oghool, 127).

And in another place says, God bless the man who Sltansh on their work to help their reputations (Vasaeloshiah, 592).

Motahari about enjoining good and forbid the evil, the argument of excellence and decadence of society and its institutions, according to the Qur'an four factors, justice and injustice, unity and disunity, corruption, ethics and good performance, or leave it forbidding the Munkar, in progress or destruction of society knows and can infer from verse 79 of Sura Maede, enjoining and forbidding the evil that leave the annihilation and destruction of a nation can impact (Motahari, 1983).

The implementation of good practices in Islamic management requires two basic components, the criticism of Community Managers, and their accountability to the people.

7. Conclusions

Citizenship, is considered one of the most dynamic social contexts of modern society. The concept of citizenship, in which any two elements of individualism and collectivism. The concept of citizenship, in addition to the duties and obligations of a holder 's rights. Citizenship, a status is active. Excellent basis for governance, and social justice is human. Citizen initiatives demand that all people be treated equally violent and justice can be the root of social conflict that threatens the social order, to dry. The concept of citizenship, establishes a balance between rights and responsibilities. Indeed, citizenship, people will not only demand their rights, but also personal responsibility, and assume the broader community. Besides monitoring and control (enjoining and forbidding the evil), one of the duties of a citizen is considered inevitable, and plays an important role in the development of human resources, and help give its citizens in decision-making, and, and also to take steps to establish social justice. It is also essential that the citizens of the community, enjoining and forbidding the evil (monitoring and control), from the perspective of management, are favored. However, public administration and enjoining and forbidding the evil, unto the definitive indicators of good citizenship, and the results will follow,

Psychological environment control corruption

Increase the probability of detecting corruption

Strengthening public support, to support programs and measures to deal with corruption

Creating and strengthening social justice.

In Iran, for creating a mood monitoring, control and citizen participation, suggestions are offered,

Rights and duties of citizenship

Rights and duties of government

People's civic participation.

The compliance and enforcement of this part, the following is required,

Information.

Underlying action, the rights and duties of citizenship - state.

Trying to change legislation in the field of urban management, the concept of civil rights.

Trying to sensitization, awareness, powerful and ultimately empower citizens by strengthening public institutions, asset- based approach - centered.

References

Atashpoor, H., 2009. citizenship education, practice principles, Khorasgan Islamic Azad Univ. Res. Counc.

Athari, Z.S., Hassan, A., Bakhtiar, N.A., 2008. citizenship education Missing Link in urban surveillance, Proceedings of the Second Scientific Conference of mass surveillance of Tehran 1386, Tehran Municipality, Publ. Res. Inst. Humanit.

Amir, K., Mohammad, A., 2008. Guide to the empowerment of citizens and city for health promotion, publ. Mehravash. second edit.

Bahadori, N., 2007. civil rights of citizens in urban management circuit, a look at Iran's municipal law, public administration Proceedings of the Second Scientific Conference of Tehran Tehran Municipality. Dev. Human Sci. Res. Inst. Publ.

Tavakoli, F., 2002, identity, citizenship, rights and obligations, Tehran, Monthly municipalities, Year 4, No. 44.

Chandok, N., 1998. civil society and the state, translated by Fereidon Fatemi and Vahid Bozorgi, center publ.

Shokri, N., 2008. urbanity, rights and responsibilities of citizens, public administration Proceedings of the Second Scientific Conference of Tehran 1386. Tehran Municipality. Dev. Human Sci. Res. Inst. Publ.

Ghaffarinasab, E., 2008. The role of active citizenship, improving the quality of urban life, public administration Proceedings of the Second Scientific Conference of Tehran 2007, Tehran Municipality, Dev. Human Sci. Res. Inst. Publ.

Kant, I., 2001. The Philosophy of Law (s) Bidi Valley, Desert Publ. Muhammad ibn al-Hosein alhorolameli, VasaeloShia, Volume 11.

Motahari, M., 1983. society and history, Sadra.

Manoochehri, A., 2008. The Philosophy of citizenship, the public sphere and public administration, public administration Proceedings of the Second Scientific Conference of Tehran 2007, Tehran Municipality, Dev. Human Sci. Res. Inst. Publ.

Heibati, K., 2010. A citizen of Iranian culture, passion for light emission.

Barbalet, J.M., 1988. Citizenship. Open University Press. Milton Keynes.

Dwyer, P., 2004. Understandings Social Citizenship, Themes and Perspectives for ocial Policy. Pol. Press. Bristol Hall, S., Held, D., 1989, Citizens and Citizenship. New Times Lawrence and Wishart. London.

Janoski, T., 1998, Citizenship and civil Soc. Cambridge University Press. Camb.

Orton, M., 2006, Wealth, Citizenship and responsibility, the views of better off citizens in the UK. Citizen. Stud., 10 (2), pp. 251-265.