

ERF: 6. CITIZENSHIP COMPETENCE

DIMITRA Education & Consulting

Duration: 8 hours



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Project Consortium

Coordinator:



Partners:



Project Details

Title: “Joint Development, Piloting, and Validation of Entrepreneurial Mindset and Key Skills Curricula and Training Materials for Third Countries”

Acronym: EMSA (Entrepreneurial Mindset and Skills for All)

Agreement Number: 101092477 – EMSA – ERASMUS-EDU-2022-CB-VET

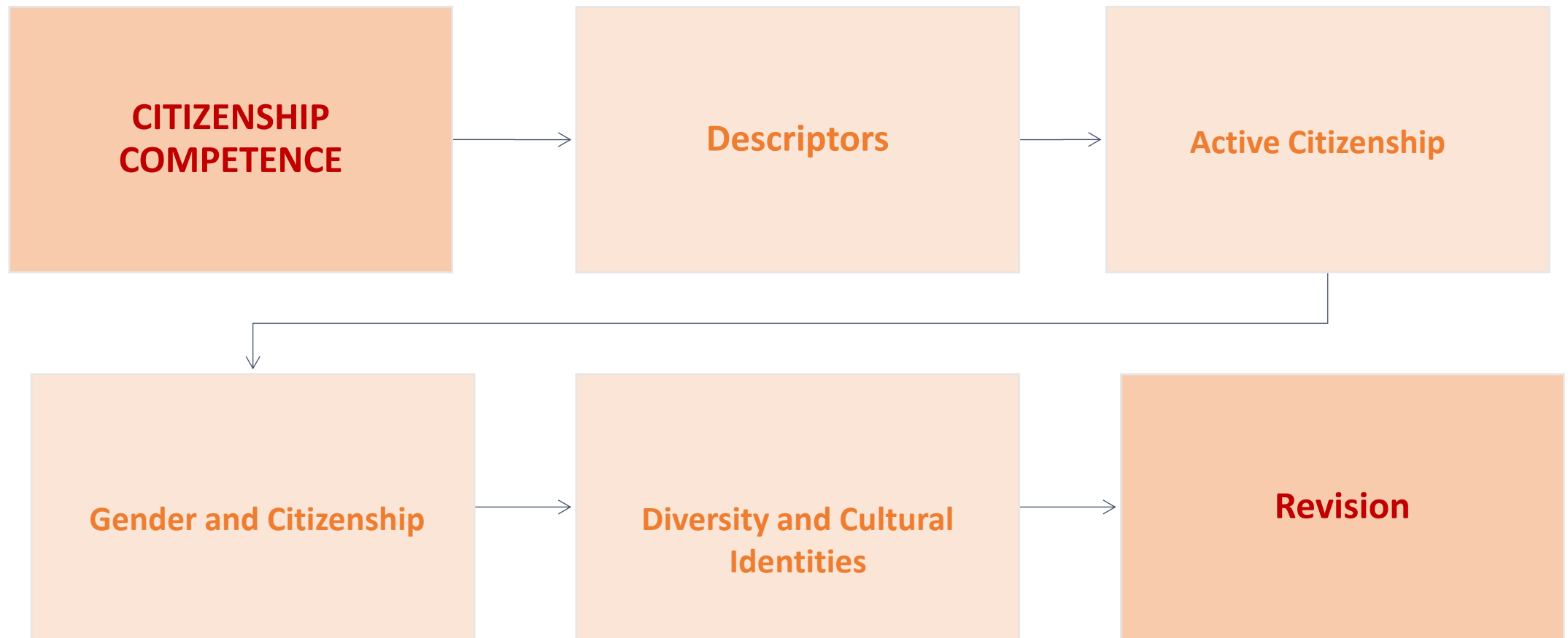
Programme: Erasmus+ Capacity Building in the Field of Vocational Education and Training (VET)

Call for Proposals: ERASMUS-EDU-2022-CB-VET

Start Date: 01.01.2023

End Date: 31.12.2025

Training Route Map



LITERACY

Training Aim

Equip participants with a foundational understanding of gendered and sexual citizenship, highlighting the importance of inclusivity, rights, and personal responsibility in civic life. By exploring the evolution of citizenship concepts—particularly how gender and sexuality intersect with traditional citizenship—participants will learn to critically engage with and advocate for policies that support equality, respect diverse identities, and uphold bodily autonomy.



Descriptor

Learning

Outcomes

In terms of **knowledge**:

- ✓ *Understand the concept of sexual citizenship, including its evolution from intimate citizenship, and the significance of integrating identity and sexuality within the framework of citizenship rights.*

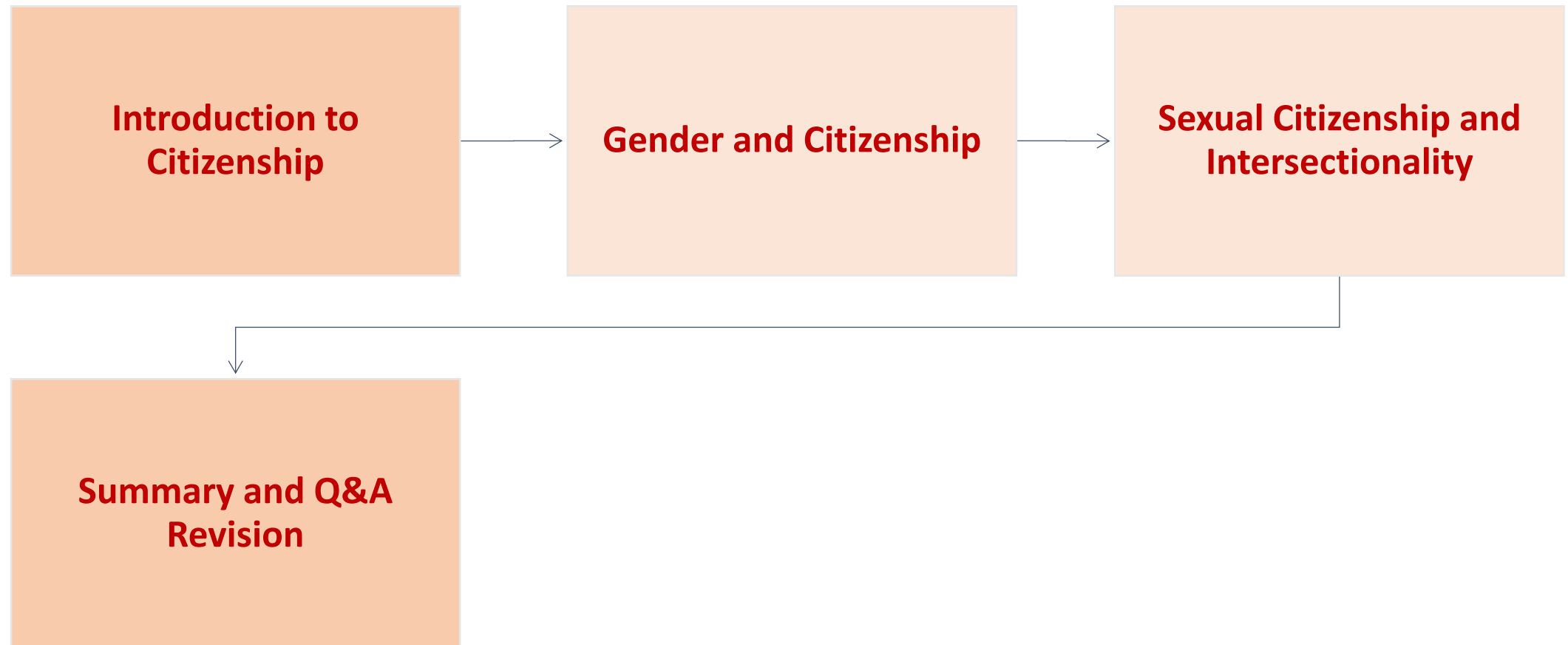
In terms of **skills**:

- ✓ *Demonstrate the ability to engage in discussions about gendered and sexual citizenship with respect for diverse perspectives, and apply critical thinking to analyze policies affecting sexual and gender-based rights.*

In terms of **attitudes**:

- ✓ *Exhibit responsibility in promoting inclusivity by respecting others' identities and rights within personal and public interactions, ensuring all interactions are consensual, non-exploitative, and foster a safe environment for diverse identities.*

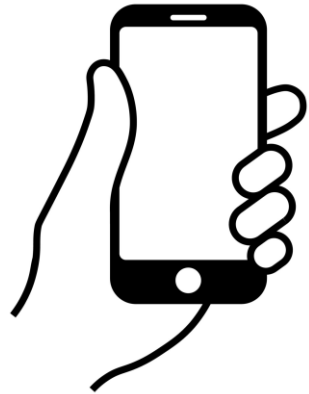
Training Route Map



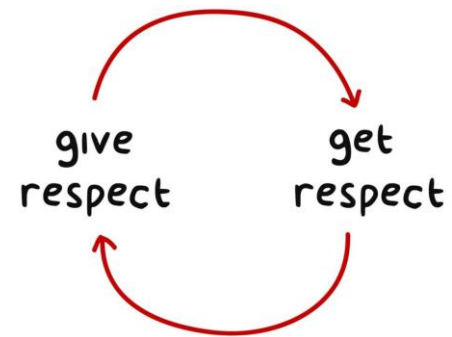
Citizenship competence is the ability to act as responsible citizens and to fully participate in civic and social life, based on understanding of social, economic, legal and political concepts and structures, as well as global developments and sustainability.

**What ERF
competence
is our training about?**

Training Rules



Participation



**YOUR
OPINION
MATTERS**

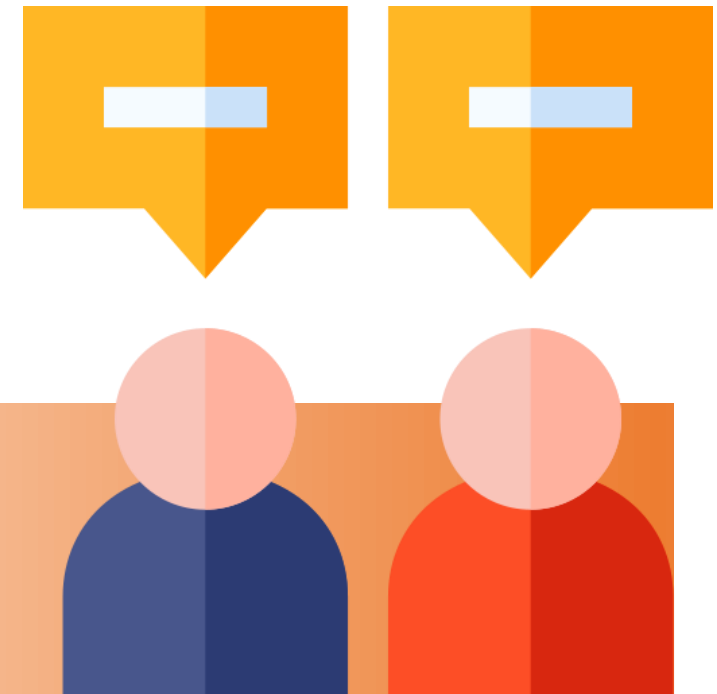


Ice Breaking Activity: MT5.2_1

Reflect on core values of citizenship— **Freedom of Speech and Justice** .

Choose one of the following core values and share your perspectives on why do you consider this value important for each society.

Ice-breaking Activity



Introductions

Let's get to know each other!



"The promise of citizenship is incomplete until all individuals, regardless of gender, can participate equally in civic and public life."

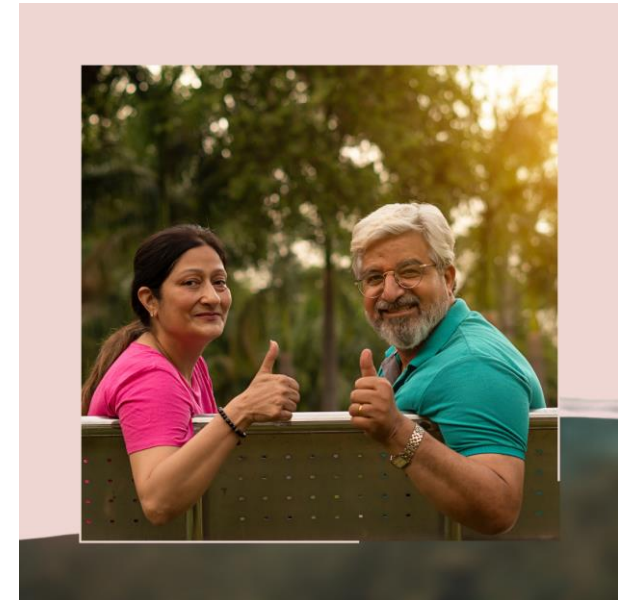
Diane Richardson

Topic 1: Gender and Citizenship

Introduction to Citizenship and Gender

Traditional citizenship has typically been defined as a formal relationship between an individual and a state, marked by a series of rights, responsibilities, and the individual's recognition as a full member of society.

Historically, citizenship has been conceptualized as gender-neutral, supposedly universal, but in practice, it has often been skewed toward male experiences and privileges.



Introduction to Citizenship and Gender

The concept of **gendered citizenship** recognizes that citizenship experiences and access are influenced by gender, as well as by intersecting identities like race, class, and sexuality.

For much of history, citizenship has been linked with male-dominated roles and spaces, such as political participation, military service, and property ownership, often excluding women and other marginalized genders from full civic participation and public life.



T.H. Marshall's Citizenship Framework

T.H. Marshall, a prominent sociologist, developed a foundational model for understanding citizenship in three stages: **civil, political, and social rights**.

He argued that citizenship evolved through these stages historically, beginning with **civil rights** (such as the rights to freedom and property), followed by **political rights** (such as the right to vote), and eventually **social rights** (such as welfare and education rights).



Video Analysis

MT5.2_2: Marshall's model significantly influenced citizenship studies by framing it as a historical and social process. After reviewing the video please answer to the following questions.



The screenshot shows a video player interface. At the top, there are logos for 'ePathshala पाठशाला' and 'MHRD Govt. of India'. The main content area is titled 'Introduction' and features a portrait of T. H. Marshall. To the right of the portrait is a text box with the following text:

Citizenship is a status conferred upon an individual by virtue of his or her being full member of a community. In his study called *Citizenship and Social Class* (1950), one of the purposes of Marshall is to trace the historical evolution of the institution of citizenship in England since the latter part of the seventeenth century till the end of nineteenth century.

Expanding Citizenship Beyond National Borders

In today's globalized world, citizenship is increasingly understood beyond the confines of the nation-state, leading to concepts like **transnational** and **global citizenship**.

This shift acknowledges that many people, such as refugees, non-citizens, and those in diasporic communities, may reside in one country without holding formal citizenship, which can restrict their rights and access to services.

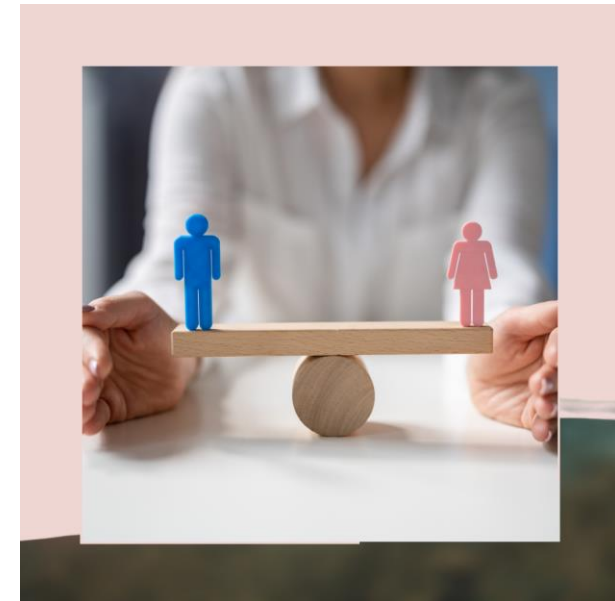
Expanding Citizenship Beyond National Borders

Globalization has made cross-border movements more common, yet many migrants face challenges due to restrictive citizenship policies in host countries.

For instance, undocumented immigrants and refugees often experience limited access to legal protections, healthcare, and other basic rights, making their full participation in society difficult.

Expanding Citizenship Beyond National Borders

This global perspective on citizenship suggests that rights and protections should be extended to individuals regardless of their citizenship status, highlighting the need for more inclusive and adaptable citizenship policies in response to transnational realities.



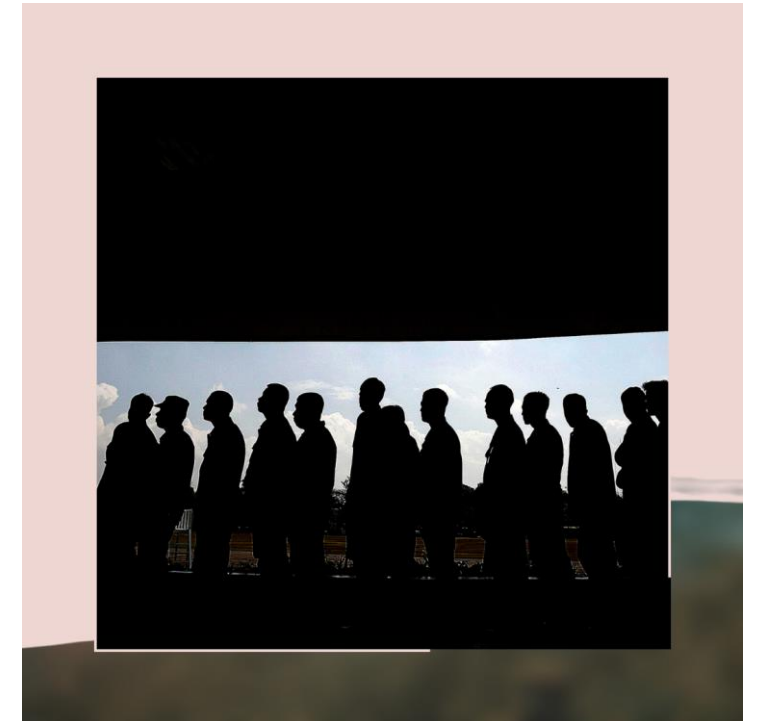
Gendered Citizenship Today

In today's world, citizenship still reflects and perpetuates gender inequalities, often through laws, policies, and social norms that favor men's rights and access.

For instance, in many countries, women cannot pass citizenship to their children or foreign spouses as freely as men. This limitation impacts not only the legal status of their families but also their own rights within the nation.

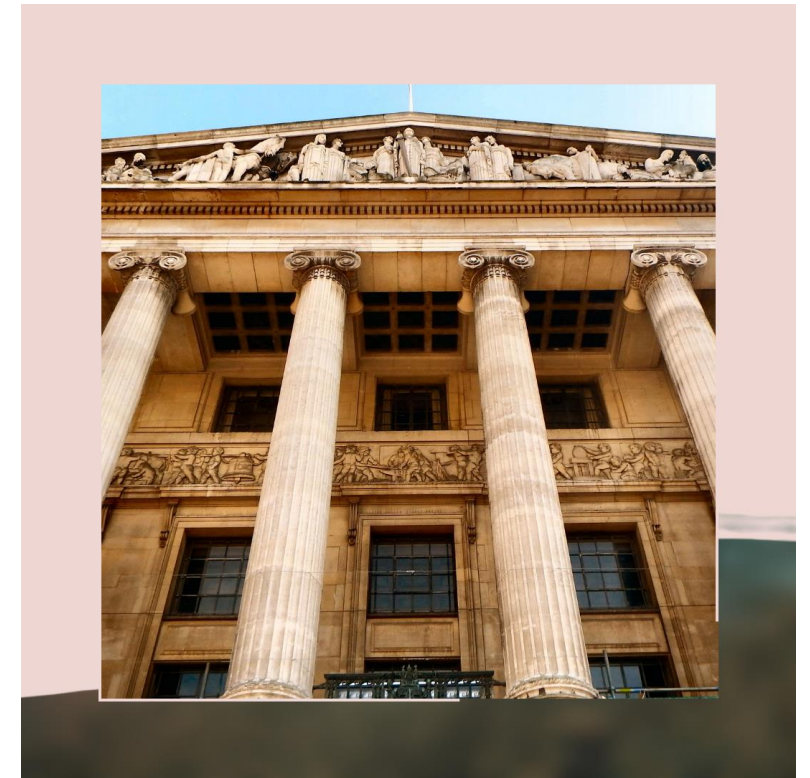
Gendered Citizenship Today

Another example of gendered citizenship inequality is seen in political participation and representation. Although women have made strides in gaining voting rights and holding political office, many political systems remain male-dominated, with fewer women holding leadership roles.



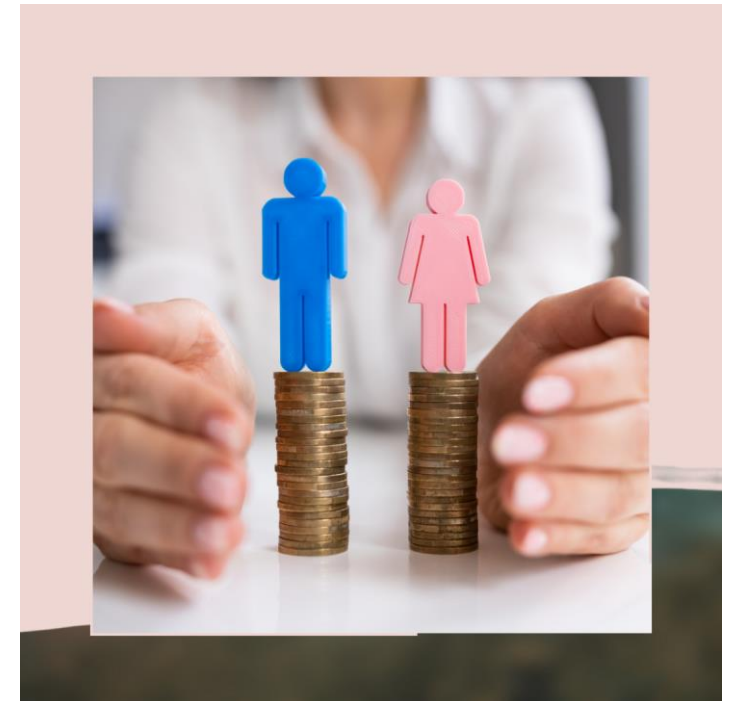
Gendered Citizenship Today

This underrepresentation in decision-making bodies affects women's voices in shaping policies, leading to laws and norms that may overlook or inadequately address women's needs in areas such as reproductive rights, labor rights, and protections against gender-based violence.



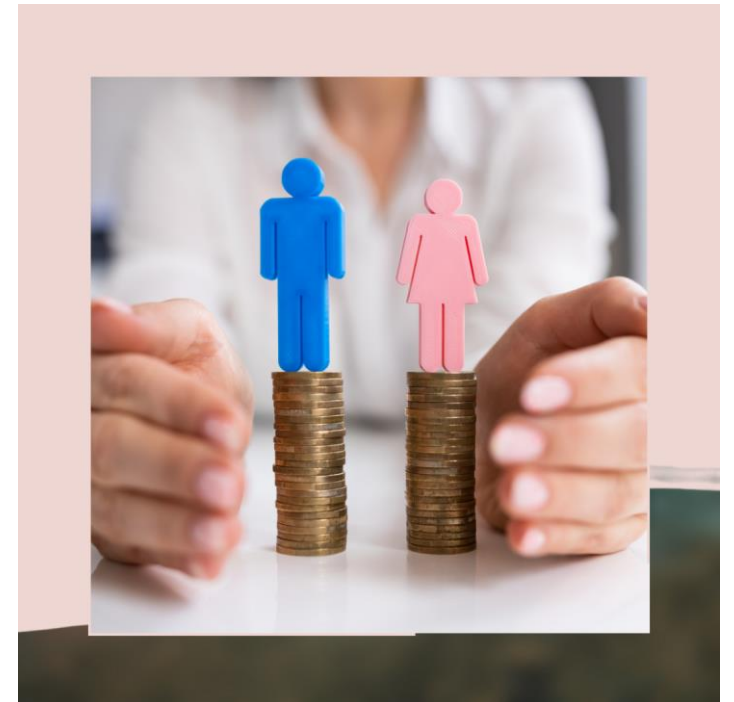
Gendered Citizenship Today

Moreover, gender inequality persists in economic and social citizenship rights. Women around the world often face systemic barriers in the workforce, such as wage gaps, limited maternity benefits, and fewer opportunities for career advancement.



Gendered Citizenship Today

These economic limitations affect women's ability to exercise full citizenship, as they may depend on male family members for financial support, reducing their autonomy and influence in both personal and public life.



Ongoing Efforts for Reform and Policy Implications

Recognizing these inequalities, many governments, organizations, and social movements have launched efforts to reform policies and promote gender-equal citizenship.

For instance, several countries have updated their nationality laws to allow women to pass citizenship to their children and spouses on equal terms with men.

Ongoing Efforts for Reform and Policy Implications

In terms of political representation, countries and international bodies have introduced measures to increase women's participation in politics. Gender quotas for parliamentary seats or party lists are one approach that has been used to ensure a minimum level of female representation in decision-making roles.



Ongoing Efforts for Reform and Policy Implications

Beyond formal policies, grassroots organizations and social movements play a vital role in advancing gender-equal citizenship.

These movements challenge existing power structures and advocate for laws and reforms that recognize women's rights to bodily autonomy, security, and independence.

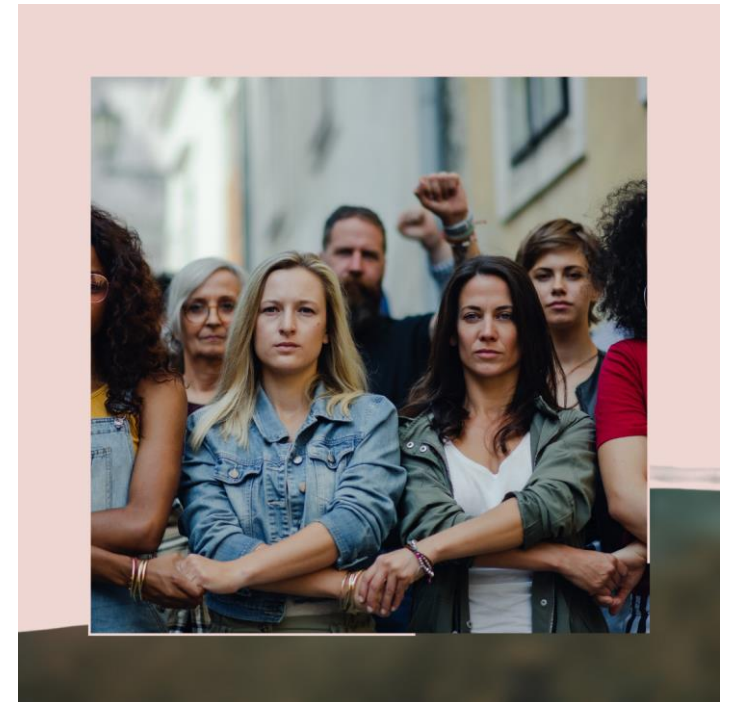
Ongoing Efforts for Reform and Policy Implications

In summary, the journey toward gender-equal citizenship is ongoing and complex.

It requires coordinated efforts from governments, civil society, and international organizations to enact and uphold policies that eliminate gender-based restrictions, support women's participation, and protect their rights.

Ongoing Efforts for Reform and Policy Implications

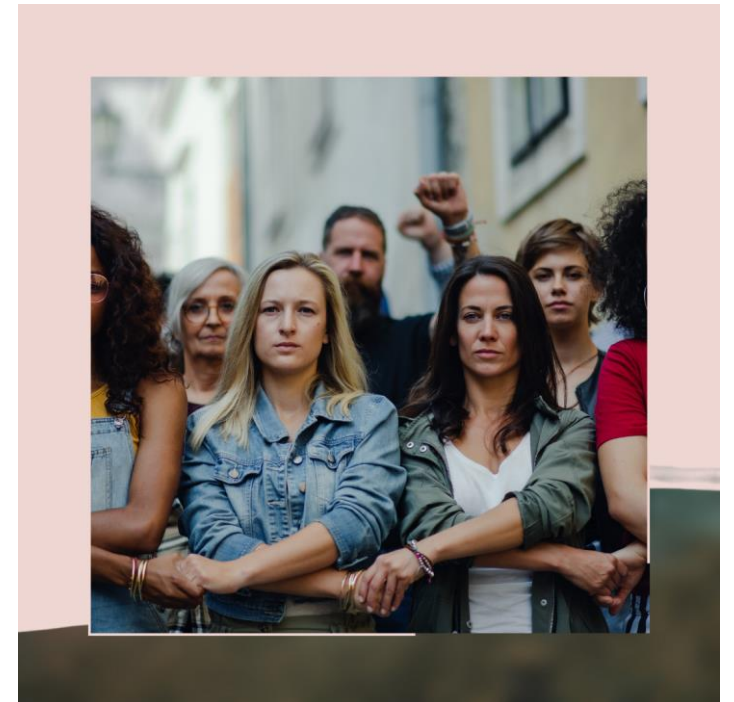
As society continues to evolve, so too must the concept of citizenship, expanding to ensure that all citizens can live with dignity, autonomy, and equal opportunity.



Case Study

MT5.2_3

This case study focuses on the ongoing efforts in EU countries to implement and select gender-based citizenship changes, likely examining how these initiatives are shaping equality and inclusivity across member states.



Topic 2: Sexual Citizenship and Intersectionality

Introduction to Sexual Citizenship

Sexual citizenship is a concept that expands the traditional idea of citizenship by incorporating individuals' rights, responsibilities, and freedoms related to **sexuality** and **identity**.

While traditional citizenship focuses on political and civic rights, sexual citizenship emphasizes the right to express one's sexuality and identity without fear of discrimination or repression. It acknowledges that sexuality is an important part of identity and that every person deserves freedom in this area of life.



Introduction to Sexual Citizenship

Why are Sexuality and Identity Important in Citizenship?

Sexuality and identity are deeply personal but also social and political. They affect how individuals experience their lives, interact with others, and are treated by society. Sexual citizenship emphasizes that one's rights should not be limited or excluded due to their sexual orientation, gender identity, or personal relationships.

Introduction to Sexual Citizenship

Why are Sexuality and Identity Important in Citizenship?

Sexual citizenship is not only about the freedom to express one's sexuality but also about recognition, respect, and equal treatment. By including sexuality within the concept of citizenship, societies acknowledge that everyone has the right to live authentically, without hiding or changing their identity to fit societal norms.

Topic 2. Evolution of Sexual Citizenship

The concept of sexual citizenship has developed over the last few decades, influenced by social changes and academic contributions that recognize sexuality as a fundamental aspect of citizenship.

The early foundations of sexual citizenship are rooted in what sociologists term “**intimate citizenship.**” This concept emerged to capture the rights and freedoms associated with personal relationships, family structures, and identity.

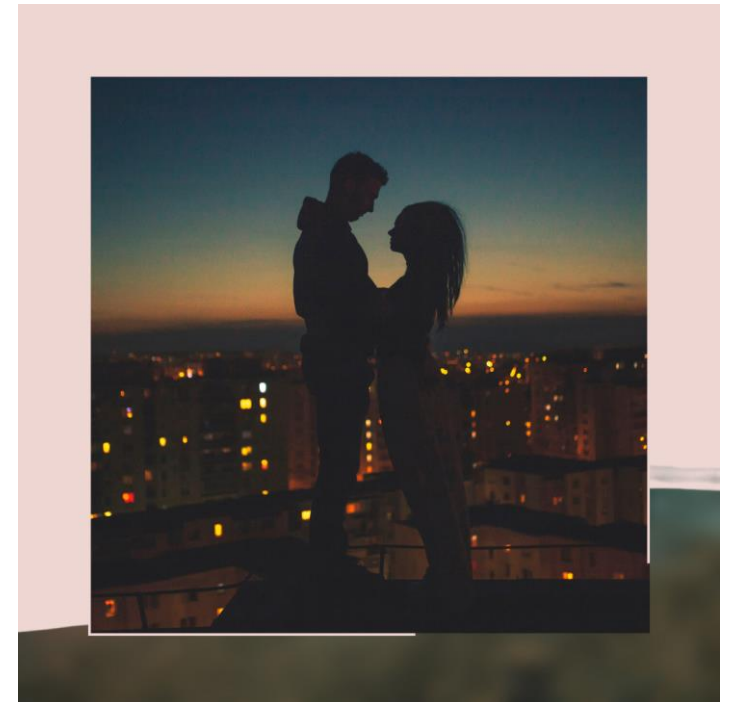
Intimate Citizenship

The idea of **intimate citizenship** was initially used to refer to the rights individuals have within personal relationships, including the right to choose one's partner, live without domestic violence, and decide on matters related to marriage and family.

Intimate citizenship recognizes the value of personal autonomy within the private sphere, but it also begins to bridge private life with public rights.

Intimate Citizenship

As society has evolved, intimate citizenship has broadened to include individuals' rights over personal decisions that impact their public lives, such as marriage equality, reproductive rights, and gender identity.



Sexual Citizenship Rights

Sexual citizenship is not just about freedoms but also specific rights that protect individuals in various aspects of life. Some core rights associated with sexual citizenship include:

- 1. Expression and Identity**
- 2. Bodily Autonomy**
- 3. Protection from Discrimination**

Sexual Citizenship Rights

1. Expression and Identity

Citizens have the right to express their sexual orientation and gender identity openly without fear of discrimination. This includes the freedom to engage in same-sex relationships, express gender non-conformity.

Sexual Citizenship Rights

2. Bodily Autonomy

Bodily autonomy refers to an individual's right to make decisions about their own body, including choices about relationships, reproduction, and personal health.

For example, sexual citizenship supports the right to access contraception, seek reproductive healthcare, and decide on matters related to one's gender identity.

Bodily autonomy is crucial because it allows individuals to maintain control over their personal lives and make choices aligned with their identity and values.

Sexual Citizenship Rights

3. Protection from Discrimination

Anti-discrimination protections are vital components of sexual citizenship. This includes laws and policies that prevent discrimination based on sexual orientation, gender identity, or sexual expression in employment, housing, education, healthcare, and other public services. Discrimination can limit individuals' ability to participate fully in society, so these protections are essential to ensure equal access and fair treatment for all.

Sexual Citizenship responsibilities

Alongside rights, sexual citizenship involves responsibilities that ensure a respectful, consensual, and safe environment for all. These responsibilities include:

- 1. Consent and Mutual Respect**
- 2. Non-Exploitation**
- 3. Promoting Inclusivity and Safety**

Sexual Citizenship responsibilities respectful,

1. Consent and Mutual Respect

A core responsibility of sexual citizenship is to engage in relationships and interactions that are based on mutual consent. This means respecting others' boundaries and ensuring that all parties willingly participate in any relationship or interaction. Consent is a fundamental aspect of sexual rights, as it safeguards individual autonomy and respects the rights of others.

Sexual Citizenship responsibilities respectful,

2. Non-Exploitation

Sexual citizenship advocates for relationships and practices that are free from exploitation. This involves protecting vulnerable individuals from being coerced or manipulated in matters of sexuality, ensuring that all relationships are based on equality, respect, and mutual choice. For example, sexual citizenship opposes practices like human trafficking, forced marriages, and sexual abuse, as these exploit individuals' vulnerabilities and violate their rights.

Sexual Citizenship responsibilities respectful,

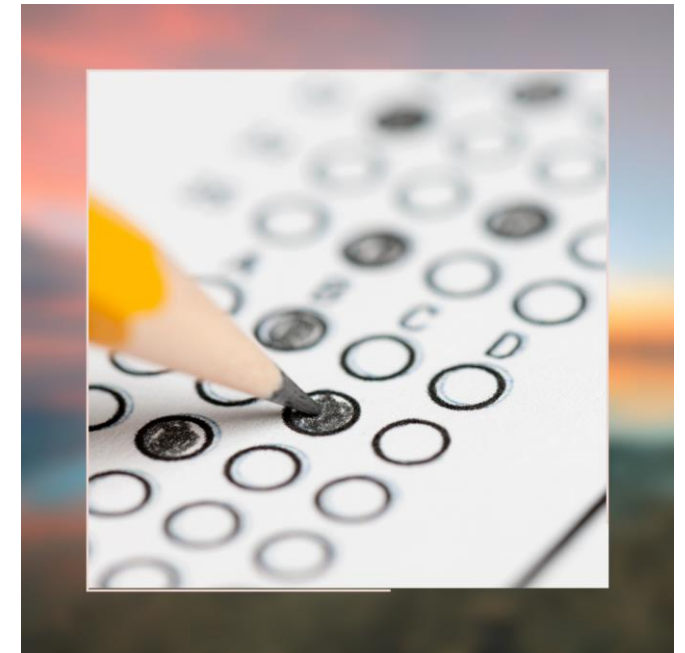
3. Promoting Inclusivity and Safety

Being a sexual citizen means fostering an environment where diversity is accepted, and everyone feels safe to express their identity. Sexual citizens contribute to an inclusive society by respecting the diversity of sexual orientations, gender identities, and relationships.

Multiple Choice Questions

MT5.2_4

This activity involves a multiple-choice quiz designed to help you define and understand the responsibilities and rights associated with sexual citizenship.



Why Sexual Citizenship Matters

Sexual citizenship expands the concept of traditional citizenship by recognizing that identity and sexuality are central to individuals' lives and well-being. It calls for societies to protect individuals' rights to express their sexuality and identity without fear, discrimination, or repression. Sexual citizenship also places the responsibility on individuals to engage in respectful, consensual interactions that uphold the dignity and autonomy of others.



Why Sexual Citizenship Matters

As societies continue to evolve, sexual citizenship challenges existing norms and pushes for a more inclusive understanding of what it means to be a full citizen. This concept emphasizes that true citizenship goes beyond political rights—it encompasses personal freedoms, rights to safety, and the dignity to live authentically in one's identity.



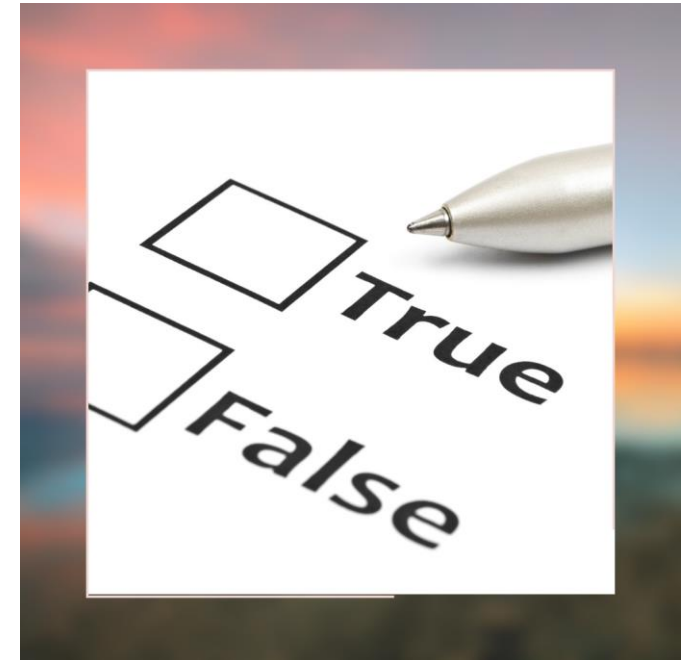
Why Sexual Citizenship Matters

By understanding and advocating for sexual citizenship, individuals and communities work toward a society where everyone, regardless of identity, has the right to participate fully and equally, reflecting a deeper commitment to justice and human rights.

True or False Questions

MT5.2_5

"True or False" Questions: Understanding of fundamental concepts related Gender and Citizenship.





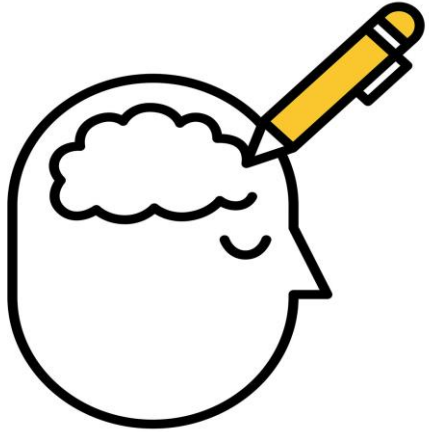
Revision

A horizontal bar with a gradient from light orange to dark orange, positioned below the word "Revision".

- ✓ Gendered citizenship highlights how citizenship experiences are influenced by gender and intersecting identities, often favoring male roles in traditional structures like political participation and military service, while marginalizing women and other genders.
- ✓ Development of Sexual Citizenship: Sexual citizenship evolved from "intimate citizenship," expanding the rights associated with personal relationships and identity.
- ✓ Rights and Responsibilities in Sexual Citizenship: Sexual citizenship includes rights to expression, bodily autonomy, and protection from discrimination, paired with responsibilities for consensual, respectful, and non-exploitative interactions, promoting inclusivity and safety for all.



Do you have any questions?



What will you keep from
today's training?

Training Evaluation



List of References

- Bell, David, and Jon Binnie (2000), *The Sexual Citizen: Queer Politics and Beyond*, Oxford and Malden: Polity
- Evans, David T. (1993), *Sexual Citizenship: The Material Construction of Sexualities*, London and New York: Routledge.
- Hearn, Jeff and Barbara Hobson (2020), 'Gender, state and citizenships: Challenges and dilemmas in feminist theorizing', in T. Janoski, C. de Leon, J. Misra and I. Martin (eds.) *The New Handbook of Political Sociology*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, pp. 153-190.
- Marshall, T. H. (1950), *Citizenship and Social Class and Other Essays*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

List of Suggested Resources for Self-Directed Learning

- Richardson, Diane (2000), *Rethinking Sexuality*, London and Thousand Oaks: Sage.
- Weeks, J. (1998), 'The sexual citizen', *Theory, Culture & Society*, 15(3): 35-52.
- Yuval-Davis, Nira (2007), 'Intersectionality, citizenship and contemporary politics of belonging', in Jennifer Bennett (ed.), *Scratching the Surface: Democracy, Traditions, Gender*, Lahore: Heinrich Böll Foundation, pp. 7- 22.



Entrepreneurial Mindset and Key Skills for All

Thank you!



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