



Active Citizenship in the context of Migration

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What is AC? Why do we need to deal with it?

- The Phenomenon of AC
- What is the Matter with Citizenship?
- The Dialectics of Global and National Discourses
- Pluralism & AC
- Migration and AC

Background

Studies which link citizenship to the rise and stability of nation-states perceive the former as an outcome of modernity, and consider it as a transition from status to contract. citizenship corresponds to the contract-like status of membership in a nation-state. But this membership has different aspects.

For instance, Hammar delineates four interrelated meanings of citizenship; namely legal, political, social and cultural, and psychological. The legal dimension is formal membership in a state, based on specific rules and connotes a number of rights and duties.

- Brubaker's analysis, referring to an ideal-typical model, provides an analytical study of the membership status of citizenship. Brubaker, who also defines citizenship as membership of the nation-state, draws his argument from the contention that each nation-state attempts to have a certain population as its own which can be identified as something more than individuals in order that a cohesive and homogeneous nation can be constructed.
- By regarding the nation-state both as an idea and an ideal, Brubaker delineates six membership norms for the ideal-typical model. According to this model, this membership should be egalitarian, sacred, nation-based, democratic, unique, and consequential

Considering the question of *pluralism*, the core issue of citizenship today is the cultural fragmentation in modern nation-states. Members of these states have different and competing cultural identities which often undermine the *shared identity* signified by their citizenship.

As elaborated by Marshall, citizenship can be taken as a shared identity that would integrate previously ignored groups within the society and provide a source of unity.

The conventional notion of citizenship is unable to respond to the requirements of the principle of pluralism and mobility.

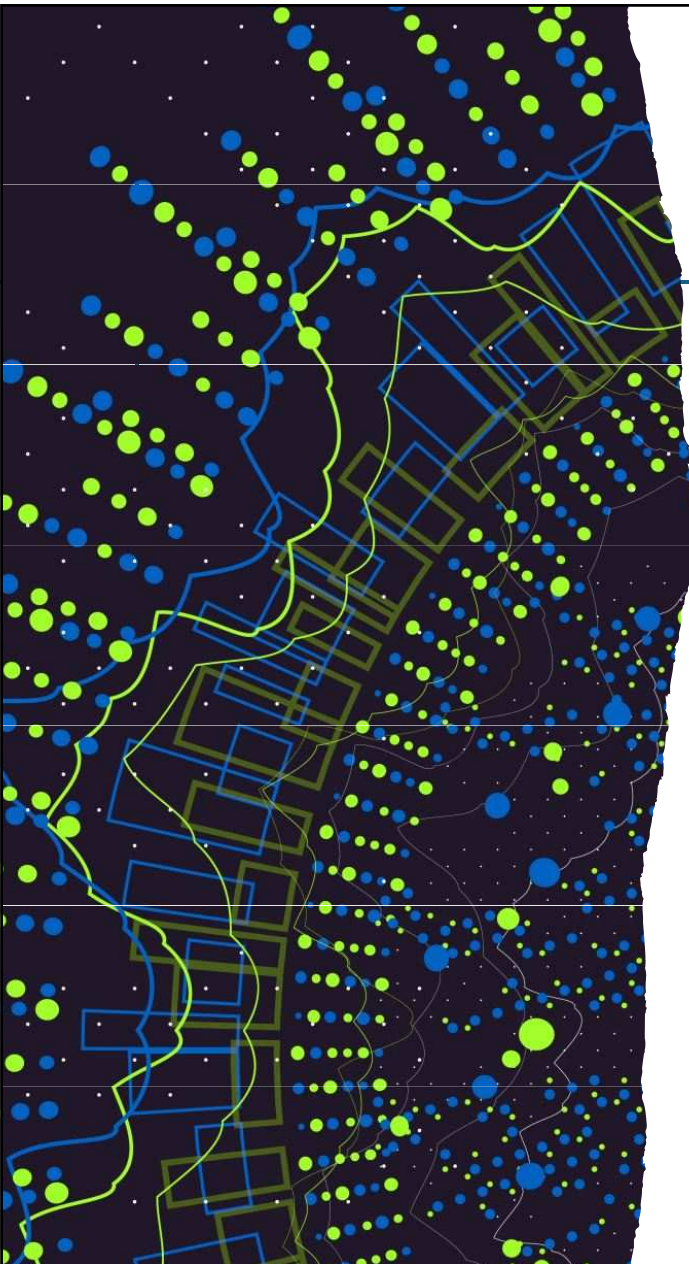
One can put the case with the following statement:
'..the unitary conceptions of modern self (as a political class identity or a citizen identity or a national identity) can no longer play their unifying function; nor are they capable of dissolving difference into sameness'.

- The modern states are defined by territories and rules defining membership. And as long as people migrate (and seek permanent residence abroad), every modern state confronts questions about when and how to extend membership to newcomers and how to exclude those denied legal access.

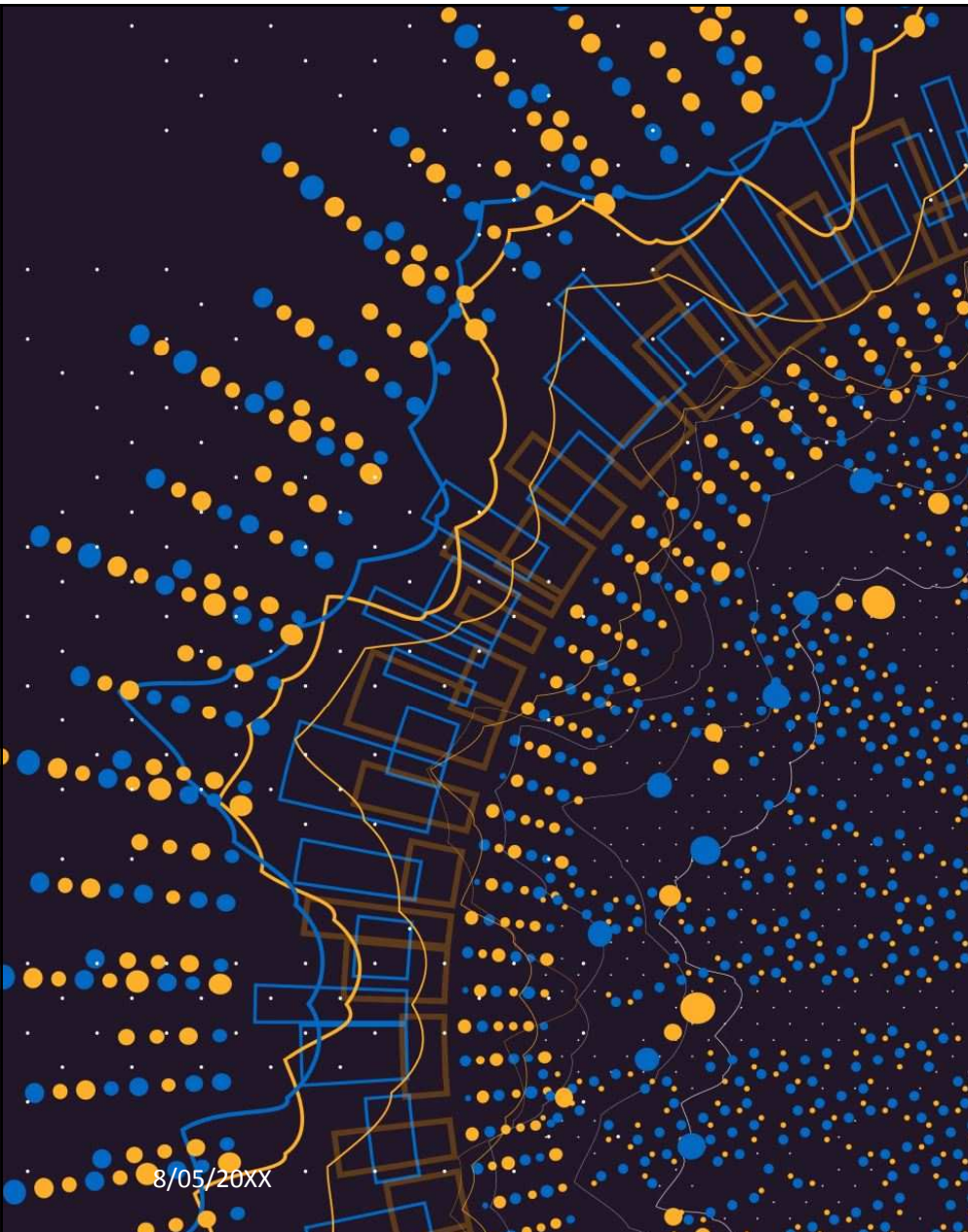
- First, do states have a moral right to restrict free movement, or does the individual's right to free movement supersede state interests in controlling borders?

- The answer depends on whether the individual's right to travel is intrinsic, or merely instrumental, in which case states may prioritize openness based on the secondary value would-be travelers derive from free access, for example, by admitting those with a well-founded fear of persecution. (Bauböck)

- Re-think active citizenship both from the point of view of social practice and scientific perspective and from the standpoint of modern social philosophy.
- It is shown that globalization is one of the most used terms of modern socio-humanitarian discourse but simultaneously one of the most difficult to define.
- Any research related to the global is also related to the national because the reception of global influences is different in different cultures.




- The research shows a globalization crisis in the classical sense of the word. It is about the crisis of real and nominal political power, which are often incompatible with each other. In many countries, the desire for “strong statehood” is even stronger.



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- It has been proven that the impact of globalization on society is actively mediated by civil society. In a philosophical sense, a developed civil society as a completed form of morally determined life is almost an ideal product of the history of civilization. The first trend of active citizenship transformation is economic liberalization.

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- The second feature that determines changes in active citizenship is political pluralism.
 - Active citizens control the basis of the activity of the modern state. In these conditions, the control function of the institution of citizenship becomes extremely important for the stable existence of political regimes and for achieving political stability.

- Another trend in the transformation of active citizenship is the growing role of the state in global processes.
- It has been proven that active citizenship is not only a social connection of people but also a way of existence characteristic of any civilized human community.

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