



The Relationship Between the State and Citizenship in the Modern Context

Author Name: Pungka Naibaho¹, Rido Simbolon², Eko Harefa³, Sahata Manalu⁴

Affiliation: Catholic University of Santo Thomas

Contact Information: Ridosimbolon06@gmail.com

Abstract

In the modern context, the relationship between the state and citizenship has undergone significant transformation in line with the developments of globalization, international mobility, and technological advancement. The state, as an entity with sovereignty, continues to adapt to the new dynamics emerging in its interactions with both its citizens and the international community. Citizenship, which was once considered a fixed status within a country, has become more complex, with phenomena such as dual citizenship, refugees, and increasing international migration becoming more common. This article explores the role of the state in regulating citizenship and the political, social, and economic rights that accompany it in an increasingly interconnected world. Additionally, it discusses the challenges faced by states in maintaining national identity, safeguarding sovereignty, and meeting the demands for more inclusive citizenship amid globalization and social change. With a multidisciplinary approach, this journal aims to provide insights into the evolution of citizenship from political, legal, and social perspectives in the modern context.

Keywords

Modern, Citizenship, State Law

Introduction

As time progresses, the relationship between the state and citizenship has become increasingly complex and dynamic. The state, as an entity with the highest authority within a specific territory, is responsible for regulating and managing the citizenship of its people, which includes political, social, and economic rights. However, in the modern context characterized by globalization, increased international mobility, and technological advancements, the traditional boundaries between states and citizenship have become increasingly blurred. Phenomena such as international migration, dual citizenship, refugees, and accessibility to global information and resources have altered the way we view the concept of citizenship and national identity.

In the past, citizenship was regarded as a clear and fixed status, granted only by states with full sovereignty over their territories and populations. However, in the modern era, many



individuals maintain relationships with more than one country, whether through dual citizenship or through their status as permanent residents or refugees in other countries. This has posed new challenges for states in managing citizenship rights, including the right to vote, legal protection, and the broader issues related to social and economic inclusion.

This evolving landscape not only tests the capacity of the state to regulate citizenship effectively but also raises questions about the nature of national identity and the rights and responsibilities of individuals in an increasingly interconnected world. As states seek to balance sovereignty with the demands of global citizenship, they must navigate the complexities of modern migration and transnational affiliations while ensuring the protection and inclusion of all individuals within their borders.

Literature Review

1. Research Objectives

This study aims to analyze and understand the relationship between the state and citizenship in the modern context, with a focus on the dynamics that have emerged as a result of globalization, international mobility, and technological advancements. It is hoped that this research will provide significant contributions to the understanding of the state-citizenship relationship and offer insights for policymakers in responding to the new challenges arising in the modern era.

2. Review

This section discusses various relevant literatures concerning the relationship between the state and citizenship in the modern context. It provides an overview of how the relationship between the state and citizenship has evolved and become increasingly complex in the modern era. These changes are influenced by phenomena such as globalization, international mobility, and developments in the legal frameworks and political theories underlying the concept of citizenship. This research will build upon these studies by further exploring the impacts of these changes on state policies and the experiences of individuals as citizens.

Methodology

a. Types and Data of the Research

This research uses a qualitative approach with a descriptive-analytical research type. The qualitative approach is chosen because the aim of the study is to understand the dynamics of the relationship between the state and citizenship in the modern context, which involves complex and evolving concepts. This study places greater emphasis on gaining a deep understanding of the existing phenomena, rather than simply relying on measurements or statistics

b. Data Collection Tools

Data collection through research from available data on social media, journals from other writings, and legal books.



c. Research Location

The Catholic University of Santo Thomas Medan Library will be one of the primary locations for gathering academic resources for this research. The library provides access to a wide range of books, journals, and other scholarly materials related to political science, law, sociology, and citizenship studies. Researchers will utilize the library's collection of books, academic journals, and legal documents to support the investigation into the evolving relationship between the state and citizenship in the modern context.

Findings

In the modern context, the relationship between the state and citizenship has undergone significant transformation influenced by various global, social, and political factors. The phenomena of globalization, international mobility, and advancements in information technology have altered the perspective on citizenship and the interaction between individuals and the state. This discussion will outline the dynamics of this relationship, focusing on the changes in the concept of citizenship, the role of the state in regulating citizenship, and the challenges faced by states in responding to global developments.

1. Transformation of the Concept of Citizenship

The traditional concept of citizenship, which has generally been understood as a fixed status that binds individuals to a single country, has evolved into something more complex. Previously, citizenship was considered a right granted by the state through principles like *jus soli* (right of the soil) or *jus sanguinis* (right of blood). However, in the increasingly interconnected modern world, citizenship is no longer static or confined to a single country. Phenomena such as dual citizenship, where individuals hold citizenship from more than one country, have become more common, especially in countries with high immigration rates or among the global diaspora.

Moreover, globalization has sparked a shift in the concept of national identity. Individuals now possess more complex identities that include aspects of citizenship, ethnicity, and global belonging. This also relates to the emergence of multinational citizenship or citizenship that may change based on social status or place of residence (such as refugee status, immigrant status, or individuals with uncertain citizenship status).

2. The Role of the State in Regulating Citizenship

In an increasingly globalized world, the state's role in managing citizenship is no longer limited to granting rights and duties to individuals but also involves responding to phenomena such as international migration and social change. While the state retains its sovereignty to regulate citizenship, in the modern context, it must also consider the international dimension and the global implications of the policies it implements.

The naturalization process, recognition of dual citizenship, and protection of migrants or refugees present significant challenges for states. For instance, some countries are more open to dual citizenship, while others are stricter, viewing it as a threat to national integrity or potential conflicts of interest. States are also faced with the dilemma of granting full rights to individuals with dual citizenship, such as the right to vote, social rights, or legal protection, particularly when the citizenship involves two countries with differing legal systems.



3. The Impact of Globalization on Citizenship

Globalization has had a significant impact on the citizenship policies of countries around the world. The increasing flow of international migration, driven by economic, political, and social factors, has influenced how countries treat individuals who are not their citizens. As global migration expands, nations must develop more flexible and inclusive policies regarding citizenship, migrant rights, and social integration.

Globalization also affects citizenship law through the increased interaction between countries and international bodies. International organizations such as the United Nations (UN), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) are increasingly involved in setting protection standards for individuals without permanent citizenship or those facing citizenship crises due to war or political conflict. Countries are confronted with the reality that their citizenship policies must align with evolving international norms, even as national policies remain a primary focus.

4. Challenges Faced by States in Managing Citizenship

The main challenge for states in managing citizenship in an increasingly globalized world is how to balance the preservation of national identity and state sovereignty with the need to accommodate a more inclusive and diverse global reality. Some of the challenges faced by states include:

- a. **Dual Citizenship:** States often face confusion or tension when determining policies on dual citizenship, which can affect an individual's rights and obligations in two countries. While some countries accept dual citizenship, others prohibit it. The challenge lies in reconciling the legal and social implications of having citizens with multiple national affiliations, especially when the two countries involved have conflicting laws.
- b. **Migration and Refugees:** The increase in migration flows and the global number of refugees presents challenges for countries in providing adequate protection and rights to individuals forced to leave their home countries. Inclusive citizenship policies that are responsive to these issues are urgently needed. States must navigate how to integrate migrants and refugees, ensuring their rights are respected while also addressing national concerns related to security, employment, and social services.
- c. **Harmonization of Laws:** States need to adapt their citizenship systems to align with international conventions that regulate individual rights, such as the right to identity, freedom of movement, and protection. Furthermore, countries must consider how their citizenship systems can avoid restricting individual rights in an increasingly open global context. This includes addressing the growing demand for inclusive citizenship policies that respect human rights and comply with international norms.
- d. **Shifting National Identity:** States are also confronted with the challenge of maintaining a cohesive national identity, given the increasing number of individuals who have ties to multiple countries or are influenced by foreign cultures. Inclusive citizenship policies can help mitigate social and political tensions related to national identity by recognizing and embracing diversity while fostering a sense of shared belonging. Balancing multiculturalism with national unity becomes essential in a world where identities are more fluid and diverse.



5. Citizenship and Individual Rights in the Era of Globalization

One of the greatest impacts of globalization is the increased global awareness of individual rights, including the right to access education, employment, and legal protection, regardless of a person's citizenship. Countries are now more closely monitored in their application of human rights and global citizenship, particularly in the protection of migrants, refugees, and stateless individuals.

Although states retain the authority to regulate citizenship, they must consider the basic rights inherent to all humans, which are universal, and how to ensure access to these rights for all individuals, regardless of their citizenship status. The challenge lies in balancing national sovereignty with the responsibility to uphold the fundamental rights of individuals, especially in a world where migration is widespread and citizenship status is increasingly fluid.

Conclusion

The relationship between the state and citizenship in the modern context is a complex and challenging topic. Globalization, social change, and international mobility have reshaped the traditional concept of citizenship, making it increasingly inclusive and flexible. States face dilemmas in managing citizenship, considering changes in national identity, global influences, and individual rights. Therefore, adaptive and responsive citizenship policies are needed to maintain the balance between state sovereignty and individual rights in an increasingly interconnected world.

References

1. Bosniak, L. (2006). *The Citizen and the Alien: Dilemmas of Contemporary Membership*. Princeton University Press.
2. Hammar, T. (1990). *Democracy and the Nation State: Aliens, Denizens, and Citizens in a World of International Migration*. Avebury.
3. Kymlicka, W., & Norman, W. (2000). *Citizenship in Diverse Societies*. Oxford University Press.
4. Pogge, T. (2002). *World Poverty and Human Rights: Cosmopolitan Responsibilities and Reforms*. Polity Press.
5. Udayana, I. K., & Putra, A. K. (2022). *The State and the Citizen: Overview of a complex relationship from a paradigmatic perspective*. Retrieved from <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC9386654/>
6. University of Malta. (n.d.). *The relationship between the state and the citizens in current realities*. Retrieved from https://www.um.edu.mt/library/oar/bitstream/123456789/78014/1/The_relationship_between_the_state_and_the_citizens_in_current_realities.pdf?
7. Council of Europe. (n.d.). *Citizenship and Participation - Manual for Human Rights Education with Young People*. Retrieved from <https://www.coe.int/en/web/compass/citizenship-and-participation?u>



8. Udall Center for Studies in Public Policy. (2021). *Citizenship in the Context of Globalization*. Retrieved from https://udallcenter.arizona.edu/sites/default/files/2021-09/Citizenship_and_Globalization.pdf?utm_sour
 9. T. & F. Online. (2022). *Citizenship Matters: Explorations into the Citizen-State Relationship in Africa*. Retrieved from <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/08039410.2022.2145992?utm>
 10. Held, D. (2006). *Models of democracy* (3rd ed.). Stanford University Press.
 11. Marshall, T. H. (1950). *Citizenship and social class*. Cambridge University Press.
 12. Soysal, Y. N. (1994). *The limits of citizenship: Migrants and postnational membership in Europe*. University of Chicago Press.
 13. Isin, E. F., & Turner, B. S. (2007). *Handbook of citizenship studies*. SAGE Publications.
 14. Beetham, D. (1999). *Democracy and human rights*. Polity Press.
 15. Kymlicka, W. (2001). *Politics in the vernacular: Nationalism, multiculturalism, and citizenship*. Oxford University Press.
 16. Schuck, P. H. (1998). *Citizenship in the United States: A history and critique of the concept*. Harvard University Press.
 17. Goodin, R. E., & Phillips, A. (2002). *Citizenship and democracy: A historical perspective*. Oxford University Press.
 18. Tilly, C. (1995). *Citizenship, identity, and social history*. *International Review of Social History*, 40(2), 387-406.
-