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## **Citizenship as a modern multifunctional and value-oriented issue of state politics**

In this paper I'd concentrate merely on citizenship as a multifunctional modern value-oriented issue of state politics, however, till now there are a lot of discussions on this topic in order to separate possible strong ideological baggage, package of rights and duties and full membership in a state from everyday and personal complexity of social interaction.

During last century concepts of citizenship and identity were very popular especially among sociologists (D. Beland, L. Jamieson, T.H. Marshall, S. Sassen, Ch. Tilly and B.S. Turner). In majority they analyze different issues of self-awareness, self-definition and self-consciousness because espe-

cially those features help to discover self-identity as a fundamental concept of selfhood and basic feature of citizenship. During last 10 years a lot of European lawyers (S. Carrera, Th. Cassuto, G.-R. de Groot, J. Habermas, G.J. Jacobsohn, Ch. Joppke, M. La Torre, P. Mouritsen, H. Schneider, J. Shaw, J.H.H. Weiler etc.) made scientific researches based on a legal concept of citizenship which plays an essential role in constitutional determination of a citizen's personal identity.

In order to discuss a person-state interrelation based on citizenship we need to analyze deeply sources of a citizenship concept and perspective of its determination worldwide. We need to define more concrete and precise its influence on state politics keeping in mind all advantages and

disadvantages of dual and multiple citizenship in terms of ideological background, socio-economic and financial, legal and political interactions between state and a person. We should not forget that citizenship concept as a 'real link between a state and a citizen' was launched in Nottebohm case (Liechtenstein vs. Guatemala) of 1955, where was examined a 'crisp' legal interrelation between an individual and state as a key element of person's integration within a community.

Further, in the EU since 1992 was created 'a design of citizenship beyond the nation state', however, it had been fully reviewed during last 30 years by the European Court of Justice and newly interpreted in its decisions.

As we can observe citizenship is a question of constitutional matters, therefore all democratic states protect their statehood by nationality laws requirements which in practice give them a perfect possibility and competence to 'shift towards a selective acceptance' by which they may justify and preserve their originality and can separate 'wanted' incomers from 'unwanted'. In other words, citizenship provides simultaneously an

inherited or acquired legal tradition and well-defined connection between a state and a person.

Finally, it must be noted, that some of the major transformations in citizenship concept worldwide occurred during last few years under the impact of world globalization, however, citizenship (local, national, transnational) as a legal status of a person reminds to consist of fundamental human rights, freedoms, duties and sometimes privileges in various spheres of social life and therefore to be a multifunctional modern value-oriented issue of state politics.