

## 1: Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs : Rogers M. Smith :

*Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs develops connections between thoughtful scholarship and public policy, thereby advancing public debate on these complex and divisive issues. Though most attention in the collection is devoted to the dilemmas facing immigrant-receiving countries in the West, the volume also explores policies and outcomes in.*

This tension between the perceptions of many academics, journalists and activists, and the hard-nosed reality of international politics will continue to obscure discussions in global politics and international relations unless we take the study of borders seriously. Politicians, activists, and academics are well aware that understanding borders is crucial to dealing with many problems related to immigration, illegal trade, and world poverty; but in their haste to deal with these problems they only address the more superficial aspects of territorial borders, and they have put aside deeper and more difficult questions of political morality and political ontology that borders pose for them. For example, they look at changes in border control, but do not ask who should control borders; or they assume populations can re-draw borders to redress injustices, but do not consider whether borders are just to begin with, or whether the boundaries of populations can be changed as well. Yet these deeper questions are necessary to understand borders and for that reason, they are also necessary to fully understand pressing contemporary problems related to migration and citizenship. In this course we will examine current trends in migration and citizenship, as well as the normative questions that attach to them Who belongs? Who should come in? Under what conditions are borders appropriate? Where should borders lie? Who should govern borders? We will seek answers to these questions in philosophical and historical sources, and we will trace the origins of common perceptions about territorial rights, sovereignty, and the unity and boundaries of the nation state. Objectives Most political scientists and practitioners take for granted the basic structure of the international order. They envision the world neatly divided in jurisdictions occupied by unified political societies that have property rights to those territories. The main objective of the course is to give you the resources to ask those deeper questions and judge the answers for yourself. These resources are of two types. First, the course will point you towards the sources of factual and normative knowledge that matter in this context. To do this the course will help you weed out the literature dealing with some of these problems, and it will help you focus on the deeper normative questions that shape current affairs. Second, and more importantly, the course will help you develop the skills to ask your own deeper questions, and handle the answers. It will help you develop the skills to bring those deep answers back to the surface and influence a debate at any level. After the course you should be able to better a organize and manage a complex research project b formulate a research problem c structure a convincing argument.

Introduction Thursday, January How Should We Think about Borders? Setting our ground rules. Barriers in an interconnected world b. Reading, writing, and asking the proper questions about borders Readings: Turner, "Enclosures, Enclaves and Entrapment. Why are states fortifying borders? Do walls make a difference? We begin by taking a look at the border between Mexico and the United States: Border Walls Why have states been building separation barriers? What are they for? Chapters 1, 7, 9 and Security I How has globalization changed borders and border control? Do they have other purposes? Legal, Illegal and Fair Trade I How have legal and illegal flows of goods changed borders and border control? Is border control an effective way to regulate legal and illegal flows? Can the border be used to make trade fairer? But what is citizenship? A form of political participation? A form of identity? Citizenship What is citizenship? How does it relate to borders and migration? Membership Citizenship happens in a political community. Who belongs to it? Integration Should immigrants integrate into the receiving society? What are acceptable principles of integration and civic solidarity? Citizenship as Birthright Is citizenship a birthright? What differentiates birthright citizenship from other birthright privileges such as nobility? Ayelet Schachar, The Birthright Lottery: Family and Ethnic Preferences for Citizenship 4 Why do states offer citizenship to co nationals and family members? Why do families have a right of reunification in the new country rather than in the country of origin? Time as a Criterion for Extending Citizenship Do those who have spent more time at a given place have a stronger claim

to membership? Why is time special? Place as Criterion for Extending Citizenship Why does the place you were born make a difference to citizenship? What types of immigrants are there? Do states and groups have a right to decide who comes in? Trends and Issues Readings: A Social Transformation Perspective. Migration, Ethnicity, Citizenship Aldershot, Ashgate, pp. Economic Migration What is an economic migrant? What are the consequences of being one? Irregular Migrants Does the regularization of illegal immigrants reward illegality? Is deportation an appropriate response? Refugees and Asylum grants Who is a refugee? Is there a Right to Free Movement? Can free movement justify immigration? Is there a symmetrical right to exit a polity to the right to enter another state? Is there a Right to Exclude? Why do states get to choose who comes in and who stays out? Do states have a moral right to exclude immigrants? How should they be controlled? How do we know where the border should be? Who has a right to determine it? What are the sources of the right? How Should Borders be Governed? How should you govern each one? Who should govern them? Diener and Hagen, Borderlines and Borderlands, ch. Secession, Partition, Annexation Can the people decide where borders should lie? The Ethics of Making Boundaries, pp. Democracy and the Boundary Problem Can we democratically determine who is part of the people? Nationalism and Territorial Rights Is finding a national homeland the best criterion for determining the territorial rights of states? The Dangers and Paradoxes of the Territorial Nation State If the democratic people and the nation are not good criteria for drawing borders, what is? Where do we go from here?

## 2: Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs,

*Auto Suggestions are available once you type at least 3 letters. Use up arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+up arrow) and down arrow (for mozilla firefox browser alt+down arrow) to review and enter to select.*

Additional Information In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content: One of these tensions concerns freedom of movement. For liberalism, this is a very important value, and political authorities that restrict free movement must have strong reasons to do so. From a democratic perspective, the strongest one is that states must have the power to control immigration in order to maintain the conditions for self-government and equal citizenship. Immigration controls are often defended by other reasons that aim at maximizing economic utility for the destination country or at preserving its cultural homogeneity. From a liberal perspective these arguments are suspicious because of their obvious partiality or their incompatibility with a commitment to pluralism. For those who value freedom and equality and who believe that democracy is the best way to promote these values, the argument from citizenship is the most powerful one. But democratic polities that are liberal must at the same time strive toward expanding freedom of movement whenever the reasons for restricting it are attenuated. In this essay I explore how the tension could be made productive for this liberal goal by considering citizenship as an argument not only for closing borders but also for opening them. I regard the citizenship argument for controlling immigration as indeed quite strong and I will endorse it against the two main arguments for global freedom of movement, which refer to positive duties of global social justice and to negative duties of states to refrain from restricting basic liberties, Toward Normative Principles respectively. This controversy has been going on for quite some time,<sup>2</sup> and it is hard to say anything new and original. My main goal is to explore whether both normative defenses and critiques of immigration controls may have misconstrued the citizenship argument. Many theorists accept that a democratic conception of citizenship provides reasons for legitimate immigration control as well as for more generous admissions compared with current state practices. If my argument succeeds, then liberal and democratic norms concerning free movement can be reconciled, at least under favorable conditions and in the long run. The second section provides some empirical groundwork by demonstrating that free movement rights across international borders are currently attached to multiple citizenship in a broad sense, which exists both in a vertically nested constellation in the European Union and in horizontally overlapping constellations between states linked through migration. In the following section I suggest a typology of territorial and personal scopes of free movement rights. The fourth section considers the two arguments for global freedom of movement. Nested and Overlapping Citizenships Most defenders and critics of immigration control share a crucial background assumption about the present world that they build into their normative arguments. These are factual assumptions, not normative ones. Proponents of free movement may think that states do not have moral rights to control immigration, but they rarely question that in the current international system they do have positive legal rights to control it. You are not currently authenticated. View freely available titles:

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Please click button to get citizenship borders and human needs book now. This site is like a library, you could find million book here by using search box in the widget. University of Pennsylvania Press Format Available: From anxiety about Muslim immigrants in Western Europe to concerns about undocumented workers and cross-border security threats in the United States, disputes over immigration have proliferated and intensified in recent years. These debates are among the most contentious facing constitutional democracies, and they show little sign of fading away. Edited and with an introduction by political scientist Rogers M. Smith, *Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs* brings together essays by leading international scholars from a wide range of disciplines to explore the economic, cultural, political, and normative aspects of comparative immigration policies. The concerns of receiving countries include but are not limited to their economic interests, and several essays weigh different models of managing cultural identity and conflict in democracies with large immigrant populations. Other essays consider the implications of immigration for politics and citizenship. In many nations, large-scale immigration challenges existing political institutions, which must struggle to foster political inclusion and accommodate changing ways of belonging to the polity. The volume concludes with contrasting reflections on the normative standards that should guide immigration policies in modern constitutional democracies. *Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs* develops connections between thoughtful scholarship and public policy, thereby advancing public debate on these complex and divisive issues. Though most attention in the collection is devoted to the dilemmas facing immigrant-receiving countries in the West, the volume also explores policies and outcomes in immigrant-sending countries, as well as the situation of developing nations—such as India—that are net receivers of migrants. In principle, no human individual should be rendered stateless: In practice, the legal claim of citizenship is a slippery concept that can be manipulated to serve state interests. On a spectrum from those who enjoy the legal and social benefits of citizenship to those whose right to nationality is outright refused, people with many kinds of status live in various degrees of precariousness within states that cannot or will not protect them. These include documented and undocumented migrants as well as conventional refugees and asylum seekers living in various degrees of uncertainty. Vulnerable populations such as ethnic minorities and women and children may find that de jure citizenship rights are undermined by de facto restrictions on their access, mobility, or security. The *Human Right to Citizenship* provides an accessible overview of citizenship regimes around the globe, focusing on empirical cases of denied or weakened legal rights. Exploring the legal and social implications of specific national contexts, contributors examine the status of labor migrants in the United States and Canada, the changing definition of citizenship in Nigeria, Germany, India, and Brazil, and the rights of ethnic groups including Palestinians, Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, Bangladeshi migrants to India, and Roma in Europe. With a broad geographical scope, this volume provides a wide-ranging theoretical and legal framework to understand the particular ambiguities, paradoxes, and evolutions of citizenship regimes in the twenty-first century. Michal Baer, Kristy A. In *Varieties of Sovereignty and Citizenship*, scholars from a wide range of disciplines reflect on the transformation of the world away from the absolute sovereignty of independent nation-states and on the proliferation of varieties of plural citizenship. The emergence of possible new forms of allegiance and their effect on citizens and on political processes underlie the essays in this volume. The essays reflect widespread acceptance that we cannot grasp either the empirical realities or the important normative issues today by focusing only on sovereign states and their actions, interests, and aspirations. All the contributors accept that we need to take into account a great variety of globalizing forces, but they draw very different conclusions about those realities. For some, the challenges to the sovereignty of nation-states are on the whole to be regretted and resisted. These transformations are seen as endangering both state capacity and state willingness to promote stability and security internationally. Moreover, they worry that declining

senses of national solidarity may lead to cutbacks in the social support systems many states provide to all those who reside legally within their national borders. Others view the system of sovereign nation-states as the aspiration of a particular historical epoch that always involved substantial problems and that is now appropriately giving way to new, more globally beneficial forms of political association. Some contributors to this volume display little sympathy for the claims on behalf of sovereign states, though they are just as wary of emerging forms of cosmopolitanism, which may perpetuate older practices of economic exploitation, displacement of indigenous communities, and military technologies of domination. Collectively, the contributors to this volume require us to rethink deeply entrenched assumptions about what varieties of sovereignty and citizenship are politically possible and desirable today, and they provide illuminating insights into the alternative directions we might choose to pursue.

#### 4: Borders, Immigration and Citizenship | Paulina Ochoa Espejo - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs* Rogers Smith Published by University of Pennsylvania Press Smith, Rogers. *Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs*.

#### 5: Project MUSE - Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs

*Edited and with an introduction by political scientist Rogers M. Smith, Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs brings together essays by an international array of leading scholars from a wide range of disciplines to explore the economic, cultural, political, and normative aspects of comparative immigration policies.*

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#### 7: Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs | Rogers M. Smith

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*Edited and with an introduction by political scientist Rogers M. Smith, Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs brings together essays by leading international scholars from a wide range of disciplines to explore the economic, cultural, political, and normative aspects of comparative immigration policies.*

#### 9: Citizenship, Borders, and Human Needs

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