Nationality as a stigma: the drawbacks of nationality (what do I have to do with book-burners?)

Author(s): Boldizsár Nagy
Subject(s): Politics / Political Sciences
Published by: Budapesti Corvinus Egyetem Szociológia Doktori Iskola
Keywords: nationality; political community; voting rights; stigma; feudal privileges; ius sanguinis; ius soli
Summary/Abstract: The study deals with two related issues: first with the conundrum of the Hungarian law on nationality and voting rights; second with instances when nationality acts as a stigma. It has two major propositions. First, the Hungarian law on nationality and elections does not lead to any reasonable conclusion concerning who constitutes the Hungarian political community, as millions of Hungarian nationals are practically excluded – but an ever increasing crowd of people who have never lived in
Hungary but are descendants of nationals of the Hungarian Kingdom (and who are therefore entitled to preferential naturalization and rewarded with voting rights), are. So clearly ethnic-cultural nationalist discourse has led to the adoption of a system of rules which in essence serves one purpose: the creation of a faithful clientele. Second, nationality in the present form, usually based on ius sanguinis and ius soli is not tenable from the moral- and political-philosophical point of view as it does not differ from a feudal privilege, also determined by accident of birth into a family or in one place. The specific burdens that differentiate nationals from settled foreigners are also reviewed in this paper. The conclusion is that nationality should be reformulated along the lines of Rainer Bauböck and Ayelet Shachar’s thinking; that is, rights entailed in nationality should derive from attachment to a given community, and from the fact that the decisions of the body politic directly affect the person.

1. Which nationalities are the most and the least punctual? 2. Why did the British think that everyone understood their customs? 3. Which nationalities do not like to eat and do business at the same time? 4. What or who do you normally have to feed and water? 5. Which nationalities have rules of behaviour about hands? What are the rules? 6. Why is it not a good idea to…

As traveling to all corners of the world gets easier and easier, businessmen of different nationalities and cultures have to communicate in order to do business. You know that customs vary with culture and people living in varied cultures handle many small daily things differently. What a dull world it would be if this were not true! To conclude, having a mixture of nationalities leads enrichment of cultures and faster advancement of a country. It is expected that more countries will benefit from this.
phenomena in the future. [Written by - Muhammad Sameed]. Model Answer 2: [Disagree] Cosmopolitan societies are thought to be more attractive to international tourists due to their diversified cultural aspects and often considered to have a strong economy which develops faster. As a result, many developed nations experience the amalgamation of different cultures and traditions. It is often argued that this diversification of nationalities and cultures make the country more attractive and help the nation progress faster. I totally agree with this viewpoint. Nationalities. Forming nationality adjectives and nouns from country names is not always simple in English. Use the nationality adjective ending in -ese or -ish with a plural verb, to refer to all people of that nationality. The adjective listed also often refers to the language spoken in the country, although this is not always the case. Examples. Country : I live in Japan. In some cases, a nationality or regional noun may be negatively correlated for some people, for historic or political reasons. When this is the case, many people will not use it, but will instead use a more neutral adjective + "people" formulation or "people from" + country name. This is the case for the examples with an asterisk below. Alternative formulations, less likely to give offense, are given in parentheses. Nationality as a Stigma: The Drawbacks of Nationality (What Do I Have to Do with the Book-Burners?). SSRN Electronic Journal, CrossRef, Google Scholar. Kopper, Akos 2015. Modern-day proxeny: dual citizens and resident foreigners as citizen diplomats. Journal of International Relations and Development, Vol. 18, Issue. Bosniak, Linda. “Multiple Nationality and the Postnational Transformation of Citizenship.” Rights and Duties of Dual Nationals. Ed. Martin, David and Hilbronner, Key. The Hague: Kluwer Law International, 2003. 27-48. Print. Carens, Joseph H. “Aliens and Citizens: The Case for Open Borders.”