Course program and reading list

Semester 3 Year 2022

School: Lauder School of Government, Diplomacy & Strategy M.A

Global Migration: Challenges and Dilemmas

Lecturer:
Prof. Liav Orgad  oliav@runi.ac.il

Teaching Assistant:
Ms. Haile Zola  Haile.Zola01@post.runi.ac.il

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<th>Course No.</th>
<th>Course Type</th>
<th>Weekly Hours</th>
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<td>24279</td>
<td>Lecture</td>
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Course Requirements:
Final Paper  Group Code: 222427901  Language: English

Course Description
check syllabus on moodle

Course Goals
check syllabus on moodle

Grading
check syllabus on moodle
Lecturer Office Hours

Please contact Liav Orgad at Liav.Orgad@eui.eu.

Tutor Office Hours

Please contact Haile Zola at haile.zola01@post.idc.ac.il.

Teaching Assistant

Haile Zola

Additional Notes

Method: Classes are interactive. They combine lectures, discussions, and learning activities. The goal is to stimulate a debate on some of the most urgent subjects of our time. Students should come to class prepared, having completed the assignments in the syllabus and considered the guiding questions for each class. Students should regularly check ongoing updates on the course website.

Reading Assignments: Before each class, students will receive the reading materials as scanned files via email or the course web. On average, there will be about 35 pages per class.

Reading List

Section I: Global Migration

Class 1: Global Migration Governance: A Crisis or Opportunity?

What are the central drivers for global migration? What are the current trends in international migration? What are the main challenges and opportunities brought about by migration? Is there a global migration “crisis”? How to govern migration in international law? Is the rapidly changing reality adequately addressed by political theory and international human rights law? The first class will provide an empirical and critical overview of human movement from a historical perspective.

2. “The 2018 Global Compacts on Refugees and Migration: Special Issue", International
Class 2: **Refugee Rights and State Sovereignty: How to Reform a Broken System?**

Who are refugees? What are the legal grounds for refugee status? What is the scope of the principle of “non-refoulement”? Are there permissible grounds to refuse to accept refugees? What are the current problems with refugee policy from an ethical and legal perspective? What legal reforms are needed? This class will focus on the tensions between core human rights and state sovereignty.


Class 3: **The Ethics of Borders: Immigrant Exclusion or Open Borders?**

The power to control the borders of its territory is one of the core features of traditional Westphalian statehood. But is it just? This class will examine whether states have the right to control borders, on what grounds such a right can(not) be justified, and the factual and normative assumptions underlying contemporary immigration regulation in international law and politics.

Class 4: **Immigration and Populism: Demographic Threat, or Moral Panic?**

New waves of immigrants have normally been accompanied by feelings of threat to national identity and unity. Is the current case different? What are the political concerns toward migrants? What are the national policies motivated by them? Are they based on exaggerated facts and false conclusions, or solid evidence and legitimate claims? What are the normative considerations to analyze the question? This class will examine legitimate and illegitimate responses to immigration.


Section II: Contemporary Debates

Class 5: **How to Select Immigrants?**

Changes in domestic law and international human rights law have restrained states’ power to regulate the terms for immigration selection. States can still select immigration, but they are more limited by some base-level standards of permissible and impermissible goals, criteria, and means. This class will examine the moral limits of permissible and impermissible immigration selection.

Class 6: Integration and National Identity: How to Recreate a Political Community?

What are the various meanings of the term “integration”? Who needs to integrate, and into what? What degree of integration may/should/must a democracy require from a person who is seeking naturalization? How legitimate is it for a political community to restrict citizenship to preserve its cultural essentials (and what does it mean)? This class will discuss how communities construct an image of “who we are” and derive restrictions on naturalization from them, and their legitimacy.


Class 7: Naturalization: How to Turn Immigrants into Citizens?

Through naturalization, people are presumed to become “full” members of a political community by attaining the status of citizenship. But what is the essence of naturalization? This class will look at how naturalization policies reflect imagined communities and discuss ethical dilemmas of setting naturalization requirements and defining the “bonds” that connect individuals and states.


Class 8: Is Loyalty a Legitimate Requirement?

Every citizen in the democratic world should be “loyal”, yet loyalty is a vague concept. What is loyalty? Why is it justified? Why is it legitimate to require “loyalty to the law” (allegiance), as distinct from the duty to “obey the law” (obedience)? The class will discuss one of the puzzling concepts in political theory, loyalty and patriotism, in the context of immigration and citizenship.


Class 9: Should Citizenship be for Sale?

Recent years have witnessed the emergence of “citizenship-for-sale” policies in which wealthy people can “buy” citizenship by investment. What are the pros and cons of putting citizenship for sale in Western societies? Can individuals sell their citizenship? Is the case for/against selling citizenship fundamental, or a matter of degree? And are these policies lawful under international law? This class will address the laws and ethics of citizenship-for-sale policies and different forms.


Class 10: Dual Nationality: Can You have a “Home” in Multiple Countries?

The concept of dual/multiple citizenships has evolved from being socially reviled to instrumentally desirable. The new reality brings about new dilemmas. This class will examine whether multiple citizenships (polycivitas) resemble polygamy and polyethism, or is it more similar to multiple parental relationships? Is the problem of polycivitas the “poly”, or the current concept of civitas?


2. Linda Bosniak, “Multiple Nationality and the Postnational Transformation of

Class 11: **Multilevel and Local Citizenship**

While citizenship is often used synonymously with nationality, its historic roots lies in cities. Today, we witness again the development of forms of citizenship beyond the nation-state, at sub- and at supranational levels. A focus is given to EU citizenship. Is EU citizenship in crisis? What are the causes for it and the normative/political consequences? This class will discuss citizenship as a multilevel concept and examine whether the future of citizenship lies beyond the nation-state.


Class 12: **Citizenship Revocation: Should Terrorists be Deprived of Their Citizenship?**

In what circumstances it would be just to deprive citizenship—for what purpose and based on which procedures? Should there be a difference between natural-born citizens and naturalized citizens? This class will analyze the topic of citizenship revocation theoretically and comparatively, present recent developments in the field, and evaluate the law/ethics of current revocation policies.

Section III: Technological Developments

Class 13: **Jus Algoritmi, Cybernetic Citizenship, and Social Credit Systems**

How do emerging technologies affect the institution of citizenship? What is/should be the role of technology in citizenship governance? What are the ethical problems with social credit systems? What does cybernetic citizenship mean and what are its implications? The class will explore how Western ideas of citizenship—liberty, justice, democracy—are reshaped by the digital revolution.


Class 14: **The Dawn of Global e-Citizenship and Cloud Communities?**

What does “global citizenship” mean? Is it technologically/politically possible and normatively justified? Should international law recognize a concept of “virtual states”/“cloud communities” (detterritorialized political entities where individuals participate in global political decisions)? What concepts of sovereignty and social contract can emerge out of it? The class will look at how technology alters the way people perceive communities and identities, membership and belonging.