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THE NATIONAL STATES AND POLITICAL EUROPE AS A PUBLIC SPACE: NATIONALIZATION AND EUROPEANIZATION

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ABSTRACT

The integration as a process of values and European integration as a great economic and political progress. Political Europe is under construction while the economic and monetary processes are matured, precede but do not avoid the primary role of the policy. The inconsistency of the political processes with other processes because the parallel integration processes are not of a stage, but of many levels. The European identity and national identity, and the differences between the national state and the construction of Europe. The national state sovereignty and the common negotiated sovereignty that is exercised jointly since aspects of the country's sovereignty are left. The enlargement of the community with other states in different levels of development varies in configurations and combinations; requires codification and revision of the EU treaties. Boundaries of the national states and their historical and political burden. Borders in the context of Europe and the change of the contents of internal and external borders. European space and EU citizenship. European values of citizenship that highlight the individual in the common individualistic developments. Europe has its European citizens with their national identity. EU highlights the preservation of the special values of the national identity. The individual as a subject of the international law, it is consolidated even more in the European Law. The political Europe and the Maastricht Treaty as the founding act of the European citizenship. The europeanization of politics, the political European space as a public, social space to play the role of the regulator in the social and civic behavior. The European citizenship of the common space in confrontation with the consolidated national identity, is developing and under construction due to the slow development of the European public spaces. The strengthening of the EU democracy through citizen participation in the European public and political life.

Keywords: The political Europe, integration, Europeanisation, borders, the European space, citizenship, national identity, etc.

INTRODUCTION

In the developing countries the word 'integration' it is mentioned everyday, the concept of 'integration'. In fact the meaning of the word 'integration' is much broader and in all cases it is related to the economic, social and political cohesion. The simple perception presupposes achieving the individual values and norms that respond to life in the society, in the community. While in the context of States integration expresses the interaction of the ethnic communities and countries between them, without infringing the integrity of the national state but that influences the change of the political nature of the state or national sovereignty. EU integration constitutes the particular areas where the process has started, its development stages, the states position of engagement and programming of membership deadlines in processes. During the course of the integration process, it is clearly seen the imperfect unfinished nature of the political Europe that differs and it is consolidated from the national states-with defined identity that transfer values of the sovereignty to EU by transforming themselves and relations between other states.

Europe or the EU of these days is not a successive of the problems of the past and we also find other elements in the development processes, which are elements that led the European countries to the Union. Even though the new elements are mostly political elements or political factors in the development process of the contemporary Europe it is noted that the greater progress is economic rather than the political. If we say that the EU is politically unfinished, so we do not have its final shape-so the political Europe is under construction while the economic and monetary process is near its consolidation and completion and the market transformations through the market and Euro are the reason for the movement, development and progress.

Even though the economy has preceded, the primary role of the policy it is not avoided by enabling the foreign policy extensions and the common security, the citizenship and fundamental rights of the European citizens, the space for freedom, security and justice. We have a mismatch of the political processes with the other economic, democratic processes, of the defense, international policy, of the liberalization, of the human rights because the parallel integration processes are not simultaneous, and also the Member States have different levels of participation according to their internal interest.

The integration processes began their journey as democratic processes in the shape of mechanisms dictated initially without the political participation of the citizens of the national states and without taking decisions as European citizens. The performance of the processes, the unification of the markets, of the currency of some EU policies contributed to the rapprochement between the European citizens and the consolidation towards the European identity. European territories and the democracy despite the significant Europeanization of the social and political elements take time and work for Europe to belong to the citizens. Political Europe is also often affected by the crises relating to the functioning of the EU and the problems of the global crisis.

The national states and political Europe. The internal structure of the national state and the fundamental principles of the European construction.

According to the position that the EU Member State has (a position that is conditioned by some elements, demographic, social and professional, but the main element is the national identity-as this element carries political, social and cultural information) and the position of the person, the citizen of a country is different, as well as his/her approach to a problem of the EU. To this it added even the reason that the individual comes from a society with a central government, to adapt to the polycentric Europe.

Differences between the national state and political Europe. But before this we distinguish the element 'state' and the element 'nation'. In short, in other words 'state' constitutes the framework, the institutional aspect and jurisdiction over a territory. While the 'nation' constitutes the filling element of the state framework, the community that is connected within its cultural and moral essence which in historical continuity express the common life of the particular community that is labeled 'nation' for the effect of same elements that its individuals have. As a result of many factors and characteristics in Europe we have a mosaic of European countries even though they are formed at different times and under the influence of various factors on their essential shape they also have common or similar structural elements, common features.

One of the elements of the national state is 'sovereignty' which inside the state is expressed through the independence and political institutions when through the principles of democracy, derives the institutional legitimacy. While in the construction of a united Europe as a result of the agreements, negotiations and cooperations it is shown the common sovereignty. The states after performing agreements with each other and in groups, delegate a part of their sovereignty, part of the sovereignty of the nation-state, in terms of EU institutions, powers to be regulated jointly, a compromise which is achieved and accepted politically and negotiable. And it should be understood in this way-Europe is developed through the transfer from states of aspects of national sovereignty of the Member States in the joint institutions where the sovereignty will be exercised jointly by the Community institutions which take supranational character.

The establishment of the joint sovereignties or community institutions to exercise a part of the national sovereignty jointly with other countries brings the multiplication of the institutions to exercise various aspects of sovereignty. As well as the expansion of the community, membership of another state brings new points of view and reports of the combinations and European political configurations, it harasses the balances and the internal community relations; this is because the countries come from different stages and form historical experience of different regimes. We recall here the EU membership after the 1990, the former communist countries of the Central, Eastern and Southeastern Europe that came after the dictatorships that kept them isolated for about half a century, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Romania, Bulgaria and up to Croatia- and the 28 EU member on 1 July 2013.

"Mitigation" of the problems for the realization of the joint sovereignty, the maintenance of a certain number of institutions and the correction that must occur for not destructing the internal balances when a new state becomes a member, makes codification and revision of EU treaties. The countries accept the cession of the sovereignty aspects sustained by other aspects of member countries and without prejudice to national identity by seeing the compromises as difficult but necessary to raise the level of development and partnership.

Political load limits in the national states and the European Union citizenship

In the ordinary meaning the border of a state constitutes the politic mark that separates the internal life of the country from the external life, where internal values are expressed in the collective memory, political representation, belongness and the same identity, a common perspective. In the case of Albania and Albanians the national indicators do not end at the borders because Albania restricts as a territory from all the territorial sides with its other half and Albanians with more than the half of the nation remained within the borders of neighboring Balkan republics: Montenegro, Serbia, Kosovo, Macedonia, Greece. The political border that separates the countries in the years of history won a political burden because its defense presupposes the defense of the nation, non-fragmentation of land of the nation-state, as the most powerful countries saw an opportunity to expand their territories by force, violence in the damage of other nations. And now that there is a sort of balance between states and under the influence of international institutions, there are still performances of the breach of peace, regional securities balances and war hotbeds in different regions of the globe, in recent decades and in Europe, in the former Yugoslavia, Ukraine etc. The states and borders in Europe in general are seen as national states in whose geographical territory are put elements with same national identity and where national sovereignty is exercised politically. But also in Western Europe there is not a complete consistency between

the state and this nation as for the French, Italians, Germans etc. However for the Member States, political Europe there is another orientation and not a military confrontation. But this does not mean that the issue of the borders and their revision is not an open question! However, given that borders in Europe in general, are stabilized and after the war in the former Yugoslavia, except the situation in Ukraine; Europe, namely the European Union has no intention of amending its geographical and cultural borders. But with the development of a united Europe and the transfer of powers from Member States to the Union, through agreements, treaties like the Schengen Agreement, the Treaty of Maastricht, Market Common Space of Freedom, Security and Justice, etc. the political content and the political load of boundaries of the national states changes of the Member States by undermining the functions of internal borders in the EU and strengthening the EU's external borders.

In the EU the internal borders distinguish the national space and the existence of the Country Member and guarantee the national and European citizenship, allowing free movement of citizens without political checks of the citizens made that the European citizenship to complete the national and not to replace it. EU's external borders are not the borders of the states, but they are the borders with transferred powers through agreements of the Member States towards the EU institutions, supranational political institutions, supranational, that only one state cannot carry out. With the enlargement of the external borders of the member states they move and expand the united Europe. The aim of the integration of this important process that has involved all Europe and Eastern Europe, the Western Balkans is to include all the European countries that want integration into the EU, preserving their national identity. So the European space is a space of compromises and agreements, a negotiated space that represents long-term stability and peace.

European orientation and European values of citizenship.

The European project is a long process and it is difficult to find the right and the full information even in its political institutions to judge for the "specifics" of Europe. European orientations and the political processes that they bring to the democratic societies of the Member countries (and not only) give us an overview of the European values. The European values highlight the individual as an important value, thus they reinforce the individual character and weaken traditional collective aspects, but we also have a reinforcement of the common values for the Europeans but they are at different levels set by the country, professional and social position, age and sex of the individual. Hence, the behaviour of the European citizens is interrelated in different socio-cultural contexts and it is processed differently from the joint individualistic developments.

However the vector, the direction of movement shows that Europe is in a tendency to wipe out differences of the values between the European citizens. But for all aspects of the citizenship values there are different levels set by the EU region, ie different levels in different regions. In the conviction of the European citizen to judge the functioning of European democracy and its values, the most influential factor is the national-ethnicity factors which they continue to give more importance than to the European identity. Thus it is clear that Europe has its European citizens associated with their national identity.

The fundamental rights of the individual, the person in international law and political Europe.

The realization of economic and monetary objectives as the main direction in the political construction of Europe, in the European treaties point out the worker. Further liberalization, economic and political coordinated with the rights of citizens leads to the construction of the European citizenship even though it is a big challenge because of the confrontation with the national citizenship of the member countries. But this confrontation can be avoided and both citizenships become complementary to each other, the national citizenship to be considered the main citizenship and the European citizenship-as a complementary.

By treaty to treaty the position of the individual is clarified and it is passed from the worker to the individual rights, the person through the concept of a European citizen. Thus the Treaty of Rome saw the individual just as a worker. The full concept of European citizenship it is set by the Maastricht Treaty, when previously the Unique European Act in 1980 for the first time took into consideration the citizens and certain rights on the profession. The Maastricht Treaty brings the main rights of European citizenship, while the Treaty of Nice and the Convention on the future of Europe in 2001 in the Charter of Fundamental Rights put the citizenship in six core values and the concept of the person is admitted.

Different meetings of the leading political institutions of the EU encouraged the promotion of European citizenship to advance the European affiliation. The Maastricht Treaty is the founding act of the European citizenship. And it was passed from the economic citizenship of the '50s to the Union citizenship with the civil, political, and social rights of all Europeans, these rights that allow the participation in decision-making and orientation of the European future. In the recent decades the individual is gaining significant status in international law by becoming subject and not simply the object, being equated with the state-subject, why not passing it. The assessment of the basic rights form the community and the passage to the individual is a big qualitative hop. In the EU, we are in the forefront of human rights assessment of the individual, the person, specified these in the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the Constitutional Treaty.

European political space and public space

The increasing adaptation of Europe is a political process that requires investments and new political spaces and new ways of interaction. Frequently political and social movements in Europe reject the ways of political action and European directives because often together with the establishment and development process occur even the processes that affect the common interest of a community For example. The environmental pollution from the activity of large enterprises, from the pollution of the sea by ships etc. Political and trade union movements (or social) developed through member countries until recently never took the European form, ie to appear as European manifestations, but remained in local and regional aspects and dimensions.

Only after the global crisis of the recent years the social and political movements exceeded the national dimensions and having approximately the same motto, they included a good part of the EU member states and so a part of the movements involved Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, other movements involved Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, or even the social movements of Britain, Ireland, Denmark. These social movements that took a political character (since some movements turned into political formations in Italy, Greece, Spain etc)

they parallelized their activity of massive confrontation with the crisis situation and the institutional solutions that EU provided, reached their peak at the moment that the political Europe was giving its support to the exit from the crisis; by considering the investments and the way of resolving the situation inadequate, the problem of high unemployment, the increase of inflation, the risk of collapse of the euro zone, etc.

The difficult loaded period of social movements for nearly two years coincided with the period of risk of bankruptcy of Greece and euro exit (Grexit), by transforming these movements in sending political messages to the member state and EU, by increasing in government forces the Greek Sirizën of A.Cipra and the movement of the Five-StarsPepe Grilos-where Italy became the touchstone for support to overcome the situation the seven economy of the world and one of the major EU economies. The march of the dissatisfied, of the non-represented, unemployed people... it is not restrained, as the return of hope is not guaranteed yet, nor the inclusive access to public space and nor the solution to issues of concern to the community, because the space in which the action is communicated and assessed is still incomplete public space and does not allow for greater involvement in judgement and up to the possibility of changing social and political conditions for public spaces for political participation of European citizens in political decision making is still a tight space. The public space since it is not a political or technical institution it is not part of the execution of the power and the European directives but for the communication between individuals, groups, ideas; disclosure of opinions can be presented as potential space for significant contribution to the social development of the common and play the role of the regulator in the social and civic behavior of the individual and the community, even though this space in the EU has not clarified or highlighted the political conditioning, but it is a space of the participatory democracy and communication.

In the path of expanding the political participation of European citizens and the disclosure of European citizenship, there are needed great efforts and powerful developments of actions and opinions to increase the size of the public space and the transformation of its elements in the political space elements. The opinion will is growing along with the active participation of the individual; of course this is transformed in political element by bringing the economic, legal space towards the approach of a political public space.

European political and social space.

European public space differs from national public space, since the latter is a traditional space with recognized experiences generally similar in different countries and of course traditionally different because of its different elements of these spaces of these nations. But the big change of the European public space is constituted by the fusion of elements with different ethnic and cultural origin that are difficult to be combined and become complementary to each other to form a whole European public space. Formations, the national political forces in the European Parliament generally come represented as such separated and maintain the configuration and the national habit of local representation of the Country Member. So even the political debate in the selected central European institutions preserves the context of a debate with political and national criteria that the political frustration is in its national center, in the place of origin and rarely happens that it appears and unfolds with European, Community criteria and to deal with problems of other member countries. In most cases the political Europe preserves the aspect of a reality with a national context and the European political space remains neglected, marginalized, underdeveloped.

A few groups, political formations have put aside the representation with national character and to be introduced as the political strength of the European ranking and to deal with the problems with a community, common point of view, outside of the national context. Despite the designations, the major political groups of the left and right, socialist, democratic and liberal; they do not resemble as European political formations but as a party or national fronts.

Only a decade before the group of Greens with the European Free Alliance expressed political notions of the European level away from the national clichés of the national policies. Meanwhile, in the syndicate plan, the syndicate organization under the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) constituted the official social partner because it included syndicates from 28 member countries, by playing the role of the equilibrant with the European economic forces of the capital by demanding the rights of workers, combating discrimination, protection of the environment through dialogue, negotiations and achieving the social pact in the European social space.

The large and joint syndical organization enables the best distribution of European social activities. But it is hampered because for the syndical organizations (or social) it is difficult to speak with one voice on the European social problems because there is the crisis of internal democracy of social representation everywhere which also leads to the weakness of the social movement.

European citizenship of the common space.

The consolidated national citizenship and narrowness that the treaties offer for the European citizenship delay the strengthening of the European public space and make that the development of the European citizenship to be under construction. Because the European citizenship it is formed and consolidated through the political instruments while it can be strengthened even naturally, through the natural processes of raising the level of community citizenship elements. Because the strengthening of the European identity comes from the monetary and economic effects, from the political will of the European institutions and public spaces. With all the aspects of the community, the common space; various processes of accession; various dates of the union-delay the rapid strengthening of the identity through the collective memory with elements and fragmented gears hamper the common memory even from the major historical changes changes between the regions and peoples.

Ethnicity is consolidated, vulnerable and sensitive, wrought in time, connected with history. The European citizenship even when it is developed does not hit the national identity and it has a few motifs that strengthen it as a citizenship. This is associated with the common public space and political reasons that associate the citizens in the European sense through the economic-monetary and social aspects-ie common interests in the public space of the political, economic and cultural reality of Europe. The European identity is developed slowly, as well as the Europe of citizens because of the slow development of the European public spaces. The participation of the citizens in the European political and public life strengthens the democracy and the Union.

CONCLUSIONS

All European countries are involved in the processes of integration and development of the EU, at different levels, since even the political Europe, as well as the European political

integration is a whole integration processes taken from countries with political, society, social and tradition variety, with different goals and political objectives. The political Europe itself is a multiplicity of Europes simultaneous with mosaic models according to the member countries that join the will and leave a part of the sovereignty to build a Europe of rights, representation and citizenship. Political Europe it is constructed by the member countries but it does not resemble them neither in construction, nor in operation or in the identity. The borders in Europe lose their political and historical load to benefit the EU citizens and they are boundaries that move politically with the enlargement of the United Europe. European integration is a long process that brings and highlights the values and the individual, the person; European values of citizenship while maintaining the national identity of the citizens of the countries they come from.

The Maastricht Treaty laid the foundation of the European citizenship to make the Europe of the citizens with an expanded European democracy where the citizens can have the opportunity to assess and influence on the European orientation. Citizens' expectations are higher from what has been offered to the European citizenship, however it has raised hopes and increases their commitment something which indicates the Europeanisation of the policy. The public space can be presented as potential space for real contribution to the social development of the common society and as a regulator in the social and civic behavior. There are aspects that hinder the strengthening of European public space and with along with it even the European citizenship that is under construction. There is no clash between national identity and European identity, between the Nationalism and Europeanization; they complement each other and through the national identities the mosaic of European citizenship is developed.

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