**Citizenship as social closer**

Every state has certain rights to certain people as its citizenry members.

Citizenry membership doesn't only depend on extended residence of a person or absence from a state of a person. Each state has a clear distinction of its citizens and non citizens and they have certain rights to its citizens as its members.

Sociology tends to focus more on how things work in practice rather than formal rules. The result is that the legal and formal side of citizenship, despite being essential, doesn't get as much attention. However, citizenship is not just a legal idea, it's a significant social and cultural setting of a nation or state.

Social interactions may be closed or open to non citizens. However, many of the legal facilities are only open for citizens and closed for outsiders. Citizenship is both a tool and a result of how things are 'closed' or organized in a country."

Territorial state and closer:

* Citizens have an unconditional right to stay and reside within a state's territory, while noncitizens' rights are always conditional.
* Territorial closure, excluding noncitizens, is vital for the modern state. It controls access to important opportunities and resources. Even privileged non-citizens are on probation and can be sent out under any circumstances. However, states do not usually exclude non-citizens.
* The state has a crucial interest in controlling who enters or exits its territory, ensuring that noncitizens can be excluded or expelled if needed. This gives it authority over all people living in its territory.
* The state can't expel or exclude its own citizens easily due to international law and principles. This highlights the importance and necessity of citizenship rules. Since all other countries are connected a country cannot just expel someone because he would end up in another country and vice versa could happen. So, all countries have to maintain some laws about excluding its citizens.

Nation State and closer

The exclusion of noncitizens from participation in important domestic systems is tied to the national state closer. Closure against noncitizens isn't just about territory expelling authority, it's also about maintaining a clear boundary between those considered members of the state and those who are not. This distinction is followed by many modern states.

Insiders and outsiders

Distinction of insiders and outsiders can be based on explicit attributes or, residually, where individuals are excluded because they lack recognition as insiders and are called outsiders. There can be Ethnocultural closure based on ethnicity, formal closure based on certain criterias, informal closure as well.