

POSTHUMAN CITIZENSHIP: EXPLORING POLITICAL AND ONTOLOGICAL INTERSECTION IN THE AGE OF TECHNOLOGY

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| ARTICLE INFO | ABSTRACT |
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| <p>Keywords: Technology, Transhumanism, Socio-cultural, New Humans, Modernity</p> <p>Article history: Received : 2024-07-31 Revised : 2024-09-27 Accepted : 2024-09-27</p> | <p><i>The concept of traditional citizenship is rooted in the principle of humanism which places human beings at the center of political rights and obligations. The evolution of citizenship has expanded from exclusive groups, such as adult men who own land, to include women, ethnic minorities, and LGBTQ+ individuals. With the advancement of technology and the rise of posthumanism, conventional understandings of citizenship are challenged. Posthumanism allows us to consider hybrid entities, such as cyborgs and artificial intelligence, as legitimate political subjects. This article explores posthuman citizenship, offering a conceptual framework that expands understanding of political rights, obligations, and agency in the technological age. Posthuman citizenship recognizes the rights of non-human entities and proposes their integration in political and legal structures. Through a qualitative approach and literature analysis, this article explores the transformation of citizenship and the ethical implications of the relationship between humans and technology and encourages discussion about inclusive and equitable policies.</i></p> <p>ABSTRAK</p> <p>Konsep kewarganegaraan tradisional berakar pada prinsip humanisme yang menempatkan manusia sebagai pusat hak dan kewajiban politik. Evolusi kewarganegaraan telah meluas dari kelompok eksklusif, seperti pria dewasa yang memiliki tanah, hingga mencakup perempuan, etnis minoritas, dan individu LGBTQ+. Dengan kemajuan teknologi dan munculnya posthumanisme, pemahaman konvensional tentang kewarganegaraan ditantang. Posthumanisme memungkinkan kita mempertimbangkan entitas hibrida, seperti cyborg dan kecerdasan buatan, sebagai subjek politik yang sah. Artikel ini mengeksplorasi kewarganegaraan posthuman, menawarkan kerangka konseptual yang memperluas pemahaman tentang hak, kewajiban, dan agensi politik dalam era teknologi. Kewarganegaraan posthuman mengakui hak entitas non-manusia dan mengusulkan integrasi mereka dalam struktur politik dan hukum. Melalui pendekatan kualitatif dan analisis literatur, artikel ini menelusuri transformasi kewarganegaraan dan implikasi etis dari hubungan manusia dan teknologi, serta mendorong diskusi tentang kebijakan yang inklusif dan adil.</p> |

1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of traditional citizenship has long been understood as an exclusive relationship between an individual and a state, in which rights and obligations are granted to human beings based on applicable laws and policies. This perspective is based on the principles of humanism that place human beings at the center of all political rights and obligations. However, the evolution of the concept of citizenship shows that significant transformations have occurred throughout history. Initially, citizenship was only granted to certain groups, such as adult men who owned land. Over time, this definition has evolved to include more previously excluded groups, including women, ethnic minorities, and LGBTQ+ individuals (Isin & Turner, 2007).

With the rapid advancement of technology and the emergence of the concept of posthumanism, conventional understanding of citizenship is beginning to be challenged. Posthumanism, which transcends the boundaries of traditional humanism, allows us to consider hybrid entities such as cyborgs and artificial intelligence (AI) as legitimate political subjects. This view demands a paradigm shift in understanding political rights and obligations that are no longer limited to human entities alone (Braidotti, 2013; Wolfe, 2010). Posthuman citizenship offers a new way of understanding political rights, obligations, and agency in an increasingly complex and interconnected era of technology (Latour, 2004).

This article aims to answer two main questions: (1) What is posthuman citizenship? (2) What does posthuman citizenship bring to the analysis of the intersectional, complex, and multi-layered civic struggle? The novelty of this article lies in the exploration of the concept of posthuman citizenship which has not been widely discussed in academic literature. Posthuman citizenship proposes that the rights and obligations of citizenship can be extended to non-human entities and new forms of existence that arise from human and technological interactions. Thus, this article offers a new perspective in the analysis of citizenship that involves not only humans, but also hybrid entities that include technology and non-human beings (Haraway, 1991; Latour, 2004).

A significant contribution of this article is the provision of a conceptual framework that expands the understanding of political subjects in the context of citizenship. Posthuman citizenship not only recognizes the rights of non-human entities but also includes them in existing political and legal structures. This is important because technology continues to develop and increasingly affects human life. Understanding and acknowledging the role of hybrid entities in the political system can help create more inclusive and equitable policies. In addition, this concept also challenges us to consider the ethical implications of the relationship between humans and technology, as well as how this relationship can be regulated within legal and political frameworks (Bennett, 2010; Cudworth & Hobden, 2013). This article encourages further discussion on ethics and policies in regulating the relationship between humans and technology, which are essential for future developments in the global political system.

2. METODOLOGI

This study applies to a qualitative approach with a literature analysis method to explore the relationship between citizenship and posthumanism. Data was collected through an in-depth literature review of a variety of relevant academic sources, including books, journal articles, and research reports. This approach allows researchers to identify and examine key concepts related to citizenship and posthumanism, as well as explore how these two concepts interact and influence each other. The literature analysis used in this study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the development and theoretical implications of posthuman citizenship (Creswell, 2013; Merriam & Tisdell, 2016).

In addition, genealogical approaches are used to trace the history and evolution of the concept of citizenship, which helps in understanding the significant transformations that have occurred

over time. This genealogical approach serves to uncover the historical processes that have shaped the concept of citizenship today and how posthumanism can be the next step in this evolution. Through literature analysis and genealogical approaches, this study aims to provide deeper insights into the dynamics and complexities of posthuman citizenship, as well as how these concepts can contribute to the understanding of contemporary and future politics (Foucault, 1980; Dean, 1994).

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

Citizenship Transformation in History

Citizenship has undergone significant transformations throughout history. Initially, citizenship was only granted to certain groups, such as adult men who owned land, reflecting the social and economic exclusivity of the time. However, as time went on, the definition of citizenship evolved to include more groups that were previously excluded. Isin and Turner (2007) show that the evolution of this concept of citizenship includes the integration of women, ethnic minorities, and LGBTQ+ individuals, who were previously not recognized as full citizens. This struggle for citizenship rights reflects the ever-changing social and political dynamics, as well as the demand for equality and inclusion in society.

This transformation also signifies a change in the understanding of who is entitled to the rights and obligations of citizenship. These changes not only reflect the inclusion of previously marginalized groups, but also indicate a shift in power structures and political representation. This evolution of citizenship also illustrates how the concept of citizenship can adapt to the evolving demands of social justice and human rights. In this context, citizenship is a tool to overcome injustice and encourage broader political participation among society.

Posthumanism and Citizenship

Posthumanism critiques rigid boundaries between humans and non-humans, as well as challenges traditional notions of human identity. Braidotti (2013) and Wolfe (2010) propose that human identity should be understood as something more fluid and connected to technology and non-human entities. In Haraway's (1991) work on the "Cyborg Manifesto," he argues that identities and boundaries between humans and machines are increasingly blurred, so there needs to be a rethinking of political subjects and their rights. Haraway invites us to consider cyborgs, hybrid entities that transcend traditional boundaries between humans and machines, as legitimate political subjects.

Latour (2004) suggested that science and technology should be included in democracy to extend political participation to non-human entities. He emphasized that in an increasingly technological society, the boundaries between humans and non-humans are increasingly difficult to distinguish. Therefore, posthuman citizenship offers a new approach to understanding political rights, obligations, and agency. This concept allows us to broaden our understanding of who can be a political subject, considering hybrid and non-human entities as part of a more inclusive political community.

4. RESULT

4.1. Traditional Citizenship

Definition of Citizenship

Traditional citizenship is defined as an exclusive relationship between an individual and a state, where rights and obligations are granted based on applicable laws and policies. This definition was initially limited to certain groups, such as adult men who owned land, reflecting the social and

economic exclusivity of the time. Isin and Turner (2007) note that citizenship was originally an attribute that was only possessed by individuals with certain social and economic status, which excluded groups such as women, ethnic minorities, and LGBTQ+ individuals. Over time, the understanding of citizenship has evolved to include groups that were previously excluded. This transformation reflects changing social and political dynamics, as well as efforts to achieve equality and inclusion in society.

Prinsip Humanism

Humanism, which is the basis for the conventional understanding of citizenship, places man at the center of all political rights and obligations. This principle forms the view that political rights and obligations apply only to human entities, based on their capacity to act rationally and morally. Humanism views citizenship as an exclusive attribute that can only be possessed by individual human beings with the ability to participate in political and social life. This has led to the conventional understanding of citizenship becoming highly focused on the human individual and ignoring non-human entities or hybrid entities.

4.2. Posthumanism

Definition and Basic Principles of Posthumanism

Posthumanism is an approach that goes beyond the boundaries of traditional humanism, by questioning the boundaries between humans and non-humans. Braidotti (2013) and Wolfe (2010) propose that human identity should be understood as something more fluid and connected to technology and non-human entities. Posthumanism criticizes thinking that places humans at the center of all rights and obligations, and conversely, emphasizes the interconnection between humans and technology. This concept suggests that an understanding of political identities and agencies should involve hybrid entities that include interactions between humans, machines, and technology.

Hybrid Entities

In the context of posthumanism, hybrid entities such as *cyborgs* and artificial intelligence (AI) are in the limelight. Haraway (1991) in his "*Cyborg Manifesto*" argues that human identity and the boundaries between humans and machines are increasingly blurred, thus necessitating a rethinking of political subjects and their rights. Haraway encourages us to consider cyborgs as legitimate political subjects, which transcend traditional boundaries between humans and technology. Latour (2004) emphasizes that science and technology must be included in democracy to expand political participation to non-human entities. Latour argues that in an increasingly technological society, the boundaries between humans and non-humans are becoming increasingly blurred, thus requiring a new approach to understanding political participation.

4.3. Posthuman Citizenship

Definition and Concept of Posthuman Citizenship

Posthuman citizenship proposes a new way of understanding political rights, obligations, and agency by considering complex technologies and non-human entities. This concept expands the traditional understanding of citizenship to include hybrid entities and new forms of existence that arise from interactions between humans and technology. Latour (2004) shows that posthuman citizenship offers a new approach in understanding rights and obligations, considering how technology affects political and social structures. This concept supports the recognition of non-

human entities as part of a more inclusive political community.

Intersectional and Multi-layered Contexts

Posthuman citizenship also enriches the analysis of the intersectional, complex, and multi-layered struggle of citizenship. This concept recognizes that citizenship involves not only humans, but also hybrid and non-human entities involved in political and social structures. Haraway (1991) and Latour (2004) underline that an understanding of citizenship should involve a variety of different forms of identity and power, and how hybrid entities can contribute to a more inclusive analysis of citizenship. This article proposes that posthuman citizenship provides a new conceptual framework for understanding rights and obligations in the context of evolving technology, as well as encouraging further discussion of ethics and policies in regulating the relationship between humans and technology.

The concept of posthuman citizenship offers a new perspective in civic politics. First, the rights and obligations of citizenship can be extended to non-human entities and new forms of existence that arise from the interaction of humans and technology. Second, political agency involves the ability of hybrid entities to participate in political processes and make decisions that affect their lives. Third, political responsibility in posthuman citizenship involves recognizing that political decisions must consider their impact on all forms of life, not just human beings.

5. DISCUSSION

Posthuman citizenship introduces a new paradigm that challenges traditional understandings of political rights and obligations, resulting in an urgent need to revise existing legal and political systems. In this context, profound structural changes are crucial to accommodate non-human entities that were not previously considered political subjects. These reforms require deep ethical and policy adjustments, taking into account the moral implications of the recognition of the political rights of non-human entities as well as the challenges of establishing citizenship criteria. These changes also have the potential to create social uncertainty and conflict, which requires a critical evaluation of existing norms and the development of inclusive and equitable policies.

5.1. Radical Revision of the Legal and Political System

Posthuman citizenship demands a fundamental revision of the existing legal and political system, given that the traditional definition of citizenship, which exclusively includes human individuals, is inadequate to accommodate non-human entities. Posthumanism, as described by Braidotti (2013), expands the understanding of citizenship to include hybrid entities, such as cyborgs and artificial intelligence, which were previously unrecognized in political and legal structures. Latour (2004) emphasized that technology and science must be integrated within the framework of democracy to expand political participation. This requires structural changes in the way we define and govern citizenship. This new understanding requires reforming the legal system that can accommodate the rights and obligations of non-human entities, as well as provide appropriate protection within the existing political framework.

5.2. Ethical Challenges and Moral Implications

The implementation of posthuman citizenship also faces profound ethical challenges. Haraway (1991) in the "Cyborg Manifesto" argues that the boundaries between humans and machines are increasingly blurred, thus raising deep questions about the rights and obligations of non-human entities. The implications of granting political rights to non-human entities, such as cyborgs or AI, require comprehensive moral considerations. For example, Haraway points out that the granting of such rights involves not only the right to participate in politics, but also responsibility to human

society. Ethical evaluations should include how non-human entities will interact with existing social and legal structures and how they will affect power dynamics and political participation.

5.3. Challenges in Determining Criteria

Determining the criteria for identifying hybrid entities that deserve citizenship rights and obligations is a major challenge in the application of posthuman citizenship. Braidotti (2013) proposes that a fluid and technology-connected human identity should be considered in setting this criterion. However, it requires a clear and objective framework for assessing the capabilities and roles of non-human entities in political and social structures. This challenge involves developing metrics that can measure the contribution of non-human entities to social and political structures, as well as an assessment of their role in the broader citizenship system.

5.4. Uncertainty and Social Conflict

The expansion of posthuman citizenship has the potential to cause uncertainty and conflict in society. Latour (2004) argues that in an increasingly technological society, the boundaries between humans and non-humans are becoming increasingly blurred, posing challenges in understanding political and social participation. The concept of posthuman citizenship can blur traditional boundaries and create new tensions in social and political relations. For example, uncertainty in determining the rights and obligations of non-human entities can create conflicts regarding how those rights are governed and enforced. This change requires an in-depth dialogue about existing social norms and how policies can be developed to address any tensions that may arise.

5.5. Ethics and Policy Discussion

Further discussion of ethics and policies in regulating posthuman citizenship is essential. The application of posthuman citizenship requires us to evaluate how rights and obligations can be governed in the context of the relationship between humans and technology. The ethical implications of this relationship include considerations about how technology can affect power structures and political representation, as well as how the rights of non-human entities can be fairly governed within existing legal and social frameworks. Braidotti (2013) emphasizes the need for deeper thinking about the relationship between humans and technology and its impact on social justice and human rights. This discussion should include a critical evaluation of how posthuman citizenship can contribute to more inclusive and equitable policies in an increasingly complex global society.

6. CONCLUSION

Posthuman citizenship offers a new paradigm in understanding political rights and obligations by going beyond the confines of traditional humanism, accounting for hybrid and technological entities as legitimate political subjects. The concept expands the definition of citizenship to include cyborgs and artificial intelligence, challenges existing legal and political structures, and raises ethical questions regarding the rights and responsibilities of non-human entities. By integrating technology and non-human entities within the framework of democracy, posthuman citizenship provides an inclusive perspective that is relevant in an increasingly complex and technologically advanced society, while requiring a profound revision of existing legal and policy systems.

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