

NATIONALISTIC MODEL OF CITIZENSHIP

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The Standing of Nationalistic Model

- The nationalistic model is the long-standing, dominant view of citizenship— the one most clearly institutionalized in the law of **America and other nation states**.
- It embraces the idea that the United States is a spatially bounded political community and a sovereign state **to defend** its physical borders; **to define** for itself who are insiders, outsiders, and in-betweeners; **to determine** the rights of these individuals and their obligations to the state; and **to decide** which, if any, international law limits on America's sovereignty it will accept.
- The model invokes America's distinctive values, governing institutions, culture, and public policies to shape the law, practice, and meanings of citizenship.

Justification

- **Conservative nationalists** accept the class of Americans as a privileged and exclusive group (Samuel Huntington, John Miller, Peter Brimelow, and Georgie Anne Geyer).
- **Liberal nationalists** articulate a thinner, civic notion of American identity, and consider citizenship a pillar of inclusiveness and equality (Michael Walzer, Kenneth Karst, David Miller, Rogers Smith, and Peter H. Schuck).

Role of Territoriality

- The nationalistic model of citizenship is premised on a bounded state's sovereignty over particular territory.

Entitlements /Rights

- In principle, the nationalistic model is agnostic about the nature and scope of entitlements.
- In fact, the liberal, highly individualistic American polity takes a decidedly ambivalent view of entitlements

The question about the nationalistic model

- The question about the nationalistic model concerns its relevance in a rapidly globalizing world.

THANK YOU

Source:

- Schuck, P.H. (2009). Three Models of Citizenship. *Yale Law School, Public Law Working Paper No. 168*. Retrieved from https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=1267356