

A decorative frame consisting of two thick black L-shaped lines. One L-shape is in the top-left corner, and the other is in the bottom-right corner, creating an open rectangular frame around the text.

THE MARSHALLIAN MODEL OF CITIZENSHIP

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Marshall Ideas

- In the late 1940s, the British sociologist T. H. Marshall advanced a conception of citizenship
- For Marshall, the concept of citizenship has three components: civil, political, and social
- civil aspects of citizenship . . . arose in the **eighteenth century** and involve a set of independent rights—liberty, freedom of speech, equality before the law, and the right to own property.
- Political rights, the access to the decision-making process through participation in the choice of parliament . . . emerged in the **nineteenth century**
- Social rights—welfare, security, and education—have become a major component in the definition of citizenship in the **twentieth century**.
- The most important aspect of the concept of citizenship in Marshall's view is its assumption of **equality**.

Justification

- the Marshallian model aspires to social **equality** for all citizens, including their equal access to those resources that are essential for full and equal participation in community life.
- For Marshall himself, equality is not the only good but it is certainly the **greatest good**,

Role of Territoriality

- Marshall's discussion of citizenship has little to say about territoriality
- Marshall's fails to discuss large-scale immigration and the consequent claims against the state by noncitizens, a phenomenon that is central today.

Entitlements

- Marshall's specific focus is the evolution of rights from civil to political to social rights
- He favored equal opportunity, suggesting that the state would have to establish new or expanded social rights

THANK YOU