Abstract

The recognition of citizens’ rights and the constitution of different citizenships in Latin America have followed a socio-historic pattern as in other parts of the World. Marshall (1964) identified three types of citizenship referring to the British case: the civil, which refers to the main individual liberty rights; the political, which gives the right to elect and be elected; and the social, which covers those rights aimed at the well being of the population. These types of citizenship form today a modern one, which answers to a horizontal logic as all different citizenships become one. Our essay’s objective is to show that the Colombian internally displaced people (IDP’s) could be classified as follows: Firstly, as “Social Supercitizens” thanks to the recognition of their condition as vulnerable population and the application of positive discrimination measures (health, education, and housing) which aim at producing social well being. Secondly, as political and civil subcitizens, those are not a priority in any political agenda and have no guarantee in relation to their basic rights and participation in public life.

Keywords
Citizenship, IDP’s (Internally displaced people), Public Policies, Supercitizens, subcitizens.