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## SOCIOLOGY (TEST CODE : 1999)

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Medium Eng/Hindi	English	Registration Number	833625
Center	Online	Date	04-12-2021

### INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1 (a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
2 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
3 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
4 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
5(a)	10	
(b)	10	
(c)	10	
(d)	10	
(e)	10	
6(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
7 (a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	
8(a)	20	
(b)	20	
(c)	10	

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. The Candidate should attempt FIVE Questions out of EIGHT questions strictly in accordance with the instructions given under each question printed in ENGLISH & HINDI
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Time → 3 hr 1 min (3:01)

Total Marks Obtained:

16-B, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 1, Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar

# EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

1. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Religious worship is really the worship of society itself. Comment.

According to Durkheim, religion is a united system of beliefs and practises that are linked to  sacred i.e Things set apart and forbidden, which unites it's adherence to a single moral community called church.

According to him, religion is worship of society itself. He equates relationship between man and society as relationship between man and God.

Reasons for him concluding - "God as society divinised" is about the origin of Totemism by misinterpreting collective effervescence and heightened social forces with supernatural power which was attributed to

Totems.

In reality, Society is the source of collective efforescence and religious worship is actually the worship of society due to its interdependence and how man relies too much on society for its norms, strength, and economic cooperation.

In, Spencer's conception of Ancestor worship also, society is worshipping ancestors who were a part of society once.

However, according to Marx, religion is not about worship of society but a space for solace for being alienated from society.

1. (b) Explain the significance of 'hypotheses' in formulation of sociological theories.

According to Theoderson and Theoderson, Hypothesis is a tentative assumption or a relationship between two variables, which is yet to be established by studies.

### Significance of Hypothesis →

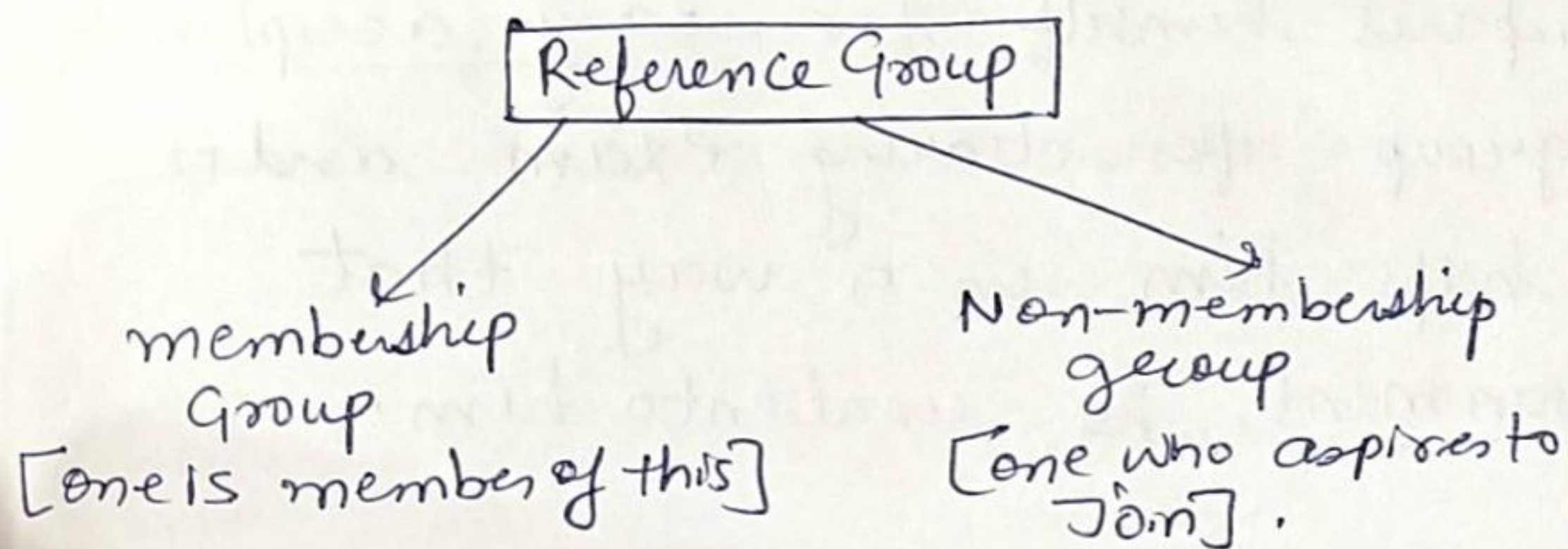
- 1) According to Nothrop, it ensures research is on right track.
- 2) It helps in determining which research method to be used.  
(eg) → Questionnaire for factual data.
- 3) According to PV Young, it reduces collection of irrelevant facts and saves a lot of time.  
(eg) - In study of Family, no asking about political inclination.
- 4) For Goode and Hatt, Hypothesis ensures research is not unfocused and relevant facts are considered only.

- 5) Hypothesis - either rejected or accepted helps in finding higher level truth and making generalisations.  
(eg-) Famines cause Poverty and not Poverty causing Famines
- 6) Hypothesis creation is a very important part of Scientific method, which ensures Study's legitimacy and acceptance increases.
- 7) Hypothesis also helps researcher to identify Target population and sample framing.  
(eg-) Poor or rich

However, with Hypothesis associated bias could some times, ensure unreliable interests, However this can be resolved by researcher being open about his values and not too much attached with Study's result and Considering Hypothesis to be a pole star.

1. (c) Explain the relevance of theory of Reference Group in understanding the life of an UPSC aspirant?

According to Merton in his "Social Theory and Social Structure", he defines reference group as a social group which is used by a social actor in order to shape and evaluate himself based on group's expectation.



for a UPSC aspirant →

→ Reference Group (membership) → His Religious Community, family, caste community etc.

→ Non-membership Group → Public Servants which he wants to join.

eg - IAS, IPS Community.

In his Preparation stage, UPSC aspirants, starts to undergo anticipatory socialisation of adopting values, behaviour of IAS Group or Community.

(eg) - Soft spoken, Helping nature, Innovative mind, listening ability etc.

He prepares himself for easy acceptability in group after clearing exam and it also helps him in a way that environment is unalien to him.

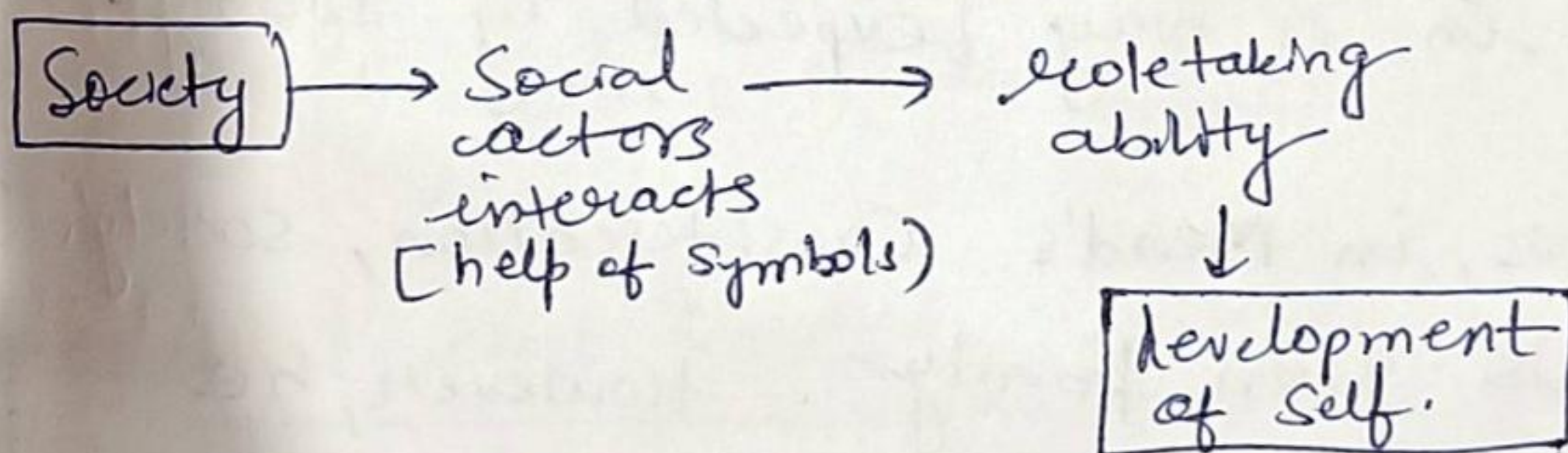
His membership group also have certain expectations from him, and he acts accordingly to fulfill these expectations. (eg) parent's expectation

In this way, reference group theory is relevant for a UPSC aspirant.

1. (d) To what extent, concept of 'society' is accorded priority in Mead's analysis. Discuss.

Mead in his work "Mind, self and Society" have given concept of Self, in which high priority is accorded on society's role.

According to him, development of Self i.e. ability to reflect upon one's attitude and behaviour as if from the outside, is based upon society.



# Mead, while talking about Game Stage, highlights the "role of Generalised other", it is actually the societal expectations from particular role. Thus

Society's role in his analysis is immense.

# In his conception of I and Me,

he considers role of society in developing "me", which makes a man Conformist, acting in accordance to demand of society based on certain norms, and values decided by society.

# He also further analysis, reason for Cooperation in Society to be societal expectation which one understands through his concept of self and able to behave in a way expected by society.

Thus, in Mead's consideration, society's role is given priority. However, he is criticised by Weinstein for not giving adequate focus on social structure and by Skidmore for not able to provide information about origin of Societal norms that all follows. Still, his contribution in sociology is noteworthy for his work in Social Psychology.

1. (e) Longitudinal study aims to study group of people for relatively shorter period of time. Explain with inherent benefits in such studies.

Case Studies, used in Sociology as a tool for data collection focuses on detailed study of single phenomenon.

(eg) → Study of violence at Wiston event

Robert K. Yin classifies case studies in

- Longitudinal case study
- Unique case study
- Revelatory case study
- Representative case study.

Longitudinal case studies involves

studying a phenomena for a relatively shorter time but at different times.

(eg) → Studying religiosity based on church attendance.

Firstly in 1850, then 1951, then 2005.

as was done in UK.

## Benefits of Such Studies →

# helps in detailed understanding and examination of a phenomenon.

(eg) Bhopal Gas Tragedy - its reasons, consequences, culprits, victims etc.

# Helps in Hypothesis formulation.

(eg) informal organisations may lead to violence in industry.

# Helps in understanding uncommon phenomena

(eg) - Barker's Study of Hounies Cult. and changes with time.

# highlights change in same phenomena with time.

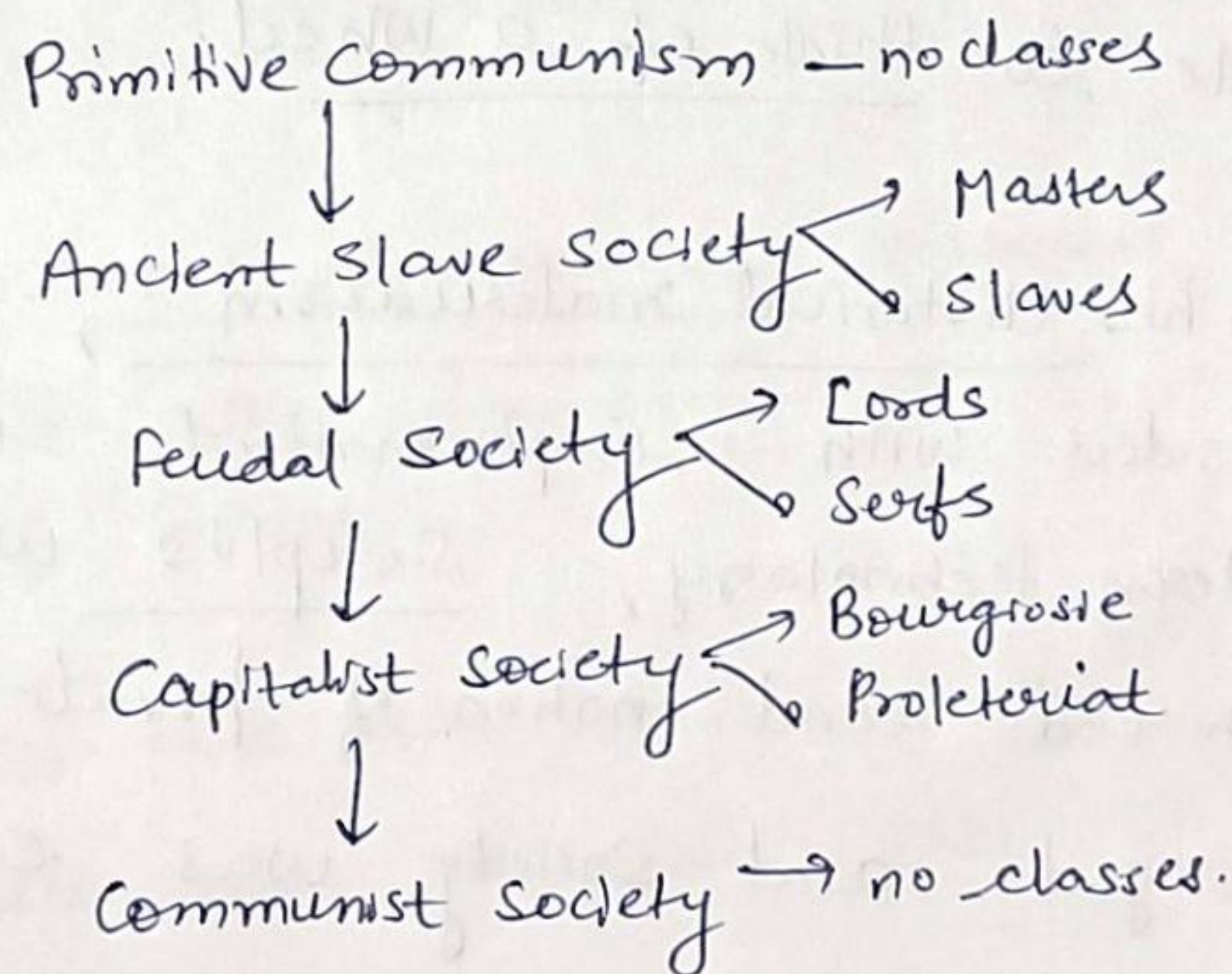
(eg) - Customer preferences.

These studies are of immense importance in sociology as it has widened the scope of sociology in various domains like Health, population etc

2. (a) "The material conditions of life" are fundamental in the structuring of a society. In this context, discuss the approach of Marx's of historical materialism for the explanation of human society. 20

According to Marx, in his "Das Kapital", historical materialism can be defined as change in historical epochs due to change in Production technology - i.e. material reality.

Historical Materialism →



According to Marx, it is the dialectic process in material realm that ensures changes in Human epochs and material reality precedes ideas.

According to him, for man to think, he need to live, In order to live, he must eat, In order to eat, he must produce.

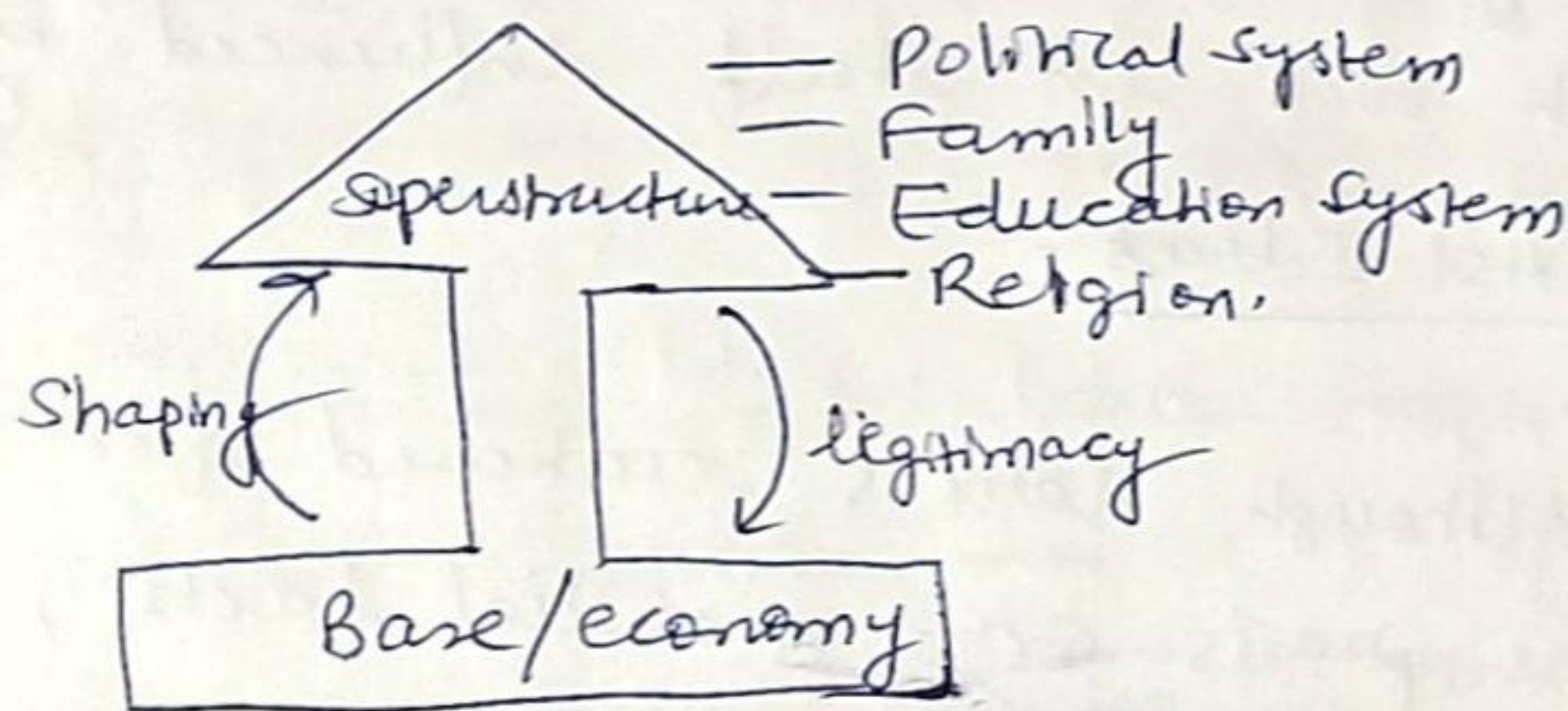
"Thus → Production [material reality] precedes thoughts.

(eg) → Wheel → Man must have seen a rolling pebble or fruit, that's when due to his material reality, one was able to think of a wheel.

In his historical materialism, he considers with improvement in modern technology, surplus was achieved and notion of private property emerged and society was ever divided into two classes: Haves and Havenots.

It is this differential power relation based upon access to means of

production that has shaped the society. He gives concept of economic base and superstructure. and it is the economic or material reality shaping other structures of society.



Thus in Marxist conception, material conditions of life are fundamental in structuring of society.

However Marx has been criticised for  
a) Overemphasis on material reality and not ideas

According to Hegel, Ideas shape the societal structure.

# For Weber, not just economic base but elements of superstructure

can also shape societal structure.

(eg) - Protestant ethics and emergence of Capitalism.

Another example of Ideas shaping reality could be Russian Revolution which was in itself influenced by Marxist Ideas.

Although, Marx is criticised for his overemphasis on material facts, but it opened the avenues for further research in this realm, which is his biggest achievement in shaping sociology.

2. (b) Robert K. Merton's significant contribution to functionalism lies in his clarification and codification of functional analysis. Discuss. 20

Robert K. Merton in his book →

"Social Theory and Social Structure" contends the reasons for criticisms of classical functionalists and he came up with completely new approach — Neofunctionalism.

He criticised classical functionalists for their over assumption making —

a) assumption of Universal functionalism.

(eg) slavery may be functional for southern whites but it is not for Blacks.

b) assumption of functional unity.

(eg) Considering interdependence and interconnectedness of institutions.

c) assumption of Indispensability.

(eg) Parsons sees family as indispensable but not considering other alternatives and functional equivalent.

This led to him contributing to emergence of Neofunctionalism, as

part of middle range theories, focusing  
less on assumptions and more on  
universality and testability.

He codified functional analysis by  
providing his concepts of Manifest and  
Latent functions of focusing on  
manifest and hidden functions of  
a social phenomenon.

This has ensured that functionalists  
carry on deeper analysis of phenomenon  
and ensure better understanding devoid  
of ethnocentric Biases.

This approach has ensured scope of  
Sociology is expanded and challenges  
Common sense understanding, providing  
more legitimacy and acceptance of  
Study's results.

# It also ensured that our notions of morality & values are changed based on understanding facts from social actor's perspective.

(eg) - Prostitution and its hidden benefits. for family structure, for prostitute and her children → Cohen's study.

His clarification and Codification of sociology in terms of functions, dysfunctions and non-functions have ensured that Haphazard study is not done and sociologists focuses on all three in a more detailed manner with lesser assumptions.

However, Merton's Neofunctionalism is criticised for too much subjectivity associated with finding latent meanings and inability of challenging universal,

Theories.

Despite his fair share of criticism, it  
is fair to contend that he singlehandedly  
revived waning classical functionalism by  
more practical and logical concepts.

2. (c) What are ideal types? Bring out the purpose and its use in the study of contemporary society. 10

According to Weber, Ideal type is a model of social reality created by researcher's own ideas to understand the complex and chaotic social life.

### Characteristics of Ideal type →

- # They are pure type and there is no one to one correspondence.
- # It is like caricature and not Photograph.
- # Certain phenomena or social facts are more highlighted and emphasised, while designing ideal types.

### Purpose of Ideal type →

- # to measure any change or deviance in social reality by use of it.

(eg) Bureaucracy's Ideal type developed by Weber. If conduct of Bureaucrat is against this Ideal type, it can be measured.

\* It makes Comprehending reality easy and structured.

(eg) Thousands of social factors and social actions, cannot be analysed. Thus Ideal type of social action developed by Weber.

Use in the study of Contemporary Sociology →

a) Ideal types for various social phenomena have already been made and social reality now, a days is compared with it to understand recurrent patterns.

(eg) Agricultural movement in past and changes in present:

b) Sociologists keeps on creating new Idealtypes for social phenomenon.

(eg) - Social movements — MSA Rao  
— TK oomen.

Concept of Ideal type in Weberian interpretivist sociology is very important as it focused on social action and it makes society comprehendable.

3. (a) "Weber's approach to stratification was built on the analysis developed by Marx, but he modified and elaborated on it". Discuss. 20

Stratification, according to Sutherland and Maxwell is, social groups ranked or arranged hierarchically based on its members possessing power, wealth and prestige.

Marx's concept of Stratification →

Marx sees societal stratification in form of class i.e access to means of production and divided society into — Haves and Have-nots.

- In his conception, only class is worthy of sociological analysis.
- He foresees Proletariat revolution in capitalist society by Have-nots class due to True class consciousness, which will enable them to understand about their true exploitation.

In Ancient slave society, there were

two classes - namely Masters and slaves.

# Feudal Society - Serfs and Lords

# Capitalist Society - Bourgeoisie and Proletariat.

However, Weber's approach to stratification is bit different, it has been established based on Marxist's concept.

→ For Weber, stratification is not only on the basis of class, but also on basis of status group.

(eg) → caste groups in India

→ He also sees ~~caste~~ class to be on the basis of one's life chances → and divides society into 4 classes in capitalist Mode of production.

	life chance [Tourism]
# Propertied upper class	Switzerland
# Propertyless white collar worker	Thailand
# Petty Bourgeoisie	Manali
# Proletariat class	NO Tourism.

Weber, sees 4 classes based on life chances and it cannot be clubbed under single proletariat class due to different life chances.

→ He also sees Petty Bourgeoisie upward mobility rather downward mobility as was seen by Marx.

Marx didn't consider status group as a source of stratification, but Weber sees it another important stratification based on Common lifestyle of strata.

(Eg) Brahmins as vegetarian Lifestyle.  
Shudras as Non-vegetarian.

# Weber is supported by Bourdieu, who also sees increasing importance of status groups rather than class structure.

# Giddens also based class on grounds of property, qualification and physical labour, unlike Marx's simplification of class structure.

Weber's approach to stratification has

definitely been borrowed from Marx's  
conception but is modified which suited  
contemporary time back then. This  
study enhanced the scope of sociology,  
which further became important for  
Indian sociology.

3. (b) Supporters of participation observation have argued that, compared to other research techniques, it is least likely to lead sociologists imposing the reality of social world they seek to understand. Discuss. 20

Participant observation is a type of data collection technique which is usually incorporated by Qualitative researchers and mostly Anthropologists to study small social groups in clinical manner.

(eg) → Radcliffe Brown's study of Tribes at Andaman and Nicobar.

# Margaret Mead's study of Samoan Island of relationship of women.

Advantages of Participant observation →

→ ensures a very clinical and unbiased study of phenomena.

→ deeper understanding of facts and phenomena is possible,

(eg) - understanding reasons behind cultural practices.

- many questions can be asked, which otherwise may not have been possible

(eg) - sexual behaviours

- more empathetic mode of research.

- Devoid of ethnocentric biases of researchers.

(eg) - Understanding of Hopi Indian rain dance as regressive, backward looking is ethnocentrically biased, but unbiased research founds out solidarity that it brings in society.

This has ensured various studies, even incorporated by Indian sociologists -

village studies by MN Srinivas, SC Dube

etc. or Malinowski's study of religion

in Trobrander Islands.

Although, it has its advantages of ensuring biases is eradicated as also propounded by Durkheim but it is

having certain limitations →

→ access to Social Group is quite difficult.

(eg) → Killings of several Anthropologists by Sentinelux Tribe of Andamans.

→ Nigel Fielding considers various ethical issues in participant observation, whether to tell or not about research project.

→ William Footwhyte's Study - "Street Corner Society" of Boston Deviants highlighted how during participant observation, one can end up becoming non observing participant due to emotional attachment and may lose track of research.

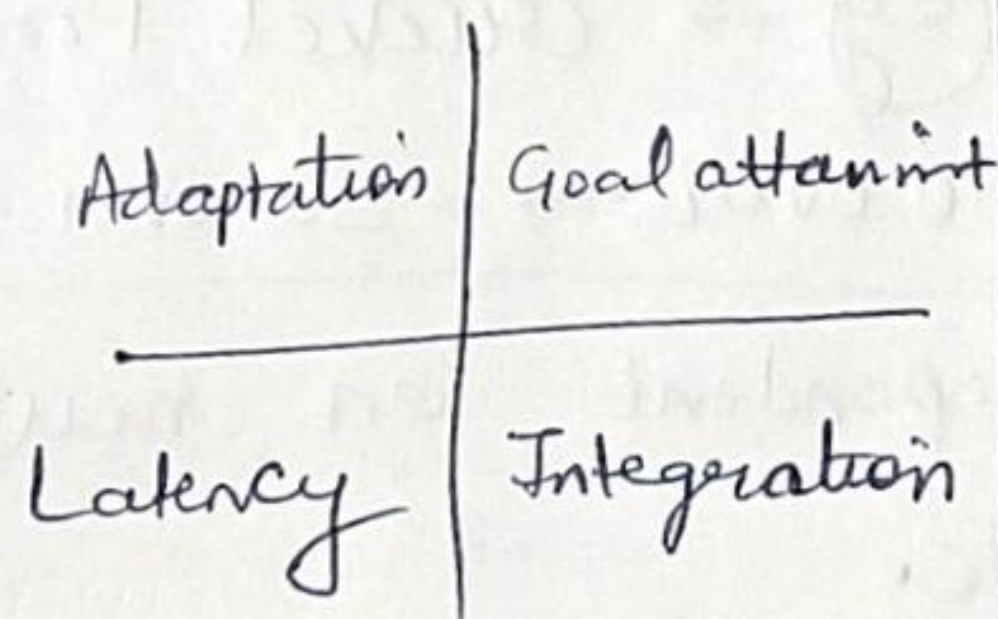
Despite various challenges, Participant observation as a tool has been used by sociologists and Anthropologists for greater understanding of cultures that is unknown to

them. especially deviants, Tribes etc.

3. (c) Talcott Parsons' theory of social system has been criticized as a veiled status quoist ideology. Critically examine. 10

According to Parsons, Society is like a system with various subsystems — economic, political, religion, family interdependent and interconnected with each other, having distinct boundary and environment.

He emphasised on Society's equilibrium based on four functional pre-requisites — Adaptation, Goal attainment, Integration and Latency, which ensures society is stable, in order and responds to challenges.



However, H's criticism as status quoist ideology is misplaced as it talks about not only equilibrium but moving or dynamic equilibrium.

— which contends that economic system is having the function to adapt

to changes in environment, which in turn leads to change in other systems and they change themselves to ensure order in society.

# It may be considered that it only talks about incremental change and not revolutionary change but it cannot be criticised for being status Quoist as it does facilitate change.

(eg) → Cricket format changing from 60 over → 50 over — 20 overs.

dependent on new rules, interests etc.

Parsons in his concept of pattern variables himself sees transformation in society as inevitable from Traditional to Modern due to change in value structure.

(eg) → Ascriptive to achieved.  
Particularism to universalism.

His concept provided sociology with structural functional approach and widened its scope

5. Write a short note on each of the following in not more than 150 words.

10 x 5 = 50

(a) Briefly discuss the impact of Industrialization on kinship relations.

Industrialisation, can be defined as a process of using inanimate power - machinery instead of Human and ~~over~~ animal power to produce Goods.

Industrialisation was first witnessed in 18th Century in England - which led to numerous social changes that includes family →

a) Nuclearisation of Family → According to Parsons - It is a functional fit with capitalist system due to geographical mobility and ensuing there is no friction between ascriptive and achieved rank.

b) emergence of Mother-Housewife role as a primary role for women, according to Ann Oakley.

c) Structural differentiation according to

Parsons led to reduced functions of family — i.e. economic cooperation, education etc. which are now done at level of industry and schools.

d) kinship relations have become distant and more focus is on immediate family.

However Parsons notion of nuclearisation due to industrialisation is challenged by William Goode, according to him it is the ideology of nuclear family itself that ensured nuclearisation.

However, even after Industrialisation, kinship still plays an important role in one's life — Strength in life upheavals and connect during occasions as well as recreation.

5. (b) Write a brief note on Implications of social mobility on an Individual in different structures.

According to Parsons, Social mobility can be defined as movement in Hierarchy vertically upwards or downwards.

### Implications of Social mobility on an Individual →

a) According to Beteille, Implication of Social mobility in caste system is divisive and may lead to increased backlash by upper castes.

b) According to Dahrendorf, it may lead to a situation of Anomie, and individual's Greed & economic demand will not be tempered.

c) According to Parkin, this will tone down revolutionary potential of working class and individual due to incremental concessions and option of promotions.

d) In class system, it's implication can

simply be seen in terms of more wealth,

③ In caste system, attempts of social mobility can bring divisions among "tabe mobile class", can also have impact on marital prospects in same caste.

④ Those unable to achieve social mobility may become deviant - according to Merton's conception of unequal access to means to achieve goals.

There are various positive as well as negative implications of social mobility on an individual.

5. (c) The dependency theories in their analysis of global inequalities have taken a uni-dimensional view of development. Critically analyze.

Dependency Theories, was originated in 1970's in Latin America by likes of

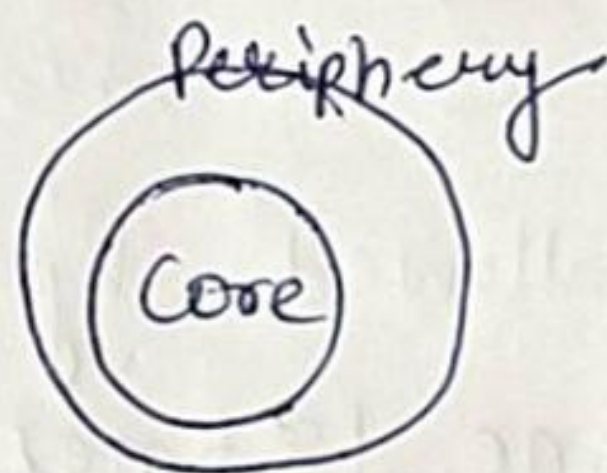
Andre Gunder Frank, Hamza Alavi, Raul

Prebisch against prevalent modernisation

theory as unequal exchange and a part of neo-colonialism strategies of

west.

Unequal exchange between developed and developing countries →



Developed to developing →

- a) Finished products eg - Textiles
- b) Financial Inflows eg - FDI's.
- c) Technology Transfer eg → Corona vaccine formula [Oxford]

Developing to developed

- a) Raw material [Cotton, etc.]
- b) Cheap Labour
- c) unexplored markets to flood it with their products.

However, these theories are criticised for their Inherent Bias.

1) According to Critics → It is not unequal exchange but Corruption in institutions of developing countries that is preventing their development

2) McKenzie report highlights the developmental divide between North and South Korea as a result of Modernisation theory followed by South Korea and has income 18 times more.

3) Tech Transfers have ensured better Education and Health setups in developing countries as seen in Corona times → (Online education)  
→ (Telemedicine)

Despite its show of criticism, dependency theory does highlight certain facts that proves neocolonial mindset of West.

5. (d) Elaborate on different "Types of social movements".

According to Saint Simon — social movements are a collective effort by a group of people, which is organised or unorganised, seeking certain social changes or resisting unnecessary social change in society.

David Abernethy classifies social movements.

Impacted	Individual	Redemptive social movt.	Alternate social movt.
	Society	Revolutionary social movt.	Reformatory social movt.
		radical change	limited change

Alternate social movt. → change in habits → shedding of alcohol, drugs, contraceptive usage etc.

Redemptive social movt. → Ezhava Community and their value changes.

Revolutionary SM → Proletariat revolution  
Russian revolution.

Reformatory SM → Stray movements for  
voting rights, women's, LGBTQIA+  
rights.

Tk oomen - 3 types of social movement

a) organisational S. Movt → Congress led  
Independence  
Struggle.

b) Ideological S. Movt

→ Chinese revolution

c) Charismatic S. Movt

↳ Mandela led Struggle  
against apartheid.

Social movt can be classified in various  
otherways. Classification is an ideal  
type and may not correspond one  
to one.

5. (e) Critically analyze "Interactionist perspective on deviance".

Deviance can be defined as those social acts which are against the norms and values of the society and are outside the tolerance limit of society and attracts negative sanctions.

Interactionist perspective →

→ Social actor attaches diff. meanings to various social situations and based on his interpretation he engages in deviant acts.

→ He interprets meanings differently in social interactions and thus may commit deviant acts.

(eg) → Rainbow → for LGBTQIA+ it is a symbol of sexually deviant behaviour and he may be engaged in it, while others may see rainbow as different.



8. (a) The civil society is playing an increasingly important role due to developmental policies and actions of the state in the present times. Evaluate. 20

According to Rajni Kothari, Indian ethos are rooted in public spiritedness and voluntarism in form of Daan, Punya, Zakat, Langar and this is what contemporary civil society is engaged in

characteristics of civil society →

- a) Not for profit organisation
- b) Independent of Government
- c) Third sector of public sphere.
- d) Voluntary participation.

Increasingly important role of civil society →

According to Neoliberal approach, civil society has emerged to fill in the gap between Government and people due to administrative corruption in developmental policies and actions. and ensuring service delivery takes place to all those

in need.

→ According to [New public approach] - with expanding public service delivery measures and developmental policies → they can serve as extra hand in service delivery with efficiency and no leakage.

→ Tribals view developmental model of State to be discriminatory and against their interest, that is where Civil society's role increases to safeguard interests of indigenous people.

(eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan by Medha Patkar.

→ However, Civil Society organisations are also criticised for their role in acting on behalf of foreign powers and Subverting India's developmental needs.

According to [Ajit Doval], Civil Society

It's actively been used as 4th Generation Warfare to muzzle Country's development.

(eg) Protests against Russianbacked Kudankulam Nuclear plant funded by USA.

According to IB, Report, 2014 →

2-3% of GDP is lost due to protests and agitations by civil society against developmental projects.

→ Also been criticised for siphoning off money and acting as front for money laundering against Country's interests.

Definitely the role of Civil Society has increased since independence but post 1991 period has witnessed dramatic shift in their approach due to foreign funding attached to it and recent withdrawal and Banning of Amnesty International and Greenpeace proves the point.

Civil Society acts as an important pillar of democracy. Durkheim sees them to be important part of associative democracy. However, care must be there, to ensure they don't act against state's interests and proper regulation needs to be done rather than banning them.

8. (b) Distinguish between inequality and stratification. How does social inequality become the basis of stratification in society? 20

Inequality, can be defined as an unequal access to status, wealth, prestige.

While, Stratification according to Maxwell and Sutherland is social groups ranked hierarchically based on its members possessing power, wealth, prestige.

Thus, inequality is about access and Stratification is about ranking based on that access.

Social Inequality as basis of Stratification →

→ Weber → educational attainment is based on life chances [i.e. inequality] and is the basis of social placement and social stratification.

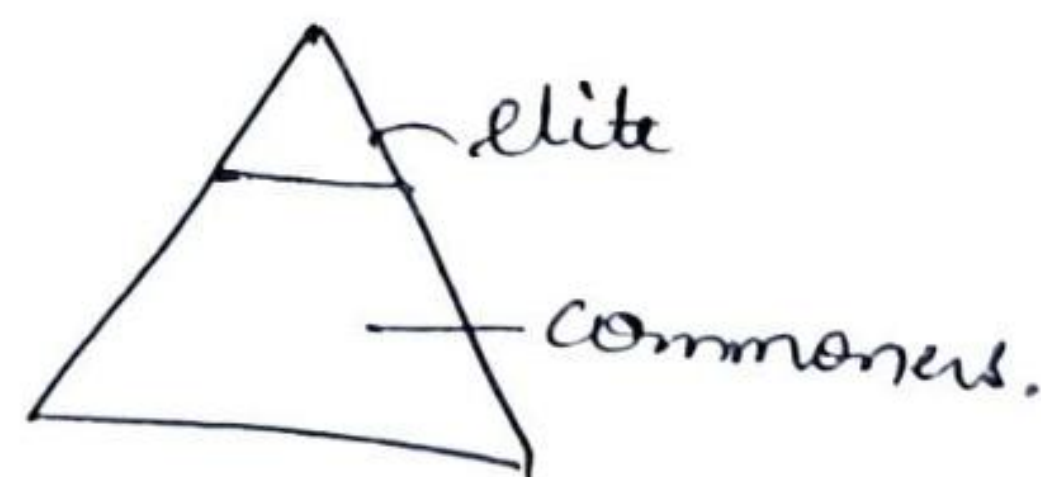
→ Beteille → there are no natural inequality but natural differences, based on society's desirability and undesirability leading to social inequality.

eg) Birth based inequality based on colour, caste, race that becomes the basis of stratification → as was seen in Indian caste based Society.

→ Marx, also sees inequality in terms of wealth becoming source of social placement in stratification.

→ Wilkinson & Pickett → also analysed linkages between social inequality and stratification and found that High social inequality leads to lower social mobility and thus creation of stratification.

→ Elite Theorist i.e. Pareto and Mosca also sees stratification based on access and in access to power.



→ Sylvia Walby → also highlights

how Gender becomes the source of Stratification and men dominate women based on patriarchal ideology. Thus it indicates social inequality → Gender as determinant of Stratification.

→ Alcock from subaltern perspective sees that People with disabilities are socially excluded and are stratified based on Power, prestige, wealth.

→ Melvin Tumin, sees stratification system to be demotivating for those at lower rung due to their accident of Birth and sees it as a source of Stratification.

These examples and views proves how social inequality becomes the basis of stratification in society, however, few scholars like [Davis and Moore], Parsons contends that there are natural inequalities in capability of humans, which has led to social Stratification.

and which is functional for society  
For them there is no social inequality  
as basis of stratification.

8. (c) "The development of the welfare state involves the progressive development of citizenship rights". In the context of this statement, discuss T. H. Marshall's perspective on citizenship. 10

Citizenship, according to Hannah Arendt is a right to have other rights. It is seen as a legal status of full political participation in community.

Concept of citizenship emerged with the emergence of nation-states.

According to TH Marshall in his "Citizenship and Social class", citizenship entails with it certain rights which are continuously being expanded.

→ In 18th Century, citizenship rights involved various civil rights i.e. - right to property, right to speech etc.

→ 19th Century saw further expansion of rights especially in domain of Political rights → voting rights to Blacks, women etc.

→ 20th Century, saw expansion of

rights in domain of social rights —

(eg) → right to privacy, equality,  
equal wages etc.

However, TH Marshall further elaborates  
on the fact that, with increasing  
citizenship rights, social stratification  
will not end in society, due to a  
civil right — right to property, which  
will ensure ever present inequality  
in society.

Citizenship as a concept can be  
seen expanding further as seen in  
case of Transnational citizenships →

(EU) etc. and even Turner talks  
about Global citizenship due to  
Cosmopolitan outlook.