The creation and evolution of women's rights is an example of forever changing social rights, due to the limitations on women's citizenship in the past and how some of these have been addressed. Women had limited say on their marriage situation so Divorce on equal terms (UK) was introduced where women gradually received the rights to divorce their husband, firstly if adultery was committed against them (1923) then it expanded to divorce because of other reasons (1937) and finally 1969 gave them the No-fault divorce law, which allows them independent or one-sided divorce if they decide the marriage has failed and can't be resurrected. This benefits women’s citizenship rights as it gives them independent freedom, which has had a positive impact on a percentage of women’s mental health that was affected by their marriage, “states that passed unilateral divorce laws saw a large decline in both female suicide and domestic violence rates. Total female suicide declined by around 20% in states that adopted unilateral divorce.” (Stevenson and Wolfers, 2003). Another issue was women not being able to own, manage or control their own property as soon as they were married, they were seen as an extension of their husband because he gained control over it. “A woman could be forced, by law, to return to her abusive husband and if the marriage broke down she had no legal rights over her children who automatically stayed with their father.” (Jones, 2012) The Married Women’s Property Acts helped these women by firstly giving them the ownership on their earnings (1870), then (1883) extending this to give married women the same rights over their property as unmarried women had. In 1893 married women gained the control of any kind of property that they acquired during their marriage for example inheritance.

Intimate citizenship or sexual rights “refer variously to sexual orientation, gender identity, intimate, relations, erotic practices, health, reproduction, bodily integrity, autonomy and the potential for pleasure. (Wilson 2002: 251). Contained in sexual rights there are relationship based rights which involve having the rights to choose sexual partners, to consent to sexual activities and practices and to have relationships acknowledged. Identity based rights mean having the right to self-expression and identity. Sexual based practices, the practice-based rights include having the right to partake in sexual activity, to enjoy it and to have bodily and reproductive autonomy.

In 2013 there was a crisis in LGBT+ rights among the word; Uganda eradicated the death penalty as punishment for engaging in gay sex but passed an anti-gay law stating that aggravated homosexuality would be punished by life time imprisonment. And India reinstated a ban against homosexuality which made gay sex a criminal offence, human rights group petitioned against this seeking for a review of the law because the law is unconstitutional.

One theory of citizenship is Liberal, which primarily focuses on political status and the rights and duties that come with this. TH Marshall’s (1893–1981) spoke about the development and evolution of political status but also civil and social citizenship expansion. He described citizenship as a “status bestowed on all those who are full members of a community.” (Cohen, 2010) The members in the community will share the same rights and duties as each other and Marshall also believes that these individuals can make up a society, by their common morals, and beliefs of fairness. And therefore, modern citizenship “is born also of loyalty to a civilization which is a common possession.” (Cohen, 2010).

There are different versions of citizenship depending on what part of the world it is, which could suggest heavily that there is no single universal definition that can be used. Different situations can raise issues about citizenship rights, for example the growing regionalism, globalization and increased migration occurring. Social movements in the past like women’s rights and getting the vote, and the USA movement by Martin Luther King for civil rights show how rights can be altered and added to depending on the pressure society and the government are put under by these issues and therefore show they are a result of social conditions.