

Effective citizenship in these state in future will depend on how far these groups are integrated into the society.

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CONCLUSION

The modern citizenship is a legacy of 2500 years of political thinking, popular pressures and educational preparations. The Greek city-states of Plato and Aristotle, Imperial Rome, renaissance, industrialization, French revolution, process of decolonization provided the most power emerging forces for the development and consolidation of the citizenship idea. At the turn of the century, we are perhaps in another period of comparable political creativity. While citizenship has been legally extended to a very large extent, a large majority of mankind has to live under regimes which have no idea of citizenship. Again how to remove poverty in societies marred by inequalities of wealth, property, income and ownership; the questions posed by unprecedented over-population and relentless destruction of nature are the problems which pose a great threat to citizenship. Hence the direction in which citizenship will evolve in the coming generations will depend on the extent to which mankind will be able to come to grips with these problems.