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MATRIC NO: 19/LAW01/048

Sovereignty resides in and flows from the people in a democracy they have a collective right to choose their government, political and electoral systems as part of self-determination.the authority of government likewise derives from the will of the people in their choice of these systems, and the people have a right to take part in their government, including through genuine elections to determine who will legitimately occupy governmental offices. there is no democracy without the engagement of citizens. Engagement is thus both a right and a responsibility of citizens in establishing developing and sustaining democracy citizen engagement is not an abstraction; it takes tangible forms and serves particular purposes to improve people’s lives. Citizen engagement pursues economic, social, cultural and political development, including the provision of opportunity, resources, services, and security.

The concept of democracy like many other political concepts first originated from ancient Greece where in the city states,citizens were free to meet frequently in assemblies which had the power to make laws.in these assemblies,citizen were free to discuss state affairs take decisions and exercise their political rights every citizens was expected to participate in the running of government Johnson(2000:23)classified as a direct democracy,a system that enables people exercise authority themselves.the American colonies having revolted against successfully developed democratic ideas and institutions as a way of life.these ideas and institutions spread from country to country in the western world in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries today democracy or representative government which is also known as indirect government is associated with the free discussion of political views the right to differ concerning them and the settlement of differences by counting of votes.

 The term citizen has an inherently political meaning the implies a certain type of relationship between the people and government citizens have a set of right and responsibilities, including the right to participate in decision that affect public welfare. In ancient Rome, it was considered a privileged status to be called citizen because the status was not accorded to all inhabitants of the roman empire. However, as with so many other concepts, citizenship does not have just one definition, it means different things to different people. There are three dimensions of active citizenship: ethical citizenship, integrative citizenship and educative citizenship. Ethical citizenship understands active participation in a collective strive toward the public good as an essential feature of citizenship. Integrative citizenship needs engagement in a wide sphere of participation that can go beyond formal political practices and institutions. Educative citizenship refers to the process that develops a moral, practical, and intellectual sense of self in individuals when they practice their citizenship.

 It has been etymology established that the word democracy is derived from the Greek word “demos meaning people and kratos meaning rule that is rule by the people. The concept of democracy, like many other political concept first originated from ancient Greece where in the city states, citizens were free to discuss state affairs take decision and exercise their political right.

 Democracy assures basic fundamental right for citizen like the right to vote, right to liberty, right to practice any religion or be irreligious, right to information. Citizen also have the duty in a democracy of ensuring that their right are preserved by challenging government when it errs. Citizen should also check how institution like investigating agencies, lawmaking agencies, and even civil servants, that are put in place for the well-being of the democracy, are working.