CHAPTER EIGHT

Sovereignty resides in and flows from the people in a democracy. They have the right to choose their governmental, 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 the rights 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, and citizens engagement is not an abstraction. It takes tangible forms and serves particular purposes to improve people’s lives. Citizen’s engagement pursues economic ,social, cultural and political development, including the provision of opportunity, resources, services, and security. For democracy to deliver, citizens must become informed about issues that can improve their lives. They must be free to come together to express their views and preferences and work to see that government responds to citizens views, thus holding those in government accountable. Transparency is a necessity for democracy. Citizens must be free to impart their views about governmental processes and public affairs; otherwise citizens cannot be truly informed, nor can they freely make choices. The term ‘CITIZEN’ has an inherently political meaning that implies a certain type of relationship between the people and government. Citizenship of a state either by birth or by naturalisation. Citizenship determined by place of birth is fundamental, while on the other hand, the process by which an individual may voluntarily change his/her citizenship of a state to another state is known as naturalisation.

Division Of Citizenship; Civil Citizenship; This refers to the rights necessary to protect individual liberty. Political Citizenship; This is associated with participation in the democratic exercise of political community Social Citizenship; This embodies the claim that citizens ought to have access to those resources that allow them to live a civilized existence in accordance with the standards prevailing in society. There are three dimensions of active citizenship

1. Ethical citizenship; This understands active participation in a collective strive towards the public good as an essential feature of citizenship.
2. Integrative citizenship; This concept involves the belief that every individual plays an assortment of roles and also help them to integrate
3. Educative citizenship; This refers to the process that develops a moral, practical, and intellectual sense of self in individuals when they practice their citizenship.

Democracy is a system of government where the citizens directly elect the government by voting. It is considered as the best form of government in the modern era as it allows citizens to exercise and enjoy many rights and it gives them responsibilities at the same time. Democracy is derived from the Greek word ‘Demos’ and ‘Kratos’. Duties of a citizen in a democracy

1. A citizen should have duty to vote 3) A citizen must obey the law
2. A citizen must be willing to pay tax 4) A citizen must support education