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CHAPTER 8.

The people have the right to choose their government through electoral system. They vote the people they want into power through their own will. These concepts is under the Universal Declaration Of Human Rights, it captures statements of famous foundations like 'of the people, by the people, of the people' meaning that the government serves the people. Now for this to happen, there must be citizen engagement. Citizen engagement brings about development of the society in every aspect. But the citizens must be informed about the issues concerning their lives, and they must be free to express their opinions.

Now the relationship between the government and the people is called Citizenship. Citizens have certain rights which allow them to take part or participate in the public welfare of the society and the citizenship came to the people that lived in that particular country, but in ancient Rome, it doesn't work like that. If you were a slave, serfs, or an alien, you wouldn't get citizenship because of religious, political, racial reasons. Citizenship can be acquired through birth, or by naturalization. This theory was brought about when Turner says that citizenship is a formal legal identity that the individual person inherits through a collection of legal rights and obligations, controlling access to scarce political, economic and cultural reasons of society.

These are many concepts of citizenship because citizenship can't just have one definition, it means different things to different people leading the definitions to vary based on their perspective, for instance, Brannan et al argues that the concept of citizenship holds that citizenship is not solely comprised of passive membership of a political entity, but that being active is an essential of being a citizen which explains that citizenship is about getting involved in the social action and in the public affairs of the society. But there are more sophisticated definitions, for instance Glover, argues that there are three dimensions of

citizenship which are active citizenship. Now citizenship isn't just practical ,its can be theoretical, giving it the term of 'Educative citizenship'. So here Dagger in 1997 refers to that term as the process that develops a moral, practical, and intellectual sense of self in individuals when they practise their citizenship. But whichever ways one looks at the concept citizenship. Citizenship is a privilege status conferred by states on its people either by birth or by naturalization. Now there is what we call citizen's rights which allow individuals of a country live and develop fully. These rights are privileges that have been expressed in the constitution of a state, they are not absolute since there are limited, but they are also duties and responsibilities of the citizens of a country.

Democracy is gotten from the Greek words 'demos' and 'kratos' which means people and rule respectively. It first originated from ancient Greece. Abraham Lincoln, the former American President, perceived democracy as the government of the people, by the people and for the people. Since there is no definite definition of democracy, however it can be deduced from these terms or features of democracy which include; The fundamental rights of a citizen is guaranteed, independent and impartial Judiciary, Existence of rule of law, Freedom of press and periodic election that is free and fair.

For democracy to succeed, citizens must be active not passive, because they know that the success or failure of the government is their responsibility, and no one else's. government officials understand that all citizens should be treated equally. citizens are therefore expected to perform the following responsibilities in a democracy:

- Voting during elections
- Payment of taxes
- Obedience to the law
- Avoidance of destructive criticism
- Respect for others rights
- Support for public education

