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**Question**

**Do a two page review of chapter 8, citizen’s role in a democracy, in salient issues in Government and Nigeria’s politics.**

**They have a collective 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 a right to take part in their government, including through genuine elections to determine who will legitimately occupy governmental offices.**

**Barriers to citizen participation are multiple in every country.**

**Citizenship can be perceived to be made up of, or be divided into civil citizenship, political citizenship, and social citizenship.**

**Civil citizenship refers to the rights necessary to protect individual liberty e.g.**

**freedom of speech, political citizenship is associated with participation in the democratic exercise of political community e.g.**

**voter, or as an individual elected by the members of such a community; and social citizenship 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.**

**The personal sacrifices that are made aid some public benefit and are hence ultimately also enjoyed by the person who sacrifices.**

**Integrative citizenship needs engagement in a wide sphere of participation that can go beyond formal political practices and institutions.**

**Individual’s rights and liberties are the groundwork of the state since it exits to enable men to live and develop fully.**

**In order to let the citizen have a share in the running of his/her government, a group of rights is very essential.**

**These rights are not absolute sine they are limited by the rights of other citizens in the state.**

**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 laws.**

**In these assemblies, citizens were free to discuss state affairs, take decisions and exercise their political rights.**

**This is what Johnston classified as a direct democracy, a system that enables people exercise authority themselves.**

**Today, 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.**

**Duties and Responsibilities of citizens is a Democracy They recognize that democracy requires an investment of time and hard work.**

**A government of the people demands constant vigilance and support by the people.**

**Democratic citizens know that they must bear the burden of responsibility for their society if they are to benefit from its protection of their rights.**