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REVIEW OF CHAPTER
EIGHT

**citizens roles in a
democracy**

What citizenship means

Citizenship means the state of having the rights, privileges and duties of a citizen. It emphasizes the link between a person and a state or an association of states. Citizenship gives the right to work and live in a country. A person with

the right to live in a state is called a citizen.

Conceptual clarification

A citizen is a member of the city, which is a large body of people who live in a territory. The Greeks, were the first people to live within developed cities. The members had and still have rights (to claim) in the city and duties to perform) within the city. Greek cities became known as "city states" because they were organized to make and enforce laws.

Officers were elected, foreigners and slaves were not accepted as members of the cities

because they had no rights.

Processes of becoming a Nigerian citizen

These are:

Citizen by birth: every person born in Nigeria before or after independence (14 October 1960) whose parents (or one of them) or grandparents (or either of them) are members of a community within Nigerian territory is a citizen. But if you were born in Nigeria but neither your father nor mother is from somewhere Nigeria, you're not a Nigeria

citizen. Every person born outside Nigeria whose parents (or one of them) or grandparents (or one of them) are members of a community within Nigeria is a citizen. If you were born outside Nigeria and either or both of your parents or grandparents are from somewhere in Nigeria, then you are a Nigerian citizen. These are clearly stated in the constitution (chapter 111, section 25.)

**Citizen by naturalization:
A person who is not a Nigerian citizen by birth cannot register, so he or she may naturalize. This implies that if you're 21 years of age and above,**

you can become a Nigerian citizen.

Dimensions of citizenship

Citizenship is broadly classified into three: these are; civil citizenship {includes right needed to protect citizens' liberty e.g. freedom of speech}, political citizenship (includes active or passive participation in democratic exercise e.g. right to franchise), social citizenship (includes the claim

that citizens ought to own resources in order to be particular e.g. right to own a private legal

property} Brannan
however, argues that
active participation in a
political entity must be
emphasized. Glover on
his part classifies active
citizenship into: ethical,
integrative and
educative.