

## **GOVERNMENT**

**A government** is the system to govern a state or community. The Columbia Encyclopedia defines government as "a system of social control under which the right to make laws, and the right to enforce them, is vested in a particular group in society".

Or

Is the organization, machinery, or agency through which a political unit exercises authority and performs functions and which is usually classified according to the distribution of power within it.

### **Nature of government**

**A government** is the system to govern a state or community. The Columbia Encyclopedia defines government as "a system of social control under which the right to make laws, and the right to enforce them, is vested in a particular group in society".

The earliest governments emerged when agriculture became sufficiently developed to allow for larger populations and the accumulation of wealth. The first civilization emerged in Sumer in roughly 4500 to 4000 BCE, which is modern day Iraq.

### **Manner of exercise and forms of government**

Manner and form provisions are designed to entrench certain legislative provisions so as to prevent their amendment or repeal by an Act of Parliament enacted in the ordinary course, that is, passed by a simple majority in both Houses of Parliament (or one House).

A governance structure comprising political institutions by which a state or locality is organized in order to exert its power over community politics. These political institutions are structures and mechanisms of social order and cooperation governing the behavior of individuals within the jurisdiction.

**Right of government to punish government and overlapping it, limits, citizen, right and duties.**

The doctrine of the separation of powers suggests that the principal institutions of state— executive, legislature and judiciary—should be divided in person and in function in order to safeguard liberties and guard against tyranny.

**There are three different ways the constitution limits power.**

The three different ways are:-

- the system of checks and balances,
- the bill of rights
- federalism.

Along with ways the constitution limits power, there are the three branches of government as well.

**The following are some rights of government in a state.**

Each state retains its **1. Sovereignty 2. Freedom 3. Independence**

Every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States ... The United States in Congress assembled, shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of determining on peace and war.

**The following are duties of government in a state.**

**Provision of Security:** The important reason for state creation is for the security of life and property. Thomas Hobbes is of the view that the social contract between individuals and the state is for security of interests of those that make up the state.

**Provision of Social Amenities:** The government has the responsibility of promoting religious tolerance, non discrimination on grounds of sex or class and equality of rights, obligation and opportunities before the law.

**Provision and Promotion of Economic Activities:** The government is duty bound to provide an efficient dynamic and self reliant economy. It has to harness the national recourse for the benefit of the country and control national economy to ensure maximum welfare of the citizens and reduce the concentration of wealth on few hands

**Promotion of Political Activities:** It is the duty of the government to provide the enabling environment for political activities to flourish. The duty of Nigerian government is to promote understanding between various groups in Nigeria society.

**The promotion of national Welfare of Citizens:** The provision of welfare is a duty and responsibility a constituted authority owes their citizens. Welfare of the citizens means that it is the duty of the government to provide employment for its citizens.

## **GOVERNMENT AND DEMOCRACY**

### **Meaning of democracy**

**Democracy** Democracy is a system of government in which laws, policies, leadership, and major undertakings of a state or other polity are directly or indirectly decided by the "people," a group historically constituted by only a minority of the population

(e.g., all free adult males in ancient Athens or all sufficiently propertied adult males in 19th-century Britain) but generally understood since the mid-20th century to include all (or nearly all) adult citizens.

**Democratic Governance** - Building open, responsive, and accountable institutions and processes that serve the needs and preferences of the public.

**Participation and Inclusion** - Ensuring that all have the opportunity to participate and have a voice in how they will be

governed. What are the 3 main elements of a democratic leader?

In his 1994 article, Gastil outlined the three core elements for a democratic leadership framework:

- The distribution of leadership.
- The empowerment of subordinates.
- The aiding of democratic decision-making in deliberations.

#### Element of democracy

He describes democracy as a system of government with four key elements:

- i) A system for choosing and replacing the government through free and fair elections;
- ii) Active participation of the people, as citizens, in politics and civic life;
- iii) Protection of the human rights of all citizens; and
- iv) A rule of law in ...

- The five primary characteristics of Democracy include
- Elected Representative,
- Independent Judiciary,
- Civil Liberties,
- Organized Opposition Parties

## GOVERNMENT AND ECONOMY

**Economics** is a social science that focuses on the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services, and analyzes the choices that individuals, businesses, governments, and nations make to allocate resources.

An economy encompasses all of the activities related to the production, consumption, and trade of goods and services in an entity, whether the entity is a nation or a small town.

No two economies are identical. Each is formed according to its own resources, culture, laws, history, and geography.

Governments influence the economy by changing the level and types of taxes, the extent and composition of spending, and the degree and form of borrowing.

**Governments directly and indirectly influence the way resources are used in the economy.**

The government

- (1) provides the legal and social framework within which the economy operates,
- (2) maintains competition in the marketplace,
- (3) provides public goods and services,
- (4) redistributes income,
- (5) corrects for externalities,
- (6) takes certain actions to stabilize the economy.

**What is it called when the government controls the economy?**

A **command economy** is an economic system where the government has control over the production and pricing of goods and services.

Each economy functions based on a unique set of conditions and assumptions.

**Economic systems can be categorized into four types including the following:**

1. Traditional economic system. ...
2. Command economic system. ...
3. Centrally planned economic system. ...
4. Market economic system. ...
5. Mixed economic system. Economists define four factors of production: Land, Labor, capital and entrepreneurship. These can be considered the building blocks of an economy.

## **GOVERNMENT AND RELIGION**

**What is religion as defined by government?**

**Religion** is a set of organized beliefs, practices, and systems that most often relate to the belief and worship of a controlling force, such as a personal god or another supernatural being.

**Types of religion formed in a state:**

- Christianity
- Judaism

- Islam
- Hinduism
- Buddhism

Note! For purposes of Title VII, religion includes not only traditional, organized religions, such as Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism, but also religious beliefs that are new, uncommon, not part of a formal church or sect, only subscribed to by a small number of people, or that seem illogical or ...But also religious beliefs that are new, uncommon, not part of a formal church or sect, only with religion.

The following are types of government is formed around religious

They are :-

- (i) the atheist state;
- (ii) the theocratic state;
- (iii) the state with an official state Church;
- (iv) the multiculturalist state
- (v) the agnostic state.

Indeed, Pennsylvania's first constitution stated that all who believed in God and agreed to live peacefully under the civil government would "in no way be molested or prejudiced for their religious persuasion of practice.

**The relationship between the church and the government**

Rather, the First Amendment ensures both that the government does not show preference to a certain religion and that the government does not take away an individual's ability to exercise religion. In other words, the church should not rule over the state, and the state cannot rule over the church.

**What refers to the division between religion and government?**

**Establishment Clause (Separation of Church and State)**

**Advantage of religion in a state.**

- Religion gives people something to believe in,
- Provides a sense of structure
- Typically offers a group of people to connect with over similar beliefs.
- These facets CA have a large positive impact on mental health — research suggests that religiosity reduces suicide rates, alcoholism and drug use.

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