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CITIZENSHIP AND CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION: A DETERMINANT OF GOOD GOVERNANCE

OBYWATELSTWO I EDUKACJA OBYWATELSKA: WYZNACZNIK DOBREGO RZĄDZENIA

Abstract

Citizenship is the status of being a legal member of a state, having been recognized by the law and custom of such state, whereby citizens owe allegiance to the state (country) and in turn been protected by the state. Nevertheless, for citizens to owe allegiance to their states implies that such citizens is patriotic and also ready to take up their constitutional rolls or duties to the betterment of the state, and in return enjoys the fundamental human rights, citizen's liberty and protection from their states (country). However, for citizens to know their rights, duties and obligations, and for them to be able to participate actively in their countries political decision making (supporting and criticizing government policies) that will leads to a robust public and foreign policy of their country, then, such citizens need to be politically educated through citizenship education, because Citizenship education breeds active democratic citizenry. This article titled citizenship and citizenship education: A determinant of good governance examined the importance of citizenship education and how it can breed active democratic citizenry that can enhance good governance in the state. This article employs the interview as a tool for data collection, and also applied the secondary source of Data collections by retrieving valuable information's from ready-made works of scholars to buttress the argument of this work. The paper finds out that there is a positive correlation between citizenship education and active democratic citizenry. This article finally recommends that extensive citizenship education will serve as a veritable tool for good governance and National development. However, the paper recommends that citizenship education is a must and a child of necessity, a policy to be adopted by all government.

Keywords: *Citizenship, Active Citizenry, Citizenship Education, Good governance, Citizens*

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Streszczenie

Obywatelstwo to status prawny członka państwa, które zostało uznane przez prawo i zwyczaj tego państwa, zgodnie z którym obywatel jest zobowiązany do wierności temu państwu a w zamian jest chroniony przez to państwo. Niemniej jednak zawdzięczenie obywatelom wierności swoim państwom oznacza, że są oni patriotami, a także są gotowi do podjęcia swoich konstytucyjnych obowiązków na rzecz poprawy, a w zamian korzystają z podstawowych praw człowieka, wolności obywatelskiej i ochrony. Jednakże, aby obywatele znali swoje prawa i obowiązki oraz aby mogli aktywnie uczestniczyć w podejmowaniu decyzji politycznych w ich krajach (przez wspieranie lub krytykowanie polityki rządowej), co doprowadzi do solidnej polityki publicznej i zagranicznej ich kraju, wówczas takich obywateli należy kształcić politycznie poprzez edukację obywatelską. Taka edukacja obywatelska rodzi aktywne, demokratyczne społeczeństwo. W artykule zatytułowanym „Obywatelstwo i edukacja obywatelska: wyznacznik dobrego rządzenia” zbadano znaczenie edukacji obywatelskiej oraz sposób, w jaki może ona ukształtować aktywnych demokratycznych obywateli, którzy mogą wzmocnić dobre rządy w państwie. W artykule wykorzystano wywiad jako narzędzie do zbierania danych, a także wykorzystano wtórne źródło zbiorów danych, pobierając cenne informacje z gotowych prac naukowców, aby wzmocnić argumentację tej pracy. W artykule stwierdzono, że istnieje pozytywna korelacja między edukacją obywatelską a aktywnym obywatelstwem demokratycznym. W artykule zaleca się, aby obszerna edukacja obywatelska posłużyła jako prawdziwe narzędzie dobrego rządzenia i rozwoju narodowego. Jednak w artykule zaleca się, aby edukacja obywatelska była koniecznością i dzieckiem z konieczności, polityką, którą powinien przyjąć cały rząd.

Słowa kluczowe: Obywatelstwo, aktywność obywatelska, edukacja obywatelska, dobre rządy, obywatele

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Statement of the problem in general outlook and its connection with important scientific and practical tasks.

The actualization of good governance in a state (country) does not come miraculously, it has to do with the concerted effort of all in the state, the leadership intention to stage good governance by guaranteeing welfare of all in the state (country) and the readiness and ability of citizenry to participate and contribute their quota in the actualization of good governance. A government operating according to the will of the people, one that exists to secure the rights of the people needs actively participating citizens in order to continue to be successful (<https://fl-pda.org>socialscience>section3>). For instance, Section 14 subsection (2b) of the (1999) constitution of federal republic of Nigeria as amended, states that: the primary function of government is to protect lives and properties, and guarantee the welfare of all citizens in Nigeria. However, this cannot be realized without the active participation of the citizenry and the pressure groups that will scrutinize the policies and

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actions of government towards realizing that in the state (country). The participation of the citizens in governance actively or inactively depends on the quality of citizenry a country has. Educated and politically enlightened citizenry can actively participate in the polity and political decision making process of their country at home and abroad and vice versa.

Nevertheless, Morgenthau (1964) argued that in relations of states with one another, it is very important for every states to find power in order to protect her interest and have a robust foreign policy. This power to Morgenthau signifies military and diplomatic power from the people that can be used to influence the actions of other states in their relation with one another. Prof. Obc Nwolise in Ohou (2014), also rightly argued that politics is whether national or international, ultimately and fundamentally the struggle for mind and resources of men and nation. He went further that in the struggle the gladiator uses all form of method to win. Including deception, those nation that are deceived loose freedom economic and power, and end up growing lean while those nations that deceived them gain those valuables and grow fat. However, in protecting the interest of one's state as posits by Morgenthau, and deceiving other states to gain those valuables and grow fat as argued by Nwolise , one does not necessarily need military power only, as the Diplomatic power is the most powerful in actualizing ones National interest in the relationship of states, and this can be realized through active democratic citizenry, citizens that are politically enlightened, and can participate in shaping and developing virile foreign and public policies of their states by actively participating in policy making.

In Nigeria for example citizens are still living in the dark (non-liberated), as citizens of Nigeria could not actively and positively participate politically towards actualization of good governance. Most of the educated citizens in Nigeria are seen to be educated illiterates who cannot think logically and whom their perception of thought had been entangled by religious and tribal sentiments, even the academia that are expected to criticize bad government had become boot leakers and elite lackeys (Alabi, 2019). So therefore, for citizens and immigrants to know laws of their country, and be able to actively and politically participate in the governance of their country, and also contribute towards actualizing good governance in their countries, then, citizenship education is very important, as it is a sine qua none towards good governance. Civic education, therefore, is or should be a prime concern. There is no more important task than the development of an informed, effective, and responsible citizenry. Democracies are sustained by citizens who have the requisite knowledge, skills, and dispositions Branson (1998). Citizenship Education encourages citizen's participation in civil society, community and or political life characterized by mutual respect and non-violence, and in accordance with human rights and democracy (Hoskins, 2006).

McGuire (2018) also posits thus: "In order to secure the future of a society, citizens must train younger generations in civic engagement and participation. Citizenship education is education that provides the background knowledge necessary to create an ongoing stream of new citizen participating and engaging with the creation of civilized society. For some immigrants entering into a different society, Citizenship education is much more rigorous than the education provided to native residents. For examples, immigrant who hopes to become legal citizens must learn a lot about the policies, history, and governmental structure of the country they hope to live in. Residents who are already citizens often know

very little about their own country compared to those who hope to move there''. Nevertheless, for citizens and immigrants to know their Right, duties and responsibilities as a citizen of a country, for them to know the reasons for the creation of government, then, citizenship education is very necessary and it's a must in every country. Nevertheless, what does citizenship education entails. Before that, let us quickly access the statement of the problem.

Statement of the Problem

Every nation with defective foreign and public policy today, signifies the effectiveness or the type and betterment of the government, and how enlightened the citizens of the country are, including public office holder in the state. A state with bad governance, and non-active democratic citizenry, tend to experience political deformity, stunted growth and distorted economic development, due to development of bad policies. Such state also becomes stooge, and always at the mercy of the most power and economically stable, and politically virile states, who in turn determine the faith of the policy of the weaker state in the relations of states. For example this is the case in Nigeria, as most of the policies adopted in Nigeria, and the economy of Nigeria are determined by countries of the west, being an economically dependent state (country). To address the above, then, active democratic citizenry is needed, citizens who can scrutinize the policies and decisions of government, and participate in generating robust foreign and public policies that will better the lives of citizens of the state. It is against this backdrop that this paper examines the effect of bad governance, examine the importance of citizenship education, and examine the benefit of good governance in a state.

Research Questions

- What is the importance of citizenship education in a country?
- What is the nexus between citizenship education and good governance?
- What is the benefit of good governance to the citizens?

Objectives of the study

The objective of this study goes thus:

- To examine the importance of citizenship education in a country.
- To examine the relationship between citizenship education and good governance in a state
- To find out the benefit of good governance to the citizens

The study Assumptions

- Citizenship education breeds active democratic citizenry that can contribute in developing good governance
- There is a relationship between citizenship education and good governance
- Good governance breeds citizenship education and guarantee welfarism in the state.

Significance of the paper

This paper has the potency to provide leaders; government policy makers with factual information as regards the importance of citizenship education in a country, and with a view to guide them in policy formulation. The paper will be a source of information to educationist, Academia's, students and researchers carrying out research on a similar topic.

**Analysis of latest research where the solution of the problem was initiated.
Citizenship Education**

Citizenship education is an academic discipline and a political phrase that has no universally acceptable definition, it's all depends on individual perception, however, before we dabble into what citizenship education implies, lets us talk briefly on what citizenship entails. Every society and geographical location is occupied by group of people known as the indigene's (citizens), and the status of been a legal citizen of such society having been recognize by the law of that society is what is called citizenship. Citizenship can then be seen as the status of a person been recognized under the law and custom of a country as being a legal member of a state. Citizenship is the relationship between an individual and a state to which the individual owes allegiance and in turn is entitled to its protection. Citizenship implies the status of freedom with accompanying responsibilities (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 2019). It is in other word the position or status of being a legal citizen of a particular country, having recognized by the law and custom of such state (country). Unesco (2017) argued that Citizenship is the 'status of having the right to participate in and to be represented in politics,, it is a collection of rights and obligations that give individuals a formal juridical identity. T.H.Marshall in Unesco (2017) submits that Citizenship is a status bestowed on those who are full members of a community. All who possess the status are equal with respect to the rights and duties with which the status is endowed.

However, Citizenship education according to UNESCO is the act of educating children from the early childhood, to become clear thinking and enlightened citizens who participate in decisions concerning their society (Unesco, 2010). Citizenship Education empowers individuals to understand their rights and to be responsible, respectful and participatory citizens committed to justice in a Country Democracy (op cit). To immigrants, Citizenship Education intended to prepare non-citizens to become legally and socially accepted as citizens, while to subjects, it is a subject taught in schools, similar to politics or sociology (<https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/citizenshipeducation>). Nevertheless, it is an academic discipline similar to politics and sociology which teaches knowledge, understanding and give enlightenment about the politics, law, economy, rights and responsibilities of citizens and equips the citizens with the skill to participate effectively and responsibly in their public and Democratic life, and actively participate in their Country's political decision making processes.

Objectives and Importance of Citizenship Education

Citizenship Education is germane and a sine-qua-none in every society, as it educates citizens on their right and duties as a citizen of a Country and enlightened immigrants on the law, customs and regulation of the country they intend to settle in. Nevertheless below are some of the importance of citizenship education.

- It helps to ensure effective citizens participation in their country's political decision making.
- 'It is important to create awareness of the provisions of the constitution and the need for democracy in a country
- To create adequate and functional political literacy amongst country's leaders, and allow citizens to express their opinion both individually and within group in the society.

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- It allows citizens to know their rights and responsibility as a citizen of a country and assist in the building of responsible, well informed and self-reliant citizens.
- To inculcate right values and attitudes for the development of the individual and the country society. It helps to ensure effective citizens policy formulations and political decision making”.

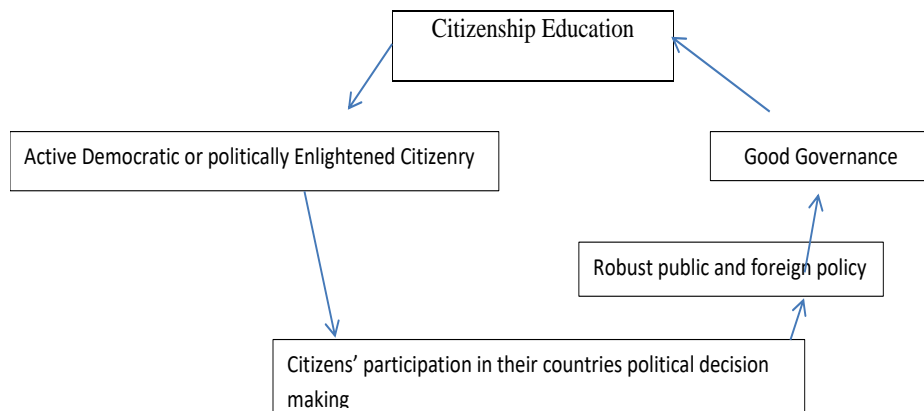
Citizenship Education: A Determinant of Good Governance

The possibility of actualization of good governance in every state (country) is mostly determined by the activeness and the participation of such country's citizens in their state political decision making processes e.g. citizens ability to criticize and support government policies, this can be realized based on the activeness, and or how educated and how politically enlightened the citizens of a country are. Citizens that are educated tend to participate in their country's decision making and vice-versa. Indeed, active democratic citizenship is one of the defining features of a sustainable society (Fien et al, 2010).

For example, it is quite unfortunate that reverse are the case in Nigeria as most Nigerians are not politically educated, most Nigerians do not even know their right and duties to the state. Leaders in Nigeria are careless of the laws, as they have seen themselves to be greater than the constitution, and most of the time act based on discretion, not in accordance with the laws of the land. Citizens in Nigeria have found it difficult to differentiate between how it is and how it ought or supposed to be, because many were born into the societal decadence so they see the rot of the society as a norm, and that, which cannot be addressed. However, to address this issue, government should embarked on massive plan to incorporate in the school curriculum from nursery to tertiary institutions, a course that will politically educate the citizens e.g. citizenship education or civic education, and ensure that all departments has it as a compulsory course that students must pass before graduating. Citizenship education According to crick Report would give students an entitlement in schools that will empower them to participate in society effectively as active, informed, critical and responsible citizens, and this would benefit society by producing an active and politically-literate citizenry Watts (2006). Government of Nigeria can make it a law, so as to make it more active than the way it is presently. As it is now, not all departments in schools and universities offers civic education as a course. Nigerian Government should also make it a compulsory subject in WAEC and JAMB, because country without a politically educated citizenry is a backward country.

It is the importance of Education to citizenry that made some countries like England; find that there should be a National Curriculum devoted to citizenship Education. The basis for this Curriculum is to train students to make decisions while assuming responsibility for their lives and communities. As a result of this teaching philosophy, civil learners are able to build self-confidence, develop their own public voice, and make positive contributions to society (Thaxton, 2018). Nevertheless, to wrap it up, for citizens of any country to be an active participant in their countries polity and political decision making, such citizens needs to be educated and enlightened politically through citizenship education. What then are the benefits of citizenship?

Figure 1. A Chat Showing How Citizenship Education Will Lead To Good Governance.



Source: The author 2019

A good government is expected to politically educate her citizenry, as this will call for active citizenry that can participate in their countries political decision making processes, and lead to a virile public and foreign policy that will guarantee good governance at the long run.

Who Is a Citizen

Citizen is one of the main elements' of a state, a state without a group of people to occupy her geographical location and championed her sovereignty cannot exist as a state. However, Abdin submits that Aristotle define citizen has he who has a power to take part in the deliberative or judicial administration of any state Abdin (2008). Webster (1828) argued that citizen is an inhabitant of a city or town especially one entitled to the rights and privileges of a free man. It is a native or naturalized person who owes allegiance to a government and is entitled to protection from it. In other words a citizen is a legal member of a country who owes allegiance to the country and ready to lay down his life in the protection of the country having been recognized by the custom and law of such country. Charturvedi (2006) argued that a citizen is a person enjoying full political and civic rights and owing specified duties in a state, usually because he was born in its territory or because of the nationality of his parents. Citizens are entitled to vote and to take part in the other processes of government; in return, they owe a duty of allegiance to the state. It is germane to notes that, not everyone that resides in a country is a citizen; some are foreigners who can only become a citizen when they naturalized.

Aims of paper. Methods

The Methods of Acquiring Citizenship

The methods of acquiring citizenship are numerous, and depend on the policies and laws of each country. It varies from country to country. Nevertheless, every country has its

own law governing citizenship and other aspect of their nationality. It is known as Nationality law Olawole (2018). However, let us discuss some of the prevailing methods

- Citizenship by birth (jus sanguinis)
- One born within a country (jus soli)
- Citizenship by marriage (jus matrimonii)
- Citizenship by Naturalization
- Citizenship by Descent
- Honorary Citizenship
- Citizenship by Conquest.

Citizenship by birth: A situation where by a person is born by parents that are citizens of a particular country, such person automatically acquires the citizenship of that country by birth due to the blood relation. For example, senator Adeleke parents are from Nigeria, Ede in Osun state, and he was also born in Ede, Osun state, therefore, senator Adeleke is a Nigerian by birth.

Born within a country: This is a situation where one is born in a particular country and become the citizen of such country automatically. This is not applicable to all countries as it's depend on each country's constitutional provision in respect to the country acquisition of citizenship e.g. when a child is born in USA, he become a citizen of US automatically even when is parents are not from US.

Citizenship by marriage: Marrying someone from a particular country may confers on you citizenship of that country e.g. when a Ghanaian woman married to a Nigerian man, she can become a Nigerian citizen if she is ready to renounce her former citizenship and take oath of allegiance in Nigeria. Marrying a US woman can confers on you citizenship of US.

Citizenship by Naturalization: "A citizen of a country, who has lived in another country for a long period of about 15years as the case in Nigeria, can apply for citizenship of Nigeria where he resides. Before the application is approved by the government of Nigeria, such applicant must have fulfill some conditions which vary from country to country like must marry a citizen, have good character, at least two persons must attest to his conduct, and must have made or is capable of contributing usefully to development of the country and renounce his former Nationality. If the application is accepted, the applicant takes the oath of allegiance, and a certificate of Naturalization is issued to him".

Citizenship by descent: This is a situation whereby a person claimed the citizenship of a country based on the fact that his grandparents are citizen of such country.

Citizenship by conquest: This is also a situation whereby a country is subdued and subjugated by another country that is more powerful, and made the citizens of the subjugated country his subjects and become its citizens by force e.g. the attempt by Sadam Hosen in 1991 to subjugate Kuwait. Even though the constitution of every nation does not support this act, however, it may happen.

Honorary citizenship: This is a way of honoring citizens of another country with the citizenship of a country without usual requirement as mark of honor. Such person must be an eminent person, and must have in one way or the other contributed to the development of that country. For example Aliko Dangote could be given honorary citizenship in country other than Nigeria where he has great investment. Note that when one is honored with a citizenship of another country where he does not belong to, and without the usual

requirement, such person automatically become citizens of two countries. This is called Dual citizenship.

Some Conditions that May Guarantee Someone of Becoming a Citizen of a Particular Country

In Nigeria for example, section 25 of the 1999 constitution of Nigeria state that; not every person's born in Nigeria are citizens, except (1a) every person's born in Nigeria before the date of independence, (October 1st 1960) either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents belong or belonged to a community indigenous to Nigeria. Provided that a person shall not become a citizen of Nigeria by virtue of this section if neither of his parents nor any of his grandparents was born in Nigeria. (1b) every person born in Nigeria after the date of independence either of whose parents or any of whose grandparents is a citizen of Nigeria, and (1c) every person born outside Nigeria either of whose parents is a citizen of Nigeria.

Section 26 (1) state that; subject to the provision of section 28 of this constitution, a person to whom the provisions of this section apply may be registered as a citizen of Nigeria, if the president is satisfied that; (1a) he is a person of good character, (1b) he has shown a clear intention of his desire to be domiciled in Nigeria; and (1c) he has taken the oath of allegiance prescribed in seventh schedule to this constitution. However, it was analyzed in Lawal and Ogunyemi (2009) that in countries like UK and Canada, citizenship by descent is limited to a particular generation, while in country like German and Ireland they grant citizenship by descent only if each new generation is registered with the relevant foreign mission within the specified dead line. Countries like France, Switzerland, and Italy has no limitation.

Benefits of Citizenship

Being a citizen of a particular state (country) gives to someone some Benefits to be enjoyed, as some of these benefits are analyzed by Lawal and Ogunyemi (2009) thus:

- Protection of lives and properties within and outside the country.
- Welfare and comfort of all citizens and immigrants.
- Basic rights: citizens are to enjoy civil, legal, political and social-economic rights. Rights to vote and be voted for, right to form or be a member of a political parties and right to invest in any business apart from those ones under the exclusive pressure of the government.
- Freedom to own one's National Passport
- Protection against repatriation and Extradition.

Limitations of Citizenship

Citizenship is not permanent in some cases, as a citizen could be denied of its citizenship status if situation calls for that. However, Conditions that could make some citizens loose or forfeited their citizenship, or be denied as a citizen of a country are as follows:

- When a citizen Naturalized and renounce his former citizenship and Nationality in acceptance of another country's Nationality or citizenship, such person automatically loose his former citizenship and seized to be member of such country.

- Betraying your own country in favor of another country. A citizen that betrayed his own country by exposing his own country intelligence, technical and security information that could severely affect the security of his own country could be denied of his citizenship status.
- Finally a person who's his stay in the country is injurious to the peace and security of his own nation may be denied of his citizenship and be banished from the country e.g. a citizen that engaged in state terrorism or generally terrorism.

Duties and Obligations of a Citizen

The ward duty implies those things a citizen is expected to do for the smooth running of government and that will enable the government to continuing performing its functions to the betterment of the state. Conversely obligations involve the citizens' moral consideration in the discharge of their civil actions to make government more effective. While duties have legal backing, obligations have moral backing (Anyaele, 1994). The duty of citizens is either general or particular. The former arises from the common obligation, by virtue of which they are subject to the civil authority. The latter arises from a particular office and the function, which has been laid upon individual and by the supreme authority Pufendorf (1673). Duties refer to civic responsibilities or obligations which citizens are obliged, by law, to undertake for the state. These duties are performed in exchange for the protection the state provides (Kollage, 2016). However, below are some of this duties and obligations.

- "Citizens should be ready to defend their country when the need be and when they are called upon to do so.
- All citizens are expected to be law abiding citizens.
- Citizens are expected to pay their taxes regularly as at when due.
- Every citizen owes loyalty to the government of his country and to his community and himself.
- Every citizens is expected to register during registration exercise and vote during election if qualify to do so.
- Every citizen is expected to be care of public power.
- Others are to respect the National flag, National Anthem, and respect for the head of State".

Responsibilities and Duties Expected of Every Government to Her Citizens

The existence of government in every political setting is very germane, as is "an essential instrument and attributes of statehood" (Lawal and Ogunye, 2009). Government is very essential been the indispensable machinery through which the will of the state is formulated, express and attain. It is the body that formulates laws, maintains peace and order and performs the functions of the state. It is the agent of the state. However, as citizens have their role to play so also government has his role to play in a state. Below are some of the duties expected of every countries government?

Personal security and protection of citizen's lives and properties: it is the duties of every government to protect the lives and properties of her citizens, to guarantee the individual citizens right to life and liberty. This can be ensure through the maintenance of law and order through its law enforcement agencies, define and punish offenders and administers justice in the state. For example section 14 (2b) of the 1999 constitution of Nigeria state

that the primary function of Nigerian government is to protect life's and properties, and guarantee welfare of the citizens.

Provision of employment opportunities to citizens and education of individual in the state: it is the responsibility of every government to ensure that all her citizens are engaged, mainly to earn ends means and not end up been a nuisance as an idle mind is the devils workshop. It is also the duty of the government to ensure that citizens get necessary education especially citizenship education that will equip the citizenry on the policies of their own government and educates them to know their duties as a citizens of the country.

Economic and Social Development: to ensure welfare of all (altruism) in the state is no other people's duty than the government. Government can ensure this through the provision of the basic needs of lives e.g. food, shelter, clothing and the provision of essential services e.g. good roads, power, internets services etc. Needed to enhance citizens livelihood and guarantee high standard of living. Rodney (1972) submits that development can't be accessed through increase in National income and Per-capital income of the citizens only, but through the provision of essentials services in the state in such a way that citizens have access to the amenities so as to guarantee high standard of living. Government should also do business by establishing manufacturing companies where citizens can gain employment, and to also boost the economy of the state.

Enunciation and implementation of policies: it is the duties of the government to formulate and implement necessary policies that will enable citizens to produce, exchange and distributes goods and services and other economic policies that will enhance well-being of the citizenry.

Rights of a Citizen

Right are those privileges enjoyed as a citizen of a country. Duties and rights of a citizen go in peri-pasu. The constitution of every country accords some basic rights to the citizens. These rights are fundamental and a must to be enjoyed by the citizens. Nevertheless, Enemuo submits that "the recognition of the basic rights of the citizenry is one of the hallmarks of democracy. It can be stated that popular participation is meaningful only to the extent that the people actually enjoy these fundamental rights. Remarkably, concern for human rights has now become universalized. Today, every modern constitution contains some formal guarantees of civil rights. However, there exists a great disparity in the level of sincerity with which these rights are genuinely protected by different countries. This implies that there are significant differences in the extent to which these rights are actually enjoyed among nations" (Anifowose and Enemuo, 1999). What then is human right?

Obaseki (2002) in Anifowose and Enemuo (1999) posits that "human rights have been variously described as the rights of men or fundamental freedom. They are claimed and asserted as those which should be or sometimes stated to be those which are legally recognized and protected to secure for each individual the fullest and freest development of personality and spiritual, moral and other independence.

They are conceived as rights inherent in individuals as rational free willing creatures, not conferred by some positive law nor capable of being abridged or abrogated by positive laws". However, Ranney in Anifowose and Enemuo (1999) submits that "human rights fall into two general classes: (i) Limitations on government, which are things that government is forbidden to do to the individual, and, (ii) Obligations of government, a series

of duties that government is pledged to perform for the individual''. Nevertheless, a more comprehensive grouping has been advanced by Eze in Anifowose and Enemuoh (1999) who classifies human rights into five headings, thus: Civil, Political, Social, Economic and Cultural. In terms of composition, it was noted that the categories consist of the following rights: civil and political rights: He argued that it includes the right to self-determination; the right to life, freedom from torture and inhuman treatment; freedom from slavery and forced labour; freedom of movement and choice of residence; the right to a fair trial; the right to privacy; freedom of thought, conscience and religion, freedom of opinion and expression; the right to assembly; freedom of association; the right to marry and found a family; the right to participate in one's government either directly or through freely elected representatives; and the right to nationality and equality before the law.

Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights:

These incorporate the right to work; the right to just conditions of work; the right to fair remuneration; the right to an adequate standard of living; the right to organize, form and join trade Unions; the right to collective bargaining; the right to equal pay for equal work; the right to social security; the right to property; the right to education; the right to participate in cultural life and to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress.

Ways Through Which Citizens Rights Can Be Protected

In every countries of the world, certain measure is expected to be put in place in order to ensure that their citizen's inalienable right are safeguarded properly. Human rights are inalienable rights that belong to man by virtue of his humanity and therefore should be granted and guaranteed to everyone irrespective of one's status, class and position in the society Lawal & Ogunyemi (2009). Below are some of those measures:

Maintenance of Law and Order: to safeguard citizen's fundamental human right, law and order must be maintain properly. Law is 'an important prerequisite of right, it is a means of special control which helps to establish orders, peace and justice in the state. It exists to maintain right and their corresponding obligations in the society''.

Democratic structures: democratic setting is an important safeguard to citizen's right. The constitution in a democratic government set out this right, how important and how they should be jealously guarded against infringement, and also set out ways to get justice in the law court whenever this right are infringed on.

Public outcry or vigilance: 'this is a sure safe guard to freedom''. This implies the citizen's ability to watch those actions of the government, and not tolerate unreasonable interference with their rights. This is seen in the activities of the pressure groups and human right organizations that exist in the state.

Independence of the judiciary: this is another avenue through which individual citizen's right can be safeguarded. Judges and court must be fair in protecting citizens' rights and liberties from invasion from private individuals, government officials and government apparatus.

However, Independence of the judiciary can be seen as the total detachment of the judiciary from other arms of government. It is the protection of the judiciary from the influence, threat and control of other arms of government, especially the executive arms. Anifowose (1999) posits that 'it refers to as the absence of external control, impartiality and absence of bias in the administration of justice by the courts, the independence of judiciary is essential to individual citizens freedom.

Judges must as far as humanly possible, be made independence of the executive in the discharge of their duties.

In order to ensure that the civil liberties and rights of individuals are protected against the encroachment of tyrannical executives, judges must be able to act independently without fear or favor”. To fostering and establishing the rule of law is to ensure that the judiciary is not only independent but appears to be independent in order to gain the confidence of the public Kelly (2002)(26). Vital to the concept of judicial independent is the idea that courts should not be subject to improper influence from the other branches of government, or from private or partisan interests Swart (2019). The following are the ways of ensuring judicial independence.

Appointment of judges: the appointment of the chief justice should be made by other legitimate institutions that should be set up through the law of the land (constitution), other than the executive, and men of exemplary quality should be appointed as judges, as these will guarantee independence of judiciary in the state.

Security of salaries: the salaries of judges should be ”fixed and charged on the consolidated fund. That is to say whether the annual budget is passed or not, judges should not be denied of their pay”. It should not also be the responsibility of the executive arm of government (the president and Governors) to pay the salaries of chief justice, as this will make judges not be at the mercy of or not been influenced by the executive and will be able to carry out his judicial duties and responsibility without fear or favor.

System of tenure: judges should be made to have a secured tenure of office, as far as they are not guilty of any crime known to the law.

Detachment from other arms of government: the judiciary should be independence of the pressure from both the executive and the legislature. That is, member of the judiciary should not belong to either the executive or legislature.

Immunity of judges: judges should be protected and prevented from persecution as regards the performance of their official duties. This protection will enable the judges to perform their functions without fear of favor.

However, the above discussed fundamental human rights are not totally automatic and permanent as there are conditions that could lead to limitations of right of a citizen.

For instance Anyaele (1994) argued that citizen may be denied of “his right to life if he is condemned to death as a result of murder, or armed robbery. A citizen may be denied of some of his right if such citizen is detained by law. The law of slander, libel and sedition limit the right of a citizen to freedom of expression. A citizen serving jail term will automatically loose some of his fundamental human rights.

The court can restrict the movement of a citizen if such citizen has a serious case pending in court; the police can for the interest of peace and order ban public assembly, procession and demonstration, and denied citizen of his freedom of association and assembly. Citizens right to ownership of property may be infringed on by the government if considers such property useful for developmental purposes”.

Decision Making Theory

The decision-making approach has been “widely employed in the study of international relation and in public policy analysis. The central assumption of the approach is that if we seek to understand any political action, we must analyze it from the position of the

actors. According to Richard .C Snyder (1954) one of the foremost exponents of this approach, decision-making lies at the heart of all political actions, and, therefore it alone provides the common focus under which we can bring together, the political actors, situations and processes for the purpose of analysis.

He posits that understanding a particular political action requires the analysts (a) to ascertain who made the decision that resulted in the action and, to (b) examine the interactive and intellectual factors that influenced the decision makers. Snyder categorizes the factors which prompt decision-makers into three set namely (i) the internal setting, (ii) the external setting and (iii) the decision making process. According to him, the internal setting includes such variables of the local society as public opinion, dominant value orientations, organizational dynamics and social structure. The external setting consists of such factors as the actions and reactions of other actors in the international (or national) arena and the physical environment.

Among the forces which make up the decision-making processes are the organizational division of spheres of competence, the flow of communication and the motivation of decision makers. The motivational factors compose of the interests which an official acquires in the decision-making organization and personality traits acquired from childhood, it is the combined impact of these factors that influence decision-maker and thereby their action". It is expedient to note that in making good decisions in any states, such that may lead to effective public policy and robust foreign policy, then, public opinion have to greatly influence the decision makers in making good decision.

Decision makers are influenced by active citizens towards making effective and positive decisions that will lead to growth and development in the country. In other way round, for citizens to be able to think logically and to also be able to give a valuable opinion that can influence the political decision of their country, then, such citizens must have been politically enlightened. In other word, there is a concomitant and positive relationship between citizenship education and active democratic citizenry and vice versa.

Methodology

This paper adopted the hybrid method of data collection, as interviews is conducted to retrieved factual information's, while other data are gotten from works of scholars like textbooks, journals, internet materials etc.

The paper adopted the correlational Design, to see if there is a nexus between good governance and citizenship education and vice-versa.

The paper also applied the purposive sampling technique that allows the author to only choose those respondents that have vast experience and knowledge on citizenship education and bad governance to be interviewed. The populations for the study are academia's, government official, educationists, and other citizens who are highly knowledgeable on citizenship education, who can give account of the correlations between the two variables (citizenship education and good governance). The populations are experts in the area of citizenship educations and governance. The paper adopted the convenience sampling technique; the samples for this paper are 4 government officials, 4 educationists, 2, academia's (lecturers) and 1 Nigerian citizen from other profession's respectively. The instrument for data analysis adopted in this paper is the thematic analysis; this has allowed the researcher to thematically analyze the responses of the respondents interviewed by coating them verbatim, word for word.

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Table 1. Table showing the status of respondents.

S/N	NAME	STATUS	ORGANIZATION	POSITION	QUALIFICATION	DATE OF INTERVIEW
1	Agbilusi,	Fed/Gvt	NDE	CFO	HND	8/11/19
2	Adeagbo	proprietor	School	proprietor	MBA	7/11/19
3	MrsDamilola	Staff	University	ICT Offc	BSc	8/11/19
4	Ibijoju	Staff	L.Gov't	EHO	BSc	9/11/19
5	Mrs olufemi	Staff	INEC	DPO	BSc	6/11/19
6	Ammmed	Staff	Monotechnic	Lecturer	MBA	6/11/19
7	Shegun	Staff	Polytechnic	Lecturer	MSc	6/11/19
8	Mrs.....	Staff	School	H/Teacher	Masters	7/11/19
9	Mrs.....	Staff	School	Principal	Masters	7/11/19
10	.Mrs.....	Staff	School	V/Principal	B.ED	8/11/19
11	Staff	Gov't organization	9/11/19

Source: Field survey 2019

Total number of respondents are eleven (11), comprises of five (5) females and six (6) males. Two (2) lecturers, four (4) secondary school teachers, one (1) university lecturer and four (4) government staffs respectively.

Exposition of main material of research with complete substantiation of obtained scientific results. Discussion

Data Presentation and Analysis on Citizenship Education: A Determinant of Good Governance

Introduction

This section of the study focuses on the presentation and analysis of data collected on the field survey. In addition, the assumptions articulated for this study were also tested, while data collected from the interviews carried out on the field are presented and analyzed. However, the method of data analysis adopted here is the thematic analysis. The researcher thematically analyzes the submissions of the respondents by coating them verbatim, and end up linking it up with an existing literature that argued in similar direction. Test of assumption one (1): Citizenship education breeds active democratic citizenry that can contribute in ensuring good governance. Here respondents were asked to speak their idea on the importance of citizenship education in a state. Here all the respondents interviewed agreed that citizenship education will certainly breed good governance.

The first respondent, a citizenship education lecturer in the polytechnic submits that: importance of citizenship education is numerous. Nevertheless, the most important of it is that it educate the citizenry on their rights, duties, the importance or purpose of government and equipped citizens with the necessary skills, knowledge and understanding that citizens need to be able to participate in their country polity and decision making processes. Citizenship education is the major route to political success and good governance.

Another respondent, a school principal argued that: citizenship education serves as a veritable vehicle of informing the citizens of a country about the agenda, history, ethics and the aspirations of a country. It is also a way of preserving the history of a country, and a form of preserving the value of a given country.

Another respondent, a Vice principal submits that: the importance of citizenship education in a country could be traced to the fact that it enables citizens and students in particular to be well informed and aware of their duties and right as a citizen, it aims to educate citizens on their societal values and cultural development, promote citizens political and economic literacy through learning about the economic and democratic institutions and finally gives citizens the knowledge understanding and skills that will enable them to participate as active citizens in the society.

A respondent, a staff of NDE also argued that: citizenship education is important in a state because it gives the citizens the knowledge and skills to understand, challenge and engage with democratic society. Citizens learn about the cultural and political norms of their society, thereby serving as active participators in their country political decision making.

The above submissions is in consonance with the submission of Olatunji (2018) where she argued that, the importance of civic education in a development at community level, is that it helps to ensure effective civic participation. This is an important aspect of strengthening the ability of society to manage its own affairs.

Test of assumption two (2): there is a nexus between citizenship education and good governance. Respondents were asked to comment on the nexus between citizenship education and good governance. Most of the respondents agreed that there is a relationship between the two variables.

According to a respondent, a school proprietor who submits that: yes, citizenship education and good governance are highly connected. Citizenship education teaches citizens especially student, is rights as a citizens and also teaches them their responsibility to their state. Citizenship educations inculcate the right character, confidence, creativity and all other requirement to lead well, to transform a nation. The growing children of today become the pillar of the nation tomorrow and leaders lead the followers by example. Example is better than precept. The two are highly interwoven, as one leads to the other.

A respondent, citizenship education lecturer in a monotechnic posits that: we can synergize between citizenship education and good governance, one leads to the other. That is, to have a good governance in a country, active democratic citizenry that are politically enlightened on the duties, functions and policies of government tend to be key players in influencing policy makers in adopting good policies that will enhance the growth and development of their country, and guarantees good government. When citizens are not educated, they remain apolitical and dormant in their participation in good governance.

Another respondent, who works with Ekiti state government, he posits that: there is a nexus between citizenship education and good governance, in the sense that when citizens are educated, they can easily read within the line and see the flows in governance. Through this citizens can easily through public polls call on the attention of the government to retrace their steps, before it affect the state.

The last respondent here also argued that: because citizenship education teaches the citizens their right, duties, and the activities of government, then it implies that citizens are

politically educated. They can serve well when they eventually found themselves in position of power in the future.

In relation to the above responses, Kasamani (2016) argued that civic education-through which citizens learn how their country's government works and how they can participate-manifests itself in many ways around the world and plays a key role in emerging democracies. Programs that foster civic education include voter education, neighborhood conflict-solving initiatives, and participation in city hall or local government institutions.

Test of assumption three (3): Good governance breeds citizenship education and ensure welfarism in the state. Respondents were asked to air their views on the benefit of good governance in a state. Most of the respondent argued that good governance enhances development and bring about welfare state.

According to the first respondent, who works with the INEC, she posits that: the benefit of good governance to the state as a whole is that it encourages positive behavior in the state, ensure better strategic planning, call for attractive and talented leaders as good decisions that will lead to the development of the state are made.

Another respondent, a local government worker who submits that: The benefits of good governance to the citizens are numerous. Good governance affect every sphere of life of the citizens, ranging from the availability of good health service, security of lives and properties, the provision of social amenities to the citizens, and most importantly provision of the basic needs of lives, right to education and empowerment that will enhance citizens livelihood.

Lastly, a respondent, head teacher posits that: Good governance guarantees reduction of crime in the country, enhances justice and encourages foreigners to come into the country and invest. It also encourages citizen's enlightenment and their participation in governance.

Weber (2015) also argued in relations to the above arguments that, fair and effective governance is critical to ensuring that development benefits is realized, both people and the planet. Good governance should entail processes, decisions and out comes that sustain natural resources, alleviate poverty and improve the quality of life.

Field Survey Findings

In view of the response gathered on the field survey, this study thereby realized that citizenship education is a very important idea, as it will breeds active democratic citizenry who will in-turn participate positively in the country political decision making, hence good governance. The study also finds out that there is a concomitant relationship between citizenship education and good governance. When citizens are educated politically, economically and socially, it is then that the citizens can serve as a force towards actualizing good policies that can lead to development in the state and vice versa.

The study finds out that the reward for good governance is National security in its holistic nature. When there is good governance, citizen's welfare in all ramifications of life is guaranteed, as it will allay the spirit of fear from violent and fear from want in the state. Through citizenship education, citizens can be enlightened about the governance of their various countries, and can agitate for the protection of citizens' rights whenever their rights are infringed upon. The study finally finds out that through citizenship education, citizens tend to know the danger inherent in engaging in criminal activities as a way of

survival when the government has failed in her constitutional responsibilities of guaranteeing security in terms of the basic needs of lives to the citizens.

Conclusions

For any country to be on the right track of good governance and National development, such country needs a virile, active and politically enlightened citizenry who can participate actively in their country political decision making processes, and who can serve as a watch dog to bad government that may be going A-wire when it comes to making laws and government policies. However, how educated, refined and liberated a country citizenry is, will determine the possibility of good governance, as active citizenry will also ensure that public office holders operates in accordance with the law of the land and not on public office holders discretion that may left the constitution in abeyance (constitutionalism). The citizens will also be able to criticize bad government policies and support good policies that will enhance development in the country. In other ward, citizenship education is a child of necessity to every human organization and to every political setting in the world.

Recommendations

To say that active democratic citizenry enhances a state democratic process, and determine the robustness of any country public and foreign policy, is an understatement, as it is very certain that a state with politically liberated citizenry (active citizenry) is on his way to true National development. However, this article recommends that the idea of politically educating of countries citizenry especially Nigeria and other African countries that are underdeveloped, will go a long way in ensuring very quickly, the aims of the government on one hand, and the aims of the state on the other hand. It is very necessary for every country that will want to succeed to adopt the policy of citizenship education, as is the quicker and genuine route to National development.


The study also recommend that governments should enact a law that will made composary the teaching of citizenship education in all schools, universities, colleges and vocational training schools existing in the country from primary to tertiary institutions, and should be made to be a compulsory subjects in all departments, and that must be pass by student before graduating. The study also recommend that states should promulgate laws that will make any citizens that will be contesting for any political post, to go on at least one year citizenship education course that will equipped them politically towards staging good governance when they get to power.

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