

CIVIC EDUCATION

ORDERLINESS

Orderliness is from the word order which is a situation where the rules are obeyed and authorities are respected. It is also from the objective orderly which means arranging or organizing things in a neat, careful and logical way.

Orderliness means a condition where things follow laid down procedures or rules. It allows things being done for the benefit of all.

Order demands justice where everybody is given the dignity, allowed his positions enjoys benefits and takes his own turn.

Doing things orderly would mean allowing things take their normal course, turns and follow prescribed procedures. It could also mean relating things in the the best way they fit in or arranging things following their ascending or descending values so that they are neatly and carefully organized or arranged.

In nature, things follow pattern which brings about harmony, peace, beauty and expected advancement. When this pattern is titled, the object becomes distorted, disfigured or disordered. The society allows its system to be organized that any misdirection or interference brings about breakdown. This behavior otherwise called dislocation is caused by disorder.

FORMS OF ORDERLINESS

Orderliness can take various forms:

A good driving skill is an orderly behaviuor: Driving to safety entails observing traffic codes to avoid accidents that could cause pain, lose and death. One drives, keeping to his lane, avoiding over speeding, phone calls while on steering and not over taking other vehicles at bends.

Decorum in habits relations and actions is part of orderliness: This shows that one should be decent in manners and appearance, civil while addressing others kind to strangers in need of help, apologetic to those who were while holding others to ransom and remorseful of one's deed that offended others.

Queuing culture is a vital orderly principle worthy of acquiring: It means that one has to remain calm, tolerant and patient while sharing amenities with others. It means not jumping from the line but taking turns. This is where justice, equality and fair treatment is highly demanded. It demands that public service should be done on the basis, first come, first serve regardless of one's social status.

Orderliness entails taking our case to the police, court or arbiters rather than taking laws into our hands or engaging in destruction, fight and quarrels: The police and court are institutions for conflicts resolution and settlement. They ensure the fundamental human rights and equal treatment of persons.

Listening skills: These involves paying attention while others talk. Interrupting an individual while he/she is still expressing himself is a bad manner and causes disorderliness.

Where can we observe order?

Orderliness is a societal value and virtue. It is expected to be observed in the following places:

- Banks.
- Offices.
- Shopping Malls.
- Churches.
- Mosques.
- Schools.
- At traffic, etc.

Orderliness as a virtue and value rest on the following:

Sacrifice: This means that one is expected to sacrifice his time, convenience, interest, emotion and instincts.

Patience: It demands patience which means waiting for one time and turn. It abhors use of force, intimidation of violence.

Love, patriotism.

Understanding.

- VI. Peaceful atmosphere: orderliness cannot be realized in a chaotic situation.

IMPORTANCE OF ORDERLINESS IN OUR SOCIETY.

Importance of orderliness in the society cannot be over emphasized. This is because without the observation of law and order in any society, there will be anarchy or state of lawlessness. The importance of law and order can be seen in the following:

It insists on guideline which makes for acceptance behaviors.

It is a yard stick for assessing actions and behaviours.

It trains the mind to accept social values and standard patterns for acting or doing things.

It is a measure or platform for correcting a misguided or unregulated lifestyle.

It inducts us into life of carefulness and thoughtfulness in doing things.

The best way to achieve peace is to accept order. Orderliness is a mother of peace.

Order endangers peaceful co-existence among people with different ethnic and cultural background.

Roles of orderliness in the society

Promotion of peace in the society: Confusion, fighting are eliminated particularly in public places where orderliness is maintained.

Increase in productivity: There will be high productivity in the society, time that would have wasted will be judiciously utilized by individuals.

It conserves time: Where there is orderliness, much time will be saved to do more important things.

It reduces frustration: Those who spend long hours on traffic experience a lot of frustration, many may not meet up with their appointment that will lead them to prosperity.

It promotes national image: Our nations image will be improved when everyone embraces orderliness in all parts of our society.

Agencies for maintaining law and order

They are those bodies or organizations that ensure that rules and regulations are obeyed in the society.

Nigerian Police Force.

The armed forces named The Nigerian Army, The Nigerian Air force, The Nigerian Navy, etc.

The Nigerian Prison Service.

The Nigerian Custom Service.

The Economic Financial Crime Commission.

The Independent Corrupt Practice Commission.

The Federal Road Safety Corps.

Roles of Agencies for Maintaining Law and Order are:

The Nigeria police force help to curb and detect crime in the society. They also help to protect lives and properties.

The Nigerian Army helps to maintain law and order for the land.

The Nigerian Air force help to maintain law and order in the air. They surprise and control air space.

The Nigerian Navy maintain law and order in the sea. They ensure that the country sea borders are safe.

The Economic Financial Crime Commission and the Independent Corrupt Practices Commission deals with enforcement of laws on financial crimes such as bribery and corruption, embezzlement of public funds, money laundering in the country.

Federal Road Safety Commission is charged with responsibilities of issuing drivers license to those passed the required rest.

Roles of Individual/Citizens

Obeying rules and regulation of lawful authority. It is not enough to have rules and regulation. They must be obeyed to achieve a good purpose of governance and public order.

It is important for citizens to obey the law and do their civil duties such as payment of taxes and levies.

Reporting crime and criminal's activities to appropriate authorities like police.

Acting as a witness to court.

Protecting public and government properties.

CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY

Definition of Authority: Authority is the right or power to give order and enforce compliance.

Authority can be seen as a relationship between persons or force in which one has the right to give commands to others who see it as a duty to obey.

Authority is power that is legitimized and formalized.

Authority confers one with the right to command others to obey. It is power derived from one's office and from the role the person plays based on his economic, political or social status.

The basis of authority in a relationship lies in the fact that the authority is seen as a legitimate one that is why the subordinate obeys the superior because he believes the superior has the right and power to give orders.

Authority in a relationship can be legitimized by people's consent, tradition, and customs, and also by the constitutions or the laws of the land.

Authority must be respected because they are backed up by the law and people are required to comply.

TYPES OF AUTHORITY

Political Authority: This type of authority is bestowed on a group of individuals by a written document such as constitution to make decision and policies and enforce obedience.

Coercive Authority: This is the type of authority that involves the use of force.

Charismatic Authority: This type of authority is based on the extra ordinary personal qualities of an individual.

Delegated Authority: This type of authority conferred on a subordinate to exercise certain powers on specific matters.

Technical Authority: This is authority are exercise based on technical know-how, such authority is accepted and obeyed because he is an expert on that field concerned.

Traditional Authority: This type of authority is legitimized and defined by customs and traditions. It is being held by those qualified by tradition and is normally acquire through inheritance.

Legal Rational Authority: This type of authority is legitimized and define by law and also held by those who are legally qualified.

CONCEPT OF CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY

To constitute means to appoint to an office or to give legal powers to the appointment.

Constituted authority means established or appointed authority.

A constituted authority may be defined as a body of persons elected or appointed to handle the machinery of government of an organization community or state.

TYPES OF CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY

Traditional Authority: Customs and tradition confers power. Those who by customs are expected to play certain prescribed role do so on the virtue of traditional authority.

Example: In Igbo land, only an Nze has the authority to crown Eze or dethrone him.

Charismatic Authority: This is an authority associated with a powerful, knowledgeable and respected personality exerts influence, charm and love on the masses who willingly obey him.

Example of such charismatic personalities in Nigeria includes: Late Odumegwu Ojukwu, Late Nnamdi Azikiwe, Ebele Jonathan Goodluck, Peter Obi, Nnamdi Kanu etc.

Coercive Authority: It is authority which uses force. This is a kind of power exercised with gun and weapons of destructions people are subjected to obedience by force and this was the experience of Nigerians during the military regimes of Gen Yakubu Gowon, Gen. Murtala Muhammed, and Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo etc.

Political Authority: This is the power vested on some people through the dictates of the constitution and elections. It is an authority exercised by a group based on the mandate of the people, the electorate. It is power conferred on a ruler based on the accepted political procedures.

Example of a political power is the executive president, the governors, ministers, councilors, Chairman, senators etc.

Legal-Rational Authority: This is power exercised by those who are guaranteed by law and are deemed qualified by law to exercise it. Example only a qualified lawyer or Barrister can appear before a high court judge in defense of a client.

Delegated Authority: This is a kind of authority conferred by the legislators on certain members of the executive arm of government to make laws on their behalf.

Positional Authority: This is a kind of conferred by the legislators on an individual in a particular office according to his position. The person power cannot exceed the power prescribed to that office or position.

Religious Authority: This leadership is based on religion examples are Bishops, cardinal, Priests, Pastors, and Imams etc. They are emerged as religious authority.

Technical Authority: This is authority or power one exercises based on his expert knowledge or skills in his given field or practice.

Example of technical power is Dr. Chinua Achebe, Prof. Wole Soyinka power Mike Okpara, Flavour etc.

FORMS OF CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY

There are basically three forms of constituted authority. They are as follows:

Line Authority: This is a form of authority which has chains of hierarchical commands. It establishes superior subordinate relationship. Authority runs in a direct chain of commands from the top to the bottom. For example, from the manager of the bank to the chief accountant, to cashier, to customer care officer, to the market etc. Everyone is answerable to his superior.

Staff Authority: This is an authority given to people to advise, contribute opinions but not to make final decision. Theirs are to supervise, make recommendations and receive mandate on what to do from superior.

Team Authority: This is an authority vested on a committee to plan and organize their work and perform that same work with minimal supervisor.

IMPORTANCE OF CONSTITUTED AUTHORITY

The idea of having constituted authority in the security is very valuable. This is because these in leadership positions have a lot of work in preserving the sanctity of our society, value and ife generally. A constituted authority is the custodian of virtue, orderliness and values. The purpose served as constituted authority includes:

It is essentially for community service.

It is meant to bring about needed change through convincing followers by acting rightly and for public interest.

Authority is connected to real leadership and contributes in assigning followership to leadership.

Authority commands leadership.

It preserves values, maintains order and sustains social conflicts using the using the conferred on him.

CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

Citizenship is defined as the state of being a citizen, especially of a particular country with all the rights. A citizen is a legal member of a state with full constitutional right in the country in which he or she resides.

A citizen is therefore, a person who has full rights as a member of a country either birth or by being granted such rights. A citizen equally means a national. That means a person can be described as a Nigerian citizen or Nigerian national.

Citizenship education is the training that impacts knowledge and skills to persons with the aim of transforming them into good citizens.

Citizenship education consist of the formal and informal methods by which citizens are enabled to understand and contribute to the effective working of their society.

Citizenship education is the totality of educational experience in terms of knowledge and skills imparted to persons with the aim of transforming them into good citizens.

A good citizen is knowledgeable person who is politically conscious, socially responsible, disciplined with healthy habits, temperate, just and committed to the ideals of the state.

Types of citizenship

Citizenship by birth.

II. Citizenship by registration.

III. Registration by Nationalization.

IV. Citizenship by confirmation

Citizenship by birth: This could be as a situation whereby one is been born in a country that individual automatically becomes a bonafide member of the country.

Citizenship by Registration: A non-Nigerian can apply and be registered as a citizen of a country if he fulfils some requirements.

Citizenship by Nationalization: According to the constitution of Federal republic of Nigeria 1999, a person who is qualified may apply to the head of state for a grant of certificate of nationalization.

Citizenship by confirmation: A person can be confirmed a citizen of a country as mark of honour in recognition of the citizen's contributions to the development of the country.

GOAL/ OBJECTIVES OF CITIZENSHIP EDUCATION

To promote good governance by creating political awareness.

To educate people on their rights.

To promote political and a balanced education that will lead to the all round development of the individual including academic competence, political and social awareness and healthy living.

To promote ethnical training and disciplined conduct amongst students.

To ensure production of good citizens.

To help students appreciate the values of the Nigerian society.

To create insight into the social problems of the Nigerian society with a view to proffering solutions.

SKILLS FOR NECESSARY PRESERVATION OF TRADITION, CUSTOM AND BELIEFS

Meaning of tradition: Tradition is the belief, custom or way of doing things that has existed for a long period of time among a particular group of people.

What is custom? This is an acceptable behaviour in a society.

Belief: This is confidence that somebody or something is good or right.

Traditions, custom and belief are components of our culture.

Unfortunately, our tradition, belief, customs are gradually being eliminated owing to many factors including the influence of western civilization, negative attitude to our culture etc.

Our traditions, customs and beliefs needs some skills to be preserved:

The need for community participation in preservation of our culture to preserve a cultural heritage, the government cannot do it alone it is within communities, shrines, caves, rocks, shelters are found. Reports from the National commission for museums and monuments showed that once a site is declared a national monument, the communities should understand their cultural heritage sites and other components of culture generally belong to them and so they should protect it.

Inventory of cultural heritage: This should be regularly updated and maintained individuals should be encouraged to establish museums which should receive the assistance of government by ways of grants and technical expertise.

Preservation of Archaeological sites: It has been found that most archaeological sites are being destroyed due to construction activities. Before any construction should take place, Government should do proper survey to ensure that such construction do not pose a threat to archaeological items.

Language Policy: Language is an important of culture. The discussion on preservation of cultural heritage remains a mirage if our mother tongue continues to be neglected. It is necessary to

reiterate the call for teaching in the mother. The example of South East Asian countries, popularly known as Asian Tigers, should be very instructive to use. The progress they made in science and technology has been closely linked with the assiduous manner with which they guard their cultural heritage especially their language which is used in teaching.

Public enlightenment: It is very clear that the state of awareness on the desirability of cultural heritage preservation is very low government should embark on a sustainable programme of public enlightenment. Such programme must not be elite base only but also must involve the learned and others. The programme must involve a wide variety of data, example: linguistics, photographic images, customology and economy. It must also cover traditional system of knowledge which are not documented.

Restoration of teaching of history: Our cultural heritage has its roots in the past for an individual understanding of the present and future, with this, no credible effort at cultural preservation and revival can occur when teaching of heritage in school have been neglected for an adage said that one does not know where he is coming from will definitely not know where he is going to.

Documentation of technological heritage: A lot of data could be gathered on the traditional technology and technical know-how some of these are currently facing the threat of extinction. Such knowledge could be documented and preserved to form the platform for the development of hand craft, small and medium scale enterprise.

Cultural carnivals should be made periodical events in Nigeria: Every state, local government and autonomous communities should be compelled to participate and display their cultural heritage in traditional dances, masquerades etc.

The traditional chieftaincy title and awards: This should be based on merits not on social status, the traditional stool should be given purely on merit while chieftaincy should have awarded strictly on merit the Ezes, Oba, and Emirs etc, are the custodians of our tradition, customs. Therefore, those entrusted with the preservation of our culture should be worthy enough to do their sacred responsibilities.