

Indigene Settlers in Nigeria

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The only mention of the word 'indigene' in the 1999 constitution was when it stipulated that a government cabinet must comprise of an indigene from every state of the country.

Currently a person's indigene depends on the indigene of one's parent. Regardless if one is born in another state and grows up there, one would still inherit their parent's state of origin.

Though the constitution states that there should be no discriminations with regards to the indigene of a citizen, there is always discrimination in every state regarding the origin of an individual.

Areas of discrimination regarding indigenes:

- Tertiary Education Admission
- Differential tuition fees
- Denial of employment
- Denial of Political Candidacy

Women are marginalized more than men in the political setting:

- By setting odd meeting hours, which would make married women unlikely to attend meetings
- Violent threats to women's life by opponents
- Lack of resources
- Disapproval of marriage outside their culture: if a woman marries outside her cultural heritage it would be difficult for her to hold public office, both in her home-state and her husband's state

Solutions to discrimination:

- Remove anywhere indigene appears in the constitution and only rely on merits of an individual for every thing in the country.
 - This is not favorable to the people with underdeveloped environment where education is not engrained in the culture
- 10 years residency: If a person has lived for 10 years in a state, the person can then become a citizen of the state

Citizenship & Rights:

Citizenship means full membership of a country. It means one will enjoy rights and privileges mentioned in the constitution.

Rights of a citizen:

- Protection
- Medical Care
- Jobs

Obligations of a citizen:

- Pay tax
- Defend country during war
- Respecting flag & anthem

Methods of gaining citizenship

- Birth
- By registration which is marriage
- By naturalization
 - Conditions:
 - Must not be convicted of a crime
 - Has been a responsible resident of Nigeria.
- By Honors: Someone who has done the country a great contribution

Dual-citizenship: When a person holds the citizenship of two countries. The Nigerian constitution allows for dual-citizenship of its citizen.

A Nigerian citizen can also renounce their citizenship.

Fundamental Human Rights of Nigerians:

- Rights of life
- Rights to freedom of religion
- Right to own movable and immovable property
- Rights to dignity of labor
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of association: you are free to join and group and association
- Freedom of movement
- Rights to contest in an election
- Rights to vote in an election

Nigeria s a secular state

Occasions when rights can be denied:

- Military rule
- Emergency rule
- Imposition of curfew
- Conscription into the military: forceful
- Non-justiciable of socio-economic rights