

Nigerian Public Service Rules 2009

Private law.

This Handbook provides breakthrough analyses on an important, cutting-edge topic: the connections between the legal system, both in substance and process, and innovation and growth. Arguably the most important intellectual development in legal scholarship and judicial decision-making over the past four decades has been the increasing use of economic modes of analysis in legal reasoning. The Handbook on Law, Innovation and Growth sheds new light on the linkages between innovation, growth and the legal system, answering questions that will help policymakers better understand and implement the law in an effort to advance economic welfare. This Handbook brings together many prominent scholars to examine the features of the legal infrastructure that affect both innovation and growth. Individual chapters explore different legal subject areas, in most cases offering recommendations for rule changes that could accelerate growth, primarily in the context of the US economy. The introductory chapter cohesively ties all of the contributions together and explains why it is time for legal scholarship and research to move in a new direction. Surpassing other literature on the subject, this landmark Handbook is certainly a critical volume for any student or scholar of law and economics.

Despite concerns linked to short-term and cyclical risks, including unequal development, policy uncertainty, declining oil prices and localised unrest, the longer-term growth fundamentals are clear. Following the presidential elections in March 2015, the newly elected government of President Muhammadu Buhari will face a host of challenges, ranging from high levels of rural

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poverty to concerns over governance and an insurgency in the north. The outcome of the presidential elections gave Nigeria its first peaceful handover of power in more than 16 years, as well as a boost of momentum that, along with its economic fundamentals, places it on the cusp of potentially long-term, broad-based growth.

Deeper Insight into Nigeria's Public Administration is a collection of a wider range of Public Administration topics to which scholars and authors have devoted attention in recent time.

Here is a lucidly written and presented book, which selective scholars, researchers and readers would find indispensably useful to procure for personal and institutional libraries.

"This book assists its readers in recommending formulation of ICT strategies for e-government implementation and maintenance from the perspective of acknowledging the importance of e-Governance for building institutions to achieve transparency and accountability, and eventually democratic governance"--Provided by publisher.

This book provides a comprehensive and comparative examination of private international law in Commonwealth Africa. It offers an unrivalled breadth of coverage in its examination of the law in Botswana, the Gambia, Ghana, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe. The book is clearly and logically structured - it is organised around broad themes or issues, with country reports and accompanied by detailed commentaries. Drawing on nearly 1500 cases decided by courts in these countries and numerous national statutes, this book covers the four cornerstones of private international law: jurisdiction, choice of law, foreign judgements and arbitral awards enforcement, and international civil procedure. The author also provides an extensive bibliography of the literature on African private international law. Scholars and

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practitioners alike will find Private International Law in Commonwealth Africa invaluable and illuminating.

Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this very useful analysis of constitutional law in Nigeria provides essential information on the country's sources of constitutional law, its form of government, and its administrative structure. Lawyers who handle transnational matters will appreciate the clarifications of particular terminology and its application. Throughout the book, the treatment emphasizes the specific points at which constitutional law affects the interpretation of legal rules and procedure. Thorough coverage by a local expert fully describes the political system, the historical background, the role of treaties, legislation, jurisprudence, and administrative regulations. The discussion of the form and structure of government outlines its legal status, the jurisdiction and workings of the central state organs, the subdivisions of the state, its decentralized authorities, and concepts of citizenship. Special issues include the legal position of aliens, foreign relations, taxing and spending powers, emergency laws, the power of the military, and the constitutional relationship between church and state. Details are presented in such a way that readers who are unfamiliar with specific terms and concepts in varying contexts will fully grasp their meaning and significance. Its succinct yet scholarly nature, as well as the practical quality of the information it provides, make this book a valuable time-saving tool for both practising and academic jurists. Lawyers representing parties with interests in Nigeria will welcome this guide, and academics and researchers will appreciate its value in the study of comparative constitutional law. The main theme of this book is to provide a critical analysis of the "Nigerian dependent management and leadership development in the post world war II colonial Nigeria".

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(1945-to-1960) and beyond, using foreign firms-global/multinational and transnational corporations; U.A.C., SHELL, NNPC and OPEC. All these foreign firms have their parent companies resided in their foreign countries of origin (advanced metropolis) and have their subsidiaries or peripheries all over the global communities of under-developed and developing economies. Paradoxically, the book was generated by on-going political, economic concern and controversy with the fate of the struggle and quest for economic liberation in the third world-under-developed and developing countries of Africa, with direct specific studies of the “Nigeria dependent management and leadership development”, predates, from ‘pre and post’ colonial era of the British colonial rule in Nigeria. The book further focuses, elicits and elucidates the third world dependent development. International Political Economy and Global/Multinational-Transnational Corporations, economic and political roles in Nigeria’s ‘agricultural and oil’ base economic factors, by using Nigeria raw materials/natural resources to produce into finished products. The profits maximization, surpluses and heavy taxation realized through levied and derived from the genesis of the raw materials, making it into complete finished products, from the subsidiary country Nigeria, by the British global/multinational corporations of (U.A.C.) the United Africa Company, on the poor peasantry/farmers were been appropriated, expropriated back to the U.A.C’s parent company in the United Kingdom’s ministry of food and supply. The other raw materials/natural resources of the crude petroleum/oil manufacturing economy were

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been monopolized by the “SHELL” Oil Royal Dutch of Netherlands and British “SHELL” post emerged, based on the concession signed in Britain, as the British government during colonial rule in Nigeria discovered crude oil segments deposits, in the today’s south-south at Oloibiri in 1956, province/region in the today, south-south of eastern Nigeria. The “NNPC” the Nigeria indigenous oil transnational corporation, represented the Nigeria federal government crude oil reserve ownership of 55 % (in a shared venture, with “SHELL” British Petroleum and her partner of the Netherland Royal Dutch Oil Co-”SHELL”- “SHELL” owned 30 %) and profits made by “SHELL” was transferred to the “SHELL” parent oil Co, Headquarters at Hague, Netherland; Finally, the “OPEC” relationship with Nigeria, and the world oil market, emerged as the oil giant (developing oil organization) permanent inter-governmental organization, seemed competitively world oil organization, bailed out the global oil community in terms of world oil market stock exchange crashes and recessions; global oil gluts, oil embargos, regional civil wars and unrest threatened “OPEC” oil production, intercepts in bailing out the global oil community, via by optimal production and supplies was apparent in “OPEC” sustainability growth and reinforce the world oil market business continuity. “OPEC” main theme was apparently formed to stabilize and fix oil prices, amongst the member 12 oil producing and exporting countries from the third world. Assist the member oil producer member countries to produce oil in a quota basis system to prevent any oil price manipulations, intimidations, exploitative mechanism of

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oil sales malpractices and price anomalies. The “Author” explored, propounded theorist argument (with and counter refutations) from traditional to contemporary school of thoughts with constructive arguments, and several theories, models, conceptual analysis, methodological frame work and practical empirical research hypothesis and scholarly work and evidences to prove and validates Author’s scholarly arguments, mostly represented facts and additional factual arguments using “graphs, blocks, maps, photo’s/Image”, supported and validates Author’s scholarly arguments. The Class Conflicts: Struggle for Nigeria Economic Revenue Resource System. The Nigeria civilian democratic and military leadership elite class, middle-class and the down-trodden. Most of the social classes in the society, corporate and middle-class were seemed caught-up with the diseases of culture of corruption was endemic, plagued and perpetuated the Nigeria’s economic engine and lifeblood nations revenue-net income output capacity of the ‘oil and gas’ industry sectors, desperate looting, leadership and mismanagement of both the civilian democratic and military ruling systems were all accountable for revenue misappropriation and impropriety-during “oil windfalls” and few ‘transparency methodologies’ of providing accurate accountability and implementation of these policies was sometimes neglected to suit their orchestrated squandermanic economic life styles in the leadership and management settings. The remnants of the Nigeria loss in the oil and gas industry, in addendum from the militia protest and strike groups, requesting for their compensatory damages monetarily for

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their impaired ecological-”ecosystem and environmental” degradation caused by the oil multinational corporations toxic chemicals, which results from the aforementioned reasons, on both the foreign oil firms and Nigeria government, refused to provide them shares of their mother-nature, natural land resources. The Nigeria government loses \$8.7 billion dollars annually for the ‘militancy and insurgency’ in the oil and gas industry sector from the militia groups in the Niger Delta region. Meanwhile, Nigeria has “159 oil fields and 1487 oil wells”, predominantly 78% are concentrated in the Niger Delta region alone. This section examines the most imperative ‘leadership and management in Nigeria, United Nations and the United States most eminent Harvard University Professor Robert Rotberg in an exclusive, ‘two (2) book interview’ conducted by the “Author”

Since the start of the Global Financial Crisis in 2008, research on central banking has gained momentum due to unusual levels of central bank activism and unconventional monetary policy measures in many countries. While these policies drew significant attention to advanced economy central banks, there has been much less academic focus on central banking in emerging economies. This book extends the research on the political economy of central banking by focusing on the emerging economies in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and the European periphery. Central banks are at the heart of economic policymaking, and their decisions have a significant impact on the social and economic well-being of citizens. Adopting an interdisciplinary political economy

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perspective, the contributions in this book explore the reciprocal relations between politics, economics, and central banks, and how the global and domestic political economy contexts influence central bank practices. The chapters employ diverse theoretical perspectives such as institutional and organizational theory, developmental state resource dependency, and gender studies, drawing on disciplines ranging from politics, international relations, public policy, management, finance, and sociology. This book will appeal to academics and students of central banking, political economy, and emerging economies, as well as professionals and policymakers engaged with central banks, monetary policy, and economic development.

Rivers State was created out of the former Eastern Nigeria on 27 May 1967 by virtue of the States (Creation and Transitional Provisions) Decree No. 14 of 1967, and inherited Eastern Nigeria legislation in accordance with section 1(5) of the said Decree.

Consequently, legislation applicable to Rivers State as at 27 May 1967 consisted of the Laws contained in The Revised Edition of The Laws of Eastern Nigeria 1963 and those enacted between 1963 and 1967. Thereafter, Edicts were promulgated by the successive Military Governors of Rivers State between 1968 and 28 May 1999, interspersed with brief periods of democratic Government that enacted Laws. The first and only revision of the Laws of Rivers State of Nigeria was published as The Laws of Rivers State of Nigeria 1999 containing legislation still in force at that time. It should be noted that by virtue of section 3 of the Revised Edition (Laws of Rivers State of Nigeria)

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Law 1991, there may be Laws which, although omitted in The Laws of Rivers State of Nigeria 1999, still have the force of law, just like those included in it. Unfortunately, there is an operational disconnect between the enactment of legislation and their publication in the official form either in the Official Gazette or in bound annual volumes as required by law. Consequently, it becomes a Herculean task to search for every piece of legislation which may be hidden in volumes of files containing signed copies or among thousands of copies of the Official Gazette littered in several locations! Herein lies one aspect of the indispensability of this book, the first edition of which was published in 1994. Without this book, citizens, businesses, organisations, law enforcement agencies, lawyers, Customary Court Judges, Magistrates, High Court Judges, Federal High Court Judges, Justices of the Court of Appeal and the Supreme Court, various Rivers State Government Ministries and Departments, etc. may not be aware of some of the existing laws of Rivers State that are in force. The Author Dr Leesi Ebenezer Mitee holds a doctoral degree (PhD) of Tilburg University, The Netherlands; Master of Laws degree (LLM) of the University of Huddersfield, United Kingdom; Barrister-at-Law postgraduate professional law practice certificate (BL) of the Nigerian Law School, Lagos, Nigeria; Bachelor of Laws degree (LLB) and Higher National Diploma (HND) in Town Planning and Country Planning, both of the Rivers State University, Nigeria. Leesi, a former legal research national consultant to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) on the 1998 PCASED project and a

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legal research consultant to the government of Rivers State of Nigeria on the Laws of Rivers State, is the global pioneer advocate of the universal recognition of the right of free access to public legal information as a stand-alone or substantive human right. He discussed the concept of free access to public legal information and the proposal for its universal recognition elaborately in his 628-page PhD thesis, *The Human Right of Free Access to Public Legal Information: Proposals for its Universal Recognition and for Adequate Public Access*. His Human Right of Free Access to Public Legal Information (HURAPLA) website (publiclegalinformation.com/) is dedicated to actualising the law-reform and policy-relevant proposals and recommendations in his PhD thesis. Dr Mitee's special research interests include different issues in the concept of the human right of free access to public legislation; legal informatics or legal information technology (the application of information technology to legal processes and specialised legal information systems); public access to indigenous customary law; indigenous rights; and legal systems. More resources on Dr Leesi Ebenezer Mitee's books are available on his Human Right of Free Access to Public Legal Information (HURAPLA) website (publiclegalinformation.com/) and PublishThem.Com website (publishthem.com/).

Sub-Saharan Africa has only 12 percent of the global population, yet this region accounts for 50 percent of child deaths, more than 60 percent of maternal deaths, 85 percent of malaria cases, and close to 67 percent of people living with HIV. Sub-

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Saharan Africa, however, has the lowest number of health workers in the world—significantly fewer than in South Asia, which is at a comparable level of economic development. The Labor Market for Health Workers in Africa uses the analytical tools of labor markets to examine the human resource crisis in health from an economic perspective. Africa's labor markets are complex, with resources coming from governments, donors, the private sector, and households. Low numbers of health workers and poor understanding of labor market dynamics are major impediments to improving health service delivery. Yet some countries in the region have developed innovative solutions with new approaches to creating a robust health workforce that can respond to the continent's health challenges. As Africa grows economically, the invaluable lessons in this book can help build tomorrow's African health systems. An understanding the political economy of Nigeria is needed to reveal the root causes of its many ethnic, religious, economic, and political problems and to address them for the long term. The pressures now weighing on Nigeria could literally fracture the state along deep fault lines if rampant corruption and partisanship continues. As mutually important partners for both of our interests in Africa, the United States should assist in specific but indirect ways to help Nigerians overcome their political economic problems. Within such assistance, the role of the U.S. military is particularly delicate but needed through focused aid to specific programs and sharing of expertise, all best managed through employing units that are regionally aligned to Nigeria or West Africa.

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The Nigerian state has been oil-rich for decades, and yet perennially incapable of converting its oil resources into wealth for ordinary Nigerians. Adeoye O. Akinola tackles this “vexed” oil question by examining the political economy of efforts to deregulate the Nigerian downstream oil industry. Focusing on themes of globalization and democratization, this book considers how a resource-rich developing country like Nigeria can exploit the opportunities of globalization and navigate the pressures of democratization and the challenges of liberalization. Pairing sophisticated theoretical frameworks with firsthand accounts from actors in the oil industry, this book identifies the root causes of Nigeria’s development struggles and offers practical policy solutions for successfully deregulating the oil sector. For public officials and policymakers as well as researchers, this book offers a critical new lens on the future of natural resource management in Nigeria and the Global South.

This Handbook provides a robust collection of vibrant discourses on African social ethics and ethical practices. It focuses on how the ethical thoughts of Africans are forged within the context of everyday life, and how in turn ethical and philosophical thoughts inform day-to-day living. The essays frame ethics as a historical phenomenon best examined as a historical movement, the dynamic ethos of a people, rather than as a theoretical construct. It thereby offers a bold, incisive, and fresh interpretation of Africa’s ethical life and thought.

The definitive reference on the most current economics of development and

institutions The essential role that institutions play in understanding economic development has long been recognized across the social sciences, including in economics. Academic and policy interest in this subject has never been higher. The Handbook of Economic Development and Institutions is the first to bring together in one single volume the most cutting-edge work in this area by the best-known international economists. The volume's editors, themselves leading scholars in the discipline, provide a comprehensive introduction, and the stellar contributors offer up-to-date analysis into institutional change and its interactions with the dynamics of economic development. This book focuses on three critical issues: the definitions of institutions in order to argue for a causal link to development, the complex interplay between formal and informal institutions, and the evolution and coevolution of institutions and their interactions with the political economy of development. Topics examined include the relationship between institutions and growth, educational systems, the role of the media, and the intersection between traditional systems of patronage and political institutions. Each chapter—covering the frontier research in its area and pointing to new areas of research—is the product of extensive workshopping on the part of the contributors. The definitive reference work on this topic, The Handbook of Economic Development and Institutions will be essential for academics,

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researchers, and professionals working in the field.

Recommendations. -- Introduction. -- Historical background and context. The development of Nigerian federalism - The origins of the indigeneity issue in Nigeria - The extent of the problem in today's Nigeria. -- Government discrimination against non-indigenes. Ambiguous legal definitions of indigeneity - Certificates of indigeneity - Theatres of government-sponsored discrimination against non-Indigenes. Public sector employment. Barriers to obtaining higher education. Barriers to political participation. -- Indigeneity and intercommunal conflict: an overview. Indigene-settler conflicts. -- Case studies. Plateau State: The case of "stateless citizens". - Kaduna State: indigeneity and intra-state conflict. - Delta State: the ownership controversy in Warri. -- The Nigerian government response and potential policy alternatives. Possible policy responses to the indigeneity issue.

The Digest of Judgments of the Supreme Court of Nigeria (DJSCN), is a legal practice book, which is a comprehensive compendium of Nigerian case law at the apex level of the Nigerian Judiciary. The DJSCN, is produced in four volumes which comprise the judgments of the Supreme Court of Nigeria for over a period of forty-three years. The first and second volumes cover the judgments of the Supreme Court on Practice and Procedure, Courts, Criminal Law and Procedure

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and Evidence. The last two volumes cover contemporary issues in different branches of law.

This book examines the key aging processes in seven countries (United States, United Kingdom, Sweden, Japan, China, Nepal, and South Africa) and the main policies that have been, and are being, developed to deal with this rapid change in the demographic profile. It addresses the problems that are identified as well as the positive aspects of aging within each of these contrasting societies. Thus it makes a significant contribution to the major debates about growing old across the globe.

This volume engages in an in-depth discussion of Nigerian politics. Written by an expert group of Nigerian researchers, the chapters provide an overarching, Afrocentric view of politics in Nigeria, from pre-colonial history to the current federal system. The book begins with a series of historical chapters analyzing the development of Nigeria from its traditional political institutions through the First Republic. After establishing the necessary historical context, the next few chapters shift the focus to specific political institutions and phenomena, including the National Assembly, local government and governance, party politics, and federalism. The remaining chapters discuss issues that continue to affect Nigerian politics: the debt crisis, oil politics in the Niger Delta, military intervention

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and civil-military relations, as well as nationalism and inter-group relations. Providing an overview of Nigerian politics that encompasses history, economics, and public administration, this volume will be useful to students and researchers interested in African politics, African studies, democracy, development, history, and legislative studies.

This chronology for 2004 to 2016 compiles the chapters on Ethiopia previously published in the Africa Yearbook. Politics, Economy and Society South of the Sahara.

This second volume on the constitutional dimension of contract law explores this increasingly relevant subject in jurisdictions that are usually overlooked by mainstream scholarship in the English-speaking world. With chapters on Finland and other Nordic Countries from a comparative perspective, Spain, Japan, Somalia, Nigeria, Brazil, and Peru, the contributions presented here offer much-needed, context-informed insights on whether – and if so, why, how and to what extent – the development of contract law is being influenced by constitutional values and fundamental rights issues (or vice-versa). The book represents a valuable addition to comparative law literature on the interplay between public (i.e., constitutional) and private (i.e., contract) law by revealing the inner dynamics through which these two branches interact and (at times) inform each

other, whilst also enhancing our understanding of the law's nature, function, and transformative potential at the macro, meso, and micro levels.

Contributed articles.

Access to justice is a fundamental right guaranteed under a wide body of international, regional and domestic law. It is also an essential component of development policies which seek to adequately respond to the multidimensional deprivations faced by the poor in order to improve socio-economic well-being and advance the progress of the Sustainable Development Goals. Women and children make up most of Africa's poorest and most marginalized population, and as such are often prevented from enforcing rights or seeking other recourse. This book explores and analyzes the issue of gendered access to justice, poverty and disempowerment across Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA), and provides policy discussions on the integration of gender in justice programming. Through individual country case studies, the book focuses on the challenges, obstacles and successes of developing and implementing gender focused access to justice policies and programming in the region. This multidisciplinary volume will be of interest to policy makers as well as scholars and researchers focusing on poverty and gender policy across law, economics and global development in Sub-Saharan Africa. Additionally, the volume provides policy discussion applicable in other geographical areas where access to justice is elusive for the poor and marginalized. It is widely believed that the state in developing countries is weak. The public sector, in

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particular, is often regarded as corrupt and dysfunctional. This book provides an urgently needed corrective to such overgeneralized notions of bad governance in the developing world. It examines the variation in state capacity by looking at a particularly paradoxical and frequently overlooked phenomenon: effective public organizations or 'pockets of effectiveness' in developing countries. Why do these pockets exist? How do they emerge and survive in hostile environments? And do they have the potential to trigger more comprehensive reforms and state-building? This book provides surprising answers to these questions, based on detailed case studies of exceptional public organizations and state-owned enterprises in Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Latin America and the Middle East. The case studies are guided by a common analytical framework that is process-oriented and sensitive to the role of politics. The concluding comparative analysis develops a novel explanation for why some public organizations in the developing world beat the odds and turn into pockets of public sector performance and service delivery while most do not. This book will be of strong interest to students and scholars of political science, sociology, development, organizations, public administration, public policy and management.

This work explores the operation and regulation of copyright collective management in Nigeria. The nexus between creativity and copyright and how creativity has played a pivotal role in development is explained. The need to balance the interests of authors and users is discussed and the societies representing the interest of copyright owners

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are illustrated. Further, Nigeria's legal framework for collective management is enunciated from a pre-independence and post-independence perspective. In the course of this regulatory challenges encountered in the administration of collective management organizations, steps so far taken to address the problems, legislative reforms and judicial decisions are discussed. A path to the new regime is chartered. The South African Copyright collective management system is explored and a comparison between the Nigerian and South African system is made. Thereby the need for supervisory and regulatory agencies of government is shown to seek the national interest regarding the collective administration of copyright and related rights. Then, suggestions for improvement and lessons for Africa are provided.

In many African countries, litigants experience significant uncertainty in their attempts to enforce foreign judgments. Drawing on the experiences of the United Kingdom and the United States (vis-à-vis efforts to attain an effective global legal framework on foreign judgments), this book undertakes a comparative analysis of how South African and Nigerian courts can promote the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments in a fair manner. This comparative analysis is made considering both African countries as paradigms of their respective legal traditions. The author, a legal consultant and academic in private international law analyses, stage by stage, the challenging process that litigants face when they seek to enforce foreign judgments in South Africa and Nigeria. This analysis includes insightful consideration of broader issues such as the

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following: how challenges faced by judgment creditors may be circumvented; practical issues impeding the free movement of foreign judgments; impact of globalisation, increase in international commercial transactions, and regionalism on private international law; application of 'fairness'; how territorial sovereignty and State interests in international commerce impede the free movement of foreign judgments; and 'qualified obligation', under which courts would presumptively enforce foreign judgments subject to certain exceptions and to the balancing of competing interests between private litigants and the State. The comparative analysis is undergirded by relevant case law – spanning decades in Africa and centuries in Europe and the United States. In summary, the author projects a clear case for predictability and certainty in the recognition and enforcement of foreign judgments, as well as how to go about it, thus offering lawyers a strategic position to weigh their options in contemplating enforcement of foreign judgments in any jurisdiction even beyond the African region. This innovative approach will also be of particular value to policymakers at national levels, international and regional economic organisations, as well as scholars in private international law and international commercial law generally. This is regardless of their specific legal area or niche, especially considering the dearth of literature in African private international law.

Africa is changing and it is easy to overlook how decentralization, democratization, and new forms of illiberalism have transformed federalism, political parties, and local

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politics. Chapters on Kenya, Nigeria, Ethiopia, and South Africa help fill an important gap in comparative institutional research about state and local politics in Africa.

Comparative Law Review

Developing countries may not have full-fledged welfare states like those we find in Europe, but certainly they have welfare state systems. For comparative social policy research the term "welfare state systems" has many advantages, as there are numerous different types/models of welfare state systems around the world. This path-breaking book, edited by Christian Aspalter, brings together leading experts to discuss social policy in 25 countries/regions around the world. From the most advanced welfare state systems in Scandinavia and Western Central Europe to the developing powers of Brazil, China, India, Russia, Mexico and Indonesia, each country-specific chapter provides a historical overview, discusses major characteristics of the welfare state system, analyzes country-specific problems, as well as critical current and future trends for further discussions, while also providing one additional major focal point/issue for greater in-depth analysis. This book breaks new ground in ideal-typical welfare regime theory, identifying now in total 10 worlds of welfare capitalism. It provides broad perspectives on critical challenges which welfare state systems in the developing and developed world alike must address now and in the future. It will be of great interest to all scholars and students of social policy, social development, development and health economists, public policy, health policy, sociology, social work and social policy makers and administrators. This book is a reference book for researchers and social policy administrators; it can also serve as a textbook for courses on comparative social policy, international social policy and international social development.

More Constitutional Dimensions of Contract Law A Comparative Perspective Springer

Minorities of the oil-producing states are seriously disturbed by the inequity that is apparent from the existing principles of revenue allocation in Nigeria. In taking issues with them and other southern advocates of new revenue allocation criteria, the dominant north's organic intellectuals have always relied on the obvious concentration of economic and commercial activities in southern Nigeria to refute the argument that the north is the greater beneficiary of Nigeria's wealth. Scholarly contribution to the ethno-regional debate on the equity of resource allocation has been anchored to the same popular platform, namely, the criteria for inter-governmental revenue allocation. It is as if they absolutely embody the revelation about equity or inequity of resource allocation in Nigeria where the federal government has retained between 48.5 per cent and 56 per cent of the federation account, let alone revenues unpaid into this account. This study marks a departure from the orthodox focus on Nigeria's ethnic problems, including the contentious demand of the southern minorities for an increase in the weight assigned the principle of derivation, by examining federal expenditures to determine the distribution of federal presence, and thus winners and losers, bearing in mind that the entire country is federal government's coverage.

Nigeria, the United States' most important strategic partner in West Africa, is in grave trouble. While Nigerians often claim they are masters of dancing on the brink without falling off, the disastrous administration of President Goodluck Jonathan, the radical Islamic insurrection Boko Haram, and escalating violence in the delta and the north may finally provide the impetus that pushes it into the abyss of state failure. In this thoroughly updated edition, John Campbell explores Nigeria's post-colonial history and presents a nuanced explanation of the events and

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conditions that have carried this complex, dynamic, and very troubled giant to the edge. Central to his analysis are the oil wealth, endemic corruption, and elite competition that have undermined Nigeria's nascent democratic institutions and alienated an increasingly impoverished population. However, state failure is not inevitable, nor is it in the interest of the United States. Campbell provides concrete new policy options that would not only allow the United States to help Nigeria avoid state failure but also to play a positive role in Nigeria's political, social, and economic development.

Public participation has become a recurring theme and a topical issue in the field of international environmental law, with many multilateral environmental instruments calling on states to guarantee effectively the concept in their laws and practices. This book focuses on public participation in environmental governance, in terms of public access to environmental information and public participation in environmental decision-making processes. Drawing on the body of international best practice principles in environmental law and taking a comparative stance, Uzuazo Etemire takes Nigeria as a key case, evaluating its procedural laws and practices in relation to public access to information and participation in decision-making in environmental matters. In working to clarify and deepen understanding of the current status of environmental public participation rights in Nigeria, the book addresses key issues in environmental governance for developing and transitional countries and the potential for public participation to improve the state of the environment and public wellbeing. This book will be of great interest to undergraduate students (as further reading) and post-graduate students, academics, researchers, relevant government agencies and departments, policy-makers and NGOs in the fields of international environmental law, environmental justice,

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environmental/natural resource management, development studies and international finance. This book examines the rules, principles, and doctrines in Nigerian law for resolving cases involving cross-border issues. It is the first book-length treatise devoted to the full spectrum of private international law issues in Nigeria. As a result of increased international business transactions, trade, and investment with Nigeria, such cross-border issues are more prevalent than ever. The book provides an overview of the relevant body of Nigerian law, with comparative perspectives from other legal systems. Drawing on over five hundred Nigerian cases, relevant statutes, and academic commentaries, this book examines jurisdiction in interstate and international disputes, choice of law, the enforcement of foreign judgments and international arbitral awards, domestic remedies affecting foreign proceedings, and international judicial assistance in the service of legal processes and taking of evidence. Academics, researchers, and students, as well as judges, arbitrators, practitioners, and legislators alike will find Private International Law in Nigeria an instructive and practical guide.

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