

Constitution Nigeria



The Constitution of Nigeria: A Comprehensive Guide

Understanding the Constitution of Nigeria is crucial for anyone seeking to comprehend the country's political landscape, legal framework, and societal dynamics. This comprehensive guide delves into the key aspects of the Nigerian Constitution, exploring its history, structure, and significance. We'll unpack its provisions, analyze its impact on governance, and address common misconceptions. Whether you're a student, a political enthusiast, or simply a curious individual wanting to learn more about Nigeria, this post will serve as your invaluable resource.

H2: A Historical Overview of the Nigerian Constitution

Nigeria's constitutional journey has been a complex and often turbulent one, marked by periods of military rule and democratic transitions. The current 1999 Constitution (as amended) is the culmination of several previous attempts to establish a stable and enduring legal framework. Prior to independence in 1960, Nigeria operated under various colonial constitutions. Post-independence, the country experimented with different constitutional models, including parliamentary and presidential systems, often interrupted by military coups. These periods of military rule left a significant mark on the constitution's evolution, shaping its structure and influencing its interpretation. Understanding this historical context is vital for interpreting the current constitution's intricacies and limitations.

H2: Key Features of the 1999 Constitution (As Amended)

The 1999 Constitution, while amended several times, establishes Nigeria as a Federal Republic with a presidential system of government. Let's break down some key features:

H3: Federal Structure:

The constitution divides power between the federal government and 36 state governments, along with the Federal Capital Territory (FCT). This division of powers, however, is often a source of contention, with ongoing debates regarding the balance of authority between the federal and state levels. Specific powers are explicitly assigned to the federal government, concurrent powers are shared, and residual powers remain with the states.

H3: Presidential System:

Nigeria operates under a presidential system, where the President is both Head of State and Head of Government. The President is elected through a two-round system and commands significant executive authority. The system incorporates a bicameral legislature (Senate and House of Representatives) to provide checks and balances.

H3: Fundamental Human Rights:

The constitution guarantees fundamental human rights, including the rights to life, liberty, personal freedom, freedom of expression, and freedom of religion. These rights are enshrined in Chapter IV and are judicially enforceable. However, the practical application and enforcement of these rights remain a significant challenge.

H3: Independent Judiciary:

The Constitution establishes an independent judiciary, headed by the Supreme Court, to interpret laws and ensure the rule of law. The judiciary's independence, though constitutionally guaranteed, is frequently tested, with concerns often raised about judicial impartiality and efficiency.

H2: Amendments and the Ongoing Debate

The 1999 Constitution has undergone several amendments since its enactment. These amendments reflect attempts to address some of the shortcomings and ambiguities within the original text. However, calls for a complete overhaul of the constitution persist, with many arguing that the current document is unsuitable for contemporary Nigeria's needs. Debates rage on regarding issues such as restructuring the federal system, devolution of powers, and addressing the inherent imbalances embedded within its framework. These debates highlight the ongoing tension between maintaining stability and adapting the constitution to reflect evolving societal realities.

H2: The Constitution's Impact on Governance and Society

The Nigerian Constitution fundamentally shapes the country's political and social landscape. It underpins the legal framework within which governance operates, influencing policy-making, the distribution of resources, and the overall trajectory of development. The constitution, however, isn't a static document; its interpretation and application are influenced by political dynamics, judicial rulings, and societal pressures. Understanding its impact requires recognizing these intricate interplays.

H2: Challenges and Criticisms of the Nigerian Constitution

Despite its importance, the Nigerian Constitution faces several criticisms. Many argue it is too lengthy and complex, leading to ambiguity and inconsistent application. Concerns also exist about the concentration of power in the executive branch, leading to potential abuses. The opacity surrounding some of its provisions further complicates matters. Finally, the enforcement of constitutional provisions, especially concerning fundamental human rights, remains a major challenge.

Conclusion

The Nigerian Constitution, while imperfect, serves as the foundational legal document of the nation. Understanding its history, structure, and ongoing debates is essential for anyone seeking to engage meaningfully with Nigeria's political and social realities. This guide has only scratched the surface of a complex and multifaceted document. Further research and engagement with the text itself are strongly encouraged for a deeper understanding.

FAQs

1. What is the primary source of law in Nigeria? The 1999 Constitution (as amended) is the supreme law of the land.
2. How can I access a copy of the Nigerian Constitution? You can find copies online through official government websites or reputable legal resources.
3. What is the role of the judiciary in interpreting the Constitution? The judiciary, headed by the Supreme Court, is responsible for interpreting the constitution and ensuring its provisions are upheld.

4. What are some of the major amendments made to the 1999 Constitution? Numerous amendments have been made addressing issues like state creation, electoral processes, and judicial appointments. Specific details can be found through official government publications.

5. Are there any ongoing efforts to reform the Nigerian Constitution? Yes, various groups and individuals advocate for substantial constitutional reform, including restructuring and amending key provisions to better suit contemporary challenges.

constitution nigeria: The Presidential Constitution of Nigeria Benjamin Obi Nwabueze, 1982

constitution nigeria: History and the Law of the Constitution of Nigeria Sir Udo Udoma, 2021-04-09 In writing this authoritative source of reference for students of Law and legal practitioners in Nigeria and elsewhere, Sir Udo Udoma realised a youth ambition he developed as a Reid's Professor's Prizeman of the Law School of the University of Dublin, Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, in the 1940s, to one day write a book on Constitutional Law. HISTORY AND THE LAW OF THE CONSTITUTION OF NIGERIA is the result of his study and analysis of Nigeria's constitutional history that involved research work of great magnitude into the various nooks and crannies in which the origin of the country, Nigeria, lies buried. It allows the reader to understand and appreciate some of the problems that still confront Nigeria, as a country in the continent of Africa, particularly those of unity and stability.

constitution nigeria: A Constitutional History of Nigeria Benjamin Obi Nwabueze, 1982

constitution nigeria: Constitutional Law in Nigeria A. Toriola Oyewo, Ademola Yakubu, 1998

constitution nigeria: Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria , 2009

constitution nigeria: Constitutional Law in Nigeria Oyelowo Oyewo, 2019-02-13 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.

constitution nigeria: Modern Nigerian Constitutional Law Efemini, Ovo M., 2017-08-09 Modern Nigerian Constitutional Law: Practices, Principles and Precedents has fifteen chapters covers not only the traditional core topics in constitutional law, but also the generally neglected ones. In chapter one, the author examines some basic issues in Nigerian constitutional law, and in chapter two the supremacy of the Constitution is examined. Also examined in this book are federalism, local government, fundamental rights, the fundamental rights enforcement procedure, the legislature, the executive, the judiciary, elections, INEC, and political parties. Although primarily intended as a textbook for students, the practitioner and the judge will find it refreshingly

rewarding.

constitution nigeria: Constitutional Law in Nigeria Kehinde M. Mowoe, 2008 This book is a completely revised merger of both volumes 1 and 2 of Constitutional Law in Nigeria previously published. It deals with the various principles of constitutional law and fundamental human rights as contained in the 1999 constitution, though f

constitution nigeria: History and the Law of the Constitution of Nigeria Sir Egbert Udo Udoma, 1994 Discusses the 1950, 1954, 1979 and 1989 constitutions of Nigeria, and includes Appendix : States (creation and transitional provisions) Decree 1976 [Decree no 12].

constitution nigeria: Introduction to Nigeria Gilad James, PhD, Nigeria is a country located in West Africa and is known for its rich cultural heritage and diversity. With a population of over 200 million people, it is the most populous country in Africa and the seventh most populous country in the world. The country is divided into 36 states and one Federal Capital Territory, with Abuja being the capital city. Nigeria has a highly diversified economy with a mix of agriculture, industry, and natural resources. It is the largest producer and exporter of crude oil in Africa and has the ninth-largest natural gas reserves in the world. The country also has a vibrant music and film industry known as Nollywood that is popular across the continent. However, Nigeria has faced a number of challenges including poverty, corruption, terrorism, and ethnic/religious tensions. Since gaining independence from Britain in 1960, Nigeria has experienced several military coups and a civil war. Nigeria's political system is currently based on a federal republic with a presidential system of government. The country is also a member of the African Union, Commonwealth of Nations, and the United Nations. With its diverse population and rich resources, Nigeria remains an important player in African politics and a key country in global affairs.

constitution nigeria: Defending Human Rights and Democracy in the Era of Globalization Akrivopoulou, Christina, 2016-09-21 The era of technology in which we reside has ushered in a more globalized and connected world. While many benefits are gained from this connectivity, possible disadvantages to issues of human rights are developed as well. Defending Human Rights and Democracy in the Era of Globalization is a pivotal resource for the latest research on the effects of a globalized society regarding issues relating to social ethics and civil rights. Highlighting relevant concepts on political autonomy, migration, and asylum, this book is ideally designed for academicians, professionals, practitioners, and upper-level students interested in the ongoing concerns of human rights.

constitution nigeria: Nigeria Toyin Falola, Bukola A. Oyeniyi, 2015-02-24 Written by leading experts in African studies, this broad introduction to Nigeria follows the history of the republic from the early period to the present day. As Africa's most populated country and major world exporter of oil, Nigeria is a nation with considerable international importance—a role that is hampered by its economic underdevelopment and political instability. This book examines all major aspects of Nigeria's geography, politics, and culture, addressing the area's current attempts at building a strong nation, developing a robust economy, and stabilizing its domestic affairs. Perfect for students of African history, geography, anthropology, and political science, this guidebook provides an overview and history of Nigeria from the early period to contemporary times. Chapters focus on each region in the country; the government, economy and culture of Nigeria; the challenges and problems Nigerians face since the country's independence; and topics affecting everyday life, including music, food, etiquette, gender roles, and marriage.

constitution nigeria: *The Story of Nigeria* Michael Crowder, 1978

constitution nigeria: *The Nigerian Legal System* Charles Mwalimu, 2005 Volume 1 on public law provides an introduction to the Nigerian legal system. The various chapters deal with: introduction and sources of law; jurisprudence and Nigerian perspectives; African customary law; Islamic law; comparative constitutionalism and Nigerian perspectives; citizenship, immigration and administrative law; judicial system and legal profession; criminal law, evidence and civil procedure; statutory marriage and divorce laws; customary marriage and divorce; marriage and divorce under Islamic law; matters of children; gender and law in Nigeria with emphasis on Islamic law. Volume 2

has 25 chapters on private law that includes security of the environment and environmental law, land and property administration, commercial business and trade laws, communication, media and press laws, transportation and carrier laws, law enforcement, armed forces and military laws, investments, and intellectual property.

constitution nigeria: The Foundations of Nigeria Toyin Falola, 2003 This text captures within a single volume a wide range of themes that underline the foundations of modern Nigeria, notably nationalism constitutional development, politics and government, economy, culture, ethnicity and religion. A comprehensive compendium of the colonial history of Nigeria, this book combines an interdisciplinary framework of analysis with critical discourse to produce a unique and fresh interpretation of colonial history as a whole.

constitution nigeria: Nigeria's Third Republic Bamidele A. Ojo, 1998 This is a timely book on political transition to civil rule in Nigeria. The socio-political and economic ramifications of the transfer of power to an elected civilian administration and the political chaos resulting from the continued uncertainties surrounding the transition program are examined. Some of the topics which are touched upon are the relationship between the state, capital accumulation, democratic forces, the characteristic political manipulation by the military and the attempt to hold on to power despite demand for civilian democratic rule, the problem of military intervention to the question of national integration, and the core problems of Nigerian economic management and the alternatives for effective management of the Nigerian economy in the Third Republic.

constitution nigeria: Nigeria's Fourth Republic, 1999-2021 Michael Nwankpa, 2022-11-18 This book reflects on Nigeria's fourth republic, the country's longest democratic period since it gained independence from Great Britain. It argues that although constitutional or political democracy has lasted for over two decades in Nigeria and seen three successful democratic changes of power, Nigeria's democracy remains largely militarised. During Nigeria's fourth republic, political and socio-economic affairs have been increasingly dominated by a pervasive military presence and ideology, which has seen a redistribution of resources and government funds away from social programmes into an increase in security budgets, weapons proliferation, and internal military interventions and occupations. This institutionalisation of violence has turned the country into a national security state where the rule of force and violence rather than dialogue and compassion reflect everyday reality. Whilst acknowledging the history of militarisation during colonial and military rule, this book makes a compelling argument for considering the distinct character of the Nigerian nation state's path to militarisation over the last 20 years of experimentation with democracy. This book's fresh insights into the fourth republic's path to militarisation will be of interest to researchers of African politics, security and development.

constitution nigeria: Human Rights and the Mission of the Church in Nigeria Paul Odoeme, 2013 The human rights question constitutes a vital link to the mission of the Christian Church. The Church is thereby obliged by principles of the gospel mandate to defend, promote, and protect human rights. Using the Nigerian context as a model, this book examines how the Church exercises its mission towards salvaging the deplorable situation of human rights violations. The Church is accused of intrusive, ethnocentric, and triumphalist tendencies in some methods and structures, which constantly expose it to steady allegations of human rights violations. This scenario evokes an in-depth investigation into the matter to ascertain the extent of the Church's credibility and competence in the human rights question. (Series: TÄ?1/4binger Perspectives on Pastoral Theology and Religious Education / Tübinger Perspektiven zur Pastoraltheologie und Religionspädagogik - Vol. 46)

constitution nigeria: Nigerian History, Politics and Affairs Adiele Eberechukwu Afigbo, 2005 These essays attempt to focus the light of history, on Nigeria, Nigerians and their contemporary condition. The root idea here is that fundamental, to all historical works - that when the mind interacts with the past, the result is something, like a torchlight whose beam is focused on the present, thus enabling us to achieve a better understanding of the problems which face us. Afigbo has probed deep into Nigeria's past bringing out all the facets, all the elements and, all the

issues that are necessary to improve the present.

constitution nigeria: *The Ombudsman, Good Governance, and the International Human Rights System* Linda C. Reif, 2004-01-01 In addition to the ombudsman community this book will be of interest to practitioners, academics, students and others in the fields of international law, international and domestic human rights law, comparative law, political science and public administration.

constitution nigeria: Governance in Nigeria post-1999: Revisiting the democratic 'new dawn' of the Fourth Republic Edited by Romola Adeola & Ademola Oluborode Jegede, 2020-03-06 At the start of Nigeria's Fourth Republic on 29 May 1999, there was great optimism as to the emergence of a new democratic future representing a significant break from the political undulations of the past. Two decades and four presidential epochs later, there is a prevalent question as to how well Nigeria has fared in governance and human rights post-1999. This book revisits the democratic 'new dawn' of the Fourth Republic discussing pertinent matters integral to Nigeria's democratic future post-2019.

constitution nigeria: *Nigerian Politics* Rotimi Ajayi, Joseph Yinka Fashagba, 2020-12-03 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 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.

constitution nigeria: *Nigerian Political Parties* Richard L. Sklar, 2004 This important work, originally published in 1963, examines the social bases, strategies and structures of Nigerian political parties during the final phase of British colonial rule. As Professor Sklar explains in a new introduction for this edition, the defining characteristics of political parties today have been shaped by the intellectual origins of the independence era parties. This seminal volume is an essential tool for understanding the political and social reality of contemporary Nigeria.

constitution nigeria: *Territory and Power in Constitutional Transitions* George Anderson, Sujit Choudhry, 2019-03-07 This collection of essays surveys the full range of challenges that territorial conflicts pose for constitution-making processes and constitutional design. It provides seventeen in-depth case studies of countries going through periods of intense constitutional engagement in a variety of contexts: small distinct territories, bi-communal countries, highly diverse countries with many politically salient regions, and countries where territorial politics is important but secondary to other bases for political mobilization. Specific examples are drawn from Iraq, Kenya, Cyprus, Nigeria, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the UK (Scotland), Ukraine, Bolivia, India, Spain, Yemen, Nepal, Ethiopia, Indonesia (Aceh), the Philippines (Mindanao), and Bosnia-Herzegovina. While the volume draws significant normative conclusions, it is based on a realist view of the complexity of territorial and other political cleavages (the country's political geometry), and the power configurations that lead into periods of constitutional engagement. Thematic chapters on constitution-making processes and constitutional design draw original conclusions from the comparative analysis of the case studies and relate these to the existing literature, both in political science and comparative constitutional law. This volume is essential reading for scholars of federalism, consociational power-sharing arrangements, asymmetrical devolution, and devolution more generally. The combination of in-depth case studies and broad thematic analysis allows for analytical and normative conclusions that will be of major relevance to practitioners and advisors engaged in constitutional

design.

constitution nigeria: The Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1979 Nigeria, Jadesola O. Akande, 1982 Text of, and commentary on the Constitution of Nigeria as at 1979 - references.

constitution nigeria: Constitutional Origins, Structure, and Change in Federal Countries International Association of Centers for Federal Studies, Forum of Federations, 2005 Providing examples of diverse forms of federalism, including new and mature, developed and developing, parliamentary and presidential, and common-law and civil law, the comparative studies in this volume analyse government in Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Germany, India, Mexico, Nigeria, Russia, South Africa, Switzerland, and the United States. Each chapter describes the provisions of a constitution, explains the political, social, and historical factors that influenced its creation, and explores its practical application, how it has changed, and future challenges, offering valuable ideas and lessons for federal constitution-making and reform. Contributors include Ignatius Ayua Akaayar (Nigeria), Raoul Blindenbacher (Switzerland), Dakas C.J. Dakas (Nigeria), Kris Deschouwer (Belgium), Juan Marcos Gutiérrez González (Mexico), John Kincaid (USA), Rainer Knopff (Canada), Jutta Kramer (Germany), Akhtar Majeed (India), Marat S. Salikov (Russia), Cheryl Saunders (Australia), Anthony M. Sayers (Canada), Nicolas Schmitt (Switzerland), Celina Sousa (Brazil), Nico Steytler (South Africa), and G. Alan Tarr (USA). The French edition is Forthcoming in the Fall 2005 as *Les origines, structure, et changements constitutionnels dans les pays fédéraux*

constitution nigeria: Nigeria in the Twenty-first Century Emmanuel Ike Udogu, 2005 Political stability and peaceful coexistence among Nigeria's diverse nationalities are imperative for development and democratic consolidation and could serve as a model for the region and Africa as a whole. This volume, put together by leading Nigerian scholars, addresses strategies for taming' the military to avoid future coups; solving the ethnic diversity question through national reconciliation; de-marginalising women in politics and society; reducing human rights violations through the law and many other issues.

constitution nigeria: Nigeria's Critical Election, 2011 John A. A. Ayoade, Adeoye A. Akinsanya, 2013 Elections have been central to regime collapse in Nigeria because they neither passed the test of citizens' acceptability nor electoral neutrality. They always pushed the country to a dangerous brink which she has often survived after serious constitutional and political bruises. The general election of 1964 rocked the delicate balance of the country resulting in the military coup of January 15, 1966 and a thirty month civil war. The subsequent effort of the military at restructuring the country did not go far enough to win the civic confidence of the people. The military availed itself of another opportunity of tinkering with the system in 1993. However, it demonstrated that it was not immune to civic dishonesty when it annulled the widely acclaimed free and fair presidential election in June 12, 1993. By fits and starts, Nigeria held another election in 1999 which was tolerated only because of citizens' fatigue of military rule. The elections of 2003 and 2007 were classic examples of make-belief democracy. The feeding of inequity and, if you will, domination, persisted. A combination of fortune, trickery and arm twisting produced a power shift in favour of Dr. Goodluck Ebele Azikwe Jonathan in April 2011. The subsequent attempt by the north to create a strategic consensus did not save it from being pushed into fringe politics forcing some of its spokespersons to vow that they will make governance impossible. The election was better than the worst but much still remains to be done.

constitution nigeria: Developing Human Rights Jurisprudence, Volume 3, 1991 One of an eight-volume series recording the development of international jurisprudence in human rights issues and, in particular, the domestic application of international human rights norms. Discussion focused on recent developments in international human rights jurisprudence and norms from which judges and lawyers are beginning, increasingly, to draw to augment the domestic law of their jurisdictions.

constitution nigeria: History of the Urhobo People of Niger Delta Peter Palmer Ekeh, Urhobo Historical Society, 2007 History of The Urhobo People of Niger Delta is the most comprehensive

compilation and study of various aspects of the history of the Urhobo people of Nigeria's Niger Delta. It begins with an examination of the prehistory of the region, with particular focus on the Urhobo and their close ethnic neighbour, the Isoko. The book then embarks on a close assessment of the advent of British imperialism in the Western Niger Delta. History of The Urhobo People of Niger Delta also probes the arrival and impact of Western Christian missions in Urhoboland. Urhobo history is notable for the sharp challenges that the Urhobo people have faced at various points of their di?cult existence in the rainforest and deltaic geographical formation of Western Niger Delta. Their history of migrations and their segmentation into twenty-two cultural units were, in large part, e?orts aimed at overcoming these challenges. History of The Urhobo People of Niger Delta includes an evaluation of modern responses to challenges that confront the Urhobo people, following the onrush of a new era of European colonization and introduction of a new Christian religion into their culture. The formation of Urhobo Progress Union and of its educational arm of Urhobo College is presented as the Urhobo response to modern challenges facing their existence in Western Niger Delta and Nigeria. History of The Urhobo People of Niger Delta extends its purview to various other fragments of the Urhobo historical and cultural experience in modern times. These include the di?culties that have arisen from petroleum oil exploration in the Niger Delta in post-colonial Nigeria.

constitution nigeria: Social and Political Foundations of Constitutions Denis J. Galligan, Mila Versteeg, 2013-10-14 This volume explores the social and political forces behind constitution making from a global perspective. It combines leading theoretical perspectives on the social and political foundations of constitutions with a range of in-depth case studies on constitution making in nineteen countries. The result is an examination of constitutions as social phenomena and their interaction with other social phenomena, from various perspectives in the social sciences.

constitution nigeria: The Legislature in Nigeria's Presidential Democracy of the Fourth Republic Omololu Fagbadebo, Mojeed Olujinmi A. Alabi, 2023-03-20 This book investigates whether legislative institutions, state and national, in Nigeria's Fourth Republic have been able to harness constitutional powers to impact public policy. Presenting how the Nigerian state has not been able to showcase the expected dividends of presidential democracy since 1999, it analyzes the crisis of governance and its impact on political stability, social cohesion, and the livelihood of citizens. The book further discusses the depreciating infrastructure, corruption, and mismanagement of public resources, and shows how defiant attitudes of public political and bureaucratic officials define the new wave of corruption and profligacy in Nigeria, presenting this development as a result of a weakened legislature. The book displays the necessity of implementing a culture of accountability and discusses oversight mechanisms to make the executive accountable. These mechanisms are designed to ensure effective public service delivery. Finally, the book situates the legislative institutions in Nigeria within the context of the contributions of the National Assembly and the Assemblies of the State Houses to the development of this emerging democracy in Africa. The book will appeal to students and scholars of political science and public administration, as well as policy-makers and practitioners interested in a better understanding of democracy, separation of powers, governance, and Nigerian politics.

constitution nigeria: The Sources of Labour Law Tamás Gyulavári, Emanuele Menegatti, 2019-12-06 Labour law has traditionally aimed to protect the employee under a hierarchy built on constitutional provisions, statutory law, collective agreements at various levels, and the employment contract, in that order. However, in employment regulation in recent years, 'flexibility' has come to dominate the world of work – a set of policies that reshuffle the relationship among the fundamental pillars of labour law and inevitably lead to degrading the protection of employees. This book, the first-ever to consider the sources of labour law from a comparative perspective, details the ways in which the traditional hierarchy of sources has been altered, presenting an international view on major cross-cutting issues followed by fifteen country reports. The authors' analysis of the changing hierarchy of labour law sources in the light of recent trends includes such elements as the following: the constitutional dimension of labour rights; the normative intervention by the State; the regulatory function of collective bargaining and agreements; the hierarchical organization of labour law

sources and the 'principle of favour'; the role played by case law in both common law and civil law countries; the impact of the European Economic Governance; decentralization of collective bargaining; employment conditions as key components of global competitive strategies; statutory schemes that allow employees to sign away their rights. National reports – Australia, Brazil, China, Denmark, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Russia, Spain, Sweden, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States – describe the structure of labour law regulations in each legal system with emphasis on the current state of affairs. The authors, all distinguished labour law scholars in their countries, thus collectively provide a thorough and comprehensive commentary on labour law regulation and recent tendencies in national labour laws in various corners of the globe. With its definitive analysis of such crucial matters as the decentralization of collective bargaining and how individual employment contracts can deviate from collective agreements and statutory law, and its comparison of representative national labour law systems, this highly informative book will prove of inestimable value to all professionals concerned with employment relations, labour disputes, or labour market policy, especially in the context of multinational workforces.

constitution nigeria: Commercial and Economic Law in Nigeria Mike A.A Ozekhome, 2021-10-21 Derived from the renowned multi-volume International Encyclopaedia of Laws, this practical analysis of the structure, competence, and management of Nigeria provides substantial and readily accessible information for lawyers, academics, and policymakers likely to have dealings with its activities and data. No other book gives such a clear, uncomplicated description of the organization's role, its rules and how they are applied, its place in the framework of international law, or its relations with other organizations. The monograph proceeds logically from the organization's genesis and historical development to the structure of its membership, its various organs and their mandates, its role in intergovernmental cooperation, and its interaction with decisions taken at the national level. Its competence, its financial management, and the nature and applicability of its data and publications are fully described. Systematic in presentation, this valuable time-saving resource offers the quickest, easiest way to acquire a sound understanding of the workings of Nigeria for all interested parties. Students and teachers of international law will find it especially valuable as an essential component of the rapidly growing and changing global legal milieu.

constitution nigeria: TOPICAL ISSUES IN NIGERIA'S POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT J. ISAWA ELAIGWU, 2012-06-20 Nigerians love to debate. Even under colonial rule, the authorities realised that Nigerians could not be repressed and that they always expressed their views on topical issues of development. The topical issues that have driven Nigeria's political economy include Constitution and Constitutionalism, Democracy, the National Question, Civil-Military Relations, Federalism, State and Nation-Building, Local Governance, Leadership, the Role of Traditional Rulers, the Economy and Religion. This volume is a selection of some of Professor Elaigwu's contributions to these debates. In it, Elaigwu, a leading Nigerian political scientist, argues that the challenges facing the country are not unsurmountable and that Nigerians must take the destiny of their country in their hands and look inwards to deal with the country's weaknesses while strengthening her capacity and resolve to become an industrialised and powerful country within a limited space of time.

constitution nigeria: Human Rights in Nigeria's External Relations Philip Aka, 2016-12-20 This book is a broad-ranging argument for thorough reforms at home and abroad in Nigeria as the only antidote to the nation-building dilemmas Nigeria confronts in the first quarter of the twenty-first century. Because of its enormous material and human endowments, Nigeria is dubbed the "Giant of Africa." It is a moniker many of its leaders take seriously. Yet, Nigeria is a state rife with instability, some of it periodically erupting into violence. Given still-ongoing national security challenges in the land that notoriously includes a bloody religion-oriented terrorism, the Fourth Republic since 1999, the longest period of continuous democratic rule since independence—key to the timeline of this book—has not been insulated from the spell of instability. The main argument of this work is that internationally agreed-upon ethical standards embedded in human rights can save

Nigeria. This book is a methodologically and theoretically-grounded, seminal discourse on Nigerian foreign relations that spells out the human rights or lack thereof in those relations, including underlying and impinging domestic forces. This work is set around six issues of application embedded in a temple of Nigeria's human rights foreign policy, comprising two steps and four pillars: reconstructed national interest, increased human rights at home, redesigned peacekeeping, reshaped foreign policy machinery, increased bilateralism in foreign relations, and the use of ECOWAS as human rights tool. Although focused on the period since independence, for proper understanding of events from the past that shape the current patterns of politics in the land, this book also embodies a historical background chapter that overviews the pre-colonial and colonial eras.

constitution nigeria: Constitutional and Parliamentary Information Inter-parliamentary Union, 1961

constitution nigeria: Media and Nigeria's Constitutional Democracy Paul Obi, 2023-02-06 In this edited collection, contributors analyze how the media is navigating Nigeria and its mediated democracy. Scholars of journalism, political communication, and media studies will find this book of particular interest.

constitution nigeria: Nigeria's Soft Power in Anglophone West Africa Fidel Abowei, 2023-08-25 This book investigates Nigeria's soft power capabilities in West Africa, demonstrating the extent to which the power of attraction may serve the country's foreign policy interests. With the increasing popularity of internationally acclaimed cultural outputs, including afrobeat, Nollywood, and charismatic Pentecostalism, and a foreign policy disposition that is altruistic and sparsely transactional, there is increasing interest in how these soft power attributes influence perceptions of Nigeria in Africa. Drawing on extensive original research in Ghana and Liberia, this book highlights the attractive and unattractive elements of Nigeria's soft power potential. In so far as it makes the case for Nigeria's soft power in West Africa, it also discusses the challenges encumbering the effective deployment of the full range of Nigeria's soft power capabilities in the operationalization of its African policy. This book is a timely contribution to prevailing scholarly discussions about the nature and utility of soft power in Africa. It will be of interest to both Africanists and researchers of international relations, foreign policy, and political science more broadly.

constitution nigeria: Law, Religion and the Family in Africa Dr M Christian Green, Dr Faith Kabata , 2021-12-31 The family is a crucial site for the interaction of law and religion the world over, including Africa. In many African societies, the family is governed by a range of sources of law, including civil, constitutional, customary and religious law. International law and human rights principles have been domesticated into African legal systems, particularly to protect the rights of women and children. Religious rites and rituals govern sexuality, marriage, divorce, child-rearing, inheritance, intergenerational relations and more in Christianity, Islam and indigenous African custom. This book examines the African family with attention to tradition and change, comparative law, the relation of parents and children to the state, indigenous religion and customary law, child marriage and child labour and migration, diaspora and displacement.

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U.S. Constitution - The Preamble | Resources | Constitution Annotated ...

We the People of the United States, in Order to form a more perfect Union, establish Justice, insure domestic Tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general ...

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Before he enter on the Execution of his Office, he shall take the following Oath or Affirmation:- I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the Office of President of the ...

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The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

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