

Nigerian Armed Forces Act

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<i>Nigerian Armed Forces Act</i>	<i>2022-11-23</i>
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<p>The Africana World Taylor & Francis</p> <p>The author, originally trained in Law, was a senior Nigerian Army Officer. Amongst his many appointments he was Adjutant General to the Army, and military governor of Western State and later Oyo State. This is a collection of his speeches and lectures over a period of sixteen years. He questions the role of the military in intervening in politics which he regards as a disturbing trend, preferring a democratic political system, and a military performing its legitimate and traditional role. Nineteen speeches or lectures are included covering aspects of the military role, human rights, political leadership, and legal aspects of some of these issues.</p> <p><i>Internal Security Management in Nigeria</i> BRILL</p> <p>This book explores the disturbing dimensions of the problem of insecurity in Nigeria, such as herdsman violence, the Boko Haram insurgency, cybercrime, militancy in the Niger Delta, communal conflict and violence, as well as police corruption. It offers a comprehensive discussion of the theoretical foundations of internal security, the threats to internal security, the role of formal and informal agencies in internal security management and the challenges of internal security management.</p> <p><u>Reforms and Nigerian Labour and Employment Relations</u> Routledge</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>The Nigerian Military</i> Springer</p> <p>1. Practice of law. 2. Procedure (law).</p> <p><u>Nigerian Defence and Security</u> CUP Archive</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Defence Policy of Nigeria: Capability and Context AuthorHouse</p> <p>This book will provide empirical engagements of African women in the private and public spaces and their adaptations, alterations and and integration of the private and public spaces. This approach is contrary to most existing studies which may not necessarily provide contextual and empirical evidences of the debates about the spaces of women or interrogate both the private and public spaces in a single volume. This book will offer a novel insight into gender and power dynamics, especially as it relates to the cultural spaces, private spaces and public spaces which African women occupy and subjugate. The fourteen papers in this book critically examine the African women in different positions within the private and public spaces, the strong inhibiting</p>	<p>presence of patriarchy, and the resistance women display to empower themselves.</p> <p><u>An Almanac of Contemporary and Comparative Judicial Restatements (ACCJR Supp. ii Public Law)</u> LLMC</p> <p>This work attempts to assess corruption risks in five key areas of Nigerias defence and security establishments, namely political, financial, personnel, operations, and procurement. Using a simple and straightforward question-and-answer format, the assessment draws from interviews with key players in the industry as well as from secondary sources. The scope of the work includes the last few years of President Goodluck Jonathans administration and the threshold of the administration of President Muhammadu Buharia truly epochal period in the history of Nigerias fight against corruption, but also reflects policy gaps inherent in the transition in government. The work contributes to an area of literature which is both scanty and characterized by much secrecy. It is hoped therefore that this contribution will not only stimulate more frank and open discussion on the subject of corruption risks in Nigerias defence and security sector, but would also act as both a template and benchmark on which policy makers can embark on genuine and meaningful reforms.</p> <p>DA Pam Almanac Foundation</p> <p>Security is a social practice, which constitutes different formations of political order. Developing a political economy of security practice, the author distinguishes these formations with a view to the actual exchanges between various providers and receivers of security services. He thus departs from a popular perspective in political science, which charts ongoing transformations in the global security landscape along a series of categorical divisions between state and non-state or between the public and the private. A more rewarding analytical perspective conceives the two most dominant security formations in the contemporary world as either based on commercial or on compulsory relations.</p> <p><i>Learning from West African Experiences in Security Sector Governance</i> Springer</p> <p>Nigerian and African foreign policy studies are finally achieving a degrees of maturity. First published in 1987, this volume juxtaposes levels, leaders and periods, relating to national ideologies and regional issues, it also looks at cycles in political economy from the rise and decline of American industry to the petro-naira windfall.</p> <p>The Nigerian Legal System: Private law Malthouse Press</p> <p>This volume seeks to explain why democratization and military reforms stagnate in newly democratizing countries. The contributions blend historical, ideational, cultural and structural explanatory factors to analyze the trajectories of military reform in Indonesia and Nigeria, two major regional powers that share many structural commonalities. In the tradition of the literature on security sector reform (SSR), the book not only scrutinizes executive initiatives toward military reform, but also provides ample coverage of societal actors. Findings show that while military reform is stagnating in both countries, societal forces ought to be taken into account more as major driving forces in explaining military reform. Several chapters study how legislatures, non-governmental organizations and the civilian defence epistemic community contribute to the transformation of military institutions. The last part of the book tackles another aspect rarely studied in the literature on military reform, namely, the role of militias in military reform.</p> <p><u>Decolonization And Dependence</u> Routledge</p> <p>Collected papers from the first Scramble for Africa conference held from 25-27 May 2011.</p> <p><u>Constitutional Law of the Nigerian Republic</u> Peter Lang Publishing</p> <p>Public law</p> <p>Modern Nigerian Constitutional Law Springer Nature</p> <p>Over the past twenty-five years, significant changes in the conduct of wars have increasingly placed civilians in traditional military roles - employing civilians to execute drone strikes, the 'targeted killing' of suspected terrorists, the use of private security contractors in combat zones, and the spread of cyber attacks. Under the laws of armed conflict, civilians cannot be targeted unless they take direct part in hostilities. Once civilians take action, they become targets. This book analyses the complex question of how to identify just who those civilians are. Identifying the</p>

Enemy examines the history of civilian participation in armed conflict and how the law has responded to such action. It asks the crucial question: what is 'direct participation in hostilities'? The book slices through the attempts to untie this Gordian knot, and shows that the changing nature of warfare has called into question the very foundation of the civilian/military dichotomy that is at the heart of the law of armed conflict.

The Politics of Military Reform Springer

This collections of papers, from twenty-seven chapters is on aspects of reforms and labour and employment relations in Nigeria over the past three decades.

[An Almanac of Contemporary and Comparative Judicial Restatements \(ACCJR Supp. i Private Law\)](#) Almanac Foundation

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

The Nigerian Legal System OUP Oxford

The Ogoni crisis, which reached its peak in Nigeria in the 1990s, divided all the major stakeholders (namely, the Nigerian state, the multinational petroleum concerns, the Ogoni community, and the rest of the Nigerian populace) in the conflict. There were also undoubtedly other important ramifications within the Ogoni community, such as divisions along the lines of those who were pro-government and those who upheld an opposing stance. These divisions run deep and define the more subtle contours of the conflict amongst the Ogoni people who were once led by their indomitable leader, Ken Saro-Wiwa, until he was hanged by the General Sani Abacha regime in 1995. Ken Saro-Wiwa's struggle exemplified certain core values and tenets, including democracy, minority rights, environmental awareness, non-violence and respect for human dignity. However, as he lived and worked in an antithetical political context governed by veniality, despotism and philistinism he was brutally cut down. This study provides an in-depth analysis of the Ogoni crisis and its unfolding aftermath.

The Military, Law and Society African Books Collective

Originally published in 1971, this book is an account of the development of the Nigerian Army in the critical ten years spanning independence. It describes the transformation of a despised colonial defence force into a Nigerian army with a popularly recognized reputation. On the eve of the first military coup, the Army stood at the pinnacle of popular esteem. It had been modernized and expanded, had served with distinction in the Congo and elsewhere, and all its officers were Nigerian. The first half of the book traces the stages of this transformation and reveals the difficulties which had to be overcome. The second part examines the increasing tension and political manoeuvring which exploded into the military coups of 1966.

Between Security Markets and Protection Rackets Peter Lang Incorporated, International Academic Publishers

This volume contains the pleadings, minutes of public sittings and other documents: The M/T "San Padre Pio" Case (Switzerland v. Nigeria), Provisional Measures. Ce volume reproduit les mémoires, procès-verbaux des audiences publiques et d'autres documents : Affaire du navire « San Padre Pio » (Suisse c. Nigéria), mesures conservatoires.

[Ken Saro-Wiwa's Shadow \(Expanded Edition\)](#) Safari Books Ltd

If Nigeria fails to prosecute the crimes recognised under the Rome Statute, then the International Criminal Court (ICC) will intervene. The ICC is only expected to complement the criminal justice system in Nigeria and is not a court of first instance, but one of last resort. This is what is known as the principle of complementarity. Before the ICC can step in, it must make a finding of 'unwillingness' or 'inability' on the part of Nigeria. It is only after this finding is made that the ICC can take over the prosecution of the crimes recognised under the Statute from Nigeria. This book

examines the criminal justice process in Nigeria and discovers that the justice system is latent with the requirements of 'unwillingness' and 'inability.' The requirements, which serve as tests for assessment, are as they are laid down by the Rome Statute and interpreted by the ICC. This book offers recommendations as to what Nigeria must do in order to avoid the ICC intervention by reversing those parameters that give rise to 'unwillingness' and 'inability.' The International Criminal Court and Nigeria: Implementing the Complementarity Principle of the Rome Statute offers a contribution to the advancement of international law and will be of practical use to African

countries. It aims to sensitise policy makers in different African countries in respect of policy options open to them to close impunity gap in their respective countries. This volume addresses the topics with regard to international criminal law and comparative public law and will be of interest to researchers, academics, organizations, and students in the fields of international law, governance, and comparative criminal justice.

An Almanac of Contemporary Judicial Restatements (Practice and Procedure) vol. i Bloomsbury Publishing

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.