

## 1: Nigerians - Wikipedia

*i PREFACE As part of the OPEN ACCESS TO NIGERIAN LAW Project of the Centre, it is with great pleasure that we offer the second product of this project which is a bibliography of peer.*

Posted By Nigerian Biography whenever you think about setting up a business in Nigeria, one important thing to think about is what form of business Nigerian law recognizes. In this article, we have decided to look into the forms of businesses that is allowed under the Nigerian Legal system, and they are as follows: This form of business entails an individual carrying on a business by himself or by employing people to do the business for him. In this type of business, the individual bears the responsibility of the incidence of his business. In other words, he does not share his liability with anybody. For instance, if in the cause of the business, he incurs debt, he is solely responsible and his creditors can go beyond his business to recover their moneys including reaching out to other assets the sole proprietor may have acquired outside the particular business. The good side of this form of business is that the sole proprietor does not share profit with anyone. Accordingly, he is solely responsible for how the income from the business is used. A partnership is a type of business that is carried out by more than one person. These individuals are bound by a contract between themselves, to carry out specified business or businesses. In Nigeria, partnership is regulated by the Partnership Act. There is an exception to the limit placed by the above provision. The law also pronounced punishment for partnership that contravene the above provision, by carrying on business for more than fourteen days from the date their number exceeded 20, every person who is a member of the partnership during the time that it so carries on business after those fourteen days shall be liable to a fine of 25 Naira for every day during which the default continues. It is under this form that churches and charitable organizations register. Those who register under this form enjoy some legal benefits like shield from payment of taxes etc. Incorporated trustees also have legal personality meaning that it can enter into contract like a person, sue and be sued in its corporate name. It also enjoy perpetual succession among other incidents of corporate personality. Under this form of business, some persons come together and unite for the purpose of carrying on some trades or business. Under this plat form, they can even do business and make profit, yet they cannot be billed for taxes. This type of union is called cooperative society. The registration can be in form of unlimited liability and limited liability. Limited Liability Company is further divided into public limited, private limited, and limited by guarantee companies. While in a public limited company, the members of the public are invited to buy shares in the company, in the private limited company, the public cannot be invited to buy the shares of the company. In the both types of companies, the liabilities of the owners are limited to the amount of shares they have in the company. In other words, the debt of the company cannot be levied on the individual assets of the owners except in a case where the veil of incorporation is lifted. In the case of company limited by guarantee, the liabilities of the owners are limited to the amount of monies they guarantee to provide in the troubled times of the company. Where the registration is unlimited, the individual members of the company are liable for the activities of the company. I t is important to state here that certain individuals are precluded by law from, participating in the formation of a company.

## 2: Criminal Law - Nigeria - Bibliography

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Some Federal Government publications can be accessed at: Each state has a government press which is also responsible for state government publications. International Law Nigeria is a signatory to many international instruments. Nigeria is a member of the United Nations, The Commonwealth among others. It is also important to note that several Nigerian judges have served and are still serving on a number of international tribunals and courts. The Council is in charge of the Nigerian Law School, a vocational institution responsible for the education and training of prospective legal practitioners in Nigeria. Persons wishing to study law in Nigeria must first undergo undergraduate training in Nigerian universities for the award of an LL. B degree after which they proceed to the Nigerian Law School for practical training in any of its campuses. Successful candidates in the Bar Final examinations are called to the Nigerian Bar if they satisfy the Benchers that they are of good character. The Council of Legal Education also recognizes some foreign degree holders from accredited overseas institutions for purposes of admission. In order to qualify to practise as a legal practitioner in Nigeria, a person called to the Nigerian Bar must enroll as a Solicitor and Advocate of the Court of the Supreme Court of Nigeria. A legal practitioner is enrolled in Nigeria both as a Solicitor and Advocate Barrister because, unlike in England, the legal profession is fused. The activities and conduct of members of the legal profession are regulated by statutory bodies like the General Council of the Bar and the Body of Benchers. The bodies are established by the Legal Practitioners Act, Cap. The Nigerian Bar Association N. A is the foremost professional association in the legal profession. In fact the representatives of the N. It has recently approved establishment of sections along the lines of the International Bar Association. Membership of the Association is open to all legal practitioners. The Association is funded in part through the annual practicing fees payable by legal practitioners to secure right of audience in court. Cases of persons found to be prima facie guilty are then forwarded to the Legal Practitioners Disciplinary Committee of the Body of Benchers for consideration and determination. A person aggrieved by the decision of the Disciplinary Committee has a right of appeal to the Supreme Court of Nigeria whose decision is final. In addition the Supreme Court may exercise original disciplinary jurisdiction over a legal practitioner who appears to the Court to have been guilty of infamous conduct in any professional respect with regard to any matter of which a court of record in Nigeria is seized. Bureau of Public Enterprises BPE - An organization responsible for the privatization and commercialization of enterprises. A list of privatized companies can be accessed on their site [http:](http://) Information on the regulations and requirements and official contacts are available here: It was first established by the Central Bank Act of which was amended many times before it was repealed and replaced by the Central Bank of Nigeria Act No. The Act has subsequently been amended by the Amendment Acts No. The bank has overall control of the monetary and financial sector policies of the Federal Government. There is a list of the official contacts of the bank available on this site: This Act has been replaced by a new Act enacted in The Commission is one of the institutions set up by the present administration to reform the economic sector in Nigeria. It serves as the Financial Intelligence Unit to combat money laundering and other economic and financial crimes. A list of official contacts is also available on this site: Its history dates back to the colonial era. A list of contacts can be found on:

*PREFACE* As part of the OPEN ACCESS TO NIGERIAN LAW Project of the Centre, it is with great pleasure that we offer the second product of this project which is a bibliography of peer reviewed articles published in Nigerian peer reviewed Law journals.

**Basic Features** A tort suit enables the victim of a wrong to seek a remedy from the person who injured her. Moreover, a successful tort suit results in a judgment of liability, rather than a sentence of punishment. Such a judgment normally requires the defendant to compensate the plaintiff financially. It is controversial whether tort really lives up to this principle in practice. On rare occasions, a plaintiff may also be awarded punitive damages, which go beyond what is necessary for compensation. In other cases, a plaintiff may obtain an injunction: An example of the former would be awarding a plaintiff or a class of plaintiffs an injunction against a polluting manufacturer. An example of the latter would be awarding a plaintiff an injunction against a harmless trespass. But tort law does not concern itself with all the wrongs that people do. Some wrongs are addressed by the criminal law, not private law some are addressed by both. And not every wrong that falls within the province of private law falls within tort law. A breach of contract, for example, is not traditionally regarded as a tort. More generally, tort law does not provide a remedy for every wrong that a victim might suffer. Rather, tort law offers relief for a canonical set of wrongs, or torts. These include assault, battery, defamation, and trespass, among many others. Rather than focusing on categories of torts, it is more fruitful to begin by conceptualizing torts in terms of the elements that a plaintiff must prove in order to obtain a remedy. For example, a defendant commits battery if she acts, intending to cause harmful or offensive contact with the plaintiff, and such contact in fact results from her act. If a plaintiff meets the burden of establishing these elements, then he or she has established a prima facie case for battery. A defendant who commits a battery so defined might nevertheless escape liability by asserting a defense. For example, a defendant in a battery action might avoid liability by showing that she acted in self-defense or that the plaintiff consented to the otherwise unlawful touching. Many think of battery and trespass as the paradigmatic private wrongs and thus as paradigmatic torts. Conceiving of torts in terms of the paradigmatic case invites the thought that tort law proceeds by identifying wrongs that share some important normative characteristics with either trespass or batteryâ€”for example, that a tort involves an intention to disregard certain protected rights of others; and perhaps that the fundamental rights protected by torts are those pertaining to the security of person and property. It also invites the thought that the aim or purpose of tort law is to redress those wrongs. We will explore this approach to tort law in some detail in what follows. While not denying or downplaying the significance of the concept of wrong to understanding tort law, other theorists are inclined to express the centrality of it in torts in terms of a more generic formulation: On this view, the core duty in torts is not to injure others either full stop or unjustifiably. In addition, this alternative view captures the centrality of the notion of a wrong without inviting the idea that the wrongs that fall within the domain of tort law must exhibit some of the normatively significant features of battery or trespass. Beyond that, the alternative view introduces the notion of injury and invites the idea that the concern of tort law is to address injuries in some way or other; either, for example, by addressing their costs or the suffering that normally attends them. Thus, while the notion of a wrong remains important to our understanding of tort law, the alternative view invites the thought that the underlying concern of tort law is to address the costs, suffering, or more generally, the losses that victims suffer as a result. As helpful as the focus on injuries is, it is important to see that the concept of an injury cannot, by itself, play the foundational role in a theory of tort law. After all, the law does not recognize just any injury as the basis of a claim in tort. If you beat me in tennis or in competition for the affections of another, I may well be injured. Yet I have no claim in tort to repair my bruised ego or broken heart. Since you lack a legal duty not to beat me in tennis or in competition for the affections of another, you do not act tortiously when you succeed at my expense. Thus, even if we take tort to be an institution that addresses injuries, will still stand in need of an account of just which injuries it is wrong to cause. Tort law distinguishes between two general classes of duties not to injure: When you engage in an activity the law regards as

extremely hazardous e. When you engage in more common activities e. Your conduct is governed by fault liability when you are subject to a duty not to injure negligently or carelessly. Suppose I make a mess on my property and present you with the bill for cleaning it up. Absent some prior agreement, this would seem rather odd. It is my mess, after all, not yours. Now suppose that instead of making a mess on my property and presenting you with the bill, I make a mess on your property and walk away, claiming that the mess is your problem. If it was inappropriate of me to present you with the bill for the mess I made on my property, it hardly seems that I have improved matters making my mess on your property. I have a duty to clean up my messes and the existence of this duty does not appear to depend on how hard I have tried not to make a mess in the first place. In other words, it does not depend on whether I made the mess absentmindedly or carelessly. All that matters is that it is my mess; that is to say, I made it. And if I make it, it is mine to clean. This is a helpful way of capturing the underlying intuition expressed by the rule of strict liability. This being so, it would be unreasonable of me to demand that you never make any kind of mess in my life. What I can reasonably demand is that you take my interests into account and moderate your behavior accordingly. In particular, I can reasonably demand that you take ordinary care i. In other words, I can reasonably demand that you refrain from negligently injuring me. This is a useful way of capturing the underlying intuition expressed by the rule of fault liability. People sometimes misunderstand the nature of fault liability in tort because they misunderstand the nature of strict liability in tort. And they misunderstand the nature of strict liability in tort because their inclination is to model it on the notion of strict liability in the criminal law, with which many theorists and laypersons alike are more familiar. Strict liability in the criminal law is a form of responsibility without culpability. If you are strictly liable for a criminal offense, you are punishable for the offense even if your conduct is not morally blameworthy. The standard way to express this is to say that strict liability in criminal law is not defeasible by the kind of excuse one would offer in order to defeat an attribution of culpability or blameworthy e. But you can be at fault in tort even if your conduct is not morally blameworthy. Under a regime of fault liability, you are liable for injuries you cause while failing to comport yourself as a reasonable person would in the circumstances. Nor will it matter that your failure to come up to that standard is a failure for which you are utterly blameless. Fault liability is not defeasible by excuses that establish the absence of culpability. This raises the question of how to distinguish fault liability from strict liability in tort law, since neither is defeasible by a showing of blamelessness. The difference between the two regimes of liability is that only under fault can you avoid liability if you comport yourself as a reasonable personâ€”in other words, if you act reasonably or justifiablyâ€”whereas you remain subject to strict liability even if you had sufficient reason for what you did. Thus, fault liability, but not strict liability, can be undermined by justification. Some find it helpful to distinguish between strict liability and fault liability in terms of the content of the underlying legal duty. In the case of blastingâ€”an activity traditionally governed by strict liabilityâ€”the blaster has a duty not-to-injure-by-blasting. In the case of drivingâ€”an activity traditionally governed by fault liabilityâ€”the driver has a duty not-to-injure-by-driving-negligently. In contrast, the driver fails to discharge his duty only when he injures someone negligently. Key substantive norms include the wrongs that tort recognizes and the remedies that it provides for those wrongs. Normative theories seek to justify or reform tort law. Justificatory theories aim to provide tort with a normative grounding, often by defending the values tort embodies or the goals it aims to achieve. Reformist theories seek to improve tort law, say, by recommending changes that would bring the institution closer in line with its core values or would help it do a better job of achieving its goals. The distinction between analytical and normative theories is not exclusive. On the contrary, few analytical theories are altogether devoid of normative elements and no normative theory is ever devoid of analytical elements. All the more so, normative theories are always at least partly analytical, since such theories must either provide or presuppose some account of the institution they seek to justify or reform. This distinction cuts across the distinction between the analytical and the normative. These theories do not always agree on the specific principles that govern or ought to govern the allocation of costs. This is in part because they disagree about the further purposes that tort serves or ought to serve in allocating costs. Some theorists believe that tort aims or ought to aim at allocating costs efficiently. Others believe that tort aims or ought to aim at allocating costs fairly. Both sorts of theorist treat tort instrumentally,

as a tool for solving a social problem. In contrast, non-instrumental theorists do not see tort primarily as responding to a social problem. They believe that tort is better understood as a way of giving expression to certain moral or political principles. *Theories of Tort Law: Economic Analysis* For many decades now, an economic analysis of tort law has been ascendant, especially but not only in American law schools. Rather than surveying the range of economic theories, this entry focuses in depth on what is arguably the dominant strain of economic analysis: Proponents of this approach, like economic analysts more generally, see tort liability primarily as a mode of allocating the costs of accidents though an economic analysis can be extended to cover intentional torts, like assault and battery, too. Their principal claim is that tort should be understood as aiming to minimize the sum of the costs of accidents and the costs of avoiding them. Since shifting costs is itself costly, economic analysis begins with the following question: The obvious answer is that it makes sense to incur costs in order to reduce costs only when doing so is itself cost justified: This leads to the well known economic view that the goal of tort law is to minimize the sum of the costs of accidents and the costs of avoiding them—so-called, optimal deterrence. The law holds a person to be negligent when she imposes an unreasonable risk of injury on another. Imposing an unreasonable risk of injury is in turn a matter of failing to take precautions that a reasonable person would take. But which precautions would a reasonable person take? Economists offer the following answer: Now suppose that the only way to prevent the injury is to stop the activity. Now imagine that things are the other way around:

**4: Theories of the Common Law of Torts (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy)**

*Bibliography, criminal law of Nigeria; bibliographie, droit p nal du Nig ria [Home -- Accueil] [Main Page -- Criminal Law / Page principale -- droit p nal].*

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### 5: Corruption and the Nigerian Judiciary Matters Arising - THISDAYLIVE

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Return to Table of Contents Return to Expanded Table of Contents Is national bibliography a category of material a scholar will find useful? Is it not a type of resource of interest to the librarian or bibliophile alone? In order to answer this question it is important to have a clear understanding of what a national bibliography is and how it has changed over time. Barbara Bell, who has published extensively on the topic, describes the purpose of the national bibliography as follows: Only a few years ago, there were numerous articles in the library literature about the uncertainty of the future of national bibliography see Ross Bourne, "National bibliographies - do they have a future? These have been replaced with articles about the necessity of standards for national bibliographies see for example "National bibliographies and the International Conference on National Bibliographic Services Recommendations" in International Cataloguing and Bibliographic Control, v. It is important to understand that the national bibliography has evolved as each nation has evolved; that the motivation behind its compilation often greatly influences the content and accessibility of the resource. National bibliographies compiled as a response to censorship laws in a nation rarely are concerned with accessibility for the general public. Further, the importance of national bibliography has also changed with changing technologies. For purposes of this site, national bibliography will be defined as a source that attempts to list, as comprehensively as possible, the publications of a particular country during a specific period. One other definition that will be useful as it will be mentioned frequently in the links below is one for depository law. A depository law is legislation requiring publishers to provide a copy of each piece of published material for a designated repository. Such legislation varies from country to country from a voluntary deposit by publisher to a mandatory deposit often associated with countries with extreme censorship. The history of national bibliography varies greatly from country to country. The definition of the term varies as well. In some cases it refers only to those publications issued within the borders of a specific country, in others to everything published in a particular language. In all cases, until recently, national bibliographies were rather cumbersome to use. The Russian national bibliography of the 19th century was rarely indexed and only occasionally organized by subject. Indexes were issued quarterly for that publication. The East European publications were indexed with varying frequencies. With the advent of electronic databases, national bibliography has been undergoing a tremendous amount of change. Difficulties related to access have been all but eliminated in many cases. A variety of different formats are appearing. In some countries, such as the Czech Republic, the national bibliography no longer is issued in paper form at all, but is published as a DVD. Others still have only their paper edition. Online catalogs for national libraries now serve the function of a national bibliography. Many countries have online versions of their national bibliographies. All of these new formats are giving a new significance to the national bibliography as a resource for scholars. It is often possible to search many years of a national bibliography with a single subject search. No matter what the circumstances of their publication, national bibliographic resources can be an invaluable resource. For those time periods in which there are no compiled subject bibliographies, they are frequently the only resource for identifying materials in a particular discipline. They provide the clearest picture of publishing patterns for a country. There are a number of resources for identifying national bibliographic resources, published and electronic. Below we describe several resources in this vein and also provide links for each country in our area to pages on which national bibliographic resources are annotated. For purposes of the discussion here, it is a good list of links to national library catalogs all over the world. General Slavic Reference All have been recently revised and the Slavic Reference Service invites your comments and additions.

### 6: National Bibliography

*Jegede, O. Nigerian Legal Bibliography: a classified list of materials related to Nigerian Law Dobbs Ferry, NY: Published for the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Lagos by Oceana Publications,*

MIJ Professional Publishers, Ideas and Facts in Constitution-Making Ibadan: Spectrum Books Limited, University of Lagos Press, Nigerian Copyright Law and Practice Abuja: Nigerian Copyright Commission, xxix, pp. National Copyright Institute, Asein, J. Sam Bookman, Babalola, Olumide. Fourth Dimension Publishing Co. Learned Publishments Limited, Company law in Nigeria Ibadan: Heinemann Educational Books Nig. Heinemann Educational Books Nig , Sale of Goods and hire-purchase Law in Nigeria Lagos: Contract Law Sagay, I. Nigerian Law of Contract Ibadan: Evolution and Theory, Ikeja: Malthouse Press Ltd, Criminal Law Karibi - Whyte, A. Criminal Law in Nigeria 2nd ed. Mens rea in Statutory Offences in Nigeria Lagos: Nigerian Labour Law Ibadan: Ibadan University Press, Folio Publishers Ltd, Fourth Dimensions Publishers, Labour Law in Nigeria Lagos: Law of Environmental Protection: Materials and Text Ibadan: Family Law Adesanya, S. Nwogugu, Family law in Nigeria Ibadan: Heinemann Educational Books Nigeria , Principles, Cases, Statutes and Commentaries Ikeja: The extension of corporate personality in international law Dobbs Ferry, New York: Malthouse Press Limited, Shaneson, Agbede, I. Ababa, xlii, pp. Introduction to Nigerian Legal System Ibadan: Sam Bookman, xxix, pp. Sam Bookman, Babalola, A. Injunctions and Enforcement of Orders Ile-Ife: Obafemi Awolowo University Press, Legal practice and management in Nigeria, London: Nigerian Law Publications, Fundamentals of Nigerian Law edited by M. Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Kass Printotographic Press, Jegede, M. Principles of Equity Benin City: Bibliography of Nigerian Law Reports Lagos: Legal Practice Skills and Ethics in Nigeria: Nigerian Press Law, edited by T. The Machinery of Justice in Nigeria London: The Nigerian Legal System Ibadan: Law and University Administration in Nigeria Lagos: Osinbajo, Y and Fogam, K. Nigerian Media Law Lagos: Law of Trusts, Bankruptcy and Administration of estates Lagos: Nigerian Land Law Enugu: Olawoye, Title to Land in Nigeria Ibadan: Nigerian Law of Real Property Ibadan: Others Adegbite, Kehinde, How to write your Will with ease. Agbo Areo Publishers, download sample published by Routledge:

### 7: Wasiu Ayinde's biography, career, and personal life — www.enganchecubano.com

*FEDERAL LEGISLATION. Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Cap 23 LFN Interpretation Act, Cap I23, Laws of the Federation of Nigeria (LFN),*

These judicial officers and their families had their sleep rudely interrupted, homes broken into, searches conducted and reputations tarnished. The Government agency that spearheaded this ordeal anchored these unorthodox actions, on the overriding and compelling necessity to eradicate corruption. It was put in the public domain, snippets of the crimes these judicial officers were said to have committed. By and large, since these strong arm tactics were employed, there have been a torrent of views on both sides of the aisle hotly debating the bona fides or otherwise of the actions of the DSS and its aftermath. In this discourse, it is intended not only to review the legality or otherwise of the steps referred to above, but also to find a lasting solution to the incidences of corruption in the Nigerian Judiciary. There are many other ancillary issues that must be touched upon, such as the role of the National Judicial Council NJC and other stakeholders such as the Bar Association NBA in the fight against judicial corruption and the impact of public opinion on the evolving issues. Was The Invasion Lawful? The DSS is one of the many law enforcement agencies that exercise police powers in Nigeria. It is apparent that a sole Police Force is inadequate for the provision of public safety, health and accountability of a vast country like Nigeria. Undoubtedly, this will be the core issue when the suspect judicial officers are charged to court i. It is even more poignant, that it is the same Judiciary that is being hounded, that will be called to determine these issues. The question is will these exhibits be admissible in evidence despite the constitutional lapses highlighted above. It has been said that it is beneath the dignity of the state and against public policy for the State to use for its own profit, evidence that has been unlawfully obtained, although frequently the circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime is such as to make the securing of proper competent evidence very difficult. With regard to the Nigerian legal system, the general rule is that in criminal proceedings, any evidence which is relevant is admissible irrespective of how it is obtained. However, the age old rule of indifference to the manner by which evidence was obtained has given way to the provisions of Section 14 of the said Evidence Act which provides that where a piece of evidence is not rendered inadmissible by the mere reason of its being wrongfully or even illegally obtained, the court has the discretion to exclude any such evidence: In exercising this discretion provided for in section 14, the Evidence Act further provides for matters which the court should consider before admitting such piece of evidence in section 15 of the Evidence Act. This is the hall mark of our preference or choice of democratic governance rooted in Federalism and Presidentialism. The Nigerian Constitution provides a unique framework for the management of a multi-ethnic and religious society such as Nigeria. It indeed takes its root from the Constitution which was suspended mid-stream due to military impatience with the then flawed emerging democratic culture. But as experience has shown, budding democracies must be allowed to correct itself through the will of the people and not from the forced barrel of a gun, or through the antics of pressure groups, whether styled as terrorists or militants or even social media pundits etc. Change, which is the only constant in life, can only come through the realisation by the People that its time has come and that the existing system is not serving the objective that it was meant to serve. See section 2 of the CFRN These fundamental objectives of Government which are documented in sections 13 to 24 of the Constitution though not justiciable remains the cardinal point for the State to pilot the affairs of the nation. The essence of this provision is that the Judiciary is the designated body to determine the civil rights and obligations of Nigerians. It follows that all authorities inclusive of Government and all persons, artificial or real, are not above the courts and are indeed subordinated and obligated to obey and respect its determination. It is not for these Agencies and highly placed persons to make determinations as to who is corrupt or not, before they have been tried in a law court. To do so as many highly placed Government officials have done in the course of the crisis amounts to a naked usurpation of the judicial powers of the courts, and a breach of the constitutionally guaranteed presumption of innocence of the judicial suspects. It must be conceded and addressed, the fact that, going forward, there is a severe crisis of confidence in the judicial arm of Government. Do the courts meet the expectation of the people

in the discharge of its primary responsibilities? The answer is obviously in the negative. The consensus is that the corrupt elements in the court system and the Bar have given the entire sector an almost irredeemable bad name. One of the measures to be embarked upon in order to restore the image and efficacy of this arm of Government, is the expulsion of Judges who have been proven to be corrupt, from the system. This can be achieved by or vide two routes; a the criminal investigation and trial route and b the Administrative or complaint based system of discipline. These avenues intersect one another and it is important, that, where a judicial officer is to be tried in a court of criminal jurisdiction, for such an officer to be suspended from his office. In that vein, the dignity of the office of a judge is not compromised by the criminal trial in progress. As it relates to administrative conduit for the discipline of judicial officers. That is a course exclusively preserved for the National Judicial Council by virtue of section , and of the Constitution. The end result of any disciplinary action is either a reprimand, suspension from office, compulsory retirement, placement on the watch list or dismissal. The efficacy of reform measures to be embarked upon to steer the justice sector from the abyss of corruption, ought to be the main objective now. This is in addition to the reform of the appointment procedure for judicial officers, so that only the best and indeed, honest lawyers are appointed to the Bench. Conclusion It has been suggested in some quarters that the crises currently bedevilling the judiciary has been orchestrated so as to obfuscate the problems of hunger, insecurity, unemployment and other ills afflicting the nation. This is most uncharitable as the crisis, combustible as it is, flared up, due to neglect of the fight against corruption within the Judiciary. Now that the fight is being championed from outside, a strong caveat must be entered, which is that a only constitutionally recognised statutory agencies should pilot the criminal aspects of suspected judicial corruption, b due process and rule of law must be complied with in the course of inviting or investigating a judicial officer, c stakeholders must be allowed to make inputs and contribute positively to the eradication of systemic corruption now engulfing the justice system. In conclusion, sad as the crises may be, it is clear that, it is stakeholders in the justice system that have brought this calamity on itself. Had the cankerworm of graft and corruption been exterminated from the system when decades ago it was boring into it, we would not be where we are today. All hands must now be on deck, to deal with the main objective, which is to restore the confidence of the Nigerian people in the Judiciary J.

**8: Law of Nigeria - Wikipedia**

Â· Jegede, O., *Nigerian Legal Bibliography: A classified list of materials related to Nigerian Law*. Dobbs Ferry, NY: Published for the Nigerian Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Lagos by Oceana Publications,

He ruled the country with an iron fist, though he is generally perceived as being more benevolent than his predecessors. By December of that year, however, it was announced that the transition to democracy had been postponed. Babangida soon established a reputation as a clever politician. Early in his administration he made a startling move: Then he offered Nigerians his own economic recovery programâ€”which included many of the tough measures proposed by the IMFâ€”and convinced Nigerians to accept it. Muhammadu, Aminu sons ; Aishatu, Halimatu daughters. Career military officer; president of Nigeria, â€”. Home â€”Dodan Barracks, Lagos, Nigeria. Though most individual Nigerians continued to experience financial hardship after Babangida took power, the nation as a whole made progress. Because of the program, Nigeria received loans from world banks and gained economic credibility among Westernized nations. On a personal level, Babangida earned the respect of many Nigerians for saving the nation from near economic collapse. In preparation for the transition to democracy which was originally scheduled for completion in , Babangida created two official political parties. He also made provisions for the drafting of an American-style constitution and the taking of a census of the population for political representation. To his credit, Babangida managed to hold the loyalty of the Nigerian army after seizing power. In he told Time: Most important of all is the backing the government enjoys from the people, and the loyalty of the preponderance of the military. I am not saying that there are not people who are disgruntled, but the loyalty of the armed forces is not in doubt. Nevertheless, Babangida has received the support of other colleagues for his charisma, self-control, ambition, intelligence, and his ability to make concessions when necessary. He is an observant, moderate Muslim from the minority Nupe tribe, and his wife is a Roman Catholic of Ibo tribal descent. He was schooled at British and American military institutions. Unlike other Nigerian leaders, he has tried, though not always successfully, to distribute power in government more evenly among traditionally dominant Muslims and minority Christians who have been engaged in a long-term struggle to obtain it. The Road to the Military Babangida was born on August 17, , in Minna, now the capital of Niger State, situated in the northern part of the country where the population is largely Muslim. Babangida grew up in the Nupe community and went to school near his home. In he began high school in the nearby city of Bida. While at school he reportedly met a persuasive army recruiting officer and decided to follow his advice and make the military his profession. Then, after spending time at a military academy in India , the Nigerian army sent him to study in England at the Royal Armoured Center. By , following studies at the Army Armor School in the United States , he had advanced through the ranks of the army to become lieutenant colonel. Babangida attended the Nigerian Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies from to and attained the rank of major general in His advances apparently grew out of his reputation for toughness while on duty and his popularity among senior and junior members of the military establishment. Junior officers reportedly liked both the interest he took in them and his willingness to make concessions when appropriate. Dissatisfaction grew, coupled with resentment of the military regime. In Babangida used the discontent to his advantage: The coup was the first of three in which Babangida participated. Babangida was behind another coup three years after oil prices dropped during and , sending the Nigerian economy into a deep recession. The debt-ridden government of Shehu Shagari was blamed by scores of unpaid and laid-off workers, and it was generally believed that Babangida engineered the coup that overthrew the administration on the eve of With other top brass he pledged to rescue the sinking economy and to rid the government of those responsible for its collapse. Ousted Another Leader and Named Himself President Deeply dissatisfied with the state of affairs in Nigeria, Babangida and several backers deposed the inflexible leader in without a shot being fired. While his goal was openness, Babangida was all too aware of the pitfalls of staying in power in a country where popular leaders could be ousted virtually overnight. On the one hand, Babangida attempted to allot government posts fairly during his administration. He claims to have made political assignments solely on the basis of merit. On the other hand, his decision to reorganize his cabinet left his administration in

Muslim hands and resulted in the resignation of the Christian minister of defense. The incident provoked cries of religious discrimination in some Christian communities. Headed in the Same Direction? The government would only recognize the two parties Babangida created. Muslims fought Christians in the worst outbreak of riots in a decade; hundreds of people were killed or wounded. For a time it appeared as if the country was again heading for civil strife. The head of the pro-democracy movement was arrested for accusing Babangida and the military of fomenting the strife to forestall the transition to democracy. But Babangida forcibly restored order. At the same time, he added that the military would defend.

### 9: NLII: Books on Nigerian Law

*Nigerians or Nigerian people, are citizens of Nigeria or people with ancestry from Nigeria. Nigeria is composed of multiple ethnic groups and cultures and the term Nigerian refers to a citizenship-based civic nationality.*

Top 10 richest Fuji musicians in Nigeria Photo: A well-known artist has significantly developed the fuji music style. He has incorporated some Western instruments including keyboards, saxophone, and electric guitar. The renowned artist has expanded his musical vocabulary to include rock, funk, and hip-hop influences while at the beginning of his career he basically sang Koranic chants and rhymes. King Wasiu Ayinde was followed by Pasuma, another Fuji legend who is around 10 years younger than K1. Their cordial relationship broke because of the rivalry war between them. This issue broke the Fuji musicians apart. Later, Pasuma acclaimed himself Oga Nla 1 of Fuji music. KWAM1 found this behavior unacceptable which forced him to vow a legal battle against Pasuma. It resulted in stopping sharing the same stage with his fellow musician. In total, Wasiu Ayinde is known to have about 38 children from different women. His youngest child was born in by Titi Masha. Hidayat got married on the 4th of March, Many political figures, famous music, and film stars have attended the ceremony. Her father has paid a tribute to the daughter expressing his grief in his musical compositions. Wasiu Ayinde described her daughter as a gift from God: These are two dates in history that shall never be forgotten ever in my life. The first, a date you came to this world, and the latter, the day you departed. I give glory and thanks to God Almighty who gave you to me for a purpose. Rather, it is a direct word from God Almighty that Allah Subhanalahi Watahala, that He wants you around Him in His paradise and I totally submit to that and never question God for doing that. You embraced God and his commandments. Your knowledge of the Holy Quran is enough testimony to the fact that you truly served your God whom you knew too well inside and outside. Personal life of King Wasiu Ayinde Marshal KWAM 1, who is known to be a self-confessed polygamist, aside being the father of 38 children, the musician also has several wives who bore him kids. So far, he has been legally married to some of these women including Yewande, who lives in Canada with her children. They are still married, by the way. The newest wife of King Wasiu Ayinde Marshal is Fathia Opeyemi Titi , and she has three children with the musician and one kid from her previous relationships. The popular Fuji musician tied the knot with his long-term partner on his st birthday, in March. The story of these two started long ago. K1 and Titi met each other in at one of his shows. When Wasiu Ayinde saw her, he was hooked. They started dating, but the relationship was kept secret. There is no wonder that the couple kept their relationships in secret because at that time Wasiu Ayinde Marshal had a wife and children in Canada. How many kids do I even have? How many women have I known? There are so many people out there who even have more than we can ever think of. It is on record that Solomon had wives and concubines. How many women have I ever touched? How many children do I have? Before you talk about me, let people talk about King Solomon. Hope you learned a lot of interesting facts about K1.

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