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THEORETICAL ASPECTS OF HUMUN RIGHTS OF NIGERIA

The question of human rights is still opened for law science. Theoretical aspects of the fundamental human rights are based on African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights [1], Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria [2]. The Human Rights Day is celebrated in Nigeria on the 14th of December every year. The rights of every Nigerian are clearly stated in the Constitution, yet as a result of ignorance many Nigerians have their human rights trampled upon [3].

For every Nigerian citizen, according to the Chapter IV (the articles 35-46) of the Constitution, there are fundamental human rights which are:

- a right to life;
- a right to freedom from torture, inhuman or degrading punishment;
- a right to freedom of dignity of human person;
- a right to freedom from discrimination on the ground of sex, race or tribe, creed or political opinion and association;
- a right to freedom from slavery and forced labour;
- a right to private and family life;
- a right to education;
- a right to work and receive commensurate compensation;
- a right to hold public office;
- a right to freedom of expression and the press;
- a right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion;
- a right to peaceful assembly and association;
- a right to freedom of movement;
- a right to freedom from unlawful imprisonment;
- a right to fair and equal hearing;
- a right to vote and be voted for in any given election;
- a right to ownership of property.

Every person has a right to life, and no one shall be deprived intentionally of his life, save in execution of the sentence of a court in respect of a criminal offence of which he has been found guilty in Nigeria. Every individual is entitled to respect for the dignity of his person, and accordingly: no person shall be subject

to torture or to inhuman or degrading treatment; no person shall be held in slavery or servitude; and no person shall be required to perform forced or compulsory labour.

A citizen of Nigeria of a particular community, ethnic group, place of origin, sex, religion or political opinion shall not, by reason only that he is such a person: be subjected either expressly by, or in the practical application of, any law in force in Nigeria or any executive or administrative action of the government, to disabilities or restrictions to which citizens of Nigeria of other communities, ethnic groups, places of origin, sex, religions or political opinions are not made subject; or be accorded either expressly by, or in the practical application of, any law in force in Nigeria or any such executive or administrative action, any privilege or advantage that is not accorded to citizens of Nigeria of other communities, ethnic groups, places of origin, sex, religions or political opinions.

The privacy of citizens, their homes, correspondence, telephone conversations and telegraphic communications is hereby guaranteed and protected. Every person shall be entitled to freedom of expression, including freedom to hold opinions and to receive and impart ideas and information without interference. Every person shall be entitled to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, including freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom (either alone or in community with others, and in public or in private) to manifest and propagate his religion or belief in worship, teaching, practice and observance. No person attending any place of education shall be required to receive religious instruction or to take part in or attend any religious ceremony or observance if such instruction ceremony or observance relates to a religion other than his own, or religion not approved by his parent or guardian.

Every person shall be entitled to his personal liberty and no person shall be deprived of such liberty save in the following cases and in accordance with a procedure permitted by law. Every person who is charged with a criminal offence shall be presumed to be innocent until he is proved guilty.

Any person who is arrested or detained shall have the right to remain silent or avoid answering any question until after consultation with a legal practitioner or any other person of his own choice. Any person who is arrested or detained shall be informed in writing within twenty-four hours (and in a language that he understands) of the facts and grounds for his arrest or detention. In the determination of his civil rights and obligations, including any question or determination by or against any government or authority, a person shall be entitled to a fair hearing within a reasonable time by a court or other tribunal established by law and constituted in such manner as to secure its independence and impartiality.

Every citizen of Nigeria is entitled to move freely throughout Nigeria and to reside in any part thereof, and no citizen of Nigeria shall be expelled from Nigeria or refused entry thereby or exit therefrom.

Every person shall be entitled to assemble freely and associate with other persons, and in particular he may form or belong to any political party, trade union or any other association for the protection of his interests.

Every citizen of Nigeria shall have the right to acquire and own immovable property anywhere in Nigeria. No moveable property or any interest in an immovable property shall be taken possession of compulsorily and no right over or interest in any such property shall be acquired compulsorily in any part of Nigeria except in the manner and for the purposes prescribed by the law.

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СОЦІАЛЬНЕ ТА ДЕРЖАВНЕ УПРАВЛІННЯ: СПІВВІДНОШЕННЯ ПОНЯТЬ

Зрозуміти сутність соціального та державного управління неможливо без проведення ґрунтовного аналізу змісту поняття «управління». Адже у науковій літературі не існує єдиної думки щодо поняття «управління», що зумовлене багатоплановістю, міждисциплінарним характером і синтезом в собі даних різних наук, а також існуванням різних підходів до характеристики управлінських процесів у суспільних інститутах.

Специфіка управління, як одного з видів людської діяльності, залежить від особливостей предмета та мети. Предметом управління виступає сама діяльність людей, яку потрібно координувати, змінювати й перетворювати за допомогою впливу на засоби, способи та умови цієї діяльності. Метою управління є розвиток організації, тобто установи або ж сукупності установ, яка об'єднує представників того чи іншого виду діяльності. Без постійного