

applies to be registered as a citizen of Ghana or has been registered as a citizen of Ghana. Parliament may make provision for the renunciation by any person of his citizenship of Ghana.

In my opinion every Ghanaian citizen may use three of mentioned elements of «equal citizenship» because the Constitution of Ghana was created in with the aim of the protection and preservation of fundamental human rights and freedoms, unity and stability for our nation.

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THEORETICAL ANALYSIS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND THEIR VIOLATION ACCORDING TO THE CONSTITUTION OF NIGERIA

The theme about a concept, types of human rights and especially their protection is still actual and debatable nowadays. Human rights may be defined as rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language or any other status [1]. Human rights are integral and underlying in the nature of a man, they should be exercised without restriction of any kind. Osita Eze defined human rights as the demands or claims which individuals make on the society, some of which are protected by law while others remain aspirations to be attained in the future. U. O. Umozurike has also defined human rights as the claims which are invariably supported by ethics, which should be supported by law especially made on its official managers by individuals or groups on the basis of their humanity. To my mind it is possible to support their opinions and add that human rights are possibilities defined by the law for every human to regulate, protect human life and satisfy human necessities.

The Magna Carta (1215), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948), the British Bill of Rights (1689), the American declaration of independence (1776), the French declaration of rights of land and citizens (1789) are the legal documents about human rights. These rights are further simplified into separate international covenants which are the International covenant on civil and political rights (ICCPR) and the International covenant on

economic, civil and cultural rights (ICESCR) [2].

In Nigeria human rights are provided by Chapter 4 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (May 29, 1999). According to the articles 35-46 of the Constitution there 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 [3].

However, the provisions of fundamental human rights have been severally violated by the Nigerian system. The Nigerian police force has been typically viewed as inefficient and corrupt. The Joint Task Force (JTF) has provided inadequate and violent response to the Boko Haram attacks. The JTF has been involved in killing suspects without fair trial as well as killing random members of communities expected in involvement with the Boko Haram. This «heavy-handed» approach violates human rights with its lack of access to a fair trial and use of discriminatory techniques to determine perpetrators of violence. Within the regular Nigerian Police Force, there are high amounts of corruption and violations that include extortion and embezzlement. The police force takes advantage of the people by putting up roadblocks that require a fee to pass and taking money for no legal reason. Within the police force, there is no equal protection under the law. The wealthy are able to buy the police for security as well as expecting the police to turn a blind eye to illegal activities they participate in [4].

Also on the issue of election, every individual should be entitled to vote in a conducive environment; the reality of the situation nowadays is that the element of force is being employed by political thugs on behalf of wealthy politicians to deny certain individuals their right to vote and to facilitate electoral malpractices. The presidential elections of 2003, 2007, and 2011 were marred with unspeakable electoral violence and gross abuse of the fundamental rights of man. The provisions of the 1999 Constitution in respect to human rights has largely violated by the high rate of corruption in the country. Nigeria has the label of having one of the world's highest levels of corruption. This is especially seen within the public sector including stealing public funds and accepting bribes [5]. It is estimated that between 1999 and 2007 Nigeria has lost around \$4–8 billion yearly due to corruption [6]. Unfortunately, the rate of violation and abuse is unspeakable, from the government to their officials and even mere civilians has found violation of human rights a way of life in which

they now tread without second thought.

To my mind from legal point of view there is just one way for the good future of Nigeria. All branches of state power have to obey the law, respect and protect human rights. Only legitimate conduct of politicians and other public officers may be the best example for the people, make their own lawful behavior, faith to the state power and respect to human rights.

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ВПЛИВ МІЖНАРОДНО-ПРАВОВОЇ ДОКТРИНИ НА РОЗВИТОК МІЖНАРОДНОГО СПІВРОБІТНИЦТВА У СФЕРІ СТРАХУВАННЯ

Незважаючи на те, що міжнародно-правова доктрина сама по собі не має юридичної обов'язковості, вона є важливим засобом внесення ясності у погляди на норми міжнародного права та сприяє полегшенню їх застосування. Адже ускладнення сучасних міжнародних відносин, особливо в процесі здійснення міжнародної інвестиційної діяльності та захисту майнових інтересів інвесторів за допомогою інституту страхування, потребує здійснення провідними науковцями світу