Public Sector Reforms In Nigeria Ea Journals

This edited volume brings together critical insights that address the multifaceted problems of governance and democracy in the developing regions with specific reference to Africa. It explores both the externally prescribed and home-grown governance initiatives geared toward democracy and development, and suggests alternative strategies to improve the processes and institutions of governance. The chapters in the book deal with major concerns related to governance, including the strengths and limits of existing policies and practices and the structure and role of state and non-state institutions in promoting democracy and participation. All these issues, in general, have great significance for realizing an authentic and enduring mode of democratic governance in the developing world.

This book is a comprehensive theoretical and empirical investigation of the practical application of representative bureaucracy in Nigeria. Part I consists of four chapters, beginning with a theoretical and an historical overview of representative bureaucracy and policy making in Nigeria. This includes a discussion of the myths, contradictions, and the resultant dilemmas of administration. It highlights the complexities and intricacies of public policy-making, and examines the concept of representative bureaucracy including its meaning, forms, criticisms, prospects, limitations, and history. It also examines the need for administrative reforms, what reforms have taken place, and the country's search for appropriate bureaucracy for nation building. Part II details the objective and empirical facts regarding the representativeness of bureaucracy in Nigeria and its implications. Unlike past approaches, this book provides solid evidence of what difference representative bureaucracy actually makes on the ground. Using a novel and rigorous methodological approach, the actual impact of the civil service on policy-making is assessed and insights are provided into how a more representative bureaucracy affects policy. The approach is enhanced by the authors' advantage as Nigerian scholars who had both worked in the Nigerian political system as civil servant and university professors. This landmark study will be of value to scholars and students of Nigerian and African political, economic, and social development.

A country-by-country synopsis of the public sector reform programmes in 40 Commonwealth developing countries, with a profile of each country and an outline of the reform initiatives, implementation processes, achievements and problems encountered.

"Understanding the dynamics and concepts of public policy administration, local government administration in developing countries, servant leadership in public sector, leadership, budgeting and financial fiscal responsibility in the public sector."

At the heart of the litany of Nigeria's public sector problems is a fundamental crisis of governance. The current crisis of development in Nigeria can be attributed in part to a history of poor governance characterized by corruption, social injustice and political instability. Effective leadership and governance are critical to a country's economic and sociopolitical development. During the 1950s and 1960s Nigerian public sector was regarded as one of the best in Africa, today it is ranked among the worst in the world. The factors isolated include ineffective control of corruption, lack of rule of law, poorly articulated government policies,
and poor policy implementations. The implications for Nigeria have been a regressive leadership, poor governance and the lack of social and societal development.

Institutionalizing Reforms in the Public Sector
A Comparative Study of Public Sector Reform Agencies in Ghana and Nigeria
Public Sector Administrative, Economic and Financial Management Reforms in Nigeria
A Complete Guide for the Result Oriented Civil/Public Servant

With contributions from leading regional scholars, Public Administration in Africa: Performance and Challenges examines the complexities of the art of governance from the unique African perspective. The editors bring together a cohesive study of the major issues and regions by taking an analytic approach with the strong problem-solution application. Regions addressed range from South Africa, Congo, Uganda, Nigeria, Ghana, Mauritius, and Botswana. Themes include colonialism, reform, poverty, economy, decentralization, financing, media, political structures, and more. Beginning with an analysis of the relationship of policy design and its destination, service delivery, the book discusses the historical development of a state that has gone through upheavals in government and explores a decayed political economy that ultimately results in a need for sweeping measures. The text examines the issues emerging policy-makers in Africa must tackle, namely poverty and the denial or lack of resources to keep a dignified human life. It highlights how the media can be a catalyst for good governance and provides analytical aspects of implementing good governance reforms. The book concludes with an examination of the concepts of decentralization and devolution in measuring service delivery performance and an exploration of Africa’s economic success story. It also details the African Peer Review Mechanisms in selected African countries and provides a holistic analysis of local government functioning in Africa. These features and more make it an interdisciplinary reference for diverse social, economic, political, and administrative issues.

This book provides a comprehensive insight into the origin and evolution as well as the various phases of growth and decline of the Nigerian civil service; the nature and problems of past and current reforms; and an agenda of action to reposition it as a professional service. This is presented with the backdrop of an extensive exploration of the main theoretical issues and concepts in the field of public administration.

In Nigeria, poor public governance is one of the major reasons for the mismatch between public service needs and investments of the government in the public service sector. Evolving from this are challenges which inhibit optimal administration, accountability, and productivity in public service institutions. Various public service reforms initiated by the Nigerian government to address these challenges are yet to optimally address the paradox between public service needs and government investments in public service institutions. In view of this, this paper explores a sustainable approach by advocating for a citizens’ centered
reform through public governance, a deviation from the traditional approach to public service reforms. Since public governance thrives on access to information, this paper examines the FOI Act a viable tool for public service stakeholders to legitimately and sustainably advance public governance in public service institutions. It further explores the role of private sector organisations in public service delivery and how public service stakeholders can ensure their compliance to public governance principles through the FOI Act and other applicable legal framework.

Research Paper (undergraduate) from the year 2019 in the subject Business economics - Banking, Stock Exchanges, Insurance, Accounting, grade: 4.60, , course: Banking and Finance, language: English, abstract: The objectives of this study includes to examine the effects of banking sector reforms on bank performance, savings, investments, developments of the Nigerian Banking System and Economic Growth. The banking sector is without no doubt a very essential part of the economy of a nation and any reforms carried out in it extend to other parts of the economy representing a transformational moment for the economy and its people. So it remains a nationwide challenge that the Nigerian banking sector and it’s reforms haven’t been able to significantly support the long-term financial needs of the real sector or facilitate the growth of the Nigerian economy The Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) Test and The Phillip-Perron Test were used to test for stationarity of the variables, while the Johansen co-integration test was employed to indicate the existence of a long-run relationship among Gross Domestic Product—which acted as the Economic Growth proxy, Commercial Bank’s Capital, Commercial Bank’s Credit, and Number of Commercial Bank Branches which acted as the other variables. Secondary data was sourced from Commercial Bank Statistics, Central Bank Of Nigeria Bulletins, Nigeria Bureau Of Statistics, Statistical Bulletins for the period of 1998-2017. Conclusively, there was a positive and significant relationship between Economic Growth and Banking Sector Reforms in the long run, but a negative relationship between Economic Growth and Financial Sector Reforms in the short-run. It was recommended that the government should ensure political and macroeconomic stability as the activities in all other sectors are affected by them, and that people are enlightened on the benefits of banking sector reforms so that they don’t take opposing actions against the goal of reforms.

There is not a single African country that did not attempt public sector reforms in the 1990s. Governments no longer see themselves as sole suppliers of social services, frequently opting for partnerships with the private sector. Efficiency and choice have entered the language of the planning and implementation units of Africa’s line ministries, while privatization is no longer the controversial subject it was a decade ago. There have also been moves towards more open and democratic governments. Reforming Africa’s Institutions looks at the extent to which reforms undertaken in Sub-Saharan Africa in recent years have enhanced institutional capacities across the breadth of government. To what extent have
reforms been internalized and defended by governments? The authors also look specifically at the impact of public sector reforms on these economies and pose the question whether 'ownership' can be attained when countries continue to be heavily dependent on external support. The volume is presented in three parts. The first focuses on the issue of reform ownership; on the issues of governance, the political economy of reform ownership, and the contradictions inherent in using aid as an instrument for enhancing domestic reform ownership. Part two examines the nature of incentives in the African civil service and the reforms undertaken in recent years to raise public sector efficiency in Africa. The third part discusses issues related to institutional capabilities in Africa and how they have been affected by the reforms undertaken in the 1990s, including privatization and movement towards political pluralism.

The Nigerian state has been oil-rich for decades, and yet perennially incapable of converting its oil resources into wealth for ordinary Nigerians. Adeoye O. Akinola tackles this “vexed” oil question by examining the political economy of efforts to deregulate the Nigerian downstream oil industry. Focusing on themes of globalization and democratization, this book considers how a resource-rich developing country like Nigeria can exploit the opportunities of globalization and navigate the pressures of democratization and the challenges of liberalization. Pairing sophisticated theoretical frameworks with firsthand accounts from actors in the oil industry, this book identifies the root causes of Nigeria’s development struggles and offers practical policy solutions for successfully deregulating the oil sector. For public officials and policymakers as well as researchers, this book offers a critical new lens on the future of natural resource management in Nigeria and the Global South.

Development is a process and product of social change that reflects the social condition of a people or group. As a process, it is a conscious and programmed effort of such people to improve, reform, change, adjust or change rules, norms, structures and procedures that hinder the society from maximizing the use of nature for actualizing a good standard of living. The processes and principles guiding them are simply termed reforms. Reforms are therefore socio-culturally oriented and differ from people to people, and region to region. These differences are defined by differences in culture, values, environment, ability and goals because their needs differ. Each can not assess the other’s development or impose their own processes on others because of their peculiar environment and socio-cultural values and needs. On this lies the root of the crisis of development in the Less Developing Countries (LDCs). This book explores the link between Nigeria’s public sector reform experiences, their link with Western imposition of their institutions and rules through international financial institutions, and the development outcome of these reforms.

In this book, Professor Sharang Stephen takes the reader through the fundamentals of Public Sector Reforms in the Administrative, Economic and Financial Management Sectors of the Economy by highlighting the essentials and providing historical information into the establishment, growth and development of the Public Service over the years. The book places emphasis on the current development initiatives of
Government in areas such as the Public Service Reforms, Anti-corruption action plan, the adoption of the International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSAS) among others. Key topics include: 
- Highlights of some of the provisions of Public Service Rules 
- Eligibility for appointment in the Federal Civil Service (PSR No: 02205) 
- Committees set up in a Ministry for Appointment, Discipline, and Promotion 
- Differentiating between Promotion, Advancement, and Up-grading 
- List of acts regarded as misconduct 
- Differentiating between transfer and posting 
- Documents for processing of Pensions upon retirement 
- How to access Pension contributions 
- The Objective of the 2014 Pension Reform Act 
- Main features of a council memorandum 
- Revenue funds from which consolidated revenue funds accounts receive 
- Sources of revenue from which consolidated revenue funds accounts receive 
- Types (forms) of economic policies 
- Fiscal policy and monetary policy 
- Budgeting systems in Government and budgetary improvement techniques 
- Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) and Fiscal Strategy Paper (FSP) 
- Implementation strategies and challenges of GIFMIS 
- Good governance and social responsibility 
- The three basic requirements of good governance 
- Identifying threats to successful completion of a project 
- The Whistle blowing policy of the Buhari administration 
- Motivation and Leadership 

And lots more... The book is no doubt an invaluable companion for Civil Servants especially those at the Directorate Grades preparing for Promotion Examinations and Public Servants working in the Nigerian Public Sector environment to enable them become abreast of current and future developments initiatives of Government in Public Sector such as the introduction of IPPIS, GIFMIS, 2020 Finance Bill and Open Treasury Portal etc. The book is also written to cover a wide range of readers including students of social and management sciences preparing for Public Sector Professional Examinations subjects and all who desire a deep understanding of how government works and how policies are formulated and implemented on behalf of the citizenry. It prepares students for careers in today's public service, whether in government or nonprofits. It is written for both today's and tomorrow's public service.

Public sector reforms and procurement are sine qua non for effective service delivery and improved performance of the public service. Both are of great importance, because of the state of expenditure management system in the public service. The quest for the practice of good procurement procedures or practices which has remained in focus in Nigeria for some time now, has been hindered by the problems of lack of standard practices and principles in the public service. The book focuses on the public sector reforms and procurement as a veritable tool in ensuring public accountability and the improvement of ethical standards in the public sector as a whole.

Public sector reform have emerged in many countries in recent years. Many countries have embarked on reforms that seek to modernize their public sector in order to enhance its efficiency. This in their quest to develop economies that will meet the expectations and aspirations of their citizenry. As a result, over the last three decades, there have been a number of New Public Management reform that countries have embarked on with varying degrees in application and outcomes. These reforms have been spurred primarily by the aspirations of citizens around the world. This study examines public sector reform and service delivery in Africa. It focuses on various reforms that has taken place in Nigeria in order to bring about efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery to the citizenry. The study is an in-depth study of the
practices and applications of Public sector reform in Nigeria. It provides remedial actions for effective implementation of public sector reform for effective service delivery. It concludes that improved efficiency is now the overriding aim of public sector reform in Nigeria.