

Governance and bureaucracy: leadership in Nigeria's public service : the case of the Lagos State Civil Service (1967-2005)

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**Governance and Bureaucracy:
Leadership in Nigeria's Public Service**

Rosamund Naduvi Ibiyemi Oyelaran-Oyeyinka

STELLINGEN (STATEMENTS)

1. The trouble with Nigeria is simply and squarely a failure of leadership-(Chinua Achebe, 1982)
2. The survival and success of public policies are not necessarily based on regimes' philosophy but political leadership qualities and beliefs (Thesis)
3. A situation of "satisficing" arises whereby the choice made satisfies and suffices the circumstances, but it is not the optimal decision for the situation (Simon, 1957)
4. The lack of accurate assessments in the decision-making process leads to wrong diagnosis and prognosis (Olowu and Adamolekun, 1999)
5. A successful political leader must be a great achiever who dares to make changes, and the administrative leader must be capable and knowledgeable (Thesis).
6. It is not authoritarianism per sé that determines economic outcomes but rather the quality of the authoritarian leaders and the technocrats advising him or her (Fukuyama, 2004).
7. Bureaucratic structures are maintained through strong patron-client relationships and not necessarily through the competence and neutrality of civil servants (Elbassi, 2003)
8. Patrimonial disposition of the state always harmfully affects elements of good public policies that would have helped to establish good governance (Evans 1995)
9. Political stability will foster institutional continuity and lasting legitimate policies that will ultimately lead to accountability and transparency in governance (Thesis).
10. For state institutions, there is need to develop and modernise the public policy processes of the executive, judiciary and legislature (Thesis).
11. Political leaders must appreciate that the path to socio-economic and political development is not through ethnicity or nepotism, but through improved governance and effective state capacity (Thesis).