**Name:** Offia Sharon **Department:** International Relations And Diplomacy **Level:** 100 **Matric Number:** 19/Sms09/054 **Course:** Pol 104, Constitutional Development In Nigeria

***QUESTION: Constitution is important for the consolidation of democracy. However, the makings of Nigeria’s constitutions have been under two political dispensations that have anti-democracy tendencies, and this has been a great impediment to democratic governance in Nigeria. Examine some of the loopholes in Nigeria’s constitutions over the years that have affected democracy in Nigeria.***

*Majority rules system, either as an idea or an arrangement of rule, has gotten unnecessarily uncertain in contemporary political investigation. Without a doubt, there is likely no idea that has been so exposed to shifting definitions, hostile translations and conflicting practices as the idea of popular government. This isn't astounding given the way that popular government has become increasingly more broadly lauded and grasped subsequently making it increasingly more hard to nail down. Lawmakers from the outrageous left to the extraordinary right consistently demand that the type of governmental issues or rule they support is the one that is vote based in character. Indeed, even military systems, which, as indicated by Robert Mundt et. al can't 'convey' popular government, consistently conjure the idea of majority rules system on the side of contentions albeit such summons are regularly punctured by omnipresent infringement of the essential privileges of the individuals. This is the thing that Peter Ekeh alludes to as democratism, which, as indicated by him, alludes to the brand of decide that utilizes 'bogus standards of the foundations of majority rule government' while simultaneously making enemy of just conditions.*

It is commonly acknowledged that constitutions are fundamental columns for majority rules system, and that there is no popular government without a constitution to oversee the land. Furthermore, taking a gander at Nigeria as the years progressed, seeing her bombed constitutions and government, I believe it's sheltered to state that she is a bombed country rehearsing a distorted form of majority rule government.

Since Nigeria's first constitution in 1914 till her latest one ordered in 1999, Nigeria has not had a solitary constitution that we can gladly hold high and state it is the foundation of majority rules system. The character and pathologies of the contemporary Nigerian legislative issues flourishes from, and has been formed by imperialism.

Through the frontier period, each of the five constitutions made were not for the turn of events or backing of vote based system, however for the narrow minded intrigue and plans of our pioneer experts. The sort of legislative issues the colonialists acquainted with Africa was very not quite the same as the sort got in their nations of origin. To a great extent, the sort of legislative issues the colonialists rehearsed back home was receptive to the necessities of their kin and equipped towards improving the part of their residents. Be that as it may, the sort they acquainted with Africa was exploitative and coordinated towards seizing the human and common abundance of the African mainland. Legislative issues in the pioneer period was pointed, carefully, at the amplification of profits from the colonized states for the benefit of the colonizers.

Constitutions during expansionism, from Lugard to Mcpherson, not used to be the Nigerian future considered, this is clear in the difference in constitution after each other year, having five distinct constitutions in 40 years. These shared a great deal for all intents and purpose, however every wa an enhancement for the past. These years, we can say are the main enemy of vote based a very long time throughout the entire existence of the country "Nigeria". With each new constitution came another issue, the majority and taught elites were not happy with how they were being administered, they saw the manipulative methods for the outside trespassers and needed to, despite the fact that minor, hold fast for their privileges as residents of the nation. The British were setting up boards, rules, laws, setting up limitations that were of no chance strong of the Nigerian residents. The prime intention in the colonization was financial, and so as to understand their monetary objectives, the colonialists utilized implies that were unethical in accomplishing the finishes they looked for.

A few highlights of these constitutions are; they were completely arranged and declared by the white provincial executives. Just MacPherson and Lyttleton constitutions contained contribution of the Nigerians. Altogether, the governors held the veto powers. The locals were reliably in informal limit in the official gathering. All the constitutions were named after the white authorities. The initial three were named after the sitting governors, just the last, Lyttleton constitution was named after the provincial secretary. Every one of them received parliamentary arrangement of government and the British ruler as the head. Every constitution gave exceptional acknowledgment toward the north, and the locale was clearly preferred to the detriment of the south. Under Clifford constitution, the north was administered by means of declaration, while the administrative gathering was made for the south. At the point when regionalism began with the Richard constitution, the north was given bicameralism, while every one of the east and west was given unicameralism, and from that point onward, the north has been given more delegate openings than the east and the west. From the initiation of Macpherson's constitution, the north had kept on being having more portrayal than the east and west joined.

Along these lines, I believe it's sheltered to state that the pioneer period of this country did hardly anything to support majority rules system. They were no pacesetters or pioneers for a fruitful Nigerian act of majority rules system. What's more, it tends to be said that they left Nigeria ill-equipped and unfit for self administration.

Nigeria's essence of vote based system was a concise six years after freedom, when in 1966, a military overthrow drove by Major Chukwuma Kaduna introduced more than 3 many years of military principle. From 1960 Nigeria has had three constitutions which couldn't hold sand, even the 1999 constitution is being contended to be an undemocratic constitution needing a full survey or in any event, rejecting.

The issue continuing the popularity based undertaking in Nigeria stops to be a clear errand. This is so in light of the fact that majority rules system as post-military protected government has been, since the 1966 upset, a result of military governments.

In a Nigeria, where the military have assumed the above jobs, majority rules system can't be characterized as sacred government, nor can the vote based venture be characterized as forestalling the arrival of military guideline. This end follows from the way that we are worried about Nigeria and with the assignment of supporting the popularity based venture in Nigeria. On the off chance that we can't characterize majority rule government as that which the military government permits, and which the Armed Forces who establish military government have without any potential repercussions ousted; (1966-1979 and (1983-1999) and if the constitutions and the administrative structures, bureaucratic, state and nearby governments that work these constitutions have been declared by military governments. at that point in fact, the popularity based undertaking in Nigeria must be other than running non military personnel successor established governments brought into being by military governments, the fact of the matter is all together for three reasons:

The main military topple of sacred governments which they created and mid-wifed have been unhindered; the military go back and forth at their watchfulness – so it appears to most by far of the populace. This self-sufficiency of activity makes the life expectancy of constitutions and governments working those constitutions subordinate upon the desire of the military;

The subsequent explanation is that the limit and the capacity or the military to topple the constitution and the legislative framework it approves has not been wrecked. So the "Military-In-Barracks Today Can Become The Military-In-Government Tomorrow";

The third explanation is that the regular citizen the military topple today turns out to be tomorrow the partners of the military both in the political and financial areas.

For these three reasons the "Regular citizen in-the-Private Sector" can be depicted as the "informal restriction" of the Military-in-the Barracks. Upsets may thusly be clarified as an arranged exchange of progress of governments between groups of the tip top. Nigeria would thus be able to be depicted as a tip top – mass political society, where elites are likewise the rulers. Right now, Military has been the predominant group, and the Civilian, the subordinate group. This origination of Nigeria presents itself, in light of the three reasons referenced previously.

In Nigeria, protected tip top government has been portrayed as majority rules system, where rivalry for office has experienced appointive rivalry among competitors handled by state endorsed parties. What's more, even right now meaning of vote based system, the life expectancy of constitutions and sacred government has been controlled by the military.

In verifiable terms the adversary of popular government has been characterized as the Nigerian Armed powers and it national and universal associates. What's more, if the foe of vote based system is so characterized, it follows that vote based system itself is characterized in established terms; that is as far as sacred government where the Armed Forces are characterized as the adversary of popular government. Military government is hence differentiated to protected government right now.

Majority rules system and Nigeria resemble Siamese twins; however conjoined, they are awkward and under serious tension that could bring about all types of hurt, even demise. In spite of the fact that, majority rule government may not be abnormal to a staggering level of Nigerians; what might be odd to them is the brand of popular government that contributes, as a matter of first importance, in human and material assets for the motivations behind political soundness, financial suitability, logical headway, innovative achievement, instructive turn of events and life-improving social administrations. Given the general positive thinking that Nigeria would have been the bastion of popular government in Africa following her autonomy from Britain in 1960, one ought to typically expect that at this point majority rules system ought to be profoundly established and organized in the nation. Amusingly and lamentably, Nigeria, to the extent the training and conveyance of profits of liberal majority rules system is concerned, is yet a handicapped person that can scarcely stand not to mention walk or run.

While it stays genuine that Nigeria is administered by fairly chose pioneers at the government and state levels, Nigeria is yet to standardize popular government following a time of presence as a political substance.

In a paper article entitled 'The Story of Cain, Abel and Nigeria' Ademola Adelakun catches the act of Nigerian vote based system consequently:

*"Today, Nigeria is truly dying. There is an excess of brutality. We have reared enough Frankenstein beasts to frequent us. We feed them red meat each time they sob for blood. The individuals who are not slaughtered by Boko Haram are executed by the Joint Task Force. The individuals who get away from the JTF fall under the control of psyche twisting absence of education. The individuals who figure out how to get away from each one of those are devoured by street mishaps. Some pass on in inadequately prepared clinics. Those fortunate to sidestep the entirety of the above are either slaughtered by craving, neediness, or dissatisfaction for all intents and purposes goes them to the living dead. It is the scourge of Cain. The earth offends individuals who unnecessarily shed blood. As of late, numerous street mishaps asserted right around 100 lives. In a nation where life tallies, that ought to have prompted a significant social change. Unfortunately, not in any case a section of authentic reaction originated from the administration, not in any case the neighborhood government directors of the territories the mishaps occurred. Sadly, the administration associates who clarify away these passings are similar ones who hurry to Twitter to comfort President Barack Obama over the Boston bombarding. They are not their own sibling's managers in light of the fact that their sibling's life is useless."*

In spite of the fact that, Nigeria has delivered nine composed constitutions; it is yet to standardize majority rule government. This is on the grounds that the issue is neither with the producers nor matters of the constitution; yet the men who have the duty of working the constitutions. To organize vote based system is to create and reinforce the legitimate normal structures that would perpetually fortify and harden popular government and the standard of law.

Moreover, Nigeria 21st century majority rule agreement is relied upon to elevate the benefit of all to the individuals, which can be practiced through sustenance of law based qualities, for example, financial order, straightforwardness, initiative responsibility, a great still, small voice, fair treatment, the standard of law, safeguarding of the constitution among others. Nonetheless, pioneers with believability have not been found to have the above highlights achieved for the benefit of everyone of the general public which is the premise of a law based regulation. Accordingly, this clarifies the poor current condition of the country's majority rule government.

From the above, one may be tempted to conclude that democracy is an abstract and illusive form of government because the assumptions on which it rests are almost always difficult of fulfilment. It is therefore not surprising that the concept of democracy has attracted several severe criticisms from both adversaries and sympathizers

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