**NAME: ELUE FLOURISH OKOLIE**

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**GST 203 ASSIGNMENT**

Colonial Administration to the position of foreign rules.Colonialism is also the opposing of foreign rules on another foreign country also another reason is for exploitations where the foreigners exploit another country economic resources.British was initially restricted to the cost of Africa that is,they had no intentions of going into the interior part of Africa this is also known as INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION;the period when Britain migrate from the coastal end of West Africa to the interior part of West Africa in this period slave trade was involved.

Britain used LONG VOTE DIPLOMACY;the use of power to supress others.The use of long vote diplomacy led to the establishment of lagos in 1951at the beginning of 20th centuries.

The Nigerian is a colonial creation in which Nigeria came into existence by the arrival of colonialists. Nigeria is a product of a historical arrangement that arose out of European adventure with its eventful culmination in the colonialization of Africa. Before the creation of Nigeria, what we call Nigeria was now divided into independent states, kingdoms and empires. These include the borno empire, the hausa states and the Sokoto caliphate in the north. All the ethnic groupings significantly differ in the historical, social and cultural make ups.

 AMALGAMATION

In 1906 Nigeria had two protectorate that is Southern Nigeria and Lagos but later January 1, 1914, Lord Frederick Lugard, the governor of both the Northern Nigeria Protectorate and the Colony and Protectorate of Southern Nigeria, signed a document consolidating the two, thereby creating the Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria. Forty-six years later in 1960, Nigeria became an independent state.

 SALIENT FEATURES OF BRITISH ADMINISTRATION

* The use of educated people against traditional one’s
* Indirect role system; introduced by lord Frederick Lugard

3 spheres(pillars) of british Administrative system

* Native authority
* Native court
* Native treasuries

FIRST ATTEMPT ON CONTITUTIONAL MAKING IN

 NIGERIA

 Clifford became the president in 1922 and introduced the establishment of elective principle which lead to the conduction of election into the legislative council with four representatives.after Huge Clifford sir donald Cameroon and sir Bernard Bourdillon were two british colonial governors who ruled over Nigeria at separate period.Bourdillion divided Nigeria into 3 region that is the North,East,west for administration purpose.After the tenure of Sir Arthur Richard as the colonial Governor of Nigeria,Sir John Macpherson succeeded as the governor which brought about independent constitution in 1951.later on Macpherson constitution was reviewed which led to the Littleton constitution of 1954 which led to the decolonisation process.

Now we talk about the political system of government of three major ethnic groups. In the Yoruba region, they trace their origin to Oduduwa as their founder. There are many versions of the traditions of origin. To Johnson in his book, the Yorubas originally came from the north-eastern region of Africa. Then they also believed in uke jamte which is located Ile Ife is the centre of the world. The political structures of the Yoruba kingdoms were similar in nature. Each consisted of a capital town, subordinate towns, villages and farm lands. Each town has a king known as ‘Oba’ and enjoys the privileges but has limitations to his powers. And the king also has lesser rank of rulers who oversee the subordinate towns. The government of old Oyo empire is a typical example of pre-colonial administration in Yoruba land. The first organ of government in Oyo empire is the king known as Alaafin of Oyo. Firstly, there is the ablation administration, which where Oyo empire is unique and exceptional in its system of government. Secondly, ogboni’s cult administration which consists of the members of the oyomesi cult, there are a constituted arm of government and then there is the army. In the army, they are very organised.

In Igboland, there are best known for their segmentary or acephalous way of life. They are grouped into five sub cultures which include, the Igbo of eastern region, south region, north eastern region of Nigeria, the western and the northern Igbo. The Igbo believe that they descended from Israel. In Igbo traditional society, there was no highly centralized authority but insisted that they had what could be called a diffusion of authority into different groups. The family was the smallest political unit in the Igbo traditional society. Age grade was organised in a village basis.

Hausa land is located in northern Nigeria, Hausa land before 1804 was made of fourteen states, and they have two distinct groups. The first group consisted of seven states called ‘Hausa bakwari’ states, that is, Hausa legitimacy states. The queen had six sons already, and she produced another son with Buyiyide and each of these sons rule one of the seven Hausa city states, becoming the first kings. The ‘sarki’ was known as the head of any typical Hausa state. Sarken karsa, which means ‘ruler of the land’ which combine both political and religious/spiritual functions. He was also the chief executive and judge of the state, but he was aided by a council of the state.

The birth of Nigeria as a geo-political entity all stated before the year 1900, all the different parts of Nigeria conquered by the British still under their original administration. The May 1906 amalgamation is known as the first ever amalgamation of the British in Nigeria. They amalgamated Lagos colony and protectorates with the protectorates of southern Nigeria. Then the second amalgamation was in 1914. In January 1914, the British government amalgamated northern and southern Nigeria, Sir Frederick Lugard Clater became (lord) is best known as the father of ‘January 1914’ amalgamation British, therefore governed by means of system popularly known as ‘indirect rule’