

Nationalism in the New World: An Assessment of Nigeria's Nationalist Drive Towards Independence

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ABSTRACT: *Nationalist movement in Nigeria or the Nigerian nationalism became formally felt after the end of British colonial rule within the country. The purposes of the movement were majorly to achieve both political and economic emancipation for the disparate groups who had come together courtesy of the amalgamation of the northern and southern protectorates in 1914, from the British colonialists. Its origin or early segment dates back to the 19th century wherein resistance struggles have been hooked up against the British penetration and activities in different territories that make up the modern-day Nigeria. This paper, consequently, examines the impacts of this movement on the actualization of Nigerian independence. A number of these affects, as discovered in this paper, have endured to bedevil the political environment of Nigeria in her efforts towards gaining political independence. Nigerians were very united in mobilizing all available resources to dislodge the colonialist that was the national enemy of the country without prejudice. It has been recommended among others that the resurgence of latest nationalist spirit in Nigerians within the face of the neocolonial global exploitations is a necessity and the battle for freedom needs to be won through the modern agents by the 21st century's nationalists.*

KEYWORDS: nationalism, colonialism, nationalist movement, independence, new world order.

INTRODUCTION

Nigerian nationalism is an independent sense of the kinship or kinship shared by people of African descent. It is a feeling based on shared cultural traditions, traditional institutions, ethnic values, and general historical knowledge. Another enduring historical experience shared by almost all Africans was colonial oppression, which was discussed in the preceding chapter. Along with this shared sense of ownership the collective desire to keep personal cultural, social, and political values out of control. It is fair to emphasize that African nationalism, like nationalism elsewhere in the world, is not new; old as in ancient times. In fact, in Nigeria, contrary to popular belief in Western scholarship of Africa, Nigerian citizenship is pre-colonial. In the annals of Nigerian history, one finds organized Nigerian societies with a very strong sense of self-worth, ready to defend its local and cultural integrity to those who would like to undermine or belittle it.

After the colonial rule was firmly established in the Niger region, the Nigerian people continued to show many forms of intolerance and resistance. Because Nigeria was divided into different

defenses and provinces as the opposition came together, the organizations formed to protest various aspects of colonial rule were often based on a single colonial system but in a different way. Since it was almost impossible for Nigerians to organize nationwide, regional or ethnic organizations became a very useful option. Because the emperor was British and the colony was Nigeria, such organizations were seen, especially foreigners, almost entirely ethnic. It served the interests of the colonial state to not only play racist groups, but also to show that those who were violent or outspoken were anti-white.

Nigerian territories were assigned to Britain. The British invasion of the various parts of the Federal Republic of Nigeria when the Berlin conference became a protest against the local residents of those areas. These influences are still part of the country's politics in his ability to develop independence. Nigerians had to unite towards British imperialism because of their oppressive and divisive nature. How the field is released later is the main feature of this paper.

Conceptualizing Nationalism

Nationalism can be seen in the way the people of a nation have shown their concern for their nationality; and the actions taken by national actors as soon as they seek continued independence. The term is as follows: national loyalty and devotion, especially a national awareness system that promotes one nation especially in others and puts the first pressure on cultural advertising and its interests as opposed to different international or international groups (<http://www.merriamwebster.com> ...).

Chukwu (2000: 114), on the other hand, sees the period of time "... a sense of nationalism that brings the degree of friendship a burden, but the people are connected to ask for his independence. According to Nwabughuogu (2004: 4), nationalism is defined as "a strong commitment to one's country, national sentiments, efforts, values of recognizing part of the people or groups of the people, or the need for power, freedom or prosperity of the state." Chikendu, (2004: 48) the term of nationalism as "emotion and entertainment directed at the founding of the nation and the attainment of national identity", and in Omolewa (1986: 182) is defined as "love and pride for the country represented by its people." Within the Nigerian context, however, nationalism refers to) in promoting political liberation of the Nigerian people under the yoke of colonialism. It has created in Nigerians a national sense or a focus that puts them in the right frame of mind and to fight for a middle ground. There are different square degrees of diversity. Some of them embraced Civic Nationalism, Ethnic Nationalism, abandoned Nationalism (sometimes called socialist nationalism), Proto-nationalism, ultra-nationalism, Diaspora Nationalism, and Anti-colonial Nationalism, and many more. Public citizenship is a form of nationalism {where} a country acquires political legitimacy through the active participation of its party from the level at which it represents the need of the people. It is a form of non-xenophobic nationalism that is associated with the values of freedom, tolerance, equality, and the rights of men and women (Nash, 2001). Racial nationalism, on the other hand, is the diversity of nationalism that defines a state through the clause of sanctions, which consistently covers a few parts of the lineage of previous generations. It also incorporates cultural ideas shared between group members and common

ancestors and language. The state party is hereditary in the time of this diversity, and in addition the country acquires political legitimacy in its status as an institutional home, and its responsibility to monitor national cohesion and facilitate family and social life, set.

Left-wing nationalism refers to any field that combines left-wing politics with nationalism. The Fidel Castro movement of the 26th month of the Gregorian calendar that founded the Cuban Revolution that ousted Fulgencio Batista who was supported by the yankee in 1959 is an example of this kind of nationalism. Ultra-nationalism may be a passionate nationalism that exemplifies the extreme extremes of human nationalism. It is often characterized by absolutism, imminent attempts to aid or halt migration, deportation and / or non-indigenous peoples from time to time by a nation or region, which predicts the existence of threats to local survival, war, populism, and records. This type of nationality is often seen as choosing to fight enemies of the state / state, division or in the case of racial slurs.

Diaspora nationalism implies a sense of nationalism among the Diaspora people just as the Jews spread throughout the world when they were expelled from the capital of Israel. This kind of patriotism serves as a basis for elders who need to know the national organization, yet they will not really need to leave their Diaspora community. This type of nationalism includes people from the International Health Organization who do not live in their own country or country of origin. *Anti-colonial nationalism can be a ramification of the nationalism veteran all through the depletion of the military war of attrition. It really turned out to be the answer for the great African and Asian people against the conquest of overseas powers. It took a lot of visibility. This type of nationalism is based on the knowledge of autochthonic literacy scholars who speak fluently the language of the state power, who are educated in their national texts, and use colonial structures as but now and not with their upper classes* (Anderson, 1983). Completely transformed into a nation of Africa, India, Ghana, the Democratic Republic of Congo, Malawi (formerly Nyasaland), and Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), among many others, during the colonial period.

Method of Data Collection

This paper employed the Qualitative research approach acquired especially from academic literature and different secondary sources records received examines the fallacy of the Nationalism as well as the essential question of national harmony and cohesion. The information also explains nationalism within the new international.

Nationalist movement in Nigeria before 1914: an overview

What is known as the nationalist movement in the Federal Republic of Nigeria or the Nigerian nationalism where the 1914 coup had its roots before the coup. Olusanya, (1980: 545) agrees with this when he writes that, the emergence of the Federal Republic of Nigerian nationalism preceded the establishment of a powerful British empire over a country now called Nigeria. The resistance imposed against the Brits through the indigenes and the historical rulers of the territories that were

later merged to form Nigeria formed a major part of the nationalist movement in Nigeria. Realizing that the British rule might rob them of their power, the people opposed the entry of the Brits.

This resistance took many forms. There has been non-alignment with the Brits, and wars against the Brits. samples of such wars include the Aro-Anglo war of 1901-1902 that followed the opposition of the Aro and their allies who were allied with the growing invasion of the British and challenged their dominant power throughout Japan in the Federal Republic of Nigeria and beyond. ; The Benin-Dahomey-African-USA African expedition of 1897 that followed following King Ovonranwen's refusal to sign the British treaty aimed at building Benin a British Colony, and his effect on imposing a ban on imports into the African state affected trade interests of Brits buyers; the impoverished Ijebu war of 1892 after the overthrow of the Awujale king of Ijebuland (capital of the Ijebu empire) - the lifting of the ban on trade from within to the city (colony through this period); and the Aniocha war ordered as part of the 1883-1914 Ekumeku movement directed near the rising tide of the Royal Niger Company of Brits Empire.

There were a few controversial roles in King Jaja of Opobo in opposing the need for land traders to gain access to his country knowing full well that the concept of his power was unconscious to his superiors over Nigerian. oil markets. This created a rift between Jaja and as a result the English followed in his ban on all change and the world.

Conflict of resistance during all this time turned into the same collection of human (restored) sports The UN organization stood up against Western civilization in an unusual way that had sustained them as they were denied a dignified place during the lifetime of their ancestors. This opened the way for them to draw close to their ancestral culture in order to find happiness, yet still to find strength to represent the new world. Those people had been selling business colleges.

By instructing themselves and after forbidding them to be equal to foreigners (Europeans), Christian missions helped make their own contributions to the emergence of a nationalist organization in African us of a. This group of Nigerians have become crystal clear through the use of men such as Edward Wilmot Blyden (1832-1912) - a Pan-Africanist mainstay of West African culture; Bishop James Johnson (1871-1938) who later became the first man to hold the post of secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of colored People (NAACP); Mojola Agbebi (1860-1917) - Nigerian Baptist Baptist pastor; John Payne Jackson- city center editor Weekly Report (a newspaper founded in 1890) who became a similar immigrant from Liberia; William Davids; and Tejumade Osholake Johnson.

Not only did these people fail to vigorously oppose, they challenged the efforts of the Christian Missions to deprive Africans of their rights, but collectively they did not tire of promoting awareness of those seemingly insignificant parts of European or Western civilization. it is important for the African people. Similarly, they were the patrons and founders of traditional African church buildings that were a major symbol of cultural nationalism. An Associate degree model of those churches became the United Native African Church primarily founded in 1891.

The church once formed a mob that separated themselves from the Anglican Communion because of white supremacy (Europeans).

Moreover, a number of these supporters openly denounced Western civilization in the form of discarding Western names and clothing. For example, David Brown Vincent (1860-1917) The UN organization was renamed the sacrament following the spiritual identity of his father Saro as an Anglican food trainer in Africa. . similarly, Pastor Jacob Henryson Samuel (1860-1925) of the Methodist Church, the UN organization was originally named, collectively taking on the name of Adegboyega Edun's ancestor in 1904 after his appointment as Egba's first Secretary. Joint Government (E.U.G) in 1902.

There are no companies that do well to use this time to pass on the many complaints of those people. The original People's Union by Drs. Obasa and Drs. Randle in 1908 shakes against the amount of water, so the city center supports the Aborigines Rights Protection Society (LAARPS) traditionally in 1910 that in returning to life it began to falter. about the question of the world it is useless to fight for the cause behind the people. In fact, powerful corporations did not appear until 1914 as soon as it became clear that there would be no green opposition if the diploma competitive movement was not properly regulated and well organized. It also emerged from these people who they were in the nomination for the nationalist movement to enter the colonial administration.

Factors responsible for the Growth of Nationalist Movement in Nigeria

The merger of the north and south defenses in 1914 came from Nigeria - a political party Obiakor (2009: 79) described as "the coming of action". These developments changed the face of the civil war as educated academics as well as the rulers of history began to share a fashion-focused focus on history. They began to equate the imagination with the expert of one African country in their dream. The war of nationalism during this period began to diminish all racial, linguistic, and cultural barriers. It began with a patent on the role of justice, equality, and the participation of the authorities, and subsequently, it evidently turned to the pursuit of national independence.

There are many factors that are charged with the increase of nationalist struggles during this period. They may be considered internal and external factors. many internal factors including initial resistance struggles, media games, colonial laws and dissatisfaction with some, as well as financial frustration over a period of this period.

The initial resistance struggles include numerous autochthonic opposition to land invasion. There were equally different notions of nationality expressed during this period. The state of mind was changed from Edward Wilmot Blyden's speech anywhere "he stressed that Africans must listen to the continent's most important contributions and now they will not imitate special races" (Falola, Uomoomoibhi, Mahadi, and Anyanwu, 1991: 56). The various acts of opposition long ago during this period were encouraging acts during the week when Africans were urged (with the help of Pan-Africanists like Edward Wilmot Blyden) to inspect their church buildings. These early games impressed the fans of the country.

Media activities throughout this period helped to attract the attention of the world. these activities led to an increase in the variety of newspapers. the media is constantly evading the rights and freedoms of the people, and they are constantly trying to interpret people's ideas and aspirations. it was involved in the goals and problems of the world. John Payne has had a very positive impact this time around. Through his paper - The City's Week File - blossoming with its anti-imperialist stands, he advised Africans to unite and fight for their past. He did not fully support the definition of the continent, yet collectively became famous and encouraged acts of protest. One of the kind newspapers whose works contributed to the awakening of political awareness in the African continent with the help of this era. Nigerian times, hence Nigerian Chronicles. Colonial laws similarly contributed to the nation's attention as ancient emperors and learned nobles were dissatisfied with such policies. There was racism within the colonial gadget, as Africans did not think they deserved higher official positions. Equally “they were excluded from the well-kept urban areas known as Government Bookings” (Omolewa, 1986: 184), moreover they were “dealt with by the wrong citizens of their country” (Omolewa, 1986: 184). Too often, the majority of certified Africans have been denied professional jobs, and despite their appointment, they have failed to stand up to the same salary as their European counterparts. Those colonial games played a role in arousing the curiosity of some of the most experienced specialists.

The antique of financial despair throughout this period equally inspired the growth of the national war. The super melancholy caused the demolition, status, and financial crisis. There was a sharp fall in wages. Therefore, nationalistic monarchs are criticizing the authorities. So they started to create demands for change. other internal factors that have created ethnic tensions during this period include: tax evasion to improve sales; land grabbing due to the power of the president who has become the object of a riotous state-owned state, especially as soon as those lands are used for activities now not specified first by management, and if the reimbursement of insufficient compensation is changed to compensation for its owners; strengthening the economic exploitation that became a threat to the country's financial system; and the overpayment charged to the overseas product as well as the occasional fees received by the main product.

On the other hand, student games in African provinces overseas were one of the foreign factors that contributed to the escalation of the civil war in Nigeria. Those students have given up their personal assignment of nationality at some point during this time having prepared themselves for the agencies. One of these organizations is the West African Students Union (W.A.S.U) founded in 1925 through Ladipo Solanke - originally from Abeokuta, Ogun state. The platform has acted as a polar archer for young Nigerians who were politically motivated to fight for freedom in their countries to rule abroad.

To promote a spirit of solidarity, solidarity, globalization and racial happiness among peoples; to act as a center for facts and analysis of African records and way of life; to convey to the globe a true picture of African life and philosophy; and to promote intelligence and knowledge among Africans and ethnic groups, including business objectives. Further, the company demanded several reforms in West Africa. through its various games, however, the West African Students

Union provided those college students, who later emerged as the political leaders of their countries, with political experience. Another external problem turned into Garvey's move. This suggestion was implemented with the help of the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA), (UNIA), supported via Marcus Garvey, a Jamaican, in 1914 (Falola, 1991: 62).

Garvey's organization has had a positive impact on national service in the African state. His message on racial and cultural diversity extends to the African empire. In Lagos, the organization was established in 1920 under the leadership of Patriarch J G Campbell (head of the African Church), Rev. S M Abiodun and Rev. W B Euba

Garvey wanted political independence for the continent. He believed that the Negroes could only save through a free and independent continent. He supported the newspaper - Negro international - which was widely distributed. His views have been echoed by this newspaper. His beauty, featured in his newspaper, has inspired national figures such as Enerst Ikoli, and Nnamdi Azikiwe. Writing about Garvey's complete influence on Azikiwe, Olusanya (1980: 554) states that "the motto of Garveyism- One God, One Purpose, One Conclusion, fascinated him and he decided to make his philosophy of a way of life, as sound, closer to the common patriarchal gospel, common brotherhood. , and the ever-present happiness ". Any insist that Azikiwe's pursuit of the continent was inspired by the discovery of Marcus Garvey (Olusanya, 1969).

The impact of conflict II collectively includes any other external pressures that have contributed to increasing nationalism in the African continent throughout this period. Emotions of nationalism and sport were strong as a result of the involvement of WHO soldiers who fought in the struggle. most of them came back with new talents but there was no way for them to survive. This upset the soldiers who came here. moreover, those soldiers had realized that whites were superior to Africans following the conquest of the land with the help of the Japanese in the area. moreover, in India, those soldiers found here a strong sense of Indian nationalism. They saw people who were no more than the point of being given independence. there was a similar Ceylon's (Sri Lankan) nationality to reach inspiration for them. Those sections equipped the minds of returning soldiers to propose reform (Eluwa, Ukagwu, Nwachukwu, and Nwaubani, 1988).

At the top are the military figures of the united forces who claimed to be fighting for the freedom and equality of all people while the united states practiced racism and oppression. In addition, in order to promote African support for collective interest, collective power liberates people governed in the best way possible to determine the status of the presidency under what they wish to measure. This was incorporated into the Atlantic charter of August 14, 1941, signed by Sir Winston Churchill - former British Prime Minister, and Franklin D. Roosevelt - former United States President. This prompted nationalist to fight for freedom in their country under the yoke of colonialism.

Nationalist Movement in African Continent; 1914-1960: Effects on the Realization of Nigerian Independence

The Nationalist movement in the African region, during the amalgamation of 1914, led to the emergence of political parties whose many activities contributed greatly to the liberation movement of Nigeria. The emergence of these political parties confirms Hodgkin's (1961) view, which states that African political parties originated in the colonial scenario geographical region - a sub-group that attempts and conveys its ties with the larger group. Ad infinitum has served as a vehicle for conveying the grievances, speeches, and aspirations of the Nigerian people. They contributed to the political awareness of the Nigerian people. many of them had newspapers, which helped them. Those newspapers play an important role in raising public awareness of national reality. Together they publicly create the views of members in their groups. An example of such groups is the transformation of the National Congress for British West Africa (NCBWA) into the African state following the establishment of the company in 1920. in colonies that promote the following needs: the drafting of lawmakers around the world and in areas where half of the participants were African elections; African veto on taxation; that the appointment and appointment of kings is left to the people; segregation of judges in the division of jurisdictions of officials; the elimination of discrimination against public service providers; improvement of municipal government; repeal of conflicting binding rules; immigration control of Syrian and non-Syrian people; hence the college campus in West Africa (Crowder, 1966). The final result of this request was the inclusion of a mandatory law within the new constitution adopted by the Nigerian people in 1922. This put Nigerians at risk of becoming voters in the legislature.

Another political party that emerged during this period was the national political party of Nigeria Founded in the 24th month of the Gregorian calendar 1923 in the manner of Herbert Macaulay - a Nigerian nobleman mentioned in 1932 as a result of his nationalistic actions by using the Buguma settlement "as the Moses of our time" (Letter from the Buguma settlement, 1932) - reduced to a form of system of choice. The party is set to run in that year's election provided by its newspaper known as metropolis daily information.

The organization represented the whole country by criticizing the colonial government for its 1927 taxation, the appointment and enactment of royal laws, the reform of provincial courts, and the extension of the oblique administrative machine in the city. In addition, the employer demanded from the colonies about the Nigerian goods event and similar economic opportunities for the Nigerian people. Coincidentally it demanded the necessary education and as a result developed higher education institutions in the African empire. This contributed to the Yaba school excess school in 1932 thus marking the emergence of higher education institutions in the African continent.

The Nigerian Youths Movement- an organization described by Coleman's help (1986: 218) as "the context of the first Nigerian business venture", is any other political entity that emerged similarly during this period. Transformed into a national employer in 1938, the Nigerian effort became a

city effort that became a company formed in 1934 to establish competition against Yaba High School.

Its aim was to grow a united country without the many appendages, which were determined within the country. Served through its daily urban press service, the Nigerian Youth League participated in nationalist struggles in the form of incorruptibility. education, the separation of a judge from office, a person respected for the right time to vote, the protection of Nigerians in unequal economic competitions, better providers' conditions, and higher African government appointments within the department of public sector suppliers (Olusanya, 1980: 559).

It criticized all the unpopular laws during nationalism; annoyed by the ban on the export of palm kernels from the western province; and demanded the representation of all provinces within the legislature. The employer, as a rural settler in Nwabuaku (2013), collectively fought for the Cocoa pool Act of 1938 which changed to a foreign trade policy for the important purpose of maintaining cocoa cases. It also encouraged the formation of trade unions.

In a comparable vein, the countrywide Council of African kingdom and Cameroon conjointly emerged. Upon its emergence, the political corporation contributed to nationalist movement. Fashioned on twenty six August, 1944, with the aim of accomplishing internal autonomy for African kingdom, the business enterprise turned into diode by means of Herbert historian, and Nnamdi Azikiwe due to the fact the president, and therefore the secretary severally. Its newspapers- West African Pilot, and consequently the Comets served it. Cameroon was enclosed within the birthday party's name following the will of the Cameroonian association in city to affiliate with the brand new movement. However, with the aid of 1959, the party's name turned into modified to national Council of Nigerian voters.

The organisation's contributions to nationalism were felt even more intense during World War II throughout this period, holding on to independence. Its most popular newspaper, the West African Pilot, competes for a major role in creating political awareness for the Nigerian people. It carried out vicious campaigns against colonial rule. This may give rise to an explanation of why an English journalist once wrote during a visit to the Federal Republic of Nigeria in 1945 of a traditional printing press that posed a threat to the stability of the British Empire of Nigeria (Winchester, 1945).

The NCNC has at one time orchestrated itself the constitutional proposals presented by Sir Arthur, a literary critic at a general meeting. those proposals were brutally accepted by the agency. The explanations for this negative acceptance include the non-negotiation of Nigerian voters prior to the drafting of a brand new document, the promotion of the goal of a brand new constitutional appointment, which does not agree with Nigerians on the constitution of greater internal participation. all national and administrative system, the belief of the Nigerian people of the constitution as a tool to promote the coverage of segregation and governance. (<http://workmall.com/wfb2001>). With those objectives, it was concluded that the proposals did not

meet the post-war reforms that Nigerians expected (Proposals for the Nigerian Charter Review, 1945), that standards from self-regulation would go to a sufficient level for some experienced people. to the officers. As a result, many groups and groups began protesting against the constitution.

Leading the protest, the employer went around the length and breadth of Nigeria encouraging the people. Similarly, he sent a few delegates to London to request changes. This goal, however, turned out to be unfulfilled - a development that has led the company into something that no longer works. It also emerged in the Nigerian political scene in 1951 with the emergence of the Northern People's Congress, and as a result the organizational structure.

Apart from political parties and newspapers, professional unions have also emerged throughout this period. These include the Railway Workers Union, which was founded in 1932, the Port Authority Workers Union, the Marine Workers Union, the Marine staff Union, the Department of Public Works, the Fishermen's Association formed in 1937, the Taxi Drivers Union formed in 1938, the Builders Union. formed in 1939, the Market Women Association was founded in 1940, the Nigerian Students Union was formed in 1939 so the Canoe Transport Union was formed in 1938, etc. (Falola, et al, 1991). These unions have in one way or another contributed to the nationalist movement in Nigeria. The Railway Workers Union, for example, provided nationalism with the help of moral, financial, and physical assistance.

Moreover it emerged during all this time, a strong and war-torn organization - the Zikist movement - which is equally united in the realization of Nigeria's independence. This organization recognized the location of the NCNC (NCNC Secretariat, 1948). It contains the new witches of Nnamdi Azikiwe WHO "... not only did he want to protect her against her critics but also to make her a goddess and to keep her immortal for generations" (Coleman, 1986: 297). Its emergence became partiatrogenic with the help of the inefficiency of the National Council of Nigeria and Cameroon. After appearing in the Gregorian calendar month 1946, Zikist's proposal demanded changes. This proposal was intended to achieve this with a very positive and strong action in the colonial administration. in line with Eluwa, et al (1988: 241), "sought to undermine and demolish the leaders with groups of strikes, strikes and constant violence". The coup d'état was in Q.T. revealed and distributed by movement among its people. There have been riots over the movement. a common occurrence has been the chaos from completely different parts of the country like Aba, currently in the province of Abia; Port Harcourt, currently in Rivers state; Onitsha, currently in Anambra province; and Calabar, now in the Cross Rivers region of the country, following an incident in Enugu in November 1949 when police shot dead a peaceful and unarmed miners.

In addition, the union has encouraged workers to refuse to pay taxes (Agwuna, 1949). It not only succeeded in popping up and fighting discrimination within the normal pay and working conditions of white and black workers, but it also equally fought for gender discrimination. In fact, the results of the Zikist sport have contributed to Nigeria's escape from social policy syndrome or racism. However, after a traumatic event caused by its major operations, the colonial authorities agreed to

a change. This development brought the following constitutional changes closer to this period. those changes likewise exert the effects of nationalism.

The constitutional changes began with a review of the commentators' document. Reviews are enabled due to unpleasant adverse events from unusual charter-related activities. Therefore, the proposals were a ploy from the brand-new governor - Sir John McPherson- before the whole meeting wherever he assured the council that through this review, extreme mistakes could be prevented which could hunt down the views of the majority. for. The promise was fulfilled and resulted in the 1951 constitution.

This document turned out to be a milestone in Nigeria's liberation struggle. It has identified the rights of people to participate fully in what is being considered. The people of Nigeria participated in the drafting of the constitution, and this was the first time that the colonial administration was established. The Constitution further adds a few steps for responsible officials. At the center, there was another ministerial council (made up of elected ministers in all three provincial districts that needed one part in drafting the country's administrative rules) that replaced the previous council. The constitution similarly encouraged the expansion of the franchise.

In addition, the evangelical constitution mandated regional oppression. It also boosted the growth of more political parties to fight for international opportunities provided by responsible government. therefore, 2 political parties- a group of actions, hence the Northern Peoples Congress whose name has been changed to one North, and one person, despite faith, position, or nation (Dudley, 1968) - was local and no longer a national one. businesses sprang up. With their establishment and because of the constitutional pressures of apartheid, the power of nationalism, and the close divisions and disagreements entered into a happy play of Nigerian politics. This development was a hindrance to the 1951/1952 elections and wherever the NCNC won most of the seats in the East, while the coalition and silver alliances formed similar successes in the North as well as in the West respectively. It was also evident in the spread that formed the basis for the 1953 Kano riots.

Following the 1951 charter was the 1954 charter - the result of a 1953 constitutional convention order in London. The conference became a turning point following Britain's choice to produce a document that will replace Nigeria with the aim of building a viable Nigerian political party no matter what. This development turned iatrogenic into an incident of racism within the country's political arena that turned out to be related to the 1951 missionary charter.

A brand new constitution (the 1954 constitution) recognized the state as being made up of three regions with 3 main tribes (ethnos, Hausa / Fulani, and Yoruba) given dominance in their various territories. Charter on the grounds that internal independence may be granted to those areas of interest in 1957. In addition for the reason that the participants of the entire meeting are not directly compelled. in addition, ministers are given full ministerial functions, as well as the provisions for the allocation of revenue and the position of the port as the state of the state created through this

document. This constitution however has its flaws. one of all significant errors was the regional division of Nigeria. therefore, this constitution could not promote a cohesive link in the federation. another constitutional conference came here in 1957 wherever different nationalists, especially those of silver and the NCNC achieved independence in their constituencies. The north, on the other hand, demanded independence in 1959. In addition, the agreement was changed to a congressional hearing for the prime minister to lead the country-wide authorities, and in addition to overseeing the parliamentary elections from the House of Representatives.

There was a similar resolution that the Senate was created as another legislature. and, a conference in agreement that there may be in each independent region the most lucrative United Nations business that will govern over a cabinet made entirely of Africans elected by him. There has been an agreement for the formation of a unity government across the country and for key stakeholders. The Prime Minister, as provided for in the constitution, can sign a mandate between ministers from all three key political parties - the AG, NCNC, and the NPC. This has turned out to promote the team spirit across the country.

This conference was equally evident in the problems of the minority. these people feared that as there were three important political events in these areas, independence could mean that electricity could pass from one person to the fingers of the Nigeria United Nations business community has been able to dominate the majority within the current clause. separation. Since these groups are believed to have been treated fairly by leaders of prominent cultural groups, independence may mean Hausa-Fulani, Yoruba, hence the racial domination of minority groups in their various regions. As a result of such fears, a few became concerned about the arrival of similar political or national groups.

Instead of resolving these issues, a commission was appointed through the conference. The commission became responsible for the way in which information could be considered to resolve these issues. It was led by a British decision - Sir Henry Willink. The funding contradicts the introduction of the country's districts, and suggested the introduction of unique surveillance councils and special development boards in smaller districts. Its file was acquired during the 1958 constitutional conference and wherever basic human rights were enshrined and enshrined in the Nigerian charter. basic human rights have been written to address the problems of the minority.

After rejoicing over the steps taken in the struggle for a minority, the Colonials organized a state election (fought for a birthday party) in the House of Representatives in December (December, 1959). of the newly formed legislature, the senate. Largely, it emerged simultaneously with the federal government comprising each NCNC and the employer due to the lack of any celebration to win a limited amount that would not give him the authority to control accommodation, but collectively be able to establish its own authorities. as a result, the NPC, due to the fact that it was given various sweet votes, formed the prime minister (thus rising because of the chief executive of the federation), while the NCNC formed the president of the senate.

Thus, the act of independence was later adopted by the parliament of the United Kingdom, which granted the Royal Decree. In the month of the Gregorian calendar 1960, the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria (known as the Nigerian Order in Council), established the Federal Republic of Nigeria comprising the present 3 territories (jap, west, as well as northern regions).), was approved. The charter jointly identified the village as the Federal Capital Territory of the Freelance Federation of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. However, on October 1, 1960, the Federal Republic of Nigeria became an independent nation during the Commonwealth. The British Governor of the country, Sir James Oscar Robertson, was later succeeded by Drs. Nnamdi Azikiwe. Thus, Azikiwe, collectively known as the "Zik of Africa", became the sole and full-fledged Governor-General of the Federal Republic of Nigeria.

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This paper has attempted a study of the impact of the nationalist movement on the independence of Nigeria within the new world order. Political independence like any other form of independences is not served à la carte. An oppressed must have regained consciousness and pressed for freedom before it is given by the oppressor. It then means that the freedom of Nigeria from the imperial dictates of Britain has lot to do with the deliberate and resilient agitations of some Nigerians. These influences have been hidden in the contributions of Nigerian national leaders in their struggle to liberate their country from the worst forms of torture. As mentioned in the paper, however, this war had its first invention to counter the influx of people into the many territories that were later brought in to form a single political party, in the manner of indigenous peoples. The settlers did not believe that they needed British protection to survive. They likewise needed to be free to live their lives the way they chose. As soon as a powerful English empire was established, however, it was a struggle against resistance and domination overseas. This struggle tends to turn into idleness, tends to speak for the people and the constitution, and it becomes violent. It was focus on equity, justice, and grassroot participation in government, and later took on the scale of Nigeria's independence campaign.

Nationalist motion in the Federal Republic of Nigeria led to the emergence of newspapers that organized journalistic inspiration within the country; the emergence of institutions of higher learning that gave the people of Nigeria the urge of obtaining better training; the emergence of political enterprises and institutions that provided the people of Nigeria with the benefits of participating in the teachings of their country the emergence of professional unions; state organization; and constitutional reforms that paved the way for the next difficult constitutional reforms after independence. In addition, the nationalist movement has exacerbated ethnic politics and local conflicts in the Nigerian political arena. These developments continue to have a negative impact on the political development of the country soon after independence.

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