

The negative effects of imperialism in nigeria essay



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Nigeria is a state with abundant resources and the possible to be a really powerful state. but it is hampered by many jobs. These jobs are caused by Nigeria? s colonisation by England. Because of this invasion on their manner of life. their hereafter was altered dramatically. The state of Nigeria as a whole has suffered greatly as a state because of this colonisation. its job is rooted in the manner it was colonized and ruled.

The background of the state of affairs is indispensable to understand its full impact From the manner Nigeria was colonized. it was clear from the start that it would portend ailment for the future dwellers of Nigeria. Get downing in the nineteenth century. the British started to do their presence felt along the seashore. In earlier centuries. they had exported slaves from here and other topographic points along West Africa. but this clip they had a different end. ? European activities revolved around four major issues: geographic expedition. Christianity. trade. and imperialism. ?

Consequently. all these were related. because one lead to the following. Therefore. in consequence. all of these were roots of the jobs to come. Gradually. in the 1850? s the British began to do their presence felt even more. Then. get downing in 1861. the British set up the policy of indirect regulation. Using local heads and swayers. they were able to dramatically impact the manner the state was run. By 1905. virtually the full state was under British regulation. Despite the fact that they largely ruled with indirect regulation. they besides set up some functionaries to regulate the country. which the local heads obeyed.

The non-uniform attack of Western thoughts into Nigeria affected its destiny dramatically. In addition, the extent of the British's impact was increased tensions between the Muslims in the North of Nigeria and the Christians in the South. From the start of the European incursion, the missionaries who set out to change over the pagans of Africa were largely concerned with the Niger Delta. Due to the limited figure of missionaries who spread themselves thinly, the impact of the faith with the most followings in the universe stopped short of the northernmost ranges of Nigeria. The Nigerians of the North, the Hausa-Fulani, did not hold every bit much contact with the British as the Yoruba and Igbo did. Change was to happen, but bit by bit; Hausa political systems and patterns were to be modified, but without undue disturbance to Hausa society. Because of the difference in the sum of contact between the North and the South, the societal divide between these people grew even more. This varying sum has caused much tension, because when one faith or cultural group presides over the authorities, the other faith or the other cultural groups feel they are under-represented and they cry for the situation's declaration.

The Hausa-Fulani are particularly this manner, because of the fact that they were granted a little sum of liberty during colonial Nigeria. Because of this, they of course think they are better at governing authorities, and exhibit an air of ill will towards the other groups. This was showcased best when the disputed usage of Ibo and the sensed favouritism towards those who spoke it was the cause of a really bloody civil war in Nigeria. The authorities of Nigeria is ineffective and debatable, and this is the chief cause of the discord at that place. The jobs in the authorities root from the

deficiency of cognition that they have in running it. During colonial regulation, the North was governed indirectly, with the British largely directing things without demoing them how it was done right. This caused recklessness on portion of the Hausa-Fulani, who believed they could run the authorities the best, and sometimes started military putschs of power. These putschs proved uneffective, nevertheless, because shortly after they happened the regular democratic democracy was restored.

And, after a few old ages the new democracy became unqualified, so another putsch became world. This too bad rhythm of authoritiess does nil for the people of Nigeria, and merely has negative effects. While it promotes some political freedom, it does non let for any promotion in the economic system. Alternatively of concentrating on diversifying, the leaders of the state focal point on deriving power and standing in the authorities. ? Nigeria? s most intimidating challenge lies in get the better ofing the terrible divisions among its viing spiritual and cultural groups? .

Furthermore, one time they gain it, their jobs do non stop, since they must look over their dorsum, ne'er cognizing how long they will keep on to the small power they have. Meanwhile, the common individual suffers, as he is neglected by his authorities and must last on his ain. ? The criterion of life declined even further than earlier and external debts increased. ? This disregard of the common adult male bodes ill for the authorities, as it is the common adult male who votes in the polls. However, the ballot does really small, since corruptness is rampant in Nigeria.

Two hereafters for Africa are possible-one with a democratic and stable Nigeria. and one with a Nigeria stricken by bossy regulation. corruptness. and intermittent putschs. An full continent awaits the consequence of the Nigerian experiment with democracy. Nigeria has the resources and can supply leading to further greater regional and international cooperation. leading that many of Nigeria's neighbours need. A successful Nigerian democracy would supply hope for many of Africa's other burgeoning democracies.

The biggest job with the authorities of Nigeria in respect to its malpractice towards the people is the unbridled corruptness. ? A civilization of ? settlement? . or pecuniary satisfaction. ate into the societal cloth. distributing cynicism. honoring sycophancy (submissive flattery) . and excusing corruptness. ? Corruptness is everyplace in Nigeria. The corruptness starts at the highest degrees of authorities. with powerful functionaries and executives taking payoffs from anyone and everyone. It has sunk into a cavity of corruptness. repression. and economic decrepitude. This insatiate desire for wealth so trickles down to the constabulary. who are highly corrupt in mundane affairs. non to speak of even more of import 1s. Tensions between cultural groups and integrity between members of the same group perplex the state of affairs even more. ?

Gross misdirection. widespread corruptness. and go oning political and. ominously. increasing spiritual convulsion sent Nigeria into a spiral of economic decline? . The Igbo. Yoruba. and Hausa-Fulani see themselves as their several cultural group before they see them self as ? Nigerians? . A state such as Nigeria. with 410 linguistic communications has a great divide
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that is caused by the linguistic communication barrier. This shows the extent of the disunity throughout. Rather than assisting their countrymen, they merely aid their several cultural group. So, with this outlook, they see it as nil out of the ordinary to disregard the remainder of their countrymen and concentrate on bettering the lives of the chosen few they feel related to.

Most of the negative effects of imperialism in Nigeria had been caused by one beginning. Overall, the lacklustre government organic structure and its non-existent advancement, the differences and scruples between cultural and spiritual groups, and the unchecked corruptness all add to the jobs of Nigeria. Though non all straight caused by the British invasion, most are rooted in the fact that the British dramatically altered the land known as Nigeria.

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