

In the historical development of the country Nigeria, the North was in a sense tacked on to the south, but the name “Nigeria” was first given to the North. According to a Nigerian journalist, Peter Enahoro in “How to be a Nigerian”: he says:

Ninu idagbasoke itan-akọọlẹ ti orilẹ-ede Naijiria, Ariwa wa ni ori ti o ni guusu, şugbọn orukọ “Nigeria” ni akọkọ fun ni Ariwa. Gege bi omo Naijiria kan se so oniroyin, Peter Enahoro ni “Bii o ẹ le jẹ ọmọ Naijiria”: o sọ pe:

“Today, the conglomerations of tribes assembled compulsorily at the 1884 Berlin conference are assigned as Nigerian for want of a substitute collective noun”.

“Loni, apejọpọ awọn ẹya kojo ni ipa ni apejo apejo 1884 ti Berlin ti wa ni sọtọ bi Naijiria fun aini ti a

aropo oruko egbe ”.

Indeed, the name “Nigeria” was itself coined by Flora Shaw, an English woman who later married Sir Frederick Lugard, the architect of colonial Nigeria. I think that Enahoro’s description refers directly to the origins of Nigeria’s boundaries.

Nitooto, oruko naa “Nigeria” ni o da fun ara re nipase Flora Shaw, arabinrin Geesi kan ti o nigbamii ni iyawo Sir Frederick Lugard, ayaworan ti ileto Nigeria. Mo ro pe ti Enahoro apejuwe toka taara si awon ipilese ti awon aala Nigeria.

Thus, the artificiality of Nigeria’s boundaries and the sharp cultural differences among its peoples point to the fact that Nigeria is a British creature and the concept of a Nigerian Nation is the result of the British presence

Nitorinaa, atowoda ti awon aala Nigeria ati awon iyato
asa didasile laarin

awon eniyan re toka si otito pe Nigeria je eda ara ilu
Geesi ati imoran ti omọ Naijiria kan

Orile-edo je abajade ti wiwa Geesi

The unifying action of amalgamation has proved to be
largely symbolic, however, its two
parts continued to be governed separately. Indeed, the
North proved to be the perfect setting
for the concept of “indirect rule” as elaborated by Lord
Lugard.

Ise isokan ti idapopo ti je afihan aami nla, sibesibe, awon
meji re

awon eya tesiwaju lati sakoso ni loto. Nitooto, Ariwa
fihan pe o je eto pipe

fun imoran ti “ofin aise-taara” bi a ti se alaye nipase
Oluwa Lugard.

Lugard established British authority of “Indirect Rule” in Northern Nigeria (for insufficient funds and staff, the existence of strong and well organized indigenous system of government emirates) based on the preservation of traditional political institutions and their adaptation under the direction of the British administration, to the requirements of modern units of local government. In other words, indirect rule refers to the British system of ruling her West African colony, using traditional institutions, while British officials supervised the administration.

Lugard mulẹ aṣẹ ilu Gẹṣi ti “Ofin aṣẹ-taara” ni Ariwa Nigeria (fun ai to awọn owo ati oṣiṣẹ, aye ti eto abinibi ti o lagbara ti o ṣeto daradara ti awọn ijọba) da lori itoju awọn ile-iṣẹ iṣelu ibile ati adaṣe wọn labẹ itọṣona ti iṣakoso Ilu Gẹṣi, si awọn ibeere ti awọn sipo igbalode ti agbegbe

ijoba. Ni awon ọrọ miiran, ofin aise-taara toka si eto
Geesi ti sisejoba lwo-oorun re

Ileto ile Afirika, ni lilo awon ile-ise ibile, lakoko ti awon
osisẹ Ilu Geesi se abojuto awon
isakoso.