ISSUES AND CHALLENGES FACING THE RESTRUCTURING OF THE CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA’S FEDERAL SYSTEM

EZINWA VINCENT CHI
General Studies Division, Enugu State University of Science and Technology
Aghani - Enugu
Phone: +2348068408448
Email: ezivinchi@yahoo.com

Abstract
This paper examines the issues and challenges facing the restructuring of the contemporary Nigeria’s federal system. Restructuring of the Nigerian unitary system disguised into a false federal system today calls for regional autonomy or restructuring into true-federalism. Indeed, the continuous agitation for an outright breakup of Nigeria through referendum by ethnic nationalities seems to have emanated from a thought to expose and reveal the trend of current falsity and reality in the country. Since the amalgamation of Nigeria in 1914 and the independence of the country in 1960, as well as the experience of the Nigerian civil war, 1967-1970 and the frequent military intervention in Nigerian politics which emanated obnoxious laws that stopped and abandoned true federalism, Nigerian has been with one national crisis or the other. It is made clear by many Nigerian patriots, Niger Delta Avengers, a militant group, Ohaneze Ndigbo, an Igbo socio-cultural group, and Oduduwa People’s Congress, a Yoruba socio-cultural group, that fiscal federalism with autonomous regions was the only condition under which they would exist within the Nigerian state. This study is an evaluation of how restructuring is the best for Nigeria, the demand for true federalism to replace the unitary faulty structure is gathering support every day. The findings of this paper include that restructuring as called for today means that the states and regions will not depend on the central government, but would be encouraged by healthy competition and growth among themselves within the Nigerian state. The study adopted the descriptive design. It drew upon primary and secondary sources. Primary sources include oral information and testimonies. Newspapers and magazines reports were also used in conjunction with official records in government publications. Secondary sources include relevant books. The researcher also made use of direct observation method. All the pieces of information so gathered were subjected to critical historical analysis.

Keywords: Separatist agitation, Restructuring, True federalism, Regional autonomy, Nigeria.

Introduction
True Federalism is derived from the Latin word “foedus” meaning covenant. It is a political concept in which a group of members are bound together by covenant with a governing representative head. The term is also used to describe a system of the government in which sovereignty is constitutionally divided between a central governing authority and constitutional political units (like states or provinces). Federalism is a system in which the power to govern is shared between National and State Government, creating what is often called a federation. Powers in a federal set up are constitutionally shared between the central government and the federating units. In Nigeria, this is between the federal, state and local governments. (Ozekhome, 2016:56). Federalism is an arrangement whereby powers of government within a country are shared between a national (nationwide) government and a number of regionalized (i.e. territorially localized)
governments in such a way that each exists as a government separately and independently from the others, operating directly on persons and property within it. (Nwabueze, 2018:10).

Today in Nigeria it is difficult to explain that we are running a federal system of government. This is because Nigeria is being run as a unitary system disguised as federal system. The main reason why Nigeria is under developed lies majorly on the false federal system it practice. Another reason that historically explains Nigeria’s predicament is the ploy of Britain to keep Nigeria perpetually divided through its “divide and rule system” that partition the country along ethnic fault lines; as a result of cultural plurality and ethnic diversity among the Hausa – Fulani, Igbo, Yoruba, Tiv, Ijaw, Edo etc. This historical factor has enabled Britain to explore the natural resources of Nigeria during the palm oil trade era and petroleum era as witnessed during the colonial and post-colonial history of Nigeria. The challenges facing Nigeria’s federation are noted in her experience of colonialism and nationalism and the other recent challenges of Nigeria’s federalism is the domination of the federal government over states. Other problems facing Nigeria’s federalism is the superiority posture of the federal government over the state governments, likewise, the superiority of the state governments over the local governments are major setbacks of true federalism in Nigeria.

Another factor and problem of Nigerian federalism is the application of power sharing method among the ethnic groups. More so, there is unacceptable census figure in Nigeria among the diverse ethnic groups and regions due to the problem of corruption, nepotism and favoritism, these affect Nigerian federalism negatively. The politicians and leaders of Nigeria find it difficult to restructure the false federal system because they lack the strong political will power.

Again, the issue of revenue allocation is one of the most fundamental problems facing the unitary system that allocate more revenue to the federal government while little revenue is given to the states and local government areas. Every month the state governors go to Abuja cap in hand to shamefully collect their revenue allocation. The trouble with unbalanced revenue allocation arises mainly because of inequalities the false federal system offers. There is injustice if an oil producing state that suffers environmental degradation collects less revenue while a non-oil producing state collects more revenue. It is a well-known fact that the bulk of the revenue is produced by the oil producing state.

The issue of an acceptable formula for revenue allocation has been a major challenge of the false federal system which Nigeria practices. It is unfortunate to note that the various commissions, laws and decrees on revenue allocation had disagreement between the minorities and majorities with the bias way the national resources are divided. The criteria to share revenue allocation in the unitary system of government always favour the ethnic group in power. That is why the is always violence and “do or die” struggle to grab power at the centre in Nigeria’s contemporary history; because any ethnic group that grab federal power at Abuja would use it at the expense of the unfavour section of the country.

Conflict over revenue allocation formula in Nigeria is a serious issue and a big problem. For example, derivation was highly favoured by agriculturally buoyant states in the North, West and East, that produced cash crops like cotton, groundnut, cocoa, rubber and palm produce respectively at a time when those were the major resources of the Nigerian state. Crude oil now is the nation’s foreign exchange earner and revenue source from the Niger Delta region. The criteria have changed. They politically and logically prefer population, need, national interest and land mass, as criteria and bases for revenue allocation. This national injustice has made the oil producing areas to prefer and insist on derivation principle to share revenue allocation formula. Today in Nigeria, it is now clear and good to note that as long as those component units of the federation cannot contribute equally to the national purse, so would there be conflicts on allocation formula and every constitutional conference would still need to address the injustice. These are some of the problems that urgently call for the restructuring the unitary system along the path of true federalism since Nigeria is a pluralistic society made up of three major ethnic groups – Hausa/Fulani, Yoruba and Igbo, in addition to about 250 other ethnic groups.

Another major factor that calls for the restructuring of Nigeria along the path of true federalism is the problem of inter-ethnic groups rivalry in Nigeria which evolved from the unevenness in social, economic and political developments of the different federating units; especially in the spheres of trade, federal civil service appointment, educational advancement, allocation of crude oil blocs, ministerial appointments, and disregard of federal character and quota system among the ethnic groups. The lopsidedness in sharing federal
government resources has often generated ethnic rivalry and fear of domination and marginalization in the unitary system. This fear and mistrust is always arising because Nigerians believe whichever group controls political power will favour its ethnic group to the detriment of others. Nigeria’s federalism need to be restructured into true federal system to curb the threats of inters ethnic rivalry among the different nationalities of the federating units. It was this unhealthy inter – ethnic rivalry that cause secessionist bids in the recent history of Nigeria because of the frustration of over power given to the central government to the detriment of the weak and poor states in the federation.

The Challenges and Problems of Restructuring the Nigerian Quasi Federal System

The intervention of the military to grab power in 1966 terminated the extant federalism of the first republic and this gave rise to a series of military coups and counter military coups that eventually culminated in the present trivialization, caricature, litness, and underestimation of Nigeria’s federalism- consisting of 36 dependent states which come to collect money shamefully from the central government at the end of the month. The 36 state that depends on the Niger Delta oil had become lazy, sleepy, sluggish and slothful to explore their own God given resources. Agriculture and other states mineral resources are abandoned. Now that oil price has fallen in the international market and Niger Delta Avengers are bombing the oil pipelines. The Nigerian mono cultural economy that is hook-up to (oil) is in trouble. Nigeria finds it difficult today to pay workers’ salaries and implement her budget. The economy is in a recession because of the Nigeria’s false federal system.

Nigeria’s political parties lack a trusted manifesto and ideology. They swing from one corner to the other like a pendulum of a clock. Therefore, their ideology and manifesto is flexible, inconsistent and unpredictable. Nigeria’s political parties lack stable political agenda and the political will to restructure the country to true federalism that will ensure resource control, development and growth in the federating units. The politicians and the people always express confusion at what the restructuring agenda basically entails. Many of the politicians and leaders are ignorant to change the status quo to better the life of the people. Those who are benefitting from the corrupt status quo of false federalism always put pressure to debunk the agenda of restructuring the false federal system; they are unwilling to expose the false claims of cheating in the political state of affairs in Nigeria that benefit the evil cabal in government.

In Nigeria, the presidential version and interpretation of restructuring to true federalism is different and superior to academic definition and party manifesto. The false federal system recommends over concentration of power in the centre that dictates the distribution of state resources. The centre controls more money and give little to the states. The unitary system has been disguise into a false federal system and the leaders claim it is true federalism. According to Akin Osuntokun (2016), the logic and authenticity of true federalism specifically derives its meaning from the Nigerian context where we wrongly and falsely identify the reality of quasi-unitary practice as federalism. This peculiar behavior is uniquely Nigerian and it is consistent with the Nigerian culture of saying and professing one thing and doing another. So if what we practice in Nigeria is not federalism and we insist on calling it federalism then it is correct to call it by its proper name and that is false federalism. It is this false identification that gives validity to the nation of true federalism. As in the tradition of dialectical materialism, every tendency presupposes its contradiction and to every thesis there is the antithesis. Federalism, like any other concept cannot be open-ended and indeterminate. Given the experience of its political history, Nigerians should be able to identify federalism when they see one. The term federalism is mostly commonly employed to denote an organizational principle of a political system, emphasizing both vertical powers sharing across different levels of governance (centre-region) and, at the same time, the integration of different territorial and socio-economic units, cultural and ethnic groups in one single polity. Federal political systems are hence often viewed as combining unity and diversity, as the case of Nigeria that has became a problem and challenge as ethnic and religious identity creates hatred and bloodshed along ethnic and religious fault lines of fear, suspicious and mistrust in the false federal system. According to Obineche (2016), the apex socio-political organization of the North, Arewa Consultative Forum, ACF, has accused those canvassing for restructuring of Nigeria of having no regard for decorum or civility, as the issues are often presented as “demands” by one group or the other. The group (ACF) observed that in most cases, the demands are followed up with ultimatums to the authorities to accept or face deadly consequences. The ACF made the
observations in a communiqué issued at their National Executive Council (NEC) meeting held at its headquarters in Kaduna and signed by the National Publicity Secretary, Muhammadu Ibrahim. According to ACF (2016), “restructuring” means different thing to many people, with some believing it to mean “true” federalism, while others call it “resource control”. The ACF, “contended that restructuring a complex, big, and diverse country as Nigeria is a serious business that must take account of the views of all its citizens, and not just of those that shout the loudest, or issue threats, intimidation or blackmail”. Furthermore, the ACF argued that the present democratic government of President Buhari in Nigeria provides ample opportunity for groups and individuals to present their agitations through their representatives at the National and State Assemblies.

But Prof Nwabueze on Sunday Sun August 7, 2016 argued that constitution amendment is not what Nigeria need, what we need is brand new constitution drafted by the people at a referendum. The 1999 constitution is no constitution in proper sense of the term. It is a document imposed on us by the military. The people of Nigeria had nothing to do with it; it was done by the military. It is just a mere piece of paper, nobody regards it. It doesn’t enjoy sacrosanctity like the American constitution. The majority of Nigerian people feel that the 1999 constitution does not enjoy and embrace the true spirit and will of an honest report and traits of a restructured Nigeria in its article, attribute, character and hallmark of true federalism. The 1999 constitution accentuated, highlighted, promoted and plays up false federalism to benefit the dubious military elite and their customary cohort, henchmen, and ethnic group. The constitution has failed to meet the aspirations of the generality of average Nigerian in the South overtime. Prof Kimse Okoko (2016), an Ijaw leader, also called for the restructuring of Nigeria along the line of true federalism.

As Obineche (2016), aptly put it, the ACF believe that it was inconceivable for people to be talking about restructuring at a time when the nation was facing more serious security challenges, social and economic problems like the destruction of our oil pipelines by Niger Delta militants, Boko Haram insurgency, youth restiveness, drastic drop of oil revenue, unnecessary killings and kidnapping of innocent persons, etc. that require all hands to be on deck, rather than diverting the attention and resources of government on an issue that could be tackled by our present democratic structure”. ACF therefore regarded the agitation for restructuring as “diversionary and misplaced priority”, thus, Arewa leaders insist – “we say no to restructuring”. While other Nigerian stakeholders in the south say restructuring Nigeria into true federal system is the way out of this quagmire morass and muddle headed state of false federal system.

Furthermore, Alhaji Lawal Kaita, a former Governor of Old Kaduna State, on Sunday Sun, August 13, 2016, explains that Nigerians calling for restructuring is nonsense and ridiculous, to him restructuring Nigeria is an escape route to divide the country, and that the North will fight again to keep Nigeria one as they did during the Nigerian – Biafran civil war (1967 - 1970). It is noticed that since the military came to power in 1966 and abandoned true federalism. There is a fierce battle to grab political power between individuals, between Hausa/Fulani, Yoruba, Igbo, Ijaws, etc, and between Christians and Muslims in Nigeria that characterizes the false federal system. Nigerians will be hugely tamed if the country is restructured as advocated by many honest Nigerians. More so, the regular conflict of interest and power between the federal government and the state government and among the state government themselves call for concerns, sometimes cases between states and federal government is difficult to settle; because the federal government is always suffocating the state government with dictatorial powers of the false federal system. Obnoxious laws like the land use degree hinder the federating units to explore their God given resources.

Conclusion

Devolution of power is one of the steps towards attaining political and economic stability in Nigeria. The present political arrangement whereby so much power is centered and concentrated in the federal government is unnecessary. It breeds economic waste. There is so much concentration of power at the centre and unwieldy law making organs that produce obnoxious laws, which hinder resource control. Hence, the people at the state and local government level seem to be more and more detached from their God given resources. True federalism and resource control is the national realignment of the political authorities to open-ups resource control fronts at the federating units. It will naturally enhance sustainable development and peaceful co-existence among states in Nigeria. Thus, restructuring of the political system will consciously transfer power from the centre to the states and to the local authorities for effective
administration of all units. Traditional authorities should also be given constitutional roles that can help maintain security through community policing that is grass rooted with common people having basic political opinions to contribute in the emerging democracy and nation building.

Even the Niger Delta Avenger, a militant group in the Niger Delta oil rich region, on Daily Sun, Friday, August 19, 2016, said we’ll secede on October 1, 2016, to declare the Niger Delta Republic if Nigeria does not restructure along the path of true federalism. The group expressed lack of confidence in the ability of the political leadership and the false federal system to address some of the critical issues facing the nation, especially the restructuring of the country.

The glamouring to restructure Nigeria has reached a crescendo. Nigeria is bleeding on all sides, from Boko Haram ravaged North-East and poverty stricken North West to the bleeding fields of North Central, allegedly by Fulani herdsmen, as well as militancy in the Niger Delta, kidnapping in South East and the demand of Biafra Republic, likewise the ritual killings in the South West and the demand for Oduduwa Republic. The orgy of violence and bloodletting in land calls for urgent need to restructure Nigeria.

Recommendations

This paper has come forth with the following recommendation to curb the challenges facing contemporary Nigeria’s federal system:

1. In recent time the call to restructure the country has continued with political leaders and prominent Nigerians leading the campaign. The list include former vice president late Dr. Alex Ekwueme, former Vice President, Alhaji Atiku Abubakar, former Secretary-General of the Commonwealth, Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Rt. Rev. Emmanuel Gbonigi (Rtd), General Alani Akinnade (Rtd), Chief Ayo Adebanjo, Bishop Mike Okonkwo and Dr. Chukwuemeka Ezeife, among others. Others include Senator Femi Okunronmu, Chief Albert Horsefall, Pastor Tunde Bakare, National Secretary of Afenifere, Yinka-Odumakin and President Ohaneze Youth council, Mazi Okechukwu Isiguzoro. It hope that the president and his advisers will do well to listen to those calls as well as cries of the people before it is too late. For the voice of the people is the voice of God. Nigerian leaders should learn from the history and the collapse of empires like that of Russia communist bloc. The break-up of Sudan, India, Pakistan and Bangladesh, these countries used to be one country but are now independent countries. Nigeria leaders should spare the citizens endless agitations and re-negotiate its existence and structure.

2. According to Ugochukwu Uko, Deputy Secretary Igbo Leaders of thought on Saturday Sun, August 20, 2016, the refusal to address the discontent in the land (Nigeria) from the roots is the real problem, because the injustice in the land fuel loss of faith by sections of Nigeria, which resulted to millions who believe Biafra is the only hope for them to live like human beings with dignity. It is strange that people pretend that they do know the frustration from the current unworkable unitary structure has given both to a feeling of total alienation by millions of Nigerians who clearly will never believe in this Nigeria, as presently constituted. It is frustration of the false federal system in Nigeria that has made Nnamdi Kanu, the incarcerate leader of the Indigenou s People of Biafra (IPOB) by the federal government of Nigeria, to consider his death for the freedom of his people from slavery as a great honour.

3. Those who pretend that Nigeria will survive without restructuring are those making it impossible for Nigeria to survive. The problem of Nigeria is injustice, nepotism, oppression, marginalization, alienation and deliberate unworkable structure. That is why separatist agitators found it difficult to hand the hopes of their children in Nigeria as presently structured. This study advice the government to address the core issues at the root of disaffection in the land truthfully. If Nigeria is not restructured urgently according to Uko, so many like Nnamdi Kanu will emerge, some could take to the bush in a gorilla warfare, the solution lies in telling ourselves the truth and address without delay the structural defect that encourages corruption, indolence, poverty, oppression, ethnic hatred, impunity, and arrested development. The clock is ticking, the problem of Nigeria is not separatist agitators and the Niger Delta Avenger, the problem is the blunt refusal by the slave master to enthron e equity and justice by restructuring Nigeria along the line of true fiscal federation built on regional autonomy. Any other scheme is only an attempt
to postpone the evil day by prolonging the absurdities of present day unitary Nigeria. Separatist agitators are only a symptom of a bigger long standing disease.

4. It is important to note that four conferences from Aburi Ghana to 2014 National Confab has failed to address Nigeria’s structural problems, because some powerful forces and cabal simply want to continue to dominate other ethnic and religious groups. In the oil rich Niger Delta region, from Isaac Adaka Boro, the Ijaw activist, to Ken Saro Wiwa, the Ogoni leader, till date, the people agitation to control their God given resources through resource control and fiscal federalism had failed. The federal government both military and civilian regimes had been using a section of the elites and elders in the oil rich region to subvert and undermine the Niger Delta struggle for resource control each time. Honestly, if the truth should be told, the solution to resolve all these problems is urgent restructuring of the polity on the path of true federalism and resource control for lasting peace and development of the federating units and the country in general.

5. According to Edwin Clark, the Ijawa national leader, on *Saturday Sun*, August 20, 2016, stated that the strength of Nigeria lies in its diverse culture, population and the unity of her people. He however aligned himself with the demand of the militant group for political restructuring of the country, stating there can never be a better alternative to resolving some of the critical issues that have led to youths taking arms across the country other than genuine restructuring. While stating that restructuring was part of the resolution reached at 2014 national conference as a panacea for lasting solutions to some of the critical issues, the Ijaw leader called on the federal government to revisit the restructuring aspect of that report in order to address some of the burning issues of socio-economic and political imbalance in the country.

6. Ohaneze Ndigbo has described the rampant agitations by different ethnic groups through diverse platforms, as a product of existing inadequacies in the political structure of the country. The Secretary General of Ohaneze, Dr Joe Nworgu,(2016), noted that the Igbo were largely fed up with the current Nigerian system due to the inbuilt structural defects that channeled the bulk of the country’s common wealth and benefits to a particular section while ignoring others. Since 1966, this has been the story. The story of injustice, marginalization, and brazen emasculation of people. The young people of today have seen it all. They have seen polices of government made just to favour a section of the country, they have seen lopsided appointment into government offices with absolutely no regard to federal character. The agitations you see today are the responses of the young people to many unjust realities they are being forced to live with. We as the elders will always urge caution but young people will always call for action.

Nworgu, (2016), explained that the Igbo nation had continued to reached out to every section of the country for genuine negotiation and nationalistic passion to seek ways to make Nigeria right but had always met with antagonism “we were at the Oputa Panel pushing for this same position. Before 1994, we have been calling for restructuring of the country, nothing came of it instead they have become more brazen, tightening the noose around our neck. They are unapologetic about their impunity and lopsided perception of governance and mutual co-existence, they are quick to remind you of the civil war, threatening to fight again, so the growing agitation across geo-political zones should not be a thing of surprise as the young do not endure like the old. What you see across the regions is the response to injustices that are being forced on them.

Nworgu further pointed out that the core beneficiaries of the present malfunctioning political structure in Nigeria claims to desire one United Nigeria and an end to all secessionist agitations. That has also been the prayer of most of us but sadly, this same people, with every step and every policy, exclude and further push us out, for us, we see it as a deliberate plot to force us to make a rash decision so they can clampdown on us; more like giving a dog a bad name in order to shoot it. But these young ones care nothing about the plot, they are willing to face anything to redress the status quo and that is why these agitations thrive.
7. This study advises the federal government to show a nationalistic approach to the false federal system by restructuring it along the path of true federalism. Afenifere chieftain and elderly statesman, Chief Ayo Adebanjo (2016) advised the federal government to look into the complaints of the Niger Delta Avenger, which is about the restructuring of the country. All the economic problems in Nigeria cannot be solved until we settled political problems. There can be no progress without political stability. There is a lot of agitation in the country and many people have told the president that only the implementation of the 2014 National Conference can solve the problem of everybody. The Niger Delta people felt they are being marginalized; they believe they are being cheated. So, I believe there should be restructuring of the country to open-up resources control front to the federating units of the country. Since majority of Nigerians are genuinely clamouring for an urgent restructuring of the country. The government must now go beyond playing to gallery and set machineries in motion to restructure the country. Nigerians no longer welcome unitary system of government disguise as true federalism. States must be strengthened for the country to develop. Nigeria developed faster in the 50s and 60s when it was practicing federal system of government with the regions running its own affairs almost autonomously. Fayose (2016), the Ekiti State Governor aptly explain that a situation where there are mineral resources in a state, and the state cannot do anything about them without approval from the federal government, will not foster the development we all yearn for. It will, therefore, serve the collective interest of Nigeria and its people for the report of the 2014 National Conference to be considered by president with a view to, once and for all, resolves the various questions that are holding down the country.

8. According to Tony Iwuoma, a public affair analyst, on Daily Sun, August 22, 2016, there is just no way out of Nigeria’s quagmire, except restructuring. Restructuring is neither dismembering nor balkanizing Nigeria, restructuring will lead to new political and economic realities. Restructuring will make Nigerians feel wanted wherever they choose to live. Restructuring will make indolent state governors resourceful and creative instead of having to run to Abuja every month end for diminishing handouts and bailouts, restructuring will discourage people arriving the federal capital via night bus with nylon bags, only to return in chartered flights the morning after, hemmed in by boxes of padded wealth, simply because they morphed into overnight political hobos while the youths who toiled hard to study for degrees or acquire skills are pushed into crime because politics has become the golden egg, as machines of the real factories have stopped churning. Nigeria requires all encompassing restructuring. It will cure the error of lopsided revenue sharing in favour of the centre and to favour some states that were ill founded by the military junta. It will reduce the power of the president that makes them become dictators to oppress and exploit state governments. False federal system in Nigeria produces powerful president, who wield enormous powers at the centre to emasculate the states and other arms of government. Restructuring of Nigeria will end distortion and manipulation of population figures during census, thus making major tribes like the Igbo as minority. Removing state of origin from official document during census enumeration is a criminal offence. Tony Iwuowa pointed out that the delay in restructuring Nigeria’s false federal system is only at the risk of forcing it and destroying our multi-troubled behemoth contrivance altogether. Saying Nigeria’s continued existence as one country is not negotiable is unrealistic and lack basic common sense without restructuring it.

9. To those who are giving excuses that they don’t understand what restructuring means, Tony Nyam (2018) challenge them to go and look at the structure that allowed the late Sardauna of Sokoto, Alhaji Ahmadu Bello to build the then Northern Region to what it was before the military intervened in our politics in 1966. We are also talking about a system that allowed Chief Obafemi Awolowo and Chief Michael Okpara to build the Western and Eastern Regions respectively. Restructuring of Nigeria means a reform to the fundamental principles of federalism, which are enshrined in the Independence Constitution of 1960 and the Republican Constitution of 1963. Nigerians want a restructured federal system whereby the federating units contribute to the center and not the current arrangement, where they gather every month in Abuja, to share money. Let truth be told, the current unitary system Nigeria is operating is not sustainable. We need to turn it around to become one in which, it will not be a question of sharing the national cake, but every federating units baking its own cake and donating an agreed
quantity to the centre. It will bring about wealth creation at the different federating units and prosperity to all. Nigeria should be restructured in a way that there is equity, fairness and justice. With unitary system Nigeria today is standing on a faulty foundation. Restructuring is very fundamental to the future of our country. People who are not accepting restructuring should change their mindset and embrace restructuring, there is not time to waste on trivialities of the unitary system that is leading Nigeria’s future to doom, meaninglessness and dwindling federalism.

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