

Bauchi State

Coordinates: 10°30'N 10°00'E

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Bauchi State is a state in northern Nigeria. Its capital is Bauchi. The state was formed in 1976 when the former North-Eastern State was broken up. It originally included the area now in Gombe State, which became a distinct state in 1996.

The Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University is located in the capital city Bauchi.

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Local Government Areas

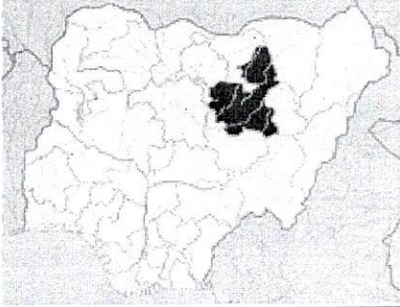
Bauchi State is divided into 20 Local Government Areas (LGAs). They are:

- Alkaleri
- Bauchi
- Bogoro ✓
- Damban
- Darazo
- Dass
- Gamawa
- Ganjuwa
- Giade
- Itas/Gadau
- Jama'are
- Katagum ✓
- Kirfi
- Misau
- Ningi
- Shira
- Tafawa Balewa
- Toro
- Warji
- Zaki

South

hospitals in USA...

Completed

Bauchi State State nickname: Pearl of Tourism	
Location	
	
Statistics	
Date Created	3 February 1976
Capital	Bauchi
Official language	English
Area	45,837km ² Ranked 5th of 36
Population	Ranked 11th of 36
- 2005 (estimate)	4,706,909
- 1991 Census	4,294,413
GDP (PPP)	2007
- Total	\$4.71 billion ^[1]
- Per capita	\$983 ^[1]
Current Governor	Isa Yuguda (PDP)
Previous Governors	
Senators	Mohammed A. Muhammed (ANPP) Sulaiman Nazif (AC) Bala Abdulkadir Mohammed (ANPP)
Representatives	List
ISO 3166-2	NG-BA
Website	[<i>Unknown</i>]

History

What is now known as Bauchi was until 1976 a province in the then North-Eastern State of Nigeria. According to the 1991 census, the state has a population of 3,836,333 after the creation of Gombe

State out of it in 1996.

Bauchi state has gone through tremendous transformation over the years. During the colonial era up to independence, it formed part of the Bauchi-Plateau of the then Northern Region, until the 1967 state creation exercise, when the Bauchi, Borno, and Adamawa provinces constituted the former North-Eastern State.

With the creation of Bauchi state in 1976, then comprising present Bauchi and Gombe states, it included 16 Local Government Areas. The number of Local Government Areas in the then Bauchi state was increased to 20 and later to 23. However, in 1997 when Gombe state was created out of Bauchi and additional local governments were created in the country, Bauchi state was left with 20 Local Government Areas. These include: Alkaleri, Bauchi, Bogoro, Dambam, Darazo, Dass, Gamawa, Ganjuwa, Giade, Itas/Gadua, Jama'are, Katagum, Kirfi, Misau, Ningi, Shira, Tafawa Balewa, Toro, Warji and Zaki.

Sharia law was adopted in June 2001.^[2]

Geography

Bauchi state occupies a total land area of 549,260 km² representing about 5.3% of Nigeria's total land mass and is located between latitudes 9° 3' and 12° 3' north of the equator. Longitudinally, the state lies between 8° 50' and 11° east of the Greenwich meridian.

The state is bordered by seven states, Kano and Jigawa to the north, Taraba and Plateau to the south, Gombe and Yobe to the east and Kaduna to the west.

Bauchi state is one of the states in the northern part of Nigeria that span two distinctive vegetation zones, namely, the Sudan savannah and the Sahel savannah. The Sudan savannah type of vegetation covers the southern part of the state. Here, the vegetation gets richer and richer towards the south, especially along water sources or rivers, but generally the vegetation is less uniform and grasses are shorter than what grows even farther south, that is, in the forest zone of the middle belt.

The Sahel type of the savannah, which is also known as the semi-desert vegetation, becomes manifest from the middle of the state as one moves from the state's south to its north. This type of vegetation comprises isolated stands of thorny shrubs.

On the other hand, the southwestern part of the state is mountainous as a result of the continuation of the Jos Plateau, while the northern part is generally sandy.

The vegetation types as described above are conditioned by the climatic factors, which in turn determine the amount of rainfall received in the area. For instance, the rainfall in Bauchi state ranges between 1300 mm per annum in the south and only 700 mm per annum in the extreme north. This pattern is due to the fact that in the West Africa sub-region, rains generally come from the south as they are carried by the southwesterlies. There is therefore a progressive dryness towards the north, culminating in the desert condition in the far north. So also is the case in Bauchi state.

Consequently, rains start earlier in the southern part of the state, where rain is heaviest and lasts longer. Here the rains start in April with the highest record amount of 1300 mm per annum. In contrast, the northern part of the state receives the rains late, usually around June or July, and records the highest amount of 700 mm per annum.

In the same vein, the weather experienced in the south and the north varies considerably. While it is humidly hot during the early part of the rainy season in the south, the hot, dry and dusty weather lingers up north.

In addition to rainfall, Bauchi state is watered by a number of rivers. They include the Gongola and Jama'are rivers.

The Gongola River crosses Bauchi state in Tafawa Balewa Local Government Area in the south and in Kirfi and Alkaleri Local Government Areas in the eastern part of the state, while the Jama'are River cuts across a number of Local Government Areas in the northern part of the state. Moreover, a substantial part of the Hadeja-Jama'are River basin lies in Bauchi state, which along with various fadama (floodplain) areas in the state provides suitable land for agricultural activities. These are further supported by the number of dams meant for irrigation and other purposes. These include the Gubi and Tilde-Fulani dams. There also lakes such as the Maladumba Lake in Misau Local Government Area that further provide the necessary conditions to support agriculture.

Population

Bauchi State has a total of 55 tribal groups in which Hausa, Fulani, Gerawa, Sayawa, Jarawa, Bolewa, Karekare, Kanuri, Fa'awa, Butawa, Warjawa, Zulawa, and Badawa are the main tribes. This means that they have backgrounds, occupational patterns, beliefs and many other things that form part of the existence of the people of the state.

There are cultural similarities in the people's language, occupational practices, festivals, dress and there is a high degree of ethnic interaction especially in marriage and economic existence. Some of the ethnic groups have joking relationships that exist between them, e.g. Fulani and Kanuri, Jarawa and Sayawa, etc.

Name

In Hausa the word Bauchi means *the land of slaves*.^[3] Bauchi and Adamawa were the two main sources of slaves for the Fulani empire of Sokoto.^[4]

See also

- Bauchi Light Railway

External links

Official Website:- [1]

References

- ¹ ^a ^b "C-GIDD (Canback Global Income Distribution Database)". Canback Dangel. <http://www.cgidd.com>. Retrieved 2008-08-20.
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- ³ [^] Johnston, Hugh A.S. (1967). *The Fulani Empire of Sokoto*. Oxford University Press. p. 87. ISBN 019-215428-1.
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