

# Ogun State

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**Ogun State** is a state in South-western Nigeria. It borders Lagos State to the South, Oyo and Osun states to the North, Ondo State to the east and the republic of Benin to the west. Abeokuta is the capital and largest city in the state. Ogun has one federal university; the Federal University of Agriculture, Abeokuta and two state government universities; the Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye (formerly known as Ogun State University) and the Tai Solarin University of Education (TASUED) Ijebu Ode. Ogun State thus has the highest number of registered universities in Nigeria (nine in all). Five of the nine universities are private, which include Babcock University, [Ilisan Remo], the first private university in the country. The state has two major government hospitals, the Federal Medical Center, Abeokuta and the Olabisi Onabanjo University Teaching Hospital, Sagamu.

Other cities and towns in the Ogun State are Ijebu-Ode, Sagamu, Ijebu Igbo, Ilaro Ayetoro and Ota.


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## Administrative divisions

The state contains the following twenty Local Government Areas:

- |                  |                    |                                    |
|------------------|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| ■ Abeokuta North | ■ Ijebu North East | ■ Odeda                            |
| ■ Abeokuta South | ■ Ijebu Ode        | ■ Ogun Waterside                   |
| ■ Ado-Odo/Ota    | ■ Ikenne           | ■ Remo North                       |
| ■ Ewekoro        | ■ Imeko Afon       | ■ Sagamu or Shagamu                |
| ■ Ifo            | ■ Ipokia           | ■ Yewa North formerly Egbado North |
| ■ Ijebu East     | ■ Obafemi Owode    | ■ Yewa South formerly Egbado South |
| ■ Ijebu North    | ■ Odogbolu         |                                    |
|                  | Ago Iwoye          |                                    |

<b>Ogun State</b> State nickname: Gateway State	
<b>Location</b>	
	
<b>Statistics</b>	
<b>Governor (List)</b>	Gbenga Daniel (PDP)
<b>Date Created</b>	3 February 1976
<b>Capital</b>	Abeokuta
<b>Largest City</b>	Abeokuta
<b>Area</b>	16,762 km <sup>2</sup> Ranked 24th
<b>Population</b> 1991 Census 2005 estimate	Ranked N/A 2,338,570 4,054,272
<b>GDP (PPP)</b> -Total -Per Capita	2007 (estimate) \$10.47 billion <sup>[1]</sup> \$2,740 <sup>[1]</sup>
<b>Official Language</b>	English
<b>Spoken Language</b>	Yoruba Various Dialects Mainly Ijebu, Yewa, Egba and Remo.
<b>ISO 3166-2</b>	NG-OG

The state's nickname is "Gateway to Nigeria". It was created in February 1976 from the former Western State. The 1991 census recorded a total population of 2,338,570 residents. The state



governor is Otunba Gbenga Daniel.

## Famous native sons and daughters

Abeokuta is the birthplace of the former president of Nigeria Olusegun Obasanjo, who also has a large farm in Ota. The current Anglican Primate of the Church of Nigeria, Peter Akinola, is also a native of Abeokuta.

Ogun State has produced many of the most important Yoruba leaders, politicians and musicians in Nigeria, including Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Chief MKO Abiola, Former President Olusegun Obasanjo, Chief Ernest Shonekan, General Oladipo Diya, Funmilayo Ransome-Kuti, Iyalode J A Salako Aromire, Dr. Gbolabo Oyede, Sir G.O Adenuga-Taiwo, Chief Peter Olakeinde Sogbesan, Chief Kuforiji Olubi, Prof Ola Rotimi, Prof Olikoye Ransome Kuti, Fela Anikulapo Kuti, Prof. Wole Soyinka, Prof Onabamiro, Dr. Tai Solarin, Dr Efunbo Dosekun, Otunba Subomi Balogun, Chief Oba Otudeko, Chief Mike Adenuga and Chief Gabriel Yemi Adetayo. Sunday Adelaja, the founder and pastor of the Embassy of God Charismatic church in Kiev, Ukraine was also born in Ogun State, Prof. Oluyemi Adeola Banjoko, Special Adviser to The American president and the british prime minister on African matters (Manchester, U.K).

Ikenne Remo, a major town, is home to many prominent sons and daughters of Ogun State and has over the years evolved to become the political and intellectual 'mecca' of the state. With Chief Obafemi Awolowo's home and rich library resources open to the public and history researchers; Dr Tai Solarin's Mayflower School (acknowledged to have groomed business, religious and political leaders) and ofcourse the annual Ereke Day festival attracting tourists from within and without the country.

Chief Obafemi Awolowo is revered as one of the founding fathers of Nigeria, along side Chief Nnamdi Azikiwe and Alhaji Sir Ahmadu Bello, the late Sardauna of Sokoto. He was Prime Minister of the Western Region from 1954 - 1959 after which he became the opposition leader in the Federal House of Representatives. He built the educational, political and business infrastructure upon which the Western States have built and thrived.

The State is also reputed to have produced the highest number of the Senior Advocates of Nigeria (a.k.a Queen's Counsels) in the annals of the legal profession since independence to date. The Senior Advocates of Nigeria included Late Chief Sowemimo, Chief Fatai Atanda Williams, Chief Obafemi Awolowo, Prince Bola Ajibola, Kehinde Sofola, Abayomi Sogbesan, Kehinde Onafowokan, Pa Abraham Adesanya. The living ones include Chief GOK Ajayi, Chief Olanihun Ajayi, Chief Idowu Sofola, Mr. Kayode Sofola and a host of others.

## Universities in Ogun state

- University of Agriculture, Abeokuta
- Covenant University, Ota
- Bell University of Technology, Ota
- Olabisi Onabanjo University, Ago Iwoye
- Redeemer's University
- Babcock University, Ilisan Remo
- Tai Solarin University of Education, Ijebu Ode
- Crawford University, Igbesa
- Adetokunbo University, Sagamu
- Crescent University, Abeokuta

## References



1. ~~CGIDD (Canback Global Income Distribution Database)~~. ~~Canback Dangoel~~. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
<http://www.cgidd.com>. Retrieved 2008-08-20.

## External links

- Ogun State Government Homepage
- Portal of Educational Institutions in Ogun State
- <http://www.geocities.com/fegosian/>[Federal Government College, Odogbolu]
- News On Ogun State

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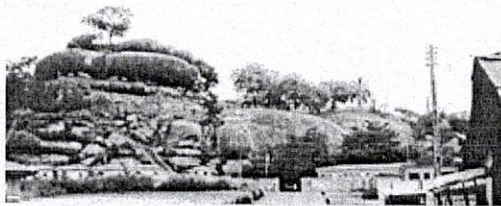
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## OGUN STATE

### BACKGROUND INFORMATION

**Historical Development:** Ogun State, which was created in February 1976 with Abeokuta as the state capital, comprises the

old Abeokuta and Ijebu provinces. It was one of the nineteen states created out of the former twelve state structure of 1967.



Olumo  
Rock

The state shares an international boundary with the Republic of Benin to the West and interstate boundaries with Oyo State in the north, Lagos State in the south and Ondo State in the east.

**Administrative Structure:** Ogun State had seven Local Government Areas (LGAs) at its creation, out of which three additional ones were created to bring the number of local

government areas in the state to ten.

These are Abeokuta, Egbado North, EgbadoSouth, Ifo/Ota, IjebuEast, Ijebu North, IjebuOde, IjebuRemo, ObafemiOwode and Odeda local government areas (LGAs).

In the further creations of Local Government Areas in 1981, 1989 and 1991, the former Abeokuta LGA became AbeokutaNorth and AbeokutaSouth LGAs, Ifo/Ota became Ifo and AdoOdo/Ota LGAs, Ijebu Remo became Sagamu and Ikenne LGAs, IjebuOde became IjebuOde and Odogbolu LGAs and IjebuEast became IjebuEast and Ogun Waterside LGAs, making the total number of LGAs in the state to become fifteen (Odugbemi, 1993).

The last local government creation exercise of March 1997 added five more LGAs

to the fifteen in existence then, bringing the total number to twenty LGAs in the state. These are Ewekoro (from Ifo LGA) with its headquarters at Itori, Ijebu NorthEast with Atan as its headquarters, ImekoAfon having its headquarters at Imeko, Ipokia with its headquarters at Ipokia and Remo North having Isara as its headquarters .

The creation of more LGAs in the state has three important elements for growth and even development of the state. First, it has brought the government nearer to the generality of the people who would be able to take part in, and give their inputs to, the government decisions which affect them.





Their participation in the governance of their locality would generate pertinent questions on those governments activities that are likely to have negative effects

on the development process. Second, it could generate competition among the LGAs which would foster efficiency in resource allocation, utilisation and the overall development of the LGAs.

Obanta's  
Cenotaph, Ijebu  
Ode



Rock-soaked  
Ogun River scene, Ewekoro

Third, the new local government head quarters have become local central places and growth centres from which centrifugal forces could spread development impulse to the outlying, lagging areas. There are, however, two weaknesses in the proliferation of LGAs, the awareness of which should guide future LGAs creation.

First, there was no continuity in the administrative units for which data could easily be aggregated or disaggregated. This creates difficulties for data collection and analysis over time. Second, some of the LGAs were not economically viable. The expected spread of growth to the

backward areas may not occur.