

Yobe State

Coordinates: 12°00′N 11°30′E﻿ / ﻿12°00′N 11°30′E﻿ / 12; 11.5

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Yobe State, a mainly agricultural state, is located in Northern Nigeria. Created on August 27, 1991, Yobe state was carved out of present-day Borno State. The capital of Yobe state is Damaturu.

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Geography

The state borders the Nigerian states of Bauchi, Borno, Gombe, and Jigawa. It borders Diffa Region and Zinder Region to the north in The Republic of Niger. Because the state lies mainly in the dry savanna belt, the state is dry and hot for most the year except in the southern part of the state which has a milder climate.

History


Yobe State came into being on the 27 August, 1991. It was carved out of the old Borno State by the Babangida administration. Yobe State was created because the old Borno State was one of Nigeria's largest states in terms of land area and was therefore considered to be too large for easy administration and meaningful development. Ethnic rivalries within the old Borno State also contributed to the decision.^[2]

Local Government Areas

Yobe State consists of 17 local government areas, or LGAs. They are:

- Bursari
- Damaturu
- Geidam
- Bade
- Gujba
- Gulani
- Fika
- Fune
- Jakusko
- Karasuwa
- Machina
- Nangere
- Nguru
- Potiskum
- Tarmuwa
- Yunusari
- Yusufari

Economy

Yobe State	
State nickname: the young shall grow	
Location	
	
Statistics	
Governor (List)	Ibrahim Geidam (ANPP)
Date Created	27 August 1991
Capital	Damaturu
Largest City	Damaturu
Area	45,502 km ² Ranked 6th
Population 1991 Census 2005 estimate	Ranked 32nd 1,411,481 2,532,395
GDP (PPP) -Total -Per Capita	2007 (estimate) \$2.01 billion ^[1] \$843 ^[1]
Official Language	English
ISO 3166-2	NG-YO

While Yobe state is an agricultural state it also has rich fishing grounds and mineral deposits of gypsum in Fune LGA, kaolin, and quartz. The state's agricultural products include: gum arabic, groundnuts, beans, cotton. The state is also said to have one of the largest cattle markets in West Africa located near Potiskum.

Demographics

The major ethnic group living in Yobe State are Fulani, [1] while other ethnic communities include Kanuri, Kare-Kare, Bolewa, Ngizim minority, Bade, Hausa, Ngamo and Shuwa.

References

- [^] ^{*a b*} "C-GIDD (Canback Global Income Distribution Database)". Canback Dangel. <http://www.cgidd.com>. Retrieved 2008-08-20.
- [^] "Yobe State", Online Nigeria, Accessed here on 3 August 2007.

External links

- Yobe State Government Homepage
- UCLA Yobe Languages Project
- Nigerian Post Office- with map of LGAs of the state

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yobe_State"

Categories: States of Nigeria | Yobe State | States and territories established in 1991 | Nigeria geography stubs

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YOBE STATE

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Historical Development: Yobe State came into being on the 27th of August, 1991. It was carved out of the old Borno State by the Babangida administration. The circumstances that led to the splitting of former Borno State into Yobe and Borno are mainly two fold.



Semi-Arid Vegetation, Potiskum

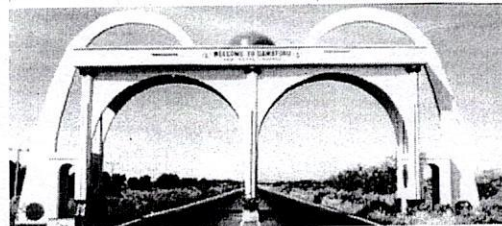
The former Borno State being one of the largest states in terms of land area, was simply too large for easy administration and meaningful development; and ethnic rivalry. A total of nine additional states were created at that time, bringing the total number of states in the country to thirty from twentyone. Today, Nigeria is made up of thirtysix states and a Federal Capital Territory.

Administrative Structure: The state is governed by the executive council, with the Governor as Chairman. The executive council is made up of the Governor, the Deputy Governor, the Commissioners of the

various ministries and the Secretary to the state government. The ministries are: Agriculture and Natural Resources; Education; Works, Housing and Transport; Justice; Health; Finance, Economic Planning, Commerce and Tourism; Women Affairs; Environment; and Social Development, Cooperatives, Youth and Sports.

There are seventeen local government councils in the state and under the present setup, each of the LGAs is governed by a local government executive council with the Local Government Chairman as the head. Other members of the executive council include: the ViceChairman, four supervisory councillors and the Secretary of the Local Government who also serves as secretary to the council.

With the introduction of the presidential system of government which emphasises the separation of powers between the three arms, the Honourable Speaker is the chief executive and accounting officer of the Legislative arm, the state House of Assembly.



Damaturu City Gate

There are also the Deputy Speaker, the majority and minority leaders, Chief Whips of parties and other honourable members. The administrative head of the legislature is the Clerk of the House who is also the chief adviser to the Speaker. The legislative arm of government is also extended to the local government level where the legislature is headed by the leader of the House.

The third arm of the government is the judiciary which is headed by the Chief Judge who is also the chairman of the State Judicial Service Committee a body responsible for the appointment, promotion and discipline of judicial officers.

There is also an indigenous administrative structure at the apex of which is the Council of Chiefs, made up of Emirs, District Heads, Village Heads and traditional title holders.



The
Federal Polytechnic, Damaturu

These are vested with the responsibility of ensuring peace, as well as preserving and promoting the culture and traditions of the people of the state. The Council

also plays advisory role to the state as well as the local government. There are currently four emirates in Yobe State, namely Bade, Fika, Ngazargamo and Machina with the titles of first class emirs. The Emir of Fika is the Chairman of the Council of Chiefs. More emirates are at present being proposed.