

Benue State

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Benue is a state in North-central Nigeria with a population of about 2.8 million in 1991. Tiv, Idoma, and Igede are spoken predominantly. There are other ethnic groups as well. These include Etulo and Abakwa. ^[2] With its capital at Makurdi, Benue is a rich agricultural region; some of the crops grown there are: potatoes, cassava, soya bean, guinea corn, flax, yams and beniseed.

Benue State is named after the Benue River and was formed from the former Benue-Plateau State in 1976, along with Igala, which had been part of Kwara State. In 1991 some areas, along with areas in Kwara, became part of the new Kogi State.

Gabriel Suswam is the Governor and Steven Lawani is the Deputy Governor. Both are People's Democratic Party (PDP) members. ^[3]

Local Government Areas

The 23 Local Government Areas of Benue State are:


- Agatu
- Apa
- Ado
- Buruku
- Gboko
- Guma
- Gwer-East
- Gwer-West
- Katsina-Ala
- Konshisha
- Kwande
- Logo
- Makurdi
- Obi
- Ogbadibo
- Ohimini
- Oju
- Okpokwu
- Oturkpo
- Tarka
- Ukum
- Ushongo
- Vandeikya

Links

- Official Benue State Website

References

- [^] ^a ^b "C-GIDD (Canback Global Income Distribution Database)". Canback Dangel. <http://www.cgidd.com>. Retrieved on 2008-08-20.
- [^] Seibert, Uwe. "Languages of Benue State". *Nigerian Languages*. Department of Languages and Linguistics , University of Jos. <http://www.uiowa.edu/intlinet/unijos/nigonnet/nlp/benue.htm>. Retrieved on

Benue State	
State nickname: Food Basket of the Nation	
Location	
	
Statistics	
Governor (List)	Gabriel Suswam (PDP)
Date Created	3 February 1976
Capital	Makurdi
Area	34,059 km ² Ranked 11th
Population	Ranked 7th
1991 Census	2,780,398
2005 estimate	5,181,642
GDP (PPP)	2007 (estimate)
-Total	\$6.86 billion ^[1]
-Per Capita	\$1,592 ^[1]
ISO 3166-2	NG-BE

Plateau State

Coordinates: 9°10′N 9°45′E﻿ / ﻿9.167°N 9.750°E﻿ / 9.167; 9.750

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Plateau State is the twelfth largest state of Nigeria, and is roughly located in the center of the country. Its capital is Jos. Plateau State is celebrated as "The Home of Peace and Tourism", an image that has been fractured in recent years by Muslim-Christian clashes in the state. Plateau State gets its name from the Jos Plateau. It has a population of around 3.5 million people.

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Geography


Adjacent States

- Bauchi State – To the Northeast
- Kaduna State – To the Northwest
- Nasarawa State – To the Southwest, was split from Plateau State in 1996.
- Taraba State – To the Southeast

Boundaries

Plateau State is located in Nigeria's middle belt. With an area of 26,899 square kilometres, the State has an estimated population of about three million people. It is located between latitude 8°24'N and longitude 8°32' and 10°38' east. The state is named after the picturesque Jos Plateau, a mountainous area in the north of the state with captivating rock formations. Bare rocks are scattered across the grasslands, which cover the plateau. The altitude ranges from around 1,200 meters (about 4000 feet) to a peak of 1,829 metres above sea level in the Shere Hills range near Jos. Years of tin mining have also left the area strewn with deep gorges and lakes

Climate

Plateau State	
State nickname: Home of Peace and Tourism	
Location	
	
Statistics	
Date Created	3rd February, 1976
Capital	Jos
Official language	English
Area	30,913km ² Ranked 12 of 36
Population - 2005 (estimate) - 1991 Census	Ranked 26 of 36 3,553,440 3,283,704
GDP (PPP) - Total - Per capita	2007 \$5.15 billion ^[1] \$1,587 ^[1]
Current Governor Previous Governors	Jonah Jang (PDP)
ISO 3166-2	NG-PL
Website	Plateau State

Though situated in the tropical zone, a higher altitude means that Plateau State has a near temperate climate with an average temperature of between 18 and 22°C. Harmattan winds cause the coldest weather between December and February. The warmest temperatures usually occur in the dry season months of March and April. The mean annual rainfall varies from 131.75 cm in the southern part to 146 cm on the Plateau. The highest rainfall is recorded during the wet season months of July and August. The average lower temperatures Plateau State has led to a reduced incidence of some tropical diseases such as malaria. The Jos Plateau, makes it the source of many rivers in northern Nigeria including the Kaduna, Gongola, Hadejia and Yobe rivers.

Geology

The Jos Plateau is thought to be an area of younger granite which was intruded through an area of older granite rock, making up the surrounding states. These "younger" granites are thought to be about 160 million years old. This creates the unusual scenery of the Jos Plateau. There are numerous hillocks with gentle slopes emerging from the ground like mushrooms scattered with huge boulders. Also volcanic activity 50 million years ago created numerous volcanoes and vast basaltic plateaus created from lava flows. This also produces regions of mainly narrow and deep valleys and pediments (surfaces made smooth by erosion) from the middle of rounded hills with sheer rock faces.^[2] The phases of volcanic activities involved in the formation of Plateau State have made it one of the mineral rich states in the country. Tin is still mined and processed on the plateau.

Tourism

Plateau State is known as *The Home of Peace and Tourism* and there is plenty to see.

- The **Wildlife Safari Park** sits in the middle of 8 km² (3.09 sq. miles) of unspoiled savanna bush, about 4 km from Jos. It offers a wide variety of wild animals within easy viewing. These include buffalos, lions, leopards, baboons, monkeys, derby elands, pythons, crocodiles, chimpanzees, jackals and the rare pygmy hippopotamus, which is being successfully bred in the 'hippo pool'. The park also boasts great, panoramic views of Jos city.
- **The National Museum** in Jos was founded in 1952, and is recognised as one of the best in the country. It is renowned for its archeology and The Pottery Hall has an exceptional collection of finely crafted pottery from all over Nigeria. The museum boasts some fine specimens of Nok terracotta heads and artifacts dating from between 500 BC to 200 AD.
- **The Museum of Traditional Nigerian Architecture** is adjacent, with life-size replicas of a variety of buildings, from the walls of Kano and the Mosque at Zaria to a Tiv village. In addition, articles of interest from colonial times relating to the railway and tin mining can be found on display.
- **Jos Zoo** is located in Jos city, beside the museum. It has a good stock of animals, birds and reptiles and was established in 1957.
- **Assop Falls** is perhaps, the most notable of Nigeria's many waterfalls. Located at the edge of the Jos Plateau, about 40 miles (64 km) from Jos city, on the road to Abuja, this is a popular tourist stop for picnicking, swimming and enjoying the scenery. Assop Falls has also proved popular with people shooting local soap operas and advertisements.
- **Kurra Falls** is an area of magnificent scenery some 77 kilometers southeast of Jos. It is the location of the State's first hydroelectric power station. It is a beautiful area of rocks hills, and lakes, ideal for boating, camping, and rock climbing. There is tourist accommodation available.
- **Wase Rock** is a striking dome-shaped inselberg which juts out of the ground to an incredible

height of 450 meters. It is located about 216 kilometers southeast of Jos near Wase town. It is one of the only five breeding places for the White pelican in Africa. Because of this, the government now protects about 321 acres (1.30 km²) of land around the rock as a bird sanctuary and for wildlife development.

- The **Kerang highlands** are located about 88 kilometres from Jos. These beautiful, volcanic mountain hills are the source of natural mountain springs, which supply the popular spring water company (SWAN).
- The **Shere Hills** include some of the Plateau's highest peaks. They are a scenic range of hills to the east of Jos which offer a prime view of the city below. They offer fantastic opportunities to mountain climbers and hill walkers alike.
- **Riyom Rock** is one of nature's most spectacular rock formations, located 25 kilometers southwest of Jos, near Riyom town.
- **Pandam Game Reserve** is a wildlife sanctuary. It is a protected region of natural habitat and is home to Hippopotami, Crocodiles and snakes of all types. Local park rangers track local game on foot and guide people to the best viewing areas. This area is still virtually unspoiled by human contact. It offers sports fishing facilities and tourist accommodation is available.
- **Kahwang Rock Formation** is a set of beautiful basalt rocks, second to one of its kind found in Switzerland. Located in Bangai village of Bachi District in Riyom Local Government of the state, the Kahwang rocks have received tourists from different parts of the state, the country at large and on occasions, from outside Nigeria, who visit the site to see for themselves the wonders of nature. This site is however, still awaiting the attention of the Plateau State Tourism Corporation to meet modern standards and to serve as another source of revenue generation to the state.
- **Miango Rest House** is a retreat and conference center located in Miango established by missionaries (SIM Nigeria) in 1914. It is located next to Kent Academy, a non-denominational missionary school. The Rest House provides visitors with plenty of opportunities to hike in the surrounding area. The property also features a man-made dam, a farm and is located at the foot of small hill (Mt. Sanderson) that provides a beautiful view of the area.

History

Plateau state has been adjusted to its present borders many times. Colonial manipulation was from a desire to protect the railway construction and guarantee a safe passage of mined tin to the coast. There was also an attempt initially to create a province of largely non Muslims under one Resident. Later alterations came from strong local desires for self government.

The British began to exert colonial control of Nigeria in the early 20th century. At that time, much of Plateau State was part of Bauchi Province. In 1926, Plateau Province, made up of Jos and Pankshin Divisions, was carved out of Bauchi Province. The border changed several times in subsequent years as the government sought not to split ethnic groups. In May 1967, Benue and Plateau Provinces were merged to form the large Benue-Plateau State. At this time Nigeria had twelve states.

Following the civil war, Benue-Plateau State was one of several large states which were further split up following pressure on the Federal Government. Under the military administration of General Yakubu Gowon, The country was further divided into nineteen states in 1976 and Plateau State was created from Benue-Plateau State along the area of the original Plateau Province. In 1996, Plateau State was further subdivided to create Nasarawa State which was carved out of the western half of Plateau State by the Abacha military regime.

Tin mining activities began in 1902 under the British and continue to present day.

Government

The Plateau State administrative structure consists of the State Cabinet, the House of Assembly and Local Government Areas.

The state government is run by the Governor (chief executive), Deputy Governor, Secretary to the state government, Commissioners (cabinet members), special advisers, permanent secretaries, board chairmen and general managers. The current governor is Jonah Jang.

The House of Assembly consists of 25 members and 11 special advisers. The Speaker of the house is currently Hon. Mr. Istifanus C. Mwansat who was elected after the re run with the former speaker Hon. Mr Emmanuel Go'ar who is still a member in the state assembly. Local Government is headed by a chairman, who is the chief executive, while his cabinet consists of elected councilors who make up the legislative arm.

Plateau State is also divided into chiefdoms and emirates, each encompassing ethnic groups who share common affinities. Leaders of the chiefdoms are elected by the people from amongst several contestants who may not be related to any past chiefdom leaders, while succession to the position of an emir is hereditary.

Administrative Divisions

In 1976, Plateau State had fourteen local government areas (LGAs). New LGAs were carved out of the large ones in 1989, 1991 and 1996, so that today, the new Plateau State is subdivided into the following seventeen LGAs:

- | | | |
|---------------|------------------|--------------|
| ■ Barkin-Ladi | ■ Kanam | ■ Pankshin |
| ■ Bassa | ■ Kanke | ■ Qua'an-Pan |
| ■ Bokkos | ■ Langtang North | ■ Riyom |
| ■ Jos-East | ■ Langtang South | ■ Shendam |
| ■ Jos-North | ■ Mangu | ■ Wase |
| ■ Jos-South | ■ Mikang | |

Demographics

The state has over forty ethno-linguistic groups. Some of the indigenous tribes in the state are the Berom, Afizere, Amo, Anaguta, Aten, Bogghom, Buji, Challa, Chip, Fier, Gashish, Goemai, Irigwe, Jarawa, Jukun, Kofyar (comprising Doemak, Kwalla, and Mernyang), Miango, Montol, Mushere, Mupun, Mwaghavul, Naraguta, Ngas, Piapung, Pyem, Ron-Kulere, Bache, Talet, Tarok, Youm. These ethnic groups are predominantly farmers and have similar cultural and traditional ways of life. People from other parts of country have come to settle in Plateau State; these include the Hausa, Fulani, Igbo, Yoruba, Ijaw, and Bini.

Each ethnic group has its own distinct language, but as with the rest of the country, English is the official language in Plateau State; Hausa is also a medium of communication and commerce as is the case in most parts of the North and Middle Belt of Nigeria.

References

Kwara State

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Kwara State is one of the 36 states of Nigeria. Its capital is Ilorin and its governor is Bukola Saraki. The primary ethnic group of Kwara State is Yoruba, with significant Nupe, Bariba and Fulani minorities.

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History

Kwara State was created on 27 May 1967, when the Federal Military Government of General Yakubu Gowon broke the four regions that then constituted the Federation of Nigeria into 12 states. At its creation, the state was made up of the former Ilorin and Kabba provinces of the then Northern Region and was initially named the West Central State but later changed to "Kwara", a local name for the River Niger. The capital of the state is Ilorin, which lies 306km northeast of Lagos and 500km southwest of Abuja. Other notable towns include Offa, Oro-Ago, Omu-Aran and Igbaja


Kwara State has since 1976 reduced considerably in size as a result of further state creation exercises in Nigeria. On 13 February 1976, the Idah/Dekina part of the state was carved out and merged with a part of the then Benue/Plateau State to form Benue State.

On 27 August 1991, five local government areas, namely Oyi, Yagba, Okene, Okehi and Kogi were also excised to form part of the new Kogi State, while a sixth, Borgu Local Government Area, was merged with Niger State.

Local Government Areas

There are sixteen Local Government Areas in the state. They are:

- Asa
- Baruten
- Ifelodun
- Ilorin-East
- Irepodun
- Isin
- Offa
- Oke-Ero

Kwara State State nickname: State of Harmony	
Location	
	
Statistics	
Governor (List)	Bukola Saraki (PDP)
Date Created	27 May 1967
Capital	Ilorin
Area	36,825 km ² Ranked 9th
Population 1991 Census 2005 estimate	Ranked 31st 1,566,469 2,591,555
GDP (PPP) -Total -Per Capita	2007 (estimate) \$3.84 billion ^[1] \$1,585 ^[1]
ISO 3166-2	NG-KW

- Edu
- Ekiti
- Ilorin-South
- Ilorin-West
- Kaiama
- Moro
- Oyun
- Patigi

Tourism

Important tourist attractions in Kwara State include Esie Museum, Owu Falls, Imoleboja Rock Shelter, Ogunjokoro, Kanji Lake National Parks Agbonna Hill Share among other attractions.

Transport

The Nigerian Railway Corporation extends services from Lagos through the state to the northern part of the country. The Ilorin Airport is a major center for both domestic and international flights and has now been built up into a hub for transportation of cargoes.

Agriculture

Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy, and the principal cash crops are cotton, cocoa, coffee, kolanuts, tobacco leaves, beniseed and palm produce. Agricultural institutes located in the State are the Agricultural and Rural Management Training Institute, (ARMTI), National Centre for Agricultural Mechanization and Niger River Basin Development Authority, all located in Ilorin. The Agricultural Research Project of the Obafemi Awolowo University Ile-Ife at Balla provides farmers with vital information on modern agricultural techniques. The Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources and Agricultural Development Project (ADP) provide both the infrastructural and storage facilities. Among these are seed multiplication, model farms, land development and inputs distribution. All these have helped to boost agricultural production and services in the state.



Drummers in Ojumo Oro, Kwara State.

Education

The state has two universities, two polytechnics, three colleges of education, school of Health technology and many secondary schools.

Sports

Sporting activities are managed by the State Sports Council. The importance attached to sports led to the construction of a stadium complex. The facilities available at the stadium complex are mainbowl, indoor sports hall, hostel, recreational press center as well as an Olympic size swimming pool.

People from Kwara State

Notable People from Kwara State include:

- Dr. Stella Oyedepo (Yeye Meso of Omu-Aran land) - Prolific playwright and Executive Director, Kwara State Council for Arts & Culture
- Hussein Lawal, MD/CE of City Group: City Computers and Telecommunications, City Solar Electricity Ltd, from Erin-ile
- Engr. Sunday Kayode Solomon Olubadewo, Owner of former GAS Airline, from Oro-Ago
- Engr. Tunji Kadiri, MD/CEO STK Construction Nigeria Ltd., Oro-Ago
- Sir Stephen Lanre Alashi, Oro-Ago
- Hon. Justice Daniel Ishola Adeniyi, Oloro of Oro-Ago
- His Royal Majesty Olomu of omu-Aran, Oba Charles Oladele Ibitoye
- Bishop David Oyedepo, Living Faith Church
- Bishop David Abioye, Living Faith Church
- Adebisi Ajiboye, Banker and Credit Rating Expert
- Kola Adefila]], Estate Valuer
- Kunle Oyinloye, Executive Director - Unity Bank Plc
- Segun Abolarin, Telecom Consultant
- Chief (Gen) D. L. Bamigboye..rtd, Asiwaju of Igbomina Land and First Governor of Kwara State
- Col. Theophilus O. Bamigboye (Rtd)
- Admiral Abolarin (Rtd)
- Chief Bisi Adeyemi, Akeweje of Omu-Aran
- Prince Agbo Abegunde
- Chief S. Adeniyi
- Chief (Prof) Abogunrin, Eesa of Omu-Aran
- Gov. Muhammed Lawal (Now Late), Former Governor
- Sulu Gambari, Emir of Ilorin
- Oloye Olusola Saraki, a foremost politician
- Mustapha Olawore Olanipekun, Olofa of Offa
- Adesoye Emmanuel, asiwaju of Offa
- Alhaji Sanni Akande Adeyemi, Eeso-Isale Compound Offa
- Abdul-Ganiyu Ibrahim MFR, Elerin of Erin-Ile
- Adeyeye Fagbemi, Onijagbo of Ijagbo
- J.S Aderigbe, Basorun of Erin-Ile
- Ibrahim Gambari, diplomat
- Prince Abdulazeez Tajudeen Ayegushi of Oke ola oro Germany Based Businessman
- Lagbaja, musician
- Yaqub, Olajide Taofik (Sanmora) *IT Consultant* - Lagos/US Based
- Kofoworola Wale R (Sanmora) [Creative Artist - Lagos State Society of Artist
- Tony Tetuila, musician
- Kollington Ayinla "aka Kebe Kwara", musician
- Pasuma Alabi, musician
- Prince Usman Tajudeen Ayegushi of Oke ola oro Businessman
- abimbola s. raheem,
- Asher Akins Toye, President SimonEdward Holdings
- Chief C. O. Adebayo, Politician
- Tajudeen Audu, Tajuaudu & Co
- Samuel Adedoyin, Doyin Group & Co.
- Victor Adefila, President NGL, Founder Center for Nigerian Project(CNP)
- Prince Simeon Aderemi Toye, Global 2000 Representative
- Olupo of Ajase Ipo
- Tunde Adebimpe, musician
- Tajudeen Raheem, "aka maiye" International Businessman
- Alhaji Chief Aliu Abiodun Yusuff London based Businessman (Erin-Ile)

MDG

- Skill acquisition

1. ICT
2. Handwork
3. Metal work
4. Hairdressing

→ 3 zones - Northern
 Zone ready. C/S are
 on board.

→ Handicapped persons
 to be considered - (physical
 HIV, Orphans, etc).

Commission for Women
Agenda

- Relationship with the WBK
- Matching funds already
- Rais #100m

MDG Interact

2 Curriculum
 C/S strategy
 should be adopted
 Country-wide

X Training &
 Sanitization
 ⇒ 3-tier of govts
Access to C/S funds