

OYO STATE POCKET FACTFINDER

A Publication of Ibadan Book Club

(An Initiative of the Society of Young Nigerian Writers)



It contains all you need to know about Oyo State



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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Oyo State, popularly referred to as the “Pace Setter” is one of the 36 States of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. It came into existence with the break up of the old Western State of Nigeria during the state creation exercise in 1976 and it originally included ã»Esun State, which was split off in 1991. Ibadan had been the centre of administration of the old Western Region, Nigeria since the days of the British colonial rule.

Ibadan, surrounded by seven hills, is the second largest city in Nigeria. It came into existence when bands of Yoruba renegades following the collapse of the Yoruba Oyo Empire, began settling in the area towards the end of the 18th century; attracted by its strategic location between the forests and the plains. Its pre-colonial history centered on militarism, imperialism and violence. The military sanctuary expanded even further when refugees began arriving in large numbers from northern Oyo following raids by Fulani warriors. Ibadan grew into an impressive and sprawling urban center so much that by the end of 1829, Ibadan dominated the Yoruba region militarily, politically and economically.

The area became a British Protectorate in 1893. By then the population had swelled to 120,000. The British developed their new colony to facilitate their commercial activities in the area, and Ibadan shortly grew into the major trading center that it is today. The colonizers also developed the academic infrastructure of the city. The first university to be set up in Nigeria was the University

of Ibadan (established as a college of the University of London when it was founded in 1948, and later converted into an autonomous university in 1962). It has the distinction of being one of the premier educational institutions in West Africa, and there is a museum in the building of its Institute of African Studies, which exhibits several remarkable pre-historic bronze carvings and statues. Other noteworthy institutions in the city include the University College Hospital, the first teaching hospital in Nigeria and the internationally acclaimed International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

The city has several well stocked libraries, a zoological garden and several botanical gardens. Nestled inside (IITA) is the best golf course in Nigeria, and the grounds of the Ibadan Polo Club is not too far away. Ibadan is home to the first television station in Africa. There are a few hotels with hotspot (wifi) access, a few decent restaurants and a couple of radio stations. Ibadan and its environs before the dissolution of the Western Region was the home of the the most sophisticated and liberal scientific and cultural community on the continent of Africa; as personified by the immortalized Ibadan School

The most probable date of the founding of Ibadan is 1829, when the abandoned settlement of Ibadan was reoccupied by the allied forces of Ijebu, Ife and Oyo; hence, it came to be regarded as 'a war encampment' of the town of warriors.

From the onward, Ibadan grew in importance and has served as the administrative centre for the whole of Southern Nigeria (1946 – 1951). And as the capital of the Western Region (1951 – 1967). After this period, the city's region started to shrink, to cover just the Western Region (1963 – 1967); Western State and old Oyo State (1976 – 1991), before the creation of Osun State, (1976 – 1991). It has been the capital of present Oyo State since 1991.

The Political status of the city has influenced other aspect of its development. One of which is the reminiscence of colonial administration. The Government Secretariat at Agodi and the Government Reservation Areas (GRAs) at Agodi, Jericho and Onikere are relics of that era. The grid pattern of the residential layout of Oke – Bola and Oke – Ado is also associated with its activities.

ECONOMY

With its strategic location on the railway line connecting Lagos to Kano, the city is a major center for trade in cassava, cocoa, cotton, timber, rubber, and palm oil. The main industries in the area are tire rethreading, cigarettes manufacturing and the processing of agricultural products; including flour-milling, leather-working and furniture-making. The largest companies with major infrastructure based in Ibadan are Kakanfo Inn , Coca-Cola , Nigerian Breweries , Galaxy Television, Globacom , NTA Ibadan , and Zartech Limited. There is

abundance of clay, kaolin and aquamarine in its environs, and there are several cattle ranches, a dairy farm as well as a commercial abattoir in Ibadan.

Dugbe Market is the nerve center of Ibadan's transport and trading network. The haphazard layout of the city's roads and streets contribute largely to the disorderly traffic and make it very difficult to locate and reach destinations. The best method to move about the city is to use reference points and notable landmarks. The Bower Memorial Tower to the east on *Oke-Aare* (Hill) can be seen from practically any point in the city. It also provides an excellent view of the whole city from the top. Another prominent landmark is Cocoa House, the first skyscraper in Nigeria. It is one of the few skyscrapers in the city and is at the hub of Ibadan's commercial center. Other attractions include Mapo Hall, the colonial style city hall perched on top a hill, the Trans-Wonderland amusement park, the cultural centre Mokola and Liberty Stadium, Ibadan--with a seating capacity of 35,000--is the first stadium built in West Africa. Ibadan is also home to the fabled Shooting Stars FC; a professional Football Club.

Ibadan has a few other important industries establishment like the confectionaries, oil processing plants, soft drinks, bottling and food factories, feed mills, tobacco factory and flour mills. Other are sawmills, paper mills, foam products, concrete poles and block making, chemicals, paints and petroleum oil depot. The government tries to promote industrial establishment by

creating industrial estates, with a basic infrastructure , such as Owode Olubadan, Oluyole and Lagelu Industrial Estates.

Its, however, upon the commercial sector that the city's development mainly depends. As of 1991, close to 50% of its economically active population were commercial workers Oja'ba, Ayeye and Oranyan are the Traditional markets. While Gbagi, Agbeni, Bodija, Alesinloye, Agbeni and gate are modern ones. They trade foodstuff, textile goods, locally woven strips of cloth or 'aso oke', household utensils, electronics and pharmaceuticals. One should also note that involvement of many Nigerian business in the trading of motor parts and both local and foreign building materials.

The production and related workers are next in importance, with 265 of the working population. They are followed by professional/technical and related workers (10.9%). Other occupations the people are engaged in are as administrative and (4.5%) and clerical and related workers (2.6%). The agriculture and related workers features last, with 1.9%.

IBADAN NATIVES

Ibadan natives of note include Augustus Akinloye, a prominent politician, Theophilus Adeleke Akinyele a civil servant, Bobby Ologun, a K-1 fighter who is very popular in Japan, and Sade Adu, frontwoman and lead vocalist of the popular English group Sade.

TOURISM

Ibadan also has many recreational and tourist centres of attraction: Liberty Stadium and Lekan Salami stadium, the Polo Club, the botanical Garden, the Zoo and the Transwonderland Amusement Park. The cultural Centre, Mapo Hall, Ido, Centaph and the Bowers Tower are other tourist centres of historical culture value.



Premier Hotel Ibadan

TRANSPORTATION

Ibadan has an airport and is served by the Ibadan Railway Station on the main railway line from Lagos to Kano. The bad economic situation in the country has adversely affected the quality of public transportation. It is therefore advisable to arrange transportation before traveling to Ibadan.

the city is respectively well linked by road, rail and air both domestic and internationally. The intra city road

network provide the major links with its different parts. Recently, the Ibadan – Lagos Express way the Ring road network were built to ease traffic congestion in the city.

URBANIZATION

Ibadan presents fascinating landscape of tradition and modern features Prominent in its old, indigenous core area are the I b a's marked (Oja'ba) and the king's place. Force Mopo Hill, one can easily see the sea of rusted brown roofs and buildings in places like Agugu, Ayeye, Idi Arere, Odinjo, Gege and Foko, to mention but a few.

These are interspersed by neighborhoods, of new and modern buildings, which are linked and crisscrossed by winding roads. Other places are at the periphery of the core centre. The include Odo Ona, Apata Ganga and Owode Estate, to the west, to the south are Challenge, Molate and Felele areas. Those to the north are Oorogun, Ojoo, Sasa etc, while to the north – east are Bodija, Akobo, Monatan and Isebo.

The outward of the city is in all direction of the seven main riges that dominate the city of Landform. The sprawl has also been in the of the railway that runs in a southwest-northwest direction of the cit of the road networks, which link the city with almost all the cardinal points of the country. Some of the contributive factors to its spread are:the Ibadab – Lagos and the Ring Road – Adeoye Express ways, the establishment of institutional area housing and industrial estates. Example of the last

three named factors are the University of Ibadan, Polytechnic, Bodija Odogbo Army Barracksm Jericho, Owode and Felele Housing Estates, NNPC Oil Storage Deport, Apata and Oluyole and Lagelu Housing and Industrial Estate. Other newly developing area of the city include Eleyele, Challenge, Gbanda, Ikolaba, Akobo, Monatan, Adegbayi, Olodo and Olomi.

EDUCATION

Ibadan is an exception educational centre. It has numerous primary and post primary institutions, such as the University of Ibadan, the first University in the country, and world renowned. There are also The Polytechnic and several research institutes, such as the Nigeria Horticulture Research (NISER) and the Institute of Agriculture, Research Training (IAR & T). Also, there is a private University, the City University of Ibadan, and a host of private secondary institutions.

HEALTH.

The city also enjoys modern health facilities. All the three tiers of heath facilities are well represented in the city, with the University College Hospital (UCH), Ring Road and Yemetu State Hospitals and myriad of clinics, dispensaries maternal and child health centres.

PROSPECTS.

The large market size which the city's population size connotes, is one major prospect of it vability. In

addition, its accessibility to other areas within and outside the country, its social administrative and political functions are indicators that Ibadan has the potentials for future development.

GEOGRAPHY

Oyo State covers approximately an area of 28,454 square kilometers and is ranked 14th by size. The landscape consists of old hard rocks and dome shaped hills, which rise gently from about 500 meters in the southern part and reaching a height of about 1,219 metre above sea level in the northern part. Some principal rivers such as Ogun river, Oba, Oyan, Otin, Ofiki, Sasa, Oni, Erinle and Osun river take their sources from this highland.

Oyo State contain a number of natural features including the Old Oyo National Park. In this location there was earlier habitat for the endangered African Wild Dog, *Lycaon pictus*; however, this canid is thought to have been locally extirpated at the present.

The Climate is equatorial, notably with dry and wet seasons with relatively high humidity. The dry season lasts from November to March while the wet season starts from April and ends in October. Average daily temperature ranges between 25 °C (77.0 °F) and 35 °C (95.0 °F), almost throughout the year.

HISTORY

It was formed in 1976 from the former Western State, and originally included the Oyo State, which was split off in 1991. Oyo State is homogenous, mainly inhabited by the Yoruba ethnic group who are primarily agrarian but have a predilection for living in high density urban centers. The indigenes mainly comprise the Oyos, the Oke-Oguns, the Ibadans and the Ibarapas, all belonging to the Yoruba family and peoples of Africa [indigenous] city in Africa, south of the Sahara. Ibadan had been the centre of administration of the old Western Region, Nigeria since the days of the British colonial rule. Other notable cities and towns in Oyo State include Ogbomosho, Iseyin, Kishi, Okeho, Saki, Eruwa, Lanlate, Sepeteri, Ilora, Awe, Ilero, Igbeji, Igboho and Igbo-Ora. The climate in the state favours the cultivation of crops like maize, yam, cassava, millet, rice, plantain, cacao tree, palm tree and cashew. There are a number of government farm settlements in Ipapo, Ilora, Sepeteri, Eruwa, Ogbomosho, Iresaadu, Ijaiye, Akufo and Lalupon. There is abundance of clay, kaolin and aquamarine. There are also vast cattle ranches at Saki, Fasola, Moniya and Ibadan.

RECORDS, LANDMARKS AND 'FIRSTS'

The first university in Nigeria is the University of Ibadan (established as a college of the University of London when it was founded in 1948, and later converted into an autonomous university in 1962). It has the distinction of being one of the premier educational institutions in West

Africa. The other Universities in the state are: Lead City University, Ibadan, Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo and the Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomosho. The Polytechnic, Ibadan is one of the best polytechnics in Nigeria.

There are 324 secondary schools as well as 1,576 public primary schools in the state. Other noteworthy institutions in the city include the University College Hospital; the first teaching hospital in Nigeria and the internationally acclaimed International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).

Another prominent landmark in Oyo State is the Cocoa House, the first skyscraper built in Africa¹.

The state is also home to NTA Ibadan, the first television station in Africa and Liberty Stadium the first stadium built in Africa.

Other major tourist attractions located in the state include: Agodi Botanical Garden, Ado-Awaye Suspended lake, Mapo Hall, University of Ibadan Zoological Garden, Ido Cenotaph, Trans-Wonderland Amusement Park, Oke-Ogun National Park in, Old Oyo-Ile, Iyamopo and Agbele Hill in Igbeti, Bowers Tower and the Cultural Centre, Mokola.

GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

Main article: Government of Oyo State

Under the Nigerian 1999 constitution the government of Oyo State, and those of the other 35 Nigerian States, is divided into three branches to be in line with the government of the Federal Republic of Nigeria which is also three tier: the executive branch, the legislative branch and the judiciary. The executive branch of Oyo State government is headed by an elected executive governor who presides over the State Executive Council made up of appointed cabinet members. The present governor of Oyo State is Senator Abiola Ajimobi with Chief Moses Alake Adeyemo as deputy governor. The legislative branch is headed by an elected Speaker of the House of Assembly. The current Speaker is Monsurat Sunmonu. And lastly, the judiciary is headed by the Chief Judge of Oyo State High Court. The present and acting Chief Judge of the state is Badejoko Olateju Adeniji who replaced Olagoke Ige.

EDUCATION

Presently the State has 1,703 public schools, 971 private nursery/primary schools, 335 public secondary schools including 7 schools of Science and 57 private secondary schools. Also in the State, there are five government technical colleges at Oyo, Ogbomoso, Ibadan, Saki and Igbo-Ora with enrolment of 2,829 students in the 2000/2001 academic session.

Historically prominent secondary schools include Loyola College Ibadan, Government College Ibadan, St Patricks Grammar School Ibadan, St Thersa's College Ibadan and

St Annes' School Ibadan. It's also home to Africa's leading fountain of knowledge, the iconic University of Ibadan (The University was originally instituted as an independent external college of the University of London, then it was called the University College, Ibadan.

The present administration has established two new technical colleges located at Ado-Awaye, Iseyin Local Government area and Ikija in Oluyole Local Government area which took off in the 2001/2002 academic session. A college of education, Oyo State College of Education, Oyo. There is a Polytechnic, The Polytechnic, Ibadan, with 2 satellite campuses at Eruwa and Saki, and a State-owned University, The Ladoké Akintola University of Technology (LAUTECH), Ogbomosho which is jointly owned by Oyo and Osun State Governments. The federal premier university The University of Ibadan, is also located in State capital.

There are also the Federal College Education (Special), Oyo, the Federal Schools of Surveying, Oyo; Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria (CRIN), Agricultural Institute for Research and Training (AIR&T), the Federal School of Forestry and the Nigeria Institute for Social and Economic Research (NISER), all in Ibadan.

Similarly, there are 15 Nomadic schools in the State. They are Gaa Jooro and Gaa Baale, both in Kisi (Irepo

Local Government); Baochilu Government; Arin-Oye, Abiogun, Okaka and Baba-Ode (Itesiwaju Local Government); Iganna (Iwajowa Local Government); Igangan and Ayete (Ibarapa North Local Government Gaa Kondo and Igbo-Ora, Ibarapa Central Local Government) and Sepeteri (Saki East Local Government). There are 213 continuing education centres spread all over the State.

Also, there are 15 special primary schools and 8 special units in secondary schools catering for handicapped children. There are 11,732 teaching staff in the state public secondary schools and 2,789 non-teaching staff.

There are also the Agency for Adult and Non-formal Education (AANFE) which caters for illiterate adults who had no opportunity of formal education. The Agency has 455 classes in existence in the 33 Local Government areas of the State, while 200,000 illiterate adults and over 80,000 post-illiterate adults have been trained recently.

LIST OF UNIVERSITIES IN OYO STATE

- Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso
- University of Ibadan, Ibadan
- Lead City University, Ibadan
- Ajayi Crowther University, Oyo

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

The state consists of thirty three Local Government Areas:

- Akinyele
- Afijio
- Egbeda
- Ibadan North
- Ibadan North-East
- Ibadan North-West
- Ibadan South-West
- Ibadan South-East
- Ibarapa Central
- Ibarapa East
- Ido
- Irepo
- Iseyin
- Kajola
- Lagelu
- Ogbomosho North
- Ogbomosho South
- Oyo West
- Atiba
- Atisbo
- Saki West
- Saki East
- Itesiwaju
- Iwajowa
- Ibarapa North
- Olorunsogo
- Oluyole

- Ogo Oluwa
- Surulere
- Orelope
- Ori Ire
- Oyo East
- Ona Ara
- **List of Governors of Oyo State**
- This is a list of administrators and **Governors of Oyo State**, Nigeria. Oyo State was formed on 1976-02-03 when Western State was divided into Ogun, Ondo, and Oyo states.

Name	Title	Took Office	Left Office	Party	Notes
Col. David Jemibewon	Governor	March 1976	July 1978	(Military)	
Col. Paul Tarfa	Governor	July 1978	October 1979	(Military)	
Chief Bola Ige	Executive Governor	1 October 1979	1 October 1983	Unity Party of Nigeria (UPN)	
Dr. Victor Omololu Olunloyo	Executive Governor	1 October 1983	31 December 1983	National Party of Nigeria (NPN)	
Lt. Col.	Governor	4	September	(Military)	

Oladayo Popoola		January 1984	ber 1985	y)	
Col. Adetunji Idowu Olurin	Governor	September 1985	July 1988	(Military)	
Col. Sasaenia Oresanya	Governor	27 July 1988	August 1990	(Military)	
Col. Abdulkareem Adisa	Governor	3 September 1990	January 1992	(Military)	
Chief Kolapo Olawuyi Ishola	Executive Governor	2 January 1992	17 November 1993	Social Democratic Party (SDP)	
Navy Capt. Adetoye Oyetola Sode	Administrator	9 December 1993	14 September 1994	(Military)	
Col. Chinyere Ike Nwosu	Administrator	14 September 1994	22 August 1996	(Military)	
Col. Ahmed	Administrator	22 August	August 1998	(Military)	

Usman		1996			
Comm. Pol. Amen Edore Oyakhire	Administrator	16 August 1998	28 May 1999	(Military)	
Dr. Lam Adesina	Governor	29 May 1999	28 May 2003	Alliance of Democracy (AD)	
Rashidi Adewolu Ladoja	Governor	29 May 2003	28 May 2007	People Democratic Party of Nigeria (PDP).	Impeached in January 2006, reinstated in December 2006
Christopher Alao-Akala	Governor (de facto)	12 January 2006	7 December 2006	People Democratic Party of Nigeria (PDP)	Appointed when Rasheed Ladoja was impeached, until the impeachment was overturned

					ed.
Christopher Alao-Akala	Governor	29 May 2007	May 2011	People Democratic Party of Nigeria (PDP)	
Abiola Ajimobi	Governor	May 2011		Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN).	

IBADAN

Ibadan (Yoruba: *Ìbàdàn* or fully (Ìlú) Èbá-Ọ̀dàn, (the city at) the edge of the savannah) is the capital city of Oyo State and the third largest metropolitan area, by population, in Nigeria, after Lagos and Kano, with a population of 1,338,659 according to the 2006 census. Ibadan is also the largest metropolitan geographical area. At Nigerian independence, Ibadan was the largest and most populous city in the country and the third in Africa after Cairo and Johannesburg.

Ibadan is located in south-western Nigeria, 128 km inland northeast of Lagos and 530 km southwest of Abuja, the federal capital, and is a prominent transit point between the coastal region and the areas to the north. Ibadan had been the centre of administration of the old Western Region since the days of the British

colonial rule, and parts of the city's ancient protective walls still stand to this day. The principal inhabitants of the city are the Yorubas.

HISTORY

Ibadan came into existence in 1829. According to local historians, Lagelu, the *Jagun* (commander-in-chief) of Ife and Yoruba's generalissimo, left Ile Ife with a handful of people from Ife, Oyo and Ijebu to found a new city, Eba Odan, which literally means 'between the forest and plains.' According to HRH Sir Isaac Babalola Akinyele, the late Olubadan (king) of Ibadan (Olu Ibadan means Lord of Ibadan), in his authoritative book on the history of Ibadan, *Iwe Itan Ibadan*, printed in 1911, the first city was destroyed due to an incident at an Egungun (masquerade) festival when an Egungun was accidentally disrobed and derisively mocked by women and children in an open marketplace full of people. In Yorubaland, it was an abomination for women to look an Egungun in the eye because the Egunguns were considered to be the dead forefathers who returned to the earth each year to bless their progeny. When the news reached Sango, the then Alaafin of Oyo, he commanded that Eba Odan be destroyed for committing such abominable act.

Lagelu was by now an old, frail man; he could not stop the destruction of his city, but he and some of his people survived the attack and fled to a nearby hill for sanctuary. On the hill they survived by eating oro fruit and snails; later, they cultivated the land and made corn

and millets into pap meals known as *oori or eko*, which they ate with roasted snails. They improvised a bit by using the snail shells to drink the liquefied *eko*. Ultimately, Lagelu and his people came down from the hill and founded another city called Eba'dan.

The new city instantly grew prosperous and became a commercial nerve centre. Shortly afterwards, Lagelu died, leaving behind a politically savvy people and a very stable community. The newly enthroned Olubadan made a friendly gesture to the Olowu of Owu by allowing Olowu to marry his only daughter, Nkan. Coming from a war campaign one day, the raging Odo Oba (River Oba) would not allow Olowu and his army to cross until a human sacrifice was performed to appease the angry river. The chosen sacrifice was Nkan. The Olubadan was infuriated at hearing of Nkan's death; he sent an emissary to inform the Alafin of Oyo. Yoruba kings and rulers such as Alake of Egba, Agura of Gbagura, Ooni of Ife, Awujale of Ijebu. Then the Olubadan sent his army to attack the powerful Olowu of Owu and defeated him. The Olowu committed suicide to escape being captured by the Ibadan army. The battle shattered the great Owu kingdom into pieces till today. Some of it remains in the mother town which is the present Orile-Owu in Osun State, while others are in Ogun State, known as Owu Abeokuta and etc.

A part of Ibadan was historically an Egba town. The Egba occupants were forced to leave the town and moved to present-day Abeokuta under the leadership of Sodeke as result of their disloyalty. Ibadan grew into an

impressive and sprawling urban center so much that by the end of 1829, Ibadan dominated the Yorùbá region militarily, politically and economically. The military sanctuary expanded even further when refugees began arriving in large numbers from northern Oyo following raids by Fulani warriors. After losing the northern portion of their region to the marauding Fulanis, many Oyo indigenes retreated deeper into the Ibadan environs.

The Fulani Caliphate attempted to expand further into the southern region of modern-day Nigeria, but was decisively defeated by the armies of Ibadan in 1840.

COLONIAL IBADAN

In 1893 Ibadan area became a British Protectorate after a treaty signed by Fijabi, the Baale of Ibadan with the British acting Governor of Lagos, George C. Denton on 15 August. By then the population had swelled to 120,000. The British developed the new colony to facilitate their commercial activities in the area, and Ibadan shortly grew into the major trading center that it is today.

EDUCATION

The first university to be set up in Nigeria was the University of Ibadan. Established as a college of the University of London in 1948, and later converted into an autonomous university in 1962. It has the distinction of being one of the premier educational institutions in Africa. The Polytechnic, Ibadan is also located in the

city. As at October, 2006, the university has a population of 13,823 undergraduate and 3,480 postgraduate students.

There are also numerous public and private primary and secondary schools located in the city. Other noteworthy institutions in the city include the University of Ibadan Teaching Hospital, also known as University College Hospital (UCH), which is the first teaching hospital in Nigeria; the internationally acclaimed International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA); the Nigerian Institute of Social and Economic Research (NISER). Also the Cocoa Research Institute of Nigeria, the Nigerian Horticultural Research Institute (NIHORT), and the Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (IAR&T), all under the auspices of the Agricultural Research Council of Nigeria and the Forestry Research Institute of Nigeria.

Before the dissolution of the Western Region, Nigeria, Ibadan and its environs were the home of the most sophisticated and liberal scientific and cultural community on the continent of Africa, as personified by the immortalized Ibadan School of historiography.

In 1853, the first Europeans to settle in Ibadan, Reverend Hinderer and his wife, started Ibadan's first Western schools. They built churches and schools and the first two-storey building in Ibadan, which can still be found today at Kudeti. The first pupils to attend an elementary school in Ibadan were Yejide Olunloyo (female) and

Akinyele Olunloyo (male) – the two children of an Ibadan high chief.

TRANSPORT

Ibadan has an airport, Ibadan Airport, and is served by the Ibadan railway station on the main railway line from Lagos to Kano. Poorly-maintained roads are particularly problematic in the rainy season. What are called interstate highways in the United States are called carriageways in Nigeria. There are not many miles of dual carriageways in Ibadan. The primary routes go from Ibadan to Lagos and to Benin City. Adding to the weather and terrain, roads typically have few or no speed limit signs or warning signs to alert the motorist of curves, hills, intersections or problems with the road itself such as large potholes or eroded road beds.

In-town transport comes in a variety of forms. Modes of transport include, taxis, taxi-vans commonly called *Danfós*, private cars that are hired out by the day with a driver, personal family cars, scooters, and walking. All fares are negotiable depending upon the number in the party and the distance to be travelled. The average taxi is a small car, which seats four people and the driver. A danfo is a van, meanwhile, which seats seven people and the driver. This does not mean that more people will not be accommodated; often both taxis and danfos carry as many passengers as can squeeze into the vehicle. Danfos have an additional staff member. He is the "conductor," who arranges fare agreements and keeps track of delivery points. He is often to be seen holding onto the

frame of the van while hanging out the door in order to locate potential fares.¹ In December 2008 Governor Alao Akala Commissioned 55 brand new buses for interstate transport service which is to be used by Trans City Transport Company (TCTC) Eleyele, Ibadan with a promise to commence intra-city transport service very early next year. in 2013 governor Isiaka Ajimobi also launched some long vehicle popularly called Oko Ajumose to ease transportation in the city.

GEOGRAPHY

Ibadan is located in southwestern Nigeria in the southeastern part of Oyo State about 120 km east of the border with the Republic of Benin in the forest zone close to the boundary between the forest and the savanna. The city ranges in elevation from 150 m in the valley area, to 275 m above sea level on the major north-south ridge which crosses the central part of the city. The city's total area is 1,190 sq mi (3,080 km²).

The city is naturally drained by four rivers with many tributaries: Ona River in the North and West; Ogbere River towards the East; Ogunpa River flowing through the city and Kudeti River in the Central part of the metropolis. Ogunpa River, a third-order stream with a channel length of 12.76 km and a catchment area of 54.92 km².

CLIMATE

Ibadan has a tropical wet and dry climate (Köppen climate classification *Aw*), with a lengthy wet season and relatively constant temperatures throughout the course of the year. Ibadan's wet season runs from March through October, though August sees somewhat of a lull in precipitation. This lull nearly divides the wet season into two different wet seasons. November to February forms the city's dry season, during which Ibadan experiences the typical West African harmattan. The mean total rainfall for Ibadan is 1420.06 mm, falling in approximately 109 days. There are two peaks for rainfall, June and September. The mean maximum temperature is 26.46 C, minimum 21.42 C and the relative humidity is 74.55%.

ADMINISTRATION

There are eleven (11) Local Governments in Ibadan Metropolitan area consisting of five urban local governments in the city and six semi-urban local governments in the less city. Local governments at present are institutions created by the military governments but recognised by the 1999 constitution and they are the third tiers of government in Nigeria. Local governments Councils consist of the Executive Arm made up of the Executive Chairman, the vice chairman, the secretary and the supervisory councilors.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS

Ibadan Urban

1. Ibadan North
2. Ibadan North-East
3. Ibadan North-West
4. Ibadan South-East
5. Ibadan South-West

Ibadan Semi-Urban

6. Akinyele
7. Egbeda
8. Ido
9. Lagelu
10. Ona Ara
11. Oluyole

DEMOGRAPHY

POPULATION

Until 1970, Ibadan was the largest city in sub-Saharan Africa. In 1952, it was estimated that the total area of the city was approximately 103.8 km^2 . However, only 36.2 km^2 was built up. This meant that the remaining 67 km^2 were devoted to non-urban uses, such as farmlands, river floodplains, forest reserves and water bodies. These “non-urban land uses” disappeared in the 1960s: an aerial photograph in 1973 revealed that the urban land-scape had completely spread over about 100 km^2 . The land area increased from 136 km^2 in 1981 to $210\text{--}240 \text{ km}^2$ in 1988-89 (Areola, 1994: 101). By the year 2000, it is estimated that Ibadan covered 400 km^2 . The growth of the built-up area during the second half of the 20th century (from 40 km^2 in the 1950s to 250 km^2 in the 1990s) shows clearly that there has been an underestimate of the total growth of the city. In the

1980s, the Ibadan-Lagos expressway generated the greatest urban sprawl (east and north of the city), followed by the Eleiyele expressway (west of the city). Since then, Ibadan city has spread further into the neighbouring local government areas of Akinyele and Egbeda in particular.

MONUMENTS, LANDMARKS AND OTHER LOCATIONS

There is a museum in the building of the Institute of African Studies, which exhibits several remarkable pre-historic bronze carvings and statues. The city has several well stocked libraries, and is home to the first television station in Africa. Dugbe Market is the nerve centre of Ibadan's transport and trading network. The best method to move about the city is to use reference points and notable landmarks. The city also has a zoo located inside the University of Ibadan, and a botanical garden located at Agodi.

The Bower Memorial Tower to the east on *Oke Ààre* (Aare's Hill) ("Aare" in Yoruba means commander-in-chief or generalissimo), which can be seen from practically any point in the city; it also provides an excellent view of the whole city from the top. Another prominent landmark, Cocoa House, was the first skyscraper in Africa. It is one of the few skyscrapers in the city and is at the hub of Ibadan's commercial centre. Other attractions include Mapo Hall^[11] – the colonial style city hall – perched on top of a hill, "Oke Mapo," Mapo Hill ("oke" is hill in Yoruba), the Trans-

Wonderland amusement park, the cultural centre Mokola and the Obafemi Awolowo Stadium, a major stadium. The first citadel of higher learning, University of Ibadan (formerly the University College of Ibadan), the Obafemi Awolowo Hall in the university of Ibadan is said to be the tallest and largest hostel in west Africa. The first teaching hospital in Nigeria, University College Hospital, UCH, were both built in this ancient but, highly important city. Ibadan is also home to the legendary Shooting Stars FC – a professional Football Club. There are some good golf courses: the Ibadan Golf Club is a large 18-hole challenge and the Barracks course has just been extended to 18 holes. The most challenging and exclusive is the IITA Golf Club based on the 1,000 hectare premises of IITA.

ECONOMY

With its strategic location on the non-operational railway line connecting Lagos to Kano, the city is a major center for trade in cassava, cocoa, cotton, timber, rubber, and palm oil.

The main industries in the area include the processing of agricultural products; Tobacco processing and Cigarette (Manufacture); flour-milling, leather-working and furniture-making.

There is abundance of clay, kaolin and aquamarine in its environs, and there are several cattle ranches, a dairy farm as well as a commercial abattoir in Ibadan.

The headquarters of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) have extensive grounds for crop and agricultural research into key tropical crops such as bananas, plantains, maize, cassava, soybean, cowpea and yam.

OLUBADAN

The **Olubadan** (Olubadan means Lord of Ibadan) is the royal title of the king of Ibadan land in Nigeria, now a largely symbolic role. Ibadan was founded in the 16th century, but the present Yoruba people only took control around 1820. By 1850 they had established their unusual succession principle, which is quite different compared with other traditional Yoruba rulers in that it alternates between two lines. It usually takes decades to groom an Olubadan for the stool through stages of chieftaincy promotion, thus meaning that just about any male born title-holder of the metropolitan center is a potential king.

HISTORY

According to the outline history of Ibadan by Oba Isaac Akinyele, Ibadan was founded in the 16th century. Around 1820, an army of Egba, Ijebu, Ife and Oyo people won the town during their wars with the Fulanis. After a struggle between the victors, the Oyo gained control in 1829. A system where the Baale line (civic) and Balogun Isoriki line (military) shared power was established by 1851, subject to a traditional council representing both lines.

In 1885 C.E. the Royal Niger Company became effective rulers of the area, signing treaties with local powers such as the Olubadan, and in 1900 the British government formally assumed authority over Nigeria as a "Protectorate". The British created the Ibadan Town Council in 1897, using the traditionally powerful local chiefs to administer their town. In 1901 the Governor Sir William MacGregor introduced an ordinance whereby the Baale became the president of the Council while the Resident was only to advise when necessary (Rulers of Ibadan were generally referred to as Baale until 1936, when the title of Olubadan was resuscitated).

On October 1, 1960, Nigeria gained its independence from the United Kingdom. Various juntas then ruled for almost forty years. In 1999, a *democratically elected* government came into power.

RULING LINES

There are two ruling lines to the throne of Olubadan, Egbe Agba (civil) and Balogun (military), from where Olubadans are appointed on rotational basis to occupy the stool on the death of a monarch. The next to Olubadan and most senior on both lines are the Otun Olubadan and Balogun, who under the Western Nigeria Law are recognised as second class traditional rulers and who are included on the Nigerian equivalent of a civil list as a result. Others are the Osi Olubadan, Asipa Olubadan, Ekerin and Ekarun, as well as Otun Balogun, Osi Balogun, Asipa Balogun, Ekerin and Ekarun Balogun, while the Seriki and Iyalode, ("mother of the

town", female chief) are also members of the Olubadan's privy council.

The 11 high chiefs that formed the Olubadan-in-council, apart from the Seriki and Iyalode, are recognised as the traditional head of each of the 11 LGs in Ibadanland. It was learnt that the progenitors of Ibadan frowned on the involvement of the senior chiefs in partisan politics because of the salient neutral roles they were expected to play in their domains. For instance, they are appointed as presidents of customary courts, who are expected to adjudicate on matrimonial, land, boundary and other communal disputes.

ACCESSION PROCESS

The Olubadan has the sweeping powers to depose or peg a chief, irrespective of the person's position on the chieftaincy line. By implication, high chiefs on the lower cadre could be promoted above a high chief whose position was pegged. Even when forgiven, in the event that he was penitent, the promotion would not be reversed while the offending high chief served his punishment. For instance, during the reign of Oba Fijabi II, between 1948 and 1952, a wealthy Balogun, who was next to Olubadan, was said to have had his chieftaincy pegged. About the same time, a holder of the title of Osi-Olubadan was also hammered for acts of disloyalty to the cause of Ibadanland, an offence regarded as treasonable felony. Spirited efforts made by a former Minister in the old Western Region to seek redress from the government and the courts when his chieftaincy title

was also pegged, was reported to have failed. Although he was said to have been forgiven after seeking help outside the courts, his juniors who had been promoted above him were said to have remained his seniors thereafter.

In 1983, the late Olubadan, Oba Yesufu Asanike, withdrew the honorary title of Are Alasa from the then Governor of the old Oyo State, the late Chief Bola Ige, for an act considered as being disrespectful to Ibadanland.

TODAY

Oba Ogundipe, the 39th Olubadan, ascended the throne on 7 May 1999 and died in 2007 at the age of 87. He was succeeded by Oba Samuel Odulana, 93, Odugade 1. Although the role is now largely symbolic, the Olubadan is still an influential figure and is not hesitant to attack local political leaders on issues such as violence, corruption and lack of true democracy in the region.

List of Olubadan

- Ba'ale Maye Okunade (1820-1830)
- Ba'ale Oluyedun
- Ba'ale Lakanle
- Bashorun Oluyole 1850
- Ba'ale Oderinlo 1850
- Ba'ale Oyeshile Olugbode 1851-1864
- Ba'ale Ibikunle 1864
- Bashorun Ogunmola 1865-1867

- Ba'ale Akere I 1867-1870
- Ba'ale Orowusi 1870-1871
- Are Ona Kakanfo Obadoke Latosa 1871-1885
- Ba'ale Ajayi Osungbekun 1885-1893
- Ba'ale Fijabi I 1893-1895
- Ba'ale Oshuntoki 1895-1897
- Ba'ale Fajinmi 1897-1902
- Ba'ale Mosaderin 1902-1904
- Ba'ale Dada Opadare 1904-1907
- Ba'ale Sunmonu Apampa 1907-1910
- Ba'ale Akintayo Awanibaku Elenpe 1910-1912
- Ba'ale Irefin 1912-1914
- Ba'ale Shittu Latosa (son of Are Latosa) 1914-1925
- Ba'ale Oyewole Foko 1925-1929
- Olubadan Okunola Abass 1930-1946
- Olubadan Akere I 1946
- Olubadan Oyetunde I 1946
- Olubadan Akintunde Bioku 1947-1948
- Olubadan Fijabi II 1948-1952
- Olubadan Alli Iwo 1952
- Olubadan Apete 1952-1955
- Oba Isaac Babalola Akinyele 1955-1964
- Oba Yesufu Kobiowu July 1964 - December 1964
- Oba Salawu Akanni Aminu 1965-1971
- Oba Shittu Akintola Oyetunde II 1971-1976
- Oba Gbadamosi Akanbi Adebimpe 1976-1977
- Oba Daniel 'Tayo Akinbiyi 1977-1982
- Oba Yesufu Oloyede Asanike I 1982-1994
- Oba Emmanuel Adegboyega Operinde I (1994-1999)

- Oba Yunusa Ogundipe Arapasowu I (1999-2007)
- Oba Samuel Odulana Odugade I (2007–present)

ISEYIN

Iseyin, the Home of "Aso Oke", is a city located in Oyo State, South West Nigeria ,Africa. It is approximately 100 kilometers north of Ibadan. Iseyin is bounded by Latitude 7°57'N & 8°17'N with longitude 2°45'E & 3°37'E, and shares boundaries with Ojogbodu (Oyo West), Kajola, Ifedapo and Ibarapa Local Government Areas of Oyo State. The recent National head count put the city at a population of 256,926. The primary industry of our area is cotton-based textiles.

Agriculture is our secondary occupation and some of the food crops cultivated include; maize, okro, yam, cassava and various leaf vegetables. Tobacco is grown in large quantity and it is as a result of this that one of the biggest tobacco companies owned by British and American cited its Leaf Office in Iseyin.

We are well known for trading, craftworks, soap making, gaari and oil palm processing. Iseyin has been the headquarters of Oke-Ogun area, which comprises of Iseyin, Okeho, Iganna, Saki, kisi, Ipapo, Tede, Ado-Awaye etc. Oke Ogun people are identified with language or dialet known as 'Onko' solicited. His Royal Majesty, Oba (Dr.) Abdu-Ganiyu Oloogunbe-Ajinese I,

is the incumbent Aseyin of Iseyin, the paramount ruler of Iseyinland.

In 1914, Sir Lugard amalgamated southern and northern protectorate, Iseyin became a District Council. However with local Government Reform of 1976, the District council became Iseyin local Government Area in Oyo state. And of the 33LGA'S in Oyo state, Iseyin Local Government Area is the second largest.