

**BORDER SECURITY AND OGUN STATE
ECONOMY, 1976-2015**

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APPROVAL PAGE

This academic work in Border Security and Ogun State Economy, 1976-2015, was approved for the award of Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D) degree in the Department of History and International Studies, Faculty of Arts, Nnamdi Azikiwe University, Awka.

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to God Almighty.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ABNLG	Abeokuta North Local Government
ABSLG	Abeokuta South Local Government
ADC	Agricultural Development Commission
AIE	Agbara Industrial Estate
ASC	Agro-Services Corporation
DN	Dahomey-Nigeria
ECOWAS	Economic Community of West African States
FESTAC	Festival of Arts and Culture
FGN	Federal Government of Nigeria
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IRDS	Integrated Rural Development Schemes
JISBC	Joint Inter-State Boundary Committees
LGA	Local Government Area
MANR	Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources
NBC	National Boundary Commission
NHP	National Housing Policy
OGADEP	Ogun State Agricultural Programme
OORBDA	Ogun-Oshun River Basin Development Authority
OSG	Ogun State Government
PDP	Peoples' Democratic Party
SAP	Structural Adjustment Programme
TASUED	Tai Solarin University of Educaiton

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ABSTRACT

This study dwells mainly on the land and people of Ogun State of Nigeria, attempts to examine the extent and depth of the cultural affinity of the people of this state with their cross-border neighbours in the Republic of Benin, and the influence on the Ogun State culture of trans-border socio-economic activities. Against the backdrop of Nigeria's post-colonial efforts at improved and healthy border relations, the study also examines the security implications of the border relations for Nigeria generally, and for Ogun State, in particular, especially in the face of illegal movement of people and goods into the state. With data extensively obtained from primary and secondary source materials on the subject, and using the quantitative and qualitative historical methodology, the study reveals that there are numerous effects and dynamics of challenges associated with the nexus between the Nigeria-Benin Republic border security and Ogun State economy. While it is true that the impact of the border relations has been noticeable in the area of primary production, manufacturing, construction and commercial activities, to mention just these, there have been quite a number of perceived challenges, especially in the area of culture and security. This study dwells on aspects of such impact as well as the challenges which have impaired the continuous progress of what one may term "the border economy" of Ogun State, and it concludes by proffering recommendations on how to address the challenges.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background to the Study

Ogun State is located in the south-western part of Nigeria. The state is bounded on the west by the Republic of Benin and on the east by Ondo State, to the north of the state are Oyo and Osun States, while Lagos State and the Atlantic ocean are to the south. According to Federal office of Statistics (1996), the State covers about 16,762 square kilometres, that is approximately 1.82 percent of Nigerian land mass¹

The locational setting of the state shows that it can be described as a developing region situated among the developed states in Nigeria. As a matter of fact, the state occupies a mid-way position with regard to socio-economic development in the country. Its linkage with the neighbouring international community and much more developed states in Nigeria enhances its trade links and offers tremendous opportunities for growth and development of the state. By virtue of its location, the state has been able to attract and retain both foreign nationals and other Nigerian ethnic groups who find the different centres (particularly urban areas) of the state conducive to investment opportunities. Given the natural endowments and the locational advantages of the state vis-à-vis its local and international neighbours, has made the state without doubt to rank high in terms of conduciveness to live as well as business investment opportunities.

This study is on economics of borderlands with emphasis on Nigeria-Benin economic relations across the borderlands of Benin and Yoruba (Nigeria), with a focus on the effects these trans-border economic relations had on the Ogun state economy. An assessment of the losses and gains which Nigeria has derived over the years in these cross-border economic relations may indeed be time-consuming. It is in this light that one could appraise the overall effects of border security on Nigeria economy using Ogun State as a case. Nigeria's borders, with few or no exemption are porous. This implies the poorly mounted security potentials which render them fluid without any serious restriction on illegal migration. In the present situation, Ogun State appears to be more confused, particularly about seeking workable solution to the smuggling of goods into Yewa border communities.

This near hopeless security situation should be expected because the psychology of smuggling is rooted in the European political surgery of Africa's land space. This demarcation of Africa's space into sovereign entities dates back to the West African Berlin Conference (1884-1885) which split African groups (homogenous and heterogeneous) into colonies that later became independent states. Those ethnic groups divided by European political interests in West Africa always had their ways of interacting. For instance, the Aja of the present Benin Republic was a component of the Oyo Kingdom before the recreation of Africa by the colonialists. In present Benin Republic, the Yoruba language is wide spoken among the people. It is noteworthy that even at independence of each country, the peoples continued to interact, defiling the security restrictions of their states. Where the

security was severed, they developed bush paths, moved contraband goods through the sea or swampy forests.² Since the people had a better understanding of the land, and given the porous nature of Africa's borders, they had to go on with their trade relations with minimal restrictions. It is against this cultural factor responsible for clandestine economic relations between the Yoruba of Benin and their Nigerian counterparts that Asiwaju has noted among other things that,

...to the attitude in particular African culture area or ethnic groups which were more immediately affected by the political surgery by being split into two or more colonies and, later, independent African successor states...the Somali whose essentially continuous culture area was severed into the separate colonies of British Somaliland, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, the Northern frontier district of Kenya and the Ogadeen province of imperial Ethiopia: the Maasai, cut nearly in half by the Kenya-Tanzania border: the Bakongo across the Gabon-Congo, Congo-Zaire and Zaire-Angola boundaries: the Lunda astride the Zaire-Angola and Zaire-Zambia frontier; the Zande or the Azande cut by boundaries into different parts in the Sudan, Chad, the Central African Republic and Zaire; the Yoruba and the Aja, each divided between Nigeria, Benin (formerly Dahomey) and Togo; the Gourma truncated into parts...³

The above comment disproved the terrible division of African homogenous peoples into the polities created by colonialists. This land division necessitated a new phase of economic relations. The various cities and markets in Ogun State have been directly and indirectly affected by these trans-border economic interactions. As much can be said of the major cities of Ogun, the lives of Ogun people (including non-indigenes) have equally been touched by cross-border business operating along Ogun borders with Benin Republic in Yewaland. This cooperation can be said to have promoted the growth of indigenous industries in some ways and on the contrary, diminished local technology. These economic relations had raised notable merchants in the various cities of the state between 1976 and 2015. There are some

other business ventures that have liquidated and had gone bankrupt as a result of not being able to withstand the quality of foreign exotic commodities. Trans-border cooperation between the people of Ogun State and merchants of Cotonou had raised series of economic issues that would be addressed in this study.

The bulk of issues raised in the foregoing and unrestricted mobility of people into Ogun State that affect the available industries operating in the land are the tasks before this study on *Border Security and Ogun State Economy, 1976-2015*. They propelled the desire to go into this work and would serve as assessment parameter on the overall achievement at the end.

Statement of the Problem

Nigeria is a nation-state blessed with abundant resources and strategically located, yet the country is rated poor by world development indices. According to Asobele⁴, people still believe that the colonialists entirely caused the economic underdevelopment of the country. It is true that this factor contributed enormously to the economic underdevelopment of the peoples of Nigeria, but, how can one account for those arising from poor security of Nigerian borderlands. The degree of corruption among security personnel operating in border communities, incessant cross-border illicit movement of goods, unrestricted illegitimate development of bush paths are indeed challenges facing proper security operations in border communities in Ogun State of Nigeria. Unfortunately, scholars have not investigated these economic dares to the extent that could prompt economic

growth. It is the quest to uncover this underperformance and its effect on Ogun State that the study was deemed imperative.

Again, Ogun State, within the study period witnessed serious decline in the purchase of locally made goods and its consequent winding up of many indigenous industries in the land. In order to unravel the causal factors to these perceived challenges as a guide to policy makers in the state towards improving local production and avoiding the re-currence of this negative development this study again, was timely and inescapable.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study is an evaluation of the nexus between border security and the economy of Ogun State between 1976 and 2015. More specifically the research is aimed to:

- i. trace the historical background of Ogun State;
- ii. appraise factors facilitating trans-border economic relations of the people across Yewa borderlands;
- iii. examine the security situation along the borderlands and within border communities of Ogun State;
- iv. identify the economic centres and cities of Ogun State and examine the extent to which Yewa borderlands have opened up economic opportunities in the state; and
- v. assess the degree to which these borderlands have affected Ogun State economy within the time frame.

Significance of the Study

This study is of great importance given the fact that it would offer political, strategic and economic benefits to succeeding generations of Africa. The following constitute the possible benefits.

- i. It will equip our knowledge about the early history of the Yewa border towns of Ogun State.
- ii. This research provides some information to Nigerian security personnel operating along the borderlands of Ogun State.
- iii. It reveals the security lapses that normally caused the porosity of the borders.
- iv. The research offers policy advice to Nigerian government on how these lapses could be corrected.
- v. The study reveals those economic opportunities in Ogun State and the major cities where these abound that were facilitated by the Ogun State border communities.
- vi. It serves as a compendium for further studies and reference.

Scope of the Study

The study focuses on the nexus between *Border Security and Ogun State Economy, 1976-2015*. The choice of 1976 was informed by the creation of Ogun State. It was from this year that the administration of Idiroko border(Yewaland) through Nigerian's security effort was complemented by internal arrangements within Ogun State for optimum security. The choice of 2015 was prompted by the

end of President Goodluck Jonathan's administration. Every administration has its leadership style. The degree of attention that border security received during this time becomes a concern and the extent to which this meant well for the state remains a focus of this study. Within this time-frame, an array of events regarding politics and strategy as well as the economy of Ogun State is enclosed.

Methodology and Sources of Data

The nature of this study has made it imperative that one research technique would not be clearly appropriate. First, quantitative and qualitative research techniques will be suitable. The availability of data is of great value to a research on economic activities. The numerous tables containing data on trans-border economic activities present needed quantitative evidence which might likely enrich our understanding of the effect of poor security on the economy of Ogun State. On this note, figures describing the volume of trade that had taken place across Nigeria-Benin borders and such cities as Abeokuta, Ijebu-ode, Shagamu, Ilaro and Sango Otta that encompass Ogun State were of utmost benefit. These figures are analyzed systematically to address the issues raised in the research. The objective interpretation of these figures offers qualitative evidence.

On data collection, historical research method was adopted. Historical research is designed to reconstruct the past systematically and objectively through diligent collection and interpretation- in an attempt to establish facts and conclusion that are capable of equipping our knowledge and understanding.⁵ Primary and secondary sources of information are employed in the study. Such primary sources

of important information in this study were acquired from the elders of the land, survey or observation by the researcher.

In this study such secondary material as books and journals were acquired from university libraries, inter-personal borrowing and personal library. Information derived were interpreted objectively and utilized to the effectiveness of this study.

Conceptual Clarifications

The study had localised the main ideas in Border, Security and Economic Development into the context of this research. Against this backdrop, the following concepts require clarification:

a. Border

In geography, border has variously been defined. A.I Adalemo sees border as “the limit beyond which a phenomenon is no longer dominant or existent.”⁶ To T.W Freeman, regional geography is concerned with putting lines that do not exist around areas that do not matter.⁷ Though, the regional concept goes beyond lines making. It includes the effects of these lines on human society. To Williams Bunge, regions “are merely the areal aspects of a classification problem common to science”.⁸ Operationally, barrier, border, boundary and frontiers are terms which have been used interchangeably to describe limit. However, border has an outward orientation referring to the barrier or demarcation that separates two sovereign entities or states.

b. Boundaries

Boundaries can be concrete or abstract. By being concrete it means that they mark the end of regions. The region implies an area within a state or country properly demarcated to avoid encroachment by another region.⁹The idea of boundary in this case, connotes the lines that separate communities, component units of a state and ethnic groups. However, boundary does not imply the separating lines on ground between two sovereign entities.

Besides being concrete, boundary can be regarded as that which has abstract quality. They determine the differences between individuals or groups that have varying backgrounds. For instance, there are academic, cultural, religious and economic boundaries that structure different classes of people in the society.¹⁰Both the concrete and abstract qualities of boundaries are pointers to the fact that they are not seen but are bearing on human society.

c. Security

Reflecting on the background of this study, security is very paramount at the border and also first assignment of any government as nothing could be done under insecurity of lives and property. If the borders are insecure, the social and economic development of such country will be a herculean task. Hence, poverty, diseases, hunger and fear will dominate the society. For instance, the increasing number of transnational crimes as well as the prevalent terrorist group that pervaded Nigeria disturbed the economic efforts of the country. The custom department will have to

examine the conveyances of goods and services, the immigration will look into the movement of people while the armed forces are to defend the territorial integrity of the country. According to Johas peter, “security rises and falls with the ability of a nation to deter an attack or defeat”.¹¹ Berkowitz and Bock see it as the ability of a nation to protect its internal values from external threats.¹² Ayoob reiterates, “that which threatens or have the potential to bring down or weaken state structures, both territorial and institutional or governing regimes should be avoided.”¹³ It can be deduced from these definitions or conceptualizations that security is state centric which concerns itself mainly on military capability to deter external aggression and also favours the traditional meaning of security which is beyond the meaning in this study.

d. Borderlands

The lands that comprise communities who live near borders are borderlands. According to Touval, the landmass that extends about 250² m away from the border may be regarded as borderlands.¹⁴ Yewa communities are good examples of this. They do cover up to this landmass from Idiroko border. It is on borderlands that border communities settle.

e. Border Communities

The aggregate number of people inhabiting each borderland is referred to as a border community. It is also known as border people, border town among other terms that are indicators to people occupying the land near border. Gieryn opined that any study conducted on borderlands is a perfect one, according to him, because it is holistic and that no vital community of the borderland is isolated.¹⁵ Therefore, border communities is an amalgam of peoples within the borderlands.

f. Buffer Zone/ No-man's-land

This is an area agreed between neighbouring states or countries to which no claim could be made by the parties involved. Malcolm Anderson asserted that buffer zones are sacrosanct and should remain inviolable to avoid future claim that may lead to conflict.¹⁶ This landmass is revered and known by the neighbouring states.

g. Yewa

This composes of the borderlands and the communities with distinct characteristics that distinguish them from other Yoruba groups. These lands consisted of components of Egbado before the renaming. One outstanding characteristic of the westerly group is that each and every one of them is a divided community: each has a substantial and active part located on the other side of the border. The border communities that formed Yewa include the: Ogu¹⁷ found in Soki Ere, Agboku, Obakobe, Ikonga-Ile, Tongeji, Whekan, Maun, Tube , Akere, Ohoi,

Ketu and Oueme province of Benin Republic. In Lagos they are found in Badagry, Ajido, Ajara, Ikoga-Zebe, Iragan and Irekiti.

Next, are *the Anago* in Ipokia, Ijofin, Agosasa, Ibatefi, Idiroko, Ihumbo; the *Ifoyin* in Ifonyintedo and Ilase: the Ije(called Ohori and Holli by other Yoruba and Aja respectively) in Ojo-odan, Obele, Ohumbe, Ibeku and Isale; *the Ketu* in Egua, Iranjin, Igan-Alade, Ijoun, Ijale, Imoto, Eeja, Owode-Ketu, Tata, Ilara, Idofa and Imeko. The northernmost section of the border- located western Yoruba sub-group now called ‘Egbado’ are the Sabe in Okuta, Iwoye, and Jabata with spill-over communities in the adjacent and geographically contiguous Kajola(Oke-Iho) and Ifedapo(Saki) LGA’s in Oyo State.¹⁸

As mentioned earlier, each of these ethnic and sub-ethnic groups has their Kith and Kin inside the Republic of Benin; all the settlements on the Nigerian side have their Beninese twin-sister communities. The Beninese sister towns or villages constitute the ‘parent’ centres for the settlements on the Nigerian side of the border.

Border Security

The overall efforts of government and private individuals of Nigeria in ensuring that borderlands of the country are protected from external attacks. Besides external aggression, shady dealings in the borderlands of Ogun State is the thrust of security of Nigerian borders and Yewaland of Ogun State by extension

Theoretical Framework

Free trade theory was adopted in this study. It implies a trade policy without any tariffs, quantitative restrictions, and other devices obstructing the movement of goods between countries. Jagdish Bhagwati defines free trade policy, 'as absence of tariffs, quotas, exchange restrictions, taxes and subsidies on production, factor use and consumptions'.¹⁸

Prof. Lipsey gives a very simple definition. According to him, 'A world of Free Trade would be one with no tariffs no restrictions of any kind on importing or exporting. In such a world, a country would import all those commodities that it could buy from abroad at a delivered price lower than the cost of producing them at home'. Thus the policy of free trade means simply complete freedom of international trade without any restrictions on the movement of goods between countries. However, there is an exemption. Import duties can be levied for revenue and for protection even under free trade. This can be understood with the help of an example. If the government levied a duty of 15 per cent on all imports, all foreign goods which enjoy a cost advantage of more than 50 per cent will not be affected by the duty, and trade will continue as usual. But if even a simple foreign good enjoys a cost advantage of less than 15 per cent, it means the end free trade import duty is for protection and not for revenue alone. Thus a country following the free trade policy levies import duties which are lower than the cost advantage enjoyed by lowest cost foreign good.

Open economy is a system in free trade. There are a number of economic advantages for citizens of a country with an open economy. A primary advantage is that the citizen consumers have a much larger variety of goods and services from which to choose. Additionally, consumers have an opportunity to invest their savings outside the country. There are also economic advantages of open economy. Open economy are interdependent on other economies and this exposes them to certain unavoidable risk.

If a country has an open economy, that country's spending in any given year need not equal its output of goods and services. A country can spend more money than it produces and lend the difference to foreigners.¹⁹ As of 2014, there was no totally-closed economy. In case of a small open economy, perfect capital mobility is often assumed. By 'small' it is understood that an open economy has very small share in the world markets. Things that happen within the economy are thus assumed to have a negligible effect on interest rate. By 'perfect capital mobility', it is often meant that residents of a country have access to goods and services and specifically financial markets of the world.²⁰

While the above assumptions on the overall effect of an open economy may be true, it should be noted that border economy of Ogun State presents such case of an economy where people from both countries- Nigeria and the Republic of Benin engage in trans-border economic relations. These transactions were both legitimate and illicit movement of goods. Primarily, the adverse effect of this trade is partly, untold loss of revenue derivable from stifled industries resulting from incessant

importation of foreign goods. Contrarily, the merit of these transactions could be seen in the increase in labour within the state. The effect of free trade as it affects Ogun State economy had been thoroughly discussed in this study.

Literature Review

Reviewing works of other scholars in a similar subject of discussion has been a common routine among researchers. It is against this background that one examines what other people have written on borders and security as well as the extent to which existing literature could benefit the present study. In his idea, F.N. Ikome quoting Oommen, asserted that the rise and fall, the construction and deconstruction of various types of boundaries is the very story of human civilization.²² However, it should be noted that the importance of boundaries are also found in a given human civilization. This was neglected in his study. This study, therefore, stands to show the relevance of boundaries in a given human civilization by looking at its contributions in promoting inter-state economic relations.

Anthony Asiwaju identifies classes of socio-political border; in his words:

an antecedent boundary is one whose establishment preceded the close settlement and development of the region they encompass...A subsequent boundary is one drawn or established after a population or groups of population have been well-settled in an area with basic map of their social and economic differences well formed...superimposed boundaries are also those established after an area has been closely settled.²³

However, his study failed to acknowledge the fact that there are activities carried out on these boundaries which impact positively on a given population. Evidence of

this has been laid in this study looking at border security and the economy of Ogun State.

Malcolm Anderson opines that,

Some historians and political scientists regard the characteristics and functions of frontiers as dependent on the internal organization of societies, and the way in which political power is exercised in the core regions of states; frontiers are regarded as epiphenomena whose roles and functions are dependent on the core characteristics of the states. For other (including most political geographers), the characteristics of the frontiers are fundamental influence on the way a society develops and on the political options open to it.²⁴

However, it should be noted that the characteristics of frontiers are also fundamental on the way a society retrogresses in development. This was neglected in this study. This study, therefore, verifies this assertion by looking at how border security porosity has negatively affected the economy of Ogun State.

Julian Minghi, in her work, attempted to show ground for “bordering or de-bordering”. Her contrivance deserves special attention. To her, the study of border is not something new; it has a fertile past considering that during the past few decades it has evolved into an inter-disciplinary field, the future is also appealing. While geography was the first discipline to study borders and boundaries, soon others followed and today borders are widely studied by psychologists, lawyers, anthropologists, economists, ethnologists and more. Geography played, and continues to play, a leading role in border studies. She noted further, “boundaries are perhaps the most palpable political geographic phenomena”.²⁵

This idea is in line with the task of drawing new borders as a result from war, as the famous title of the book by M. Lacoste says: *La geographic, c_s a sert d'abort*

a' faire la guerre,²⁶ and still geographers are the experts in questions of boundary delimitation. Ironically, because of the 'borderless' world propaganda border studies have undergone a renaissance during the past decade. More and more conferences on border issues are organized and also the amount of institutions dealing with (cross) border issues has increased. The scope of study has expanded and new approaches are invented, no longer is the border considered as a line alone, but increasingly the border has become known as a process. The important question is not where a border is, but how a boundary is and what the practices of the boundary are. Within this multi-disciplinary orientation, Minghi and Lacoste showed the legitimate grounds for accepting or rejecting the borders made by the Europeans which affects this study on border security and Ogun State Economy. Though, their works were not centered on Nigeria-Benin international boundaries.

R. Toal, writing on border security management noted that, it is not so much about the border, but about the ordering.²⁷ According to him, border in this case points to the noticed barriers within individuals and governments separated by political ideology and spatial restrictions. Though, Toal and his contemporaries failed to identify the implications of these types of border on human interactions. For instance, their effect on national economy.

Faucault Derrida, identified that most recent approach in border studies is the so called policy-practice-perception approach. This approach considers borders and boundaries as products of social practice and integrates analysis at different activities and what kind of business and people are involved. It also considers the policy, the strategy of states and the actions of local and regional

governments.²⁸This approach is very significant to a discourse on *Border security and Ogun State Economy*, considering government policy and actions toward addressing the clandestine business of borderland peoples in Ogun state. It should be said also, that this perception of the border deserves consideration. This is more post-modern tradition of scholars such as Foucault, Derrida and others where questions of identity, belonging and identification are important. Besides this approach, there are many more, depending on whether the scholar is coming from political, economic, cultural or regional geography. Of course one has to be reminded that there are no clear distinct categories, a lot of work is often more fluid and cross disciplinary. Though, they approach border issues as they affect world regions without showing economic implication of trans-border interactions on Ogun state economy.

M. Anderson, presenting the claim of Raffestin noted that in traditional geography, there was for a long time the distinction between good and bad boundaries. Good boundaries were the natural ones, formed by mountains or rivers, while bad ones were artificially constructed.²⁹To him, natural borders are easily protected because they are original to people living in such areas where they are found. Security management of natural borders could be easier than artificially created borders of Nigeria-Benin that had not been fully accepted by Africans whose consents were not sought prior to land partitioning. Though, Anderson concentrated on natural borders and paid no attention to economic effects of artificial ones.

Anthony Asiwaju commented on the method of this partitioning and the effect it produced. He therefore submits:

From the view point of Western powers concerned and the associated world of Eurocentric scholars and men of affairs, the centenary of the partition of Africa took place in November 1884... it will be recalled that the Berlin conference, despite its significance for the subsequent history of Africa, was essentially a European affair: there was no African representation, and African concern were, if they mattered at all, completely marginal to the basic economic, strategic and political interests of the negotiating European power³⁰

The partitioned Yoruba have been interacting across both Nigeria and Benin international boundaries, especially, through smuggling of contraband goods. Though, Asiwaju failed to identify the obvious implication of this relationship on the economic growth of nations concerned, his work discussed the cultural implication of this interactions. The present study filled this lacuna by appraising the general impact of smuggling on Ogun state economy.

The black could have concluded that partitioning of Africa was immoral and unprofessional, but it benefited European interest of this age. Though, this act divided African brethren into the newly emerging states. Homogenous groups with peculiar economic, cultural and political identities were disintegrated into polities. This practice according to Asiwaju, could explain why the independent African people have not accepted the sacrosanctity of European made boundaries. Asiwaju noted thus:

...to the attitude in particular African culture areas or ethnic groups which were more immediate affected by the political surgery being split into two or more colonies and, later independent Africa successor states...the Somali whose essentially continuous culture areas was severed into the separate colonies of British Somaliland, French Somaliland, Italian Somaliland, the Ogadeen province of imperial Ethiopia; the Maasai, cut nearly in half by the

Kenya-Tanzania border; the Bakongo across the Gabon-Congo, Congo-Zaire and Zaire-Angola and boundaries; the Lunda astride the Zaire-Angola and Zaire-Zambia frontiers; the Zande or the Azande cut by boundaries into different parts in the Sudan, Chad, the central Africa republic and Zaire; the Yoruba and the Aja, each divided between Nigeria, Benin (Formerly Dahomey) and Togo; the Gourma truncated into parts...³¹

It is this division that had brought about smuggling as illicit economic transaction among brethren who were dispersed by European creation of sovereign states. The natural situation that people of the same cultural background may hardly be prevented by artificial land barriers soon became the case of the relationship which was noticed among these African peoples. They developed illegitimate routes in the forest which aided the smuggling of goods across the European-made frontiers: reinforcing the inseparability of naturally bounded people. He failed to show the link between European-made boundaries and illicit economic transactions.

S.J.T Asobele, proved the nexus between cultural homogeneity of Yoruba of Nigeria and the people of Benin as well as land proximity as indisputable factors in the trans-border illegitimate transactions in the area. The people of Benin share so many things in common with the Yoruba of south-western Nigeria. On the cultural similarity that exists between most Benin citizens and the Yoruba of Nigeria, the view of Asobele worth consideration.

The peoples' Republic of Benin was prior to November 30th 1975, known as the Peoples' Republic of Dahomey. It lies between longitude 0^o and 4^o east and latitude 6^o and 14^o north, Togo to the west and Nigeria to the east. To the south is the Atlantic Ocean. By 1974 population records, Benin was about 3,029,000; 7000 of which were foreigners and 5000 were French...the people of the land share cultural trait with the Yoruba of Nigeria. Some of them are animists: about 65%, while 35% are either Christians or Muslim.³²

However, he did not show the link between culture and economic activities of Ogun State. This is an important component of this study.

J.D Collins noted that, besides cultural factors, economic consideration serves as a pull and push factors in these neighbours' (Benin and Nigeria) migration and interactions. On this issue, Collins observed:

The government of the land controls the economy. Palm produce is marketed by 'Societies Nationale Des Huileries Benin'. Benin uses CFA franc as its legal tender. Small industries such as brewery, soft drink, match making and shrimp processing are springing up. Niger, Burkina Faso and Nigeria enjoy the ports facilities provided by Benin. In a nutshell the economy of Benin is tied to Nigeria.³³

However, despite the general belief noted in the above scholarly comments that both nations interact as a result of cultural similarity, there is the contention that most economic interactions are carried out by smugglers who in this illicit dealings, reduce the revenue which should aid and facilitate developmental projects within both nations. This was neglected in this study. This study, therefore, evidenced that the economic activities of smugglers negatively affect the revenue aiding developmental projects in a given society focusing on Ogun State.

According to Ongus Nwolise, security has much to do with the influx of aliens in a nation, in a state of insecurity; threat can be regarded as flux. However, unfriendly neighbour can undermine the economic security of the state by encouraging or condoning smuggling at the border. Smuggling or illegal entry are important issues of current border management which could undermine the security of the state. It was on this basis that the president of Nigeria, Mohammed Buhari put in place a Decree 20 in 1985 stipulating death for those guilty of smuggling of

dangerous drugs and petroleum products.³⁴ There is no doubt that numerous trans-border challenges that were identified throughout the time frame of this study which bedeviled Ogun State economy could be regulated with good security potentials along the buffer-zones of the state and Benin Republic.

AkinAlade, noted among other things that the settlement and state formation in the area now called Ogun State, pre-dated the 12th Century. It is difficult to discuss the settlement of the people in general. The various sub-groups in the state had different versions of their origin.³⁵ However, the characteristics of border communities was not represented in the account of Alade.

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CHAPTER TWO

A GEO-HISTORICAL SURVEY OF OGUN STATE UPTO 1976

The land and the people of Ogun State

The process of settlement and state formation in the area now called Ogun State, predated the 12th century. The various sub-groups in the state had different versions of their origin. This is attested to by the records of the people of the state. One of such prominent accounts was that of Akin Alade¹. According to him, the evolution of Ogun State has been hooked on long historical antecedents. Indeed, the people of Ogun State share a lot with the other Yoruba groups and in a way can be seen as an example of breakthrough in the migration towards the coast (which used to be dreaded) by the guinea savannah dwellers of Ile-Ife and its environs.

The available records also show that the many settlements in the state predated the colonial rule in the country. Many of the settlements particularly the urban centres found in the state today have existed over three centuries as administrative centres of the former Egba and Ijebu provinces.² The colonial administration however reinforced the growth and development of settlements that were then in existence in this part of the country. Worthy of note among the several activities of the colonial government is the promulgation of Township ordinance of 1917 and the introduction of relatively advanced transport system, notably, the railways and motorable roads that enhance the growth of towns like Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode, Ilaro, Sagamu, Ota and several other settlements within the state.³

In 1960, when the country gained political independence of British colonial rule, there existed three major political units; Northern Nigeria with the capital in Kaduna, the Western with the capital in Ibadan, while Lagos served as the Nations capital. During a major crisis in western Nigeria in 1963, the federal government created the state of Midwestern Nigeria from western Nigeria.⁴

The next nation-wide effort to break the country into smaller administrative units was by the federal military government in 1967 when the 12-state structure emerged; and the defunct western State was one. During the 1960, 1963 and 1967 national administrative re-structure, the geographical entity now known as Ogun State was part of the former western state. The then Western region in colonial times had its seat of administration at Ibadan and it was administered under major Provinces such as Oyo, Ibadan, Ondo, Abeokuta and Ijebu. The Abeokuta and Ijebu provinces were divided into two divisions each. Thus, Abeokuta province was divided into Egba and Egbado divisions while Ijebu was divided into Ijebu and Ijebu-Remo divisions. These two provinces (Abeokuta and Ijebu) were later merged in February 1976 to form the present Ogun State with the State capital in Abeokuta. The state (Ogun) along with eighteen others and derived its name “Ogun from the river which traverses major parts of the state.⁵ The basic philosophy of the 1976 exercise has been described by the pioneer military governor of Ogun State as being that of bringing the government nearer to people so as to speed up the pace of development in all its ramifications. At present, the state is governed by executive

Governor and 20 local government chairmen for the twenty local government areas of the state.⁶

With the relative geographical setting of the state, it shares international boundary with Republic of Benin and also shares boundaries with four states of Nigeria, Oyo, Osun, Ondo and Lagos State. All these constituted the immediate neighbours of the state.

As noted earlier, to the western side of Ogun State lies the Republic of Benin. This geographic setting has made the state to be influential in the good relationship existing between Nigeria and other coastal West African countries such as Benin, Togo Republics, Ghana, Sierra Leone and Liberia among others. Over the years, thousands of people coming to Nigeria by road from these countries usually had their first contact with Nigeria at Idi-Iroko; a famous Nigerian-Benin republic border town. It is also through this town that many Nigerians left the country to many West African countries by land. It is for these significant roles of the state that it was referred to as the “Gateway”.

The geology of the state comprised the sedimentary rocks and the basement complex rocks overlain by Maestrichtian Sediments. About 120km² of the state is of sedimentary formation while about 400km² is of basement complex rock. These are rocks formed, during the pan-African thermotectonic Orogeny (about 600 million years ago).⁷

The basement complex rocks extended from the Odoarasoyin area of Ijebu-Igbo to the Omo forest reserves in the South Eastern portion of the state. The dominant rocks in this zone include hornblende-biotite, granodiorite, biotite-granite, gneiss, amphibolites-schists, quartzite, quartz-schists and banded gneiss.⁸

The sedimentary rocks units consisted of Abeokuta, Ewekoro, Oshosun and Ilaro-formations running on east to west basis in the state. These were mostly the coastal plain sands. It extended from the Nigerian boundary in the southwest to Makun and Irokun in the east. The Ilaro, Oshorun, Ewekoro and Abeokuta units are respectively of sandstone, shale and limestone lithology.⁹

The lithology and structure play a dominant role in the determination of land form that will develop on rocks. A relative relief analysis of the state proved that the state consisted of;

- i. The undulating coastal plains, creeks and lagoons of less than 40m height around Ogun waterside, Ijebu-Ipokia and Yewa south Local Government Areas.
- ii. The flood plains beside the creeks, lagoon and rivers and
- iii. The rocks outcrops, rugged and dissected hills.

The dissected zone of basement complex origin is traversed by sandstone extending from Aiyetoro in the Yewa north local government area eastward towards the Ijebu-North Local Government Areas where there are notable rock outcrops. In the central portion of the state around Abeokuta north and south local government areas were

occurrence of rugged terrains of rocky outcrops and inselbergs of between 70 and 110m height.¹⁰

The implications of the land forms are that they played a very dominant role in the settlement of the people in state, for instances, the Olumo and Oke-Eri rock formations. Historically, rock formations provided defence sites during civil disturbances. Apart from the aesthetic and tourism appeal, they also provided revenue through mineral resource exploration. Other examples are the Ebute Oni beach, the Yemoji tourist resort, Ahoo Ile and Iwopin boat regatta resort.

The state is drained by many consequent and obsequent rivulets, streams, rivers, creeks and lagoon. Many of the rivers had their sources at the hydrographic centres in the western upland around the Yoruba Hill from the north-west to the south-east divide. Some of the rivers in the state include Ogun, Oshun, Sasha, Yewa, Ona, Omi, Awon, Opebi, Yemoji, Irori, Ogu, Omitu and Ore. Perennial rivers such as Ogun, Oshun, Yewa were exoreic (they flow directly into the lagoon) in nature. The subsequent rivers have north-south alignment while the direction of other streams and rivers were determined most by the terrain and underlying rocks. These are fifth order streams that were seasonal in nature and reduced to isolated ponds during the dry season while others may dry up completely during the same period. This makes sand quarrying along the river beds slip off slopes and basal surface easy for local contractor.¹¹ The Ogun and Oshun rivers for example, provided the bulk of industrial and domestic water supply needs of the state. The

drainage analysis proved that the bulk of the rivers were dendritic in nature while, trellised, radial centripetal and annular patterns were not uncommon.

The rivulets, streams, rivers, creeks and lagoon were useful for fishing, irrigation, transportation, industrial and domestic water use, tourism and traditional festivals. However, their usefulness is limited by reasonability of regime, prevalence of rapids and cataracts, occurrence of migratory sea weeds (water hyacinth) and marine pollution.¹² This implies that both man-made and natural factors determined the degree of their usefulness.

Settlement patterns

In very general terms, settlements can be described as being either rural or urban depending on the society, culture or criteria applied for the definition. The earliest transition of communities from rural to urban states occurred between 6th and 1st millennium B.C in widely scattered parts of southern Asia. The origin of cities was rooted in a monolithic transformation which resulted in the introduction of cereal cultivation after 10,000 B.C such that dependence of communities on crops, against hunting and wandering, required a more permanent and orderly mode of settlement, accompanied by occupational specialization, social stratification and formal architecture as could be found in the ancient valleys of Mesopotamia, Indus River, the Nile and Wang-Ho River.¹³

As a type of community, inner city is relatively permanent concentration of population, with diverse habitation, social arrangements and supporting activities, occupying a fairly discrete site and having a cultural importance, which

differentiates it from other types of human settlements. Mere size of population, surface area or densities of settlement are not in themselves sufficient criteria of distinction. However, certain social parameters such as division of labour, preponderance of non-agricultural and central-place functions tended to characterize all types of urban communities from the small country to the very giant megalopolis. While many cities were deliberately founded by colonizers, others have just grown, and during their more than 9000-year history, cities have been populated by clans, families and individuals and had carried in form the rectangular to the oval, the circular and irregular patterns. The city and its hinterland were usually interdependent with the country side focusing its life and activity upon that of a central city.¹⁴ It is important to note that there had been considerable changes in the political and geographical landscaping of several parts of the urban settlements in Ogun State over the years.

One of the most important aspects of the social and demographic changes, which have taken place in Ogun state in the late 20th century, was the rapid growth of towns and cities. In the Yoruba-speaking states of Nigeria, the tradition of urbanization was several centuries old and, indeed, predated the arrival of the white man on the shores of Nigeria in the 15th century A.D. All Ogun State towns and cities owe their roots to Ile-Ife that was founded between 7th and 10th century A.D. A large proportion of the prominent towns and cities in Ogun State in 2015 might have been founded between 15th and 19th century.¹⁵

During the earliest visits of the Portuguese explorers, in the 15th century to the Gulf of Guinea, Ijebu-Ode was located in 1485 by the explorers while perira (1505-58), said it was “a very large city called Grebre” In 1668, Dapper mentioned the kingdom of Oedede and d’Anville’s map of 1729 located in Ijebu-ode. According to Odumosu, Ijebu-Ode and several other towns in Ogun State in 1999 had large populations that were supported by specialized craft and commercial economies.¹⁶

For instance, Moloney recorded 35,000 as the populatin of Ijebu-Ode, while Ilaro was listed among cities with 10,000-20,000 population. Otta had about 3,000 population in 1850, Iperu was estimated to have 6,000 people, while Ipokia had 4,000. Other notable towns in the 19th century were Oru with 5,000 and Ipara, 1,000.¹⁷

Abeokuta, the capital was founded in the early 19th century, following the destructions of Egba towns and villages by the invading Ibadan army in the famous Yoruba wars of the 19th century. This forced the Egba to migrate in several waves to the present site of Abeokuta. By 1851, Hinderer quoted the population of Abeokuta as 60,000, which by 1963 census had grown to 187,292. Other towns, which came into existence during the Yoruba civil wars of the 19th century, included Ago-Iwoye and Ipara.¹⁸

In Ogun State, as in the rest of Nigeria, towns and cities are settlements of at least 20,000 population, characterized by a low agricultural labour force with several basic amenities (usually more than ten) such as tared roads, water, electricity,

educational and financial institutions, recreational facilities, postal and telecommunication services, modern shopping facilities and some industrial production activities.

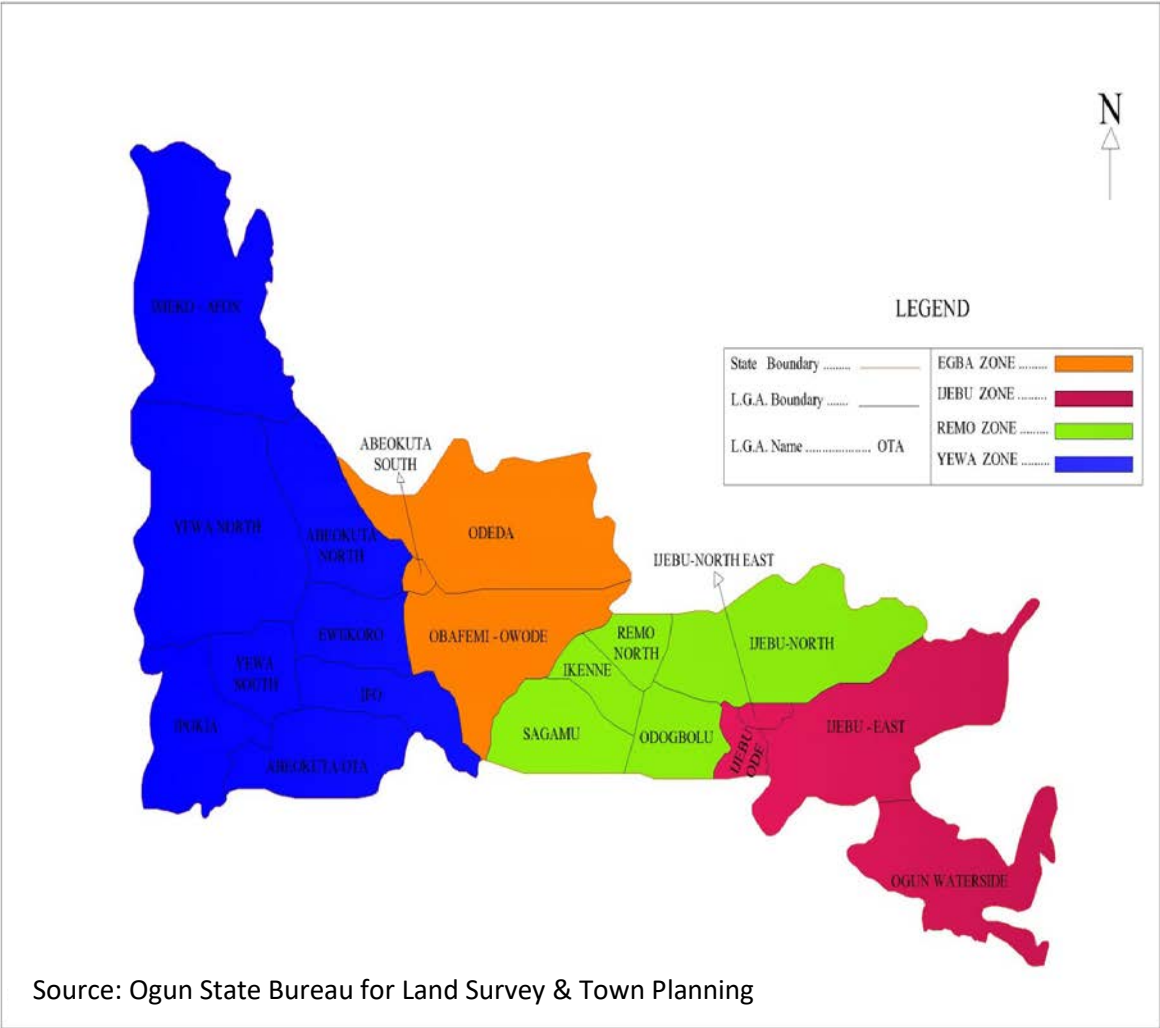
Geographers have approached the study of rural settlement in many ways. For example, in the 1950s, the French geographer, Jean Brunnes, concentrated on such detailed aspects of regional variations in house design, building methods, building material and other influences of the physical environment on these features. Many local studies have emphasized the role of agricultural factor in the siting of villages.

Some of the urban centres that witnessed increasing influx of rural population were Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode, Sagamu, Ota, Ilaro, Owode and Ifo. Migration of able-bodied youths from rural to urban centres had been a recurring feature of the rural landscape of the state owing largely to non-availability of employment opportunities, declining productivity in agriculture and the growing attractions of urban centres- otherwise generally known as “pull” and “push’ factors.¹⁹

Local government creation and political boundary adjustment in the country generally had been responsible for the physical distribution and general pattern of settlement development within the geographical region in the state. The overall growth in the volume of urban population in the state had been quite considerable over the past half century. A more incisive picture of the growth of settlements in recent decades can be obtained from table below which breaks down the sizes of

towns and settlements in Ogun State into four categories-over 20,000, 10,000-19,999, 5,000-9,999 and under 5,000. From that table, certain settlements which claimed to be urban after the 1963 census were brought down to “rural” status by the 1991 census (e.g Isara, Igbesa).

FIG I: MAP OF OGUN STATE SHOWING SETTLEMENT PATTERNS BY ZONE



Scale :- 1: 250,000

FIG II: MAP OF OGUN STATE SHOWING THE 20 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS.



Source: *Ogun State Bureau for Land Survey and Town Planning*

MAP OF OGUN STATE SHOWING THE 20 LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS.

Table I: Growth of urban population by local government 1976-1991

1976					1991				Total no of Localities
Local Government	Total	Urban Population	% Urban	No of Towns	Total population	Urban Population	% Urban	No of Towns	
Abeokuta	250038	187292	81.4	1	326894	352733	91.2	1	64
Egbado South	215436	20.537	8.5	1	269907	101311	37.5	3	245
Egbado North	129885	15040	11.6	1	28970	30160	13.2	1	311
Ifo/Ota	147170	26095	17.7	2	449702	191250	42.5	3	296
Ijebu-Ode	189786	68543	36.1	1	246687	124313	50.4	1	158
Remo	155725	88710	57	3	267461	150646	56.3	2	108
Ijebu North	114991	57898	50.4	2	148342	94552	63.7	2	163
Oba femi/Owode	136649	-	-	-	135.774	-	-	-	393
Odeda	115708	-	-	-	86950	-	-	-	191
Ijebu East	115578	-	-	-	123039	-	-	-	215
Total	1570966	464115	262.7	11	2283.726	1044965	44.1	13	2144

Source: Ogun State in Maps, National Population Commission, Census 91 Final Results

Table II: The 20 Local Government Areas and Headquarters

No	Local Government Area	Headquarters
1	Abeokuta North	Akomoje
2	Abeokuta South	Ake
3	Abeokuta/Ota	Ota
4	Yewa North	Aiyetoro
5	Yewa South	Ilaro
6	Ewekoro	Itori
7	Ifo	Ifo
8	Ijebu-East	Ogbere
9	Ijebu-North East	Atan
10	Ijebu-North	Ijebu-Igbo
11	Ijebu-Ode	Ijebu-Ode
12	Ikenne	Ikenne
13	Imeko-Afon	Imoko
14	Ipokia	Ipokia
15	Obafemi-Owode	Owode
16	Odeda	Odeda
17	Odogbolu	Odogbolu
18	Ogun Waterside	Abigi
19	Remo North	Isara
20	Sagamu	Sagamu

Source: Ogun State Government (1997) Annual Report of the

Local Government Service Commission

Socio-political Institutions

According to fadipe, the name Ogun State is a derivative symbol of an age-long festival considered culturally significant in the life of earliest people that lived in the geographical area now called Ogun State.²⁰ Although this festival is no longer popular among the Yoruba of this age, due to changes in the ways of life of the people, the adoption of the name for the state is culturally instructive. It is also suggestive of the degree of consciousness of the Yoruba people in Ogun State, to preserve their culture, root and identity. Though this belief on the origin of the state's name was not fully embraced by the people because they believed that river Ogun should be a better source than a long forgotten culture.

Culture is a way of life designed and institutionalized and shared by a people usually living in a geographic area. The way of life here has to do with the method by which life is completely organized from birth to death. This method is often handed down from one generation to another. It is at the level of organization of life based on certain methods that structures emerged as a framework upon which people can co-exist. The passage of life from birth to death entails a lot such as breathing, eating, working, schooling, marrying, dancing, sorrowing, walking, fighting, greeting, relaxing, washing, procreating, sleeping, dying etc. It is only proper for all these activities to be organized if people must co-exist. Social structure, therefore, becomes a very important aspect of culture of a people. A cursory look at any culture, therefore, will reveal the social structure around which the people are organized. Can one really talk about the culture of Ogun State? This may sound difficult but not impossible. Ogun State was carved out of the defunct

western state on 3rd February, 1976 by the then military government headed by Gen. Murtala Ramat Muhammed. The then western region was basically occupied by the homogeneous Yoruba race.

Yoruba land is peopled by the Egbado and Awori of the Ilaro divisions of Abeokuta province of Nigeria, the Egba of Abeokuta province, the various peoples of Ijebu in Ijebu province; the Oyo and Ilorin provinces; the Ife and Ijesa of Oyo province; the Ondo, the Idoko, Ikale and Ilayo of Ondo province; the various small groups of related peopled collectively known as the Ekitis, the people of Otun, Ado, Ikole and Efon, the Yagba and the Igbomina of Ilorin and Kabba provinces.²¹

Consequently, it is most convenient to examine the culture of Ogun State as a sample of Yoruba culture. This attempt will reveal to us the structure around which Yoruba people and Ogun State people in particular were arranged and organized. But before one proceed, perhaps it may be necessary to dwell more on the concept of social structure.

Social structures are the framework around which the lives of a people revolve in a social system.

The structures are revealed to us in more or less stable and enduring arrangement which involves the spelling out of the lines of authority, articulation of statues and role, channels of communication etc.²²

The structures spell out the methods of;

- a. Economic activities
- b. Political administration
- c. Socialization/enculturation
- d. Procreation and family life

All these parts combine together to shape or determine the behaviour of every individual in a social system through the social institution. As such, economic institution is concerned with how a member of the society makes a living for survival. The political institution is concerned with the allocation of authority, distribution of power and general administration. Let us examine these institutions as regards Ogun State.

Allocation of authority and state administration prior to the emergence of modern Ogun State was by the monarch. The two major provinces-Egba and Ijebu were ruled by Alake of Egba and Awujale of Ijebu land respectively, although there were also other monarchs who were not as prominent as those above.²³

The advent of modern political administration and democracy led to a reduction in the degree of control the Obas had on the people of Ogun State. They were, however still the custodian of the traditional norms and values. How relevant they were to the life of the people at this time was not very clear.

The institution of Obaship had been replaced by government of participation particularly in the areas of day to day administration of the state. The state had an elected governor and local government chairmen overseeing the local government areas of the state. All issue regarding law making, execution of law and adjudication were strictly the government affairs since 1960. Obas however still handled local issues in their locality in some cases particularly when it came to settling of disputes.

Probably as an attempt to still be relevant and exercise some degree of influence and control on the people, the institution of Obaship in Ogun State had initiated different ways prior to 1976 to arrest the mind of the people. One of such ways was the creation and award of new titles (hitherto not traditional) to the elite in Ogun State.²⁴ This is particularly noted among the Ijebu in Ijebu-Ode.

Another event which began in 1976 to carry the masses along and get their allegiance was a special day of celebration by the Obas. For example, the Obanta day in Ijebu-Ode, Sagamu day in Sagamu, Sosoday, in Osasa, among others were introduced. These were festive periods where in all the “Regberege” (Age-group associations) they paid tribute to the Obas. The Obas through these methods have been able to exercise an appreciable degree of influence and control on the life of the Ogun State people. There are many agents of socialization such as the family, the school, the mass-media and so on. They all combine to shape the life of an individual in a society. All the agents of socialization may not be addressed in this study; we shall attempt to discuss the educational institution here and the family institution later on.

Education, as it is known today, i.e western education has contributed to the process of development in Nigeria. This is particularly true of the Yoruba in Nigeria. There is hardly any profession in Nigeria in which the Yoruba are not adequately represented or even be at the top echelon.²⁵

Interestingly, this was even more pronounced among the Ogun State people. This form of education among the Ogun people can be attributed to a number of factors paramount among them was the “Omoluwabi” (“Person of good character”).

Shoremi noted on this, “in its widest sense, good courage and willingness for the development of one’s community”.²⁶ This, perhaps, was the propelling factor within Ogun State among people who had demonstrated success in their various areas of their chosen careers. It is a concept embedded in the traditional educational system and it was related to people from one generation to another through-folklore, stories, proverbs, poems and songs.

The strength and potentials in the traditional educational system of the Yoruba people of Ogun State had however, been affected or rather infected over the years by a number of factors particularly westernization. This contributed to a lot of problems witnessed lately in most educational institutions in the state. The emphasis on the certificate in western education rather than person, as in traditional education had done less good to the people of the state.

The family institution in Ogun State remained extended in nature. Although the advent of western education witnessed the emergence of nuclear families, it never in any way removed the significance of extended relationship. In the earliest days, the;

Prevalent form of human dwelling-place in Yoruba land is the collection of apartments for individual families. These apartments together are known as the compound or to the Yoruba as *Agbo ile* (lit, a flock of houses).²⁷

Such a compound was often headed by the *baale* who was the head of the compound. According to Fadipe “the position devolves, other things being equal, upon the eldest male member of the compound, subject to the qualification that he

must be sufficiently well-to-do to support the position”. Even though the residential pattern in form of compound (or agbo-ile) was no longer common at this time, it is vital to point out that the position of *baale* still held in Ogun State upto 1976. A network of social relations united families together such that important decisions were not taken by a head of individual family without the approval of the *baale* of the “compound”. A fact that may suggest the continual social network among families up to this time, though not residing within same compound, is what was known as family-name. It can be observed that though individual families existed at this time residing in different locations within the state (or even outside the state) they, however, bore the family name to symbolize their union under the same compound. Such families also had heads (*baales*) who controlled the affairs of the individual nuclear families scattered all over under the umbrella of the *Baale*.

The family was the first point of contact for a child. As such, families in Ogun State responsibility to give adequate training to their children. As said earlier the concept of “Omoluwabi” is highly valued among the people of Ogun State. Character moulding was, therefore, important to families in Yoruba land so as to integrate the child into the society. For example, in addition to settlement of disputes, Fadipe recorded,

The *Baale* attended to other matters such as the punishment of disrespect to elders, the detection and punishment of theft within the compound, the punishment of sexual misbehavior among juveniles, the checking of sexual way wardness in girls, the punishment of young people who broke the peace of the compound and the punishment and restriction of liberty of captured runaway slaves.²⁸

Direct involvement of the *baale* in all the process of socialization was, perhaps, difficult. It is important to note that this was done indirectly through the head of the individual families within any extended family. The heads of such families saw to this socialization process. This continued upto 1976. Whosoever failed in his responsibility could be summoned by the *baale* to give account of his headship.

Ogun State was not only a patriarchal society where the male was the head of the family, it was also patrilineal. Thus descent and inheritance were passed to the male side of the family only. But due to expansion of commercial activities in the state, the family system had witnessed some new developments. Oyeneye asserted,

Some women have become very wealthy, built houses and have, in some cases, assumed the headship of their families...thus, there is a tendency toward an egalitarian family system (where power and authority are equally shared).²⁹

Corroborating Oyeneye's view point, Alliyu, in a recent study of propertied women in Ogun State, wealthy women in the state exhibited an appreciable level of independence from their husband without loss of social standing in the society. Some even resided in their own houses away from their husbands'. This did not however, amount to separation or divorce in any sense.³⁰

Early Economic Activities

Larger part of Ogun State was under the former western Yorubaland. It is on this note that emphasis will be placed on western Yorubaland while discussing pre-colonial economic activities. Among other factors ensuring uniformity in Western

Yorubaland in the pre-colonial era were the economic relations between the various groups. Until the wars of the nineteenth century, all the various states maintained peace and order to a degree that permitted the growth of a variety of economic activities and enterprises. Of paramount importance was agriculture which was, and still is, the occupation of the bulk of the people. The fertile soil and the two annual rains encouraged this. Explorers and missionaries who passed through this area in the nineteenth century,³¹ bore eloquent testimony to the variety of farm products found everywhere; corn, yam, pumpkins, pepper, vegetables, palm oil, cotton and some tobacco, especially in the ketu and Ohoiri area. However, most of these products were for local consumptions.

Besides farming, Western Yorubaland was also famous for crafts like wood carving and metal works. Bowen seems to have referred to all the groups in Western Yorubaland when he wrote of the Ketu that:

...they excel all the tribes in this region, except the Effiong or Kakandas, in working lead, brass, and iron and in carving images of woods-some of their production of these kinds are surprisingly well executed.³²

Weaving was also an important industry among the Egbado, the Ohoiri and Ketu. Iron smelting and blacksmithing industries appeared to have developed around Ilobi and Imeko where large heaps of remains of these extinct industries are still to be seen.³³

With this variety of production, a considerable network of trade grew up, not only within Western Yorubaland itself, but also between it and the rest of Yorubaland and beyond. The area is surrounded by Oyo and Hausaland to the north;

Lagos, Badagry, Porto-Novo, and Whydah southwards along the coast; Dahome and Ashanti to the west; Ife, Ekiti, and Ondo in the east. This location enhanced its commercial importance. Most of the ancient trade routes connecting all these far and near commercial centres passed through this region. The nineteenth century explorers and missionaries, already mentioned, passed through some of these existing trade routes and testified to their commercial significance.

Clapperton and landers³⁴ traversed the eastern sector of this area passing through the Anago and Egbado areas by an ancient route which connected old Oyo with Badagry. From Badagry, by canoe on the lagoon and Yewa river, the route led to Ipokia and Owo (about ten kilometers west of Ado) and thence to Igbeji through Ihumbo. Here an older route from Porto-Novo joined the one from Badagry. The route then passed through Ilaro, Ijado, Ijanna, Ibese, Igan, and thence to Oyo via Iseyin.³⁵ It was by these trade routes that Western Yorubaland traded with Hausa and North Africa through Oyo.

The route used by Bowen and Crowther from Abeokuta to Ketu in the early 1850s was also an old and much frequented road.³⁶ Crossing the Ogun River, this route, which came from Ijebu and other lands further east, passed through Ibara, Ilewo, Ilogun, Aibo, Sala, Ijaka Oke, Ijale, Ibiyan, Tobolo Ofia and thence to Ketu. This route continued westwards across the Weme River to Dahome and Ashanti. At Ofia, which was a nodal centre, the route branched off north and south, one branch going through Imeko on to Iseyin where it joined the Badagry-Old Oyo route, and the other leading directly to Porto-Novo through the Ogori and Itakete region.

Ohori, Ketu and Sabe areas were linked together by a route which ran from Aja- were further south through Ohori, Ketu and Sabe thence to Baribaland in the north. The antiquity of the trade connections between the states situated along these routes is evident from many sources. According to the reverend father Mouléro, salt was first imported to Sabe from Ohori region,³⁷ brought ostensibly by traders using the Ohori-Ketu-Sabe track. Similarly, the 'Gambari (that is Hausa) and the numerous business in Ketu in 1853,³⁸ presumably reached there using the appropriate routes.

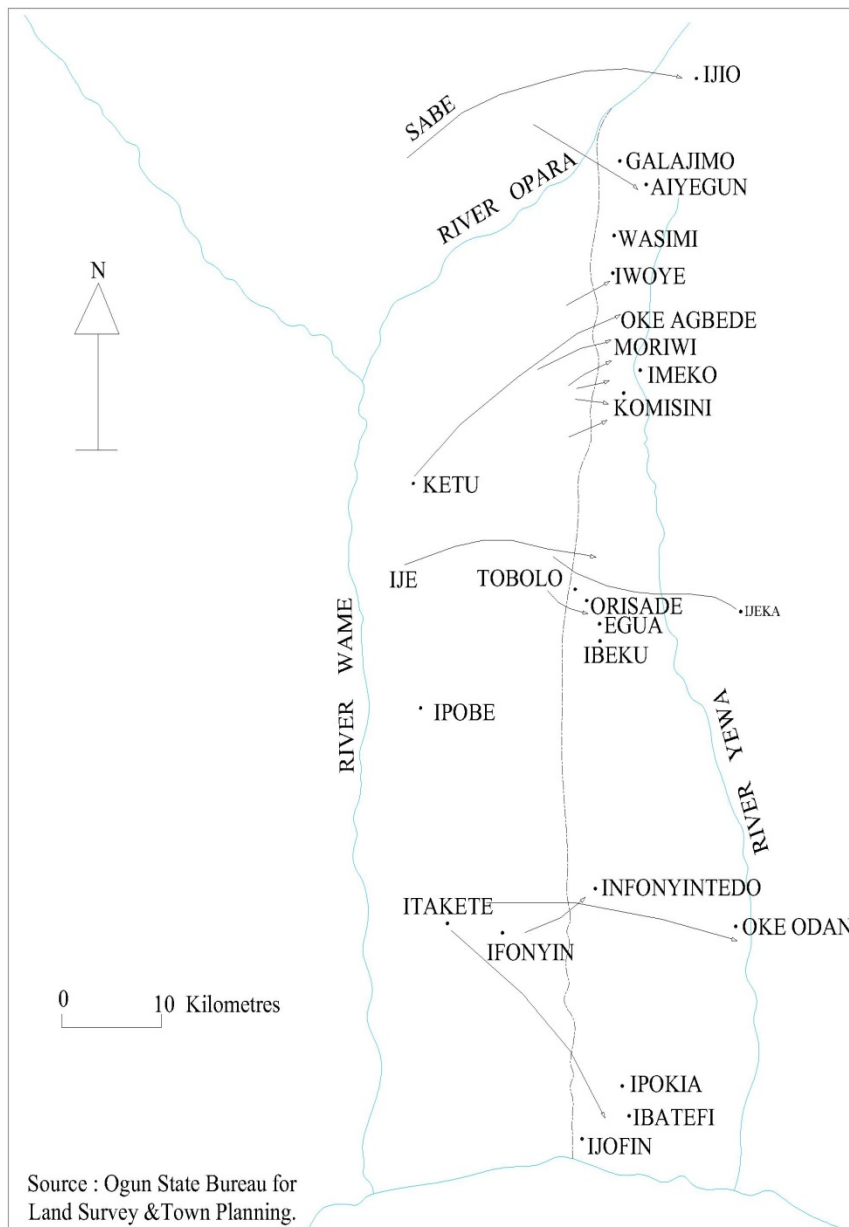
Of great commercial importance for Western Yorubaland were its main rivers-the Yewa (called Ado River in certain English records), the Weme and the Opara. The first rises near Saki and flows longitudinally through the middle of the area of western Yorubaland. It enters the lagoon near Badagry in an estuary which is in full view between Ere and Onfo, southwest of Ado. During the rainy season, it was navigable from Badagry to Egua, a distance of about ninety-six kilometers northwards and at the edge of the Ohori depression. Some sections of the Weme and the Opara Rivers were also seasonally navigable. It was partly to open the Weme River to trade that the Alaketu of Ketu in 1878 persisted in inviting Christian missionaries to settle in Ketu in the belief that the missionaries would be followed by European traders.³⁹

On all these routes, trade took place in a variety of commodities-cattle from Sabe and Bariba; palm oil from the Anago area; ivory cloths, wood and iron works from Oyo, Ketu and Ilobi area; leather works and Muslim charms from Hausaland; and European manufactures and firearms from the coast. Although none of the

western Yoruba states ever fought aggressive wars which could yield slaves for sale, certain centres in the area served as slave markets in the nineteenth century. One of these was Oke-Odan, a town on the western bank of Yewa river along the old Abeokuta-Port-Novo route.

It is noteworthy that the common currency used in all these transactions was the cowry.⁴⁰ Since the whole area constituted a common currency zone, no foreign exchange problems were encountered. All these routes both from the north to the south and from the east to the west of the area were used by traders from different parts of Yorubaland. Tolls, demanded by the authorities on whose territory markets were located, were payable by all. The contrastive tariff regimes of the colonial era, which gave rise to the phenomenon of smuggling across the border, were unknown.

FIG III: TRADE ROUTE IN THE 19TH CENTURY



Source : Ogun State Bureau for Land Survey & Town Planning.

Ogun State Neighbours/Borders

Lagos State lies in southern part of Ogun State. Sagamu and Ijebu-Ode are about 65 kilometers and 95 kilometers respectively to Lagos by road. Other urban centres in the state such as Ilaro, Ijebu-Igbo, Iperu among others also maintain a close distance to social and economic nerve centre of Nigeria(Lagos). By virtue of the close proximity, Ogun State is pre-eminently favoured compared to other states, on matters of financial transations with Lagos, particularly for foreign investors. Similar remarks apply to transations with insurance firms, the thriving market for manufactured goods and agricultural produce, as well as for Labour Pool.

Oyo State lies to the northern part of Ogun State. Oyo state is another developed region in the country. Ibadan, the capital of Oyo State has been the seat of power from the colonial period. In fact, both in the 1960 and 1963 constitutions, the geographical entity now called Ogun State was part of the Western State which had its seat of administration at Ibadan. Because of its long history of political power among other factors, Ibadan city has attracted considerable large number of both Government and private ventures/agencies. The presence of numerous government establishments, private organizations, coupled with teeming population at Ibadan had combined to produce a complex spatial scene that look similar to one obtained in Lagos State. The proximity of some settlements in Ogun State to this premier city offers tremendous opportunities for their residents. For instance, Abeokuta the Ogun State capital is about 79 kilometres to Ibadan. Sagamu, Ijebu-Ode and Ijebu-Igbo are about 102 kilometres, 70 kilometres and 40 kilometres to Ibadan respectively by road. There are also, numerous villages from Ogun state that are located very close to Ibadan city.

The nearness of Ibadan to these settlements created a major market outlets for both industrial and agricultural goods from Ogun State. In addition, the relationship created opportunity for healthy and sustainable business opportunities for large and medium scale business men and women in Ogun State.

As stated earlier, both Ondo and Osun States maintain boundaries with Ogun State. The effect of this is in the visibly strong trade links between the states. For instance, traditional markets in the Ogun Waterside Local Government Area (O.W.L.G) of the state serve essentially as the meeting point for traders from Ondo and Ogun State. Articles of trade include agricultural products and traditional valuables. *Makun Omi* market in O.W.L.G. was particularly noted for the practice of trade by barter. In this market, people from riverine area of Ondo state exchange fish and other aquatic products for other food items such as *Garri*, Plantain, corn etc from traders/people from the state.

Trade links between Ogun state and Osun is also in respect of agricultural products. All these contacts further created a wide market outlets for agricultural products from the state. The existence of trade links between Ogun State and its nearest neighbours particularly for agricultural products provided visible economic base for the state as agriculture provides employment directly or indirectly for at least 60% of the people in the state

Based on a unanimous resolution of the conference of Egbado Obas, now conference of Yewa Obas, taken during a special session held at the Oronna Hall, Ibaro, in the twentieth Century, all the thirty-five crowned heads and prescribed authorities of the area situated between the Ogun River and the Nigeria-Benin border in Ogun State jointly signed and forwarded to the military administration of

the state the public notification, informing the state government of the change of their area name from Egbado to Yewa.⁴¹ The resolve of the royal fathers was itself anchored on a series of other preceding formal resolutions, also unanimously taken at every turn, by other groups of opinion leaders including the leaders of thought made up of the political elite as well as the youths and youth Organizations and community development associations of the area.

For decades, beginning with the formal application of “Egbado” as the ethno-political name for the western two-thirds of the area in 1945, there has been a sustained agitation on the part of the various local communities. The reasons for their reservation and, in many instances, serious objections vary from one community to another. For the western groups and sub-groups, especially the divided communities astride the Nigeria-Benin border, objections to being identified and referred to as Egbado are based on established ethnic and sub-ethnic identities which have customarily differentiated the various groups from the more easterly sub-groups traditionally identified as “Egbado”. But even for the eastern sub-groups or the “Egbado”, especially the communities immediately west of the Egba subsequently concentrated in Abeokuta, there has also been a continuous querying of the Egbado identity. One commonly expressed reason for this objection is rooted in the tendency of the Egbado being perceived as extended communities of the Egba.

This tendency is especially reinforced by the etymology of the term Egbado which, however viewed, points to it as the inherently Egba-referenced concept. There is no question about its antiquity: for apart from the knowledge of it in

ancient Yoruba tradition such as contained in Samuel Johnson's Oyo-biased *History of the Yorubas*, there is also the fact of a specifically "Egbado" sub-stratum in the famous Yoruba Diaspora in the state of Bahia in Brazil. However, this antiquity has not detracted from the Egba- referenced value of the concept. "Egbado" was generally perceived, rightly or wrongly, as a derivation of the term of "Egba". The many traditions and connotations only point to this probability: Egba of the riverside (perhaps River Ogun); Egba of the riverine area, indicating the phenomenon of the numerous streams in the area; or the Egba of the lowlands as distinct from the mainstream Egba in the uplands and so on. The Egbado were originally so labeled, beginning with the communities that were contiguous to the Egba, by either the Egba or outside who knew them through the Egba. Professor Biobaku subscribes to the traditional account that "Egba" referred to hospitable people and those living in the forest were called "Egba-lugbe", later shortened to Egba; and those of the riverine area, "Egbaluwe" or Egbado.⁴²

The land, Yewa, comprised of the border areas and communities of Ogun State including Idi-Iroko (the administrative borderland). One outstanding characteristic of Yewa groups is that each land was a divided community: each had a substantial and active part located on the other side of the border. Here, the first and the southernmost was the Ogu.⁴³ Mostly fishermen and peasant farmers, the Ogun was found in nucleated village communities along and across both the international boundary with Benin and the inter-state boundary with Lagos. They were found mostly in Ado-Odo and Ipokia districts of Ado-Odo/Ota and Egbado

south local government areas respectively. Their main settlement included Soki Ere, Agboku, Obakobe, Ikoga-Ile in the one district; and, in the other, Tongeji, Whekan, Maun, Tube and Akere. Pockets of the Ogu descendant and related communities were also found among the Ogori and Ketu in Egbado North LGA and the neighbouring *Sous-Prefectures* of Ketu (Ketou) and Ipobe (Pobé) in the Ouémé province of Benin Republic. In Badagry Local Government Area where the leading settlements include Badagry, Ajido, Ajara, Ikoga-Zebe, Iragan and Erekiti.⁴⁴

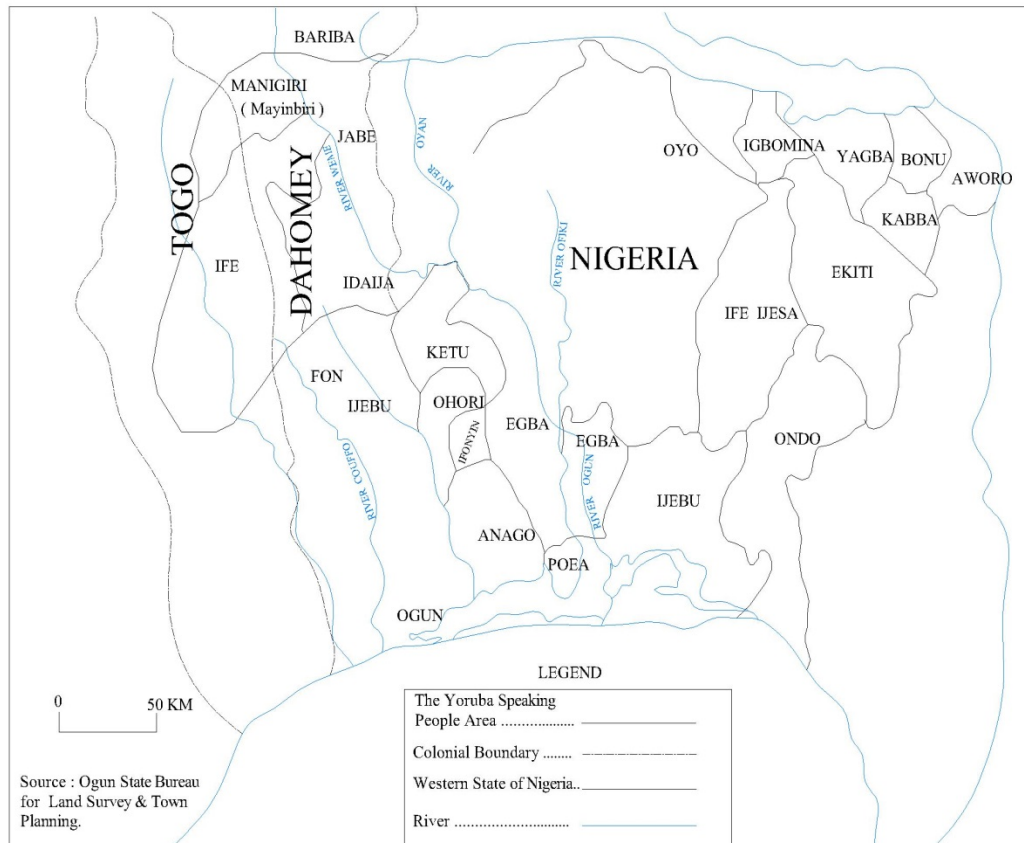
Although the Ogu were more clearly a part of the Aja-speaking peoples to their west and northwest than the Yoruba to their north and east, the traditional perception of them as Yoruba-related people may be traced to the Oyo-Yoruba legend, popularized by Samuel Johnson's *The History of the Yoruba*. The legend asserts that the Olupopo (king) of Popo, (Perhaps Grand Popo near Whydah in the Republic), was one of the seven direct 'descendants' of Oduduwa, the progenitor and culture hero of the Yoruba. It is the same legend that has ascribed a Yoruba Origin to the Oba (king) of Benin City in Nigeria where the core population is Edo, not Yoruba-Speaking. Curiously, though, the legend excludes Ooni of Ife, the acclaimed direct-successor to Oduduwa at Ile-Ife, the ancestral home of the Yoruba!

Next, in turn, were *the Anago* in Ipokia, Ijo fin, Agoassa, Ibatefi, Idiroko and Ihumbo; *the Ifoyin* in Ifonyintedo and Ilase; *the Ije* (called Ogori and Holli by other Yoruba and Aja respectively) in Oja-Odan, Obele, Ohumbe, Ibeku and Isale; the Ketu in Egua, Iranjin, Igan-Ilade, Ijoun, Ijale, Imoto, Eeja, Owode-Ketu, Tata, Ilara, Idofa and Imeko. The northernmost section of the border-located western Yoruba

sub-group were the Sabe in Okuta, Iwoye and Jabata with spill-over communities in the adjacent and geographically contiguous Kajola (Oke-Iho) and Ifedapo (Saki) local government Areas in Oyo State.⁴⁵

As mentioned earlier, each of these ethnic and sub-ethnic groups had their kith and kin inside the Republic of Benin; all the settlements on the Nigeria side had their Bénese sister towns or villages constitute to “parent” centre for the settlements on the Nigerian side of the border. The Ogu case was a particularly telling illustration. Although the sub-groups in Nigeria were classifiable as a minority group, most of the people speaking Yoruba in addition to their native Gbee language, they and other related Aja groups constitute the largest single ethnic group in the Republics of Benin and Togo. A study of the Ogu as the main Aja-speaking peoples in southwestern Nigeria has clearly indicated that the settlements in Nigeria have their “parent” communities in Benin, most especially in and around Porto Novo, Alladah, Agome-Calavi, Savi and Hueda or Whydah.⁴⁶

FIG IV: THE PRINCIPAL WESTERN YORUBA GROUPS AND THEIR NEIGHBOURS



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CHAPTER THREE

ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES OF OGUN STATE SINCE 1976

The availability of natural resources and their types in an area determine to a large extent, the occupations of the people in that area. The shape, pattern and pace of economic development are partly a function of natural deposits in the land. Such is the case of Ogun State whose economic development is to a large extent dictated by the availability of numerous natural resources. Resources are those qualities inherent in any environment, which can be used to better the state of well being of the inhabitants of such an environment.

The distribution of land, water and air resources across the local government areas of the land has fostered economic progress in the land. Since 1976, the rate at which industries of varying kind have sprang up in the land is indeed a remarkable feature of development. Vegetal resources has prompted the growth of wood industries, so also has mineral and water resources facilitated manufacturing and extraction occupations as well as trading activities. The growth of economic activities is a determinant of rapid growth and expansion of aid-to-trade such as Housing facilities, financial institutions and good network of roads for effective communication and transportation.

Natural Resources

Natural resources refer to such resources found on land, in the sea/water and air. The land resources include good arable land, vegetal resources and mineral

resources. Water resources include good sandy beaches, fishing and tourism potentials while air resources are associated with good weather for both outdoor and indoor activities. Ogun State is in the rainforest vegetation belt, which is characterized by over 1,000mm mean annual rainfall with only about three months in the year with less than 25mm of rain.¹ However, as a result of interferences from man, spanning many centuries, it is possible now to identify savanna type of vegetation in Ogun State. The savanna vegetation is therefore more of a derived than natural vegetation.

Characteristically, each of these two groups of vegetation was associated with distinct floristic composition. Generally a host of human and soil factors had influenced the distribution of vegetation in the state. The human factors, resulting from agricultural and other land use activities had led to the reduction of the original forest associated with the state to secondary forest. Soil factors also shape the distribution of forest. For instance, hydromorphic and ferralitic soils are associated with grassy vegetation, while ferruginous soils are associated with grassy vegetation. The forest belt in the state can be subdivided into two-the fresh water swamp forest and the lowland Rain forest.

It must be noted that the fresh water swamp forest is highly localized and actually associated with the riverine areas, particularly in the Ogun Waterside local Government Area of the state along the fresh-water lagoons and river.² The fresh water swamp forest is characterized by its ability to survive in unstable, submerged mud. The trees here are tall and slender and between 30 and 50m and having

complicated root systems, which serve as anchor to the plant, in the mud, in addition to serving as aerating organs. The common tree that would be found in the area include; *Raphia gigantean*, *Acalyphah* sp; *Elaeis guineensis* and *Tupatorisum Odoratum*. Generally tree species found in the rainforest zone of Ogun State include; *Chlorophora excels*; *cola gigantea*; *Antania Afrianca*, and *Pentaclethra Macrophylla*³

Mineral distribution in any area is associated with the geology of the area. Hence, any attempt at discussing mineral distribution in Ogun State would be better appreciated by an understanding of the geological structure and composition of the state. Generally, the geology of the state comprises sedimentary rock units made up of the coastal plain sands, Ilaro, Oshosun, Akinbo, Ewekoro and Abeokuta formations and the crystalline basement complex rocks made up of gneisses, schists, amphibolites and quartzites. The area covered by the sedimentary rocks is approximately three-quarter of the surface area of the state; while the remaining one-quarter of the state in the north-east quadrangle (Odeda, Abeokuta North, Remo North and Ijebu-East LGA) is made up of crystalline rocks.⁴

The mineral resources of Ogun State can broadly be divided into three groups; metalliferous, non-metalliferous and energy resources.

1. Metalliferous

Iron Ore is perhaps the only metalliferous mineral found in the State. Casey⁵ reported of the existence of Iron-Ore deposits at Iboro and Ilori forest reserve. There were substantial quantities of Slags in many villages on the

east and west of Yewa River. These large slags are by-products of ancient smelting of ferruginous sandstone, which is a common rock unit in these places.

2. Non-metalliferous or industrial minerals

Some of the non-metaliferrous minerals found in the State include Kaoline, Limestone and Shale, brick-clays, sandstone and gravels, Silica sands, phosphate; though at varying degrees.

a. Kaolin deposits:

Kaolinitic clays occur in many parts of the state. Areas where they were found include Ibamajo, Aiyetoro, Ibogun, Ibefun, Onibode, Elefun and Abule Ogun. This mineral is used for Ceramic making; the basis for the development of many ceramic factories in the state.⁶

b. Limestone and shale:

Three major localities in the state were associated with large commercial deposits of limestone and shale. These communities are Ewekoro, Sagamu, and Ibese. These minerals, which constitute the raw material for cement industry, explain why the state had the two largest cement factories in Nigeria being located at Sagamu and Ewekoro.

c. Brick-clay:

Brick-clay is another common mineral in the state; which was found in almost all localities in the state many of these clays, which are residual in nature; result from the weathering of the basement complex rocks while some have sedimentary origin.

d. Sandstone and Gravel:

These are associated with the crystalline rocks of the basement complex and typified by such rock types as gneisses, schist's, amphibolites and quartzite's. They are generally used for construction purposes and were in high demand. This largely accounted for the location of many quarries in the localities where these minerals were found.

e. Silica sands:

Two major areas in the state were associated with this mineral. The prominent of the two was that found in an area north of Ayetoro (Yewa-North LGA) along Aiyetoro Adimo-Idi-Emi road. Capracelli found silica and sand deposits with a reserve of 1.4 to 1.7 million cubic meter in this area. The second deposit was found at Ijebu-Ife (Ijebu-East LGA).

f. Phosphate:

There were reported cases of phosphate deposits in the state, though no economic deposits of the mineral had been located so far from all the surveys that had been carried out. This mineral, which is a raw material for the chemical fertilizer industry, had been found at Oshosun, Seriki Oko, Akinside, Idogo and Fagbohun (Egba and Yewa zones of the state). Phosphate is associated with the clay-shale of the Ilaro and Oshosun formations.⁷

1. Energy Resources

Tar sands (sandstone heavily impregnated with bitumen) had been found in an area, which extends from the Yemoji river valley eastwards to Iwopin and even beyond. The tar and deposit in the state was regarded as an extension of the vast deposit of Ondo State.

From the foregoing it is clear that Ogun State is far richer in industrial than in metalliferous and energy minerals. However, the occurrence of rich metalliferous and energy deposits cannot be ruled out until a detailed exploration programme has been carried out in the state.⁸ Such a detailed mineral exploration of the state is predicated on availability of funds and equipments. Water resources in the state can be divided into sandy beaches, rivers, fishing (aquaculture) and tourism potentials.

Sandy Beaches

Ogun State was partly bounded in the south by Atlantic Ocean, and a fairly long stretch of lagoon water is found in the riverine areas of the Ogun State Waterside Local Government Area. Some of the settlements found here include Makun, Ode Omi, Igbosere, Awodikora, Eba, Igbo Edu and Irokun. The State had approximately 28 Kilometers long of this sandy beach, which can compare favourably with any good sandy beaches in Nigeria.⁹ However, the beaches were not well utilized, particularly for tourism purpose because of the difficulties that are involved in getting access to the beaches. The advantage that the beaches offered was in terms of their serenity as potential tourist centres. If the state government

had addressed the issue of transportation provision to the area, benefit of tourism would have been optimized.

Rivers

The state had many big perennial rivers. These include the Rivers Ogun, Oyan, Owa, Saga, Sunmoge, Fojudo, Ifara, Agbure, Osun, Isasa, Yewa, Ona, Omi, Awon, Opebi, Yemoji, Iron, Oge, Ijo, Omitu and Ore.¹⁰ These were in addition to other smaller streams that were found all over the state. These rivers and streams offered a lot of opportunities to the state some of the uses to which the rivers were put include fishing (discussed later), transportation, hydro-electronic power (HEP), mineral extraction, domestic water supply, and dry season farming.

For instance, in many rural and riverine societies particularly in the Ogun State Waterside local government and Tongedi Island, water remained the only mode through which inhabitants could communicate with the outside world. In the provision of HEP, none of the rivers was yet being used for this purpose, even though some could be used. However, some of the riverbeds were used for quarrying, as white sands that are used for construction purposes were extracted from them. Perhaps, the most important uses to which the rivers were put in Ogun State was in the provision of domestic and industrial water supply.

Aquaculture upto 1999

Aquaculture is the process of growing (or culturing) of fish under controlled and intensive condition especially in such water bodies as fishponds, water

reservoirs (or other man-made lakes), cages, fences, tanks, pens and weirs.¹¹ Other forms of animal lives, outside fish may be grown through aquaculture. A feature of aquaculture is that such an intensive culture ensures that each stock of fish can grow to a table size in a few months; particularly if the right food supplements are served to the fish.

Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture reported in 1999 that there were 131 fish ponds, occupying a land area of 4.18ha and an estimated animal fish production (aquaculture) of 625.5 metric ones. *Tilapia* spp (Mango fish) was the commonest species because of its ruggedness, quick maturity and size and the fact that it is tolerant of other species. In addition to this, there were other species of culturable fishes, such as *Clarias gariapinus* (mud fish), *Heterobranchus bidorsalis* (mud fish), *Heterotis niloticus* (slap water), *Chrysichtys nigrodigitatus* (silver cat fish), *Cryprinus carpio* (common carps) and *Gymnarchus* (Trunk fish)

Modern aquaculture in the state was a significant post-independence development, with the establishment of the farm settlements of Odeda, Ikenne and Ago-Iwoye. However, it must be noted that traditional aquaculture practices (through fence, cages and ponds) had long been in existence in the area.¹² Some of the popular and early fish ponds were established with the creation of the state. For instance, the earliest private fish pond was constructed in 1976 by Mr. J.O Ojelana at Egbeda-Ojelana near Oko-Eko, while the earliest community fish pond was constructed at Owu-Ijebu the same year and the earliest local government fish pond was established at Orile-Ibara in 1977 by Abeokuta local government. However, the

earliest corporate fish pond was established by Texaco (Nig) Ltd at Opeji in 1978. The Federal Government was also involved in the establishment of fishpond in the state at the premises of Ogun/Oshun River Basin Development Authority in Alabata in 1979.¹³

The extensive aquaculture found in the state was highly supported by the presence of many rivers and their tributaries, springs, aquifers, wells and boreholes. As has been described earlier, the water bodies used for aquaculture in Ogun State also serve other needs as well. The fishponds in the state were mostly barrage (or embankment) types (57.79%) since they were designed to work with the abundant river tributaries/stream systems. Other types include contour (or excavation) ponds (35.06%), homestead ponds (5.84%) and Tidal ponds (1.30%).¹⁴ surprisingly, the number of fish ponds in the state had declined from 154 in 1990 to 131 in 1999 and continued upto 2015, which might not be unconnected with the increasing cost of some of the needs of the business, such as hatcheries, net lofts and boats, and feed supplements. The artificial feed supplements employed include brewer's waste, rice bran, palm-kernel cake, assorted cereals, blood meal, groundnuts cake and kitchen wastes. The decline in aquaculture practices in Ogun State is rather unfortunate if we consider the abundant markets available for aquaculture products in the big urban centres in the state, as well as in Lagos and Ibadan markets. There is, therefore a need by the Federal, State and Local governments to re-awaken their interests in aquaculture in the state.

Industrial Development

Manufacturing in its modern forms is relatively recent in the history of Nigeria's economic development. The pre-1990 economy of Nigeria featured considerable craft industry as modern factory activity was then hardly known. Among the products of the craft industry that featured in local and inter-regional trade were artifacts of wood, brass and bronze, leather, hand-woven textiles and bags, iron workings from charcoal forges, and fire-burnt pottery from local clay. At this age the craft industry of Ogun State has experienced considerable decline in the face of the superior competition of other economic activities, particularly factory and service industries. In its development planning efforts, it is the factory-type industrialization that this country embraced as the main panacea for the countries underdevelopment.¹⁵

Manufacturing may be defined as the processing and altering of materials to make new products to serve new ends. The materials used in manufacturing may be in their natural condition, that is "raw materials", such as ore, timber, wood, or they may be partly processed materials, such as steel, sawn timber and leather, which were used to make other things. The finished product of one industry may be the raw material of another. For instance, timber is used to make wood-pulp, wood-pulp is used to make paper, and paper is the basis of the printing industry. Similarly, wool is the raw material of the Wolen textile industry and textiles the basis of tailoring industry.

Manufacturing Industry

The state Ministry of Commerce, Industries, Cooperatives and Tourism was charged with the responsibility of developing commercial and industrial activities in addition to that of tourism and cooperative matters in the state. The industrial promotion department of the ministry was responsible for the promotion and development of industries as well as the provision of essential managerial technical services to existing and prospective entrepreneurs in the state”.¹⁶

There was great potential for establishment of industries in Ogun State. Availability of large deposits of varied mineral and agricultural resources, abundant skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled human resources and good market outlets are the necessary tools. The state government had consciously encouraged and motivated the private sector to embark on the establishment of some viable industries which were based on local raw materials as a matter of policy and high priority. The department made frantic efforts to ensure that the machinery and equipment needed for all the projects were fabricated locally.¹⁷

The industries policy of Ogun State within the time frame of the study, focused on infrastructural development as an essential foundation for encouraging industrial growth. In this respect, investors were encouraged through the creation of favourable atmosphere for the establishment of new industries. The government also offered export advisory services to existing ones. By so doing the investors were encouraged to provide employment opportunities for the people. This good will, perhaps, enhanced the production of goods in large quantities thereby fostered

the growth of the state's economy. In its determined efforts to achieve this, the Ogun State Government collaborated with organized private sector to pursue a favourable industrial and commercial climate which had attracted, promoted and kept the private investment industry alive.¹⁸

The Ogun State Government introduced a set of incentives which include open door policy in form of liberal regulation for the establishment of the industries, provision of free land in designated rural areas; generous allocation of industrial land in urban areas; well-maintained network of urban and rural roads and continued expansion of energy facilities in rural and urban areas through the electrification programme of the government. Others include provision of portable water in both urban and rural areas through the state's water corporation and Bureau of Rural Development, expanded telecommunication facilities in collaboration with appropriate federal authorities.¹⁹

Investors were encouraged to invest in the following areas; vegetable and animal oil manufacture, bakery and confectioneries, spinning, weaving and finishing textiles, manufacturing of carpet and rugs, footwear, saw milling, food and wood products, printing, publishing and allied industry, manufacture of paints, varnishes and lacquers, rubber and rubber products, glass products, structural clay products, cement manufactures, manufacture of non-metallic products, petroleum jelly, paper and paper products, candles, liquor and malt products, leather works and products, pharmaceutical industries, chemical and allied products, metal and metallic products among others.²⁰

Raw materials were sourced locally for the following medium scale businesses. They were groundnut oil extraction, rice milling canning, melon seed oil, palm-oil, sugar processing, cassava starch and flour industry, fruit preservation and canning, refractory bricks, ceramic curing and preservation, industrial rubber products, belt, conveyor belts, building construction, etc, cement and cement products, cocoa processing factory, granite quarry industry, glass industry, animal feed industry, brewery and flour processing industry, yam flour processing industry, paper and allied products, asphalt, floor tiles, wood and metal furniture, caskets and mechanical packaging, toilet rolls, paper bags and wrappers, cornflakes, fish meal, straw board, beverages, chocolate and soft drinks industry, wooden handles (for spades, shovels, hoes, banners, hand tools, mops and pick axes).²¹ An assessment of available natural resources as discussed in the foregoing shows that indeed, these raw materials were available in sufficient quantities across the lands of Ogun State throughout the study period (1976-2015). There is quantitative evidence, which will be seen later, to prove that a total of 757 manufacturing industries registered and employed 21064 employees in Ogun State in 1994. Based on the figures indicated for the whole of the state, it is clear that three industrial types dominated the industrial group. The first three leading industrial types were: wearing apparel except foot wear which had 313 plants, furniture and fixtures except of primarily metals which had 113 plants and sawmill which had 55 plants. Collectively, therefore they had 481 plants and generated 4375 employment opportunities.²²

The table which contains the quantitative evidence also revealed that Ado-Odo/Otta local government was the most industrialized of all local government in the state. This trend might be attributed to its nearness to Lagos State, a big industrial and commercial centre. In addition the Agbara industrial Estate located in Ado-Odo/Ota local government could be termed an extension of Ikeja Industrial estate as many investors from Lagos found it convenient to settle here for business.²³

However, Ijebu-East local government had the least number of registered manufacturing industries and workers in Ogun State as contained in the table. From the foregoing, it has been established that Ogun State had great potentialities for industrial development and the evidence of both public and private sector participating directly and Ogun State, would most probably, according to Odugbemi, continue to be one of the most industrialized states in the country, given the natural and human resources of the state coupled with the advantages of its strategic location which should be harnessed most efficiently and effectively.

Table III: Distribution of manufacturing industries in Ogun State by Local Governments. 1994

Q		Abeokuta		Ado		Egbaodo		Egbado		Ifo		Ijebu		Ijebu	
		South				North		South				East		North	
A	B	A	B	A	B	a	B	a	B	A	b	a	b	A	b
-	-	-	-	8	429	-	-	6	70	3	63	-	-	1	6
2	16	8	63	3	20	3	26	4	32	-	-	-	-	9	72
-	-	-	-	9	2557	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	14	-	-	1	444	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	395	69	590	23	241	24	198	44	443	2	21	2	10	9	64
3	16	-	-	1	6	-	-	1	6	2	26	-	-	-	-
4	41	1	18	6	35	-	-	7	80	-	-	-	-	12	268
17	118	17	157	26	319	18	154	15	148	-	-	-	-	6	48
-	-	-	-	1	221	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	18	2	10	5	238	-	-	5	37	1	6	-	-	-	5
1	155	-	-	1	10	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	6	-	-	1	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	36	1	6	-	-	8	49	2	14	2	16	-	-	2	23
2	368	-	-	1	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	180	3	19	1	179	-	-	12	75	6	67	-	-	-	-
1	6	-	-	2	11	-	92	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-

-	-	1	5	3	11	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	7	782	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	576	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	75	-	-
-	-	-	-	9	2923	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	210	-	0	-	-	-	45	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	766	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	472	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	3	795	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1022	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	2	283	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	-	-	-	-	1	15
85	1369	102	868	122	12275	59	488	108	1007	19	1271	6	150	42	501

Industrial type	Abeokuta North		Abeokuta South		Ado-Odo/Ota		Egbaodo North		Egbado South		Ifo		Ijebu East		Ijebu North	
	A	b	A	B	A	b	a	b	a	B	a	b	a	b	A	b
Agricultural and livestock production	3	73	3	226	5	72	-	-	1	7	2	28	-	-	32	972
Manufacture of brewery products	4	24	2	16	1	12	4	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	309
Canning, preserving and processing of fish and similar foods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	36	-	-	11	2593
Soft drinks and carbonated industries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	458
Wearing apparel except foot wear	18	147	14	114	17	110	4	23	19	136	4	41	19	124	313	2657
Manufacture of foot wears	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	1	5	-	-	9	67
Sawmill	13	134	1	7	1	8	-	-	1	15	6	63	3	23	55	692
Manufacture of furniture and fixture except of metals	-	-	1	5	-	-	1	5	3	15	2	15	7	42	133	1026
Manufacture of motorcycles and bicycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	221
Printing, publishing and allied industries	-	-	1	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	19	341
Paints, vanishes and lacquer	-	-	1	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	224
Soap, perfumes, cosmetics and other toilet preparations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	45	4	79
Manufacture of photographic and Optical goods	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	15
Non-metallic mineral products	1	14	-	-	2	10	-	-	3	26	1	-	-	-	24	200
Manufacturing of structural day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	528

products																
Manufacture of fabricated metal products	3	25	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	20	33	570
Manufacture of Jewellery and related articles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22
Spinning, weaving and fishing textiles																
Manufacture of products of leather	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	62
Manufacturing industries not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	782
Manufacture of pulp, paper board	1	11	-	-	-	-	1	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1062
Manufacture of drug and medicines	-	-	-	-	1	NA	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	51	17	2974
Manufacture of chemicals not elsewhere classified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	255
Manufacture of plastics products	-	-	-	-	1	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	876
Manufacture of glass and glass products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	472
Manufacture of structural metal products	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	22	-	-	-	-	3	22
Manufacture of agriculture and machinery equipments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	795
Manufacture of wooden and cane container	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Manufacture of cement, lime and plaster	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1022
Manufacture of cutlery, hand tools and general hardware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	10

Manufacture of malts, liquors and malt	1	372	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	372
Manufacture of cordage, Rope and Twine Industries	2	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	301
Manufacture of Rugs and Carpets	-	-	4	320	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	320
Manufacture of tyres and Tube Industries	1	36	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	36
Manufacture of Gram Mil Products	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	10	5	34	1	-	-	-	11	70
Total	47	809	27	752	29	327	12	466	37	268	19	201	43	312	757	21064

Source: *Computed from Directory of Industries and Business Establishments in Ogun State, 1994*

Key: (a) Number of Registered Manufacturing Industries (b) Number of employees

Tourism Potentials and Economic Development, 1998-2011

Tourism, according to Pearce²⁵ may be described as the relationships and phenomena arising out of the journey and temporary stays of people traveling primarily for leisure or recreational purposes. The duration of stays and length of trip are some of the indices that have been used for measuring activity. According to Fasuwa,²⁶ tourism has been described as an evolutionary science as well as a contemporary industry, dealing with the incidence of a mobile population of travelers who are strange to the place they visit and where they represent a distinct element from the resident and working population.

Tourism like other economic and social activities does not occur evenly or randomly in space. Certain sites, locations or regions are more favourable for tourist

development than others. As a matter of fact, the factors influencing the location of tourism projects or the tourist potential of an area can be grouped into seven categories-climate, physical conditions, attractions, access, land tenure and use, constraints and incentives, and ‘other’ factors such as labour costs, and political stability.²⁷ Of course, the importance of each of these will vary depending on the type of tourism being developed and the stage of development.

It would be seen that though the state has abundant tourist resorts, a number of these resorts are yet to be developed, for a host of reasons. Even though classified generally as developed, are at varying degree of development and utilization.

TableIV :Geographical Components Of Tourism With Examples

Components	Description and examples
1. Accessibility and location	This involves the road linking the tourism resort, whether the resort is accessible or not; and whether the location can aid development
2. Space	This includes the space occupied by the tourist resort or the potential itself.
3. Scenery	This may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Land forms-mountain, canyons, cliffs, volcanic phenomena, coral reefs, etc. b. Water-river, lakes, waterfalls, glaciers, the sea.

	c. Vegetation-forest, grassland, deserts and moor
4. Climate	This includes sunshine and cloud, temperature conditions. Rain and snow
5. Animal life	This include: a. Wild life, game reservation, zoos etc. b. Hunting and fishing
6. Settlement features	These features include: a. Towns, cities, villages etc b. Historical remains and monuments c. Archeological remains
7. Culture	Ways of life, traditions, folklore-arts and crafts, etc

Source: Robinson, *A Geography of tourism*, 1976

Table V:Categories Of Resort In Ogun State And Their Level Of Development

Category	Sites	Ownership	Level of development
A. Beaches	1. Ebute-Oni 1. Igbosere beach	Private unclassified	Developed undeveloped
B. Art Gallery	Abeokua cultural centre	State government	Developed

C. Forest	J4 Forest reserve	State government	Developed
D. Mountaen scenery	Olumo Rock Tourist centre	State government	Developing
E. Water	1. Yemoji Tourist centre	State government	Developed
	2. Oyan Dam	Joint Ownership	Developed
	3. Water cooperation project, Iberekodo	State government	Developed
	4. Tongeji Island	Unclassified	Undeveloped
	5. Ahoro-Ile Spring in Imeko Area	Unclassified	Undeveloped
	1. Catholic children village	Catholic mission	Developed
F. Other places of interest	2. Kampala Market Itoku Abeokuta	Unclassified	Developed
	3. Taborah, Ogere	The church of the Lord Aladura	Developed
	4. S.O.S children village Owu-Ikija	Private	Developed

	5. Catholic vocational centre Ijebu-Ode	Catholic mission	Developed
	6. Bilikisu shrine Oke-eri	Federal government	Developed
	7. Koto Ajala, Obafeii Owode	Unclassified	Undeveloped
	8. Shodeke shrine. Abeokuta	Unclassified	Undeveloped
	9. Orisagamu shrine, Sagamu	Community	Undeveloped
	10. Kongo Area, Imeko	Community	Undeveloped
	11. Tinubu Shrine	Community Abeokuta	undeveloped

Source: Okude, A.S, "Tourism potentials in Ogun State", paper presented at the Obanta Day in Ijebu-Ode, 2011.

In Ogun State, tourist resort was almost synonymous with Olumo tourist centre. Olumo tourist centre had been the foremost tourist resort centre in Ogun State. The resort centres around a massive granitic rock outcrop of primitive formation, called Olumo: around which the city of Abeokuta developed. This may explain why the centre was centrally located in the city. As a matter of fact, the name Abeokuta up to 2011, was associated with the location for the town in relation to the rock. Olumo rock which is several meters above sea level was surrounded by caves with built-in rooms. At the centre were various attractive features such as food, snacks, entertainment, souvenirs, arts and crafts that could be of interest to tourists. The

ownership of the centre is by the state government and managed under the state tourism board.²⁹

The next most important tourist centre in the state was the Yemoji tourist centres. It was centered at a cool natural swimming pool covering an area of 32 meters by 11 meters and depth of 7-18 meters, developed through the dredging of the Yemoji stream. It has quite a long history of existence. The development of the centre was initiated by Ijebu-Ode club (composed of whites and I-Ode indigenes), to provide an opportunity for relaxation for the white men.³⁰ However, this resort was taken over by the state government and was in the year 2000 under lease to a private tourist firm (Extol tourism development services). In 2005, it started undergoing renovation. For this reason, it was not utilized during the period.

Table VI: Hotels in Four Major Towns in Ogun State

ABEOKUTA

1. Gateway Hotel, Ibrahim Babangida Boulevard, P.O. Box 30 Abeokuta
2. Gateway Hotel Annex, Ibara P.MB 5021, Abeokuta
3. Mayas River bank Hotel. Lafenwa, Abeokuta
4. Fajol Hotel Ibadan Road, Asero, Abeokuta
5. Olumo Guest House, 29 Tinubu Square, P.O. Box 256, Ibara, Abeokuta
6. Olywy Hotel Ibadan road, Adatan, Abeokuta

7. Crown Royal Hotel P.O. Box 2783, Abeokuta
8. Hotel Febrog, Quarry Road, Ibara, Abeokuta
9. Autotex Guest House, Ibara Housing Estate, Abeokuta
10. Ariel Guest House, Ibara Housing Estate, Abeokuta
11. Onward Hotel, 7 Lagos Road, P.M Box 733, Abeokuta
12. Edole Presidential Hotel, Moshood Abeola Way, P.O. Box 4067, Sapele, Abeokuta
13. Alafia Guest House, Ibara, Abeokuta
14. Mokola Standard Hotel 77A, Ilegun Road, Mokola, Abeokuta
15. Modlat Guest Inn, Ita-Oshin, Abeokuta
16. Abeokuta Guest House Isapo, Abeokuta
17. Tunji Tope Guest House, Lanboro, Abeokuta
18. Universal Hotel, Ita-Oshin, Abeokuta
19. Ogun-State River Basin- Development Authority Guest House, Alabata.
20. Wes end hotel, Obentoko, Abeokuta
21. Dusmar hotel, kuto, Abeokuta

IJEBU-ODE

1. Gateway Hotel Annex, G.R.A, Ijebu-Ode
2. Christiana Hotel, Ijebu-Ode
3. Seico Hotel, Ijebu-Ode
4. Salome Hotel, Ijebu-Ode
5. Yisade International Hotel, Ijebu-Ode
6. Deen Hotel, Ijebu-Ode
7. Wacus International Hotel, Ijebu-Ode
8. Luwere International Hotel, Ikoto, Ijebu-Ode
9. Best way Hotel, Ondo Road, Ijebu-Ode
10. Paramount Iun, Ondo-Benin Road, Ijebu-Ode
11. New life Guest House, Ikotos, Oregun, Ijebu-Ode
12. Randalat Hotel International, 1-3 Musa Rafin close, off Oguntuga Street, Ijebu-Ode
13. Abs International Hotel, 22 Ijagun Road, Ijebu-Ode

SAGAMU (REMO)

1. Anna Inn, 2 Akarigbo Street, Sagamu
2. Hide Out Hotel, Sagamu

3. Orisagamu International Guest House, Sagamu
4. Express Hotel, Sagamu
5. Remo Hotel, 246, Akarigbo Street, Sabo Sagamu
6. Golden Express Hotel, 1 Bello Street, Sagamu
7. Jenado Hotel, 12 Aro Street, Sabo, Sagamu
8. Lungu Hotel, 9 Soduade Street, Sagamu
9. Sharp corner Hotel, 4 Olode Street, Sagamu
10. Standard Hotel, 10 Awokoya Street, Sagamu
11. Hotel-De-Demico, 9 Abudu Aina Street, Sagamu
12. King's Crown Hotel, 147 Akarigbo Street, Sagamu
13. Express International Hotel, 1A Ademola Street Sagamu
14. New Starlight Hotel 232, Akarigbo Street, Sagamu
15. Rome Interntional Hotel, 22 Abeokuta Road
16. Hotel De Estay, 1A Onafowokan Street, Sagamu
17. De Labo Hotel, Awolowo Avenue, Ilisan Road.
18. Urban Guest House, Ikenne
19. Roundabout Hotel, Ikenne Road, Sagamu
20. Target Hotel C/4 Soluade Street, Sagamu

ADO-ODO/OTA

1. Lammy Prestige Hotel, 19 Termidire Street, Sango Ota
2. Latwins Hotels, Abeokuta Road, Sango Ota
3. Ota Travellers Inn International, Idiroko Road, Sango Ota

4. Gate Way International Hotel, Ota
5. Hotel De Comfort, Ado-Ota/Ota
6. Rocky Bay Hotel, Alopoti Road, Ado-Odo
7. Liberty Hotel, Opposite Wema Bank, Ado-Odo
8. Sam Resort Centre International Ajilete.
9. Balinga Hotel, Idiroko Road, Sango-Ota
10. Mount-Pleasant Guest House, Off Arobieye Road, Idiroko Road, Iju-Ota.
11. Hotel Frontier, Idiroko.
12. Adesba Hotel, Idi-Iroko,n Owode

Source: Ogun State Tourism Board, Abeokuta, 2006.

Some of the hotels can be classified as ‘star’ hotels, particularly the Gateway Hotels located in Abeokuta, Ota and Ijebu-Ode, Dusmar Hotel in Abeokuta, and the Yisade Hotel in Ijebu-Ode; all of which were of international standard and had served both local and international tourists.

Tourist Resort Patronage

Okude and Solanke³¹ observed that since the early seventies, there has been an increased interest of the people in travel and recreation. Areola³² validated this claim by explaining it as being a measure of the emerging affluence among certain classes in the country and the rising of a modern urban/commercial/industrial society which value mobility and leisure.

Evidence from some of the tourist resorts show that the number of visitors to these resorts was on the increase upto 2011.³³ Prominent of all the tourist centres in the state, received a total of 13,492 tourists in the year 1998. There was no month that at least 700 tourist never visited the centre. This shows that if the other centres were well developed and promoted as Olumo centre, the state would have had a potential of receiving a substantial amount of income from the industry. No doubt, tourist centres have been the potential sources of the wealth of nations and employment for individuals within the state.

Table VII: number of people that visited Olumo tourist centre in the year 1998.

S/N	Months	No of tourist
1	January	820
2	February	860
3	March	78
4	April	940
5	May	890
6	June	2156
7	July	734
8	August	820
9	September	850
10	October	1200
11	November	980
12	December	2460
	Total	13492

Source: Ogun State tourist board, 1999

Agriculture in Ogun State

In Ogun State, the majority of the farmers were tradition peasant rural dwellers producing at subsistence level. Their farms were small and the main tools consisted of hoes, cutlasses, shovels, axes etc. these characteristics and other farm practices have been passed down from one generation to another and they posed a formidable obstacle in the way of agricultural modernization.³⁴

The agricultural system adopted in an area usually is a result of the dictate of the physical environment (climate, soil, vegetation etc). However, some other factors may bring about radical changes to agricultural system and practices. For example increasing pressure of population has led to modifications of the shifting cultivation system in some parts of Ogun State.

The agricultural system practiced in Ogun State includes, shifting cultivation, mixed farming and irrigated cultivation. Shifting cultivation, also called bush fallowing essentially is for one or two years until fertility is reduced. He then moves to another piece of land, leaving the former to fallow so as to regain fertility. The fallow period ranges from 5 to 15 years depending on the fertility of the soil. In the face of increasing population and urbanization, the bush-fallowing system is not so common again in Ogun State. Mixed farming agricultural system involves maintaining crops and livestock on a farm and the use of animal manure to enhance soil fertility. The system is however not so common in Ogun State and where practiced, it is mostly on a small scale. Another agricultural system that was found in Ogun State is irrigated

cultivation, which normally rises as a result of the site farmlands in relation to available water resources.³⁵

Spatial pattern of major food and cash crops

Variation in climate, topography and vegetation in Ogun State have led to the emergence of three broad ecological zones, which had implications for food crop distribution in the state. There is the fresh-water swamp forest at the southern most part of the state, characterized mainly by the tree and root crops. The Guinea savanna of the northern part of Ogun State was characterized mainly by some root and grain crops. Between the Guinea savannah of the north and the fresh-water swamp of the south is the widest part of the state containing the rain forest characterized mainly by tree and root crops.

The commonest available crops in Egbado division were maize, yam, groundnuts and beans. White upland rice, maize, vegetable, yam, cassava and melon were prominent in Egba division. The major ones in Ijebu and Remo divisions were cassava, yam, maize cocoyam and melon. The tree crops commonly found in Egba division were cocoa and Kola while Remo was noted for Kola, cocoa and rubber. In Ijebu division kola and cocoa were common. In addition to Kola, wild palm groves were found in Egbado division and other parts of the state.³⁶

TableVIII: Ogun State: Estimated Annual Production Of Major Food Crops Upto 1993

In Metric Tones

Crops	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993
Cassava	934424	821072	1051081	1136492	2124056	2089386	1387776
Maize	102229	121960	133787	166896	126826	131527	155510
Rice	2455	6.684	17414	187639	15352	17207	13978
Yam	29256	23259	57293	60101	53261	45958	38587
Cocoyam	N.A	42230	70428	77660	137204	142496	59893
Cow Pea	710	2268	1303	1899	1713	1296	1421
Melon	1929	1803	3035	4052	3575	3983	2538

Source: Ogun State Agricultural Development Programme and Statistics, 1995.

Abumere³⁷ has argued that Nigerian yields in food crops are below the level in the advanced countries of Europe and North America. This he attributed to the fact that the bulk of Nigeria food production takes place under traditional agriculture, with little or no application of fertilizers and other modern aids to increase yields. The effect of the cultivated area of each crop in the output is shown in the following tables.

Table IX: Cultivated area and output of some selected crops in Ogun State

Crop	Regression coefficient	T	Significance of T
Cassava	14.2	6.84	0.001
Maize	-0.41	-0.5	0.63
Rice	1.66	3.34	0.02
Yam	5.59	6.3	0.001

Source: Computer from OGADEP Statistics, 1995

Table X: Ogun State: Per Capita supply of major food crops, 1991

Commodity	Output in metric tones	Per capita supply for year (kg)
Maize	126826	54.34
rice	15352	6.58
Yam	53261	22.82
Cocoyam	137204	58.79
Cow pea	1713	0.73
Melon	3575	1.53
Cassava	2.124,056	910.16

Source: Ogun State Agricultural Development Programme Statistics, 1994, p. 15

Rubber

The importance of rubber in the Nigerian agricultural economy is relatively recent. Upto 1976, it accounted for about 6-8¹/₂of total exports. Crude rubber is obtained from the latex which is the milk-like fluid issuing from the bark of the tree when it is cut. Ogun State rubber output is from peasant holdings with an average size of about 8 hectares.³⁸

Cocoa

Coca was introduced into the south forestlands of Nigeria in the late nineteenth century. Production rose rapidly, owing to the opening up of roads to several towns and villages in the cocoa-growing areas. Expansion resulted largely from widespread cultivation of cocoa throughout Yorubaland, that is the present Ondo, Oyo and Ogun State. By 1983, cocoa constituted over 15% of Nigeria's total value of exports.³⁹

Traditional Livestock Production

Sheep and goats tend to be indiscriminating in food, especially goats, and can live around the villages on browse and pods from trees, hay and straw and domestic rubbish. Southern dwarf breeds are tolerant of trypanosomiasis and high humidity. Sheep and goats are assets, which can be turned into cash by the peasants when needed, and are slaughtered at Muslim festivals.⁴⁰ Pigs are widespread in Ogun State. Village pigs are small, and roam freely around, eating grains, various ridues and wastes.They may be destructive to farmland. Optimal production can only be achieved under intensive methods.

Chickens are kept everywhere. Ducks, geese, guinea-fowls, and turkeys are rather less numerous. All birds ranged freely in the villages, and little effort is expended on feeding them. Consequently, eggs and poultry were small although, the birds were relatively hard. Eggs were always sold. Rabbits were kept in some areas in huts constructed for the purpose, and fed on collected fodder, making an addition source of meats.⁴¹

TableXI: Ogun State: Fish produce in Metric Tonnes, 1990-1994

	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
Fresh water fishing (mt)	162	379.8	1882	236.9	3627
Marine fishing	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a	n.a
Aquaculture (mt)	6.5	37.1	116.9	230.6	229.2
Total fish ponds in Ogun State	576	601	644	747	1016
Fingerlings production (OGADEP Centre, Ilaro Only)		40206	46700	80000	81200
Fingerlings production (contracted out to fish farmers)		20000	20000	46000	584514

Mt = Metric tones

Source: Ogun State Agricultural Development Programme Statistics, 1995.

Large Scale Agriculture

In Ogun State, there were some few large private and government farms that employ modern methods/technology and are capital-intensive. Such farm, between 1994 and 2015, made use of improved varieties and breeds of seeds and animals, agrochemicals, fertilizers, feeds and farm machineries in the production process. Other features of such large farms include the relatively large scale of operation, market oriented-production and efficient organization and management of the farm.

Some of the large private farms that operated in the state within the time-frame were Obasanjo farms Nigeria limited at Ota, Eriku farms near Ijebu-Igbo, Sotinonye Aderupoko farms limited, Itesi near Abeokuta; S & D farms limited, Itesi near Abeokuta, Alanco agricultural Enterprise limited, Osiele, Abeokuta; Bena farms limited, Ijebu-Ode and Abiola farm at Egba in Egbado.⁴²

The few crop farms that were large were owned by government agencies and parastatals. A number of such farms were being run as agro-based companies. The apoje farms company limited located some 21 kilometers east of Ijebu-Igbo operated under the Ogun State agricultural development. Established in 1949 by the government of the old Western Region, the farm maintained multicrop plantation and produced special farm oil, palm kernel, assorted orange fruits and, of late some maize grains. The Ogun State Tree crops company limited also under the A.D.C. was made up of Lomiro Oil Palm and Remo Rubber Plantations with complementary oil palm plantations at Ipokia, Ado-Odeda and Imowo near Ijebu-Ode. At Lomiro, special palm oil was produced while at Ikenne in Ijebu Remo local government processed rubber and oil palm seedlings were produced.⁴³

Government's efforts towards modernizing livestock production was aimed at increasing poultry bird population through the Ogun State livestock company and the Ogun State Ministry of Agriculture and Natural Resources (M.A.N.R) whose activities yielded the establishment of two beef cattle stations at Odeda and Imasiai. The modernization drive also witnessed the establishment of feedmills to make quality animal feeds available to farms in the state. The Ogun Oshun River Basin Development Authority (OORBDA), an agency of the Federal Ministry of Agriculture also located at Alabara near Abeokuta, where large scale farming was practiced. Both crops and livestock (include fisheries) products were produced.⁴⁴

Government Efforts towards Improving Agriculture in Ogun State

In Ogun State, efforts towards improving agriculture were noticed more in the areas of land clearing and preparation, supply and use of farm machinery and so on. The Ogun State Agro-Services Corporation (A.S.C), the body that was saddled with this responsibility had its headquarters at Odeda with a network of 32 sales/service centres all over the state. The corporation was established in 1980. The efforts of the A.S.C, in land preparation were complemented by a few private individuals rendering tractor hiring services to farmers.⁴⁵

Housing in the Economic Development of Ogun State

It is necessary to look at different categories that people belong to when considering accessibility to housing. These are:

- i. Outright owner of a house
- ii. Owner of a house under mortgage

- iii. Public sector tenant
- iv. Tenant of a house under mortgage
- v. Owner of a house bought with short term loan who is compelled to rent rooms;
and
- vi. Tenant in a rooming house.⁴⁶

If one looks at past government efforts, in Ogun State and indeed Nigeria, towards housing delivery vis-à-vis these categories, it would be found that there efforts were geared mainly towards helping people to be in the first two categories. These were through provision for sale of house to people and recently through the provision of service plots.

The first National Housing Policy (N.H.P), according to FGN, identified housing in Nigeria as having both qualitative and quantitative deficiencies. The problems were listed as “rapid growth of Slums, spiraling rents compared to the tenants wage level, large household size, high occupancy ratio, difficulty and high prices of securing land, very limited mortgage finance and lack of realistic and affordable housing.”⁴⁷

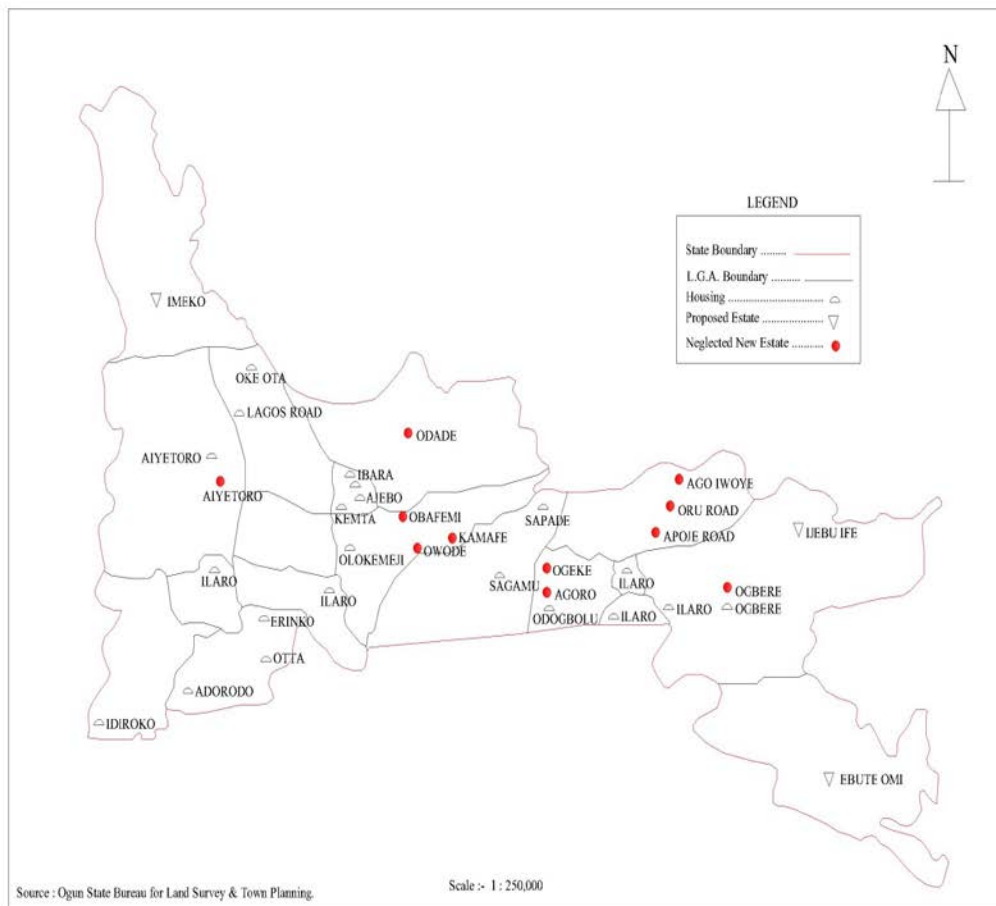
The second national housing policy was to ensure that all Nigerians own or have access to decent housing accommodation at affordable cost by the year 2000 A.D. The documents show that the nation requires about 8 million housing unit between 1991 and the year 2000. Consequently a target of 700,000 units was to be constructed annually with a view to meet the set target.

Unfortunately no concrete change had been witnessed in the housing sector till 2000 A.D. Many good proposals in the two national housing policy were either not

implemented at all or haphazardly implemented. In the case of private developers most of the unoccupied buildings were not completed. The inability to complete the building is traceable to the down-turn in the Nation's economy since the federal government's adoption of the Structural Adjustment Programme (SAP). This was accompanied by high cost of obtaining mortgage facility and soaring cost of building materials. All the above factors put together seems to explain the reasons for the compounding of the housing problem not only in Ogun State but in Nigeria as a whole.⁴⁸

However, housing problems notwithstanding, many private individuals and the government of Ogun State had made remarkable wealth from housing estates. There were people, according to report⁴⁹ who took care of family needs from housing rents collected. Between 2000 and 2015, Ogun State government made considerable fortune from real estate ventures carried out in different parts of the State such as housing estates in Sagamu, Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode, Sango, Ota, Ilaro among others.

FIG V: MAP OF OGUN STATE SHOWING LOCATION SITES OF HOUSING ESTATES



M Source: *Ogun State Bureau for Land Survey and Town Planning*

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CHAPTER FOUR

BORDER SECURITY AND INTER-STATE RELATIONS, 1977-2012

Need for Border security

Since the departure of imperial nations on African soil, Africans have barely lived like brothers, apart from the deliberate mischief of inter-tribal wars. The aftermath of the presence of the Whiteman clearly manifested in sowing the seeds of conflict between African countries.¹The emergence of Ogun State revealed the negative security heritage and the subsequent border challenges the have risen to confront a nascent unit of Nigeria. Since then clear imperial boundaries have existed to define the territorial borders, thus, migrating across imperially established border lines by both members of border communities and visitors, became illegal. Succeeding generations of both French and English colonies have inherited the culture of suspicion and distrust towards neighbouring countries and their citizens.

The history of the influx of illegal immigrants into Nigeria dates back to the late 1977, after the ratification and coming into being of the Economic Community of West African States-ECOWAS.²For Nigeria, it was the economic boom which doted popular sectors that was the major attraction. People from neighbouring countries of Benin, Togo and others from mainly ECOWAS states were absorbed and adapted at various economic levels, to the extent that their presence constituted no danger to Nigeria and her citizens: “these illegal immigrants were to be found engaged in works ranging from household keepers, teachers to construction site workers.” Part of a season of great opportunities and prosperity for the immigrants came in 1977, when

Nigeria hosted the All Black World Festival of Arts and Culture(FESTAC). Immigrants took part in major construction works done in Lagos, in preparation for the Black World event. The construction works done include the works at Festival Towns, the National Theatre Iganmu, overhead bridges, the Lagos Ibadan Express Way, and other projects too numerous to list. Immigrants benefited immensely from Nigeria's booming economy since the introduction of ECOWAS.

However, the sudden, almost overwhelming effects of the world wide economic recession of the early 1980s brought untold suffering to the Nigerian populace. Nigeria seemed worst hit by that worldwide recession due simply to her apparent dependence only on crude.

...following the commencement of production of the British North Sea Oil in the late 1970s", there was little hope for Nigeria, seeing that her oil had progressively declined from 2.5 millionbarrels a day at its peaks in 1979 to 1.3 million barrels today.³

Since the economic recession became a matter of national concern, issues as regards illegal aliens and border security became part of governments' priorities, while the question of survival in a foreign land badly hit by recession drove a majority of jobless immigrants into desperate acts which brought about government interventions at various levels. Among others, two facts promoted the expedition of intervention by governments, namely, the presence of illegal immigrants across Nigerian lands and among Nigerian natives, their alleged involvement in crimes of varying proportions, and the hopelessness engendered by the existence of porous borders. It became certain

that all government security initiatives could amount to nothing unless it commences with drastic measures towards border security.

It was such realization and government efforts that led to the institutionalisation of the National Boundary Commission(NBC), as the actual custodian of the international boundaries. The NBC served also in delimiting and maintaining the integrity of the recognised land and maritime borders of the country, as well as managing the status quo in the border areas to foster peaceful coexistence. “It is also the responsibility of the national boundary commission to keep record of vital geographic and other relevant data defining the respective inter-state boundaries. This entails defining and delimiting the particular contours of the entire stretch of the boundaries and frequently resolving and managing disputes over boundaries which erupt between communities adjacent to the boundaries.”⁴

One of the major causes of border porosity and the alleged failure of government in ensuring maximum security at all borders was invariably the increasing number of illegal routes to Nigeria. A press library clip from the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs(NIIA) reported that government has identified 1,497 irregular routes used by illegal immigrants to gain entry into the country. This development has made it difficult to first, determine the actual number of routes used by illegal immigrants who enter Nigeria from time to time as the opening of new routes seemed to be progressive. Secondly, the efforts of government would seem useless provided that such efforts had not succeeded in determining the number of routes. The first thing must be a conscious effort by government to prevent further attempts by illegal immigrants to open new routes by which unscrupulous elements

and weapons of destruction were smuggled into the country. It became a matter of increasing concern to government especially when it was discovered that some of the illegal immigrants had been playing active roles in the security challenges facing the country. “There is no doubt that in any country, foreigners come in. There is no exception to that but when criminally-minded foreigners come into the country with legitimate papers, without proper travel documents, it becomes a concern for the government. Moreso, when these foreigners are alleged to be part of insecurity by participating in suicide bombings and some of the conflicts that had troubled the country, certainly it is a serious concern for the Federal Republic of Nigeria.”⁵

It was the increasing after effects of border porosity that drove the federal government into taking some remarkable policy-based actions to ameliorate the problems of border porosity. Part of the remedial initiatives of the government was to build a number of security watch posts and introduced the use of electrical components to the surveillance of the Nigeria borders with a central post in Abuja or any part of the country. The electronic surveillance would help reduce or possibly eliminate border infiltration. On 15th March 2012, the Minister of interior, Mr. Abba Moro assured the press that the federal government was on top of the issues as regards border infiltration. He said that government had resolved to capture the biometric data of all persons entering and leaving Nigeria. In his speech, the Minister said that government was partnering with Galaxy Backbone and the national identity commission in an aggressive move to ensure they had adequate data record of all persons that entered and left Nigeria.

The effort by the government at halting the effects of border porosity was deemed shortsighted and hopeless unless such efforts are expanded to include a vigorous strive by the government to introduce a policy that would stop illegal border and cross-border criminal activities.

There is hardly any criminal act and violence in Nigeria that could not be remotely traced to the relative ease with which armed gangs enter and exit through many of our 149 borders. Smuggling of contraband goods, arms and human trafficking, mercenary activities directly linked to religious violence, are some of the vices attributable to these porous borders⁶

Much more worrisome, has been the influx of religious extremists from the Maghreb into northern Nigeria. This has helped the expansion of religious fundamentalism which the northern Nigeria Muslims are known for. Borders are loosely patrolled by corrupt agencies. It is common knowledge that a subtle slip of cash anywhere around the borders so easily circumvented, it is hard to see how Nigeria will ever be able to control the 4,000-km border it shares with four countries.⁷ People and goods are in constant transit at all Nigeria border.

“In the southern border areas, especially the Seme-Badagry-Idiroko axis, smuggling activities have continued unabated thereby posing serious threats to the nation’s economy. The textile industry for instance is a major casualty as virtually all the leading local textile mills have been shut down since their products could not compete with imported but cheaply priced wax and print materials brought through the borders. Several aspects of Nigeria’s once buoyant economy are suffering serious setbacks as a result of the challenges of porous borders.

Bilateral Economic and Security Relations between Nigeria and the peoples' Republic of Benin

Since the convention between the government of Nigeria and the government of Dahomey relating the common frontier control posts was made in Cotonou on the 25th day of August, 1978, the two countries made progress in the bilateral efforts affecting both economic and security matters. For example, a trade agreement was signed by the Nigerian government and the government of Benin. The Nigerian government saw economic co-operation as one of the most effective ways of promoting understanding and unity among the different countries of Africa. The trade agreement provided that the products of both countries will be given favoured-treatment in either country. This provision assured increased volume of trade, as goods from each country would enjoy certain preference in tariff.

Following the development, the federal military government awarded a contract for the reconstruction of the road between Nigeria and Dahomey. The road included the road from Idi-Iroko in the western state to Porto-Novo in Dahomey. The existing carriage-way would be expanded to a width of 24 feet. The construction of three double lane short-span bridges, and the reconstruction of unsatisfactory culverts as well as improvement of surface-water-drainage". This move was hoped would encourage the inter-state movement of people and goods in Africa. No doubt, this was part of the efforts of the federal government to promote "better understanding between the peoples of both countries and increase the volume of trade between them". The significance of Nigeria's interest in having a strong economic co-

operation with Dahomey included the promotion of political understanding and by extension, would help in subduing the threats of economic imperialism.⁸

According to the federal ministry of information news release in Lagos, July 14th, 1977, Nigeria and the Republic of Benin planned a joint cement project. In a press Briefing at the Ministry, the Federal Commissioner for industries “Dr. R.A Adeleye said that the plant would be cited at Onigblo and its estimated output would be 500,000 tons per annum. He said that when the project is completed, the plant’s output would help further in meeting the countries demand in cement.”⁹

The press release from the executive office of the president, Department, of Information, in Lagos, June 14th, 1987, revealed that Nigeria and Benin had recommended specific measures to combat the traffic in stolen vehicles, smuggling and all other forms of trafficking in dangerous goods such as arms and ammunition. This measure was expected to deal severely with persons found guilty of such activities. These measures were the outcome of a joint ministerial meetings held in conformity with the directives given by the two heads of state-President ShehuShagari of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and president Mathiew Kerekou of the Peoples’ Republic of Benin. Parts of the agenda of the meeting were, to examine frontier problems, the question of collaboration between the Administrative authorities in charge of public security in the border zones as well as socio-economic problems.

On May 5-8, 1981, a joint administrative fact-finding commission met in the province of Borgu and Sokoto State-the then disputed area was between Sokoto of Nigeria and Borgu province of the People’s Republic of Benin. The Commission decided to refer to the joint boundary delimitation commission meeting in Lagos on

the 15th June 1981. Nigeria's assistance to the Republic of Benin is a fact that cannot be overemphasized. The Nigeria Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 1999, Mr. Mammam Anka while defending Nigeria's "brotherly succour" to Benin Republic said, "in spite of our economic difficulties, we feel we can still help any African country in distress to the best of our ability, provided we are notified". Records showed that Nigeria donated N180 million and 12,000 tonnes of petroleum products to Benin. Before this donation was made, the Republic of Benin experienced severe financial crisis resulting in non-payment of workers salaries, culminating in the January strikes. Benin turned to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank for help. Nigeria also planned in addition to the cash and petroleum donations to set up a joint bank in the Beninois capital, Cotonou. Professor Alaba Ogunsanwo, an International Relations expert at the University of Lagos said that "both countries had enjoyed a long history of contacts as neighbours. And in the larger context of International Relations, it is in their security and welfare interest to remain friendly". However, experts advised, that the "big brother" concept should be applied with caution, stressing that unsolicited help could backfire.¹⁰

Nigeria and the Republic of Benin were tied together in a unique historical linguistic, geographical, social, economic and cultural affinity that should not be ignored. These cultural links are many centuries old". Thus, the Nigerian government was touched by the economic crisis which the Beninois were plagued with. The government of Nigeria felt that Benin needed more than mere cash donation. Hence, the concept of a joint project implementation, for example production of the 500,000 tonnes, the transfer of skill and technology to the local people, employment

opportunities, economic and social transformation of the society and more importantly, an appreciable increase in the standard of living of the people. Also, this could be one of the principal ways of reducing the yawning gap between the haves and the have-nots of technology. It was in the spirit of the above listed factors that Nigeria began to play the “big brother” to Benin Republic. The Onigbolo cement project was first mooted. Preliminary studies influenced the choice of Onigbolo due to sufficient deposits of good quality limestone. Subsequently, a joint project committee comprising representatives of both countries was set up. The committee, through a considerable detail, located and selected an experienced technical partner. Part of the funding was made possible with Euro-Loan. This partnership and support existing between Nigeria and Benin is among the laudable objectives of ECOWAS. In order to achieve one of its principal objectives, the contracts signed with partners contained clauses which made it mandatory on the part of the technical partners to train the local people who would eventually take over from the expatriate personnel.

Dr. R.A. Adeleye, the Honourable Commissioner for industries, in his speech on the occasion of the inauguration of the Board of Governors of the Onigbolo cement company as well as the signing of the main contracts for the project, February 26, 1979, said, “we know that reasonable compatibility in technological competence is the one sure way of giving real meaning to international partnership. It is the surest way of promoting real co-operation, and respect for human dignity among mankind.

I would therefore like to congratulate the members of the joint implementation committee, Messrs. F.L. Smidth and company and Messrs. Pooley Atkins. To all of them, I say: so far so good; but

there is still much to be done. To the new members of the Board of Directors that is being inaugurated today, I would like to remind them that the Onigbolo cement project at this point, is like a pregnant woman. It is still a project conceived. It will be the responsibility of the new Board of directors to nurture the pregnancy and deliver the “Baby” and to nurture it to adulthood.¹¹

Unarguably, Nigeria and Benin had enjoyed a “long history of contacts as neighbours”. However, this long-standing relationship had witnessed a turn of events, ranging from border Porosity challenges illegal aliens saga, increased crime, governments’ collective security initiatives, to the failure of governments’ security efforts at policing the borders, due to high level of corruption of security agencies entrusted with border policing. “Without exception, all the borders are loosely patrolled, if at all, while illegal movement of people and goods flow almost freely on a daily basis.” Consequently, “there is hardly any criminal act and violence in Nigeria that could not be remotely traced to the relative ease with which armed gangs enter and exit through many of the 149 borders. Smuggling of contraband goods, arms and human trafficking, mercenary activities directly linked to religious violence abound.¹² Nigeria borders remain the easiest crossing points in the world today.

From the foregoing, we are not oblivious to the existence of the immigration and customs services at the border posts. However, given the fact that these agencies have proved either incompetent, handicapped, corrupt or seriously compromised in the discharge of their duties, the option should be to create a fresh, vibrant force with specific mandate to clear the mess and where necessary use force to confront smugglers into the country. There is also need for a thorough probe of the present

border security outfits, namely the immigration and custom, with a view to establishing the extent of their collusion and collaboration with criminal elements at the border towns.¹³With such a situation, the government was nearly helpless. However, in trying to deal with their security problems, two principal options were open to states. They could for instance, rely on their individual self-efforts. On the other hand, they could pool resources with some other states either on bilateral or multi-lateral basis. Imobighe, in the Nigeria-Benin transborder co-operation opined that the most honourable of the two security options open to states is the first option. Though, it might be very expensive and at times unattainable in the face of a formidable enemy. Nigeria spent a lot on the security of her territories, the Nigerian government funded the Nigerian custom services, the Nigeria immigration services, the Nigeria Army, the Nigeria Navy, the Nigerian civil Defence, the Nigerian police, to effectively discharge their duties in securing the country both within and around the borders respectively. For this reason, the second option, which is pooling resources with other states either on bilateral or multi-lateral basis, is considered a more economical way of going about a nation's security. When the Federal Government realized the need for a collective security arrangement with the neighbours, it began negotiation with the republic of Benin.¹⁴

Olu 1985, in the new Nigeria it was reported that preparation was ongoing for Nigeria and Benin to begin discussions in order to formulate security protocol expected to bring to an end to the problem of illegal aliens in the two countries. The Minister of Defence had said that such a protocol involving the security agencies of both nations was the most effective means of solving the recurring problem of illegal

immigration. Before this time, the Nigerian government had expelled illegal immigrants and closed the borders. This move by the federal government of Nigeria also had negative impact on her neighbour-the Republic of Benin whose major market is in Nigeria.

Nigerian-Benin border has remained a zone of unabated smuggling activities, illicit trafficking in currency, hard drug and arms, as well as stolen vehicles. The problem of combating these crimes has been hampered by a number of factors, some of which are stated below.

Ethno-cultural linkages of the inhabitants of both sides of the border has created the tendency to condole the criminal exploits of the undesirable elements operating along the common border. The border communities, rather than being helpful to ensure that criminals are brought to justice, actually collude with them to work against the efforts of the security agents. The authorities in the Republic a Benin are yet to demonstrate the necessary enthusiasm in bringing criminals to book in accordance with the visions of the agreements already signed. This is perhaps because the country is a net beneficiary in the illegal activities going on along the common border.¹⁵

Some were of the view that the Republic of Benin has not demonstrated enthusiasm in bringing criminals to book. But Nigeria and Benin tend to suffer from similar ailments in their separate efforts to combat criminal exploits aided by the porous borders. On the side of Nigerian, security agencies were put in place by the government to checkmate security matters at the border. But for several years many custom posts built for the control of criminal activities have become the bribery and aiding of all various forms of crimes.

From February 4-8th, 1986 a joint border tour by the Minister of interior, National Security and Territorial Administration of the Peoples' Republic of Benin, LT. Col. Edward Zodeougan, and the Minister of internal Affairs of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, Lt. Col. John Shagaya, was undertaken, in compliance with the collective wishes of the heads of states of their two countries. They took off from Seme border to visit many border communities, including Ifangni, Idi-Iroko, Madogan, Ilara, Okeowo, Wasimi, Chikandou, Chikanda, Kosubosu, Babana/Bassa.

The core objectives of the joint team were to educate the citizens of the border communities on the need for peaceful co-existence and respect for the laws of the country in which citizens resided, educate local officials on both sides, on the need to take seriously their primary responsibility of maintaining the peace by taking prompt actions to obviate incidents capable of disrupting the cordial and fraternal bonds that exist between the two sister countries. They called on the local administrative and security officials to endeavour to work towards minimizing areas of conflict and misunderstanding which occasionally surface in communities that are linked by blood, cultural, economic and social affinities.¹⁶

Nigeria Efforts in Border Security

In the past, several conferences, seminars and symposia conducted by experts of various disciplines and professions have identified crime and criminality as a human phenomenon which threaten life and property and affect the security of nations adversely at both internal and international levels. The Government of the federal Republic of Nigeria was aware of the threat that could ensue from such situation and

as such it did combating crimes along the borders. The strategies often adopted for crime prevention at the borders were dictated by the perceived nature, type and extent of such crimes. In the context of the Nigeria/Benin border, these crimes range from robbery; smuggling; car theft; drug trafficking to illicit trafficking in arms.¹⁷

The Federal Military Government of Nigeria (1970-1999) employed considerable number of law enforcement agencies, namely the Police, Army, Customs and Exise, Immigration and, of course the State Security Service (SSS) to assist in controlling and suppressing these border offences. Unfortunately, however, the length of the border and the multiplicity of routes coupled with minimal cooperation from members of the public did not facilitate the effective performance by these law enforcement agencies. The Security Operatives were also charged with corrupt practice.¹⁸It is proposed in this portion to deal with this subject under the following headings:

- i. Policing of the Nigeria-Benin boundary
- ii. Nature of co-operation from Benin Republic

Policing of Nigeria-Benin Border

The Government of this country spared no effort at controlling crimes at her borders. Consequently, police stations and posts, customs check points, immigration posts as well as Army Units have been established at many places along the extensive border, including the Yewa area of Ogun State. The performance of these Government agencies, though, satisfactory, their effectiveness, nevertheless has been hampered by some of the following factors:

The affinity of the people on both sides of the border

These close relationships made them uncooperative with the law enforcement agencies and encouraged them to assist border law breakers, such as smugglers, drug traffickers and rubbers who moved across the border to the extent that they provide asylum for them

Nature of Settlement

The composite nature of the settlements along both sides of the border whose main interest was to make a living by means (even to the detriment of both nations) to provide asylum to the criminals and even helped them to hookwink the law enforcement agencies.

Extensive Nature of the Border

The length of the Nigeria/Benin border is estimated to be over one thousand kilometers stretching from Seme in Lagos State, through Idi-Iroko in Ogun State, Saki in Oyo State, Chikanda in Kwara State to Kamba in Sokoto State.¹⁹ Except at official or recognized border customs posts, the rest of this distance is open. Since it is impossible to police every portion along this stretch, criminals of all sorts take advantage of this porosity, often with the cooperation of the border communities.

Multiplicity of Routes

Due to the absence of any form of physical or structural demarcation especially along the borders of Lagos, Oyo and Ogun States with Benin Republic, Criminals created new routes as soon as the old ones were discovered by law enforcement agents. This constituted a serious problem to policing. In this connection, one would agree with a

press statement credited to the then Honourable minister of internal affairs, colonel. John Shagaya that it was practically impossible to station law enforcement agents everywhere along the border.²⁰

ECOWAS Protocol

The agreement by Economic Community of West African States which simplified movements of ECOWAS citizens into member countries has, in the perspective of this study, not helped matters. As Nigeria possessed more economic and job opportunities, there came a steady influx of other member countries into Nigeria. Naturally, some of them might be criminals.²¹

Nature of Cooperation from Benin Republic

The failure or reluctance of officials of Benin Republic to release stolen vehicles and criminals to Nigerian authorities after such vehicles were proved to have been stolen and criminals identified remained disturbing area of lack of cooperation. It is unfortunate that over 1,000 commuter vehicles of different descriptions identified as having been stolen in Nigeria, prior to 1990, plied the streets of Benin Republic without any effort by law enforcement agencies of Benin to arrest the situation.²² In some cases, the vehicles were seen lying waste in various police or customs formations in cotonou or Porto-Novo. Similarly, it was not obvious, why Beninese authorities were unwilling to extradite Nigerian criminals most of whom had committed capital offences, including the killing of law enforcement agents and taking asylum in that country even after they had been identified. For instance, a

Mercedes Benz car Reg. No. LA 2994 BF belonging to late commander Alabi who was murdered by armed robbers in September, 1987 was found in a court premises in Porto-Novu. The suspected killers were arrested by police detectives but were detained there. All efforts by Nigerian authorities to repatriate the killers and retrieve the vehicles never yielded any result.

Another example is the case of a Mercedes Benz trailer Reg No. LAC 1803 reported stolen in Enugu. This was traced and recovered in Colonou and was laying in the court premises there since the middle January 1988.²³Effort to retrieve it did not meet success. The most disheartening and surprising was that this lack of cooperation persisted despite the quadripartite agreement signed between Nigeria and sister ECOWAS countries providing for unrestricted extradition of fugitives to their countries of origin to face the law.

Failure of the National Security Agencies

The national security potentials, which include the Nigerian custom services and the Nigerian immigration, had failed in their duties. Custom failed in preventing the influx of contraband goods affecting the Nigeria's economy. The influx of illegal immigrations without valid travel documents, clearly shows the weakness of Nigeria immigration services. But whether their failure was due to their incompetence, being handicapped, corruption or serious compromise in the discharge of their respective duties, remains a matter of national ridicule and public disappointment. Around the Seme-Badagry-Idiroko axis, many were witnessed on daily basis,²⁴The high level of bribery and corruption of many officers of government security agencies entrusted with the sensitive tasks of border security. Some custom officers degenerated to the

level that they transmitted contraband items from place to place. Some were well known in rice supply. Regular travelers who deal in used clothes, were in constant business relationship with officers. Sometimes, those who used border roads regularly were officers' wives, importing frozen turkey/chicken parts and vegetable oil, even when these items were contraband.²⁵

The difficulty in properly policing the Nigerian borders by the Nigerian security forces was not due to lack of military might or resources, but according to 'the nation', issued from the Nigerian Institute of International Affairs, "leaky borders and non-compliance with the rules contribute to making it difficult to police Nigeria's 4000km borders..."In 1979, Nigeria and the Republic of Benin had a military co-operation agreement, which was established to strengthen security around the borders.²⁶However, it was observed in the 1980s that the spirit in that agreement has been slackening over the years and needed resuscitation. Hence, the 'New Nigerian' issued 30th May 1985 reported the visit of the Beninois Chief of Defence Staff, Lt Col. Charles Babade to the office of the Nigerian Minister of Defence, Major-General Domkat Bali. The report gave the indication that Nigeria and the Republic of Benin "may soon" formulate a security protocol expected to bring to an end the problem of illegal aliens in the two countries.²⁷

Surprisingly, border security remained a failure in Nigeria upto the end of President Goodluck Jonathan's administration in 2015. Many people expected an improvement on the role of Obasanjo during his tenure, mainly because of his level of education and exposure.

Endnote

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CHAPTER FIVE

CULTURAL FACTORS, BORDER SECURITY DILEMMA AND ECONOMIC INTERACTIONS

The uniformity in the pre-colonial cultural pattern of western Yorubaland necessitated the circumstances under which French and British rule was established that were also remarkably similar; European rule was established peacefully in both instances, since it afforded security against hostile and friendly neighbours. In as much as it effectively stopped the Dahomean and the Egba invasions, which had meant so much deprivation and enslavement, the establishment of colonial rule came to be regarded by the Yoruba astride the Weme-Ogun river valleys as an act of Liberation. The wake of 1976 meant so much in Ogun State and to the Yoruba astride the Nigerian international boundary with the Peoples' Republic of Benin. It was indeed a moment of ethnic reunification in a newly emerged unit of the Federal Republic of Nigeria. Cultural homogeneity and affinity between citizens of these countries indeed posed serious security challenge to national boundary security operatives in as much as it presented the difficulty of deciding among other factors, the distinction between the Yoruba of Nigeria and those of Benin. The roles of cultural factors and land proximity deserve special attention because they mean a lot in the nexus between security and Ogun State economy. On land proximity consider thus:

...the meridian which inter-sects the territory of Porto-Novo at the Ajara Creek, leaving Ipokia to the English colony of Lagos. It shall follow the above-mentioned meridian as far as the ninth degree of north latitude, where it shall stop.¹

This boundary, which has undergone little or no change before 1976 separated all Egbado kingdoms from Porto-Novo and Dahome and placed them within the British spheres.² The Anago kingdom of Ipoka was in a similar situation to that of Egbado. The boundary placed Itakete, Ohori-Ije and Ipobe exclusively within the French sphere. It then drove through and split into two the areas of the kingdoms of Ifoyin, Ketu and Sabe, leaving the capitals and the former metropolitan districts of these ancient Yoruba kingdoms in the French sphere, and the bulk (except in the case of Sabe) of their former subordinate towns and villages in the British territory. The cultural underpinning of this blind partition work is partly the heritage that has implication for post-state creation events and developments in the borderlands of Ogun State.

The groups and their dialects

In terms both of its population and culture, the borderlands in Benin Republic and Ogun in Nigeria were, and still are, principally Yoruba. They were from north to south; the Sabe, found principally in the *sous-prefecture* of Sabe in Dahomey and in the Imeko District of Egbado area in Nigeria; the Ketu, concentrated in the *sous-prefecture* of Ketu and the Egbado-Ketu District (Imeko and Egua areas) of Egbado Division; the Ohori in the *sous-prefect* of Itakete and the Egbado-Ifonyin District of Egbado Division.³ The Egbado who constituted the fifth group were located between the Ketu, Ohori and the Ifonyin in the west and the Egba of Abeokuta in the east. The sixth group is made up of the Anago in Itakete (Dahomey) and Ipokia (Nigeria) districts. Finally, there are the Awori in Ado-Igbesa District in the south-eastern

sector of Egbado division. Although each of these seven subsections is distinguishable by its own dialect and geographical location and was, prior to the establishment of colonial rule, organized into one or more separate kingdoms, they together form a continuum of a common tradition of origin, a similar style and socio-political organization, and the same corpus of morals and beliefs.⁴

The dialects spoken are certainly distinct one from another; but they all evidently relate to the same basic language. The differences between these dialects are by and large reduced by the dominance of three of them; Ketu, Oyo and Awori, all of which are mutually comprehensible.⁵ Apart from being the dominant variant of Yoruba language in the *sous-prefect* land in Nigeria, Ketu is, in the opinion of an experienced informant,⁶ philo-logically and phonetically a close cousin, if not a parent, for Ogori and Sabe, two other Yoruba tongues used by a vast number of the indigenes particularly in the northern half of the area under consideration. On the other hand, the Egbado, who form the bulk of the population on the Nigerian side of the area, mostly claim Oyo descent and they speak with accents in which Oyo-Yoruba is audibly a dominant influence. Awori, the third major dialect, is not only the mother tongue of the indigenes of Ado and Igbesa districts; it is also the basic element in the speech forms in use by the Anago and the Ifonyin.

The Boundaries in Benin Republic

In the Yoruba area of Dahomey, the evolution of these boundaries began before 1976 when general Dodds adopted the policy of separating the Yoruba territories from the jurisdiction of the reorganized '*Royaume d'Abomey*' and constituting Sabe, Ketu,

Ohori and Ifonyin-Itakete areas into district protectorates with boundaries coinciding more or less with the known limits of the ancient chieftaincies as situated in Dahome.⁷ This arrangement, which received its impetus from instructions from Paris where the thinking was steadily shifting from 'assimilation' to 'indirect rule', was initially satisfying to the Yoruba groups concerned. First, it seemed necessary to regroup the protectorates into bigger units called 'regions', which was done by Dodds himself; and in drawing the boundaries of these, not much note was taken of pre-existing cultural or historical relationships. The principle which guided the French here was convenience. Thus, Sabe was inevitably but indiscreetly grouped into the predominantly Fon '*Region de Savalou*'. Similarly, Ohori and Ketu were joined with the Fon villages along the same way, Itakete and Ifonyin were administered as parts of the larger protectorate of Porto-Novo. With Dodds's departure, a series of administrative reorganizations was undertaken; the term '*region*' had been replaced by the more permanent French style, '*cercle*'. Simultaneously, the denomination, 'protectorate', which had allowed the conservative in the Yoruba areas to dream of local independence, was substituted with the more standardized Gallic term, '*Canton*'.⁸

The rather frequent adjustments of internal boundaries which characterized French West African administration especially at the 'circle' level, was boldly manifested in the Yoruba area; and this further impressed on the people that their feelings no longer mattered in the way their locality was to be governed. Ketu suffered perhaps more severely than the other localities in this respect.⁹ Shortly after as an attachment to the '*region de Sagon*', Ketu had been designated a '*Canton*' of the

new '*Cercle de zagnando*'. Following the outbreak of trouble in Ohori-Ije and similar attempt in Ketu itself, the '*Canton*' became a '*Poste*' and was henceforth attached to the newly constituted '*cercle de Holli-Ketou*'.¹⁰ With the dissolution of the Ohori-Ketu *cercle*, Ketu canton was integrated into the '*subdivision de zagnanado*' and was so administered as a part of the then reorganized '*cercle d'Abomey*'. Then '*canton*' was upgraded into a '*subdivision*' and was by virtue of Beninois' post-independence constitutional reviews, eventually designated a somewhat permanent '*sous-prefecture* in the newly created '*prefecture de I' Oueme*' with the headquarters in Porto-Novo.¹¹ This discourse, though a backward shift from the time-frame, shows that the newly emerged Benin Republic and Nigeria had inherited the earlier divided homogenous Yoruba group along the frontier zone with the attendant cost that would tell on border security.

The Boundaries in Nigeria

On the British side of the post-colonial frontier, quick decisions were also taken to fix the various local government boundaries. Of paramount importance were the relevant divisional boundaries. The first of these separated the area from Egba jurisdiction. Similarly, the northern boundary, which detached the area from Oyo, was revisited by the NBC. In the south, the new administrative area shared boundary with the Badagry people of Lagos State. The western boundary was none other than the Anglo-French line upto 1976 and beyond. These divisional boundaries embraced all the western Yoruba communities declared British protectorates between 1891 and 1895, giving rise to the shape of Yewaland that was renamed in 1991 by Professor

Asiwaju and his 'think tank group'. This territory has since remained a single local government unit, though its designation changed in 1991.¹²

The criteria for the location of these local boundaries were based on similar, though not identical, principles as were applied in Dahomey.¹³ In southern Nigeria before the time, as Tamuno has pointed out, the handling of internal boundary questions was inspired by one or more of three alternative policies- 'the principle of ethnicity' expounded by Sir William MacGregor and Walter Egerton; the principle of 'established local jurisdiction', advocated by Lord Lugard; and 'administrative convenience' often practiced by Sir Ralph Moor.¹⁴ In western Yorubaland, the compass of policy shifted fairly consciously between these alternatives, with the needle pointing more to Macgregor in the case of the divisional boundaries and to Ralph Moor in that of the 'districts'. The making of the various divisional boundaries, which served to bring into one local government unit all the western Yoruba groups who sought and got British protection in the colonial times, apparently resulted from the application of the 'principle of ethnicity', provided this term covered identical historical circumstances as a basis for bringing exclusion of the Egbado groups east of the Egba-Egbado boundary and their resultant situation in the Egba sphere was in consideration of the 'principle of established jurisdiction'.¹⁵ The application of the 'principle of convenience' related more to the boundaries of the districts within the division. However, unlike the situation in the French sphere these boundaries hardly underwent changes once they had been fixed. It should be said that the reference made to the pattern which the British and the French adopted in border making, though, not within the purview of events from 1976, is to offer sound explanation to

the reason border security should be considered a tedious task. This is because age-long brethren divided must be seen relating in one way or the other.

Culture and Co-operation in Post-boundary Period

Demarcation problem

The international boundary between Nigeria and the Republic of Benin has some portion of it bordering Ogun State of Nigeria in the west. Two local government areas, namely yewa north and yewa south, are affected. This partition of the border (along Ogun State) is about 160 kilometers in length from river Ajara on Badagry creek in the south to river Okpara near Meko forest reserve in the north. This border line was the result of a bilateral agreement on 19th October, 1906 between France and Britain, the two imperial powers which exercised over-lordship over Benin Republic (formerly Dahomey) and Nigeria respectively.¹⁶ The border was delimited from the Atlantic to Okpara river by the means of widely spaced boundary pillars number DN1 to DN 142 (DN interpreted as Dahomey-Nigeria). Besides the natural international boundary provided partially by river Ajara in the southern border with Ogun State, pillar DN 13- DN 142 and part of river Okpara, actually demarcate Ogun portion of border up to river Agba. The pillars were unco-ordinated in the “survey sense”, non-intervisible and widely spaced (sometimes such more than 15kms apart). It is therefore not heart-warming to note that up to 2015, the border-line along Ogun State portion of the frontier has not been surveyed by the two countries involved. To add more to this grave problem of non-surveying, many of the pillars have been intentionally destroyed and removed; and the original physical features used to describe the border-line were hardly recognizable. There has been series of prolonged

talks between appropriate Ministers from both countries on the existing and acceptable boundary pillars as possible (ie. DN 13-DN 142).¹⁷

Thus, it becomes apparent that the urgent solution to this problem will automatically facilitate the solution of other problems which are discussed later in this study.

Commercial Activities at Border Settlements and Problems of Law Enforcement

The greatest problem posed to state and local government in the absence of clearly defined boundary lines is the mobility of the imaginary borderline according to the people's perception of where the border should be. This, according to Asiwaju encourages indirectly the incursion of one country into the other, through the establishment of numerous illegal border markets where people of the same tribe on both side of border readily and unconsciously buy and sell contraband goods.¹⁸ In fact, bit-time smugglers use these markets to create many illegal routes through which their illegitimate activities are perpetrated un-noticed and often with the ready connivance of the local people whose identity could hardly be recognized by law enforcement agencies of both countries because of their strong affinity across the border. A good examples are the Egun of Yewa south local government who came to settle in areas around Ado Odo, Idiroko up to Ifonyintedo. It is not unlikely that this affinity is exploited for smuggling in all its ramifications under the pretext of moving to and fro homesteads in the Republic of Benin or in Nigeria.¹⁹

It is therefore not surprising that most of the goods banned by the federal government of Nigeria readily find their ways into Ogun State , thus frustrating

Nigerian government efforts in encouraging the use of local raw materials to produce goods. Similarly currencies were still being smuggled across the border in like manner resulting in great reduction in their purchase value.²⁰ Furthermore, dual nationality is encouraged to the detriment of both countries. This has no doubt, according to Akhigbe, encouraged crime since the culprit knows that he can always escape the long hand of the law in one country, by crossing the border and assuming the nationality of the other.²¹ The problem of migrant criminals, according to Akhigbe, has been the case in Ajegunle, Beebee, Madoga, Ifonyintedo, as well as Iwoye, Imeko, Ilara and Ohumbe borders where the Yoruba spread across the border. It is relevant here to mention that historically, out of the seven sons of Oduduwa, the father of the Yoruba people, four established their kingdoms in the present Nigeria and three in the present Republic of Benin.²²

It therefore becomes apparent that no matter how effective the law enforcement agencies were along the border, the complete lack of knowledge of the actual border line had always posed big problems to them. Akhigbe averred that there is bound to be clashes between the border patrol agencies of both sides. This, of course, gave culprits the opportunity to intentionally broke the law at will and escape from the border. The best action taken by these agencies has been to mount check points along recognized routes leading to boundary towns and villages. In spite of these check points, smugglers and illegal immigrants would manage to side-track the check-Points through the numerous unrecognized and barely visible routes to perpetrate their nefarious activities.²³

Linguistic and cultural problems

On either side of the international border, the contiguous colonial government with their unique styles of administration gradually influenced the original culture of the people existing across the border. The common language of the local people was seen to be seriously polluted by either the English or French language with the hope that over a long period, the common identities of the local people have been gradually lost to the imposed English and French cultural settings. Even the radically different laws and their different modes of enforcement also changed the pattern of life of the inhabitants of the border areas. The above situation was readily noticeable in town and big villages lying on both sides of the border.²⁴ However, the generation of the French and British influences was seen not to have gone deep amongst the inhabitants of small villages and numerous settlements and hamlets on both sides of the border. These inhabitants, mostly illiterates and semi-literates, still embraced the local culture. Furthermore, they still maintained ready communication with their kith and kin on the other side of the border unmolested.

A good example are the Egun in the Yewa south local government and the Yoruba of the yewa north local government who lived close to the border. The Egun drifted into Nigeria in search of “greener pasture” in form of general trading and serving as ready labour in the farm. The Yoruba from Nigeria also established kingdoms around Ketu, Pobe and Popo within the Republic of Benin. These two major groups had so far maintained their traditional and cultural heritage, and had continued to maintain a link with their counterparts across the border. The point is that a portion of the population, up to 2015, remained rural and composed of illiterate

and semi-literate, hence, French and English culture was not so obvious. The affinity was such that one could sleep in some houses in the border communities with one's head in the republic of Benin and legs in Nigeria.²⁵

Cultural Factors and the Economy

It is a known fact²⁶ that the development of Ogun state in particular was very rapid in relation to her neighbours because of the era of oil boom which in the 1970s kept Nigeria relatively nicer than its neighbour. It should not therefore be surprising to note that infrastructural facilities to some extent were established amongst villages and towns along the border areas, particularly using the local government system. Thus, drinkable water supply provided through bore-holes and deep wells, rural electrification, dispensaries and health centres and school at the primary and secondary levels, were packages forming the major products of the integrated rural development schemes (IRDS) being executed by the two local government areas contiguous with the Republic of Benin. It is believed²⁷ that a similar scheme within the border of the Benin Republic was still absent upto 2015. This therefore explains the reason for drift of immigrants into Ogun State. These immigrants joined their Nigeria counterparts in providing labour on the farms, factories, established in Agbara Industrial Estate (AIE) and many other flourishing business enterprises. In fact, the drift became so alarming that it posed serious security problem to Ogun State and Nigerian governments. However, imbalance in infrastructural facilities appear so great that repatriation gave only a temporary relief. Border problems are not restricted to the international borders. Some of the problems have been encountered at state and

local government boundaries, fostering the spread of contraband items.²⁸ However, once more, the trans-border migration was possible due to the porous nature of the international boundary and the problem of identifying who was a Nigerian.

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CHAPTER SIX

IMPACT OF BORDER SECURITY ON OGUN STATE ECONOMY

It is a settled position both in scholarly literature and ordinary intelligent observation that geographic proximities can and does intensify international interaction.¹A nation state geographically contiguous to another nation-state or an ethnic group is either faced with potentially high risks of attack or provided with potential opportunities for cooperation.

Either way, shared boundaries have been widely recognized as a major component of the geographic proximity scenario. Study after study based on the operationalisation of the border dynamics, have demonstrated beyond reasonable doubt that there is a co-variation between border and war at one level and, at the other, border and economic relations and integration. Particularly instructive in this regard are the incontrovertible data provided by the history of wars to the general conclusion that Island states have been relatively less prone to war than their continentally located counterparts often close to a large number of other national states.

The modern history of Europe, the homeland of the nation-state and its border problematics, confront the rest of the wider world of the border phenomenon with only one of two choices; the path of war and human tragedy, which constituted the emphasis in the era from the treaty of Westphalia in 1648 to the end of the second world war on the one hand and on the other, the option of peaceful cooperation characterized by the regional integration and transborder cooperation endeavours of

the period since, 1945. While in the period, characterized by a heightened positive role for the factor of adjacency, the dedication has been for the simplification of the border and the creation of international good neighbourliness.

In the case of relations between the border people in Ogun State of Nigeria and Benin Republic, efforts de-emphasize the very factor of war and concentration centers on other cross-border interactions by economics. The extent to which these interactions have affected the economic activities of Ogun State is the centre-piece of this portion of the study. Therefore, attention will be given to such economic components as primary production, manufacturing occupation, construction sector, commercial activities, services as they affect Ogun State and people of the land.

Primary production

Raw materials to an industry could be considered finished products to another. For instance, whereas fruit crops can be regarded as important supplement for human health, they can help to foster production of goods. Abeokuta North Local Government (A.B.N.L.G) is well endowed in terms of natural resources which is extracted for further production. The process of extracting these raw materials is considered primary production. It is located in the forested ecological zone of Nigeria; and it is extensively covered by forest except in areas where human interferences have changed the natural setting.²The local government is also endowed with extensive fertile soils. This may be responsible for the dependence of majority of the inhabitants of the local government on agriculture; producing a wide range of food and cash crops such as maize, cassava, yam, cocoa-yam and fruits. The local government is also blessed with gravel and other stone mineral resources such as granite which have

encouraged the establishment of quarries. There are also, rivers and streams that encouraged small scale fishing upto 2015. Fish is a food item which also, served some food industries such as hotels, eateries and food packaging sectors of the economy.³ Popular among the rivers in this area is Ogun State river which runs through some Local Government. Other available mineral resources in this local government that were extracted include; Kaolin, Feldspar, Mica, Granite, Clay, as well as decorative rocks.

It was established through oral tradition that due to the proximity between Ogun border communities and those of Benin Republic, added to the fact that prior to the partitioning of Nigeria and Dahomey these groups were homogeneous and Abeokuta is close to the border, many workers in the above mentioned mining field were Benin citizens. One of these oral information is associated with RT Akinyele and validated by professor Asiwaju: two scholars of international repute.⁴

Both Yoruba of Ogun origin and those who migrated from Benin engaged in peasant agriculture in Abeokuta north local government. The basic economic activities of the people in the local government were farming and trading. It was observed⁵ that the dominant occupation of the people remained farming; the natural fertility of the soil created a conducive and favourable environment for agricultural activities. Most of the people engaged in cultivation of arable lands, but there were also some who engaged in livestock production and fishing. The major food crops of the area include cassava, cocoyam, plantain, maize, and vegetables while palm produce and cocoa form the major cash crops. However, field investigations showed

that majority of the farmers in this local government upto 2015 still used crude farm implement such as hoes and cutlasses to cultivate their small-holdings.

Abeokuta South Local Government (ABSLG) fairly well endowed in terms of natural resources particularly in the area of vegetation resources. The local government lies in the equatorial rain forest belt with a characteristic dense vegetation growth all year round. The local government is also endowed with fertile soil which are suitable for agricultural practices. Wide range of food crops were produced in the local government. The local government is blessed with gravel and other stone mineral resources such as granite which upto 2015 was yet to be fully tapped. The various mineral available in this local government include; Koalin, feldspar, mica, granite and decorative rocks.⁶The wide range of food crops produced in the local government include maize, yam, cocoyam, cassava and fruits. Benin citizens constituted part of the labour in the farms and mining fields.⁷

In Ifo Local Government Area, agriculture was the focus of the primary economic activities of the inhabitants of the local government upto 2015. Crops cultivate in the local government area include maize, rice, cassava and melon. Hence the local government served as the source of food crops to Lagos. The market at Ifo constituted one major source of agricultural items to Lagos Metropolis. The fishpond at Sojuola village near Ifo also constituted one major agricultural development in the local government area. Ifo market opened every five days. Other markets in the area include Ajuwon and Akute which were operated on a daily basis.

Major products sold at the markets include fruits, garri and other food crops. While these food crops served as food items to some level of buyers, to others, they

were considered raw materials for further production. Yewa north and south local government areas share boundaries with Ifo. This resulted to incessant migration of Benin citizens to the area to farm. A good number of them have integrated themselves into the social system of the land.⁸

Odeda local government is well endowed in terms of natural resources especially with regards to extensive fertile soil, which is suitable for agricultural activities. This may account for the dependent of the majority of the inhabitants of the area on agriculture. The local government is also endowed with exploitable mineral resources. These include Kaolin, Glass sand, Feldspar, Mica, Granite and Decorative Rock. By field observation, very few Benin citizens owned farms in this area and other unestimable few, work in the extractive sector of the economy.⁹ As already noted, this local government was basically rural and the people were predominantly farmers. The rich and fertile soil of the local government provided favourable environment for agriculture in the area.

The vegetation is mainly orchard, forest and thick grasses. Thus livestock rearing formed part of the agricultural activities in the area. The main products of this local government were yams, cassava, maize, cashew, mangoes, oranges, vegetables, pineapple, guava, tomatoes, cocoa, kolanuts, palm produce, and pepper. There were also poultry and piggery in the local government upto 2015, the farm settlement at Eweje flourished.¹⁰

Ewekoro local government is greatly blessed in terms of natural resources as it is located on a sedimentary bedrock which serves as raw material for the production industry in the local government area. At the same time the availability of clay makes

the presence of the state government to be really felt in the local government this has resulted in the establishment of a clay block factory (Gateway Bricks) in the local government area. The local government is also blessed with abundant land resources for agricultural purposes. Sugarcane which is a vital raw material was produced in large quantity in this area.¹¹ Unkilled labour was delivered through about 20% work force who were indigenes of Benin that migrated through the porous borders of Ogun State.¹²

Obafemi-Owode local government is blessed with clay and stone. The clay was used for pot making while the stone was quarried for use in different parts of the country. It should be settled, with evidence from the observation carried out at Obafemi Owode that most of the people engaged in this extraction industries were indigenes of Ogun. Foreigners from Benin were not seen. The same situation applies to primary production in agricultural sector. Food and cash crops were produced mainly by indigenes without the role of Beninois felt in the production process. Among the raw materials obtained through agriculture were cassava, cocoyam, maize and cocoa.¹³

In Ijebu –Ode local government, the soil and climate of the area enriched the land with the evergreen tropical forests that dominated its ecology. The forests consisted mainly of tall evergreen hardwoods and palm trees. The natural resources of the local government area include the hardwoods of the rain forest which account for saw-milling industries. Hence, lumbering was part of the primary production. Ijebu-Ode showed evidence of agricultural production though dominated by the small scale farmers. There were, however, pockets of commercial farms which concentrates on

both arable farming and livestock production the impacts of the agriculture department of the local government, and the extension services of the local government and affiliated agencies of Ogun State ministry of agriculture have enhanced agricultural production in the L.G.A. of particular importance here are such food crops like cassava, yam, palm-oil, plantain and vegetable.¹⁴ In the opinion of Olorire,.

It is very difficult to say who is a Nigerian working in the farmlands of Ijebu-Ode. This is because Aja and other peoples of Benin and Togo Republics have so mixed with our indigenes to the extent that it takes a long history of the land to find out who is not an Ijebu man. It is more disappointing that some elders who can do this have died. Many of these foreigners speak our Ijebu dialect.¹⁵

Ijebu-Ode is very far to the border area of Ogun State. But the vast spread of immigrants from Benin and those whose fore-fathers have lived in the land before European partitioning of Nigeria and Dahomey accounted for such integration evident in the opinion of Olorire.

Ijebu north local government is abundantly blessed with a host of natural resources, which are mainly water and vegetal. In terms of water resources, the area is drained by a couple of rivers'; some of which are perennial while others are seasonal. The perennial ones are river Osun and its tributaries such as Orutu, Oligbo, Omu, Apasan and Ipase. The seasonal ones are Gbogiri, Idofen, and Koboloro.¹⁶ The presence of these rivers has encouraged fishing activities; though, this was not well developed. It was done by the indigenes alone.

It is in terms of vegetal resources that the local government was most prominent. It has a wide expanse of thick forest, containing a number of commercial

trees such as *Iroko, Afara, Opepe, Oganwo* and many others; which may explain why the local government had a large number of Sawmills; and the consequent employment of a large proportion of its inhabitants in the lumbering business. Many, Yoruba-speaking employees in the lumbering mode of production are not Nigerians. On this note consider,

The easiest job we do in these villages is lumbering. It is not an easy job but wetin man go do. People who went to university still complain what of me way no go reach like that. So, we shall dwell everyday in the forest. Am not a Nigeria but I can speak Ijebu language. We are all Yoruba: whether in Benin or here we speak Yoruba. Wetin I know bi say I be Yoruba and I day work for Yoruba land.¹⁷

The speaker was engaged in lumbering and spoke like an indigene of the land without intimidation. This resulted from the age-long affinity that existed between Dahomey and Oyo. So the Yoruba man is a free man and work freely whether in Nigeria or Benin. The border has not changed the culture; it only introduced a new medium of office communication in both states.

Ijebu north east local government area is fairly well endowed in terms of natural resources, particularly in vegetation resources. The local government is located on the forest belt of Nigeria, and extensively covered by forests except in areas where human interferences have changed the natural settings. As a result of this a couple of commercial trees are found in the local government. Lumbering was relatively in vogue. Another majority of the inhabitants of the area on agriculture, producing a wide range of food and cash crops.¹⁸

Ijebu East local government area, the geology of the land is an indication of the presence of natural resources. Natural endowment such as silica sands are found along Ijebu-Ode-Ore Express road. Sandstones heavily impregnated with bitumen were also common in the area. Limestone deposits abound through the local government area. The basement complex rocks are a good source of granite that was commonly quarried for road construction and building purposes. Omo forest reserve was a source of forestry products for industry products for industries such as the Omo Wood Complex (Oko-Eko), Iwopin Paper Mill (in Ogun Watersides local government and the Omo Sawmill at J4 estate. In response to labour, the view of Segun Onojobi remained prominent. He asserted that he was sure that the people had a way of sourcing for labour among themselves. For this reason, extraction work was done by indigines¹⁹

Agricultural products include food crops that can equally serve as raw materials such as cassava, maize, yam, cocoyam and melon which were planted in combinations such as cocoyam/melon, maize/melon/cassava, cassava/melon etc. the local government area also boost the production of cash crops such as oil palm, cocoa, rubber and teak.

Yewa North local government area is well endowed in terms of natural resources. The local government is largely a semi-savannah vegetation area endowed with conducive climatic conditions for agricultural purpose. The LGA is blessed with fertile land, which supports a wide range of agricultural products such as maize, cassava, melon, cocoa, Kolanul, rice etc. The L.G.A is also endowed with mineral resources, which were of industrial potentials-large quantities of high quality

limestones, clay and Kaolin deposits were all extensively available for industrial purposes. Others are phosphate and resins with polymetric structure, which have been certified useful as raw materials for various manufacturing concerns. Large deposit of limestone was found at Ibese, Resin at Igbogila and Joba-Orile. Also large deposit of Kaolin was found at Owode-Ketu.²⁰

According to Bola Talabi, by the characteristics of the population, the people of this area could be referred to as a people with double parentage. Hear him,

Trans-border cultural affinity with the unseen borders separating Nigeria and Benin, in yewa as a whole has afforded the people of the area the opportunity to relate without barrier like those who possess double citizenship. Both in yewa south and north Beninois participate in many aspects of the people's affairs including extraction and manufacturing...²¹

As mentioned earlier, the chief occupation of the inhabitants of the local government was farming. The local government is blessed with large expanse of fertile cultivable land. The vegetation is semi-savannah type and the area is endowed with conducive climatic conditions for agricultural purposes. Most of the people in the LGA engage in cultivation of both arable and cash crops. Such arable crops include maize, cassava, melon, rice, etc. while cash crops include cocoa and Kolanut. In fact, the existence of rich extensive fertile soil had culminated into specialization in different food and cash crops by various towns and villages in the area. Listed below are some and the crops they cultivated.

Ayetoro	Cassava, maize, melon
Eggua	Fish, cassava, cocoa, maize
Ebute-Igbooro	Cocoa, rice, maize, fish

Ibese	Rice, cassava, maize
Ibooro	Maize
Igbogila	Cassava, melon, cocoa, Kolanut, citrus
Igan Alade	Cassava, cocoa
Imasai	Cassava, Maize
Ijako-Orile	Tomato, cassava, pepper, yam
Sikomi	Rice
Sawonjo	Melon, maize, yam, cassava
Owode-Ketu	Cassava, Maize. ²²

The people who farmed here were both Yoruba of Nigeria and Yoruba-speaking population of Benin.

Imeko/Afon local government area share international boundary with the Republic of Benin to the west. The major raw materials were derived from agriculture. The land is blessed with fertile soil and large expanse of land mass. The main occupation of the inhabitants of the local government area was farming. Major cash crops grown include cocoa, citrus, cashew and wool. And the major food crops grown in the local government area were cassava, yam, plantain, maize, coco-yam and melon.

In the Imeko/Afon local government area, there has been low incidence of tsetse-fly. Consequently, some of the inhabitants engaged in animal farming. Infact, cattle rearing was a booming business in the local government area. It is important to note that border communities encroached on buffer zones in their farming activities.

They deliberately removed the numbered pillars which the colonial government used to demarcate spheres of influence.

The local government that had more mixed population with people from the Republic of Benin is Ipokia. Some of its communities where this abound were Tube Ijofin, Maun, Agosasas, Idiroko, Ilashe and Ifonyintedo.²³

Manufacturing occupation Since 1976

Natural resources found in an area, often time, direct the pattern of industrial development and secondary occupations that an area. This is the case of Ogun State where the type of natural resources available in its local government areas affected the choice of industries and the general mode of production. In Abeokuta north, factory-Type manufacturing constituted another spatial scene of this local government. However, the available manufacturing plants in this local government were urban biased. They were all located. It was from 1976 when the former western yorubaland and a collection of other lands emerged as Ogun that many modern industries sprang up. Between 1999 and 2015, many Aristocrat emerged, may be through affluence acquired by direct involvement in politics: both at state and federal levels.²⁴ Some of the notable industries in the land were federal cork and steel company, Midgal Galvanizing PLC, West African Aluminum products, zedekayat and Nigerian porcelain wares.

Alongside the factory-type manufacturing, small-scale industries and traditional crafts or industries constituted important spatial features. The variety of small-scale industries and traditional crafts in this local government include;

sawmilling, food processing, textiles, pottery, confectionery, carving, dyeing, quarrying and steel works. These small-scale industries and traditional crafts are found both in the rural and urban sector of the local government and constituted evident potentials for rapid economic growth and development in the local government

It was reported that in Abeokuta south local government area, small-scale industries and traditional crafts and industries were fast growing between 1976 and 2015: becoming an important spatial attribute of the LGA.²⁵ The broad spectrum of small-scale industries and traditional crafts prominent in the LGA were woodworks, claywork, metal fabrication works, block makings, timber processing, tailoring and processing of agricultural food products. It is worthy of mentioning that the popular *Adire* industry (ie tye and dye industry) as well as pottery industry at Ijaye in this local government attracted people from far and near in large number for both commercial engagement and tourist attraction.

The Ifo, local government area was one of the prominently growing industrial centres in Ogun State, as it became a popular industrial region. Industries such as paints and plastics operated in their number. Among the industrial establishments in the area were premier paints, Niger Cedar paints and the Techno-Engineering works, Organic chemicals, Greenland industries, shalom paints and T. Capital Gas. The local government also hosted so many sawmill indsturies.²⁶

The Agro-based nature of Odeda local government area was reflected in industries located within it. Three major industries were found in the L.G out of which two (66%) were Agro-based.²⁷ The industries were, vegetable oil industry located at

Osiele, S & D farms Itesi Ajegunle as well as milling industry (quarry). The headquarters of Ogun-Osun River Basin Development Authority was situated in this L.G. Some small scale industries and traditional crafts formed parts of the spatial feature of the local government. These include sawmilling, block-making, fishing, tailoring farming, Metal fabrication, carpentry, and Blacksmithing.

In Ewekoro local government area, the West African cement Industry remained dominant. It was estimated that close to 80% of the people inhabiting the land were employed by the factory.²⁸ Other small-scale industries in the local government area include Uniclay Ltd (clay block manufacturer) and Jea palm kernel Industry.

In Ijebu-Ode local government area, factory-type manufacturing was fast becoming an important aspect of the LGA. However, the available manufacturing plants were Ijebu-Ode-based, probably for reasons of its primary position at both the LGA and State levels.

Notwithstanding, the notable industrial products were paints, biscuits, brewery, cooking oil and allied products, soft drinks, pharmaceuticals, plastics, leather/shoe works, lace materials, industrial filters, ceramics wares, corks, and furniture. These manufacturing plants attracted numerous skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labour not just from within the local government area, the state, and Nigeria, but also from ECOWAS countries and other African and non-African countries. The growth and development of factory-type manufacturing was not able to eclipse that of small-scale industries and traditional crafts or industries. The broad spectrum of small scale industries and traditional crafts which were prominent in the local government area

were woodworks, clay-works, metal fabrication works; block-making, timber processing, tailoring, local cloth weaving and processing of agricultural food products. Potentialities for rapid industrialization were no doubt evident in the local government area whether in terms of geographical placement, or human and natural resources endowment.²⁹

Table XII: Ogun State Agro-based and Mineral Resources, 2000

	Local government area	Agro-Based	Mineral based
1	Abeokuta North	Maize, cassava, yam, cocoyam, fruits, decorative	Kaolin, felodspar, mica, granite sand
2	Abeokuta South	Maize, cassava, yam, cocoyam, fruits	Kaolin, feldspar, mica, Granite sand
3	Ado-Odo/Ota	Coconut, maize, cassava, yam, fruits, legumes	Kaolin, Glass sand, clay
4	Yewa North	Kolanut, Oil palm, forest products, maize cassava, rice, vegetable	Limestone, Kaolin, Glass sand, phosphate, feldspar
5	Yewa south	Oil palm, forest products, maize, cassava, yam, cocoyam, vegetables and legumes,	Limeston, Kaolin, Glass Sand, Gypsum

		fruits.	
6	Ifo	Kolanut, oil palm, maize, cassava, rice, sugar cane, yam, vegetables and legumes, fruits	Kaolin, Glass sand, clay, phosphate, gypsum
7	Ijebu East	Cocoa, oil palm, forest products maize, rice, yam, coco-yam, fruits, vegetable	Tar sand, glass sand, clay.
8	Ijebu North	Cocoa, kolanut, oil palm, coconut, forest products, maize, cassava, yam, coco-yam, vegetable.	Kaolin, glass sand
9	Ijebu-Ode	Oil palm, maize, cassava, yam, coco-yam, vegetables	Tar sand, faolin, glass sand, feldspar.
10	Ikenne	Cocoa, kolanut, rubber, oil palm, coconut, maize, cassava, rice, yam, coco-yam, vegetables.	Kaolin, clay, phosphate.
11	Obafem-Owode	Cocoa, kolanut, rubber, oil palm, coconut, maize, cassava, rice, yam, coco-yam.	Kaolin, clay, phosphate.

12	Odeda	Kolanut, oil palm, maize, cassava, yam, coco-yam, sugarcane, fruits.	Kaolin, glass sand, feldspar, mica, Granite, and decorative rocks.
13	Odogbolu	Cocoa, rubber, oil palm, maize, cassava, yam, vegetables.	Tar sand, kaolin, glass sand, mica feldspar.
14	Ogun Waterside	Rubber, oil palm, forest products, maize, fish, cassava, rice, yam, coco-yam, fruit.	Sand, clay, mica
15	Sagamu	Cocoa, kolanut, rubber, oil palm, coconut, maize, cassava, yam, coco-yam, fruits, vegetable.	Limestone, kaolin, clay, phosphate.

Source: Odugbemi, OO, *Ogun State in Nigeria: Giant in the Tropics*(ed), (Udo RK and Mamman,1995),354

Influence of Border on Manufacturing Occupation

The over-riding influence of border security on productive activities in Ogun State could be approached under three perspectives. The first centers on the fact that the security of Ogun borderlands, particularly of Yewa South and Ipokia Local Government Areas remained weak up to 2015. This went a long way to determine the movement of people and goods into Ogun State. The second perspective discusses the problematic and prospect of unrestricted movement of people with regard

toproduction activities and sources of labour: the marketing of products may be given less attention in this discourse. The third perspective focuses on the fate of infant or small-scale businesses in the face of increasing and open sales of contraband items smuggled through the borders.

First, throughout the periods and dispensations from 1960 to 2015, non of the political administrations made frantic effort to properly balance up the borderlands between Ogun State (Nigeria) and Republic of Benin. Many promises were made to negotiate with Beninese government without it being fulfilled. The delay of both governments to take quick action towards ensuring that there was a proper demarcation, brought about the reintegration of Yoruba of Nigeria and Benin across their states' international boundaries. Hence, they could build houses on buffer zones and develop bush paths for night movement of illicit goods. Border communities understand the borders than Nigeria's security officers. The immigration, the customers department, the quarantine workers among others, consulted the elders of the borderlands when taking vital decisions concerning borders administration and security.³⁰The elders equipped them with information that could not hamper communities business interest across the borders. On this note, the amount o information needed to fully arm the security operatives in the land was distorted, therefore, reducing the quality and efficacy of border protection.

Considering the involvement of other West African countries in the manufacturing activities in Ogun State, the words of Ilo Moses becomes insightful,

Where two can relatively show the tribal distinctions between Yoruba within Nigeria and those coming from outside, is in yewa communities. Though, the difference between the new-comers and

those who have been here is very minute. Sincerely there is hardly any industry operating in Ogun State with upto twenty employees without the presence of other West African people. All the districts of Ogun: Ijebu-Ode, Sagamu, Abeokuta, Ifo are heavily filled with non-indigenes. This unrestricted immigration of people, partly resulted from ECOWAS treaty on free movement of people and to the larger problem of porosity of the borders.³¹

An observation of the lands of Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode and Sagamu corroborated the opinion of Ilo. Indeed, there is no gainsaying the fact that many workers in different sectors of the state's economy, particularly manufacturing activities were citizens of other West African countries. Though, many of them never lost touch with their home countries, but, the desire for greener pasture served as the push factor for their settlement in Ogun cities and villages.

Another area where the security of borderlands affected manufacturing, remained the shock suffered by the small-scale industries in trying to compete with cheaper goods coming from countries such as Benin and Togo that are already saturated with European articles of trade. On this note, experts in the study of small and medium scale industries have made us to know that a small scale industry should be protected from influences coming from the outside world, particularly from large firms. Nwaru Ndubuisi makes this clearer,

...the industry or industries in which it competes...the competitive rules and the strategies potentially available to a firm are substantially influenced by industry structure...it is the collective strength of five basic competitive forces which determine the profit potential in an industry. These force which drive industry competition are: the threat of new entrants; bargaining power of suppliers; bargaining power of buyers; the threat of substitute products or services; the intensity of rivalry among existing firms.³²

An observation of the cities of Ogun State, particularly Yewa, Ijebu-Ode, Sagamu showed that the purchasing strength of buyers are low. They readily bought items considering their cost effectiveness. On the side of small-scale industries in the land, they lacked access to similar sources of raw materials that assured comparative advantage. For these obvious reasons many small scale industries emerged and liquidated, because they could not withstand competitions arising from persistent trans-border smuggling in of contraband goods into the state. The markets were on daily basis, saturated with European made goods that continued to spread in the cities and villages of Ogun State through borderlands in Yewa part of the State.

Construction Sector

The main construction works carried out were those of building of houses and roads network. One will use few cases to assess the extent to which construction work had brought about development, given the presence of citizens of other West Africa countries. The major mode of transport available in Abeokuta north is road, although, the south-north rail line traverses this local government with a rail station at Lafenwa, Abeokuta. The rail line linked Abeokuta with other rail cities in the country such as Ibadan, Ilorin, Kano etc.

The means of transport used by the people include head portorage, bicycle, motorcycle, private cars, pick-up vans and adapted vehicles. As a matter of fact, head portorage was still a common scene particularly in the rural areas while bicycles, motorcycles and the adapted vehicles constitute the dominant mechanized modes of public transport. In the urban centre, public taxi cabs and *Kabukabu* (the use of

private cars for commercial transport) provide public transportation. Most of the roads in the local government especially the urban-rural roads were in state of disrepair and perhaps was a hindrance to development efforts in the local government area.³³ It was reported that between 2003 and 2015 massive road construction work became the primary focus of each political administration. Governor Otumba Gbenga Daniel (2003-2011), the PDP flag bearer and Governor of the state was honoured for several roads constructed within the villages and cities and schools built: both secondary and tertiary.

Governor Ibikunle Amosun (2011-2015) was said to have constructed more roads than Gbenga Daniel. This might have been inspired by the desire to make one's political party gain more popularity than others. One significant thing to note is that this created job opportunities for people, both indigenes and non-indigenes. The development of the local government, especially the local government headquarters at Ifo could be attributed to the presence of the main road that passes through the town. The main terminus along the route is located at Ifo. Private transport dominated operation of the government, while motorcycles dominated intra-city transportation. Canoe was utilized in the northern part of the local government area. Also, the people in the local government area enjoyed railway facilities with railway stations located at Ifo, Kajola and Agbado. However, the roads in the local government were in bad condition upto 1999. Between 1999 and 2015, road construction expanded to the villages. These include the roads maintained by the federal, state and even the local government council. As road construction were going on, private and government

buildings within the local government secretariat and in the communities sprang up. Many modern houses were built between 2005 and 2015.³⁴

In Ijebu-Ode local government area, road transport remained a dominant mode. Most of the roads belonged to the state and local government. Some of the rural roads were seasonal; as such they were available for use only during part of the year. Such rural roads were usually adequate for the evacuation of most agricultural products. This situation prevailed between 1960 and 1999. The government of Osoba (1999-2003) in the state was remarkable for linking up villages with network of roads.

There were numerous motor parks/transport terminals within the local government area. Most motor parks within the local government area were built along markets. With respect to transport operation, the local government council had maintained three mass transit buses upto 2003, running inter city services. Between 1976 and 2003, the following banks built their structures in the local government; United Bank for Africa PLC, Union Bank Plc, First Bank Plc, Cooperative Bank Limited, Nigerian Arab Bank Limited Federal Mortgage Bank; Continental Mortgage Bank, Obanta Community Bank, Porogun Community Bank, Imowo Community-Bank, and Iwade Community Bank.³⁵

Shagamu town, the Headquarters of Shagamu local government, which lies along Lagos/Benin express was, is about three (3) kilometers from the Lagos/Ibadan Express way interchange. As such, it is a gateway to Abeokuta and Papalanto (on the way to the country's border with Republic of Benin), to Lagos, Ibadan, Northern and Eastern parts of Nigeria. Thus, it is the Gateway to the hinterland of Nigeria. The road

network of the local government provided adequate links to all towns and villages in the local government area.³⁶

Border and construction works

A survey of the lands of Ogun State revealed that many builders in the city of Abeokuta, Ijebu-Ode, Shagamu, Ilaro among others were migrants from Benin and Togo Republics. Interview with builders in Ijebu-Ode and Shagamu: Abiye, Oye, Taju, Mofede, Kofola, Iglé and Bature indicated that before 1990, a good number of builders had resided in the land and had contributed significantly in the aspect of architectural development.³⁷The method of apprenticeship among this foreigners proved that crossing Nigeria-Benin borders was just like crossing Ondo and Ogun boundaries. On regular basis, the contractors among them travelled to their countries to get apprentices who would sign years of meticulous apprenticeship with their masters. In most cases, they picked children who were below ten years. Hence, this defined their life-style. This is why many people preferred to hire their services than Nigerians who would spend few years and began to seek contracts. Among these foreigners who imported their services across the land borders into Nigeria, there were great expertise and convincing mastery of the jobs.

The implication of this transborder movement of professional builders was that a good number of Yoruba-speaking Nigerians lost their contracts right in their hometowns. In Ijebu-Ode, Oladimeji cried thus;

I used to collect contracts and build houses for our people here. But, these days you will see those who want build their houses, but when you go to them, they will tell you say another person has collected the contract. When my family was hungry, I decided to

join it with Okada work...I believe this people from Benin use plenty charms to look for contract. Since five months I have not gotten any contract. But every time you see them working.³⁸

The Yoruba people of Ogun State are deviating to other sources of livelihood because of the unemployment created by the presence of foreign builders. Some of them believe that these foreigners use charms as demonstrated in the view of Oladimeji.

Commercial activities

Trade routes are indispensable for the free flow of trade, goods and services. In the Yewa region, these were supplied by the numerous foot paths, creeks, river inlets which crisscross the area.³⁹Traditionally trade routes had existed between Western Yorubaland and Porto Novo before the boundary was established. Porto-Novo exported tobacco to Abeokuta through Badagry and this tobacco trade continued long after the international boundaries were created. It was stopped in the 1940s when two companies-the colonial tobacco production were guaranteed the monopoly of buying tobacco in Dahomey.⁴⁰But the establishment of international boundary created visible obstacles to the free movement of people and goods. The colonial government adopted common policies that discouraged interaction between the people and one such area was in the development of roads and routes. Mills has shown that the southern areas of the Republic of Benin and Nigeria had more dense network of communication than the northern areas of both countries yet the border areas in the south were extremely poorly served.⁴¹At the fringe of both states, roads tend to disappear and where they were available they ran parallel to the boundary. Consequently, only few all season roads crossed the bi-national line.⁴²It has been

suggested that the divergent policies pursued by the British and French created Porto-Novo were re-directed to national capitals. Igue and Adam have shown that the economic life of Porto-Novo was re-directed to Cotonou and this retarded the growth of Porto-Novo.⁴³ In the same manner, the economic life of Yewa was re-directed to Lagos and Yewa became stunted and totally eclipsed.⁴⁴

Currency

The international boundary did not only affect the trade routes in the region but also the currency used as means of exchange in the area. Both the cowrie and the Spanish dollar had been in use in the Porto-Novo/Yewa region before the international boundary. By 1900, the silver coin was accepted in both Yewa and Porto-Novo. Later the Nickel bronze, penny, a smaller unit was introduced.⁴⁵ It was colonial rule that confirmed the use of the silver coin as well as the Nickel bronzed penny on the British side. All the coins were used in both Yewa and Porto-Novo. The French did not take this development kindly. They therefore, imposed their own currency on their side of the boundary and strove to prevent the Gun could be seen as the genesis of different currencies in use at the border. It emphasized the sovereignty of each European power.

Smuggling

One of the most serious consequences of the establishment of the international boundary is smuggling. The boundary has led to distinct market conditions on both sides of the boundary.⁴⁶ Yewa has been classified as a smuggling zone. Price

differentials along the Nigeria-Benin border dates back to the colonial period. In the French colonies, tariffs were reduced in an attempt to encourage foreign ships to call at their ports. In the 1860's, duties in French territories were reduced to about 4%, while in Lagos they were about 10%.⁴⁷ The high prices of such goods in Lagos and Yewa compelled businessmen to seek the cheaper goods in Porto-Novo, avoid paying duties and widen their profit margins. Thus smuggling became inevitable.

The myriads of creeks, river inlets and lagoons linked Nigeria and Benin in Ogun borderlands provided ideal environment for smugglers. They could move at night without detection. There were many canoes rendering transport services in the region. With numerous fishermen, it became difficult to differentiate canoes carrying ordinary trade goods from those carrying contraband. This made it necessary to examine in more detail the nature of smuggling in the Porto-Novo region. The terrain makes canoe smuggling the most prevalent method of smuggling.

Four types of canoe smugglers have been identified in the region as follows-the canoe man who acted as a cyclist to an organized smuggling ring, the smuggling band that used the canoe directly, the fisherman-trade and smuggler and the canoe market women.

The canoe man who acted as a link to exporters of contraband and receivers took the cargo from the canoe at a fee. He was only a link in the chain of smuggling activity. Whenever he was caught the goods were seized but the source of supply remained secret. One such link caught in 1967 carried goods worth \$ 5,000 made up of raw tobacco, as sorted kinds of cigarettes, different brand of French wine and many other items.⁴⁸

There was also a situation where the smugglers hired their own canoes and embarked on a direct purchase and transportation of the goods. Perhaps, they went in group of five or more, usually dangerously armed. It was such groups that engage customs patrol teams in gun battles. The case of the fisherman-trader and smuggler is an interesting one. He went for fishing and often carried his catch to Porto-Novo, sold it there and bought goods to be retailed in Yewa. He started off as an ordinary fisherman, latter became an ordinary fish seller and finally turned up as a smuggler.

Perhaps, an important but often neglected group in the smuggling business were the canoe market women. As they moved from market to between Yewa and Badagry through Yewa river and through Yewa and Porto-Novo, they carried their wares in canoe as ordinary trade goods and often escaped the attention of customs personnel. These women were the most numerous and active agents of smuggling. Some of them on being questioned, did not consider their activities as smuggling, they merely bought and sold.⁴⁹ This again highlighted the futility of trying to keep apart coherent culture area. If the boundary line demarcated with boundary pillars on the ground can scarcely be recognized by experts, how much less the one on water by market women.

It should be noted also, that border communities often built houses on buffer zone in Yewa areas. This facilitated buying and storage of contraband goods. As they were living on the border line, they bought large quantity of goods and stored them up at night, in the day time, foreign goods had saturated border markets such as Owode market in Owode-Yewa, Araomi and Oja-Ale markets in Ajilete, Idogo market in Idogo, Eredo market in Eredo and Olokuta market in Olokuta. It is from these markets

that other Yoruba people bought goods and sent them in small quantities to markets in towns and cities of Ogun State.

The common items smuggled in through the border lands include second hand shoes, cloths, rice of different brand, cars, vegetable oil, tyrs among others.⁵⁰ A survey of the markets in Ogun State down the villages proved that there was no market which was free from smuggled items.

Plate I: shows shoes smuggled in from Cotonou International market to New Market, Ijebu-Ode



Source: Ezeifedi, U. Emmanuel, Survey 2017

171A

Plate II: Shows Vegetable oil Smuggled in from Cotonou international market that saturates Lafenwa market in Abeokuta



Source: Ezeifedi, U. Emmanuel, Survey 2017

171B

Plate III: Shows Bags of rice Smuggled in from Cotonou international market to Sabo Market, Sagamu.



Source: Ezeifedi, U. Emmanuel, Survey 2017

171C

Plate IV: Shows Cars imported from Cotonou and Togo to Obalende, Ijebu-Ode



Source: Ezeifedi, U. Emmanuel, Survey 2017

171D

Plate V: Shows Smuggled tyres from Cotonou international market, mended in Yewa South



Source: Ezeifedi, U. Emmanuel, Survey 2017

171E

171A

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CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary

Ogun State is located in the South-western part of Nigeria. It lies within latitude 6°N and 8°N and longitudes 21/2°E and 5°E. The state is bounded on the west by the Republic of Benin and on the east by Ondo State, to the north of the State are Oyo and Osun States, while Lagos State and Atlantic ocean are to the south. According to 1996 Federal Office of Statistics, the state covers about 16,762 square kilometers; that is approximately 1.8 percent of Nigeria's land mass. The evolution of Ogun State has been hooked on long historical antecedent. Indeed, the people of the State share a lot with the other Yoruba groups and in a way can be seen as an example of breakthrough in the migration towards the coast. It is close to impossible to trace the origin, migration and settlement of the state. This is in fact, resulting from the fact that Ogun State comprises of kingdoms and chiefdoms that have their various traditions of Origin. The one of Ijebu and Egba, each can sustain another research work, let alone, other kingdoms in the state.

The land is blessed with numerous natural resources, which to a very high extent determines the economic activities of the people. The natural resources are: vegetal resources-savanna vegetation and fresh water swamp forest. Mineral resources deposited in the land include metalliferous and non-metalliferous or industrial minerals such as kaolin, limestone and shale, brick-clay, sandstone and Gravel, silica sands. Energy resources and water resource cover sandy Beaches, Rivers, and agriculture.

Agriculture remained the dominant means of livelihood in Ogun State. The majority of the farmers were traditional peasant rural dwellers producing at subsistence level. Their farms were small and the main tools consisted of hoes, cutlasses, shovels; axes etc. These characteristics and other farm practices have been passed down from one generation to another and they posed a formidable obstacle in the way of agricultural modernization. There were few large scale privately owned farms and some government owned modernized farms in Ogun State to complement the peasant production.

Manufacturing sector was another aspect of the economy where the people distinguished themselves. Manufacturing may be defined as the processing and altering of materials to make new products to serve new ends. The finished product of one industry may be the raw material of another. For instance, timber is used to make wood-pulp, wood-pulp is used to make paper, and paper is the basis of the printing industry. Raw materials were sourced locally for the following medium scale businesses. There were groundnut oil extraction, rice milling, canning, melon seed oil, palm oil, sugar processing, cassava starch and flour industry, fruit preservation and canning, refractory bricks, ceramic curing and preservation, industrial rubber products, belt, conveyor belts, building construction, cement and cement products, cocoa processing factory, granite quarry industry, glass industry, animal feed industry, brewery and flour processing industry, paper and allied products, asphalt, floor tiles, wood and metal furniture, casket and mechanical packaging, toilet rolls, paper bags and wrappers, corn flakes, fish meals, straw board, beverages, chocolate and soft

drinks industry, wooden handles (for spades, shovels, hoes, banners, hand tools, mops and pick axes).

Another dimension is the tourist potentials in the economic development of the state. Robinson identified some factors, which are fundamental to the development of tourism. These factors are good weather, scenery amenities, historical and cultural features, accessibility and accommodation. Based on these he came up with components of tourism, as it relates to geography. Ogun State is highly endowed in terms of the above-identified factors hence the prevalence of many developed and under-developed tourist potential sites. The tourist potential sites in Ogun State include: Beaches, Art Gallery, forest, Mountain scenery, Water and other places of interest. Though, the state had abundant tourist resorts, a number of these resorts were yet to be developed, for a host of reasons. Even though classified generally as developed are at varying degree of development and utilization.

Housing is another aspect of the economy that had increased the wealth of individuals and government. Between 2000 and 2015, Ogun State government made remarkable fortune from real estate business implemented in some parts of the state such as Abeokuta, Sagamu, Ijebu-Ode, Ota, Ilaro among others.

This study focuses on the nexus between border security and Ogun State Economy 1976-2015. The poor security situation that had fostered unrestricted movement of persons and illicit goods largely resulted from the absence of clearly defined international boundary around the yewa areas of the state. This encouraged indirectly, the incursion of other peoples of west Africa and beyond into Nigeria through the porous borders of Ogun State. It also, fostered the establishment of

numerous illegal border markets where people of the same tribe on both sides of the border readily and unconsciously bought and sold contraband goods. In fact, bit-time smugglers use these markets to create many illegal routes through which their illegitimate activities were perpetuated un-noticed and often with the ready connivance of the local people whose identity can hardly be recognized by law enforcement agencies of both countries because of their strong affinity across border. A good example were the Egun of Yewa South-local government who came to settle in area around Ado-Odo, Idiroko up to Ifonyintedo. These smuggled items were sold in every market of the state: rural, urban and those that were geographical remote to borderlands.

Besides commercial effect of border security, other impacts of it are felt on primary production-the extraction of raw materials and turning them into finished goods, manufacturing occupation, construction sector and the placement of labour in these aspects of the economic modes.

Conclusion

This study advocates that smuggling and illegal migration across the borders of Nigeria-Benin in Ogun State should be stopped. It suggests a smooth path to border protection against illegal activities that could be harmful to the economy. Free trade may be practiced, but it does not mean the destruction of a nation's economy. It is common for communities around an inter-state boundary to vehemently agitate for a merger with their kith and kin in another contiguous state. What has compounded this problem is the fact that all the state boundaries lack proper physical demarcations on

the ground. Furthermore, the existence of the so called boundary descriptions do not properly relate to situations on the ground. In the case of Ogun state, joint Inter-state boundary committees have been set up between Ogun State and her neighbouring states of Oyo, Ondo and Lagos to settle questions of suitable and acceptable boundary descriptions, taking cognizance of past agreements and treaties evolved by past provincial colonial administration.

International boundary problems are regarded as national problems. This is to the extent of their importance to national security and overall economy. On the other hand, when there are border clashes, it is the people of the local government at the borders who suffer, it is their houses and properties that are burnt; it is they who suffer deprivation when their farm products are carried across the border with the little left behind selling at exorbitant prices. The direct effects of the disturbances in border areas are felt in the local government first and foremost.

Recommendations

It therefore stands to reason that the local governments of the State concerned should play active parts in finding solution to the problems that were identified in the preceding chapters of this study. They should of necessity, educate their people on the need to promote peaceful neighbourliness, to organize joint social programmes that could foster close relationship and kinship among people of same ethnic origin who had been artificially separated by colonial disregard for African culture and traditions. However, the following ideas would effectively take care of those challenges noted in this study.

First, it is a great advantage that Nigeria and Benin are ethnically related in the border region. Even at the peak of aggression between nations, Africans still consider the killing of one's blood relations a taboo. When unavoidable civil wars in the history of a nation occur, it is pursued in such a way as to leave no victor and no vanquished, that reconciliation thereafter could be possible within minimum time. Cultural and ethnic affinities between the border communities of the two countries will expectedly continue to evolve despite the existence of the boundary. The exploitation of common border resources, whether human or material, for the mutual benefit of both countries should therefore not pose much problems.

Already, such projects, like roads, cement and sugar factories have been jointly executed successfully. There is no reason why more of such project using other available resources like energy, water, minerals, good farmland and so on could not be developed.

Also, there is need for clear international border demarcation between Nigeria and the Republic of Benin. The international pillars that have been removed at Ajegunle, Beebee, Madoga and Ifonyintedo belt, should be re-established, using documents obtained from treaties/agreements establishing the borders as a guide. Any problem of incursion could then be settled as soon as the border lines are clearly identified. To make the re-established pillars generally acceptable, the surveyor-general of the two countries and those of the states at the border should jointly carry out the exercise. Thought should be given to the type of demarcation to be used. Thus permanent boundary-markers which could not be easily removed or demolished could be erected.

The buffer zone of 50 meters should be properly maintained. All illegal structures along it should be cleared. Illegal routes created by smugglers should be closed, leaving only a few authorized routes that could be properly manned by security officials on both sides of the border. A joint patrol of the buffer zone is also desirable to keep the zone clear of any violation.

There are so many illegal markets existing along the border lines these markets encourage smuggling activities as they allow free exchange of goods from both countries with the attendant lost of revenue to both countries. It is advisable to have these markets closed down to check smuggling activities. Exchange of goods between the countries should be through the already established protocol. This arrangement has the added advantage of protecting the industries in Ogun State.

It is important to note also that closely related to a solution to smuggling problem is the possibility of tariff agreement between both countries which would cut prices of commodities on both sides of the border. This will also discourage smuggling. It is desirable to take along the people living at the border in this effort of creating peace at the border. In this regard, massive and effective enlightenment campaigns of the inhabitant should be embarked upon by both countries to inculcate respect for the international demarcations and cooperation to eradicate illegal trade.

A permanent joint committee of eminent citizens of both countries with equal representation should be established to arbitrate on matters relating to border problems. This has the advantage of insulating government of both countries from

direct involvement in such problems, thus allowing for a detached and freer atmosphere for discussing and solving border problems.

In addition, occasional meetings between the chairmen and officials of local government on both sides of the border can foster cooperation and understanding. Occasions like commissioning of projects, installation of *Oba* and chiefs, social gatherings, school sports meetings and festivals could be used to bring the local governments on both sides together, informally. In this way, tension normally created by border demarcation could be diffused. Cultural and social interaction also has the advantage of bringing the communication gap introduced by foreign languages. Aggression would, in addition, be reduced as the people are made to see more of their common ties than differences.

Endnotes

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Field work was conducted in Yewa borderlands in Ogun State upto Seme-Badagry border towns of Lagos State. Parts of the lands in Benin Republic sharing borders with Nigeria were visited and observed. Within Nigeria in general, field work extended to 82 Division Enugu, 9 Brigade Military Cantonment Ikeja, 34 Artillery Brigade Obinze, 39 Artillay Brigade Abeokuta, Skappers Barrack Ijebu-Ode and Custom State Command Abeokuta. Within Ogun and Lagos State, places visited were University of Lagos, Olabisi Onabanjo University, Tai Solarin Unviersity of Education, Abeokuta , Ijebu Kingdoms, Remo land, Yewa towns and Kingdoms among others. This endeavour was to familiarize oneself with soldiers, custom officers, Quarantine workers and Immigration officers who were involved in border Security. It was also, to obtain relevant information from Scholars of border studies, particulary, those at UNILAG centre for border studies of various institutional affiliation. This was carried out between November 2016 and June 2017.

List of Informants:

Names of consutants	Address	Age	Title	Occupati on	Area covered by the Interview	Date
Asiwaju, AI	His Residence in Imoko, Ogun State	c86	Professor	Rtd Lecturer	Partitioning of Nigeria and Benin	18 Nov, 2016
Akinyele, RT	UNILAG	c54	Professor	Lecturer	Motives for Trans-border Economic	15 Dec, 2016

					Interactions	
Asobele, SJT	UNILAG	c65	Professor	Lecturer	Effect of smuggling on Ogun State Economy	15-16 Dec, 2016
Abraham, G.	34 Artillery Brigade, Obinze, Owerri	c37	CPI	Soldier	Nature of Brorderland Security	10 Jan, 2017
Abiodun, S.	9 Brigade, Military Cantonment, Ikeja, Lagos	c47	Lt	Soldier	Borderlands Security Since 1960	15 Dec, 2016
Abubakar, I.I	9 Bridage, Military Cantonment, Ikeja	c38	Lt	Solder	Idiroko Border Security Since 1960	15 Dec, 2016
Bonchuk, M.O	UNICAL	c54	Professor	Lecturer	Economic Implication of Cross-Border Interacitons	15 Jan. 2017
Emmanuel, R.	9 Brigade Military, Cantonment,	c38	Lt	Solder	Border Security	16 Dec. 2016

	Ikeja					
Ilo, Moses	TASCE, Ogun	c52	Mr.	Lecture	Smuggling in Yewa Land	20-21 June 2017
Kuye, Abiodun	Ijebu Mushin	c42	Mr.	Wood Worker	Borders and lumbering	19 Nov. 2016
Kennedy, S.	34 Artillery Bridgade, Obinze, Owerri	c49	Sgt	Soldier	Nexus between border security and Ogun State Economy	10 Jan, 2017
Kenneth, I.	34 Artillery Bridgade, Obinze Owerri	c52	MWO	Soldier	Nigerian Army and border security	10 Jan, 2017
Osiyale, B.	TASUED	c55	Dr.	Lecturer	Security of Yewa Borderlands	19 Nov. 2016
Olorire, Wale	TASCE, Ogun	c58	Mr.	Lecturer	Border And Trate in Ijebu- Ode	20 June, 2017
Onojobi, Segun	Ijebu Ife	c69	Mr.	Rtd Civil Servatn	Immigrants and civil service	19 Nov. 2016
Olumide, J.I	Area Comproller, Tin Can Island,	c61	Zonal controller	Customso fficer	The role of customs in border security.	20 March, 2017

	Lagos				And the effect of smuggling on Ogun State Economy	
Obi. O.	34 Artillery Brigade, Obinze, Owerri	c36	Sgt	Soldier	Lapses in Border Security	10 Jan, 2017
Onyema, Goodluck	9 Brigade, Military, Cantonment	c50	Lt. Col	Soldier	Idiroko Border security and cultural factor in economic interactions	15-16 Dec. 2016
Ojuka Fubara	34 Artillery Brigade, Obinze, Owerri	c39	Sgt	Soldier	Strength of border security	10 Jan. 2017
Richard, M.	34 Artillery Brigade, Obinze, Owerri	c55	Group Sgt	Soldier	Extent of Military Involvement in Border Security	5-6 Jan. 2017
Udeke, U.	Imo State University, Owerri	c56	Reader	Lecturer	Illegal Alien and Border Security	15 Feb. 2017
Vincent, S.	34 Artillery Brigade,	c56	Staff Sgt	Solder	Military Operation in	5-6 Jan

	Obinze, Owerri				Ipokia Local Govenremnt of Ogun State.	2017
Waye, Abiodun	34 Artillery Brigade, Obinze, Owerri	c56	Staff Sgt	Soldier	Military Operation in Idiroko Border.	5-6 Jan. 2017
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