

## KEBBI STATE: YESTERDAY AND TODAY

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## INTRODUCTION

**“A man without learning is like a country without inhabitants”** *Sheikh Uthman Ibn Fodio*

**“Tack is the knack of making a point without making an enemy”** *Isaac Newton*

In the life of communities, nations, states or even global communities, events have occurred and will occur, which are special and remarkable. Persons have also occasionally emerged who are endowed with rare and extraordinary talent, wisdom, courage, charisma, analytic intelligence or divine insight, whose singular historic roles have left long-lasting legacies shaped the very foundation on which such fashioned its future.

It is absolutely necessary to keep records of such events and people. Failure to do so, negates the greatness of such people and the achievements of their societies. This much was anchored by the late renowned *Professor of Education Aliu Babs Fafunwa*.

**History is to people what memory is to the individual.**

**A people with no knowledge of their past would suffer from collective amnesia groping blindly into future without guide posts of precedence to shape their future**

It is a fact that modern society, however, has turned its back on the past. We live in a time of rapid change, a time of progress. We prefer to define ourselves in terms of where we are going to, not where we come from. Past records and events are not important to us. Therefore, the past, even the relatively recent past, is in the minds of most of us, shrouded in mists and only very vaguely perceived. Our ignorance of the past is not the result of lack of information, but of indifference. We do not believe that history matters, that is why the teaching of history as a subject has been relegated to the background in Nigerian schools. But history does matter. An adage has it that: “it has been said that he who controls the past controls the future”. Our view of history shapes the way we view the present, and therefore dictates what answers we offer to existing problems.

This book is a concerted effort, an attempt to record and document the story and actions of those great people, whose great efforts have taken Kebbi State through an obviously eventful journey to its present destination of growth, development and achievements.

The book is presented in Six chapters: Chapter One, Kebbi State: Land of Equity. Chapter Two: The Military/Civilian Administrations, Chapter Three: The Legislature, Chapter Four: The Judiciary, Chapter Five: The Emirates, Chapter Six: The Local Governments in Kebbi State. The chapters capture history and events from the creation of Kebbi State in 1991 to date and in some records and events that predate the creation of the State. Ten appendices have been added to give flesh to the information transmitted in the book.

## CHAPTER ONE

## Kebbi State: The Land of Equity

(Map of Kebbi State)

“The Armed Forces Ruling Council has approved the creation of nine (9) new States. The new states were Abia, carved out of Imo State with headquarters at Umuahia, Anambra with headquarters at Akwa, ***Kebbi out of Sokoto State with headquarters at Birnin Kebbi***, Kogi out of Benue and Kwara State with headquarters at Lokoja, Delta out of Bendel State with headquarters at Asaba, Osun out of Oyo State with headquarters at Oshogbo, Taraba out of Gongola State with headquarters at Jalingo, Jigawa out of Kano State with headquarters at Dutse and Yobe out of Borno State with headquarters at Damaturu”

.....General Ibrahim B. Babangida  
Military President  
27<sup>th</sup> August, 1991

**“if the genuine needs of our people are to be met, if indeed aspirations are not to be frustrated by cumbersome constitutional processes, then the initiative of central government in creating states is necessary, expedient and decisive”... General Ibrahim B. Babangida - 27<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1991**

## **History**

Kebbi State was created on Tuesday, 27<sup>th</sup> of August, 1991 out of the then Sokoto State by military administration of General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida. With the creation of five more Local Governments in December 1996, Kebbi State today has twenty-one Local Government Areas.

The State derives its name from the 14<sup>th</sup> century Kebbi Empire. The empire was a remnant of the historical Songhai Empire, which covered the northern parts of the present day Nigeria and Ghana. It was from this empire that the famous warriors of the Kabawa dynasty, Muhammad Kotal Kanta sprang. The Kabawa ethnic group is mainly found in Argungu, Augie, Arewa and Dandi Local Government Areas of Kebbi State. The people are Hausa ethnic group.

In the 18<sup>th</sup> century, long after the demise of the famous Muhammad Kanta, an Islamic Scholar, Sheikh Usman Dan Fodio emerged and conquered the Kebbi Empire. The new empire was named the Sokoto Caliphate, which was referred to by some historians as the Fulani Empire, because the Sheikh was of the Fulani tribe. The western part of the Caliphate is the northern part of present-day Kebbi State much of which comprises Gwandu Gwandu Emirate. Southern parts of the State are made up of Yauri Emirate, consisting mainly Hausawa, Kambarawa, Gungawa, Shangawa and Dukkawa ethnic groups and Zuru Emirate consists of expanded mainly Dakarkari, Dukkawa, Hausa and Fakkawa tribes. The State has been in the centre stage of affairs in the country in all respects since the emergence of Nigeria as a heterogeneous political entity.

It is on record that Nigeria was split into 12 states on 27<sup>th</sup> May, 1957, expanded to 19 states on 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 1976 states on 23<sup>rd</sup> September, 1987, 30 states on 27<sup>th</sup> August, 1991 and 36 on 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1996.

## **Location**

Kebbi State is situated between latitudes 10<sup>00</sup>'-13<sup>00</sup>' N and longitudes 3<sup>00</sup>'-6<sup>00</sup>'E. The State is bounded by the Republics of Niger and Benin in the west, Niger State in south, Zamfara State in the east and Sokoto State in the north and east.

## **Climate and Vegetation**

The State has a mean annual temperature of 21<sup>0</sup>C-38<sup>0</sup>C, though it fluctuates. The highest temperatures are experienced during the months of April. On the other hand, the harmattan season extends from November to February. Hence the hot season picks up from March to May each year.

The mean annual rainfall of the State is between 500mm in the north to 130mm in the south. The bulk of the rains fall between May and September. In the southern part of the State, the rainy season usually extends from April to October. The heaviest rainfall is experienced in the month of August with an average of 240mm in the south and 190mm in the north.

The area covered by Kebbi State has varied vegetation zones. Some trees common to vegetation zones are protected for their produce when the land is farmed. Much of the vegetation is derived parkland savannah of arable crops with strands of various densities of farm trees. Some northern parts of the State have been adversely affected by indiscriminate felling of trees soil erosion and overgrazing which have been converted the vegetation to scrubland supporting specific species.

However, along the course of Rima River, the extensive flood plains give rise to tropical seasonal swamp vegetation.

The State lies within three ecological zones; Northern Guinea Savannah, Southern Sudan Savannah and Northern Sudan Savannah. These zones manifest themselves with available natural vegetation cover:

1. Northern Guinea Savannah: The zone consists of areas with medium thick forests and vegetation. The Local Government Areas that fall within this zone are; Sakaba, Danko/Wasagu, Zuru, Fakai, Ngaski, Yauri, Shanga and some parts of Koko/Besse and Bagudo Local Government Areas.
2. Southern Sudan Savannah: This zone consists of areas with moderately thick shrubs and small trees with medium vegetational cover. It falls within Dandi, Suru, Bunza, Jega, Maiyama and some parts of Koko/Besse and Bagudo Local Government Areas
3. Northern Sudan Savannah: The zone consists of areas with thin shrubs and vegetational cover. It is situated very close to the Sahel and Sahara Desert. The Local Government Areas that fall within this zone included; Arewa, Augie, Argungu, Gwandu, Aliero, Birnin Kebbi and Kalgo Local Government Areas.

It is desirable that the bulk of water surplus which is experienced as surface run-off from June to October of every year in the State be harvested. Similarly, the underground water potentials of the State can fully support agricultural, industrial and domestic activities. So, if the vast resources at the disposal of the State are properly harnessed and utilized, Kebbi State will take a quantum leap from the food basket of the nation to industrial giant of West African sub-region.

### **Landmass**

The landmass of the State is about 35, 193.74 square kilometers of Northern Guinea Savannah, Southern Sudan Savannah and Northern Sudan Savannah, whose vegetation provide good habitat for wild and domestic animals, which successive governments have been devoting time and resources to preserve through the establishment of forests and shelter belts.

The landmass of the 21 Local Governments in the State are Aliero (412.25 sq km), Arewa (4231.05 sq km), Argungu (669.41 sq km), Augie (1336.62 sq km), Bagudo (4715.79 sq km), Birnin Kebbi (954.75 sq km), Bunza (1086.23 sq km), Dandi (1809.00 sq km), Danko/Wasagu (2745.96 sq km), Fakai (1588.69 sq km), Gwandu (904.05 sq km), Jega (117.21 sq km), Kalgo (502.75 sq km), Koko/Besse (1126.71 sq km), Maiyama (1396.51 sq km), Ngaski (2714.85 sq km), Sakaba (1216.16 sq km), Shanga (2453.42 sq km), Suru (1266.66 sq km), Yauri (271.46 sq km) and Zuru (673.69 sq km).

Slogan: Kebbi State: The Land of Equity

On the 6<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1996, the State Executive Council, under the chairmanship of Col. J.I.P Ubah decided that the slogan '*The Land of Equity*' be adopted for the State as the guiding spirit and for use on vehicle number plates.

### **Population**

According to the 1991 population census, Kebbi State has a population of 2,068,490 with 1,035,723 males and 1,032,767 females.

However, following 2006 census, Kebbi State has a population of 3,256 with male population of 1,631,629, while that of the female was 1,624,912 and a total of 562,827 households.

Kebbi State has a population density of 92 persons per square kilometer and average household size of six persons per household with a ratio of 100 females for 100 males.

People

The people of Kebbi State comprise mainly Hausa, Fulani, Kabawa, Zabarmawa, Dakarkari, Gungawa, Kambari, Kyangawa, Dukkawa and Fakkawa tribes and their affiliation.

### **Religion**

About ninety-five percent of the people of Kebbi are Muslims with Christians in very few parts of the State.

### **Occupation**

Majority of the people of Kebbi are peasant farmers living mostly in rural areas. Many are found along riverbanks and in the hinterlands. Farming generally in Kebbi is the subsistence type, mostly done through old methods. However, mechanized farming is gaining momentum by the day. The crops cultivated are mainly grains, cereals and legumes such as; maize, guinea corn, millet, rice, beans, potatoes, vegetables and fruits.

Fishing, poultry and animal husbandry are also widely practiced locally. Other traders of the people include blacksmithing, weaving, carving, knitting, dyeing and tanning, as commercial ventures. They are practiced all year round, while wet season farming is done seasonally.

With over 75% of the population of Kebbi State living in rural areas, farming constitutes its major occupation. A significant number of urban dwellers also engage in farming to make up for their income. Other activities engaged by the people are trading, animal rearing, fishing, art works, food crops processing and construction works. About twenty percent of the people of the State engage in these activities to either supplement their income from the farm or those from the private or public sector. Less than 2.5% of the State active labour force is engaged in formal public or private sector employment.

Government is the highest employer of labour in Kebbi State. It accounts for 87% of the paid formal employees. The relatively small proportion in the private sector (10%) can be explained by the fact that there are few formal jobs in the State.

### **Economy**

The pivots of economic activities in Kebbi State generally revolve around agriculture as the State is blessed with arable fertile land. The economy is further enhanced by other agro-allied activities such as animal husbandry, poultry, tanning, dyeing and dry season farming. Major food crops produced mainly during the rainy season in the State, are millet, wheat, guinea corn, maize, rice, cassava and beans. The cash crops are cotton, soya beans, ginger, sugar cane, cashew, and tobacco. Recently, tremendous awareness about dry season farming encouraged large scale production of onion, garlic, tomatoes, pepper, watermelon and musk melon in the State. Kebbi State is now the largest producer of onions, pepper and watermelon in the country. Also, gum arabic, cassava, sheanuts are some of the major export commodities from the State.

### **Governors and Administrators**

Between 1991 to date, Seven Chief Executives have so far managed the affairs of the State. Four of the Chief Executives were Military Officers while three were Civilian Governors. Between the 17<sup>th</sup> of November, 1993 to the 9<sup>th</sup> of December, 1993, Commissioner of Police Hamman Misau served as an Acting Administrator before the appointment of Colonel Saliu Tunde Bello. And between 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 to the 2<sup>nd</sup> of April, 2012, the Honourable Speaker of Kebbi State House of Assembly, Hon. Aminu Musa Habib served as an Acting Governor of Kebbi State sequel to the judgment delivered by the Supreme Court of Nigeria on the 24<sup>th</sup> of February, 2012, which directed INEC to “conduct a fresh election to the office of the Governor of Kebbi State”.

The list of Governors and Administrators stood as follows;

- Col. Patrick Aziza, Administrator 27<sup>th</sup> August, 1991 to 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1992 (military)
- Alh. Abubakar Musa, Governor, 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1992 to 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1993 (NRC)

- CP Hammn Misau, Acting Administrator, 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1993 to 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1993
- Col. Salihu Tunde Bello, Administrator, 9<sup>th</sup> December, 1993 to 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1996 (military)
- Col. John I. Ubah, Administrator, 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1996 to 20<sup>th</sup> August, 1998 (military)
- Col. Samaila Bature Chamah, Administrator, 20<sup>th</sup> August, 1998 to 29<sup>th</sup> May, 1999 (military)
- Alh. Muhammad Adamu Aliero, Governor, 29<sup>th</sup> May, 1999 to 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2007 (APP, ANPP)
- Alh. Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari, Governor 29<sup>th</sup> May, 2007 to 26 February, 2012 (PDP)
- Rt. Hon. Aminu Musa Habib Jega, Acting Governor 26<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 to 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2012
- Alh. Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari, Governor 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2012 to date

### **Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs)**

Substantial number of ministries, departments and agencies exist in running the administration of the State. The ministries are those of Education, Health, Agriculture and Natural resources, Works and Transport, Water Resources and Rural Development, Commerce and Industries, Women Affairs and Social Development, Information and Culture, Environment, Youth and Sport, Justice, Science and Technical Education, Local Government and Chieftaincy Affairs, Finance, Budget and Lands and Housing and Urban Development.

### **Civil Service**

Civil Service is one of the agents of development in any nation. The transformation of any society depends on the effectiveness and efficiency of its civil service. Kebbi State Civil Service is an important institution of the State. The primary function of civil service includes, advising political office holders on policy formulation on all aspects of governmental activities. This is meant to ensure formulation of policies that are in line with the objectives of the incumbent government.

As at September, 2013, Kebbi State had twenty-five (25) Permanent Secretaries with a substantial number of Directors, Deputy Directors e.t.c. that supervise the day-to-day government activities in Ministries, Departments and Agencies in the State.

### **Workforce**

As at August, 2012, the total workforce for all ministries, departments and agencies in Kebbi State stood at twenty-two thousand, two hundred and seventy eight (22,278) employees

### **Investment Potentialities**

Industrial development is the yardstick to measure the progress of any nation. It serves as a source of both employment and revenue generation for the people. So a formidable industrial policy is urgently needed for the industrial development of the State. Kebbi State has expansive fertile land as well as mineral wealth underneath its soils. These mineral resources include gold, salt, kaolin, e.t.c. The tropical savannah climate, adequate rainfall and existence of some social amenities like electricity and water supply are quite attractive to any potential investor in the State.

Immense opportunities exist to attract potential investors to Kebbi State. These are in the form of incentives offered by the State Government and the State Investments Company. They include provision of land and tax reliefs of up to 100 percent for a period of five to seven years for enterprises with pioneer status and those located in disadvantaged areas of the State respectively. For manufacturing enterprises utilizing local resources, thirty percent tax concession for five

years in given. Other incentives include twenty percent tax concession on infrastructure deductible only once as well as fifteen percent tax concession for enterprises carrying out in-plant training. Industrial are provided with basic services such as roads, electricity and communication facilities have been set aside in the State capital to encourage industrialists to come and tap the resources of the State.

### **Raw Materials**

a) Cotton: It is used in spinning in the production of traditional and modern textile materials. The local textiles are known as; *Saki, Sawaye, Gwado* and is produced in Zuru, Sakaba, D/Wasagu, Bagudo, K/Besse, Arewa and Yauri among other Local Governments in the State.

b) Groundnuts: This is used in the production of local groundnuts oil (Man Gyada). Its shells are used as raw material for animal feeds by some industries. It is grown all over the State.

c) Gum Arabic: Gum Arabic is used in making gums, adhesives and some pharmaceutical products. Argungu and Arewa Local Governments are the largest growers of the crops, although it is available in all the Local Governments in the State in varying quantities.

d) Bagaruwa: It is used in dyeing, tanning and colouring of textile and leather fabrics. It is in abundance in Argungu, Arewa and Dandi Local Governments, although it can be found in scanty proportions all over the State.

e) Grains: Sorghum, rice, millet, maize and wheat are produced in large quantities all over the State. In addition to being staple foods, some of the grains such as; wheat, guinea corn, maize and cowpea are also processed as animal feeds and raw materials for some industries.

f) Beans (Cowpea): It is grown all over the State. It is a protein-giving food and the stems and leaves are used as fodder for animals. It is also exported to neighboring countries such as Niger and Benin Republics in large quantities.

g) Rice: it is grown all over the State as staple food. It is milled for storage and the by-product is used for ceiling particle board, local fuel for domestic purposes as well as animal feeds.

h) Wheat: Though sparsely grown all over the State, large scale production is evident in Zuru, Suru and Ngaski Local Governments. If more attention is to be focused on mass production of this crop, it can be produced in large quantities, as the soil and general topography of the land are rich and favourable. The crop is used for milling, biscuits, pastries, animal feeds etc.

i) Vegetables: The vegetables that are commonly found in the State are tomatoes, onions, garlic, spinach, sorrel and pepper. Onions, garlic and tomatoes are produced in large quantities in areas like Gwandu, Aliero, Augie, Jega, Yauri and Zuru. The establishment of dehydration plants for their preservation for both local consumption and export purpose are both feasible and profitable.

J) Fruits: With the exception of palm fruits, most other citrus fruits found in Nigeria are grown in Kebbi State. Such fruits include mango, guava, pawpaw, banana, cashew, orange among others.

k) Sugar cane: The State has tremendous potentialities for sugar production as sugar cane is grown in large quantities in most of the Local Governments. Gwandu stands conspicuous in large scale production of the commodity for decades.

l) Others crops such as cassava, sweet potatoes, *mankani/gwaza*, watermelon, musk melon are produced in large quantities.

Livestock: The savannah vegetation is quite favourable for rearing of animals like cattle, sheep, goats, camels, horses and donkeys. It is therefore common place to see individual rearing herds of cattle, sheep and goat in large numbers. That explains why hides and skin trade flourishes in the State. The State is indeed one of the largest meat producers in the country. Millions of cattle, sheep, goats, camels, horses and donkeys are available in Kebbi State.



Records at the State Ministry of Agriculture showed the feasibility and viability of meat canning industries and dairy products by any entrepreneur in the State to supplement the Dairy in Bulasa, which was established by the State Government several decades ago and produced milk and yoghurt on a small scale at that time.

### **Water Resources**

The presence of many rivers in Kebbi State particularly the great Rivers Niger and Rima indicates that fish production is very high. With proper harnessing of these resources such as adequately storage facilities and improved fishing methods, the economy of the State will further be strengthened through export of fish as well as for local consumption.

The River Niger alone stretches to a conservative length of about 150km along Nigeria – Niger border, with a surface are of about 87,000 hectares at Yauri alone. The fishing opportunies in the State are enhanced by the Sokoto - Rima River which originated from Maradi – Katsina axis and flows through Sokoto State, Augie, Argungu, Birnin Kebbi and Kalgo Local Government Areas where it meets River Zamfara at the outskirts of Bunza covering more than 525,000 hectares. In addition, several tributaries such as; Rivers Bansuru, Ka etc also empty their waters into these major rivers. Thus, extensive fishing and rice farming activities are done all year round in the State. A rough survey revealed that out of the 57,000 metric tons of fish caught in both Sokoto and Kebbi States, 47,600 metric tons come from Kebbi State alone. It is therefore no exaggeration to say that establishment of fish canning and preservation industries is feasible and viable in the State.

### **Mineral Deposits**

- a) Kaolin clay: This mineral has been found in Kaoje, Dakin Gari and Giro areas. It is used as raw material in pharmaceutical and ceramic industries.
- b) Salt Deposits: Large salt deposits have been found in Bunza and Dandi Local Governments.
- c) Silica sands: Used in the production of glass have been identified in large qualities in Giwa Tazo of Maiyama Local Government Area.
- d) Gold: It is found in commercial quantities in Yauri, Ngaski, Bagudo, Fakai and Zuru Local Governments

**Note:** Geological survey to uncover several areas with similar deposits is still in progress.

Map of Nigeria showing 36 states and FCT. Kebbi State is located on the North Western part of Nigeria

Map of Kebbi State showing the 21 Local Government Areas of the State

## **LEADERS OF NIGERIA FROM THE CREATION OF KEBBI STATE TO DATE**

**GOVERNORS AND MILITARY ADMINISTRATORS FROM 1991 TO DATE**

**DEPUTY GOVERNORS FROM THE CREATION OF KEBBI STATE TO DATE**

**KEBBI STATE MINISTERS FROM 1993 TO DATE**

**SECRETARIES TO THE STATE GOVERNMENT 1991 – DATE**

**HEADS OF SERVICE KEBBI STATE**

### **Ethnic Composition**

Kebbi is a State with diverse ethnic groups. The dominant among them are Hausa, Fulani, Dakarkari, Gungawa, Dandawa, Zabarmawa, Dukkawa, Fakkawa and Bangawa. These ethnic groups speak diverse languages and dialects, with the Hausa language spoken all over the State. The distribution of these ethnic groups shows that the Gungawa are found in Yauri Local Government, Kambari in Zuru, Sakaba and Yauri Local Government Areas and Dakarkari in Danko/Wasagu, Fakai and Zuru Local Governments.

### **Culture and Arts**

Diversity is also reflected in the works of art and crafts as well as culture and traditions of the people. Famous among the works of arts and crafts are goldsmithing, weaving, carving, sculpture and knitting. Through these skills, various items are produced for both local and international markets.

### **Education**

Kebbi has a long history educational pursuit dating back to the post-Jihad period, when the area came under the influence of the Sokoto Caliphate ruler-ship and dominance. The State witnessed the development in Islamic education during the period.

The State has a large number of primary schools and a substantial enrolment of pupils both male and female. Most of the schools are owned by the State with few private ones. There are also numerous junior and senior secondary schools in Kebbi State. In order to cater for the disabled, a school for the handicapped was established in Birnin Kebbi.

In relation to tertiary institutions, Kebbi has a College of Education at Argungu, School of Nursing and Midwifery at Birnin Kebbi, School of Preliminary Studies at Yauri, School of Health Technology at Jega and College of Agriculture at Zuru. These are aimed at training of both intermediate and high level manpower for absorption in the State and local government services as well as to prepare candidates for admission into universities and other institutions of higher learning. There are also a Federal University and the Waziri Umaru Federal Polytechnic in Birnin Kebbi, a State Polytechnic in Dakingari, a National Open University Centre in Jega, Kebbi State University of Science and Technology at Aliero (See Chapter Six for details of private and public educational institutions in the State).

### **Transport**

The road network has high connectivity and is fairly integrated, as Federal trunk A and B and state trunk B roads complement each other. The State Government has built standard trunk B roads across the state and other roads leading to the majority of towns and villages in the twenty one Local Governments Areas in the State.

Passenger transport is handled by both private and public organizations. Taxis and mini buses are run by private individuals. The State Mass Transit Authority is not currently operational.

Air transport is also gaining prominence. The Third Civilian Governor of Kebbi State, Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari has elevated the status of the State Airport to an ultra-modern one. There are also air-strips at Birnin Kebbi and Zuru.

River transport is also an important means of transportation in the State. There is a navigable stretch of about 248 kilometers along River Niger.

### **Health**

Presently, there are a good number of hospitals and other healthcare facilities, which include primary health centres, health clinics, dispensaries, diseases control units, private clinics, pharmaceutical chemists, patent medicine stores and first aid centres (See Chapter Six for details of healthcare facilities in the State).

## Water Supply

At present, there are water supply schemes in all the twenty-one local government areas in the State. The main sources of supply are boreholes and surface water with intake from lakes, rivers and impounded reservoirs. The sources with intake from surface water have treatment plants designed in accordance with World Health Organization's specifications. This is coordinated by the Ministry of Water Resources through the Kebbi State Water Board with Zonal offices in Birnin Kebbi, Yauri, Argungu and Zuru.

The semi-urban and rural water supply schemes consist of boreholes and hand pumps. A large number of semi-urban and rural supply schemes exist in the State.

## Power Supply

The main source of power in the State is electricity. Facilities are provided by both Power Holding Company of Nigeria and the State Rural Electrification Board. A large number of towns and villages are linked with the national grid in the State.

## Distance from the State Capital to Local Government Headquarters

The following are distances from Birnin Kebbi, the State capital to the Local Government Headquarters: Aliero (52km), Kangiwa (142km), Argungu (53km), Augie (78km), Bagudo (211km), Bunza (50km), Kamba (100km), Gwandu (50km), Jega (36km), Kalgo (11km), Besse (164km), Maiyama (55km), Wara (277km), Shanga (157km), Dakingari (103km), Yauri (206), Ribah (253km), Mahuta (194km), Dirin Daji (271km) and Zuru (224km). However, with the construction of more roads across the State, the travel time from the State capital to various local government headquarters and some localities has been reduced drastically.

## Land Distribution

A record available at the Forestry Department of the Ministry of Agriculture has indicated that the State has a land area of approximately 35,193.74 square kilometres. The distribution of the landmass according to utility is as follows;

S/N	Land Classification	Area (sq km)	Percentage (%)
1	Farmland	12,832.11	36.462
2	Grassland	12,229.30	34.749
3	Woodland	6,075.86	17.264
4	Plantation and Forestry	3,187.95	9.058
5	Water	427.48	1.215
6	Build up areas	287.10	0.816
7	Shrub land	124.35	0.353
8	Rivers and Creeks	28.66	0.081
9	Grazing reserve	0.93	0.002
	<b>ToTAL</b>	<b>35,193.74</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Ministry of Agriculture, Birnin Kebbi

## Industries

The following industries have either been established or plans for their establishment have reached advanced stages by the government as wholly owned or in partnership with private investors: Transformer Factory, Cassava Processing Factory, Kebbi Fertiliser Blending Plant, Melamine Ceramic Factory, Equity Cement Factory, Neem Seeds Processing Industry etc.

## Tourism

Kebbi State is endowed with ample tourism potentials offered by its physical environment and people.

There is the famous Argungu International Fishing and Cultural Festival, as well as the Uholo, a cultural event staged annually in Zuru Emirate to mark the end of harvest season. There is the boat Regatta Festival in Yauri. Other tourist attractions include Kanta Museum in Argungu and other Museums located at Zuru, Yauri and Gwandu where works of art and crafts depicting the culture of the people. Also, in the area of recreation, the state has a number of facilities, there is also Hottugo Festival in Dakingari.

### **The Origin of Argungu Fishing Festival**

On 23<sup>rd</sup> of November, 1931, the 28<sup>th</sup> Emir of Argungu, Muhammadu Sama, attended the installation of the 16<sup>th</sup> Sultan of Sokoto, Hassan Dan Mu'azu. The ceremony was attended by the 16<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu, Usmanu (Shehu) and large number of people. The Sultan was installed by His Excellency, the Governor of Northern Region, Sir. Donald Cameron, K.C.M.G.

In January, 1934, the 16<sup>th</sup> Sultan of Sokoto, Hassan Dan Mu'azu returned the compliment visit of the 28<sup>th</sup> Emir of Argungu who attended his installation as Sultan in 1931 by visiting the Sarkin Kabi, Muhammadu Sama in Argungu. The event was quite unprecedented. The Emir arranged a fishing festival to welcome the Sultan and herald the end of hostilities between the former Sokoto Caliphate and the people of Argungu in the former Kebbi Kingdom.

Since then, the Argungu Fishing Festival has been observed as an annual event. The fishing festival later became an international event. The festival did not hold briefly in the 1990's, but was resumed some years later. The Argungu International Fishing and Cultural Festival has attracted global audience as one of the biggest fishing festival in the world.

### **DISTRIBUTION OF MINERALS AND AGRO-ALLIED RAW MATERIALS BY LOCAL GOVERNMENTS IN KEBBI STATE**

**Aliero Local Government Area:** Sorghum, Millet, Cowpea, Rice, Groundnuts, Onions and Maize

**Arewa Local Government Area:** Maize, Millet, Sorghum, Cowpea, Sheanut, Accacia, Beans, Mango, Livestock

**Argungu Local Government Area:** Maize, Rice, Millet, Sorghum, Onions, Mango, Guava, Livestock and Cowpea

**Augie Local Government Area:** Maize, Rice, Millet, Sorghum, Onions, Cowpea, Sheanut, Accacia, Groundnuts and Livestock.

**Bagudo Local Government Area:** Kaolin, Bauxite, Gold, Feldspar, Manganese, Maize, Mango, Guava, Wheat, Onions, Sugarcane and Rice

**Birnin Kebbi Local Government Area:** Maize, Mango, Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Onions and Cowpea

**Bunza Local Government Area:** Salt, Maize, Mango, Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Fruits, Vegetables, Sugar cane and Livestock

**Dandi Local Government Area:** Maize and Mango, Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Cowpea, Onions and Gum arabic.

**Danko/Wasagu Local Government Area:** Quartz, Kaolin, Maize, Mango, Millet, Cotton, Groundnuts, Cowpea, Tomatoes, Gum Arabic, Rice, Pepper, Spices and Vegetables

**Fakai Local Government Area:** Sorghum, Millet, Maize, Cotton, Groundnuts, Cowpea, Tomatoes, Gum Arabic, Rice, Pepper, Spices and Vegetables.

**Gwandu Local Government Area:** Maize, Mango, Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Sugarcane, Pepper, Spices and Livestock

**Jega Local Government Area:** Sodium, Nitrate, Limestone, Maize, Mango, Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Sugarcane, Fruits, Vegetables, Onions and Livestock

**Kalgo Local Government Area:** Rice, Millet, Cowpea, Onions, Sorghum, Maize, Vegetables and Livestock

**Koko/Besse Local Government Area:** Maize, Mango, Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Cowpea, Cotton, Groundnuts, Wheat, Soybeans, Shearnut and Poultry

**Maiyama Local Government Area:** Maize, Mango, Millet, Sorghum, Groundnuts, Livestock, Onions and Spices

**Ngaski Local Government Area:** Gold, Sorghum, Maize, Groundnuts, Cotton, Rice, Millet, Cowpea, Onions and Vegetables.

**Shanga Local Government Area:** Maize, Sorghum, Sheanut, Cotton, Rice, Soybeans, Pepper, Tomatoes, Groundnut, Cassava, Millet and Livestock

**Suru Local Government Area:** Bauxite clay, Kaolin, Maize, Cowpea, Mango, Millet, Sorghum and Rice

**Yauri Local Government Area:** Gold and Feldspar, Maize, Cowpea, Mango, Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Onions, Spices and Livestock

**Zuru Local Government Area:** Iron Ore, Magnetite, Quartz, Feldspar, Mica, Maize, Cowpea, Mango, Millet, Sorghum, Rice, Onion, Spices, Pepper, Vegetables and Livestock

**Kebbi State has abundant livestock, which include cattle, sheep, goats, camels, horses, donkeys, pigs and poultry.**

Kebbi State ranks among the five States with the highest numbers of livestock in Nigeria. The importance of livestock to the economy of the State can be deduced from the number slaughtered every year. Thus, hides and skins is also an important livestock sub sector. Existing mineral resources in the State include quartz found in the Zuru area, kaolin in the sedimentary areas of Kaoje in Bagudo Local Government, psoriatic bauxite and clay in Dakin Gari, clay with alumina content in Giro area, potassium in Bunza, Suru areas and silica sand in Bagudo, Yauri, Zuru and Ngaski and salt deposits in Bunza, Arewa and Dandi Local Government Areas. In spite of the existence of these mineral resources in various parts of the State, no serious exploitation of the resources for commercial and industrial purposes has commenced. Thus, the mineral resources of the State remain vastly untapped.

#### **INDUSTRIAL POTENTIALITIES**

Kebbi State is endowed with abundant natural resources and has potentials for industrial development. In the field of agro-based industries, potentials exist for the establishment of tomato paste, fruit juice, starch, animal feeds, flour milling, chemicals (for leather processing), hides and skin and fish canning industries among others. These include the production of gem and decorative stones, ceramics, pharmaceuticals, bricks, tiles and glass.

#### **HISTORICAL MONUMENTS/SITES**

Kebbi State, the Land of Equity, is blessed with historical monuments and sites, which will no doubt attract visitors and tourists in the State. Some of these include:

Tomb of Sheikh Abdullahi Fodio in Gwandu, Gwandu Central Mosque built by Sheikh Abdullahi Fodio almost two centuries ago, Kanta Museum in Argungu, Ruins of Queen Amina of Zazzau in Birnin Yauri, Iron Ore Hotel in Zuru, Fetekulme Well in Dakingari, Tarud wawanta in Rumu, Alwasa Battle Field in Alwasa in Argungu Local Government. Others are Kabden Manke (Rain Maker) and Tarud Baba Shrines in Zuru, Ruins of Ancient Wall in Bena, Karishin Settlement in Sakaba, Caravan and Slave Trade Routes from Zamare to Yauri to Kawara, Birnin Gwari to Bena and Isgogo, Yauri Museum, Zuru Museum, Tomb of Mal. Abdulkadir and Bawa who founded Kalgo town, and Tomb of Twamba in Mera, Augie Local Government etc.

#### **NATURAL ATTRACTIONS**

The State is endowed with rich natural tourist attractions, which if properly harnessed will improve the standard of the State economically, reduce rural urban migration and create job opportunities.

Some of these natural attractions are: Zuru Girmanche, Crocodile Shrine Zuru, Donto Gomo Spring Water, Galaudu Rock in Augie, Onion Market in Aliero, Illo/Lolo Forest Reserve, Gwandu Sugarcane production, Kinkiya Moving Rock in Wara, Samanji to Wara River, Niger Tributary, Kamba Barkasa Hill and Spring and Bena Mysterious Rock.

Others are Kambaza Crocodile Farming, Tilli and Karaye Natural Spring Water, Birnin Kebbi Dukku Hills, Laini Fibre Farming, Badara Rock in Giro, Zugu Honey Forest, Benga Rock in Dakingari, Dutsin Mari Rock, Buma Palm Tree Forest, Amarya Rock in Bena, Kanya Forest Reserve, numerous mountains in Zuru Emirate, vast fadama land all over.

#### **MAJOR URBAN CENTRES OF KEBBI STATE AND THEIR MAIN FUNCTIONS**

<b>Town</b>	<b>Main Function</b>
Birnin Kebbi	State Capital and Agriculture
Argungu	Agriculture, Fishing and Tourism
Yauri	Inland Port, Fishing, Agriculture and Commerce
Zuru	Arts, Crafts and Agriculture
Jega	Agriculture, Trade and Commerce
Kamba	International Border Town, Commerce and Agriculture
Koko	Commerce and Agriculture

#### **Infrastructure**

The State is accessible by road from other parts of the country. A trunk road that passes through the State capital links the State to other parts of the country through Malisa to the east and Jega to the west. Pipe borne water is available state-wide and electricity is provided from the national grid and the State Rural Electrification Scheme.

#### **Security**

Lives and property are safe in Kebbi State. The State Government works in conjunction with the Law Enforcement Agencies, Emirs, Chiefs, Religious and Community Leaders to ensure peaceful co-existence of all residents, regardless of their tribe, religion. There also exists a State Security Council.

#### **Commercial Banks in the State**

The following banks exist in the State Capital: Central Bank, Unity Bank plc, Skye Bank, Access Bank, Zenith Bank, United Bank for Africa, Union Bank, Mainstreet Bank, First City Monument Bank, Federal Mortgage Bank, Kebbi Home Savings and Loans Ltd., Ecobank Plc, Diamond Bank Plc, Guaranty Trust Bank, Keystone Bank, First Bank, Nigeria Agricultural, Cooperative and Rural Development Bank, Micro Finance Bank, Fidelity Bank, Stanbic IBTC Bank, Enterprise Bank and Bank of Agriculture (BOA). There is atleast one or more banks in each of the local government headquarters.

#### **TRADITIONAL AND RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS IN KEBBI STATE**

Kebbi State like all other States in the Federation, can boast of a variety of traditional festivals, some of which are performed annually, quarterly, periodically or anytime the occasion arises. It is worthy however to point out that none of these festivals is performed without a symbolic reason. In other words, they are functional festivals.

The festivals can be broadly and conveniently divided into four categories viz: religious festivals, occupational festivals, social festivals and cultural. Some of these festivals are unique and peculiar to distinct ethnic or occupational groups while others belong to the society as a whole.

### **Religious Festivals**

More than 95% of the people of Kebbi State are Muslims and as such they join other Muslims all over the world to celebrate three annual festivals. They are Eid-el-Fitr (Sallah Karama), Eid-el-Kabir (Sallah Babba) and Maulud respectively performed as arranged in the Islamic calendar.

1. **Eid-el-Fitr or Karamar Sallah:** This is popularly called 'Sallar Azumi' held to mark the end of Muslim fasting in the month of Ramadan. It is annual event which involves wearing of new clothes by the Muslims and marching to Eid praying ground and returning home after prayers for other celebrations, which includes music, mini durbar, visit to relations, parties etc. special delicacies are also prepared and shared among friends and relations as a way of expressing gratitude to God for a successful month of fasting
2. **Eid-el-Kabir or Babbar Sallah:** This celebration is popularly called Babar Sallah (Big Sallah). It comes up two months and ten days after the Eid-el-Fitr. It involves sacrificing animals for the sake of Allah. It is also an annual event, which involves marching to the praying ground and returning home after prayers for other celebrations.
3. **Maulud:** This is the third festival held annually to celebrate the birth of the Holy Prophet Muhammad (Peace be upon him). The activities during the celebrations include a series of lectures, songs, praises, drama and other activities relating to the lives and teaching of the noble Prophet.

### **Traditional Festivals**

1. **Community Work (Aikin Gayya):** An annual farming exercise embarked upon by youths of various communities at the farm of village head, hamlet head or an Imam of the community. It involves drumming, dancing and singing as long as the job last.
2. **Kalankuwa:** It is an annual festival organized by youths of the same age group to celebrate good harvest at the end of the rainy season. They also use this opportunity to pay courtesy call on elders. The attractive aspect of this festival is that while the boys go to the farms of some selected elders, the girls prepare appetizing dishes for their would be husbands and courtship begins. It also serves as a forum for them to discuss matters of common interest. It is mostly common among communities bordering Zamfara state. Kalankuwa is a Hausa word.
3. **Hunting (Halbi):** This is an annual hunting expedition embarked upon by a community armed with their bow and arrows, guns, dogs and drums. Such expedition lasts for days. The tradition is common among Yabo, Dange and Sabon Birni districts. It is also common to all communities in Zuru Emirate. They are primarily communities of hunters and farmers. A hunting expedition lasting for some days or weeks is called *Bago* in Hausa.
4. **Sharo (Flogging):** This is an annual initiation festival, organized by the cattle Fulani youths involving dancing and whipping among bachelors to determine eligibility into matrimonial life. It is also a way of testing the endurance of a Fulani boy as he faces so many hardships and rigorous encounters in the course of rearing his animals.
5. **Shan Gumba (Pap Drinking):** This is an annual festival performed by the young butchers around October. It is based on the Islamic calendar. It involves rigorous dancing to their own type of music, after which the dancer will go to the centre of the stage and

drink from a big calabash containing *Gumba* (mixture of millet, alewa, kilishi), the dancers finally take his exit.

## **ARTS AND CRAFTS**

Kebbi State is endowed with many arts, crafts, trades and traditional occupations. These crafts are seen in different areas and traditional settings of the State.

1. **Saka (Weaving of Clothes):** In the past, this craft has been responsible for the production of clothes for the people. It has a long history. Some of these clothes were made of cotton thread used by both for men and women, adult and children. The craft has been tremendously improved to produce souvenirs for tourists from Nigeria and abroad.
2. **Kira (Blacksmithing):** This craft involves iron production, manufacturing of implements and tools as well as various weapons for hunting, farming, household utensils, etc.
3. **Rini (Dyeing of Clothes):** This craft is meant to give different impressive colours to clothes. Traditionally, a short well is dug and quantity of indigo is mixed with some chemicals for some hours or days. The clothes are then sunk into the coloured water to dye them. In modern times, drums are used to heat the chemicals. This craft has now been modernized.
4. **Dukanci (Leather Works):** This is another craft, which has gone international in Kebbi because of its richness in Moroccan (goat) leather and skins of reptiles. Kebbi is visited by tourists partly because it is home to different varieties of leather goods and souvenirs.
5. **Jima (Tanning):** This is a unique craft in Kebbi. The State is blessed with the popular Moroccan leather, which is very strong. When goats are slaughtered, the hide is taken for tanning after which the skin is sold to '*Dukawa*' who in turn make different souvenirs for tourists and for local use
6. **Sukuwa (Horse/Camel Racing):** These races are usually conducted and prizes are given to winners.
7. **Tatsuniya (Story Telling):** Stories are usually told by elders to children to teach them some lessons of life. Such stories are told to children who often gather in an open space at night or under moonlight. The stories could be fiction or non-fiction. Tatsuniya helps a great deal in moulding children's character in relation to courage, bravery, honesty etc. closely related to storytelling are riddles and jokes, which children complete to produce among themselves. These stories improve children's language and creativity.
8. **Boyeyeniya (Hide and Seek):** This is a game performed by usually five to eight children under moonlight. One child hides in a dark corner, while others seek for him. They will ask him if he is well hidden, to which he shouts, yes!. They will then go in search of him. Anyone who finds and touches him will now take his place of hiding. The game continues in this manner until the children are tired and return to their various homes to sleep.

## **FASHION IN KEBBI STATE**

The art of production, distribution, sale and use of textile fabrics and other dresses in Kebbi has for long been a major commercial activity among the people. The various fashions in use among the people today have undergone, and are still undergoing, a lot of changes. These changes have been brought about through the impact of religion, culture, attitudes, economic well-being etc. The most attractive and expensive traditional fashions in dresses are seen among the royal and elite classes.



1. 'Aska Tara': This is a traditional gown made of pure cotton. It is a hand-made with embroidery called 'Aska Tara'. It is mostly worn by the Royal Fathers during special occasions. It is very expensive and made for a new privileged class of people.
2. 'Riga Tsamiya': Is another traditional gown made of light cotton materials. It is also designed with embroideries in its back and front. It is usually dyed to the required colour, making it very heavy for the wearer. It is an occasional wear for the affluent members of society.
3. 'Riga Kwakkwata': This type of gown is traditionally made from a hand-woven cotton material called '*SAKI MAI HASKE*' and dyed to colour of one's choice. The artistic nature of its embroidery creates the difference desired by various royal families, who order for it. It is usually worn with a turban and royal sandals to match.

#### CUISINES: TRADITIONAL FOODS IN KEBBI STATE

The State is blessed with many traditional dishes that can complete favorably with any standards menus due to their nutritional values. They range from starter to main course. They include among others:

1. Fura: Is made from millet, corn, rice or a combination of different flours of cereals as a paste. Cow milk is added to the paste to prepare a drink, with or without sugar. This starter dish contains the following nutritional values, carbohydrate, minerals such as; calcium, iron, protein, fats and vitamin D
2. Waina (Masa): Is a kind of cake made from ingredients which include rice, maize or corn flour, salt, onions, egg and groundnut oil. It is a main course dish in many restaurants, local and modern. It contains carbohydrate, calcium, iron, protein and vitamin nutrients.
3. Tuwon Shinkafa: The nutritional value of tuwon shinkafa as a main course meal is high. It contains protein and carbohydrate. It is made of rice paste. It is usually eaten with stew, vegetable or egusi soup.
4. Tuwon Masara: Made from maize flour which is poured into boiling water and then stirred until it forms a thick paste, ready to serve. It is an energy-giving (main course) meal. It is usually eaten with Miyan Kuka, Gurro etc.
5. Tuwon Dawa: Is a main course food prepared from Guinea corn flour mixed with potash and water. With the flour poured into boiling water and potash added, it is well stirred until a thick paste is formed, then it is allowed to cool, ready to serve. Its nutritional value includes calcium, starch, protein and iron. It is usually eaten with a mixture of stew and vegetable soup.
6. Tuwon Tsamiya: Tuwon Tsamiya is a main course food prepared from guinea corn flour stirred with water extracted from Tsamiya (Tamarind). It is an energy giving meal. It can last for four days without turning sour.
7. Kunun Zaki: It is prepared from guinea corn or millet with spices, pepper, sweet potatoes, sugar and water added. It involves soaking of grains and allowed with other ingredients, which are boiled to make Kunu. Its nutritional value includes carbohydrate, calcium, iron, phosphorus. It is a starter meal.
8. Miyar Sure: This vegetable soup, accompanies various main course meals. Its ingredients include 'Sure' leaves, meat, onions, palm oil, spices, salt and daddawa. It is cooked with all its ingredients and served. Its value includes minerals, protein while the potash in it provides protection for minor stomach illness.

9. Miyar Kuka: Comprises meat, pepper, salt, onions, spinach, tomatoes, daddawa, Kuka (baobab tree) leaves, oil and spices to accompany a main course. It contains vitamins A and B, energy, medicinal and body building minerals.
10. Miyar Jabzabi: This vegetable soup, accompanies various course meals, its whose ingredients include new leaves of Kabushi, fresh okro and fresh leaves of Zogala (Moringa)
11. Dambun Nama: Minced meat dish is prepared and accompanies a main course meal. It is prepared with any form of edible meat such as; chickens, beef etc. with pepper, spices, salt, onions and oil added. The meat is minced through pounding, after which it is fried. It contains a lot of proteins.
12. Kilishi: It is sun-dried meat of mostly cow, goat or sheep. Salt, pepper, onions, spices and groundnut cakes (Kuli) are added. The meat is sliced into what is called the 'Labu' (mixture of all the other ingredients mentioned above) into which it is soaked and later dried. It is then placed on fire over a wire gauze, the process of which will completely make it dry, ready to eat. This protein delicacy is served as a starter accompanying meals.

Numerous additional traditional dishes in Kebbi State are; Dambun Shinkafa, Dambun Masara, Dambun Intaya, Dambun Maka, Zobo Drink, Miyar Soborodo (Zobo leaves), Miyar Gujiya, Miyar Wake, Tuwon Gero, Tuwon Maiwa, Miyar Taushe, Kwai da Kwai (Awara), Hoche, Kunun Gujiya, Bula, Danwake, Kunun Koko, Maye-Maye, Kosan Rogo, Kosan Wake, Kosan Gujiya etc.

**CHAPTER TWO**  
**MILITARY/CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION**

(Images 22)

“Action without true and sincere devotion to God is meaningless” *Abdullahi bn Fodio*

“The first duty of government is to see that people have food, fuel and cloths. The sccond, that they have means of moral and intellectual education” *John Ruskin*

**INTRODUCTION: MILITARY RULE/CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION IN NIGERIA**

On 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1960 Nigeria got her independence. Dr. Benjamin Nnamdi Azikiwe became the first Governor and later the President on October, 1<sup>st</sup> 1963 when Nigeria attained a republican status. Alhaji Abubakar Tafawa Balewa became the first Prime Minister of Nigeria and served in that capacity from 1<sup>st</sup> October, 1960 to January, 15<sup>th</sup> 1966.

However, military rulers took over from the civilian government on 15<sup>th</sup> of January, 1966 till 1976 and also ruled from 1984 to 29<sup>th</sup> May, 1999 when they handed over the government to Civilians. Since then Nigeria has been operating a democratic system.

On 15<sup>th</sup> January, 1966 a group of army officers overthrew the NPC-NNDP government and assassinated the Prime Minister along with the Premiers of the Northern and Western regions.

In Northern Region, however, the people demanded that those who carried out the coup be placed on trial for murder. The Federal Military Government that assumed power under General Johnson Aguyi Ironsi was unable to quell ethnic tensions on this and other issues. The Ironsi government was unable to produce a constitution acceptable to all sections of the country. Most unfortunate for the government was its Decree No. 34 which sought to unify the nation by doing away with the Federal structure which the Nigeria Government had practiced since independence. Rioting broke out in the North. The Ironsi government sought to abolish the Federal structure and renamed the country, the Republic of Nigeria on 24<sup>th</sup> May 1966 led to a coup in 1966 which established the leadership of Major General Yakubu Gowon. The name Federal Republic of Nigeria was restored on 31<sup>st</sup> August, 1966. However, the subsequent massacre of thousands of Igbos in the North prompted hundreds of thousands of them to return to the South-East where increasingly strong Igbo secessionist sentiment emerged. In a move towards granting more autonomy to minority ethnic groups, the Federal Military Government divided the four regions into 12 States. However, the Igbos rejected attempts at constitutional reforms and insisted on full autonomy for Eastern Region. On May 29, 1967, Lt. Col. Emeka Ojukwu, the Military Governor of Eastern Region, who emerged as the leader of Igbo secessionist movement, declared the Region independent and the Republic of Biafra came into existence on May 30, 1967. A 30-months Civil War ensued but it ended with Gowon’s famous “*No Victor, No Vanquished*” speech in 1970, sequel to the Abori Declaration.

On July 29<sup>th</sup>, 1975 Gen. Murtal Mohammed and a group of army officers staged a bloodless coup, accusing Gen. Yakubu Gowon of corruption and delaying the promised return to civilian rule. General Mohammed retired thousands of civil servants from work and announced a timetable for return of civilian rule by October 1, 1979. He was assassinated on February 13,

1976 in an abortive coup led by Colonel Bukar Suka Dimka. However, Mohammed's Chief of Staff, Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo became the Head of State.

A Constituent Assembly was formed in 1977 to draft a new constitution, which came into existence on September 21, 1978, when the ban of political activities was lifted. In 1979, the five officially approved political parties competed in a series of elections in which Alhaji Shehu Shagari of the National Party of Nigeria (NPN) was elected President. All the five parties won some representation in the National Assembly.

In August 1983, Shagari and his party the NPN were returned to power having won a landslide victory, but the elections were marred by violence, allegations of widespread rigging and electoral malfeasance, which led to legal battles over the results.

On December 31<sup>st</sup>, 1983 the Military overthrew Shagari's Second Republic. Major General Muhammadu Buhari emerged as the leader of the Supreme Military Council (SMC), the country's new ruling body. Buhari's government was equally overthrown by the SMC's third-ranking member, General Ibrahim Babangida, in August 1985. Babangida (popularly known as IBB) cited misuse of power, violations of human rights by key officers of the SMC, and the government's failure to deal with the country's deepening economic crisis as justification for the takeover. During his first days in office, President Babangida moved to restore freedom of the press and to release political detainees being held without trial. As part of a 15-month economic emergency plan, he announced pay cuts for the Military, Police, Civil Servants and the private sector. President Babangida demonstrated his intent to encourage public participation in decision-making by opening a national debate on proposed economic reform and recovery measures.

President Babangida promised to return the country to civilian rule by 1990. He later extended it to January, 1993. In early 1989, the Constituent Assembly completed drafting the constitution and in the spring of 1989 political activities were again permitted. In October, 1989 the government approved two political parties, the National Republican Convention (NRC) and the Social Democratic Party (SDP)

On the 22<sup>nd</sup> of April 1990 middle-level army officers, led by Major G. Orkar attempted, albeit unsuccessfully, to overthrow the government. 69 officers accused of plotting the coup were executed after being tried by Military Tribunals. In December 1990, the first stages of partisan elections were held at the Local Government level. No violence was recorded and both NRC and SDP parties demonstrated strength in all sections of the country, with the SDP gaining control of majority of Local Government Councils.

In December 1991, State Legislative Elections were held and Babangida's government decreed that previously banned politicians could contest in primaries scheduled for August of that year. The elections were however cancelled due to fraud and subsequent primaries scheduled for September were also cancelled. All the candidates were disqualified from contesting for the post of President once a new election format was introduced. The Presidential election was finally held on June 12, 1993 with the inauguration of the new President scheduled to take place on August 27, 1993, the eighth anniversary of President Babangida's coming to power

Early results of the June 12, 1993 Presidential elections, indicated that the wealthy Yoruba businessman, Chief M.K.O Abiola was in the lead. However, the elections were annulled and Babangida stepped aside on 26<sup>th</sup> of August, 1993 after appointing Chief Shonekan as Head of the Interim Government. With the country gradually sliding into chaos, the then Defence Minister, General Sani Abacha assumed power and forced Chief Shonekan to resign on November 17, 1993. General Abacha dissolved all democratic institutions and replaced the elected governors

with Military officers. Although he promised to restore civilian rule, he did not release a transition timetable until October, 1995.

General Abacha's government was initially welcomed by many Nigerians, but disenchantment grew rapidly. Opposition leaders formed the National Democratic Coalition (NADECO), which campaigned to reconvene the Senate and other disbanded democratic institutions. On June 11, 1994, Chief Moshood Kashimawo Olawale Abiola, declared himself President but went into hiding until his arrest on June 23.

In early 1995, Abacha's government alleged that Military officers and some civilians were engaged in a coup plot. Security officers rounded up the accused, including former Head of State, Chief Olusegu Obasanjo and his Deputy, General Shehu Musa Yar'adua. After a secret trial, most of the accused were convicted and sentenced to death.

On October 1, 1995, General Abacha announced the timetable for a 3-year transition to civilian rule. Only five political parties were approved by the regime. On December 21, 1997 the government arrested General Oladipo Diya, ten other military officers, and eight civilians on charges of coup plot. The accused were tried before a Military Tribunal in which Diya and eight others were sentenced to death.

General Abacha died of heart failure on June 8, 1998 and was replaced by General Abdulsalami Abubakar. The Military Provisional Ruling Council (MPRC) under Abubakar commuted the sentence of those accused in the alleged coup during the Abacha regime and released almost all civilian political detainees.

In August 1998 Abubakar appointed the Chairman and Members of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) to conduct elections for Local Government Councils, State Legislatures, Governors, the National Assembly, and the President. INEC successfully held the elections on December 5, 1998, January 9, 1999, February 20, and February 27, 1999, respectively. Nine parties were granted provisional registration with three fulfilling the requirements to contest elections. These parties were the People's Democratic Party (PDP), All People's Part (APP) and Alliance for Democratic (AD). Former military Head of State Olusegun Obasanjo, who freed from prison by General Abubakar, ran as a civilian candidate and won the presidential election. The MPRC promulgated a new constitution based largely on the suspended 1979 constitution, before the May 29, 1999 inauguration of the new civilian President. The constitution included provision for a bicameral Legislature, the National Assembly consisting of a 360-member House of Representatives and a 109-member Senate.

The return to democracy in Nigeria on 29<sup>th</sup> May 1999 ended 16 years of absolute military rule. Obasanjo, a former General and now the President of the country, was admired for his stand against the Abacha dictatorship, his record of returning the Federal Government to civilian rule in 1979 and his claim to represent all Nigeria regardless of religion.

The new President took over the reigns of affairs of a country that faced many problems, including among others, a dysfunctional bureaucracy, collapsed infrastructure, and a military that wanted a reward for returning quietly to the barracks. The president hurriedly retired hundreds of military officers who held, or were holding, political positions.

Under Obasanjo, Nigeria witnessed marked improvement in human rights and freedom of the press. As Nigeria experimented democracy, conflicts arose between the Executive and the Legislature particularly the friction between Abuja and the State capitals over resource allocation.

In spite of the destruction of the town of Odi, Bayelsa State by the army in November, 1999, and the killing of scores of civilian in-retaliation for the murder of 12 policemen by a local gang, Obasanjo was re-elected in 2003.

The new President faced the daunting task of rebuilding a petroleum-based economy, whose revenues had been squandered through corruption and mismanagement. Furthermore, the second Obasanjo administration had to defuse longstanding ethnic and religious tensions in the country if it hoped to build a solid foundation for economic growth and political stability.

In the 2007 general elections, Alhaji Umaru Musa Yar-adua and Goodluck Ebele Jonathan, both of the People's Democratic Party (PDP), were elected President and Vice-President, respectively. The election were marred by fraud, thus it was denounced by the opposition and international observers.

In November 2009, Yar-adua fell ill and was flown out of the country to Saudi Arabia for treatment. He remained incommunicado for 50 days, by which time rumours were ripe that he had died. The rumour continued until the BBC aired an interview that was allegedly conducted via telephone, from the President's sickbed in Saudi Arabia. As at January 2010, Yar'adua was still abroad.

In February 2010, Goodluck Ebele Jonathan began serving as Acting President in the absence of Yar'adua. On 5<sup>th</sup> May 2010, President Umaru Musa Yar'adua died after a long battle with an undisclosed illness. Goodluck Ebele Jonathan was therefore sworn in as President. He stood for re-election in April 2011, which he won.

#### **MILITARY RULE/CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION IN KEBBI STATE**

Between 1991 when Kebbi State was created to date, seven Chief Executives have so far managed the affairs of the State. Four of the Chief Executives were Military Officers while the remaining three were Civilians Governors. Colonel Patrick Newton Aziza was the pioneer Administrator of the State. He set-up the State's administrative structure from August, 1991 and handed over to the first Civilian Governor of the State, Alhaji Abubakar Musa, Garkuwan Yauri on 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1992. Colonel Salihu Tunde Bello took over from the Civilian Governor in November, 1993 and handed over to Colonel John Ikwebe Paul Ubah in August, 1996.

Colonel Samaila Bature Chamah took over from Colonel John Ubah in August, 1998 and on 29<sup>th</sup> May, 1999, Alhanji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero was sworn in as the second Civilian Governor of Kebbi State. He served for two terms (1999-2003) and (2003-2007) as the Executive Governor of Kebbi State. He won the gubernatorial elections of 1999 and 2003 under the banner of APP and letter ANPP. He subsequently decamped to the People's Democratic Party (PDP) before the 2007 elections.

In the Gubernatorial elections of 2007, Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari of the PDP emerged victorious and was subsequently sworn in as the third democratically elected governor of Kebbi State. He also won 2011 gubernatorial elections to serve for another four year term that would come to end on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May, 2015.

#### **MILITARY ADMISTRATIONS**

(Images Page 28)

“Your secret is a part of your blood, so do not let it circulate in veins other than your own; and if you let it, then you have shed your blood” *Sheikh Uthman bn Fodio*

(Image page 29)  
**Col. P.N. Aziza**  
**(1991-1992)**

**FIRST MILITARY ADMINISTRATION: 27<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1991 2<sup>nd</sup> JANUARY, 1992**

“A Journey of a Thousand Miles Begins with a Single Step” *Chinese Proverb*

On 27<sup>th</sup> August, 1991, Kebbi State was created with headquarters in Birnin Kebbi. The announcement of the creation of the State and its headquarters was well received by the people, unlike what happened in Hadejia in Jigawa State, when protests and burning of public buildings and properties greeted state creation. This was because Dutse, which is a small town than Hajejia (and other towns), was announced as the capital of Jigawa State.

Cplonel Patrick Newton Aziza was sworn in as administrator of Kebbi State on Wednesday, 28<sup>th</sup> August, 1991 in Lagos together with seven other Military Administrators. President Babangida warned the new administrators to swing into action immediately. The President stated that the Military Administrators were heads of a technical team made up of technocrats from the civil service who should not be encumbered by an Executive Council made up of political appointees or be over burdened by politics.

The President charged the new rulers to “set up modest administration with the most effective and efficient machinery of government, warning them that they should not attempt to fill vacancies and make appointments not related to the work to be done”.

It is on record, that Colonel Patrick Newton Aziza worked assiduously to ensure the take-off of the State despite odds.

Until creation of Kebbi State, Birnin Kebbi was the headquarters of Birnin Kebbi Local Government and Gwandu Emirate. The available modern amenities such as potable drinking water, electricity and roads in Birnin Kebbi could not withstand its new status as State Capital. Hence, Colonel Patrick Newton Aziza began to administer the State from an office along Birnin Kebbi – Jega Road. His immediate task was to find residential as well as office accommodation for civil servants in the State.

Colonel Aziza had, from August 27<sup>th</sup> 1991 to 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1992, which was just one hundred and twenty six days, to establish administrative machinery and see to the sharing of assets between Sokoto and Kebbi States. His task was no doubt herculean. Another problem was that of lack of adequate infrastructure and accommodation for the new administration to function smoothly. He was also to prepare the State for the elections to be held simultaneously in all State of the Federation,

A lot of people donated their houses to the new military administration so as to use as offices or residential accommodation. It is gratifying to note the following worthy sons of Kebbi State who donated their houses: Major Almustapha Haruna Jokolo (Rtd), Major General M.D. Jege (rtd), Alhaji Saidu Usman Maigishiri, Engineer Umaru Marafa, Alhaji Umaru Dan Abashe, Alhaji Haliru Abdullahi (Gwamnati), Alhaji Zaki Dan Kuliya, Brigadier M.M. Nassarawa (Rtd), Colonel Nata’ala Umar, CP Mamman Nassarawa (Rtd), Colonel Mohammodu Bello Khaliel (Rtd), Alhaji Yahaya Maigari, Alhaji Musa Yaro, Alhaji Hassan Shayau, Alhaji Isa Haruna Rasheed, Engineer Murtala Zauro, Alhaji Ahmadu Maiahu, Alhaji Muhammadu Dankubura, Senator Aliyu Nassarawa and a host of others.

It is also worthy of note that senior civil servants who originated from Birnin Kebbi and the neighbouring towns and who were occupying government buildings, decided on their own to vacate these houses for civil servants from Yauri, Zuru and other faraway places from the State capital to occupy.

**COLONEL PATRICK NEWTON AZIZA, First Military Administrator**

“A pessimist sees the difficulty in every opportunity; an optimist sees the opportunity in every difficulty” *Sir. Winston Churchill*

“... I have been posted to Kebbi, Birnin Kebbi is the State headquarters, even if there is no accommodation, I am going to stay in a tent” *Col. P.N. Aziza*

Aziza was born in Okpe Local Government Area in Delta State on 23 December 1947. He was raised in Abakaliki, Ebonyi State. He went to Ibadan for his secondary education before joining the army and participated in the Nigeria Civil War (1967-1970). He attended the Nigeria Defence Academy, Kaduna and graduated in 1970. He was commissioned as 2<sup>nd</sup> lieutenant and promoted to lieutenant in 1970, and was posted to the 3<sup>rd</sup> Marine Commando. In 1971 he was promoted to Captain. He was appointed ADC to the Chief of Army Staff, Major General David Ejoor. In 1974 he attended the advanced School of Infantry in Fort Benning, United States for a 12-month course.

Col. Aziza was posted to Warri as Battalion Commander, later promoted to the rank of a Major and posted to Kano as Brigade Major. He attended the Common and Staff College, Jaji (1978-1979). He was then posted to the Army Headquarters responsible for Movement and Planning. In this role, he handled troop movement and planning for the Nigeria contingent in the United Nations Operations, UNIFIL, in Lebanon.

Aziza was the Brigade Commander of the Amphibious Brigade in Calabar by the time he was appointed the first Military Administrator of Kebbi State. He held the office from 28<sup>th</sup> August 1991 to January 1992, when he handed over the mantle of leadership to the elected civilian governor, Alhaji Abubakar Musa, Garkuwan Yauri.

**FIRST MILITARY ADMINISTRATION (Images)**

**ALHAJI ISAH MOHAMMED WASAGU (OON)**

“A man who knows the court is master of his gestures, his eyes and of his face; he is profound, impenetrable; he disseminates bad offices, smiles at his enemies, controls his irritation, disguises his passions, belies his heart, speaks and acts against his feelings” *Jean de La Bryzere*

Alhaji Isa Mohammed Wasagu, first Deputy Military Administrator, Sokoto State and First Special Adviser to the Military Administrator of Kebbi State was born on 18<sup>th</sup> June, 1940 in Wasagu, Danko/Wasagu Local Government Area in Zuru Emirate of Kebbi State. He started his western education after acquiring vast knowledge in Islamic and Quranic schools. He attended Wasagu Elementary School from 1948-1952 and then proceeded to Senior Primary School Kontagora, Barewa College Zaria, School for Arabic Studies Kano, Bayero University College Kano and then University of Cairo, between 1963-1968 where he obtained a degree.

Alhaji Isah Wasagu worked in various capacities as Education Officer, Administrative Officer, Acting District Officer, Sokoto Province, Assistant District Officer in Charge of Zamfara (Gusau), Assistant Secretary, Public Service Commission, Principal Private Secretary, Governor's Office, Permanent Secretary, Ministries of Education, Works, Water and Electricity, as well as Ministry of Local Government, all in the old Sokoto state.

Mallam Isa Wasagu was a one-time Commissioner in the Ministries of Finance and Local Government. He also served as Chairman, Law Reform Commission, Chairman Pilgrims'



Welfare Agency, Sokoto State 1988-1990, and Deputy (under military regime) in Sokoto State 1990-1992.

He also served Chairman, Sokoto Rima Basin Development (SRRBDA) and was onetime Head of the Federal Delegation to Saudi Arabia in 1990 to oversee the affairs of pilgrims. He was Chairman of Maizakaru Farms Wasagu. With the creation of Kebbi state 1991, Mallam Isah Mohammed Wasagu moved to Kebbi as Special Adviser to Military Administrator.

He later resigned and lived happily in Sokoto. He died in May, 2012.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE FIRST MILITARY ADMINISTRATION**

1	Military Administrator	Col. Patrick N. Aziza
2	Special Adviser	Alhaji Isah Mohammed Wasagu
		Alhaji Suleiman Muhammadu Bawa
3	Commissioner of Police	Alhaji Muhammadu Gulma
4	Commanding Officer, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Mechanised Battalion, Nigeria Army, Birnin Kebbi	
5	Secretary to the State Government	Alhaji Ibrahim K. Aliyu, mni 27 <sup>th</sup> August, 1991-2 <sup>nd</sup> January, 1992
6	Attorney General and Commissioner of Justice	Alhaji Abubakar Boyi Dikko
7	Commissioner of Works, Housing and Transport	*Alhaji Lawal Zuru
8	Commissioner of Agriculture	Dr. Yahaya Abubakar Abdullahi
9	Commissioner of Youths, Sports and Culture	Hajiya Rabiatu Haliru

\*He resigned from the council

Achievements of Col. Aziza

- Ensure peace and security in Kebbi State
- Established administrative machinery in the State
- Set up a committee that produced a Blue Print for the development of Kebbi State
- Prepared the State for the 14<sup>th</sup> December 1991 elections
- Obtained some infrastructure and accommodation for the new administration to function
- Participated actively in sharing of assets between Kebbi and Sokoto States

(Image page 34)

Col. S.T. Bello

(1993-1996)

**SECOND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION: 9<sup>th</sup> DECEMBER 1993 – 22<sup>nd</sup> AUGUST, 1996**

“History teaches us that men and nations behave wisely once they have exhausted all other alternatives” *Abba Eban*

On 26<sup>th</sup> August, 1993 General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida handed over the affairs of the nation to an appointed interim Government under the leadership of Chief Ernest Shonekan, who was neither a politician nor a military officer. Among those who were part of the interim National Government was General Sani Abacha, who was at that time the Chief of Defence Staff.

On November 10, 1993 a Lagos High Court came out with a landmark judgment “declaring the Interim National Government as illegal”. The supporters of the Social Democratic Party (SDP) and those against the annulment of June 12 election results were happy that M.K.O Abiola might be sworn in as President. Seven days after that historic judgment, General Sani Abacha, the Chief of Defence Staff, took over power from the I Interim National Government and

“dissolved” all political structures in the country. He later appointed Military Administrators in each State of the Federation as well as set up and administrative machinery at the Federal level. In Kebbi State, between 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1993 and 11<sup>th</sup> December, 1993 Commissioner of Police, Alhaji Hamman Misau acted as the Administrator before the appointment of Colonel Saliu Tunde Bello as the substantive Military Administrator of Kebbi State by General Abacha. Colonel Bello was at the battlefield in Liberia when he was summoned back to Nigeria to become the Military Administrator of Kebbi State.

He arrived Birnin Kebbi, on 11<sup>th</sup> December, 1993 to take over as the second Military Administrator of Kebbi State. On the 12<sup>th</sup> of December, 1993, he made his maiden broadcast to the people of Kebbi State. Colonel Saliu Tunde Bello was a humane, soft spoken, resolute, self-disciplined and a self-controlled military officer.

**COL. S.T. BELLO, Second Administrator of Kebbi State**

“Anybody with little guts and the desire to apply himself can make it; he can make anything he wants to make himself” *Willie Shoemaker*

Colonel Saliu Tunde Bello, a gentleman and a fine officer was born on the 22<sup>nd</sup> July, 1950, at Erin-Ile, Oyun Local Government Area of Kwara State. He was commissioned into Nigerian Army as Second Lieutenant on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 1971.

Bello served in various capacities in the military such as Adjutant of Battalion, Commander and Battalion Second in Command.

Col. Bello, also held staff appointments at Brigade Division and Army Headquarters levels. Prior to his appointment as the Military Administrator of Kebbi State, he was a Colonel (General Staff) at the headquarters of the Nigeria Contingent in Monrovia, Liberia.

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE SECOND MILITARY ADMINISTRATION**

1	Military Administrator	Col. Saliu Tunde Bello
2	Commissioner of Police	Alhaji Muhammadu Gulma
		Alhaji Abdulkadir Shehu
		Alhaji Hamman Misau
		Mr. Yemi Odubela
3	Commanding Officer, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Mechanized Battalion, Nigeria Army, Birnin Kebbi	
4	Secretary to the State Government	Alhaji Umaru Ahmad Gwadangaji, mni 17/11/93 – 10/1/94
		Alhaji Ibrahim K. Aliyu, Mni 10/1/94 – 25/4/95
		Alhaji Abubakar U. Wara 25/4/95 – 22/8/96
5	Attorney General and Commissioner of Justice	Alhaji Umaru Yaro Dan-dare
6	Commissioner of Works and Transport	Alhaji Muhammad Awwal
7	Commissioner of Finance	Dr. Ahmed Wali
8	Commissioner of Information and Culture	Alhaji Abubakar Z. Senchi
9	Commissioner of Education	Dr. Yakubu Kwari
10	Commissioner of Agriculture	Alhaji Samaila Muhammad Mera
11	Commissioner of Health	Alhaji Abdullahi U. Yelwa
12	Commissioner of Commerce and Industries	Alhaji Abdullahi Umar
13	Commissioner for Water Resources and Rural Dev.	Hajiya Maimuna M. Bala

#### Achievements of Col. S.T. Bello

- Ensured peace and security in Kebbi State
- Connecting Zuru town with the National grid
- Establishment of the State Television
- Expansion of Kebbi State radio station
- Establishment of VVF centres in Birnin Kebbi
- Built governors lodge, Asokoro, Abuja
- Birnin Kebbi bye-pass road
- Establishment of additional post-primary schools
- Establishment of additional magistrate and area courts in the State
- Construction of additional houses for civil servants in the State
- Construction of bridges and rehabilitation of roads in the State
- Establishment of College of Education in Argungu which come into full operation in October, 1995
- Establishment of College of Preliminary Studies (CPS) in Yelwa-Yauri
- Establishment of Science and Technical Education Board
- Establishment of State Library Board
- Tackled the endemic of Bilharziasis and Rabies in Argungu Emirate. Battled leprosy and liver blindness in some areas of the State
- He tried his best to complete some of the projects initiated by Governor Garkuwa's Administration
- When he awarded contract for the Birnin Kebbi bye-pass, he faced strong opposition by individuals and interest groups. S.T. Bello refused to listen or change his position. His vision for constructing that bye-pass is today widely commended even by those who opposed him at that time.

**(Image page 38)**

**Col. J.I. Ubah**

**(1991-1998)**

THIRD MILITARY ADMINISTRATION: 22<sup>nd</sup> August, 1996 20<sup>th</sup> August, 1998

“There is no end to what you can accomplish, if you don't care who gets the credit” ***Florence Luscomb***

Colonel John Ubah came to Birnin Kebbi, the capital of Kebbi State full of hope and great ideas to transform the State. He was a very hardworking, intelligent, articulate and dynamic military officer. His tenure was short but eventful.

Colonel Ubah was appointed by General Abacha's government. He remained as Military Administrator of Kebbi State up to the month of August, 1998 when General Abdulsalam Abubakar appointed an Interim Administrator for the State.

**COL. JOHN PAUL UBAH** psc, mss, usmc, JP, **Third Military Administrator**

“Fortune aids the brave” ***Terance***

Born on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1947, to a great hunter and farmer, Mr. Ubah Thomas Ogbu, John Ikwebe Paul Ubah hailed from a town called Agila in Ado Local Government Area of Benue State.

Col. Ubah began his elementary education in 1956. He attended primary school in Idoma land up to 1961. He finished his last two years of Primary Education at St. Micheal's Primary School, Bosso Road, Minna. After completing his Primary School in 1962, Col. Ubah was admitted into St. Malachy's Teachers' College, Bosso, now Bosso Secondary School, Minna where he obtained Teachers Grade II Certificate in 1967.

Ubah served for 10 months as a teacher with Gwari L.E.A. Minna before he joined the military as a recruit in 1968, this was during the Nigerian Civil War. He received his military training at the defunct Nigeria Army Depot Abeokuta from 4<sup>th</sup> November to 23<sup>rd</sup> December 1968 and was posted as Assistant PT Instructor at the same Nigeria Army Depot, Abeokuta from December 1968 to January, 1968.

From Abeokuta, Ubah was transferred to the Nigeria Army Signals, Apapa as Radio Operator. He served there for eight months before crossing over to the Nigeria Army Education Corps where he was made an A III Instructor at the NA Education Centre, Apapa with the rank of Corporal, with effect from 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1970.

After three years of soldiering, in 1971, Col. Ubah, then a Corporal, went to NDA for a short service Combatant Officers' training after which he was commissioned as Second Lieutenant on 11<sup>th</sup> March, 1972 and posted to Brigade of Guards, Dodan Barracks. He served there up to May 1977. He was later transferred to the 4<sup>th</sup> Division's School of Infantry, Ojo Cantonment where he served briefly before going to Kaduna Polytechnic for a two year, Personnel Management Course in October, 1977.

On completion of his Diploma Course, John Paul Ubah was posted to the Army Training Depot, Zaria where he worked up to January, 1985. He attended the Army Junior Staff College and Company Commanders' Course. He served in Lebanon for six months. He was again posted back to Brigade of Guards for the second time and deployed to 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion in Keffi (2 Guards Battalion). Coincidentally, that Battalion is presently based here, in Birnin Kebbi. From there Ubah went to the Senior Staff College Course, Jaji and finished in July, 1986. He proceeded immediately to U.S. Marine Amphibious Warfare School for ten-month training. He earlier attended a six months Basic Officers' Training with the U.S marines in the Marines Corps Base, Quantico Virginia, April - October, 1973.

J.I.P Ubah served as Senior Instructor at the Amphibious Warfare School, Calabar for over three years before his transfer to Garrison 13<sup>th</sup> Brigade, Calabar as Commanding Officer. From there he was posted to command 149 Battalion at Ojo Cantonment from August, 1990 to February 1992. His next posting was to command another battalion, the army's youngest unit in Nasco Barracks for six months. He was later posted to the Nigerian Army Records Department, Lokoja where he served for eighteen months before he was sent to Sierra Leone to take over the command of 65 Battalion. He came back to Sokoto after three months later. He was promoted to the rank of Colonel in December 1994. This resulted in his posting to Depot NA Zaria, which was later changed to Nigeria Army School of Infantry, Jaji. Col. Ubah spent over a year at Jaji. He was posted again to one Division Headquarters, Kaduna three days before his appointment as Kebbi State Military Administrator on August 14<sup>th</sup>, 1996.

A pious, hardworking soldier and gentlemen, Col. Ubah possessed the following Awards:

Awards	Year
- Best Student in Personnel Management Class of 77 KADPOLY	1979
- Best Student Coy Comd Course 6, Jaji	1980

- Eagle Magazine's Best Author Army Faculty CSC 8	1986
- Winner NASI Commandant Essay (Svc Paper) COC 8	1987
- Best Tac Student US Amphibious Warfare Course 87	1987
- Elected Member NIM	1995
- Awarded NIPR Patron	1997

**(Images)**

Col. J.I.P Ubah through dedication and commitment obtained the following Service Medal Awards;

- Defence Service Medal
- National Service Medal
- The Republic Service Medal
- Nigerian Civil War Medal
- Nigerian Silver Jubilee Medal
- Forces Service Star (FSS)
- UN Peace Keeping Medal
- Meritorious Service Star (MSS)

Col. Ubah was variously described as a meticulous and experienced Administrator who, prior to his appointment, had at a time served as Sole Administrator, Sports Council, Cross River State. He was once Chairman, Public Service Reorganization Panel, Kogi State.

Ubah's major interest and hobbies were hunting, fishing, sports and games. He is also a renowned poet. He authored the famous poetry books; *Songs of Lokoja, Nigeria's Cradle* and *Where the Eagle Perches*. Two other books; *Day Break* and *Birds of Kebbi Land* followed.

**22<sup>nd</sup> AUGUST 1996 – 20<sup>th</sup> AUGUST 1998**

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE THIRD MILITARY ADMINISTRATION**

1	Military Administrator	Col. J.I.P Ubah
2	Commissioner of Police	1. Mr. Yemi Odubela 2. Prince Rilwan Akiolu
3	Commanding Officer, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Mechanised Battalion, Nigeria Army, Birnin Kebbi	Alhaji Saidu Aliyu
4	Secretary to the State Government	1. Alhaji Abubakar U. Warra 22/8/96 – 6/11/96 2. Alhaji (Dr.) Yahaya Usman 6/11/96 - 20/08/1988
5	Attorney General and Commissioner of Justice	Alhaji Umaru Yaro Dandare
6	Commissioner of Works, Lands and Transport	1. Alhaji Usman Adamu 2. Alhaji Abdullahi Umar
7	Commissioner of Finance	1. Dr. Ahmad Wali 2. Alhaji Abdullahi Umar 3. Alh. Mohd D. Aliyu
8	Commissioner of Information Youths, Sports and Culture	1. Alh. Mohammed D, Aliyu 2. Dr. Ahmed A. Wali
9	Commissioner of Education	Alhaji Abdullahi Umar
10	Commissioner of Agriculture	Mr. Saimaila P. Dabo JP

11	Commissioner of Health	1. Dr. Muhammad Lawal B. 2. Dr. Adamu Musa Ahmed
12	Commissioner of Commerce and Industries	Dr. Yakubu Kwari
13	Commissioner for Women Affairs and Social Development	Haj. Hajara Mohammed Koko
14	Commissioner for Water and Rural Development	Hajiya Maimina M. Bala

#### Achievements of Col. J.I.P Ubah

- ❖ Ensure peace and security in Kebbi State
- ❖ Series of rehabilitation works on the Specialist Hospital, Birnin Kebbi
- ❖ Rehabilitation of water works of the four principal towns in Kebbi State
- ❖ Connecting Gulumbe and Ribah towns with the National Grid. Completion of the electrification schemes for Birnin Yauri. Completion of Kalgo-Bunza-Kamba electrification project
- ❖ Upward review of teachers allowances and promotions
- ❖ Release of take-off grant to Kebbi State Television
- ❖ Establishing the State Newspaper, "Equity"
- ❖ Conversion of Haliru Abdu Trade Fair Complex into a Multi-Purpose Stadium and provisions of Sporting Facilities
- ❖ Construction of some 2 bedroom bungalows at Gesse Housing Estate, Birnin Kebbi
- ❖ Construction of City Gates at the State Capital
- ❖ Established a Gold Mining Company for Laka Village in Yauri area
- ❖ Established a full-fledged Ministry of Women Affairs and Social Welfare for the first time in the State
- ❖ Building of Ultra-Modern Women Development Centre in Birnin Kebbi
- ❖ Building of a Motherless Babies Home in Birnin Kebbi
- ❖ Establishment of a Vocational Training Centre for the Disabled Women at Argungu
- ❖ Established stories crushers at Golongo, Yauri

#### **FOURTH MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR: 20<sup>th</sup> AUGUST, 1998 – 29<sup>th</sup> MAY, 1999**

"There are two golden rules for an orchestra: Start together and finish together. The public doesn't give a damn about what goes on in between" *Sir. Thomas Beecham*

Colonel Samaila Bature Chamah became the fourth Military Administrator of Kebbi State in August, 1998 following the appointment of General Abdulsalam Abubakar as Head of the Military Government after the death of General Sani Abacha. In the short tenure of Colonel Samaila Bature Chamah, he performed creditably well in terms of guiding the political process and take-off of the civilian administration.

Colonel Chamah supervised a peaceful transition and the conduct of electioneering campaign by political parties in the State.

**COLONEL S.B. CHAMAH, Fss, Mss, Psc, Fwc**

#### **FOURTH MILITARY ADMINISTRATOR**

"One who gains strength by overcoming obstacles possesses the only strength, which can overcome adversity" - *Albert Sweiter*

A gallant combatant of repute from the Artillery Corps of the Nigerian Army, Col. Samaila Bature Chamah, was born on 30<sup>th</sup> July 1952 to Pa Chamah Bature and Madam Fatu Chamah both of blessed memory. He was born at the foot of Kramlun ranges in Hong, Adamawa State.

He had his primary education at the popular Pella Primary School in Hong Local Government Area of Adamawa State from 1956 to 1964. He spent 5 years in Primary School having been promoted twice for his brilliance.

He gained admission into Gindiri Secondary School from 1965 to 1969. In 1970, Samaila Chamah realized his ambition of a military career when he enlisted into NDA for its 9<sup>th</sup> Regular Course and was posted to Abyssinia Company. He completed his training in the NDA on 19<sup>th</sup> of September 1972 and was commissioned into the Officers Corps of the Nigeria Army and posted to Artillery Corps.

In 1974, he was sent to Oklahoma in the USA to study Geodetic Survey and Meteorology and was awarded a Diploma.

In 1976, he was sent to Oklahoma in the USSR (now Russia), where he studied Ballistic, Germany tactics; and in 1979, he was in India for a three-month course in Junior Command tactics.

In 1980, he again went back to Oklahoma in USA for a 9-month professional course in the United States of America Artillery and Missile School.

On returning from Oklahoma, he was posted to the Nigerian Army School of Artillery based in Kontagora as Chief Instructor, Field Wing. Later the same year, precisely on 21<sup>st</sup> June, 1980, Chamah married Grace Angattiya Yakubu Yerima Balla.

In 1982, he was at the Command Staff College, Jaji and in 1991 he went to Pakistan to attend the Unit Guards a Course 5.

He capped his intellectual and professional pursuits when he was nominated as one of the pioneer Senior Military Officers of the National War College Course 4. He graduated successfully on 5<sup>th</sup> July, 1996. His thesis at the War College is titled: *Western Sanctions against Nigeria: Strategies for Survival*. The thesis is not only intellectually stimulating, but is replete with significant and relevant policy recommendations for Nigeria's chequered experience in global diplomacy.

#### MILITARY CAREER:

At NDA, Colonel Chamah was Cadet Corporal, Company Sergeant Major and a Member of the Academy Athletics Team. After his NDA training, he held the following appointments.

- i. Adjutant 4, Light Artillery Regiment
- ii. Battery Commander, Quebec Battery, 4 Light Artillery Regiment
- iii. Commanding Officer of 7 different Units
- iv. Brigade Major 1 Artillery Brigade
- v. Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster General Artillery
- vi. Colonel General Staff Nigeria Army Corps of Artillery School
- vii. Director of Army Training Army Headquarters
- ix. Brigade Commander 32 Field Artillery Brigade, Abeokuta
- x. Brigade Commander NDA

#### PUBLIC OFFICES HELD

- i. Military Administrator Katsina State 23<sup>rd</sup> August, 1996
- ii. Military Administrator Kebbi State from August 1998

#### HIS MILITARY AWARDS INCLUDE;

The First Service Star (FSS), Meritorious Service Star (MSS), Passed Staff College (PSC), and Fellow of the War College (FWC)

#### HOBBIES

- i. Nature study including the study of human beings

- ii. Current affairs
- iii. Playing golf
- iv. Reading the Bible he is a deeply religious man

#### **FOURTH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION**

**(Images)**

#### **20<sup>th</sup> AUGUST 1998 – 29<sup>th</sup> MAY, 1999 EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION**

1	Military Administrator	Col. Samaila Bature Chamah
2	Commissioner of Police	Alhaji Saidu Aliyu
3	Commanding Officer, 2 <sup>nd</sup> Mechanised Battalion, Nigeria Army, Birnin Kebbi	
4	Secretary to the State Government	1. Alh. (Dr.) Yahaya Usman 20/08/1988-07/10/1998 2. Dr. Yakubu Kwari 7/10/1998-29/5/1999
5	Head of Service	Alhaji. Bala Sani Kangiwa (First Head of Service in Kebbi State) 13/8/1998 – 31/5/1999
6	Attorney General and Commissioner of Justice	Barrister Shehu Saraki
7	Commissioner of Works and Transport	Alhaji Ibrahim A. Jega
8	Commissioner of Finance	Alhaji Muhammad D. Aliyu
9	Commissioner of Information and Culture	Mr. Amos Y. Sakaba
10	Commissioner of Education	Alhaji Usman Adamu
11	Commissioner of Agriculture	Mr. Samaila P. Dabo JP
12	Commissioner of Health	Alhaji Ibrahim Usman Argungu
13	Commissioner of Commerce and Industries	Hajiya Hajara M. Koko
14	Commissioner for Water and Rural Development	Alh. Muhammad Salah Fana
15	Commissioner for Women Affairs and Social Developm.	Hajiya Maimuna M. Bala

#### Achievements of Col. S.B. Chamah

- ❖ Ensure peace and security in Kebbi State
- ❖ Ultra-modern Government House and Abdulsalam Abubakar Press Centre initiated, completed and commissioned
- ❖ Ultra-modern market and motor park initiated, completed and commissioned
- ❖ FSP maternity and children's hospital initiated, nearing completion and commissioned soon shortly after his departure
- ❖ Kebbi State fertilizer blending plant completion of on-going project and ready for commissioning
- ❖ Upgrading and rehabilitation of various infrastructural facilities in the educational, health and agricultural sectors
- ❖ Provision of inputs to boost agricultural and potable water for both urban and rural areas of Kebbi State
- ❖ Expansion projects for the State Radio and Television Stations to ensure State wide coverage



- ❖ Streamlined the machinery of Government to ensure effectiveness in the implementation of Government policies and programmes
- ❖ Ensuring successful transition programme and creating the necessary enabling environment for the takeoff of the incoming civilian administration.

**(Image of Each)**

Abubakar Musa Muhammad Adamu Aliero Saidu Nasamu Dakingari  
 (1992-1993)                      (1999-2007)                      (2007 - Date)  
 Civilian                              Civilian                              Civilian

“When my companions passed, and my aims went awry I was left behind among the remainder, the liars who say that which they do not do, and follow their desires” – *Abdullahi bn Fodio*

“There are three times in man’s life when it’s useless to hold him to anything, when he’s madly in love, drunk or running for office” – *Robert Mutchum*

“Don’t think of yourself. Don’t think of your friends. Have firm policies and conviction and the courage to sacrifice, if you want to claim yourself a politicians” – *Aung San Sun Kyi*

“The best index to a person’s character is how he treats people who can’t do him any good and how he treats people who can’t fight back” – *Abigail Van Burey*

**(Image)**

**Abubakar Musa  
 (1992-1993)**

**FIRST CIVILIANS ADMINISTRATION: 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1992 - 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1993**

“Vote for the man who promises least. He’ll be the least disappointing” – *Jacques Barzun*

The struggle for the emergence of the first civilian Governor of Kebbi State actually commenced in the then Sokoto State before the creation of Kebbi State on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August, 1991.

Immediately after election in the thirty-seven Local Government Councils in Sokoto State, aspirants for the Gubernatorial election within the parties emerged.

The aspirants within the National Republican Convention (NRC) were; Alhaji Abubakar Musa (Garkuwan Yauri), Alhaji Adamu Baba Augie (Wazirin Kebbi), Alhaji Abdulkadir Sani (Makaman Sokoto), Alhaji Aliyu Jibrin Yelwa (Sardaunan Yauri), Alhaji Aliyu Kyari Gwadabawa, Alhaji Bello Alkali (Danmansanin Kabi), Alhaji Yahaya Abdulkarim mni and Alhaji Yahaya Maigari. The contest became fierce and funds consuming. The top contenders then were Alhaji Bello Alhali who had the support of party leaders across the State, Alhaji Abubakar Musa, a retire Director of Customs, who was believed to have enormous resources at his disposal and Alhaji Yahaya Abdulkarim, a retired, but respected civil servant.

While the heat of the contest increased by the day, the then Head of State, General Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida created Kebbi State out of Sokoto State on the 27<sup>th</sup> of August, 1991. With the creation of Kebbi State, Alhaji Abubakar Musa, Alhaji Jibrin Yelwa, Alhaji Bello Alkali, Alhaji Adamu Baba Augie and Alhaji Yahaya Maigari moved to Kebbi State to continue with their struggle.

Few days to the NRC primaries, which were conducted across the State, Alhaji Adamu Baba Augie in a tactical move, withdrew from the contest and supported the candidature of Alhaji Abubakar Musa (Garkuwan Yauri). Garkuwan Yauri won the primaries of NRC by defeating the other candidates to emerge as the flag bearer of the National Republican Convention party in Kebbi State.

The Social Democratic Party (SDP), which was a party a little to the left, fielded a seasoned technocrat and bureaucrat, Alhaji Abubakar Koko (Sarkin Yakin Gwandu) as its flag bearer. At the end of the Gubernatorial election in Kebbi State, Alhaji Abubakar Musa won the election and emerged as the first Civilian Governor of Kebbi State.

**GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION RESULTS WHICH WAS HELD ON SATURDAY 14<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER, 1991**

S/N	CANDIDATE	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES
	Alhaji Abubakar Musa	NRC	296,961
	Alhaji Abubakar Koko	SDP	102,543

Thursday, January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 1992 will go down in the history of Nigeria. It was on that day that the ninety six months of Military leadership in all the States in Nigeria came to an end with the Military Administration handing over the mantle of leadership to the democratically-elected civilian Governors. This, which no doubt culminated in the commencement of a new era in politics in Nigeria.

It was on that date that Alhaji Abubakar Musa (Garkuwan Yauri), a retired Comptroller General of the Nigeria Customs Service was sworn in as the First Executive Governor of Kebbi State, following his victory in the 14<sup>th</sup> December, 1991 Gubernatorial elections under the platform of the National Republican Convention (NRC). Alhaji Abubakar Koko (Sarkin Yakin Gwandu), a wonderful personality, a charismatic leader, administrator, first class politician and a teacher refused to go to court to challenge the election results of Saturday, 14<sup>th</sup> December, 1991. On the 17<sup>th</sup> of November, 1993, Alhaji Abubakar Musa (Garkuwan Yauri) ceased to be the Governor of Kebbi State due to a military coup led by General Sani Abacha.

**ALHAJI ABUBAKAR MUSA (GARKUWAN YAURI), FIRST CIVILIAN GOVERNOR OF KEBBI STATE**

“There are two tragedies in life, one is not to get your heart desires. The other is to get it” – *George Bernard Shaw*

Alhaji Abubakar Musa the first Executive Governor of Kebbi State hailed from Warra, a key commercial town and headquarters of Ngaski Local Government I Yauri Emirate.

Born in the year 1940, Alhaji Abubakar began his early education in his home town. He attended Warra Elementary School from 1946 to 1950. He then left for Birnin Kebbi Senior Primary School from 1953 to 1955. His post-primary education was at the Provincial Secondary School (now Nagarta College) Sokoto from 1956 to 1960. After his secondary education, young Abubakar easily found his way into the Police College Kaduna for Inspector’s Course, in 1962. On completion, he was conferred with the rank of Police Inspector and appointed Chief of Police in Yauri Emirate. Four years later, in 1966, he resigned his appointment and joined the Nigeria Customs and Excise Department.

From 1966, Alhaji Abubakar attended various courses and participated in a number of seminars and workshops, both within and outside the country in vigorous pursuit of professional excellence in his career. It all started at the Customs College Kano where he had his first

training, and graduated to become an Assistant Preventive Superintendent of Customs in 1966. He was also at Her Majesty Queen’s College London in 1967, Yaba College of Technology Lagos in 1970, Royal Institute of Public Administration London in 1973, Customs College Italy in 1983, and Customs College Finland in 1986.

By the fruits of labour, as one may put it. Alhaji Abubakar Musa proved his worth as a brilliant Officer rising through the ranks, from Assistant Preventive Superintendent in 1966 to become Director and Chairman Board of Customs and Excise of the Federation in 1982.

His long years of wondering experience in the Customs Service look him to almost every nook and cranny of this country. He had served as the Officer in Charge of Customs in the defunct North Western State then comprising Sokoto and Niger States, North Eastern State, Benue Plateau State and later Ogun, Ondo and Kwara States. His other ports of call included Kano Area Office and Apapa Port.

Until his retirement in 1987, Alhaji Abubakar Musa had held other responsibilities both within and outside the country. He held the position of Chairman, Operational Committee of Nigeria Pilgrims Board. As a bonafide member of the World Customs Co-operation Council, he clinched the post of Vice President (representing Africa) in 1986. He was elected President of the World Council in 1987.

In recognition of his sterling leadership qualities and remarkable achievements, Alhaji Abubakar Musa was conferred with the traditional tittled of Garkuwan Yauri by His Highness the Emir of Yauri in 1982.

**ALHAJI MUHAMMED SANI ALIYU AUGIE, FIRST DEPUTY GOVERNOR**

“When you have nothing to say, say nothing” – *Charles Colton*

Alhaji Sani Aliyu was born in 1940 in Augie town in Argungu Local Government Area of Kebbi State. He formative years were spent in his native town Augie, where he also had his elementary education. He later attended Provincial Secondary School Sokoto for his post-primary education between 1957 and 1962

Alhaji Sani Aliyu Augie had also attended the Institute of Administration A.B.U Zaria and the United Kingdom where he studied various courses on revenue generation and collection.

His working career began in 1963 with the Argungu Native Authority and later the Defunct Northern Nigeria, North Western State and Sokoto State Governments respectively. Until his retirement in 1991, when he opted for active politics on the platform of the National Republican Convention (NRC), Alhaji Sani was a substantive Director in the Board of Internal Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Birnin Kebbi.

Alhaji Sani Aliyu Augie was sworn in as the Deputy Governor on 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1992, a position he lost after military coup of 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1993.

A very honest, sincere and reliable person. He exemplifies patriotic and progressive leadership. He is a very simple, kind, approachable and selfless person who puts the interests of others first before his own.

**FIRST CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION  
(Images before page 55)**

**2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1992 – 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1993**

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE FIRST CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION**

1	His Excellency, The Executive Governor	Alhaji Abubakar Musa
2	His Excellency, Deputy Governor	Alhaji Sani Aliyu Augie
3	Secretary to the State Government	1. Alhaji Ibrahim K. Aliyu, mni

		2/1/92 – 14/1/92 2. Alhaji Umaru A. Gwadangwaji 14/1/92 – 17/11/93
4	Attorney General and Commissioner of Justice	1. Alhaji Abubakar Boyi Dikko* 2. Alhaji Suleiman Aliyu Zuru
5	Commissioner of Works and Transport	Alhaji Garba Mohammed Dandiga
6	Commissioner of Finance and Economic Planning	Alhaji Zailani Mohammed
7	Commissioner of Education	Alhaji Garba Musa Kamba
8	Commissioner of Agriculture and Natural Resources	Alhaji Idris Illo
9	Commissioner of Health	Hajiya Ada Sani Kaoje
10	Commissioner of Commerce and Industries	Alhaji Ahmed Ibrahim Tanko Zuru
11	Special Adviser on Information and Economic Dev.	Alhaji Yusuf Imam Wara
12	Special Adviser on Rural Development	Alhaji Haliru Bunza

\*Appointed a Judge of the High Court on 10<sup>th</sup> August 1993, but rejected the offer and resigned honorably as AG and Commissioner of Justice before the commencement of the State Executive Council Meeting. He was replaced by Alhaji Suleiman Aliyu Zuru.

Achievements of Alhaji Abubakar Musa

- ❖ Ensure peace and security in Kebbi State
- ❖ Construction of an engineering complex for the State Polytechnic, Birnin Kebbi
- ❖ Upgrading of general hospital Birnin Kebbi to a specialist hospital
- ❖ Completion of the 9 million gallon per day Bi-water contract for the improvement of Birnin Kebbi water supply project
- ❖ Construction of some new roads and rehabilitations of others
- ❖ Construction of housing units within Birnin Kebbi metropolis
- ❖ Construction of first dual carriage way in Birnin Kebbi, roundabouts, shops and kiosks
- ❖ Completion of Kebbi broadcasting corporation
- ❖ Supply and provision of farm inputs to farmers in the State

(Image page 56)

**Muhammad Adamu Aliero**  
(1999-2007)

**SECOND CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION: 29<sup>th</sup> MAY, 1999 – 29<sup>th</sup> MAY, 2007**

“The best way to get over temptation is simply to yield to it” – *Clementina Graham*

**FIRST TERM/TENURE (1999 - 2003)**

A retired Customs Officer, Muhammadu Adamu Aliero emerged as the winner of a political arrangement by the military to return Nigeria to Civilian rule.

Muhammadu Adamu Aliero retired from public service in 1997, and became a successful businessman. In 1998, he joined politics and contested under the platform of United Nigeria Congress Party (UNCP) and convincingly won the Kebbi Central Senatorial election. Unfortunately, General Sani Abacha died on the 8<sup>th</sup> of June, 1998 before the inauguration of the National Assembly. Therefore, General Abacha died with his transition programme.

With the birth of another transition programme introduced by Abdulsalam Abubakar, the military general who succeeded General Sani Abacha, Aliero contested for Gubernatorial election. It was well known in Kebbi State that Muhammadu Adamu Aliero wanted to contested for Kebbi Central Senatorial election again, but unrelenting pressure from very powerful and

influential people in the State and some of his friends convinced him to change his mind and contest for the governorship seat of Kebbi State under the banner of All Peoples Party (APP), a political party that later became All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP).

In the build up to the 1999 governorship election, the following personalities signified their intentions to contest election under the banner of All Peoples Party (APP):

- (a) Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu Turaki, was a formidable member and strong gubernatorial aspirant of the defunct UNCP during the late General Abacha's regime. He had been a private and successful legal practitioner based in Kano
- (b) Alhaji Muhammad Adamu Aliero, a retired Senior Customs Officer and successful businessman
- (c) Late Alhaji Usman Sani Sami, a prince from Zuru Emirate and retired Senior Customs Officer, politician and businessman
- (d) Alhaji Abubakar Na'amo Abdullahi, a former Rector of the then Sokoto State Polytechnic, Birnin Kebbi and a seasoned and respected administrator.

It was on record that Alhaji Usman Sani Sami withdrew from the contest before the party primary elections. Therefore, Muhammad Adamu Aliero, Kabiru Tanimu Turaki and Alhaji Abubakar Na'Amo Abdullahi participated in the primary election of APP that took place at Argungu Fishing Village.

Muhammadu Adamu Aliero became the flag bearer of All Peoples Party after he won the party primary elections conducted between him, Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu Turaki and Alhaji Abubakar Na'Amo Abdullahi. After the primary elections, all aspirants of the party that participated joined Aliero's campaign across the nook and crannies of Kebbi State.

While the All Peoples Party (APP) easily nominated a flag bearer for its party, the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), the party that controlled sixteen out of twenty one Local Governments in the State, was enmeshed in a crisis of selecting its flag bearer for Gubernatorial election in the State.

APP-Controlled Local Government Areas before Gubernatorial Election

- (1) Aliero – Alhaji Mohammed Magawata
- (2) Argungu – Alhaji Bello Gulma
- (3) Augie – Alhaji Adamu Mohammed
- (4) Gwandu – Alhaji Yahaya Moh'd Dalijan
- (5) Maiyama – Alhaji Umaru Isa Mungadi

PDP-controlled Local Government Areas before Gubernatorial Elections

- (1) Arewa – Alhaji Idris Mohammed
- (2) Birnin Kebbi – Alhaji Abubakar Nadaniya
- (3) Bunza – Alhaji Ruwa Ahmed
- (4) Bagudo – Alhaji Umaru Ka'oje
- (5) Danko/Wasagu – Mr. Isyaku Dauda
- (6) Fakai – Alhaji Moh'd G. Sulaiman
- (7) Jega – Alhaji Moh'd Buhari D. Moh'D
- (8) Kalgo – Alhaji Aliyu Moh'd Diggi
- (9) Koko/Besse – Alhaji Attahiru G. Koko
- (10) Dandi – Alhaji Moh'd Sani
- (11) Sakaba – Alhaji Moh'd Hussaini
- (12) Ngaski – Alhaji Moh'd Umaru Libata
- (13) Shanga – Alhaji Ahmed H. Haliru

- (14) Suru – Alhaji Umaru D. Suru  
 (15) Yauri – Alhaji Umaru A. Abdullahi  
 (16) Zuru – Alhaji U.F. Adamu

The Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) decided to conduct direct primary election between Alhaji ABubakar Koko (Sarkin Yakin Gwandu), a seasoned politician, a tested, respected retired civil servant and a rugged businessman and Colonel Muhammadu Bello Kalief (rtd), an ex-military Governor of Bauchi State and a former Commander of the Brigade of Guards of the First Civilian President, Alhaji Shehu Shagari.

At the end of the PDP primaries, Colonel Muhammadu Bello Kalief (rtd) emerged as the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) favoured candidate and won the primary elections.

With the emerged of the two gubernatorial candidates out of the three registered political parties, the contest of who was to become the second Civilian Governor of Kebbi State was set.

After the primaries, the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) tried to reconcile the aspirants, so as to face Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero, but the reconciliation failed and the party went into election as a divided house. The supports of Alhaji Abubakar Koko (Sarkin Yakin Gwandu) were not comfortable with the PDP candidate. They therefore made up their minds to support the candidature of Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero of All Peoples Party (APP). What PDP supporters did then by supporting and voting for Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero of APP was referred to as “*Kwakwa-Lema*” in Kebbi State. This word *Kwakwa* in Hausa means a palm oil tree, which was the electoral symbol of the APP, and *Lema* means an umbrella which was the symbol of PDP. Kwakwa-Lema was an electoral arrangement in Kebbi State in which the vast majority of the members of the PDP (*Lema*) in the state gave their votes to the gubernatorial candidate of the APP (*Kwakwa*), that is Muhammadu Adamu Aliero, and thereby brought about the defeat of their own party the PDP at the polls. PDP with sixteen Local Governments thus lost to the APP which had five Local Governments. On the 9<sup>th</sup> day of January, 1999, elections for the office of the Governor of Kebbi state were held. On the 10<sup>th</sup> of January, 1999, Ibrahim Mori Baba, the then Rector of the Polytechnic, Birnin Kebbi, who served as the returning Officer of the Gubernatorial election declared that “Muhammadu Adamu Aliero of APP, having complied with the requirements of the law and scored the majority of the votes is hereby returned elected”. Muhammadu Adamu Aliero scored Two Hundred and Fifty Seven Thousand, Four Hundred and Ninety Eight votes (257,498) and Muhammadu Bello Kalief of the PDP scored Two Hundred and Eighty Thousand Five Hundred and Fifty Two votes (208,552).

#### RESULTS OF JANUARY 9, 1999 GOVERNORSHIP ELECTIONS

S/N	CANDIDATE	POLITICAL PARTY	VOTES
1	Nil	AD	4,013
2	Muhammadu Adamu Aliero	APP	257,498
3	Muhammadu Bello Kalief	PDP	208,552

Source: INEC

Dissatisfied with the result, Colonel Muhammadu Bello Kalief (rtd) and his deputy gubernatorial candidate, Alh. Sale Gambo lodged a petition at the Governorship and Legislative House Election Tribunal. They alleged in the petition that “*Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero and Alhaji Abdullahi Abubakar Baraya were not qualified to contest the election: that all the votes cast in their favour were null and invalid; and also that the election was vitiated by corrupt practices*”. They prayed the Election Tribunal to declare them as winners of the election or in the alternative to nullify the results of the election and order a fresh one.

***“The petition made wide-ranging allegations of corrupt practices and irregulars against officials of the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC), who conducted the election. However, some of these officials were not named as respondents to the petition. Also, the petition merely gave an address for service of process on them without stating the name of the occupier of the address”***

Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero filed an application before the Election Tribunal asking it ***“to strike out the petition before it could be heard, on the ground that the petitioners did not state the name of occupier of their address for service and join all the necessary parties as required by the law”***.

The tribunal after taking arguments from all the counsels on the application agreed with contention of the respondents, on the ground that ***“the appellants did not state the name of the occupier of their address for service and join all the necessary parties as required by the law”***.

The tribunal in a reserved ruling held that ***“the petition was not properly filed before the tribunal because the petitioner failed to provide the address for service as well as the name of the occupier of the address as required by paragraph 5(4) of schedule 6. The tribunal also held that the petitioners did not join all the necessary parties to the petition”***. The tribunal then struck out the petition.

Colonel Muhammadu Bello Kaliel (rtd) and his deputy aggrieved with the decision of the Election Tribunal appealed against the judgement before the court of Appeal in Kaduna. The 12 respondents to the Appeal, Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero, Abdullahi Abubakar Baraya, Alhaji Mori Baba (Returning Officer), Electoral Officers of Jega, Danko/Wasagu, Zuru, Ngaski, Aliero, Koko/Besse, Augie, Argungu Local Governments and the Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) also cross appealed. The appeal was heard by three justices of the Court of Appeal, Rabi Danlami Muhammad JCA (Presided and read the lead judgment), Ibrahim Tanko Muhammad, JCA and Victor Aimepomo Oyeleye Omage, JCA. Justice R.D. Muhammad, JCA stated as follows in page 4 of the judgment which he delivered on the 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 1999.

***“I have carefully considered the grounds of appeal filed. I have also considered all the issues formulated by all the parties. In my opinion, the issues formulated by the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent are more apt to the disposal of this appeal. I will therefore adopt the issues formulated by the 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent in the determination of this appeal.***

**The issues are;**

- 1. Whether failure to state the occupier in the petition as required by paragraph 5(4) and sanctioned by paragraph 5(5) of Schedule 6 to Decree No. 3 of 1999 was fatal.***
- 2. Whether the non-joinder of INEC functionaries against whom several allegations were made was a violation of section 133(3) of decree No. 3 of 1999 and fatal.***
- 3. Whether the Election Tribunal exercised its discretion judicially and judiciously by striking out the petition under section 133(3) of Decree No. 3 of 1999, in the light of the answers to issues Nos (a) and (b) above”***.

On Tuesday, 23<sup>rd</sup> March, 1999, Justice Rabi Danlami Muhammad, JCA presided and read the lead judgment that was agreed by the two other Justices of the Court. The judgment of the Court of Appeal stated on pages 10 and 11 that ***“Where an allegation of misconduct is made against an official or there are complaints about the conduct of any electoral official, that official must be made a party to the petition as a necessary party. Those electoral officers, presiding officers and returning officers against whom allegations of misconduct were made, are necessary parties to the petition and they must be joined. Failure to join them will render the petition defective and liable to be struck out. In Maikori V Lere (1992) 3 NWLR (pt. 231) 252,***

*it was held by this court that courts as well as a tribunals will not make an order or give a judgment that will affect the interest or right of a person or body that is not a party to the case and who was never heard in the matter. In INEC V Izuogu (1993) 2 NWLR (pt. 275) 270, it was stated at page 295 that:*

**Any person to be directly affected by an order of the court ought to be heard by that court before such order is made and indeed section 33(2)(a) of the 1979 Constitution emphasized the need to provide any person whose rights and obligations may be affected an opportunity to make representations before a decision or order affecting him is made.**

*Allegations of misconduct were made against certain electoral officials who were not made parties to the petition. Any order made by the tribunal will affect these officials. They must be given the opportunity to be heard. Failure to join them is a breach of their inherent right to fair hearing. The tribunal has no jurisdiction to hear the petition in their absence. I therefore hold that failure to join them is fatal to the petition. My answer to the second issue is also in the affirmative. The tribunal was right to strike out the petition for non-joinder of certain necessary parties.*

*In the circumstance, the appeal fails and is hereby dismissed. I affirm the decision of the tribunal. I award N1,000,000.00 costs each in favour of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent.*

On the 29<sup>th</sup> May, 1999, Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero took oath of office as the second Civilian Governor of Kebbi State.

2003-2007 (Second Term)

**“When you’re most successful is when you’re most vulnerable” Roger Foster**

Before the 2003 Gubernatorial elections in Kebbi State, Governor Muhammadu Adamu Aliero had metamorphosed into a political icon. He was not only in Government but he was also in power. He turned Kebbi State into an ANPP State that controlled both the Local Government Councils and the State Assembly.

Therefore, Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero was fully armed and prepared for the elections. He was an incumbent Governor with enormous powers to dictate the affairs of his party and the State. He emerged as the only gubernatorial candidate of his party, the ANPP.

The People’s Democratic Party (PDP), on the other hand, conducted Gubernatorial primaries, in which Alhaji Samaila Balarabe Saidu Sambawa defeated Colonel Bello Khaliel (Rtd), to become the PDP flag bearer. The United Nigeria Peoples Party (UNPP) nominated Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu Turaki, a Senior Advocate of Nigeria (SAN) as its flag bearer. The learned SAN withdrew from the contest a couple of days to the elections. Dr. Ahmed Wali emerged as the flag bearer of NDP, the third party.

It was undoubtful that no candidate could withstand the political machinery set up by Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero in the 2003 elections in Kebbi State. He had the resources and control of the party leadership both at the State and Local Government levels. He also had on his side leaders of some opposition parties, who were ready and willing to furnish him with day to day details of what was happening in their parties. Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero therefore easily defeated Alhaji Samaila Balarabe Sambawa with a landslide victory in the State elections.

**KEBBI STATE RESULTS OF APRIL 19, 2003 GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION**

S/N	CANDIDATE	PARTY	VOTES SCORED	REMARKS
1	Alh. Muh’d Adamu Aliero	ANPP	502,844	Winner
2	Dr. Ahmed Wali	NDP	252	
3	Dr. Samaila Sambawa	PDP	299,121	

*Source: INEC*



Thus, Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero took the second oath of office as the Governor of Kebbi State for another four year term.

Dr. Samaila Balarabe Sambawa and his party, the PDP, became dissatisfied with the election results and went before the lower tribunal to challenge it, but they failed to convince the tribunal to overturn the results in their favour or to order for fresh elections. The PDP and its candidate appealed against the judgment and the Appeal Court upheld the judgment of the Lower Tribunal.

### **ALH. MUHAMMADU ADAMU ALIERO, SECOND CIVILIAN GOVERNOR**

“Destiny is not by chance but choice. It is not to be waited for but achieved” *William B.*

Born in 1957 at Aliero, one of the key commercial towns in Kebbi State and headquarters of Aliero Local Government Area, Muhammad is the eldest male son of Alhaji Adamu Aliero a highly respected gentlemen and a renowned farmer.

As it is the common practice with most Muslim families in Northern Nigeria, young Muhammad was sent to an Islamic school early in life for the basic training in the Qur’an and teachings of the Islamic religion. His elementary education commenced in 1965 at Aliero Town Primary School and by December, 1971 he had earned his First School Leaving Certificate.

In 1972, he was admitted into Government Secondary School Koko, as one of the pioneer students, where he obtained the West African School Certificate (WASC) in 1976. The brilliance exhibited by Governor Aliero at the school is legendary.

Armed with the school certificate, Muhammad Adamu gained admission into the School of Basic Studies, Ahmadu Bello University for IJMB certificate programme in preparation for direct admission into the University. In 1977, he proceeded for undergraduate studies graduating with a Bachelor of Science (Honours) degree in Political Science in 1980.

On completion of his degree programme, Governor Aliero took part in the National Youth Service Scheme (NYSC) during the 1980/81 session. He served as an Administrative Officer in Jalingo, Taraba State.

Governor Aliero’s prosperous working career began at the College of Education, Sokoto, where he took up appointment as an Administrative Officer in 1981. A month later, however, he withdrew for the services of the College and joined the Nigeria Customs and Excise Service. For the ambitious young man, this marked the beginning of a glorious and fulfilling career. After the short training, he was appointed Superintendent Collector II.

In line with his career progression, Governor Aliero benefitted from a number of on-the-job training sessions, seminars and workshops designed to sharpen his expertise and skills for the challenges ahead. In December 1982, he attended a certificate course in Tax Administration at the University of South California, Los Angeles, in the United States of America.

Governor Aliero’s meritorious service with the Department of Customs lasted for a period of seventeen years. During the period, he served in various positions and stations in all parts of the Federation. He rose to the rank of Assistant Comptroller of Customs, a position he held until his voluntary retirement in December, 1997.

On retirement, Muhammad went into private business, dealing in import and export trade. Due to his ingenuity, the business flourished within a short time, leading to the establishment of a number of branches in many parts of the country. In January 1998, Governor Aliero went into active politics with the formal announcement of his candidature for the Senate, representing Kebbi Central Senatorial District on the platform of the defunct UNCP. He won the election, however his tenure was never to be, following the collapse of the Transition Programme.

With the birth of the another transition programme by General Abdulsami Abubakar, Governor Aliero staged a come-back and vied for the exalted governorship seat of Kebbi State. For his

impeccable credentials and mastery of the game, he won the election under the banner of the All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP) to become the number one citizen in Kebbi State.

The eight years of his administration have been very eventful. The period was characterized by tangible development, touching on all spheres of human endeavours. It was a feat of restoration of hope to the people.

In recognition of his meritorious service to Kebbi State and Nigeria at large, Governor Muhammadu Adamu Aliero was conferred with honorary Doctorate Degree of Law by Nassarawa State University and Usmanu Danfodio University, Sokoto. He also received an honorary Doctorate Degree in Agriculture from the Benue State University of Agriculture, Makurdi. A recipient of Sheikh Abdullahi Fodio Award and many other awards, Aliero holds the traditional title of Garkuwan Gwandu.

### **ALH. ABDULLAHI ABUBAKAR ARGUNGU, FIRST DEPUTY GOVERNOR.**

“There is nothing wrong with change if it’s in the right direction” – *Winston Churchill*

Alhaji Abdullahi Abubakar was born on 31<sup>st</sup> December, 1945 to the family of Late Alhaji Abubakar Majidadi in the ancient town of Argungu.

As a teenager, Abdullahi was first introduced to Islamic education from 1957 to 1960 he was enrolled into Dankoji Primary School which he attended alongside his Qur’anic school, in Argungu.

After he completed his Junior Primary Education at Dankoji, Abdullahi was admitted into Boarding Senior Primary School at Argungu from 1961 to 1963. When he passed the Senior Primary School Leaving Examination, he was offered admission into the then prestigious Provincial Secondary School (now Nagarta College), Sokoto from 1964 to 1968.

On completion of his secondary education, Abdullahi worked with Argungu Native Authority in 1969, and was appointed Revenue/Tax Officer. He remained with Argungu Native Authority until June 1973, when he transferred his service to the North Western State Government. He was posted to Ministry of Establishment and Service Matters, where he served as Lecturer at the Staff Development Centre Sokoto.

In April 1975, Abdullahi took up appointment with Sokoto Rima River Basin Development Authority (SRRBDA) as Executive Officer (General) and rose to the rank of administrative Officer. From SRRBDA, Abdullahi joined LEMACO Enterprises Ltd. Kaduna, as Personnel Manager in 1978. He later moved to Tower Galvanized Products Limited Kaduna, in 1980 as Administrative Manager for two years. In 1982, he moved to the Cement Company of Northern Nigeria (CCNN) as Personnel Manager.

A career civil servant, administrator and renowned politician, Alhaji Abdullahi ABubakar Argungu attended many institutions and courses that prepared him for the challenges of life. Such studies include Extended Intermediate Stage Two Course in Local Government Administration and Finance from January to December, 1970, Kaduna Polytechnic, National Certificate in Local Government Administration and Finance, Kaduna Polytechnic, 1971-1972, National Diploma in Local Government Administration and Finance, Kaduna Polytechnic, 1974-1975 and Advanced Diploma in Public Administration ABU Zaria, 1986-1987.

On 12<sup>th</sup> of October, 1987, Abdullahi Abubakar Argungu voluntarily quit the services of CCNN limited for politics. As a test to his potentials and popularity in 1989, he contested for the post of Chairman of Argungu Local Government which then consisted of present Argungu, Arewa, Dandi and Augie Local Government Areas. He triumphantly won the election which was conducted on non-party basis. During the period of his tenure as Chairman of Argungu Local Government, the Council recorded its most outstanding achievements.

In July, 1989, the Local Government Councils in the country were however dissolved by the Federal Government. When political associations were formed thereafter, Abdullahi joined the group that formed the Republican Association and was elected the Secretary General of the Sokoto Chapter. After the dissolution of the political associations by the Babangida administration and the subsequent formation of two political parties by government (National Republican Convention (NRC)) and Social Democratic Party (SDP), Alhaji Abdullahi joined the SDP and contested as Deputy Governor of Kebbi State in 1992. However, he lost the election to NRC.

In 1994, he contested for a seat into the Constituent Assembly which he won on non-party basis. The Nigeria political landscape ushered in another set of political parties in 1996. Alhaji Abdullahi then joined the Democratic Party of Nigeria (DPN) but did not contest any post. However, in 1998 when the transition programme was redesigned with the formation of new parties, he joined All Peoples Party (APP) and served as its Secretary in Kebbi State. Later in 1999, he was elected as running mate to Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero for the Governorship election which together they won. He was subsequently impeached as the Deputy Governor on Thursday, 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2002.

### **ALH. SULAIMAN MOHAMMED ARGUNGU, SECOND DEPUTY GOVERNOR**

“One of the truest tests of integrity is its blunt refusal to be compromised” – *Chinua Achebe*

Alhaji Sulaiman Mohammed Argungu was born in June 1956 in the ancient town of Argungu, headquarters of the defunct Kabi Kingdom and home to the famous Argungu Fishing Festival.

Sulaiman Muhammed Argungu remains one of the most industrious sons of Argungu who have contributed immensely to the development of the Emirate, the State and the nation in general. His quest for education started in 1963, when he was enrolled into Dankoji Primary School, Argungu, where in 1969 he obtained First School Leaving Certificate. From Argungu, the energetic Sulaiman went to Government Secondary School Eyagi, Bida in 1970. He successfully graduated from the School in 1976, with Trade Test Grades III and II and City and Guilds in bloc laying and concreting respectively.

In 1977, he proceeded to the Polytechnic Birnin Kebbi to pursue an intermediate Certificate in Construction Technology, and completed the course in 1979. To further equip himself in his chosen career, he attended a one-year Advanced Construction Certificate Course in Building Technology at the Kaduna Polytechnic in 1981. In June 1996, Sulaiman was at the Usmanu Danfodiyo University, Sokoto for Advanced Diploma in Management.

His working career started in 1976 when he took up appointment with the Ministry of Works and Housing and posted to Argungu Zonal Office. In 1978, the young building technocrat was at Impresit Bakolori, Talata-Mafara, to supervise some projects. After his graduation from the Polytechnic in 1976, he was employed by the Sokoto State Housing Corporation.

During the Kaduna Polytechnic first graduation ceremony, Sulaiman received the overall best student in Building. As a Works Superintendent, he was at the Ministry of Education (Building Unit) and served in various zones in old Sokoto State, as Zonal Works Superintendent. With the creation of Primary Schools Management Board, he was appointed Principal Technical Officer (Building), in charge of all Local Government Education Authorities in Western Sokoto, parts of which later became Kebbi State in 1991.

He left Kebbi State Government service in May 1991 for the Federal Housing Authority Lagos, where he was employed as Principal Technical Officer. He rose to the rank of Chief Technical Officer (Building), a post he held until his voluntary retirement in 1999 to join politics.

During his days in the civil service, he had handled many sensitive assignments for the various agencies he worked for. These included supervision/construction of Arkilla Housing Estate, Sokoto. Low-cost Houses in Birnin Kebbi, Bagudo and Yauri. He also supervised the building of post primary schools as well as construction and maintenance of school buildings in various zones of the State.

At the Federal Housing Authority, the building technocrat supervised the construction of houses in 2<sup>nd</sup> Avenue, FESTAC Town Lagos. In Abuja, he served in various capacities as Deputy Project Co-ordinator (Direct Labour Unit) in Kabuwa II and IV and Maitama Estates, Deputy Project Manager, Lugbe and Karu Housing Estates. In Sokoto, he became Project Manager, F.H.A Old Airport Housing Estate Sokoto and later team leader for the construction of Gwarimpa II Estate in Abuja.

He voluntarily retired from the Federal Civil Service in September, 1999 and later joined politics. During his political career, he was appointed Deputy Governor (on Thursday 18<sup>th</sup> October, 2002) and re-elected to the office for a 2<sup>nd</sup> term with Governor Aliero in 2003. He resigned as Deputy Governor before the end of the second tenure of Governor Muhammadu Adamu Aliero. Honourable Bello Muhammad Dantani was confirmed to replace him on Monday, 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2007.

**HON. BELLO MUHAMMADU DANTANI, THIRD DEPUTY GOVERNOR**

**“I awoke one morning and found myself famous” - *Lord George Gordon***

Honourable Muhammad Bello Dantani was born in Argungu, the headquarters of Argungu Local Government Area on 15<sup>th</sup> July, 1960. Alh. Muhammad Bello Dantani holds the prestigious Magaji Rafi Traditional Title conferred on him by His Royal Highness, the amiable Emir of Argungu, Alhaji Samaila Muhammad Mera.

A product of the famous Sarki Sani Primary School, Argungu, the then young Bello attended Government Teachers College, Argungu between 1975 and 1980. He proceeded to the College of Administration in Sokoto in 1981 and obtained a Certificate in Community Development in 1982.

Before qualifying as a Community Development Worker, Alhaji Bello taught at Bodinga Primary School between July, 1980 to October, 1981. He remained in Bodinga where by 1988, he rose to the rank of Community Development Officer. He worked in this capacity for five years.

Having contributed so much in the field of Community Development, Muhammad Bello returned to his native Argungu Local Government in 1992 where he was engaged in revenue collection. He rose from an Assistant Revenue Officer in 1992 to Revenue Officer by 1995, the post he held until 1998 when he resigned to venture into politics.

Alhaji Bello’s decision to go into politics did not surprise observers of politics in Argungu and beyond because his late Father, Alhaji Muhammadu Dantani Argungu was a very successful politician and a one-time member of the then Sokoto House of Assembly.

Bello was honoured with National Certificate in Education (NCE) Social Studies by Adamu Augie College of Education, Argungu. He was sworn in on 31<sup>st</sup> May 1999 and 2<sup>nd</sup> June 2003 for the first and second terms respectively to represent Argungu constituency. He was equally elected and re-elected as Deputy Speaker for two consecutive terms. Hon. Muhammad Bello Dantani was said to be endowed with natural wisdom and is also an absolute epitome of kindness to humanity. He was confirmed Deputy Governor on Monday, 12<sup>th</sup> February, 2007 after Alhaji Suleiman Muhammad Argungu resigned.

Right from a very early age, Alhaji Bello Dantani Argungu has had inclination to be self-reliant. He worked tirelessly on several dreams all with the aim of bursting forth as his own man.

As a philanthropist, Alhaji Bello Dantani is a key contributor to many appeal funds in Kebbi State. It was in recognition of his various contributions to the development of Kebbi State that the Emir of Argungu conferred on him the traditional title of Magaji Rafin Kabi.

Alhaji Nuhammadu Bello Dantani, Magaji Rafi is a popular and tested politician and man of the people.

29<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1999 – 29<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2003

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE SECOND CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION

1	His Excellency, The Executive Governor	Alhaji Muhammad Adamu Aliero
2	His Excellency, Deputy Governor	*Alhaji Abdullahi Abubakar
		**Alhaji Suleiman Mohammad Argungu
3	Secretary to the State Government	Dr. Yakubu Kwari 07/10/98 – 29/05/03 Alh. Bala Musa Sakaba 06/06/99 – 29/05/03
4	Head of Service	Alhaji Muhammad Sarki Kigo, mni
5	Attorney General and Commissioner of Justice	1. Alh. Ibrahim Mai'ahu 2. Barrister Ibrahim Kangiwa
6	Commissioner of Works and Transport	Alh. Salihu Attahiru Aliero
7	Commissioner of Finance	Alh. Garba Muhammad Dandiga
8	Commissioner of Information and Culture	Alh. Abdullahi Muhammad Lamba
9	Commissioner of Education	Alh. Muhammad Audi Ambursa
10	Commissioner of Agriculture	Alh. Abubakar Sadiq Yelwa
11	Commissioner Lands and Housing	Alh. Suleiman Nasiha
12	Commissioner of Health	Alh. Muhammadu Audi Ambursa
13	Commissioner of Commerce and Industries	Alh. Abubakar Atiku Bunu
14	Commissioner for Local Govt and Chieftaincy Affairs	Alh. Abubakar Sadiq Yelwa
15	Commissioner for Sports and Youth Empowerment	Alh. Babuga Umar Ibrahim
16	Commissioner for Water Resource and Rural Dev.	Alh. Sani M. Danmakka
17	Commissioner for Women Affairs and Social Dev.	Hajiya Amamata Kwaido
18	Commissioner for Budget and Economic Planning	Alh. Muhammadu Audi Ambursa

\*Removed from office as Deputy Governor on Thursday, 21<sup>st</sup> November, 2002

\*\*Confirmed as Deputy Governor on Tuesday 17<sup>th</sup> December, 2002

**Note:** Number 2 is the SSG that took over from number 1

SECOND CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION (Images)

29<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2003 – 29<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2007

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER OF THE SECOND CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION

1	His Excellency, The Executive Governor	Alh. Muhammad Adamu Aliero
2	His Excellency, Deputy Governor	*Alh. Suleiman Muhammad Argungu
		**Alh. Mohammad Bello Dantani
3	Secretary to the State Government	Alh. Bala Musa Sakaba 29/05/03 – 20/01/07

		Alh. Bawa Aliyu Sidi 31/01/07 – 29/05/05 Alh. Garba Rabi Kamba 29/05/07 – 07/06/07
4	Head of Service	Alh. Muhammad Sarki Kigo, mni 29/05/2003 – 29/05/2007
5	Attorney General and Commissioner of Justice	Barrister Ibrahim Mai'ahu
6	Commissioner of Works and Transport	1. Alh. Salihu Attahiru Aliero 2. Alh. Abubakar Sadiq Yelwa
7	Commissioner of Finance	1. Alh. Garba Mohammed Dandiga 2. Alh. Samaila S. Bui
8	Commissioner of Information and Culture	Alh. Muhammad Audi Ambursa
9	Commissioner of Education	1. Prof. Mohammed A. Kaoje 2. Dr. Abubakar Abdullahi Bagudo
10	Commissioner of Agriculture	1. Alh. Abdullahi Lamba 2. Alh. Umaru Isah Mungadi 3. Alh. Haliru Labbo Karaye
11	Commissioner of Lands and Housing	1. Alh. Yusuf Haruna Rasheed 2. Alh. Suleiman Nasiha
12	Commissioner of Health	1. Alh. Umaru Abubakar Babuga 2. Prof. Mohammed A. Kaoje
13	Commissioner of Commerce and Industries	1. Alh. Muhammadu Labbo Kalgo 2. Alh. Shehu Salisu Koko
14	Commissioner for Local Govt. and Chieftaincy Affairs	1. Alh. Muhammadu Umar Jega 2. Alh. Salihu Attahiru Aliero
15	Commissioner for Sports and Youth Empowerment	Alh. Umaru Abubakar Babuga
16	Commissioner for Water Resources and Rural Dev.	Alh. Salihu Attahiru Aliero
17	Commissioner of Environment	1. Alh. Sulaiman Nasiha 2. Mr. Ishaku Daudu JP.
18	Commissioner for Women Affairs and Social Dev.	1. Hajiya Fatima Umar Kamba 2. Hajiya Habiba I. Umar
19	Commissioner for Budget and Economic Planning	Alh. Abdullahi Lamba

\*He resigned his appointment as Deputy Governor

\*\*Alhaji Muhammadu Bello Dantani was confirmed as Deputy Governor

**Note:** Number 2 is the SSG or the Commissioner that took over from number 1 and number 3 who took over from number 2 after a cabinet reshuffle, removal or death

Achievements of Alhaji Muhammad Adamu Aliero

- Ensured peace and security in Kebbi State
- Construction of new Government House
- Construction of a Presidential Lodge
- Construction of a new Secretariat at Gwadangwaji
- Construction of a State Library in Birnin Kebbi
- Construction of Kebbi State Airport
- Establishment of University of Science and Technology in Aliero

- Establishment of School of Nursing and Midwifery in Birnin Kebbi
- Gesse Phase II Housing Estate
- Kebbi Hotel in Abuja
- Kebbi State Government Printing Press
- Cassava Processing Plant, Kalgo
- Introduction of KATASHI Agricultural Programme
- Abdullahi Fodio Centre
- New Government Girls Secondary School, Suru
- Kidney Dialysis Centre, Birnin Kebbi
- Hafsat Eye Centre, Birnin Kebbi
- Birnin Kebbi to Jege Road (Constructed on behalf of Federal Government)
- Sarandosa – Suru Road
- Nartsini – Augie Road
- Kaoje/Illo/Lolo Road
- Kamba – Dolekaina Road
- Kyabu to Tadurga Road
- Rehabilitation of Dakingari to Aljannare Road
- Bunza – Kende Road
- Ambursa – Gulumbe – Aliero Road
- Rehabilitation of Birnin Kebbi to Ambursa Road
- Construction of Wasagu – Bena Road
- Construction of Kwasara – Kaliel Road
- Construction of Yelwa – Gungun Sarki – Zamare Road
- Construction of bridges, erosion control along various roads and drainage facilities in some towns and villages across the State
- Expansion of Kebbi Home Savings and Loans Ltd
- Construction of General Hospital in Zuru Town
- Construction of a new official residence of the State Chief Judge
- Rehabilitation of School of Health Technology, Jega
- Construction of Waje to Unashi Road
- Employment of more teachers in the State
- Emphasis of Computer Literacy
- Provision of fertilisers, tractors and other farm implements at subsidized rates
- Control of desert encroachment and menace of gully erosion in the State
- Rehabilitation of existing schools with befitting furniture's

(Image)

Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari

2007 to Date

THIRD CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION: 29<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2007 – 29<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2015

“There is no height, no depth that heart of man cannot attain, they conquer who believe they can”

– *Sir John Hunt*

2007 – 2011 (First Term)

Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari, a retired Customs Officer and an administrator, is a responsible, responsive, reliable and disciplined leader. He was elected as the third Executive Governor of Kebbi State on the platform of the Peoples Democratic Party (PDP). The emergence of Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari as the Governor witnessed a lot of political intrigues and transformations.

Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari was initially a member of the All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP) and its flag bearer. He is from Dakingari, headquarters of Suru Local Government. Suru Local Government is one of the Local Governments in Kebbi North Senatorial District. ANPP agreed that the Gubernatorial candidate of the party was to come from Kebbi North, and therefore, Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari became a hot contender in the contest. Alhaji Abubakar Mallam, from Birnin Kebbi Local Government was zoned out of the contest because he came from the same Senatorial District with the incumbent Governor, Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero. Therefore, he was ruled out from the race.

Alhaji Abubakar Mallam (Shettiman Gwandu), therefore abandoned ANPP and joined the Democratic People's Party (PDP). He became its Gubernatorial candidate.

After the primaries in which only the ANPP aspirants from Kebbi North Senatorial District participated, Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari emerged as the party's candidate.

Eight members of the PDP signified their intention to contest for the Gubernatorial primary elections of the party in Kebbi State. The aspirants were;

1. Major General Muhammadu Magoro (rtd), A respected retired Military Officer. Hed had served the country as Minister in Military regimes. Genera Magoro is from Fakai Local Government Area of Zuru Emirate and a respected elder of the PDP in the country.
2. Colonel Muhammadu Bello Kaliel (rtd): A former Military Governor and Commander of the Brigade of Guards at the Dodon Barracks during Shagari's regime. He too is a respected elder of the PDP in the country
3. Mallam Bello Ibrahim Gwandu: He is a Prince from Gwandu Emirate and a former Managing Director of the Nigerian Ports Authority (NPA)
4. Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu Turaki (SAN): He is the first Senior Advocate of Nigeria (SAN) from the former North Western State and a veteran gubernatorial aspirant in Kebbi State
5. Alhaji Samaila Balarabe Sambawa: He is a Chartered Accountant by profession and a banker. He has served the country as Minister in different ministries.
6. Alhaji Buhari Bala: He is a respected Chartered Accountant, Businessman of repute and Consultant. He served two Military regimes as a Minister of Federal Republic of Nigeria
7. Alhaji Atiku Bagudu: Formerly a University Lecturer and a highly renowned international businessman
8. Alhaji Samaila Haliru (Dan Kasa): He is the son of Alhaji Haliru Sarkin Zabarmawa, a businessman based in Lagos.

Alhaji Atiku Bagudu withdrew from the gubernatorial contest and vied for the Kebbi Central Senatorial primary elections. He defeated his opponent with landslide victory, but for unknown reasons, he was denied the PDP ticket. As for Samaila Haliru Dan Kasa, he withdrew from the contest because he could not pick the nomination form and seemed to be in wilderness.

While the candidates of ANPP and PDP had emerged, it was "abracadabra" in the PDP. The party could not provide a consensus candidate, therefore, the following aspirants decided to slug it out in the primaries at the Haliru Abdu Stadium in Birnin Kebbi on the 25<sup>th</sup> November, 2006:-

1. Major General Muhammadu Magoro (rtd)
2. Colonel Muhammadu Bello Kaliel (rtd)



3. Mallam Bello Ibrahim Gwandu
4. Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu Turaki, SAN
5. Alhaji Samaila Balarabe Samabawa
6. Alhaji Buhari Bala

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of November, 2006, Mallam Bello Ibrahim Gwandu, the former Managing Director of the NPA, who controlled enormous resources to confront the incumbent Governor, was declared the winner. Before the primary elections commenced on that day, Major General Muhammadu Magoro (Rtd), who was an aspirant withdraw from the contest, and requested all his supporters to elect Mallam Bello Ibrahim Gwandu. The election results indicated that Alhaji Saidu Samaila Sambawa, Colonel Mohammed Bello Kaliel (Rtd), Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu Turaki, SAN and Alhaji Buhari Bala emerged second, third, fourth and fifth respectively. A couple of days after the primaries, Chief Olusegun Obasanjo, the President of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and leader of the ruling party, rejected Mallam Bello Ibrahim Gwandu who came first as the PDP candidate in Kebbi State. The reasons for his rejection were best known to the then President.

Chief Obasanjo directed Dr. Bello Haliru Mohammed, Dangaladiman Gwandu, who at that time was the leader of the party in the North-West Zone to invite Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu Turaki, SAN who took the fourth position in the primaries to go ahead and replace Mallam Bello Ibrahim Gwandu as the flag bearer of PDP in the gubernatorial elections.

Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu Turaki, SAN collected forms CF 001 for himself and his Deputy, Alhaji Sani Daudu Tadurga which they filled and submitted to INEC. Later INEC screened them as PDP candidate in the State. His supporters moved to Abuja in order to convince President Obasanjo to reconsider his opinion on Mallam Bello Ibrahim Gwandu. The President maintained his opinion on Gwandu. The crisis continued up to the time party flags were about to be given to each candidate in the North-West Zone.

Mallam Bello Gwandu and his supporters insisted that if Gwandu could not get it, then let General Muhammadu Magoro (rtd) who stepped down for Gwandu during the primaries replace Gwandu. While the crisis persisted, PDP decided that General Muhammadu Magoro (rtd) should be given the party flag in Kaduna at the North-West Zone rally which took place there. General Muhammadu Magoro (rtd) went to Kaduna and collected the PDP party flag for Kebbi state.

While the crisis of who was to be the PDP flag bearer persisted, the incumbent Governor of Kebbi State, Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero, who was at the time a member of the ANPP suddenly decamped to the PDP along with his key ANPP candidate, Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari. As a result of this development, all the three PDP contenders for governorship ticket lost to Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari, the winner of the PDP primaries and the man whose name was submitted to INEC as the candidate and party member who received the flag in Kaduna.

Records available at INEC indicated that Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari substituted Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu Turaki (SAN) on the 5<sup>th</sup> of February, 2007 while Alhaji Ibrahim Khalil Aliyu substituted Alhaji Sani Daudu Tadurga both as gubernatorial and deputy gubernatorial candidates of the PDP.

With the substitution of the initial candidate of the party with Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari, the campaign for the Gubernatorial election in Kebbi State commenced in earnest and with vigour.

On the 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2007, INEC as the statutory body responsible for the conduct of elections, organized and conducted the Governorship and Legislative Houses elections throughout Nigeria.

In Kebbi State, elections into the office of the Governor were vied for and contested by the following candidates;

- (1) Colonel Mohammed Inuwa Bawa (rtd) Action Congress (AC), He was a respected retired Military Officer and Former Military Administrator of Ekiti and Gombe States;
- (2) Alhaji Abdullahi Ibrahim, African Democratic Congress (ADC)
- (3) Engr. Abubakar Bala D/Ango, All Progressive Grand Alliance (APGA)
- (4) Senator Farouk Bello Bunza, All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP), A banker and a second term (2003-2007) Senator representing Kebbi Central
- (5) Alhaji Abubakar Mallam Abubakar, Democratic Peoples Party (PDP), A former Deputy Comptroller General of the Nigeria Customs Service
- (6) Salihu Isa Nataro, National Democratic Party (NDP)
- (7) Alhaji Nasamu Saidu Usman Dakingari, Peoples Democratic Party (PDP), A former Deputy Comptroller of the Nigeria Customs Service
- (8) Adamu Usman, Progressive Peoples Alliance (PPA).

At the end of the election, the results as collated by INEC declared Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari of the PDP as the winner having scored the highest number of votes and returned him as the duly elected governor of Kebbi State.

**RESULTS OF GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION WHICH WAS HELD ON THE 14<sup>TH</sup> OF APRIL, 2007**

S/N	POLITICAL PARTY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SCORE	%	REMARKS
1	AC	Muh'd Inuwa Bawa	4842	0.64	
2	ADC	Alh. Abdullahi Ibrahim	3990	0.52	
3	APGA	Engr. Abubakar Bala D/Ango	3798	0.50	
4	ANPP	Sen. Faruk Bello Bunza	134,553	17.64	
5	DPP	Abubakar Malam Abubakar	133,800	17.56	
6	NDP	Salihu Isah Nataro	3921	0.51	
7	PDP	Umman Saidu Nasamu	469,595	61.60	Winner
8	PPA	Adamu Usman	7888	1.03	
	<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>762,387</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: INEC

After the announcement of the election results, Alhaji Abubakar Mallam Abubakar of the DPP and Senator Faruku Bello Bunza of the ANPP were dissatisfied with the return of Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari as the duly elected Governor of Kebbi State. They therefore filed a petition on the 14<sup>th</sup> of May, 2007 before the Governorship/Legislative Houses Election Tribunal for Kebbi State.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2007, the Lower Tribunal in a considered judgment delivered by Justice Aundoaver Kakaan, upheld the petition of Abubakar Malam and the DPP and nullified the election of Alhaji Nsamu of the PDP, while it dismissed that of Senator Bunza of the ANPP. Consequently, the Tribunal declared as null and void the election and return of Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari of the PDP as Governor of Kebbi State. It further stated that Dakingari was not qualified to contest the election conducted on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April, 2007. The Tribunal therefore ordered INEC to conduct a bye-election for the office of the Governor of Kebbi State. It stated on page 32 of its judgment that ***“We hold that from the facts placed before us, he became member of PDP by virtue of membership card No. 1428620 dated 10/2/2007. In other words, he became a member of the PDP as at that date. That means Exhibit P3(A) dated 5/2/07 which is evidence that he was substituted for the PDP’s initial candidate was made***

*before he became member of the PDP. On a balance of probability therefore, the case of the petitioners in petition No. 1 pre-ponderates that of the respondents See Mogaji Vs Odofin (1978) 4 SC 91 and Agballah Vs Nnamani (2005) ALL NWLR (pt. 245) 1052 at 1073. By the combined effect of Section 145 (1) (a) of the Electoral Act and 177 (c) of the 1999 Constitution therefore, the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent was not qualified to contest the election of April 14<sup>th</sup> 2007 to the office of Governor of Kebbi State. The case of the petitioner in petition No. 1 only, succeeds on this ground”.*

The tribunal held at page 39, lines 1 – 8 of its judgment that: *“in Ugwu Vs. Ararume (supra) as in this petition the reason given for the substitution of the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent for the initial candidate of 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent is that the former name was submitted in ‘error’. This reason was held not to be cogent and verifiable. We are bound by the decision in Ugwu Vs. Ararume (supra) to hold and we hereby hold that the reason given for the substitution of 1<sup>st</sup> respondent as candidate of 2<sup>nd</sup> respondent in place of the initial candidate of Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) is neither cogent nor verifiable”.*

And on page 58, line 5 10 its judgment it stated that *“Having held that no cogent and verifiable reason was given for the substitution of the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent for the initial candidate of PDP, it means the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent was illegally placed on the ballot paper”.*

And finally, the judgment stated thus:

*“On the whole, we hold that there is no merit in the case put up by the petitioners in petition No. 2 and we hereby dismiss it. We find merit in petition No. KB/EPT/GOV/1/2007 between Abubakar Mallam and Anor V Usman Nasamu Saidu and Ors and we hereby uphold it. We declare null and void of the 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent as the Governor Elect of Kebbi State by the 3<sup>rd</sup> Respondent at the Election held on the 14<sup>th</sup> of April, 2007, as he was not qualified to contest that Election. INEC shall conduct a Bye-Election for the office of Governor of Kebbi State”.*

Between 9<sup>th</sup> of November, 2007 to Friday the 11<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2008, it was a legal war at the Court of Appeal, Kaduna. Alhaji Usman Nasamu Saidu, Peoples’ Democratic Party (PDP), Independent National Electoral Commission (INEC) and 317 others appealed against the judgment of the Lower Tribunal. Abubakar Mallam Abubakar and Democratic People’s Party (PPP) appealed against the Lower Tribunal’s judgment. Senator Farouk Bello Bunza and All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP) appealed against the Lower Tribunal’s judgment.

On 5<sup>th</sup> November, 2007 Alhaji K.T. Turaki (SAN) of the PDP sought for an order of the Court of Appeal to grant him leave to appeal as an interested party against the decision of Kebbi State National Assembly/Governorship and Legislative House Election Tribunal.

The Motion on Notice brought by K.T. Turaki, (SAN) who was referred to as an interested party/applicant was brought pursuant to S. 243(a) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999, order 7 rules 1, 2 and 7 of the Court of Appeal Act, 2004 and under the inherent jurisdiction of the court. In a lead judgment by Justice Ali Babandi Gumel of the Court of Appeal, Kaduna, the court refused the request of K.T. Turaki (SAN).

Despite the refusal of the court to grant K.T. Turaki (SAN) leave, the judgment reconfirmed and asserted the fact that K.T. Turaki (SAN) was the only initial candidate of the PDP that was substituted on the 5<sup>th</sup> day of February, 2007 by Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari.

The ruling delivered by Honourable Justice Ali Abubakar Babandi Gumel stated the following on pages 11 to 12 paragraphs 2 to 4:

*“Learned counsels for the Applicant took time to set out the factual foundation of this application together with the antecedent circumstances that led to this application being brought. I think it is important, to at this stage go along with learned counsel to capture some*

*of the salient facts that gave rise to this application. The importance of undertaking this exercise now will become very clear shortly as there does not appear to be any disagreement between the parties on the main facts in this matter.*

*The interested Party/Applicant, Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu Turaki (SAN) was presented to INEC by the PDP as its candidate to contest the Governorship election for Kebbi State. The election was scheduled to take place on 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2007. After this nomination by the PDP, INEC went ahead and cleared the applicant and his nominated running mate to contest the gubernatorial election. This clearance was on 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2007. In a twist of fate, the PDP, through its National Secretary, Chief Ojo Madueke, in a letter dated 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2007, wrote to INEC withdrawing the candidature of the applicant and substitution of the name of the applicant with that of Alhaji Nasamu was that the name was sent in error”.*

And on page 19 paragraph 2, it was stated as follows:

*“Learned Counsel for INEC and others Mr. Yahaya Mahmood did not argue the issue of locus standi in his short oral submission. However, in this written submission dated 16/11/2007, Mr. Mahmood argued that the applicant has not exhibited sufficient materials to be taken as a person with sufficient interest in the appeal. Learned counsel argued further that the applicant has not provided sufficient materials or shown any exceptional circumstances for this court to depart from the rules and hear this application because he knew of the substitution of his name and did not protest to the party or INEC and did file any action in any court of competent jurisdiction”.*

And on page 29 to 30 paragraph 2, it stated as follows:

*“By not going to court to challenge the substitution of his name with that of Alhaji Nasamu and also for participating in the campaign trail of Alhaji Nasamu, the applicant said he was being a dutiful and loyal party member. He feared the harsh and drastic consequences of being disloyal or being engaged in anti-party activities, that was why he featured prominently in all the pre-election and even post election activities of the nominated PDP candidate, Alhaji Nasamu, and to also ensure that the PDP was victorious at the Polls. He addressed campaign rallies and canvassed support and votes for the 1<sup>st</sup> Respondent and openly endorsed his candidature”.*

On Friday the 11<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2008 Justice Zainab Adamu Bulkachuwa, Justice Abdu Aboki, Justice Ahmed O. Belgore and Justice Uzo Ndukwe Anyanwu dismissed the Appeals of Abubakar Mallam Abubakar, the Democratic Peoples Party (DPP), Senator Faruk Bello Bunza and the All Nigeria Peoples Party (ANPP) and affirmed the election and return of Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari as the Governor of Kebbi State in election held on the 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2007.

Justice Zainab Adamu Bulkachuwa, JCA stated as follows on page 52 of her judgment:

*“In the circumstances, this appeal has merit and I hereby allow it. I find that the appellant was qualified to stand for the gubernatorial election of 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2007. The decision of the lower tribunal as contained in pages 1558 of the record of appeal with regards to petition No. KB/EPT/GOV/1/2007 of 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2007 as reproduced earlier in this judgment is hereby set aside. I affirm the election and return of the appellant as Governor of Kebbi State in the election held on the 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2007. There shall be no orders as to costs”.*

Justice Abubakar Babandi Gumel, JCA disagreed with the lead judgment by Bulkachuwa, JCA. In the judgment he delivered, he stated as follows on pages 46 and 47:

*“In the light of the evidence adducted in this case, it is my considered opinion that the lower tribunal properly evaluated the evidence adducted before it and came to the correct*

*conclusions. It follows therefore, that when a trial court unquestionably evaluates the evidence and appraises the facts of a case, it is not the business of an appellate court to substitute its own views for the views of the trial court. I therefore hold that the appellant was not qualified to contest the governorship election for Kebbi State as he had not become a member of the political party at the date of his purported nomination to contest by the said party. The decision of the Lower Tribunal that the appellant became a member of the PDP on 10<sup>th</sup> February, 2007 cannot be faulted. I am fully satisfied that this crucial finding is well founded on the pleadings of the parties and the evidence adducted before the tribunal. I hereby uphold and affirm the judgment of the Tribunal on Electoral Petition No. KB/EPT/GOV/1/2007 of 20<sup>th</sup> October, 2007. I would also nullify the election of the appellant as the Governor of Kebbi State. In consequence of this nullification, INEC is hereby ordered to conduct another Governorship election in Kebbi State within 90 days. Because the sponsorship of the Appellant for the 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2007 election was unlawful and unconstitutional being contrary to S. 177(c) of the constitution. I would order that he be excluded from the new election to be conducted by INEC. This however does not preclude the PDP, being a duly registered political party recognized by the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Electoral Act, 2006 from nominating a duly qualified candidate at the date of this judgment to contest the new election. This appeal lacks merit and it is accordingly dismissed”.*

Finally, the Court of Appeal upheld the election result of 14<sup>th</sup> April, 2007, therefore, the election result stood as follows:

**RESULTS OF GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION WHICH WAS HELD ON THE 14<sup>TH</sup> OF APRIL, 2007**

S/N	POLITICAL PARTY	NAME OF CANDIDATE	SCORES	%	REMARKS
1	AC	Muh'd Inuwa Bawa	4842	0.64	
2	ADC	Alh. Abdullahi Ibrahim	3990	0.52	
3	APGA	Engr. Abubakar Bala D/Ango	3798	0.50	
4	ANPP	Sen. Faruk Bello Bunza	134,553	17.64	
5	DPP	Abubakar Malam Abubakar	133,800	17.56	
6	NDP	Salihu Isah Nataro	3921	0.51	
7	PDP	Usman Saidu Nasamu	469,595	61.60	Winner
8	PPA	Adamu Usman	7888	1.03	
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>762,387</b>	<b>100</b>	

Source: INEC

2011 (Second Term)

“The greater the obstacle, the more glory in overcoming it” – *Moliere*

Governor Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari emerged as the PDP Gubernatorial candidate for the 2011 elections, having been fully armed and ready for it. Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu (SAN) left the PDP and joined the CPC of General Muhammadu Buhari, with the hope to become the flag bearer of the party, but unfortunately, Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero and his group had decamped from PDP and hijacked the party through the connivance of the leadership of the CPC. Turaki (SAN) and his group left the CPC and joined CAN, making the party popular in Kebbi State and became its flag bearer.

Alhaji Abubakar Mallam emerged as the Gubernatorial candidate of Congress for Progressive Change (CPC) in Kebbi State. On the 26<sup>th</sup> day of April, 2011, the gubernatorial elections took place in Kebbi State, and Alhaji Saidu Usman Dakingari of the PDP won the election with

landslide victory. He scored 559,424 votes as announced by the Returning Officer, Professor S.M. Dangoggo.

**RESULTS OF KEBBI STATE GOVERNORSHIP ELECTION HELD ON 26<sup>TH</sup> APRIL, 2011**

S/N	CONTESTANTS	PARTY	VOTES
1	Kabiru Tanimu Turaki (SAN)	ACN	67,710
2	Alhaji Sani	AD	454
3	Hajiya Hauwa'u Moh'd	ADC	325
4	Alh. Lawan Moh'd	ALP	428
5	Alh. Suleiman M. Argungu	ANPP	1801
6	Malami Umar Birnin Kebbi	APGA	117
7	Mal. Abubakar Abubakar	CPC	326,482
8	Alh. Sani Abubakar	CPP	1168
9	Mohammed Danbare	LP	378
10	Sahabi Attiku	NNPP	361
11	Mal. Tukur Musa Yaro	NSDP	378
12	Mohammed Nasiru M.	NTP	2849
13	<b>Saidu Usman Nasamu</b>	<b>PDP</b>	<b>559,424</b>
14	Alh. Abubakar Umar	PPA	1574
15	Alh. Muhammed I. Nura	PPP	552
	<b>TOTAL NO. OF VALID VOTES</b>	<b>965,101</b>	
	<b>TOTAL NO. OF REJECTED VOTES</b>	<b>55,798</b>	
	<b>TOTAL NO. VOTES</b>	<b>1,020,899</b>	

Source: INEC

All the gladiators in Aliero's camp including his humble self-vied for political offices under the CPC. The elections were conducted and the winners and losers emerged.

The CPC Gubernatorial candidate, other Senatorial, House of Representatives and State House of Assembly candidates of the CPC dragged the PDP winners before the Tribunal.

The Governorship Election Petition Tribunal, under the Chairmanship of Hon. Justice Mairo Laraba Mohammed nullified the election of Governor Saidu Nasamu Dakingari on Sunday, 13<sup>th</sup> November, 2011 because of the inability of INEC (4<sup>th</sup> Respondent) to present before the Tribunal, evidence of actual and proper distribution of ballot papers, ballot boxes and other sensitive electoral materials.

The judgment of Honourable Justice Mairo Laraba Mohammed stated on page 7 the following: *“From all the evidence adducted and all materials placed before this Honourable Tribunal, the only vital issue and/or bone of contention that affected the Governorship election of 24-4-2011 in Kebbi State is the inability of INEC (4<sup>th</sup> Respondent) to present, before this Honourable Tribunal, evidence of actual and proper distribution of Ballot Papers and Ballot Boxes and other sensitive electoral materials for the conduct of the said election on the 26/4/2011 to all polling units in Kebbi State. This is because the importance of Ballot Papers in the conduct of an election cannot be over emphasized, as election is election because of ballot papers, we refer the case of Abubakar Vs. Yar'adua (2009) ALL FWLRPT 457 page 1 at page 135.*

*No wonder most of the Petitioner's witnesses and even some of the Respondents' witnesses testified in their deposition and also under cross-examination, about their total ignorance of/or about the nature and/or existence of sensitive electoral materials, Ballot Papers etc*

*allegedly issued at any given polling unit in Kebbi State. We refer to the case of Ukpo Vs. Imoke (2009)1 NWLR PT 1121 page 90 at page 417 where it was held that:- “The Respondent ought to have called at least one witness to testify to the fact that results sheets were in fact distributed”.*

Dissatisfied, the respondents appealed to the Court of Appeal, Sokoto and the Congress for Progressive Change (CPC) gubernatorial candidate, his deputy and the party cross appealed. The Court of Appeal, Sokoto consolidated the appeals and heard them together. The Court of Appeal allowed the appeals, but the cross-appeal of the appellant was dismissed for lacking in merit. In all, the judgment and order of the lower tribunal was set aside.

The 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2011 judgment of the Court of Appeal, Sokoto is in the following terms:

*“1<sup>st</sup> set of appeal succeed and is allowed. 2<sup>nd</sup> set of appeal succeed and is allowed. 3<sup>rd</sup> set of appeal succeed and is allowed. Cross-appeal lacks merit and is dismissed, the judgment and order of the tribunal delivered on 13 November, 2011 in petition No. EPT/KB/GOV/1/2011 is set aside”.*

The cross appellants were dissatisfied with the Court of Appeal judgment, because no reason(s) for the decision taken by the Court of Appeal was given until 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2012, which was 71 days after the judgment of the Trial Tribunal.

They therefore decided to appeal before the Supreme Court that since *“the Court of Appeal is not the final Court of Appeal in governorship election petition matters and therefore has no power under section 258(8) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 to give a decision and deter the reasons to a later date outside the sixty (60) days constitutionally assigned for the hearing and disposal of the matter”.*

Five justices of the Supreme Court, W.S.N. Onnoghen JSC, Ibrahim Tanko Muhammad JSC, Olufunlola Oyelola Adekoye JSC, Nwah Sylvester Ngwuta JSC and Mary Ukaego Peter Odili JSC sat on the appeal.

The issues before them are:

- 1. Whether in view of the provisions of sections 285(7) and (8) and 294 (1) of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999 (as amended), the judgment of the lower court delivered on 29 December, 2011 in respect of which the reasons for the decision was given on 23 January 2012, is a nullity, and,*
- 2. Whether or having regards to the totality of the pleadings and evidence on record, the lower court was right in setting aside the judgment of the tribunal which nullified the decision of the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> respondents and ordered fresh election and whether the said court was right in dismissing the cross-appeal.*

On Friday, the 24<sup>th</sup> of February, 2012, Justice W.S.N Onnoghen JSC presided and read the lead judgment. He finally came to the following conclusion:

*“In conclusion, I find merit in the appeals and hold that appeal Nos. SC/14/2012; SC/14A/2012; SC/14B/2012 be and are hereby allowed for being meritorious, while appeal No. SC/14C/2012 arising from the decision on the cross-appeal is struck out, as the judgment on which it is based has been struck out. The judgment of the Court of Appeal in appeals No. CA/EPT/GOV/31/2011 delivered on 29<sup>th</sup> December, 2011 and 23<sup>rd</sup> January, 2012 is hereby set aside and in its place, the judgment of the Kebbi State Governorship Election Tribunal in petition No. EPT/KB/GOV/1/2011, delivered on 13 November, 2011 is hereby restored and affirmed, subject to the variation that the ninety (90) days within which INEC is to conduct a fresh election to the office of Governor of Kebbi State shall commence to run from today, being the date of this judgment.*

*It is further ordered that parties bear their costs of the appeals. Appeals allowed, as stated supra”.* t

All other justices agreed with him that appeals nos. SC/14/2012; SC/14A/2012; SC/14B/2012 be allowed and strike out appeal no. SC/14C/2012 which is on the cross appeal. The Supreme Court had set aside the judgment of the Court of Appeal, Sokoto and affirmed the judgment of the Kebbi State Governorship Election Tribunal in petition no. EPT/KB/GOV/1/2011 delivered on the 13<sup>th</sup> of November, 2011 in Birnin Kebbi.

While preparations for the Gubernatorial re-run was on top gear in Kebbi State, on Thursday, 22<sup>nd</sup> March, 2012 when Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari Gubernatorial re-run election campaign flag-off ceremony was being watched live on television by Nigerians, Alhaji Muhammadu Adamu Aliero, the second civilian Governor of Kebbi State and the leader of the opposition party, CPC in Kebbi State decamped with his Gubernatorial candidate and all CPC members and structures in Kebbi State to the PDP. It is equally on record that the Action Congress of Nigeria (ACN) Gubernatorial candidate, Alhaji Kabiru Tanimu Turaki (SAN) and the entire party machinery, members and candidates of the party decamped to the PDP and supported the candidature of Sarkin Fulanin Gwandu, Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari. The re-run election was conducted and Dakingari won convincingly. He scored 875,492 votes as announced by Professor L.S. Bilbis, the Returning Officer for INEC.

#### **RESULTS OF GOVERNORSHIP RE-RUN ELECTION (MARCH 31, 2012)**

S/N	CONTESTANTS	PARTY	TOTAL SCORED VOTES	REMARK
1	Kabiru Tanimu Turaki (SAN)	ACN	4,656	Decamped to PDP before the election
2	Alhaji Sani	AD	463	
3	Hajiya Hauwa’u Muh’d	ADC	289	
4	Alh. Lawan Moh’d	ALP	320	
5	Alh. Suleiman M. Argungu	ANPP	2,528	
6	Malami Umar Birnin Kebbi	APGA	1,508	
7	Mal. Abubakar Abubakar	CPC	17,918	Decamped to PDP before the election
8	Alh. Sani Abubakar	CPP	831	
9	Mohammed Danbare	LABOUR	581	
10	Sahabi Atiku	NNPP	861	
11	Mal. Tukur Musa Yaro	NSDP	579	
12	Mohammed Nasiru M.	NTP	2,056	
<b>13</b>	<b>Saidu Usman Nasamu</b>	<b>PDP</b>	<b>875,492</b>	<b>Elected</b>
14	Alh. Abubakar Umar	PPA	1,698	
15	Alh. Mohammed I. Nusa	PPP	340	
	<b>TOTAL NO. OF VALID VOTES</b>		910,121	
	<b>TOTAL NO. OF REJECTED VOTES</b>		24,572	
	<b>TOTAL NO. OF VOTES CAST</b>		934,693	
	<b>TOTAL NO. OF REGISTERED VOTERS</b>		1,616,945	

Source: INEC

#### **ALHAJI SAIDU NASAMU DAKINGARI, THIRD CIVILIAN GOVERNOR**

“A leader takes people where they want to go, great leader takes peoples where they don’t necessarily want to go but where they ought to be” – *Rosalynn Carter*

Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari, a politician, administrator, a highly principled, humble, visionary, laborious, detribalized, highly disciplined, upright, highly committed, planner and a



great leader was born on the 13<sup>th</sup> of September, 1959 at Dakingari, the headquarters of Suru Local Government of Kebbi State. He was sent to Qur'anic and primary schools in Dakingari. He was a very disciplined and obedient child which can be traced to his upbringing by his father's younger brother, after the death of his humble and respected father. It is a fact that humble beginning is the threshold through which God guides a person. Saidu's success can be attributed to his intelligence which is a natural gift from God. On completion of his primary school in 1973 he was admitted into Government Secondary School, Koko, which he completed in 1977.

Between 1979 and 1981 he attended Sokoto State College of Arts and Sciences for his interim Joint Matriculation Examinations for entry into University. In 1981 he was admitted into the prestigious Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, where he graduated in 1984 with a Bachelor of Science degree in Geography. He did the compulsory one year NYSC programme in Ondo state, the following year.

After the completion of his National Youth Service, Saidu Dakingari took up appointment with then Sokoto State Government as a Town Planning Officer, an employment he held for four years. In 1989, he joined the Nigeria Customs Service as a Customs Superintendent. As a Customs Officer, Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari was honest and committed; kind but not loose, hospitable but not corrupt, sincere but not unnecessary strict and highly experienced.

Saidu Nasamu was an officer who knew his onions so well, one reason why he was respected, appreciated and consulted by his juniors, mates and even his superiors. Dakingari voluntarily resigned from the Nigeria Customs Service with the rank of Deputy Comptroller of Customs in 2006 to join politics.

Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari who is an epitome of humility, simplicity and kindness took over as the third elected governor of Kebbi State on the 29<sup>th</sup> of May, 2007.

Dakingari came to office well-equipped for the office of the Governor, with a resume that showed a multifaceted experience to handle challenges. As a planner and retired Senior Customs Officer, he had seen it all, dared it all and he was of the opinion that great works are performed not by strength, but by perseverance.

His Excellency, Governor Dakingari is a man of history and destiny. God had destined him to be the Governor of Kebbi State between 2007 to 2011 and to be re-elected again in 2011 for another four-year term.

Dakingari, the third civilian Governor of Kebbi State brought a new approach to governance in Kebbi State, that is why he has worked and he is still working silently to bring Kebbi State to the front ranks of development and good governance in the country. The election of Governor Dakingari at the poll in 2007 and 2011 by the people of Kebbi State was not misplaced as he set about the mission of governing the State with clear vision, strong passion and unrelenting desire to provide the people of Kebbi State with quality governance and plentiful democratic dividends. He has kept faith with the people of Kebbi State, because from 2007 to date he has been meticulous, transparent, accountable and prudent with the State's resources.

Saidu Nasamu Dakingari hardly speaks of his of his achievements, for as far as he is concerned, action speaks louder than words. His achievements in office are record breaking, heart-warming, historic and monumental.

Trail-blazing is never an easy task. It involves a lot of concentration and planning before the eventual execution. As a planner, he planned all he had done in Kebbi State. He set up committees on education, housing, economy, agriculture, health etc and appointed respected experts who produced the blue print that he used to achieve the wonderful results in the State.

It is an indisputable fact that from sector, Dakingari's administration has scored what hitherto was considered as impossible tasks in Kebbi State. To be a head, one has to be ahead. That was how Governor Dakingari let his vision to bear on his mission.

Governor Dakingari, a man of humility and honour, is a recipient of many awards such as Sheikh Abdullahi Fodio Award, Award of Excellence of Exemplary Leadership for Religious Tolerance from Youth Wing of the Christian Association of Nigeria (CAN) etc.

The Royal Gate International related him as the third best performing Governor in Nigeria between 2007 to 2011 and the best in the North-West Geopolitical Zone between 2007 to 2010.

ALHAJI IBRAHIM KHALIL ALIYU, OFR, mni, (DEPUTY GOVERNOR)

"The person who has firm trust in the Supreme Being is powerful in his power, wise by his wisdom, happy by his happiness" – *Joseph Addison*

Alhaji Ibrahim K. Aliyu, OFR, mni, Matawallen Yauri, a great ambassador of Yauri Emirate, Kebbi State, a man with impeccable administrative credentials, loyal citizen of Nigeria and a leader per excellence was born in Lopa town of Ngaski Local Government Area of Kebbi State on 7<sup>th</sup> March 1947. The Matawallen Yauri started his primary education in 1955 at Warra, and then proceeded to Yelwa Senior Primary and Government College Sokoto and later to Ahmadu Bello University Zaria in 1969. He went to University of life for his Postgraduate Studies in 1973 and attended the prestigious National Institute for Policy and Strategic Studies, Kuru, Jos in 1992.

His work experience was rich enough. It was laced with several administrative breakthroughs in government and private spheres ranging from Assistant Secretary (North West MOANR) in 1972, Secretary, Deputy Secretary to State Executive Council 1974, Secretary Rural Electricity Board, Deputy Perm. Sec. 1979, Principal Secretary Civil Service Commission, Secretary Local Government Service Commission. Alhaji Ibrahim was Permanent Secretary, Director General. He was later found worthy to occupy the highest administrative office of the State. He also was Secretary to Sokoto State Military Government and Head of Service in 1990. With the creation of Kebbi State, he became the Pioneer Secretary to the Kebbi State Government and Head Service, and retained the position of SSG till 4<sup>th</sup> April, 1995. He served as the National Director of Administration of All Farmers Apex Association of Nigeria. His last port of call was when he served as Federal Commissioner, National Population Commission, representing Kebbi State before he joined politics and contested as Deputy Governor along with Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari as Gubernatorial candidate in 2007 and 2011 elections respectively.

Alhaji Ibrahim K. Aliyu's good records are hardworking, dedication, commitment and fear of God. Through rare dint of hard-work and determination, he became the first Secretary to the State Government of Kebbi State from 27<sup>th</sup> August, 1991 2<sup>nd</sup> January, 1992, Secretary to the State Government of the first Civilian Administration from 2/1/1992 to 14/1/1992 and Secretary to the State Government to the second Military Administration from 10/1/1994 to 25/4/1995, leaving behind the legacy of discipline and sincerity.

He is a respected gentlemen, community leader, distinguished administrator and a loyal deputy Governor.

**29<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2007 – 29<sup>TH</sup> MAY, 2011**

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE THIRD CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION**

1	His Excellency, The Executive Governor	Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari
2	His Excellency, Deputy Governor	Alhaji Ibrahim K. Aliyu, mni
3	Secretary to the State Government	1. Alhaji Garba Rabiou Kamba 29/05/2007 – 29/1/2009

		2. Alhaji Ahmad M. Sama 29/1/2009 – 26/05/2011
4	Head of Service	Alhaji Ahmad Bunza, mni
5	Attorney General and Commissioners of Justice	(1) Alhaji Nasiru Ibrahim Junju (2) Alhaji Kasimu Baura (3) Alhaji Abubakar Boyi Dikko
6	Commissioner of Works and Transport	1. Alh. Abubakar Sadiq Yelwa 2. Alh. Ibrahim Aliyu Gwandu
7	Commissioner of Finance	1. Alh. Samaila Salihu Bui 2. Alh. Muhammad Bello Tugga
8	Commissioner of Information and Culture	1. Alh. Abubakar Garba Hammani 2. Alh. Sani Mohammed Kangiwa
9	Commissioner of Education	1. Alh. Shehu Sambawa 2. Alh. Sani Y. Rukubalo
10	Commissioner of Agriculture and Rural Development	1. Alh. Ibrahim Aliyu Gwandu 2. Alh. Bawa A. Sidi
11	Commissioner of Lands and Housing	1. Alh. Bawa Sidi Aliyu 2. Alh. Adamu Z. Senchi
12	Commissioner of Health	Alhaji Abubakar Sadiq Dakingari
13	Commissioner of Commerce, Industries, Tourism and Co-operative	1. Alh. Bello Noma Kalgo 2. Alh. Shehu Sambawa
14	Commissioner for Local Govt. and Chieftaincy Affairs	1. Alh. Attahiru Aliero 2. Alh. Muhammad A. Kardi
15	Commissioner for Sports and Youth Empowerment	Alhaji Basiru Bala Koko
16	Commissioner for Water Resources and Rural Dev.	1. Alh. Adamu Z. Senchi 2. Alh. Hussaini Abdullahi Raha
17	Commissioner of Environment	1. Alh. Muhammad A. Kardi 2. Alh. Bello Noma Kalgo
18	Commissioner for Women Affairs and Social Dev.	Hajiya Habiba Ibrahim Umar
19	Commissioner for Budget and Economic Planning	Alhaji Muhammad Sani D. Kanya
20	Commissioner, Special Duties	Prof. M.A. Gulma
21	Commissioner, Ministry of Science and Technology	Alhaji Umaru Halilu Aliero
22	Commissioner, Ministry of Inter-Governmental Affairs	Alhaji Garba Rabiou Kamba

**THIRD CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION (Images)  
2011 – DATE**

**EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBERS OF THE THIRD CIVILIAN ADMINISTRATION**

1	His Excellency, The Executive Governor	Alhaji Saidu Nasamu Dakingari
2	His Excellency, Deputy Governor	Alhaji Ibrahim K. Aliyu, mni
3	Secretary to the State Government	1. Alhaji Ahmad M. Sama (29/5/2011-26/3/2012)

		2. Alhaji Nuradeen Usman Kangiwa 26/3/2012 -
4	Head of Service	1. Alhaji Ahmad Usman Bunza, mni 29/5/2011 - 26/3/2012 2. Alhaji Buhari Halidu Jega 26/3/2012 - Date
5	Attorney General and Commissioner of Justice	Alhaji Boyi Abubakar Dikko
6	Commissioner of Works and Transport	1. Alhaji Ibrahim Aliyu Gwandu 2. Alhaji Bello Mohammed Tuga
7	Commissioner of Finance	1. Alhaji Bello M. Tuga 2. Alhaji Ibrahim Aliyu Gwandu
8	Commissioner of Information and Culture	1. Alhaji Sani Muhammad Kangiwa* 2. Alhaji Sani D. Kanya
9	Commissioner of Education	1. Alhaji Sani Y. Rukubalo 2. Alhaji Abdullahi Kamba 3. Alhaji Samaila A. Kamba
10	Commissioner of Agriculture	1. Alhaji Bawa Sidi Aliyu 2. Alhaji Sani D. Kanya 3. Alhaji Isa Mohammed Mera
11	Commissioner of Lands and Housing	1. Alhaji Mohammadu Zuru 2. Alhaji Hussaini Abdullahi Raha
12	Commissioner of Health	1. Alhaji Abubakar Sadiq Dakingari 2. Alhaji Shehu Aliyu Sambawa
13	Commissioner of Commerce and Industries	1. Alhaji Shehu Sambawa 2. Alhaji Sani Y. Rukubalo
14	Commissioner for Local Govt. and Chieftaincy Affairs	Alhaji Rabi'u Mohammed Koko
15	Commissioner for Sports and Youth Empowerment	Alhaji Isah Iko
16	Commissioner for Water Resources and Rural Dev.	1. Alh. Hussaini Abdullahi Raha 2. Alh. Magaji Abdullahi Bunza
17	Commissioner of Environment	Mr. Ishaku Daudu JP
18	Commissioner for Women Affairs and Social Dev.	Hajiya Hafsat A. Gulumbe
19	Commissioner for Budget and Economic Planning	1. Alhaji Bawa Sidi* 2. Alhaji Shuaibu A. Diri
20	Commissioner, Special Duties	Prof. M.A Gulma
21	Commissioner, Science and Technical Education	Alhaji Mohammadu Ruwa RK

\*Died and was replaced

Achievements of Alhaji Saidu Usman Nasamu Dakingari

- Ensure peace and security in Kebbi State
- Cordial relationship between the three arms of government
- Budget discipline to avoid deficit

- Transparency and dynamic leadership
- The suppressing and locking of all ways to corruption, cheating and mismanagement
- Expansion of Kebbi State Airport to international standard
- Construction of a new State House of Assembly Complex
- Construction of Bachaka road
- Construction of Koko-Dabai road
- Construction of Ngaski township road
- Construction of Kende – Koko road
- Construction of Zuru – Ribah road
- Construction of Ribah – Maga road
- Construction of Gwaoron Dutsi – Kawara Mairua road (across Rima River)
- Construction of Birnin – Kebbi – Makera road (across River Rima)
- Construction of Argungu bypass
- Construction of permanent site of Adamu Augie College of Education
- Construction of Natsini – Bunza road
- Raised the number of General Hospitals from 15 to 29 in the State. The new hospitals are located at Augie, Dakingari, Gwandu, Mahuta, Bena, Shanga, Kangiwa, Kaoje, Bagudo, Bunza, Ribah, Kambaza and Suru
- Established primary health care centres in each local government areas of the State
- Construction of Zagga township road
- Construction of Liba – Aida Kawara – Giro road
- Construction of Bagudo Tugga – Kaoje Illo – Lolo road
- Construction of Kende – Kambugo – Leni road
- Construction of Zuru Senchi – Alanbelu road
- Construction of Bena – Dan Umaru road and Bena – Mairairai road
- Construction of Diri – Makuku road
- Construction of Malando – Ngaski road
- Construction of Dugu – Saminaka road
- Construction of 500 Houses (Larex Quarters) in Birnin Kebbi
- Construction of 200 housing units along Birnin Kebbi – Kalgo road
- Construction of Kaoje – Lafagu road
- Construction of Kaoje township road
- Construction of Bagudo – Zaria Kala-Kala – Besse road
- Construction Sharabi – Kwanguwai road
- Construction of Dakingari – Bendu – Maitambari road
- Construction of Natsini – Augie road
- Construction of Kambaza – Kashin Zama and Tari to Aliero road
- Construction of Jega township road
- Construction of Gindi – Sambawa and Gindi – Mungadi road
- Established a 200- bed new specialist Hospital in the State
- Construction of Doctor’s Quarters in the new specialist Hospital
- Construction of Doctor’s quarters in almost all the General Hospitals
- Completed the expansion and rehabilitation of the General Hospital he inherited
- Construction and equipping of 15 MDG clinics in the State

- Construction of a new Amenity Ward at Sir. Yahaya General Hospital, Birnin Kebbi
- Construction of many motorized water supply scheme in the State
- Construction of many roads in the State capital, Birnin Kebbi
- Connected a large number of towns and villages to the National Grid
- A lot of REB projects executed in the State
- Re-construction of Koko – Kende road
- Construction of Dakingari – Fana road
- Construction of Goru – Kardi – Gulumbe junction road
- Construction of additional ward and theatre at Hafsat Eye Centre
- Construction of hostels at School of Health Technology, Jega
- Constructed new Science Secondary Schools at Bayawa, Jega, Dakingari, Warra and Ribah
- Converted Secondary Schools into Sciences Colleges at Aliero, Koko, Argungu and Dakingari
- Constructed one Technical School in each Senatorial district
- Sponsored students to India, England and Sudan to study Medicine and ICT
- Sponsored students to various tertiary institutions in the country
- Upgraded 50 day secondary schools into boarding schools
- Established 67 new Junior secondary schools
- Rehabilitation and expansion of existing schools for conducive learning environment e.g. GSC Zuru, GSTC Zuru, GSC Dakingari, GGSC Yauri, Nagari College Birnin Kebbi, GSTC Bunza e.t.c
- Completion of Technical College, Saminaka
- Installation of KVA transformer at Technical College, Bunza
- Increased feeding allowances of Secondary School students by 100%
- Paid scholarship allowances to indigenes of the State in institutions of higher learning
- At 100% debt free State
- Healthy state and local Governments bank balances
- Payment of salaries on before 25<sup>th</sup> of every month
- The Stae does not owe any contractor or government agencies
- Construction of Kebbi State Polytechnic at Dakingari
- Construction of a new Secretariat along Birnin Kebbi byepass etc.

### **CHAPTER THREE**

**(Images)**

### **THE LEGISLATURE**

“A wise man is guided aright by his wisdom and fortified by his sound judgment” – **Sheikh Uthman bn Fodio**

“The proper memory of a politician is one that knows what to remember and what to forget” – **Jon Morley**

### **INTRODUCTION**

The history of Nigeria’s Legislature predates the nation’s political independence, by a century. Sequel to the annexation of the coastal city of Lagos in 1861, a ten-man legislative council was constituted and inaugurated by the British colonialists, in March 13, 1862. And following the annexation of the whole of Southern Nigeria in latter years and its unification with the Lagos

colony in 1906, the legislative council was empowered to make laws for the entire colony of Lagos and southern part of what is presently known as the Nigeria Nation.

In 1914, the Southern Protectorate was unified with the then Northern Protectorate. In spite of this, both political entities continued to be governed by separate legislative bodies, until 1946 when the newly promulgated Richards's Constitution, made provisions for a central Nigeria Legislative Council a sort of National Assembly. It also made provisions for the establishment of regional legislative councils, known as Houses of Assembly, with the principal function of presenting nominees for the central legislative bodies.

Five years later, new Constitution was promulgated, which gave the Regional Houses of Assembly authority on certain matters. This was replaced in 1954 by the Littleton Constitution, which for the first time provided for the residual, exclusive and concurrent lists, and defined spheres of powers between the central and regional legislative houses.

The Independence Constitution of 1960, made provisions for a bicameral legislature at the centre. It was made up of a 44-member Senate, and a 305 – Member House of Representatives. The Republican Constitution of 1963 increased the membership of these houses to 312 for the House of Representatives and 56 for the Senate.

The Legislature was one of the casualties of Nigeria's first military rule which spanned from January 17, 1966 to October 1, 1979. During this period, most democratic structures, prominent among which was the Legislature were abolished, while the military rulers operated a Unitary System of government.

The second republic was ushered in on October 1, 1979 through a groundwork prepared by the Constitution Drafting Committee and a Constituent Assembly. These two bodies operated between 1978 1979 and produced the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria 1979.

This Constitution provided for an Executive Presidential System of Government, whose features include separation of powers among the three arms of government, viz; the executive, the legislature and judiciary. The second republic legislature was also bi-cameral. There was a Senate, with a membership strength of 95, (each of the then 19 States in the country produced five Senators), and a Federal House of Representatives with a membership strength of 450. The Second Republic was abruptly terminated by a military coup on December 31, 1983.

The third republic took off via a transition programme midwived in 1985 by the military President Ibrahim Babangida administration. The imposed transition programme resulted in the election of 91 Senators to the National Assembly in December 1992, with each of the then 30 States producing three Senators, and the Federal Capital Territory producing a seat. The Federal House of Representatives, however, had membership strength of 593; the seats were filled on the basis of the Representatives per each of the 593 Local Governments existing then in the country.

The annulment of the June 12, 1993 Presidential election and the resultant political crisis thereof, led to the overthrow of the pseudo-democratic government of Chief Ernest Shonekan on November 17, 1993. Nigeria did not witness democracy again until May 29, 1999, when the General Abdulsalam Abubakar military junta handed over to a democratically elected government under the leadership of Chief Olusegun Obasanjo.

The Fourth Republic was anchored on the 1999 Constitution, whose features are not substantially different from the 1979 Constitution. It provides for a bi-cameral legislature- the Senate and the Federal House of Representatives. The former is composed of 109 members, 3 each from the 36 States in the country; while the latter is composed of 360 members representing Federal constituencies on a population basis.

Membership of the National Assembly is through direct election, any citizen can seek election into the Federal Legislative Houses, as long as he/she meets the age and educational requirements. For the Senate, the age requirement is 35 years and the educational requirement is School Certificate. For the House of Representatives, the minimum age is 30 years and the educational requirement is equivalent to that of the Senate. This educational requirement has been interpreted to mean First School Leaving Certificate.

The tenure of each of the two Houses is four years, running concurrently. Members willing to retain their seat must seek re-election. The principal officers of the Senate are the Senate President, the Chief Whip, the Senate Leader, and the leaders of the three political party's caucuses. These posts are replicated in the House of Representatives.

For efficient discharge of duties, the legislative houses operate a Committee system. Members are appointed into several Committees, based on personal interests and professional competence. The Committees assist the Legislature in performing its oversight function over various agencies of government.

In Nigeria, the constitutional responsibilities of the legislature include making laws for the peace, progress and good governances of the country. The two houses also influence government policies through motions and resolutions. Some responsibilities are, however, exclusive to the Senate. These include the screening and confirmation of both members of the Federal Executive (known as Ministers), and Ambassadorial nominees. On the account of these exclusive responsibilities, the Senate is regard as the upper house of the National Assembly, and the House, the lower. The Senate President is the Chairman of the Joint National Assembly.

Both houses are constitutionally mandated to sit for at least 181 days in a year.

Section 47 of the 1999 Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria stated that "there shall be a National Assembly for the Federation which shall consist of a Senate and a House of Representative".

And section 48 of the same Constitution stated that "the Senate shall consist of three Senators from each State and one from Federal Capital Territory, Abuja". Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, the House of Representatives shall consist of three hundred and sixty members representing constituencies of nearly equal population as far as possible, provided that no constituency shall fall within more than one State.

**SENATE PRESIDENTS FROM THE CREATION OF KEBBI STATE TO DATE**

(Images)

**SPEAKERS OF THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM THE CREATION OF KEBBI STATE TO DATE**

(Images)

**SPEAKERS OF THE KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY FROM THE CREATION OF KEBBI STATE TO DATE**

(Images)

(Image)

**SENATE**

**KEBBI STATE SENATORS IN THE SENATE OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA FROM 1992-DATE**



## **REPRESENTATION OF KEBBI STATE IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY**

### **SENATE:**

Kebbi State has three Senatorial Districts: Kebbi Central, Kebbi North and Kebbi South.

### **HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:**

The State has eight Federal Constituencies that have been producing eight members that represent the State at the Federal House of Representatives. The Constituencies are; Kalgo / Birnin Kebbi/ Bunza, Argungu / Augie, Yauri / Shanga / Ngaski, Zuru / Sakaba / Danko / Wasagu / Fakai. Gwandu / Aliero / Jega, Arewa / Dandi and Suru / Bagudo Federal Constituencies.

### **SENATE:**

#### **KEBBI CENTRAL:**

Kebbi Central has eight Local Government Areas out of the twenty-one Local Government Areas in the State. The Local Government are; Birnin-Kebbi, Kalgo, Koko/Besse, Gwandu, Jega, Aliero, Bunza and Maiyama. Based on 2006 population figures, the Senatorial District has a population of 1,221,584 people which represent 37.4% of State population. Each of the eight Local Governments has the following population; Birnin Kebbi (268,620), Kalgo (84,928), Koko/Besse (154,818), Gwandu (151,077), Jega (197,757), Aliero (67,078), Bunza () and Maiyama (173,759). All the eight Local Governments are within Gwandu Emirate.

#### **KEBBI NORTH**

Kebbi North has six Local Government Areas out of twenty-one Local Government Areas in the State. The Local Governments are; Argungu, Arewa, Augie, Dandi, Suru and Bagudo. The Senatorial District has a population of 1,039,043 people, which represents 31.8% of the 2006 population of Kebbi State. The populations of the six Local Governments in Kebbi North Senatorial Districts are: Argungu (200,248), Arewa (189,728), Augie (116,368), Dandi (146,211), Suru (148,478) and Bagudo (234,014). Four out of six Local Governments, Argungu, Arewa, Augie and Dandi are within Argungu Emirate and has a population of 652,555 people, which represents 63% of the Senatorial District, while Suru and Bagudo Local Governments are within Gwandu Emirate and have a population of 386,488 people, which represents 37% of the Senatorial District.

#### **KEBBI SOUTH:**

Kebbi South Senatorial District has seven Local Government Areas out of the twenty-one Local Government Areas in Kebbi State. The Local Governments are Yauri, Shanga, Ngaski, Zuru, Sakaba, Danko/Wasagu and Fakai. Based on the 2006 population figures, the Senatorial District has a population of 999,259 people, which represents 30.6% of the State population. The Local Governments in the Senatorial District has the following population: Yauri (100,564), Shanga (127,142), Ngaski (126,102), Zuru (165,335), Sakaba (91,728), Danko/Wasagu (265,271) and Fakai (119,772). Yauri, Shanga and Ngaski Local Governments are within Yauri Emirate and Zuru, Sakaba, Danko/Wasagu and Fakai are in Zuru Emirate. The three Local Governments in Yauri Emirate has a population of 353,808 people, which represents 64% of the population of the Senatorial District and four Local Governments in Zuru Emirate has a population of 642,106 people, which represents 36% of the population of the Senatorial District.

**NAMES OF DISTINGUISHED SENATORS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA FROM KEBBI STATE ELECTED ON 4<sup>TH</sup> OF JULY 1992, SWORN IN ON 5<sup>TH</sup> DEC, 1992 AND EVENTUALLY OVERTHROWN ON 17<sup>TH</sup> NOV, 1993, THE RED CHAMBERS**

<b>S/N</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>CONSTITUENCY</b>	<b>POLITICAL PARTY</b>
1	Senator Aliyu Mohammed Nassarawa*	Kebbi Central	NRC

2	Senator Adamu Baba Augie	Kebbi North	NRC
3	Senator Bala Tafidan Yauri	Kebbi South	NRC

\*Died on the 17<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1993. Election in the vacant seat could not be conducted before the military takeover on the 17<sup>th</sup> of November, 1993

#### FOURTH REPUBLIC SENATORS OF THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF NIGERIA FROM KEBBI STATE

FIRST TERM 1999 – 2003

S/No.	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	POLITICAL PARTY
1	Senator Abubakar N. Abdullahi	Kebbi Central	APP
2	Senator Adamu B. Augie/Samaila Bagaye*	Kebbi North	APP
3	Senator Danladi Bamaiyi	Kebbi South	PDP

\*Senator Adamu B. Augie died and was replaced by Senator Samaila Bagaye after winning the bye-election

SECOND TERM 2003 – 2007

S/No.	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	POLITICAL PARTY
1	Senator Farouk Bello Bunza	Kebbi Central	ANPP
2	Senator Sani Kamba	Kebbi North	ANPP
3	Senator Usman Sani Sami	Kebbi South	ANPP

SENATE 1992 – 1993

(Image)

1999 – 2003

(Image)

SENATE 2003 – 2007 (Images)

2007 - 2011

2011 – 2015

THIRD TERM 2007 – 2011 (Page 102)

S/No.	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	POLITICAL PARTY
1	Senator Muhammadu Adamu Aliero*/Atiku Bagudu	Kebbi Central	PDP
2	Senator Umar Abubakar Argungu	Kebbi North	PDP
3	Senator (Gen) Abubakar Tanko Ayuba	Kebbi South	PDP

\*Senator Muhammadu Adamu Aliero was appointed as Minister of the Federal Republic of Nigeria and Alhaji Atiku Bagudu won the election to replace him in the Senate.

FOURTH TERM 2011 –

S/No.	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	POLITICAL PARTY
1	Senator Abubakar Atiku Bagudu	Kebbi Central	PDP
2	Senator Isah Galaudu Augie	Kebbi North	PDP
3	Senator Gen. Mohammad Magoro (rtd)	Kebbi South	PDP

(Image **Page 103**)

## FEDERAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

### KEBBI STATE MEMBERS IN THE FEDERAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1992 – DATE

#### **1. Kalgo/Birnin-Kebbi/Bunza Federal Constituency**

The Local Government Areas of Kalgo, Birnin Kebbi and Bunza constitute the Kalgo/Birnin-Kebbi/Bunza Federal Constituency. Based on 2006 Census population, the constituency has a population of 477,095 people, which represents 14.6% of the population of the State. All the three Local Government Areas are within Gwandu Emirate.

#### **2. Gwandu/Aliero/Jega Federal Constituency**

The Local Government Areas of Gwandu, Aliero and Jega constituted the Gwandu/Aliero/Jega Federal Constituency. The constituency has a population of 416,012 people which represents 12.7% of the 2006 State population. The three Local Government Areas are in Gwandu Emirate.

#### **3. Maiyama/Koko/Besse Federal Constituency**

The Local Government Areas of Maiyama and Koko/Besse are the two Local Governments that vote a person that shall represent Maiyama/Koko/Besse Federal Constituency at the Federal House of Representatives. The 2006 population figures clearly indicate that the constituency has a population of 328,577 people which represents 10% of the State population. The two Local Government Areas are within Gwandu Emirate.

#### **4. Suru/Bagudu Federal Constituency**

Suru and Bagudu Local Government Area are two Local Governments from Gwandu Emirate that are joined with the four Local Government Areas of Argungu Emirate to form the Kebbi North Senatorial District.

The Local Governments also produce the Member that represents the Suru/Bagudu Federal Constituency of the Federal House of Representatives. The Federal Constituency has a population of 386,488 people, which represents 11.8% of the State population. The two Local Government Areas are within Gwandu Emirate.

#### **5. Argungu/Augie Federal Constituency**

The Local Government Areas of Argungu and Augie constitute the Argungu/augie Federal Constituency. The constituency has a population of 316,616 people, which represents 9.7% of the State population. The two Local Government Areas are within Argungu Emirate.

#### **6. Arewa/Dandi Federal Constituency**

The Local Government Areas of Arewa and Dandi constitute the Arewa/Dandi Federal Constituency. The two Local Governments have a population of 335,939 which represents 10.3% of Kebbi State population. The two Local Government Areas in Argungu Emirate.

#### **7. Yauri/Shanga/Ngaski Federal Constituency**

The entire three Local Government Areas that formed Yauri Emirate constituted the Yauri/Shanga/Ngaski Federal Constituency. The Federal Constituency has 353,802 people, which is equally the 2006 population of Yuari Emirate. The Federal constituency population represents 10.8% of the State population.

#### **8. Zuru/Sakaba/Danko/Wasagu/Fakai Federal Constituency **(Page 105)****

The four Local Governments of Zuru, Sakaba, Danko/Wasagu and Fakai constituted the Zuru/Sakaba/Danko/Wasagu/Fakai Federal Constituency. The four Local Governments formed Zuru Emirate. The Local Governments have a population of 642,108, which represent 19.7% of the State population. The Federal Constituency is the largest Federal Constituency in the State.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE MEMBERS FROM KEBBI STATE, ELECTED ON 4<sup>TH</sup> OF JULY 1992, SWORN IN ON 5<sup>TH</sup> DEC, 1992 AND EVENTUALLY OVERTHROWN ON 17<sup>TH</sup> NOV, 1993

FIRST TERM:

S/No.	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	REMARKS	POLITICAL PARTY
	Hon. Ibrahim Aliyu Gwandu	Gwandu	House Minority Leader	NRC
1	Hon. Moh'd Arzika B. Karaye	Maiyama	Member	NRC
2	Hon. Mohammed Sirajo Aliyu	Birnin Kebbi	Member	NRC
3	Hon. Ahmed Abubakar Diggi	Bunza	Member	NRC
4	Hon. Saidu Mohammed Kimba	Jega	Member	NRC
5	Hon. Umar Faruk Silla	Bagudo	Member	NRC
6	Hon. Garba Ahmed Giro	Suru	Member	NRC
7	Hon. (Late) Usman M. Madacci	Koko/Besse	Member	NRC
8	Hon. Samaila Nabame	Argungu	Member	NRC
9	Hon. (Barr) Ibrahim A. Kangiwa	Arewa	Member	NRC
10	Hon. Musa Garba Fana	Dandi	Member	NRC
11	Hon. (Barr) Mudi A. Musa	Ngaski	Member	NRC
12	Hon. Umar Abdullahi Yelwa	Yauri	Member	NRC
13	Hon. Ibrahim Marafa Mahuta	Zuru	Member	NRC
14	Hon. Isah Menke Aize	Sakaba	Member	NRC
15	Hon. Abdullahi Bena	Danko/Wasagu	Member	NRC

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

1992 – 1993 (Images)

1999 – 2003

2007 – 2011

2011 – 2015

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES MEMBERS OF THE FOURTH REPUBLIC (Page 106)

FIRST TERM: 1999 – 2003

S/No	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	POLITICAL PARTY
1	Hon. Ibrahim Aliyu G.	Gwandu, Aliero & Jega	APP
2	Hon. Bello Bagudu	B/Kebbi, Kalgo & Bunza	APP
3	Hon. Sani Bawa	Argungu & Augie	APP
4	Hon. Abdullahi K. Kamba	Arewa & Dandi	PDP
5	Hon. Bashir Bala Koko	Maiyama & Koko-Besse	PDP
6	Hon. Bala Bawa Ka'oje	Bagudo & Suru	PDP
7	Hon. Dr. Sani Udu	D/Wasagu/Sakaba/Fakai & Zuru	PDP
8	Hon. Zakari Moh'd Yauri	Yauri/Ngaski & Shanga	PDP

SECOND TERM: 2003 – 2007

S/No	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	POLITICAL PARTY
1	Hon. Ibrahim Aliyu G.	Gwandu, Aliero & Jega	ANPP
2	Hon. Abdullahi U. Farouk	B/Kebbi, Kalgo & Bunza	ANPP
3	Hon. Sani Bawa Argungu	Argungu & Augie	ANPP
4	Hon. Ibrahim B. Kamba	Arewa & Dandi	ANPP

5	Hon. Bashir Bala Koko	Maiyama & Koko-Besse	ANPP
6	Hon. Sadiq Dakingari	Bagudo & Suru	ANPP
7	Hon. Barr. Bala Ibn Na Allah	D/Wasagu/Sakaba/Fakai & Zuru	ANPP
8	Hon. Garba Umar Ubah (Bullet)	Yauri/Ngaski & Shanga	ANPP

### THIRD TERM: 2007 – 2011

S/No	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	POLITICAL PARTY
1	Hon. Umar Moh'd Jega	Gwandu, Aliero & Jega	PDP
2	Hon. Abdullahi U. Farouk	B/Kebbi, Kalgo & Bunza	PDP
3	Hon. Engr. Garba Gulma	Argungu & Augie	PDP
4	Hon. Ibrahim B. Kamba	Arewa & Dandi	PDP
5	Hon. Barr. Aminu Koko	Maiyama & Koko-Besse	PDP
6	Hon. Garba Mai Dambe	Bagudo & Suru	PDP
7	Hon. Barr. Bala Ibn Na Allah	D/Wasagu/Sakaba/Fakai & Zuru	PDP
8	Hon. Halima Hassan Tukur	Yauri/Ngaski & Shanga	PDP

### FOURTH TERM: 2011 – 2015 (Page 107)

S/No	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	POLITICAL PARTY
1	Hon. Sani Umar Kalgo	B/Kebbi, Kalgo & Bunza	PDP
2	Hon. Umar Halilu Aleiro	Gwandu, Aliero & Jega	PDP
3	Hon. Engr. Garba Musa Gulma	Argungu & Augie	PDP
4	Hon. Ibrahim Bawa Kamba	Arewa & Dandi	PDP
5	Hon. Barr. Aminu Koko	Maiyama & Koko-Besse	PDP
6	Hon. Bello Ka'oje	Bagudo & Suru	PDP
7	Hon. Abdullahi Dan Alkali	D/Wasagu/Sakaba/Fakai & Zuru	PDP
8	*Hon. Halima Hassan Tukur/Hon. Garba Umaru Ubah (Bullet)	Yauri/Ngaski & Shanga	PDP

(Image)

### STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

#### MEMBERS OF THE KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY FROM 1992 - DATE

#### COMPOSITION OF HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY OF A STATE (Page 109)

There shall be a House of Assembly for each of the State of Federation. Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, a House of Assembly of a State shall consist of three or four times the number of seats which that State has in the House of Representatives divided in a way to reflect, as far as possible, nearly equal population. Provided that a House of Assembly of a State shall consist of not less than twenty-four and not more than forty members.

There shall be a Speaker and a Deputy Speaker of a House of Assembly who shall be elected by the members of the House from among themselves.

The Speaker or Deputy Speaker of the House of Assembly shall vacate his office:

- (a) If he ceases to be a member of the House of Assembly otherwise than by reason of the dissolution of the House;
- (b) When the House first sits after any dissolution of the House; or

- (c) If he is removed from office by a resolution of the House of Assembly by the votes of not less than two-thirds majority of the members of the House.

There shall be a Clerk to a House of Assembly and such other staff as may be prescribed by a law enacted by the House of Assembly, and the method of appointment of the Clerk and other staff of the House shall be as prescribed by the law.

### **KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY**

Between 1991 and 1993, Kebbi State House of Assembly had thirty members, which indicated that each of the sixteen Local Governments then had two members in the Assembly. But with the creation of five more Local Government Areas in 1996 and a new constitution in 1992, the members were reduced to twenty-four: Birnin-Kebbi, Bagudo and Danko/Wasagu Local Governments had two members each, while the remaining eighteen Local Governments had one member each at the State Assembly.

KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (Page 110)

LIST OF HON. MEMBERS FROM 1992 TO 1993

#### **Principal Officers of Kebbi State House of Assembly**

- (i) Honourable Speaker – Alhaji Garba Isyaka Bamaiyi (Danko/Wasa West)
- (ii) Deputy Speaker – Alhaji Ibrahim Usman Aliero (Jega East)
- (iii) Majority Leader – Alhaji Lawal Isa Yeldu (Arewa East)
- (iv) Minority Leader – Alhaji Abubakar RS Bunza (Bunza East)
- (v) Majority Whip – Alhaji Dantani Na Tafida (Yauri South)
- (vi) Minority Whip – Alhaji Abubakar Musa Mahuta (Zuru West)

#### **Honourable Members**

<b>S/No</b>	<b>NAME</b>	<b>CONSTITUENCY</b>	<b>PARTY</b>
1	Hon. Ahmad Bala B/Kebbi	Birnin Kebbi west	NRC
2	Hon. Bello Haruna Maigishiri	Birnin Kebbi East	NRC
3	Hon. Abubakar Magaji Gwandu	Gwandu West	NRC
4	Hon. Ibrahim Riskuwa Masama	Gwandu East	NRC
5	Hon. Sanusi Namadina Jega	Jega West	NRC
6	Hon. Abdulwasiu Yunusa Andarai	Maiyama South	NRC
7	Hon. Abdullahi Haruna Giwatazo	Maiyama North	NRC
8	Hon. Lawal A. Lukunti	Koko/Besse North	SDP
9	Hon. Muhammad U, Maidamma Besse	Koko/Besse West	SDP
10	Hon. Abdumumini Haruna Shanga	Yauri North	NRC
11	Hon. Lawal Shehu B/Yauri	Ngaski East	NRC
12	Hon. Ahmad Dantani Warah	Ngaski West	NRC
13	Hon. Ibrahim Musa Sakaba	Sakaba North	SDP
14	Hon. Samaila Muhammad Diri	Sakaba North	SDP
15	Hon. Bala Bawa Ribah	Danko/Wasagu East	NRC
16	Hon. Ibrahim D. Andi Rumu	Zuru East	SDP
17	Hon. Umar Sabi Kamba	Dandi West	NRC
18	Hon. Basiru Sahabi Kamba	Dandi East	NRC
19	Hon. Ahmed Muhammad Kalgo	Bunza West	SDP
20	Hon. Barmu Muhammad Shudi	Arewa West	NRC
21	Hon. Saidu Noma Tiggi	Argungu East	NRC
22	Hon. Saidu Abdullahi Gulma	Argungu West	NRC
23	Hon. Abubakar Mohammed Lolo	Bagudo West	NRC

24	Hon. Umaru Musa Kende	Bagudo East	NRC
25	Hon. Garba Maidoki Aljannare	Suru West	NRC
26	Hon. Bello Altine Suru	Suru East	SDP

**KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (Page 111)**  
**LIST OF HON. MEMBERS FROM 1999 TO 2003**

**Principal Officers of Kebbi State House of Assembly**

- (i) Honourable Speaker – Hon. Mohammed D. Dantani - (ANPP, Shanga)
- (ii) Deputy Speaker – Hon. Muhammadu B. Dantani - (ANPP, Argungu)
- (iii) Majority Leader – Hon. Muhammad Bawa Karaye - (ANPP, Maiyama)
- (iv) Minority Leader – Hon. Muhammad D. Sallah Fana - (PDP, Dandi)
- (v) Majority Whip – Hon. Suleiman Shuaibu Nasiha - (ANPP, Zuru)
- (vi) Minority Whip – Hon. Muhammad S/Fawa Mahuta - (PDP, Fakai)

**Honourable Members**

S/No	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	PARTY
1	Hon. Sahabi Hakimi	Birnin Kebbi North	ANPP
2	Hon. Hafiz Yahaya Shantali	Birnin Kebbi South	ANPP
3	Hon. Ibrahim Riskuwa Masama	Gwandu	ANPP
4	Hon. Abubakar Garba Umar B/Tudu	Augie	ANPP
5	Hon. Umaru Sani Tungan Sarki	Arewa	PDP
6	Hon. Na'Allah Bande Bunza	Bunza	ANPP
7	Hon. Abdullahi Magaji Kalgo	Kalgo	PDP
8	Hon. Umar Magaji Jega	Jega	ANPP
9	Hon. Muhammad Usman Koko	Koko/Besse	PDP
10	Hon. Ibrahim Abubakar Lolo	Bagudo West	PDP
11	Hon. Muhammad Bello Shehu Kwasara	Bagudo East	PDP
12	Hon. Haruna Muhammad Yelwa	Yauri	ANPP
13	Hon. Mu'azu Adamu B/Yauri	Ngaski	ANPP
14	Hon. Ahmad Danjuma Kadanho	Sakaba	PDP
15	Hon. Muhammad Garba Bena	Danko/Wasagu East	ANPP
16	Hon. Hassan Ahmad Danko*	Danko/Wasagu West	PDP
	Hon. Abubakar Shindi	D/Wasagu West	ANPP
17	Hon. Attahiru Abubakar Aliero	Aliero	ANPP
18	Hon. Abdullahi Hassan Suru	Suru	PDP

\*Died after a brief illness and was succeeded by Hon. Abubakar Shindi of ANPP after a bye election

**KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (Page 112)**  
**LIST OF HON. MEMBERS FROM 2003 TO 2007**

**Principal Officers of Kebbi State House of Assembly**

- (i) Honourable Speaker – Hon. Mohammed D. Dantani (ANPP, Shanga)
- (ii) Deputy Speaker – Hon. Muhammadu B. Dantani - (ANPP, Argungu)
- (iii) Majority Leader – Hon. Muhammad Bawa Karaye - (ANPP, Maiyama)
- (iv) Chief Whip – Hon. Muhammad Garba Bena - (ANPP, Danko/Wasagu East)
- (v) Deputy Majority House leader – Hon. Abdullahi H. Suru - (ANPP, Zuru)
- (vi) Deputy Chief Whip – Hon. Aliyu Labbo Mutaberi - (ANPP, Kalgo)

**Honourable Members**



S/No	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	PARTY
1	Hon. Abdulrazaq A. Haliru	Birnin Kebbi South	ANPP
2	Hon. Abubakar B. Sabo	Birnin Kebbi North	ANPP
3	Hon. Ibrahim Riskuwa Masama	Gwandu	ANPP
4	Hon. Abubakar Garba Umar B/Tudu	Augie	ANPP
5	Hon. Abubakar Chadi	Arewa	ANPP
6	Hon. Ibrahim Liman Fana	Dandi	ANPP
7	Hon. Sambo Yusuf Zogirma	Bunza	ANPP
8	Hon. Umar Magaji Jega	Jega	ANPP
9	Hon. Muhammad Manu Besse	Koko/Besse	ANPP
10	Hon. Ibrahim Abubakar Lolo	Bagudo West	ANPP
11	Hon. Muhammad Bello Shehu Kwasara	Bagudo East	ANPP
12	Hon. Haruna Muhammad Yelwa	Yauri	ANPP
13	Hon. Bawa Aliyu Warrar	Ngaski	ANPP
14	Hon. Ahmad Danjuma Kadanho	Sakaba	ANPP
15	Hon. Bala Danbaba Waje	Danko/Wasagu West	ANPP
16	Hon. Adamu Zama Senchi	Zuru	ANPP
17	Hon. Bala Ubandawaki Bako	Fakai	ANPP
18	Hon. Abdullahi Sani Sabiyel	Aliero	ANPP

KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (Page 113)

LIST OF HON> MEMBERS FROM 2007 TO 2011

Principal Officers of Kebbi State House of Assembly

- (i) Honourable Speaker – a. Hon. Umar Isah Mungadi (PDP, Maiyama) (2007 - 2008)  
b. Hon. Aminu Musa Habib Jega (PDP, Jega) (2008 - 20011)
- (ii) Deputy Speaker – a. Hon. Sani Dauda Tadurga - (PDP, Zuru) (2007 - 2008)  
b. Hon. Muh'd Garba Bena (PDP, Wasagu) (2008 - 2011)
- (iii) Majority Leader – Hon. Aliyu Mohammed Mera - (PDP, Argungu)
- (iv) Deputy Majority Leader – Hon. Sambo Yusuf Zogirma (PDP, Bunza)
- (v) Chief Whip – Hon. Shehu Aliyu Yauri (PDP, Yauri)
- (vi) Deputy Chief Whip – Hon. Attahiru Aliyu Gwandu - (PDP, Gwandu)

Honourable Members

S/No	NAME	CONSTITUENCY	PARTY
1	Hon. Aliyu Tanko Nassarawa	Birnin Kebbi South	PDP
2	Hon. Muhammed Buhari Aliero	Aliero	PDP
3	Hon. Usman Musa Bagudo	Bagudo	PDP
4	Hon. Rabiuh Muhammed Sallah	Dandi	PDP
5	Hon. Adamu Bawa Augie	Augie	PDP
6	Hon. Ahmed Danjuma Kadanho	Sakaba	PDP
7	Hon. Abdullahi Hassan Suru	Suru	PDP
8	Hon. Muhammad D. Dantani	Shanga	PDP
9	Hon. Bala Dantaba Waje	Danko/Wasagu West	PDP
10	Hon. Bala Ubandawaki Bako	Fakai	PDP
11	Hon. Abubakar Chadi Kangiwa	Arewa	PDP
12	Hon. Abubakar B. Sabo	B/Kebbi North	PDP



13	Hon. Abubakar Imam Besse	Koko/Besse	PDP
14	Hon. Aliyu Labbo Mutubari	Kalgo	PDP
15	Hon. Habibu Salihu Ngaski	Ngaski	PDP
16	Hon. Manir Ahmed/ Hon. Abubakar Umar Kaoje**	Bagudo West	PDP

\*\* Hon. Manir Ahmed died and was succeeded by Hon. Abubakar Umar Kaoje, who won the bye-election.

KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY (Page 114)

LIST OF HON> MEMBERS FROM 2007 TO 2011

Principal Officers of Kebbi State House of Assembly

- (i) Honourable Speaker – Hon. Aminu Musa Habib Jega (PDP, Jega)
- (ii) Deputy Speaker – Hon. Muhammad Garba Bena - (PDP, Danko/Wasagu East)
- (iii) Majority Leader – Hon. Aliyu Mohammed Mera - (PDP, Argungu)
- (iv) Chief Whip – Hon. Muhammad Bello Yakubu (PDP, Birnin-Kebbi North)
- (v) Deputy Majority Leader – Hon. Sambo Yusuf Zogirma (PDP, Bunza)
- (vi) Deputy Chief Whip – Hon. Aminu Musa Gumbi - (PDP, Yauri)

Honourable Members

S/No	NAME	PARTY	CONSTITUENCY	POST
1	Hon. Abubakar B. Sabo	PDP	Birnin Kebbi North	Member
2	Hon. Adamu Bawa Augie	PDP	Augie	Member
3	Hon. Sa'idu Muh'd Dankolo	PDP	Sakaba	Member
4	Hon. Usman Buda Suru / Hon. Garba Anaruwa Suru*	PDP	Suru	Member
5	Hon. Aliyu Labbo Mutubari	PDP	Kalgo	Member
6	Hon. Hassan Muhammad Shallah	PDP	Gwandu	Member
7	Hon. Garba Abdullahi Fana	PDP	Dandi	Member
8	Hon. Suleiman Muh'd Yeldu	PDP	Arewa	Member
9	Hon. Kabiru Abdullahi Besse	PDP	Koko/Besse	Member
10	Hon. Bello Abdullahi Mungadi	PDP	Maiyama	Member
11	Hon. Bala Dantaba Waje	PDP	Danko/Wasagu West	Member
12	Hon. Bala Ubandawaki Bako	PDP	Fakai	Member
13	Hon. Jafar Muhammad Clean	PDP	Zuru	Member
14	Hon. Muhammed Buhari Aliero	PDP	Aliero	Member
15	Hon. Muh'd Abubakar Lolo	PDP	Bagudo West	Member
16	Hon. Habibu Salihu Ngaski	PDP	Ngaski	Member
17	Hon. Muhammad D. Dantani	PDP	Shanga	Member
18	Hon. Nafi'u Aliyu Bagudo	PDP	Bagudo East	Member

\*Hon. Usman Buda Suru died after a brief illness and was succeeded by Hon. Garba Anaruwa Suru after a bye-election.

KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS FROM 1992 – 1993

(Images)

KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS FROM 1999 – 2003

(Images)

KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS FROM 2003 – 2007

(Images)

KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS FROM 2007 – 2011

(Images)

KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY MEMBERS FROM 2011 – DATE

(Images)

CLERKS TO THE STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY FROM 1991 – DATE

(Images)

CLERKS TO THE KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY FROM 1991 – DATE (P. 115)

S/No.	NAME	Year
1	Alh. Yusuf Imam Wara	1991 – 1992
2	Alh. Sani Ibrahim Gwandu	1992 – 1993
3	Alh. Abubakar Dan Mallam	1993 – 2007
4	Alh. Maigari Abdullahi Dakingari	2007 - 2009
5	Alh. Shehu Usman Randali, mni	2009 – Date

HON. GARBA ISHAKU BAMAIYI (1992 - 1993) (P. 116)

First Speaker

“Fate is not an eagle, it creeps like a rat” – **Elizabeth Dorothea**

Garba Ishaku Bamaiyi, lawyer and a politician was born in 1964 to the humble family of Mallam Ishaku Bamaiyi in Danko town of Danko/Wasagu Local Government.

Honourable Garba was educated at Danko Primary School between 1977 to 1982. He was a very disciplined and obedient child, which can be traced to his upbringing. If these were the factors which shaped his future, his success can be attributed to his intelligence which is a natural gift from God. On completing his Primary School in 1982 he was admitted into Government Secondary School Zuru.

In 1988, he attained the West African Examinations Council (WAEC) certificate; he was subsequently admitted into Usman Danfodiyo University, Sokoto where he graduated in 1988 with a Bachelor’s Degree in Law.

As a young man, Garba’s greatest source of joy was in achieving success and excellence. His dream was to become a Lawyer. Between 1988 and 1989 he attended the Nigeria Law School for his BL. He was called to the Bar in 1989.

He did the mandatory NYSC between 1989 to 1990. He started his legal career with the Ministry of Justice in 1990 and a year after he joined politics. He contested and won a seat to the State House of Assembly. He was unanimously elected to become the first Speaker of the Kebbi State House of Assembly.

HON. MUHAMMAD D. DANTANI (JUNE 1999 MAY 2007)

“The greatest way to live with honour in this world is to be what we pretend to be” – **Socrates**

Right Honourable Mohammed D. Dantani was born on the 15<sup>th</sup> April 1958 at Tunga Fana in Shanga Local Government Area of Kebbi State. He commenced his early education at Dugu Primary School between 1965 - 1972. He proceeded immediately to the prestigious Government Secondary School Koko from 1972 1976 after which he enrolled into Wurno Teachers College, Wurno in 1976 qualifying as a Professional Grade Teacher in 1978. After his NCE at Sokoto, he taught at Takware Primary School, Yauri Local Government Area of the then Sokoto State from July 1978 to June 1979.

From July 1979 December 1997, Mohammed D. Dantani joined Royal Exchange Assurance (Nigeria) Plc and rose to the exalted position of Branch Manager, while on the appointment Hon. Mohammed attended the Institute of Administration, ABU, Zaria from 1982 1984 where he obtained a Diploma in Insurance Business. He steadily progressed in his quest for knowledge at

College of Administration, the Polytechnic (Page 117) Birnin Kebbi from 1992 1994 where he obtained a HND in Business Administration. In 1995 1996 Hon. Mohammed gained admission into Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto and obtained a Post Graduate Diploma PGD in Management.

Moved by his burning desire to instill and promote ideal democratic culture. Hon. Mohammed ventured into partisan politics and secured overwhelming support and votes of the teeming electorate in his constituency in the 1997 aborted National Assembly as member elect.

His outstanding legislative potentials however earned him another mandate into Kebbi State House of Assembly in 1998. After being sworn in on the 1<sup>st</sup> may 1999, he was elected by his fellow legislators as Honourable Speaker of the State House of Assembly for the first term.

HON. UMAR ISAH MUNGADI (JUNE, 2007 NOV. 2008)

Third Speaker

“To be great is to be misunderstood” – *Ralp Waldo Emerson*

A man of proven integrity, and politician, a teacher par excellence. Alh. Umaru Isah Mungadi was born on the 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1960 at Mungadi town Maiyama Local Government.

His early educational pursuit could be traced back to 1967, when he was enrolled into Mungadi Primary School where he finished in 1973. On completion, Umar Isah gained admission into Government Secondary School Koko between 1973 – 1978 where he obtained Secondary School Leaving Certificate, with flying colours. In search of further education, he proceeded to College of education Sokoto for his NCE certificate.

That was not enough for the young Umar, his desire for in-depth knowledge took him to the prestigious Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria, between 1983 and 1985 where he bagged B.Ed (Language Arts).

Two years later, precisely in 1988, Umar Isah proceeded to the University of Ibadan to read Master’s degree in Communication and Language Arts (M.A) and graduated in 1989.

His working career dates back to 1981 when he served as a Youth Corps Member. On his return he was appointed a classroom teacher with then Sokoto State Ministry of Education between 1985 1988. Umar was appointed substantive Principal Government Secondary School Danchadi.

Two years later he was transferred to Government Secondary School Dogondaji in the same capacity the position he held until 1991 when he was appointed the Secretary of Maiyama Local Government Council (Page 118) till 1993.

From 1994 – 1996, Umar Isah Mungadi was appointed member Caretaker Committee at Maiyama Local Government Council. His acid test in politics was in 1999 when he contested the position of the Chairman Maiyama Local Government Council, the position he won under the banner of ANPP which proved his popularity. In fact, Umaru Mungadi has proved his worth as his exemplary leadership endeared him into minds of the electorate who later gave him the mandate to contest for the second term at the expiration of the tenure in 2002. He was also appointed Sole Administrator of the Council from August 2003 to February 2004. Occupying the excellent position throughout his two terms as Chairman of the Local Government Council, Umar Mungadi proved to be an astute administrator, transparent, hardworking ambassador of his community, who took the Local Government Council to greater heights.

Governor Adamu Aliero recognized Umar Mungadi’s sterling qualities, thus appointed him as a member of the State Executive Council as a Commissioner to contribute his quota to the development of Kebbi State. He contested for the State House of Assembly Election in 2007 and won convincingly. He was elected Speaker, the position he held with honour before his removal in the month of November, 2008.

HON. AMINU MUSA HABIB JEGA (NOV. 2008 TO DATE)

Fourth Speaker

“Be not afraid of greatness: some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness thrust upon them” – **William Shakespeare**

Aminu, son of late Musa Habib Jega a renowned politician and a distinguished public servant was born on the 28<sup>th</sup> of September, 1967 in Jega town, Kebbi State. He attended Birnin Yari Primary School, Jega where he obtained his Primary School Leaving Certificate in 1980. He also attended Government Science Secondary School, Farfaru, Sokoto from 1980 1985 for his Secondary School Certificate.

He was at the Polytechnic, Birnin Kebbi from 1991 1993 and 1995 1996 for his National Diploma in Marketing and Higher National Diploma in Business Administration respectively. Alhaji Aminu Musa Habib did his National Youth Service Scheme in 1997. He also obtained a Postgraduate Diploma in Management at Usman Danfodio University, Sokoto in 1998, He started his career at Habib Bank Nig. Ltd. From 1993 up to the year 2002. From 2002 to date, he has been in active politics, a registered member of Peoples Democratic Party (PDP) where he contested for the post of State House of Assembly, Jega Constituency and won in 2007 general election.

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Before his appointment as Speaker, Kebbi State House Assembly in November, 2008, Jega served in various capacities as Chairman Budget and Economic Planning, Due Process as well as Member of Appropriation and Public Accounts Committees of the State House of Assembly.

Alhaji Aminu was Acting Governor of the State between 24<sup>th</sup> February, 2012 to 2<sup>nd</sup> April, 2012 and he is currently the Chairman of Northern Nigerian Speakers’ Forum. He has attended numerous International Conferences around the globe. He holds the traditional title of Wamban Jega,

**KEBBI STATE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY ACHIEVEMENTS:**

The Kebbi State House of Assembly deliberated and passed a large number of both executive and initiated bills by the House.

The bills are as follows:

**1992 1993**

- (1) A law to amend the Kebbi State Science and Technical Education Board Edict 1989 and other matters connected thereto 1992
- (2) The Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation in Law, 1992
- (3) Teachers Service Board Law, 1992
- (4) Prerogative of Mercy Advisory Committee Bill, 1992
- (5) Appropriation Law for the financial year 1993
- (6) Kebbi State Farmers Loan Scheme Law, 1992
- (7) A law to provide for the establishment of Adult and Non-Formal Education Agency and Other Matters in relation thereto, 1993
- (8) Kebbi State Commission for Women Bill, 1993
- (9) A law for the Establishment of Kebbi State College of Education, 1993
- (10) Composition of members of State Boards, Parastatals (Miscellaneous Amendments/Law, 1993)
- (11) Local Government Service Commission (Appointment of Members) Order 1993
- (12) Appointment of members of the Judicial Service Commission Order, 1992

(13) Fertilizer Regulations, 1992

The first session of the Kebbi State House of Assembly was held on Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> January, 1992 at the Conference Room of the temporary site of the Kebbi State Polytechnic, after a proclamation to hold the first session of the State House of Assembly by Alhaji Abubakar Musa, the first Civilian Governor of Kebbi State based on powers conferred upon him by section 16(12) of the Decree No. 50 of 1991.

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1999 2003

1. Appropriation law for the period January December 1999
2. A law to regulate the manufacture, sale and consumption of liquor (assented 14<sup>th</sup> January, 2000)
3. The Kebbi State Agricultural and Rural Development Authority (Amendment) (No. 2) law, 2000
4. Appropriation law for the period beginning January to December 2000
5. Traditional Institutions (Zuru Emirate) Law, 2000
6. A law to provide for the establishment of Kebbi State Zakat and Sadaqat Collection, Distribution Board and for other matters connected therewith
7. A law to regulate the manufacture, sale and consumption of liquor (assented 15<sup>th</sup> May 1990)
8. A law for the establishment of Local Government Councils and for other matters connected therewith
9. Kebbi State Hospital Services Management Board Law, 2000
10. A law to make regulations for the fees payable in respect of all landed properties in the State and for other matters connected therewith
11. A law to prohibit female hawking in the State and other matters connected therewith
12. A law to make provisions for the protection and preservation of donkeys in the State and other matters connected therewith
13. The Kebbi State Independent Electoral Commission Law, 2000
14. The Kebbi State Independent Electoral (Amendment) Law, 2000
15. The Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation Law, 2000
16. A law to provide for the constitution of Sharia Courts and for the other matters connected therewith
17. A law to establish the Kebbi State History Bureau and other matters connected thereto
18. A law to provide for the administration of Sharia law in the State and other matters connected therewith
19. A law to provide for the establishment of the Kebbi State poverty alleviation fund and other matters connected therewith
20. The Sharia courts law (Amendment) law, 2000
21. A law to provide for a State Joint Local Government Account Distribution and Fiscal Committee and other matters connected therewith
22. Public office holders (salaries and allowances) law, 2000
23. A law to amend the Penal Code Law, 1960 so as to provide for the application of Sharia Law in the State, 2001
24. Application law for the period January to December, 2001
25. Public office holders (salaries and allowances) (Amendment) Law, 2001
26. Kebbi Supplementary Appropriation Law, 2001

27. A law to provide for the establishment of the Kebbi State Sharia Criminal Procedure Code Law and for other matters related therewith
28. Appropriation law for January to December 2002
29. A law to provide for the Establishment of Kebbi State Local Government (P. 121) Transition Committee and for other matters connected therewith
30. A law to create twenty new Local Government Areas in Kebbi State and for other matters related therewith, 2002
31. A law to amend the Kebbi State Joint Local Government Account (Fiscal Distribution) Law, 2000
32. The Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation Law, 2002
33. A law to provide for the Establishment of Kebbi State School of Nursing and Midwifery and for other matters connected therewith
34. The Local Government (Transition Committee) Law, 2002
35. A law to amend the liquor (Prohibition, Restriction and Control) Law No. 18 of 2000
36. A law to amend the Kebbi State College of education Law No. 5 of 1993
37. A law to provide for the allowances of members of the Local Government Transition Committee in the State

2003 2007

38. Appropriation law for the period January to December 2003
39. The Traditional Institutions (Zuru Emirate) (Amendment) Law, 2003
40. The Local Government Law, 2003
41. Local Government Service Board (Amendment) Law, 2003
42. The Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation Law, 2003
43. A law to amend the Emirate Councils (Funding) Law, No. 6 of 1999
44. A law to amend the Kebbi State Joint Local Government Account (Fiscal Distribution) Law, 2000
45. Appropriation law for the period January to December, 2004
46. Kebbi State School of Health Technology, Jega, Law, 2004
47. A law to provide for the establishment of the Kebbi State Integrated Infrastructural Development Projects Scheme Law, 2004 and for other matters connected therewith
48. A law to provide for the amendment of the Kebbi State Integrated Infrastructural Development Projects Scheme Law, 2004 and for other matters connected therewith
49. Kebbi State Primary Schools Pension Board Law, 2004
50. A law to provide for the Establishment of the Kebbi State Social Security Welfare Fund and for other matters connected therewith
51. A law to provide for the establishment of the State Jumm'ah Mosque Preaching Board and for other matters connected therewith
52. The Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation Law, 2004
53. A law to repeal the Emirate Councils (Funding) Law, 1999
54. A law to provide for the disbursement of funds to Emirate Councils and for other matters connected therewith
55. A law to provide for remuneration of former Governors and former Deputy Governors and for other matters connected therewith
56. Appropriation law for the period January to December, 2005
57. Kebbi State Universal Basic Education Board Law, 2005
58. The Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation Law, 2005 (P. 122)



59. A law to provide for the establishment of State Emergency Management Agency and for other matters connected therewith
60. A law provide for the State Government Special Contribution for the funding of Primary Education in Birnin Kebbi Local Government
61. Appropriation law for the period January to December, 2006
62. Kebbi State Primary Schools Staff Pension Board (Amendment) Law, 2006
63. A law to provide for the establishment and incorporation of the University of Kebbi State and to make comprehensive provisions for its due administration
64. A law to provide for the contribution and disbursement of funds to Emirate Councils and for other matters connected therewith
65. The High Court (Amendment) Law, 2006
66. Kebbi State Afforestation Programme (Forestry II Project) Law, 2006
67. A law to provide for the establishment of the Kebbi State Economic Empowerment and Development Strategy and for other matters connected therewith
68. A law to provide for the raising of Internal Loans from the Capital Market through Issuance of Bonds and for other matters connected therewith
69. The Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation Law, 2006
70. A law to amend the District Courts Law, 1960

2007 2011

71. Appropriation law for the period January to December 2007
72. The Local Government (Amendment) Law, 2007
73. The Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation Law, 2007
74. Appropriation law for the period beginning from January to December 2006
75. The Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation Bill, 2006
76. Kebbi State Budget Monitoring and Price Intelligence Bureau Law, 2006
77. Procurement of construction, goods and services (Guidelines) law, 2008
78. Pension Reforms Law, 2008
79. Public Office Holders (Salaries and Allowances) Law, 2008
80. Kebbi State Agency for the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS Law, 2008
81. The Local Government Law, 2008
82. Vigilants Service Law, 2008
83. A law to provide for the establishment of the Kebbi State Community and Social Development Projects and for other matters connected therewith, 2009
84. Appropriation law for the period beginning January December, 2009
85. The Kebbi State Political and Public Office Holders Remuneration Law (Repeal and Enactment) Law, 2009
86. Amendment to the existing law, "Kebbi State Appropriation Law, 20009
87. Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation law, 2009
88. Pension Reform Law, 2009
89. Local Government Councils Appropriation Law for the period beginning January December, 2009
90. Appropriation (Amendment) Law, 2010
91. Appropriation Law for the period beginning January December, 2010 (P 123)
92. Political and Public Office Holders (Salaries and Allowances) Law, 2010
93. House of Assembly Service Commission Law 2010

94. Local Government Councils Appropriation Law for the Period Beginning January December, 2010
  95. A law to provide for the establishment of the Primary Health Care Development Agency and for other matters connected therewith
  96. The Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation Law, 2010
  97. Appropriation law for the period beginning January December, 2011
  98. A law to provide for the enactment of the High Court of Kebbi State (Civil Procedure) rules and for other matters connected therewith, 2011
  99. Fiscal Responsibility Law, 2011
  100. Appropriation (Amendment) Law, 2011
  101. A law to amend the Shari'a Court of Appeal Law 9 Cap. 133 of the Laws of Kebbi State 1996 edition) and for other matters connected therewith
- 2012 2013
102. Kebbi State SURE-P Trust Fund Law, 2012
  103. Appropriation law for the period beginning January December, 2012
  104. The Kebbi State Supplementary Appropriation Law, 2012
  105. Shari'a Court of Appeal (Amendment) Law. 2011
  106. Kebbi State Roads Maintenance Agency Law. 2012
  107. Kebbi State Skills Acquisition and Entrepreneurship Development Agency Law, 2012
  108. Kebbi State Polytechnic Law, 2013
  109. Appropriation law for the period beginning January December, 2013
  110. Supplementary Appropriation Law 2013
  111. The Kebbi State Appropriation Bill, for the period beginning 1<sup>st</sup> January to December, 2014
- 2014
112. Kebbi State Pension Reform (Amendment) Law 2014
  113. Financial Year 2013 (Extension) Law, 2014
  114. A law to supplement the Appropriation Law, 2013
  115. Kebbi State Revenue Administration Bill, 2014
  116. Kebbi State Information Technology Development Agency Bill, 2014
  117. Kebbi State Sir. Ahmadu Bello International Airport, Bill, 2014
- CHAPTER FOUR (P. 124)

(Image)

#### THE JUDICIARY

“Do not do injustice if you are in a powerful position, for doing injustice leads to regret” –

**Sheikh Uthman bn Fodio**

“Justice must not only be seen to be done but seen to be believed” – **J.B. Morton**

“It is justice not charity, that is wanting in the world” – **Mary Wollstonecraft**

#### INTRODUCTION: (P. 125)

While the legislature is responsible for making laws and the executive is charged with the implementation of such laws, the judiciary is responsible for the interpretation of the laws in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. In line with the doctrine of separation of



powers, which is a cardinal feature of a democratic system, the Nigeria Constitution guarantees the independence of the Judiciary. The constitution provides for Federal and State Courts, as well as Election Tribunals. At the apex of the judiciary is the Supreme Court. The other Federal Courts are:

- The Court of Appeal
- The Federal High Court
- The High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja
- The Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Territory, Abuja
- The Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory

The State Courts are:

- The High Court
- The Sharia Court of Appeal
- The Customary Court of Appeal

The Election Tribunals are:

- The National Assembly Election Tribunals
- The Governorship and Legislative Houses Election Tribunals

In addition to the courts and tribunals established by the Constitution, there are some other courts and tribunals created by Federal or State Laws. These include:

Magistrate Courts, Area Courts, Sharia Courts and Customary Courts

The Chief Justice of Nigeria, the President of the Court of Appeal, the Chief Judge of the Federal High Court and the Chief Judge of the High Court of the Federal Territory, Abuja are all appointed by the President on the advice of the National Judicial Council subject to the consent of the Senate.

The President also appoints the Grand Kadi of the Shari'a court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and the President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja in the same manner as those of the other Federal Courts. All other judicial appointments to the Federal Courts are made by the President on the advice of the National Judicial Council.

On the other hand, the Governors appoint the Chief Judges of the States, the Grand Kadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal and the Presidents of the Customary Court of Appeal, in those States where those courts exist, on the advice of the National Judicial Council and the State Houses of Assembly. All other judicial appointments to State Courts are made by the Governor of the State on the advice of the National Judicial Council.

**(P. 126)** The Supreme Court, the highest court of the land, has both original and appellate jurisdictions. The Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in any justifiable dispute between the Federation and a State or between States. The Court also has exclusive jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from the Court of Appeal. The Supreme Court is duly constituted if not less than five Justices of the Court hear the matter. However, where the court is considering an appeal on a constitutional matter or exercising its original jurisdiction, seven Justices shall constitute the Court.

The Court of Appeal has exclusive original jurisdiction to determine any question in respect of the election, term of office or vacancy in the office of the President or Vice President. The Court has exclusive appellate jurisdiction to hear and determine appeals from all Federal Courts and State Courts established by the Constitution, decisions of all Election Tribunals, Code of Conduct Tribunal, Court Marshals or other tribunals as many be prescribed by the National Assembly.

The Court of Appeal is duly constituted by at least three Justices of the Court. However, when it is considering appeals from a Sharia Court of appeal or a Customary Court of Appeal, the Court must consist of at least three Justices of the Court learned in Islamic Personal Law or three Justices of the Court learned in Customary Law respectively.

The Federal High Court has exclusive original jurisdiction in respect of matters involving the revenue of the Federal Government and or its agencies, taxation of companies, admiralty, customs, companies affairs, banking regulation, intellectual property, citizenship and immigration, bankruptcy and insolvency, aviation, drug and poisons, weights and measures, mines and minerals, including oil and gas and any action involving the Federal Government or any of its agencies. The Court also has criminal jurisdiction in respect of treason, treasonable felony and allied offences and also in respect of criminal cases and matters in which it has civil jurisdiction.

A Judge of the Court sitting constitutes the courts. Divisions of the Court are situated in various parts of the country.

The State High Courts have unlimited jurisdiction in their respective State to hear and determine civil and criminal matters subject to the exclusive jurisdiction conferred on the Federal High Court in respect of specified matters. They are also empowered to exercise appellate or supervisory jurisdiction over lower courts in their respective States.

The High Court of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, has similar jurisdiction in the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, as the State High Court has in a State. State High Courts and the High Court of the Federal Territory are duly constituted by a single Judge of the court sitting.

The Sharia Court of Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, and the Sharia Court of Appeal of a State have appellate and supervisory jurisdictions in civil proceedings (P. 127) involving questions of Islamic Personal Law in their respective jurisdictions. These Courts are duly constituted with three Khadis of the Courts sitting.

The Customary Court Appeal of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja, and a Customary Court of Appeal of a State have appellate and supervisory jurisdiction in civil proceedings involving questions of customary law in their respective jurisdiction.

In addition to the courts established by the Constitution, there exist Magistrate, Area and Customary Courts which are established by the National Assembly in respect of the Federal Capital Territory, Abuja and the State House of Assembly in respect of a State. These courts have limited civil and criminal jurisdiction conferred on them by their respective enabling laws.

#### COMPOSITION OF KEBBI STATE JUDICIARY

The Kebbi State Judiciary is the judicial arm of government of Kebbi State. It consists of the following Courts and judicial body.

##### (1) HIGH COURT OF THE KEBBI STATE

The High Court of a State is established by Section 270 of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999. It is under the leadership of the Honourable Chief Judge who is also the Chairman of the Kebbi State Judicial Service Commission. The High Court has under it other High Courts, Chief Magistrate Courts and Magistrate Courts.

##### (2) SHARIA COURT OF APPEAL

The Sharia Court of Appeal of a State is established by section 275 of the constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999. It is under the leadership of the Honourable Grand Kadi. The Sharia Court of Appeal has under it the Sharia Court of Appeal of Kebbi State and Area Courts. The Sharia Court of Appeal “shall be for any State that requires it”

#### KEBBI STATE JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION

The Kebbi State Judicial Service Commission (JSC) is responsible for the recommendation of Heads of Courts, Judges and Khadis to the National Judicial Council for nominations and appointments among other functions. The Chief Judge of the State is the Chairman of this Commission.

### Composition

A State Judicial Service Commission shall comprise the following members:-

- (a) The Chief Judge of the State, who is the Chairman
- (b) The Attorney General of the State
- (c) The Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the State, if any
- (d) (P. 128) The President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the State, if any
- (e) Two members, who are legal practitioners, and who have been qualified to practice as legal practitioners in Nigeria for not less than ten years, and
- (f) Two other persons not being legal practitioners, who in the opinion of the Governor are of unquestionable integrity.

### Jurisdiction

The Commission shall have power to:-

- (a) Advise the National Judicial Council on suitable persons for nomination to the office of:-
  - (i) The Chief Judge of the State
  - (ii) The Grand Kadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the State, if any
  - (iii) The President of the Customary Court of Appeal of the State, if any
  - (iv) Judges of the High Court of the State
  - (v) Kadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal of the State. If any, and
  - (vi) Judges of the Customary Court of Appeal of the State, if any
- (b) Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, to recommend to the National Judicial Council the removal from office of the Judicial Officers specified in sub-paragraph (a) of this paragraph; and
- (b) To appoint, dismiss and exercise disciplinary control over the Chief Registrar and Deputy Chief Registrar of the High Court, the Chief Registrar of the Sharia Court of Appeal and Customary Court of Appeal, Magistrates, Judges and Members of Area Courts and Customary Courts and all other members of the staff of the Judicial Service of the State not otherwise specified in this Constitution.

### MEMBERS OF KEBBI STATE JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION FROM 1991 TO DATE 1991 1993

1	Hon. Justice Ibrahim Umar (Chief Judge of Kebbi State)	Chairman
2	Alhaji A.B. Dikko (AG. & Commissioner for Justice)	Member
3	Alhaji Muhammadu Z. Musa (Grand Khadi, Kebbi State)	Member
4	Alhaji Yahaya Shantali (Sarkin Shanun Gwandu) Shantali Law Chambers B/Kebbi	Member
5	(P. 129) Mallam Zakari Isa Gulam (Fadama Law Chambers Birnin Kebbi)	Member
6	Alhaji Hamidu Bage	Member
1993 1998		
1	Hon. Justice Ibrahim Umar (Chief Judge, Kebbi State)	Chairman
2	Alhaji Umaru Yaro Dandare (AG. & Commissioner for Justice)	Member
3	Alhaji Muhammadu Z. Musa (Grand Khadi, Kebbi State)	Member
4	Mr. Danladi Bamaiyi	Member
5	Ambassador Muh'd Ambursa (Sarkin Yakin Kabi)	Member

1998 1999		
1	Hon. Justice Ibrahim Umar (Chief Judge, Kebbi State)	Chairman
2	Alhaji Shehu Saraki (AG. & Commissioner for Justice)	Member
3	Alhaji Muh'd Z. Musa (Grand Khadi, Kebbi State)	Member
4	Mr. Danladi Bamaiyi	Member
5	Ambassador Muh'd Ambursa (Sarkin Yakin Kabi)	Member
1999 2000		
1	Hon. Justice Ibrahim Umar (Chief Judge, Kebbi State)	Chairman
2	Alhaji Ibrahim Maiahu (AG. & Commissioner for Justice)	Member
3	Alhaji Muh'd Z. Musa (Grand Khadi, Kebbi State)	Member
4	(P.130) Barrister M.M. Sakaba (Musaba Law Chambers, Minna, Niger State)	Member
5	Alhaji Muh'd Kangiwa (Madawakin Kabi)	Member
2000 2003		
1	Hon. Justice Ibrahim Umar (Chief Judge, Kebbi State)	Chairman
2	Alhaji Ibrahim Abubakar Kangiwa (AG. & Commissioner for Justice)	Member
3	Barrister M.M. Sakaba (Musaba Law Chambers, Minna, Niger State)	Member
4	Alhaji Muh'd Kangiwa (Madawakin Kabi)	Member
5	Alhaji Aliyu Muh'd Ambursa	Member
2003 2005		
1	Hon. Justice Ibrahim Umar (Chief Judge, Kebbi State)	Chairman
2	Alhaji Ibrahim Marafa	Member
3	Alhaji Mukhtar Imam Jega (Grand Khadi, Kebbi State)	Member
4	Barrister M.M. Sakaba	Member
5	Alhaji Muh'd Kangiwa (Madawakin Kabi)	Member
2005 2007		
1	Hon. Justice Ibrahim Umar (Chief Judge, Kebbi State)	Chairman
2	(P. 131) Alhaji Ibrahim Maiahu	Member
3	Alhaji Mukhtar Imam Jega (Grand Khadi, Kebbi State)	Member
4	Lawal Adamu Argungu, Esq	Member
5	Muh'd Abubakar Musa Esq	Member
6	Alhaji Adamu Danjuma Bena	Member
7	Alhaji Yahaya Dalijan	Member
2007 2009		
1	Hon. Justice Ibrahim Umar (Chief Judge, Kebbi State)	Chairman
2	Alhaji Nasiru Ibrahim Junju (AG. & Commissioner for Justice)	Member
3	Alhaji Mukhtar Imam Jega (Grand Khadi, Kebbi State)	Member
4	Lawal Adamu Argungu	Member
5	Muh'd Abubakar Musa	Member
6	Alhaji Adamu Danjuma Bena	Member
7	Alhaji Ibrahim Abubakar Lolo	Member
2009 2010		
	Hon. Justice Ibrahim Umar (Chief Judge, Kebbi State)	Chairman
	Qasim A. Baura, Esq (AG & Commissioner for Justice)	Member
	Alhaji Mukhtar Imam Jega (Grand Khadi, Kebbi State)	Member
	Lawal Adamu Argungu	Member

	(P. 132) Muh'd Abubakar Musa	Member
	Alhaji Adamu Danjuma Bena	Member
	Alhaji Ibrahim Abubakar Lolo	Member
2010 2012		
1	Hon. Justice Ibrahim Umar (Chief Judge, Kebbi State)	Chairman
2	Alhaji Abubakar Boyi Dikko (AG & Commissioner for Justice)	Member
3	Alhaji Mukhtar Imam Jega (Grand Khadi, Kebbi State)	Member
4	Lawal Adamu Argungu	Member
5	Muh'd Abubakar Musa	Member
6	Alhaji Adamu Danjuma Bena	Member
7	Alhaji Ibrahim Abubakar Lolo	Member
2012 2013		
1	Hon. Justice Ibrahim Bala Mairiga (Chief Judge, Kebbi State)	Chairman
2	Alhaji Abubakar Boyi Dikko (AG & Commissioner for Justice)	Member
3	Alhaji Mukhtar Imam Jega (Grand Khadi, Kebbi State)	Member
4	Muh'd Abubakar Musa, Esq	Member
5	Ahmad Muh'd Bachaka, Esq	Member
6	Alhaji Adamu Danjuma Bena	Member
7	Alhaji Ibrahim Abubakar Lolo	Member

#### **P. 133** SECRETARIES OF JUDICIAL SERVICE COMMISSION FROM 1999 TO DATE

Alhaji Nasiru M. Ambursa	1991 - 1992
Alhaji Muh'd Sulaiman Ambursa	1992 – 1994
Alhaji Danlami Z. Senchi	1994 – 1998
Alhaji Umaru Abubakar	1998 – 2003
Alhaji Abbas Ahman	2003 – 2007
Alhaji Adamu Abubakar Gulma	2007 – 2009
Alhaji Muh'd Mustapha Adamu	2009 – 2010
Hajiya Halima Ibrahim Umar	2010 – 2013
Hajiya Hauwaa Ismaila Pama	2013 to Date

#### HIGH COURT (P. 134)

##### JURISDICTION

The High Court is conferred with jurisdiction by section 251 and other provisions of the constitution to exercise both original and appellate jurisdictions in civil and criminal matters as conferred on it by the constitution and other relevant laws. The High Court entertains all Appeals from the Magistrate/District Courts. In addition to the above, the High Court exercises supervisory jurisdiction over the Magistrate/Courts.

##### COMPOSITION

The High Court consists of the Chief Judge and other Judges as may be prescribed by an Act of National Assembly. The Court is duly constituted by at least, one (1) Judge of the Court. Presently, the Court has the full complement of sixteen Judges. The Chief Judge is the Head of the High Court. He performs judicial and administrative functions. He is also the Chairman of the Kebbi State Judicial Service Commission (JSC).

Below the High Court are the Magistrate/District Courts. In exercising jurisdiction in criminal matters, its is referred to as Magistrate Court, but in civil matters it is referred to as District Court. Appeals, while Appeals on other legal issues go to the High Court.

The Area Court under the Sharia Court of Appeal is a court of coordinate jurisdiction with the Magistrate/District Courts. Appeals from the Area Courts on Issues of Islamic Law go to the Sharia Court of Appeal, while Appeal on other legal issues go to the High Court.

#### THE CHIEF JUDGE

The Chief as Head of Court performs both judicial and administrative functions. He presides over cases as a High Court Judge, assigns cases to Judge of the High Court in addition to other administrative functions. The Chief Judge is also the Chairman of the Kebbi State Judicial Service Commission (JSC).

#### CHIEF JUSTICES OF NIGERIA FROM THE CREATION OF KEBBI STATE TO DATE

(images)

#### HIGH COURT

#### HIGH COURT JUDGES

#### HIGH COURT CHIEF REGISTRARS

**P. 135**

#### HIGH COURT JUDGES

“The position of a Judge as an umpire must not be misunderstood. He holds the scale of justice evenly and ensures that the game is played according to the rules. To bend backwards in order to assist a party is to abdicate that rule; a situation frowned upon in the administration of justice”. –

***Justice Dahiru Mustapher,  
in Adeniyi V Fabiyi (1992)  
5NWLR Part 242 Page 489***

1. Hon. Justice Ibrahim Umar; *First Chief Judge*
2. Hon. Justice Jean Omokiri:- (*Moved to the Court of Appeal as Judge and died as a Justice of the Court of Appeal*)
3. Hon. Justice, Ibrahim Bala Mairiga, *Second Chief Judge, Kebbi State*
4. Hon. Justice, Fati Yusuf Imam Wara
5. Hon. Justice, Abdullahi Dantani Zuru (Retired)
6. Hon. Justice, Sani Adamu
7. Hon. Justice, Zakari Isah Gulma (Retired)
8. Hon. Justice, Muh'd Suleiman Ambursa
9. Hon. Justice, Asabe Karatu
10. Hon. Justice, Samaila Haruna Rasheed
11. Hon. Justice, Umaru Abubakar
12. Hon. Justice, Abbas Ahman
13. Hon. Justice, Ibrahim Abubakar Kangiwa
14. Hon. Justice, Adamu Abubakar Gulma
15. Hon. Justice, Nusirat Ibrahim Umar
16. Hon. Justice, Zayyanu Nagodi



17. Hon. Justice, Sabiu Bala Shuaibu
18. Hon. Justice, Faruku Hassan Bunza

*Source: Kebbi High Court*

### **OFFICE OF THE REGISTRAR**

The Chief Registrar is the Accounting Officer of the High Court. It is the statutory duty of the Chief Registrar to administer all the Departments of the High Court.

#### **CHIEF REGISTRARS SINCE CREATION OF KEBBI STATE**

S/N	NAMES	MONTH/YEARS
1	Alhaji Sani Adamu	August, 1991 – Sept. 1992
2	Alhaji Ibrahim Mai-Ahu	Sept. 1992 – January, 1997
3	Alhaji Mohammed Suleiman Ambursa	January, 1997 – Sept., 1998
4	Alhaji Danlami Zama Senchi	Sept., 1998 – January, 2003
5	Alhaji Umar ABubakar	January, 2003 – February, 2007
6	Alhaji Tukur Abba Zagga	February, 2007 – January, 2010
7	Alhaji Sabiu Bala Shuaibu	January, 2010 – January, 2013
8	Alhaji Abubakar Siddiq Bello	January, 2013 – to Date

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#### **FUNCTIONS OF HIGH COURT CHIEF REGISTRAR**

- (1) It is responsibility of the Chief Registrar to ensure efficient and effective day- to day running of the entire court system. The Magistrate Court’s Department and all other Directors report directly to the Chief Registrar on a daily basis.
- (2) The Chief Registrar is consequently the Administrator and Chief Accounting Officer of the Court subject to directions that may be received from the Honourable Chief Judge from time to time
- (3) In view of the above, the Chief Registrar has and keeps custody of all the official records of Court including accounting and personnel records
- (4) The office of the Chief Registrar oversees the execution of all Court’s judgments and orders. Thus, the Chief Registrar doubles as the Sheriff with powers to attach and sell goods and land in the execution of a valid court order.
- (5) On Probate matters, it is the Chief Registrar that entertains all petitions and applications against and for the grant of Letters of Administration for the estate of deceased persons and keeps custody of wills
- (6) The Senior Staff Committee is chaired by the Chief Registrar

“The law applies to the fact and that is the decision of the Court. Please, do justice according to your conscience” – **Justice Ayo Isa Salami, Former President, Court of Appeal**

#### **MAGISTRATES**

1. Hauwa Ismaila Pama	21. Dahiru Bala Bawa
2. Muh’d Ghali Abdullahi	22. Usman Umar Bunza
3. Yakubu Shuaibu	23. Hussaini Abdullahi
4. Ibrahim M.A.	24. Abdullahi Tafarki Argungu
5. Hassan Usman Muh’d	25. Muh’d Aliyu Ngaski
6. Adamu Muh’d Yeldu	26. Bala Kakale Bunza
7. Hussaini Abdullahi Yelwa	27. Abdullahi Bala
8. Abubakar A. Umar	28. Hashimu D. Abdullahi
9. Samaila Kakale Mungadi	29. Maryam Aliyu Hassan

10. Halima Ibrahim Umar	30. Zainab Abubakar Koko
11. Muh'd D. Muh'd Aliero	31. Hassan Shehu Kuwwa
12. Lariya Labbo	32. Hassan Muh'd Kwaido
13. Rakiya Mahmud Lapai	33. Ahmed Adamu Argungu
14. Umar Muh'd Augie	34. Abdulkarim Abdullahi
15. Muh'd Muktar Muh'd Tafarki	35. Zainab Bello Suru
16. Aishatu Yahaya	36. Aminu A. Isah
17. Umar A. Kallamu Aliero	37. Saidu Gero Mungadi
18. Bello Abdullahi Usman	38. Muh'd Sani Bunza
19. Rakiya Isah Aize (Mrs.)	39. Fatima Ibrahim Ahmad
20. Umaru Salihu Kokani	

### **P. 137**

JUSTICE IBRAHIM UMAR, FIRST CHIEF JUDGE 1991 – 2012

“Never wastes a minute thinking you don't like” – **Dwight E. Senhower**

Honourable Justice Umar was born in Birnin Kebbi, on 7<sup>th</sup> October, 1947. His elementary education began at the Town Primary School Birnin Kebbi in 1954 and later at the renowned Middle School Birnin Kebbi for the Senior Primary School education from 1957 1960.

After his primary education he moved on to the famous Government Secondary School Birnin Kebbi, now Nagari College, where he had his secondary education between 1961 1965. Thereafter, he worked briefly as an Agricultural Assistant Grade III, before he opted for the legal profession.

Honourable Justice Umar went to the prestigious Ahmadu Bello University, 1967 1969, 1971 1974 and 1974 1975 for three different academic programmes respectively. A distinguished erudite scholar, Justice Umar completed his programmes in good time, starting with Diploma in Law, Bachelor of Law (LL.B) and Barrister at Law, before proceeding for the mandatory National Youth Service. To his credit was his long outstanding contribution and dedication in the application of the Rule of Law and development of the legal professional in both the old Sokoto and Kebbi State.

As fate would have it, his selfless service to humanity began in 1969 when he first graduated from the Ahmadu Bello University Zaria. From the position of Registrar Grade I in 1969, he rose to Inspector of Area Courts in 1974, Magistrate Grade II 1976, Senior Magistrate Grade I in 1978, Chief Magistrate Grade II in 1978, Chief Registrar High Court of Justice in 1979 and Secretary Law Reform Commission in 1983.

As good things cannot be hidden for long, Justice Umar's distinguished service in those positions quickly came to the notice of the State Government and therefore appointed him as Solicitor General and Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Justice, and at the same period Acting Attorney General and Commissioner of Justice, 1983 1986. In May, 1986, he was appointed High Court Judge.

This rare feat of excellence blended with devotion to duty, indelible record, administrative competence and deep knowledge of the law, pushed him further when, after 1988 he was appointed to the prestigious position of the Chief Judge of Sokoto State. With the creation of Kebbi state in 1991, Justice Umar retained his position and became the first Chief Judge of the new State. He retired in 2012 after serving for 22 years in succession in that capacity.

### **P. 138**

HON. JUSTICE, IBRAHIM BALA MAIRIGA, SECOND CHIEF JUDGE 2012 TO DATE



“Progress is impossible without change and those who cannot change their minds cannot change anything” – **George Bernard Shaw**

Honourable Justice Ibrahim Bala Mairiga had a very eventful childhood that was characterized by sharp intelligence, academic brilliance and unquestionable character. Born on 30<sup>th</sup> October, 1952, in Ribah town of Danko/Wasagu Local Government, he was born into the family of Mairiga Bawa Chonoko and Hannatu Konna Mairiga.

He started his education career at Junior Primary School, Ribah from 1960 to 1963 from where he was admitted into the then popular Senior Boarding Primary School Zuru from 1964 to 1966. The quest for further education took him to Zuru Secondary School from 1966 to 1971.

In 1971, he passed his West African School Certificate examination and gained admission into the School of Basic Studies and later Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria where he obtained a Bachelor’s Degree in Law in 1978.

After his graduation in 1978, he went to the Nigeria Law School, Lagos between 1976 to 1977. He passed his law School examination and was equally called to the Bar in 1977. In 1986 he attended the Institute of Advanced Legal Studies, Lagos graduating with a Certificate.

Justice Ibrahim Bala Mairiga started his legal career as an Inspector of Area Courts in the old Sokoto State from 1976 to 1977. From 1978 to 1986 he was a Public Prosecutor with the Public Prosecution Department of the Ministry of Justice of Sokoto State. Between 1986 to 1988, he served as Director, Civil Litigation and Public Prosecutions at the Ministry of Justice, Sokoto State.

By dint of hard work, determination, honesty and dedication, Bala Mairiga was appointed High Court Judge in Sokoto State. Between 1989 to 1991 he served as a High Court Judge in Gusau.

With the creation of Kebbi State in 1991, Justice Ibrahim Bala Mairiga was redeployed to Kebbi State as a High Court Judge.

Between 1984 and 2008, Justice Bala Mairiga served in various capacities as Member Special Military Investigation Panel of political office holders (1984 1985), Chairman, Zone III Failed Banks Tribunal, Lagos (1996 1999), Member, Election Petition Tribunal, Delta State (2003), Member, Election Petition Tribunal, Enugu State (2004), and Chairman, Election Petition Tribunal, Imo State (2007 2008).

With the retirement of Justice Ibrahim Umar in 2012, Justice Ibrahim Bala Mairiga was appointed as the Second Chief Judge of Kebbi State.

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## SHARIA COURT OF APPEAL JURISDICTION

The Sharia Court of Appeal is conferred with jurisdiction by section 277 as hereunder.

The Sharia Court of Appeal of a State shall, in addition to such other jurisdictions as many be conferred upon it by the Law of the State, exercise such appellate and supervisory jurisdictions in civil proceedings involving questions of Islamic Personal Law which the Court is competent to decide in accordance with the provisions of subsection (2) of this section.

## COMPOSITION

The Sharia Court of Appeal of the State shall consist of:

- (a) a Grand Khadi of the Sharia Court of Appeal; and
- (b) such number of Khadis of the Sharia Court of Appeal as may be prescribed by the House of Assembly of the State.

*“Human law is law only by virtue of its accordance with right reason and by this means it is clear that it flows from eternal law. In so far as it deviates from right reason it is called an unjust law, and in such a case, it is no law at all, but rather an assertion of violence” –*

**Thomas Aquinas**

#### KHADIS OF THE SHARIA COURT OF APPEAL

The Khadis of this Court perform judicial functions in addition to administrative functions as assigned to them by the Grand Khadi.

S/N	NAMES	POSITION	REMARKS
1	Hon. Grand Kadi Muh'd Z. Musa	First Grand Khadi	Retired
2	Hon. Khadi Usman Mukhtar	Khadi	Retired/ now late
3	Hon. Khadi Yusuf Na Gwamna	Khadi	Retired
4	Hon. Khadi Abubakar Atiku Zagga	Khadi	Retired/ now late
5	Hon. Khadi Mukhtar Imam Jega	Second Grand Khadi	Serving
6	Hon. Khadi Haliru Ibrahim Wala	Khadi	Retired
7	Hon. Khadi Tukur Sani Argungu	Khadi	Serving
8	Hon. Khadi Siddiq Usman Mukhtar	Khadi	Serving
9	Hon. Khadi Ibrahim Dakaratu	Khadi	Serving
10	Hon. Khadi Aliyu Mani	Khadi	Serving
11	Hon. Khadi Saidu Haruna Argungu	Khadi	Serving
12	Hon. Khadi Malami Nassarawa	Khadi	Retired/ now late
13	Hon. Khadi Abubakar Magaji Yole	Khadi	Serving
14	Hon. Khadi Sulaiman Muh'd Aliero	Khadi	Retired
15	Hon. Khadi Bawa Bello Dakingari	Khadi	Serving
16	Hon. Khadi Bello Ladan Raha	Khadi	Serving

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#### SHARIA COURT OF APPEAL

##### OFFICE OF THE CHIEF REGISTRAR

The Chief Registrar of the Sharia Court is the Accounting Officer of the Court. He performs the same functions like Chief Registrar of other Courts, the office being a creation of statute.

##### CHIEF REGISTRARS

S/N	NAMES	PERIOD OF SERVICE
1	Umaru Faruk Rugga	1991 – 1996
2	Bello Khalid Jega	1997 – 1998
3	Saddiq Usman Mukhtar	1998 – 1999
4	Bawa Bello Dakingari	1999 – 2013
5	Mohammed Sani Randali	2013 – Date

#### UPPER SHARIA AND SHARIA COURTS

A total of ninety one (91) Sharia Courts exist in the State. Seventeen (17) Upper Sharia Courts and Seventy Four (74) Sharia Courts. As at September, 2013, Upper Sharia Court has seventeen (17) judges and seventy-one (71) at Sharia Court level.

From 1991 to 2000, both the Upper and Sharia Courts were under the control of the High Court. But by the Year 2000, they were transferred to the State Sharia Court of Appeal.

##### CHIEF INSPECTORS OF SHARIA COURTS FROM 1991 TO DATE

1. Alh. Muhammadu Aliyu Zagga
2. Alh. Samaila Haruna Bashir

3. Alh. Abdullahi Umar
4. Alh. Muhammadu Aliyu Zagga
5. Alh. Nasiru Umar B/Kebbi

GRAND KHADI MUHAMMAD Z. MUSA YAURI, FIRST GRAND KHADI – 1992 – 2002

*“Neither wind nor tide is always with us but we sail and the horizon is full of hope” – J.F. Kennedy*

Khadi Muhammadu Zaria Musa was born on 8<sup>th</sup> November, 1937, in Yelwa, Yauri Local Government Area of Kebbi State.

He started his educational career at Yelwa Elementary School from 1945 to 1948. He went to Senior Primary, Middle and Junior Secondary School, Birnin Kebbi from 1948 to 1953. The search for more knowledge took the ambitious M.Z. Musa to School of Arabic Studies Kano (formerly known as Sharia Law School) for five years from 1954 to 1958. As if it was not enough, he enrolled at the Institute of Administration, Zaria where he attended Judicial Course for Senior Native Courts Personnel in 1961. Between 1964 to 1966 he went back to the Institute of Administration of Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria **P. 141** where he obtained Certificate in 1965 and Diploma (Stage III) Certificate in 1966.

By dint of hard work, determination, honesty and dedication, M.Z. Musa obtained the highest Islamic Judicial qualification then from the School of Arabic Studies, Kano because no degree course existed then in Sharia Law in Nigeria. He was an extraordinary student who won a lot of prizes in most of the schools he attended.

#### **Law Practice Experience:**

His over thirty (30) years’ experience is as follows;

- (a) From 1958 1963 Area Court, Yelwa Grade B Courts
- (b) From 1963 1968 Emir’s Court, Yauri Grade A,L,T,D Court
- (c) From 1978 1981 Chief Registrar, Sharia Court of Appeal, Sokoto
- (d) From 1981 1991 Kadi, Shari’a Court of Appeal, Sokoto/Kebbi State
- (e) From 1992 to 2002 Grand Kadi, Shari’a Court of Appeal, Kebbi State, until he retired from service in 2002

His Professional Appointments and Positions Held include:

- (a) Senior Assistance Area Court Judge (First Muhti) of the Judicial Area Court Grade B in Yauri Emirate, from 1958 1961
- (b) Acting Senior Judge of Yauri Area Court in 1962
- (c) Member of His Royal High Highness, the Emir of Yauri’s Court Grade A, L, T, D 1961 – 1968
- (d) Nominated as Councilor in the Emir’s Council in charge Native Authority Council from 1965 – 1968
- (e) Commissioner for Natural Resources, Northwestern State from 1968 – 1969
- (f) Commissioner for Land Survey and Environment, Northwest State from 1969 – 1976
- (g) Administrative Secretary Area Office Gusau at the defunct Northern State Marketing Board in 1976 on secondment
- (h) Administrative Secretary to a newly formed Local Government Council in Sokoto State from 1976 – 1978
- (i) Posted back to Judiciary as Chief Registrar, Sharia Court of Appeal Sokoto State from 1976 – 1978
- (j) Khadi of Sharia Court of Appeal, Sokoto State/Kebbi State from 1981 – 1991
- (k) Grand Khadi, Sharia Court of Appeal, Kebbi State from 1992 to 2002

#### Other Achievements/Contributions

- (a) Headed all activities pertaining 1963 Federal Census and all Regional and Federal Elections in Yauri Native Authority up to the end of the first civilian regime in 1966
- (b) Headed Commission of Enquiry into the activities of Yauri N.A. Works Department in 1967
- (c) Member of the former North Western State Executive Council (Excoco) as Commissioner from 1968 July 1976 (i) in charge of National Resources i.e Animal, Forestry and Natural Resources from 1968 1969 (ii) Land, Survey, Housing and Environmental from 1969 1976
- (d) Member, Kebbi State Judicial Service Commission (JSC) from 1992 to date
- (e) Member, Government Delegate for the 1993 Hajj operation
- (f) Head of Kebbi State Government Delegation (Amirul Hajj) for the 1995 Hajj Operations
- (g) Member, Federal Advisory Judicial Committee (AJC), Abuja 1998 1999
- (h) Chairman, Committee on the Implementation of Shari'a in Kebbi State (1999)
- (i) Member, Board of Governors of National Judicial Institute (NJI) Abuja from October 2000 to 2001

The first Grand Khadi of Kebbi, Muhammad Zaria Musa retired in 2012 as the Grand Khadi of Kebbi State. He enjoyed unprecedented honour and recognition from individuals, the society within and outside the State.

**KHADIS OF THE SHARIA COURT OF APPEAL**

## CHAPTER FIVE (P. 144)

(Images of Four Emirates)

### THE EMIRATES

“When you find a man hunting for other people’s faults, class him with the family of flies. A fly lands on the body and only looks for where there is blood and uncleanness; brush him off and pray no more heed to him than you would to a fly” – Sheikh Uthman bn Fodio

“A love for tradition has never weakened a nation; indeed it has strengthened nations in their hour of peril” – Wiston Churchill

#### INTRODUCTION:

What is now known as Kebbi State is made up of four Emirates. Historical records show quite clearly that each of these Emirates had a history and form of leadership dating back to centuries. Before the advent of colonial rule, the Emirates were the operational systems of administration in Northern Nigeria set up by Shehu Usman Danfodio, the spiritual leader of the Sokoto Jihad movement. A structural re-organization of the Emirates by the colonial masters led to the formation of new administrative entities known as “provinces”. The event took place after the British conquest of the territories in the early 1900s. However, even with the structural organization of the emirates into “province”, care was taken to allow the people to continue to practice numerous, aspects of their tradition. The Sokoto Province was one of the provinces created by the British. It comprised five emirates namely; Argungu, Gwandu, Sokoto, Yauri and Zuru.

This political order continued up to the time the provincial system of administration was abolished and replaced with Divisional Administration. All the five emirates then became Divisions. This was beginning of the reform in the system of local administration. The responsibility of ensuring the implementation of government policies for rural development was vested in the Divisions. The Divisions were widely different in their size and capacity.

Later, it was realized that owing to distance from the people it governs, the Divisional Administration was not aware of society’s peculiar problems, hence, the system was incapable were sub-divided into smaller units of District Offices and subsequently Local Governments. The Local Governments were given legal status in October, 1976 by the Federal Military Government.

With the 1976 reform, Sokoto State was divided into nineteen Local Government units, each of which was divided into districts. There were eighty two districts in the old Sokoto Sate. Each Local Government was sub-divided into villages, Hamlets and in some cases Wards. Sokoto Native Authority was split into 12 autonomous Local Governments while Gwandu Native Authority was divided into four Local Governments. The three Divisions namely, Argungu, Yauri and Zuru left intact, each of them constituted a Local Government of its own.

Despite the creation of Local Governments in 1976, care was to provide for the continuation and unity of the then existing traditional structure. Thus, apart from Local Government Councils, Emirates Councils were also created, maintaining the same boundaries in the former Divisions, The Emirates of Gwandu, Argungu, Yauri and Zuru have ten, four, three and four Local Government Areas respectively. His Royal Highness, the Emir of Gwandu has been, from inception the Chairman of the State Council of Chiefs, while the Emirs of Argungu, Yauri and Zuru are members. In each Emirates Council, there are various traditional titleholders. Some

inherited the posts, while others were appointed. Emirate Councils are the custodians of traditional values and institutions. They are much closer to the people in the State. In terms of executing government policies and programmes as well as ensuring tolerance and peaceful co-existence in society, the four Emirates have performed creditably well over the years.

#### KEBBI STATE COUNCIL OF CHIEFS AND THEIR EMIRATES

Name of Emirate Council	Local Government Areas in the Emirate Council	Official Name of the Emir
Gwandu Emirate Council	Aliero, Bagudo, Birnin Kebbi, Bunza, Gwandu, Jega, Kalgo, Koko/Besse, Maiyama, Suru	Emir of Gwandu
Argungu Emirate Council	Argungu, Arewa, Augie and Dandi	Emir of Argungu
Yauri Emirate Council	Ngaski, Shanga and Yauri	Emir of Yauri
Zuru Emirate Council	Danko/Wasagu, Fakai, Sakaba, Zuru	Emir of Zuru

(IMAGES)

#### GWANDU EMIRATE

##### **GWANDU EMIRATE (P. 148)**

After the defeat of Gobir at the battle of Alkalawa in September, 1808, Shehu Usman Danfodio, for the sake of administrative convenience, divided the Caliphate into two. He entrusted its western part to his brother Mallam Abdullahi bn Fodio to administer and the eastern part to his son Muhammadu Bello. This was because Danfodio felt it was no longer necessary for all major decisions in the Caliphate to be referred to him. Gwandu Emirate is located in the Western part of old Sokoto Caliphate.

Abdullahi bn Fodio was the first Emir of Gwandu. He was a brother and close disciple of Shehu Usman Dan Fodio who understood the Shehu's intention well. Abdullahi bn Fodio was the first to pay homage and swear allegiance to the first Amirul Muminin (Sarkin Musulmi) Shehu Usman Danfodio at Gudu. He was followed by the Shehu's son Muhammadu Bello, Umar Alkammu and the best of his followers. Abdullahi Fodio was a constitutional lawyer, military strategist and a poet of the Sakkwato Islamic Revivalist Movement.

Mallam Abdullahin Gwandu commanded the Muslim forces both at the Battle of Tafkin Kwatto (1804) as well as other battles throughout the Caliphate. He was not only a famous, scholar, but a fearless warrior, a man of exemplary character and highly principled. He was the Shehu's Waziri, but ceased to be the Waziri on the death of the Amirul Muminin (Shehu Usman Dan Fodio) in 1817.

At the time of Shehu's death in 1817, Mallam Abdullahi was at Bodinga, some kilometers away from Sokoto, when Bello the son of the Sultan was proclaimed Sarkin Musulmi. Mallam Abdullahi who was Bello's uncle withdrew from Bodinga to Gwandu and continued to administer the Emirate from there.

Even as a young man, Mallam Abdullahi was deeply learned. He was a leading authority on Islamic law and its application. Indeed, in almost every respect Abdullahi was a model of human behavior. In 1805, the Jihadist under Abdullahi penetrated into Kebbi as far as Birnin Kebbi.

During the end of his life, Abdullahi withdrew from public view and committed his time to the study and teaching of religion and law, leaving the conduct of the administration of the Emirate to his first son, Muhammadu.

Abdullahi's distinguished life ended in 1828. He was succeeded by five of his sons in succession. The reign of the first of them, Muhammadu is easily remembered for the fierce fighting against the government of what remained of Kabi Kingdom. Halilu, the second child of Mallam Abdullahi, succeeded the second Emir of Gwandu, Muhammadu Abdullahi who died in 1833.

Haliru's reign of 25 years (1833-1858) was full of memorable events. Haliru succeeded his brother Halilu the second Emir of Gwandu in 1858. Haliru's first campaign against the Kabawa brought a great victory, the second, in 1860 however cost him his life at the battle of Tilli.

After the death of Haliru, Aliyu Abdullahi succeeded him. Aliyu's first moved his capital from Gwandu to Ambursa. Ambursa is a few kilometers north-west of Birnin Kebbi on the Argungu road.

The four years reign of Aliyu were spent in a series of wars with Kabawa. Aliyu was succeeded in 1864 by his brother Abdulkadiri Abdullahi and it was during his reign that the treaty known as *Lafiyar Toga* was laid down. **Lafiyar Toga** was a treaty for peace between Gwandu and Argungu. This peace was known as the "Peace of Toga", after Sarkin Kabi Abdullahi Toga.

On the death of Abdulkadiri, the 6<sup>th</sup> REmir of Gwandu, Almustafa his nephew succeeded him. It was during the reign of Al-mustapha that the **Lafiyar Toga** treaty agreed upon in the year 1887 came to an end because of an unfortunate incident. With the death of Almustafa, Hanafi became his successor.

Sarkin Gwandu Hanafi reigned for only a year and died. After his death, Maliki succeeded him and reigned for twelve years. Maliki returned to Gwandu as his capital. It was during his reign that Mr. Joseph Thompson visited Gwandu in 1885 to make treaties on behalf of the Royal Niger Company.

Mallam Umaru Bakatara succeeded Sarkin Gwandu Maliki Muhammadu to become the 10<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu. After Umaru Bakatara came Abdullahi Bayero and then Bayero Aliyu (1898-1903). He was succeeded by Muhammadu Aliyu. Sarkin Gwandu Muhammadu Aliyu was deposed on 20<sup>th</sup> March, 1906 after the disturbances caused at Satiru by the rebel leader Dan Makaho.

After the deposition of Muhammadu Aliyu, Haliru Abdu succeeded him in 1906 to become the 14<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu. After the death of Haliru Abdu in 1915, his son Muhammadu Basharu succeeded him.

On Muhammadu Basharu's death January, 1918, Usmanu another son of Haliru Abdu became the 16<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu. It was during the reign of Usman that the 1923 Mahdi unrest occurred in Besse. Sarkin Gwandu Usman was the first Emir of Gwandu to visit England as journey to England was a rare event in those days.

In December, 1929, the Emirs of Gwandu, Argungu and Wazirin Sokoto attended the first general meeting of Emirs Advisory Council in Kaduna. Between May to June, 1933, the Sultan of Sokoto and Emir of Gwandu, Usman visited Lagos.

On the death of Usman on March 16<sup>th</sup> 1938, his brother Yahaya succeeded him on the 6<sup>th</sup> of April, 1938 to become the 17<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu. Sarkin Gwandu Yahaya exemplified himself as a wise, honest and able leader. He was widely known as **Yahaya Maigaskiya (Yahaya the Truthful)**. Before his sudden death in 1954, he was knighted for his distinguished service as Knight of the British Empire (KBE).

With the death of Sir Yahaya in 1954, his nephew, Haruna, who was then Sarkin Gobir of Kalgo became his successor. In 1958 Haruna was appointed President of the Northern House of Chiefs. In 1962, in the leave of absence of Governor of the Northern Region, Sir Kashim Ibrahim, the Emir of Gwandu, Haruna acted as the Governor of Northern Region. Sarkin Gwandu Haruna has gone down in history as one of the longest reigning Emirs. He ruled the Emirate for more than four decades before his demise in 1995.

Like a smart thief, death came and robbed Nigeria, Kebbi State and Gwandu Emirate of one of the greatest leaders of all times. On Thursday, 24<sup>th</sup> August, 1995 between 7.15 – 7.20pm, like a wild fire in the forest during the period of harmattan, news went round that the giant, Haruna Al-Rashid, had fallen. The reaction that greeted his death world over was a testimony of his popularity and acceptance.

Painful as the Emir's death was to everybody, it also came with apprehension as to who would be his possible successor. The search then began for a new Emir, the 19<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu.

It is very important to note that more than fifty percent of the people of Nigeria were young or not even born when the late Emir was turbaned in 1954. None of the Gwandu kingmakers had ever participated in the appointment of an Emir. In addition, an intimidating array of contestants made up of retired Military Officers, Police Commissioner, Senior Para-Military Officer, an Ambassador, tested Civil Servants and Serving District Heads.

Some of the princes that contested were Major Mustapha Haruna Jokolo (rtd), Major General M.D. Jega (rtd), Dr. Bello Haliru Mohammed and Ambassador Abubakar Udu.

History was made on Monday, the 11<sup>th</sup> day of September, 1995. The Birnin Kebbi Central Mosque, which is close to the palace served as the venue of the important and historic announcement of the 19<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu. The mosque was filled to capacity, traditional rulers, contestants to the throne, journalists all were in attendance to witness the appointment of the 19<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu. Security was tight as armed policemen littered around the mosque. The Secretary to the State Government then announced the appointment of Sarkin Gobir of Kalgo, Alhaji Almustapha Haruna Jokolo, as the 19<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu.

In a twist, however on Friday the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of June, 2005, the second Civilian Governor of Kebbi State, Muhammadu Adamu Aliero deposed the 19<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu and appointed Alhaji Muhammadu Iyasu Bashar as Emir of Gwandu. The 19<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu, His Royal Highness, Alhaji Almustapha Haruna Jokolo was not only dethroned, he was banished to Lafia and subsequently Obi in Nassarawa State.

The 19<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu challenged his banishment before a Federal High Court in Abuja. It is on record that on the 3<sup>rd</sup> day of March, 2006, his lawyer, O. Imhanobe, Esq sought and was granted an ex parte application to enforce the fundamental rights of the Emir.

On the 28<sup>th</sup> April, 2006, a Notice of Preliminary Objection was filed on behalf of the Attorney General of Kebbi State by the Chambers of Rickey Tarfa & Co, challenging the jurisdiction of the Federal High Court, Abuja to entertain the originating summons. The learned Federal High Court Judge heard argument from learned counsel before dismissing all the objections on the 24<sup>th</sup> of November, 2006. His Lordship considered the substantive application on the merit before making orders in favour of Emir Jokolo on the 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2007

Being aggrieved, the Attorney General and Commissioner of Justice, Kebbi State filed a Notice of Appeal against the ruling on the 8<sup>th</sup> of April, 2008 before the Court of Appeal, Abuja.

The lone ground of appeal reads as follows:



**“The learned trial judge erred in law in granting the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent unrestricted freedom of movement in spite of the fact that his coming back to Kebbi State and his Emirate in particular from where he was removed would lead to a breach of peace and security”**

A brief of argument was filed on behalf of the appellant by Yunus Ustaz Usman, SAN on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March, 2010. The appellant’s brief was deemed properly filed and served on the respondents on the 23<sup>rd</sup> of October, 2013. The 1<sup>st</sup> respondent’s brief of argument filed on 4<sup>th</sup> June, 2010 was also deemed properly filed and served on the appellant on 23<sup>rd</sup> October, 2013. The appeal came up for hearing on the 18<sup>th</sup> of November, 2013 and all the counsels adopted their briefs of argument.

On Friday, the 13<sup>th</sup> day of December, 2013, the Court of Appeal before their Lordships, Joseph Tine Tur, JCA, Moore A.A. Ademein, JCA and Tinuade Akomolate Wilson, JCA delivered a considered judgment.

The lead judgment was delivered by Joseph Tine Tur, JCA and both Moore A. A Adumein, JCA and Tinuade Akomolafe Wilson, JCA agreed with Joseph Tine Tur, JCA that the appeal lacks merit and therefore dismissed it.

On page 37 of the judgment, Justice Joseph Tine Tur stated thus:

**“The Governor of Kebbi State should have directed the Security Agencies and the Police to take action if it became evident that the conduct and utterances of the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent as an Emir were likely to lead to a breach of public order, public safety, law and order, though they were not bound to act, but did not lie within the embryo of the Governor to enter into an exercise that he had no powers or authority of doing. Nigeria has moved from the medieval era and gone beyond the era when British Administration officers appointed to administer Colonial Territories and Protectorates could at the shout of Jack Robinson, dethrone and deport native chiefs or emirs, restricting their movement to certain geopolitical locations within or beyond their domain in the name of Queen of England. That practice was successfully challenged by Eshugbayi Eleko in the Privy Council on 24<sup>th</sup> day March 1931. We have journeyed from that era and are at the moment, practicing democracy which is founded on the rule of law and respect for the civil rights and obligations of persons residing in this country. This is enshrined under Chapter IV of the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1999”**

And on page 46, he added that:

**“The executive powers of the Governor of any State must be exercised in accordance with law else the Courts will not shy from holding as invalid any law, an executive or administrative action that is not reasonably justifiable in a democratic society, be it in the interest of defence, public safety, public order, public morality or public health or that it is not for the purpose of protecting the rights and freedoms of persons in any part of the Federation. The Courts shall intervene to curtail or nullify abuse of powers and authority not supported by law”**

And on page 47, he answered the lone issue before the court as follows:

**“My answer to the lone issue is that the learned Federal Judge in the Court below had constitutional authority and power to have granted the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent unrestricted freedom of movement in Kebbi State and indeed, in any State of the Federation as there was no iota of evidence that his free movement threatened or would threaten the peace and security of Kebbi State. This appeal lacks merit and is dismissed. I award N100,000.00 cost in favor of the 1<sup>st</sup> respondent.”**

The 19<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu, Al-mustapha Haruna Jakolo went to court to challenge his deposition by Kebbi State Government, arguing that he was not given a “fair hearing”.

The case is still in court.

The Emirates of Bida, Agae, Lapai and Ilorin in Nigeria and the Emirates of Takale and Birnin Konni in the Republic of Niger as well as Emirate of Liptako in the Republic of Burkina-Faso had once been under the sphere of influence of Gwandu Emirate. The conquest of Gwandu Emirate by the British imperialists in 1903 had produced a major shift in the balance of power between Fulani and the imperialist. The Emirate has international boundaries with the Republic of Benin and Niger.

#### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT AREAS IN THE EMIRATE**

Ten Local Government Areas exist in Gwandu Emirate. The Local Governments are; Aliero, Bagudo, Birnin Kebbi, Bunza, Gwandu, Jega, Kalgo, Koko/Besse, Maiyama and Suru.

#### **KINGMAKERS OF GWANDU EMIRATE**

Kingmakers are the first prominent body of the Emirate. They are responsible for nominating who is to succeed an Emir after his death or deposition of his predecessor. This is subject to confirmation of the State Governor. The holders of the following traditional titles are the

#### **KINGMAKERS OF THE EMIRATE:**

1. Waziri	4. Magain Zagga	7. Magajin Rafi
2. Sarkin Kabin Jega	5. Sarkin Aliero	8. Galadiman Gwandu
3. Sarkin Illo	6. Magajin Gari	9. Sarkin Yakin Zogirma

#### **EMIRATE COUNCIL MEMBERS**

The council members of Gwandu Emirates are;

1. Emir of Gwandu	Chairman
2. Waziri Gwandu	Member
3. Magajin Rafi	Member
4. Magajin Gari	Member
5. Walin Gwandu	Member
6. Galadiman Gwandu	Member
7. Sarkin Fadan Gwandu	Member
8. Iyan Gwandu	Member
9. Sarkin Kudun Gwandu	Member
10. Bunun Gwandu	Member
11. Secretary to Gwandu Emirate Council	

#### **DISTRICTS (P. 154)**

#### **POPULATION**

Gwandu Emirate has a population of 1,608,072 people. The figure is based on 2006 census. The 1,608,072 people of Gwandu Emirate represent 49.3% of the State’s population of 3,256,541.

The populations of the ten Local Governments in Gwandu Emirate are;

S/N	LOCAL GOVERNMENT	POPULATION	PERCENTAGE (%)
1	Aliero	67,078	
2	Bagudo	238,014	
3	Birnin Kebbi	268,620	
4	Bunza	123,547	
5	Gwandu	151,077	

6	Jega	197,757	
7	Kalgo	84,928	
8	Koko/Besse	154,818	
9	Maiyama	173,759	
10	Suru	148,474	
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,608,072</b>	<b>49.37%</b>

#### THE LIST OF EMIRS IN GWANDU EMIRATE

1. Abdullahi Fodio 1 <sup>st</sup> Sarkin Gwandu	1808 1828
2. Muhammadu Abdullahi Fodio	1828 1833
3. Halilu Abdullahi Fodio	1833 1858
4. Haliru Abdullahi Fodio (Mai Karakara)	1858 1860
5. Aliyu Abdullahi Fodio	1860 1864
6. Abdulkadir Abdullahi Fodio (Ayi)	1864 1868
7. Almustapha	1868 1875
8. Hanafi	1875 1876
9. Maliki	1876 1888
10. Umaru Bakatara	1888 1897
11. Abdullahi Bayero	1897 1898
12. Bayero Aliyu	1898 1903
13. Muhammadu Aliyu	1903 1906
14. Haliru Abdu	1906 1915
15. Muhammadu Basharu	1915 1918
16. Usumanu	1918 1938
17. Yahaya	1938 1954
18. Haruna Rasheed	1954 1995
19. Almustapha Haruna Jakolo	1995 2005
20. Muh'd Illiyasu Bashar	2005 Date

#### PICTURES OF SOME OF THE EMIRS OF GWANDU GWANDU EMIRATE

MAJOR GENERAL MUHAMMADU ILLIYASU BASHIR (Rtd), CFR, OFR, mni:

The 20<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu

Major General Muhammadu Illiyasu Bashar, the 20<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu, son of Magaji Illiyasu of Raha, grand son of the 15<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu, Muhammadu Basharu and great grand son of Haliru Abdu, the 14<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu was appointed on 5<sup>th</sup> June, 2005, after the deposition of the 19<sup>th</sup> Emir of Gwandu. He was born on 23<sup>rd</sup> April, 1941 in Jega town under the Gwandu Emirate of Kebbi State. An ardent muslim child, he finished reading the Holy Quran at an early age, before enlisting for Western Education. He later read Ahalari, Izziya, Muwadda-Malik and Risala.

He attended Elementary School in Jega from 1949 – 1953, Senior Primary School Birnin Kebbi, Secondary School, Sokoto, Nigeria Military Training College in 1962, Pakistan Military Academy, Nigerian Army School Infantry, Nigeria Army School of Military Int. Staff College

USA, Nigerian Institute of Policy and Strategic Studies and attended the International Defence Management Course in USA, 1980 – 1981

His Military life began with command appointments such as Platoon Commander 1<sup>st</sup> Battalion Nigeria Army, Enugu, Company Commander 6<sup>th</sup> Battalion, Ikeja, Staff Captain 'A' Lagos Garrison, Company Commander Bonny Landing Operation (Civil War 1967) Battalion Commander, Commander 2 Div. Garrison Onitsha, Commander 2 Div. Rear Task Force Ikeja, Commander 26 Infantry Bde Lokoja, Colonel General Staff 1 Infantry Div. Kaduna, Deputy Commander NDA 1978 – 1979, Director of Infantry N.A., Coordinator Peace Keeping Operations in Lebanon and Chad 1982, Director of Operations and Training N.A., General officer Commanding (GOC) 2 Div., N.A.

Muhammad Iliyasu Bashar was also the Chairman of Nigeria Army Study Tour of USA Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADEC) and Chairman Nig. Army Establishment Committee and Standardisation all in 1982. He was, as earlier indicated, twice a Military Governor of Gongola State 1976 – 1978 and 1984 – 1985 respectively.

Though he voluntarily retired from the army, he was however not tired of service, as he was Chairman of New Nigeria Development Company (NNDC), Deputy Secretary General of Supreme Council for Islamic Affairs, Coordinator of Meetings of Northern Emirs and Chiefs and Peace Committees, Chairman Export Promotion Council, Chairman Kebbi State Elder's Forum, Member of Presidential Panel on National Security, Director of Finetex Ltd., Zamfara Textiles Ltd., Nortex Nigeria Ltd., International Crown Services Nigeria. He served as a member of the Board of Trustees of GEDA from its inception in 1995 to 2005.

In the course of his service, he was honoured with Republic Medal (RM), National Service Medal (NSM), General Service Medal (GSM), Defense Service Medal (DSM), Forces Service Medal (FSM), NNDC Special Adviser, Ciroman Gwandu (1986) and Officer of the Federal Republic (OFR) 2000, Commander of the Federal Republic (CFR) and a recipient of Sheikh Abdullahi Fodio Award in 1998. He is the Chairman of Kebbi State Council of Chiefs. Grand Patron of Gwandu Emirate Development Association, GEDA and a host others.