

Gudummawar Sana'ar Noma Wajen HaBaka Tattalin Arzikin Hausawa

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Abstract

Agriculture is one of the most important traditional industries and the major occupation of people of Hausa land. Over 75% of the total population of Hausa people practice agriculture as their means of living and other daily needs. Although, apart from farming, almost all men and women traditionally engage in one form of business or the other, notably crafts that are available within their domain and which are often hereditary. The existence of farming as an occupational Hausa craft, make the economy of Hausaland to be buoyant. This paper aims at reviewing the relevance of farming in promoting the economy of Hausaland.

Tsakure:

Aikin noma yana ɗaya daga cikin muhimman sana'o'in Hausawa na gargajiya da na zamani a kasar Hausa. Fiye da kashi saba'in da biyar (75%) na yawan al'ummar kasar Hausa sun dukufa sosai wajen aikin gona a matsayin wata hanya ta samun abinci da biyan wasu sauran lalurori na yau da kullum. A al'adance baya ga aikin gona, al'ummar Hausawa sun jajirce wurin aiwatar da wasu kananan sana'o'i waɗanda suka gada tun kaka da kakanni. Noma wani babban ginshiki ne daga cikin ginshikan haɓaka tattalin arzikin al'ummar. Don haka, wannan makala za ta yi kokarin bayanin irin rawar da sana'ar noma ke takawa wajen haɓaka tattalin arzikin Hausawa. Takardar ta gano cewa, hanyar aikin gona tana daga cikin muhimman hanyoyin da za a bi wajen magance matsalar rashin aikin yi da tsabagen talaucin da ya addabi wannan yanki na kasar Hausa.

1.0 Gabatarwa

Sha'anin aikin noma musamman kafin da bayan samun 'yancin kai a kasar Hausa, al'amari ne da aka ba muhimmunci. Hasali ma shi ne kashin bayan tattalin arzikin wannan kasa baki ɗaya. Sana'ar noma ita ce mafi yawan al'ummar Hausawa suka dogara da shi domin samar da abinci ga al'ummarta. Sannan ita ce babbar kafa ta samar ma kamfanonin noma kayan sarrafawa, kuma babbar hanya ta musayar albarkatun kasa ga kasashen waje. Okemedewa, (1997:136) A wancan lokacin an samu bunƙasar kasa sosai ta fuskar kulawa da aikin noma a kasar nan musamman a kasar Hausa. Bayan tafiya ta yi tafiya, aka samu albarkatun man fetur, sannu a hankali sai aka yi watsi da harkar noma aka mai da hankali sosai ga man fetur. Wannan ya haifar da koma baya sosai ga harkar noma a kasar Hausa, har abubuwa suka zama kamar yadda suke a yanzu, inda koke koke suka yawaita na yawan talauci da rashin aikin yi wanda ya yi dabiabiya ga ci gaban kasar Hausa da ma kasar nan baki ɗaya. Wani manazarci mai suna Okuneye (2001) yana ganin wannan mawuyacin halin tattalin arziki da kasa ta shiga ya faru ne saboda rikon sakainar kashin da aka yi ma ɓangaren aikin noma. Don haka, makalar ta binciko cewa, duk waɗannan matsalolin da wannan kasar ta shiga musamman kasar Hausa, mafita a nan ita ce mai da hankali ga aikin noma kamar yadda sauran manyan kasashen duniya suka yi, domin ruwa na kasa sai ga wanda bai tona ba.

Misali duk da ci gaban kasar Amurka ta samun kanta a mataki na Kololuwa, wato matakin 'Tertiary Production Stage', ba ta yarda ta yi watsi da noma da kiwo ba. Mutum zai kara gane haka ne idan ya lura da makudan kuɗin da take kashewa wurin tallafa wa manoma a shekara, kuɗin da ya tasamma

Biliyon goma sha biyar na Dalar Amurka (\$15,000,000,000.00) zuwa Biliyon talatin da biyar na Dalar Amurka (\$35,000,000,000.00) a kowace shekara. Idan za mu canza waɗannan kuɗin zuwa kuɗin kasar nan a kan #157 Dola ɗaya (\$) za mu tarar da yawan Kudaden sun tasamma Naira Triliyon Biyu da Biliyon Dari uku da hamsin Da biyar (#2,355,000,000,000.00) zuwa Triliyon Biyar da Biliyon Dari Huɗu da Casa'in da Biyar (#5,495,000,000,000.00) a kowace shekara. Kuɗin da sun fi karfin kasafin kuɗin kasar nan na shekarar 2014 gaba ɗaya. Kuma wannan kuɗin bai kunshi kasafin kuɗin Noma da kiwo na kasar Amurka ba; kuɗin tallafi kawai muke Magana. Musa, (2014:211)

Bisa ga wannan ne, wannan takardar za ta yi koƙarin fayyace irin gudummawar da aikin noma ke bayarwa wurin bunƙasa tattalin arzikin Hausawa. A koƙarin haka, takardar za ta dubi irin tasirin da aikin noma ya yi ga sauran bangarorin sana'ar gargajiya na Bahausha da kuma tasirinsu ga aikin noma, waɗannan sana'o'in kuwa sun haɗa da: Kira da Rini da Kiwo da Saƙa da Sassaƙa da sauransu. A ƙarshe takardar za ta kawo wasu shawarwari ta yadda za a ciyar da noma gaba.

2.0 Fashin Bakin Tubalin Wasu Kalmomi

Ganin cewa wannan maƙala mai taken “Ruwa na Kasa sai ga Wanda bai Tona ba: Gudum- mawar sana'ar noma wajen bunƙasa tattalin arzikin Hausawa” Zai fi dacewa a ɗan yi waiwayen ma'anar wasu kalmomin da ke cikin taken maƙalar domin samun hasken aikin baki ɗaya. A nan takardar za ta yi waiwayen ma'anar kalmomin 'Noma da Tattalin arziki'.

2.1 Waiwaye A Kan Ma'anar Noma

Samar da ma'anar noma guda ɗaya wadda take gamsasshiya ga dukkan jama'a wani abu ne da ke da wuyan gaske. Don haka, masana da dama sun tofa albarkacin bakinsu dangane da ma'anar noma gwargwadon fahintarsu. A ra'ayin Mu'azu, ya bayyana cewa: “*A nan ina nufin noma ya kunshi abubuwa uku ne, noma kayan abinci da kiwon dabbobin tudu da na ruwa da shuka itacen amfani*”. Mu'azu. (1993:78). Haka Dalijan ya rawaito Habib yana cewa, “*Kasa muhimmiya ce a wajen noma, saboda ba a noma sai a kanta. Sa'annan kasar ma sai an zafe ta ko an zankade ta kafin ko bayan an yi shuka. Ta hanyar wannan shuka ne ake samun tsirrai waɗanda ke iya zama kowane irin abinci, har ma tufafi domin kariyar jiki daga cuta*”. Dalijan, (2012:58). A kamusun Hausa kuwa na CNHN cewa suka yi: ‘*Noma shi ne karta kasa da fatanya don raba shuka da haki, ko sana'ar shuka kayan amfanin gona don ci ko sayarwa*’. CNHN. (2006:359). Shi kuwa Guga yana da ra'ayin cewa, ‘*noma shi ne ake kira aikin gona, wanda shi ne dukkanin wani aikin wanda ya shafi ko ya jibanci kartar kasa ko zakudari kasa domin samar da amfanin wanda ya haɗa har da kiwo*’. Guga. 2006:38). A wannan ma'anar, an nuna noma bai tsaya kawai ga shuke-shuke ba, ya shafi har da kiwon dabbobi. A taƙaice dai noma wata hanya ce ta samar da abinci ta hanyar amfani da dabarar sarrafa kasa a yi shuka a kuma rene ta har ta girma ta nuna a girbe ta domin amfanin al'umma. Baya ga waɗannan, akwai manazarta da dama da suka tofa albarkacin bakinsu dangane da ma'anar noma kamar su Bargery, (1934) da Usman, (1996) da Dano, (2005) da Adamu, (1998) da Gusau, (1983) da sauransu.

Bisa ga ra'ayoyin manazarta da suka gabata dangane da ma'anar noma, wannan takardar na ganin aikin noma shi kansa ya danganta da muhallin da mutum ya samu kansa a ciki, a misali sana'ar

shuka kayan tsirrai waƙanda suka haɗa da na dama da na rani ko na tudu da na fadama duk noma ne. Haka abin da ya shafi kiwon dabbobi na tudu da na ruwa duk waƙannan bangaren noma ne, kai hatta da ginan Kuza da Zinari wasu na ganin noma ne. Noma a ƙasar Hausa ya taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen bunƙasa tattalin arzikin Hausawa.

2.2 Waiwaye a Kan Ma'anar Tattalin Arziki

Kamar yadda aka ambata a baya, bayar da ma'anar abu kai tsaye, abu ne mai wahala, domin kowa da irin yadda ya fahinci abin. A nan ma, masana da dama sun tofa albarkacin bakinsu dangane da suka fahinta a wannan mauli'i. Misali Dalijan ya rawaito Auta yana cewa: "*Tattalin arziki tsari ne na sarrafa wasu abubuwa domin samun abubuwan buƙatun rayuwa*" (Dalijan 2012:39) Wani kuwa ganin yake "*tattalin arziki tsari ne na sarrafa albarkatun ƙasa da sauran ni'imominta da Allah Ya yi wa Dan adam domin samar da muhimman abubuwan buƙata da rarraba su ga jama'a masu buƙata*" Ibrahim, (1982:7) A ra'ayin Umar kuwa cewa ya yi "*tattalin arziki tsari ne na inganta da bunƙasa hanyoyin shigar kuɗi da sauran abubuwan buƙatun Dan adam musamman abinci da sutura da muhalli*". Umar, (1983:5). Baya ga waƙannan, akwai sauran wasu manazarta da dama da suka ba da tasu gudummawa dangane da ma'anar tattalin arziki kamar su: Ayagi, (1993:3) da Koko, (2004:26) da dai sauransu da dama.

Bisa ga waƙannan ma'anoni da ke sama, ana iya cewa, sha'anin tattalin arziki lamari ne da ya jibanci duk wata hanya ta ci gaban rayuwar al'umma baki ɗaya. Wannan kuwa ya shafi yanayin walwalarsu ta fuskar Iliminsu da Siyasarsu da Kasuwancinsu da dai sauransu. A nan Hausawa suna da nasu hanyoyin tattalin arziki waƙanda suka gada kaka da kakanni, waƙannan hanyoyi su ne sana'o'in Hausawa na gargajiya wanda sana'ar noma ta kwashi babban kaso daga cikinsu.

3.0 Dangantakar Noma Da Sauran Sana'o'in Hausawa

Duk da cewa akwai sana'o'i da dama da ake gudanarwa a ƙasar Hausa waƙanda suka haɗa da ƙira da jima da farauta da saƙa da sassaka da rini da dai sauransu. Duk da ɗimbin irin waƙannan sana'o'i babu wanda ya kai balle ya fi noma muhimmanci ga al'ummar Hausawa. Wannan shi ya sa ake ganin noma shi ne tubalin ginin tattalin arzikin Bahaushe. Sana'ar noma ta yi tasiri ainun ga sauran sana'o'in Hausawa kamar yadda su ma suka yi tasiri a kansa ta fuskoki da dama kamar haka:

3.1 Kiwo:

Idan aka ce kiwo, a nan ana nufin rainon dabbobi ko tsuntsaye da mutum kan yi domin wata manufa ta musamman. A nan za a ga cewa, akwai dangantaka ta kusa a tsakanin manoma da makiyaya musamman ta fuskar samar da abincin makiyaya daga manoma, a hannu ɗaya kuma makiyaya na samar da takin gargajiya ga manoma da nama da fata da madara ko nono ga manoma. Wani lokaci dabbobin na samar da nishaɗi ga manoma. Misali kiwon Aku da Biri da Jimina da sauransu. Manoma na amfani da dabbobi wajen aikin gona musamman aikin huɗa da ban ruwa da kuma ɗaukar kayan gona zuwa gida idan an kakance.

3.2 Sassaka:

Sana'ar sassaka ita ma sana'a ce mai muhimmanci a ƙasar Hausa. "*Sassaka shi ne gyara itace da gizago ko sarrafa shi don yin amfani da shi*". CNHN, (2006:393). Idan haka ne, za a ga cewa,

sana'ar noma ta yi tasiri sosai ga sana'ar sassaka ta fuskar samar da botocin kayan aikin noma kamar su fartanya da gatari da galma da sauransu. Haka su ma masassakan kansu, itatuwan da suke amfani da su wurin sassaka asalinsu daga manoma ne domin su ke samar da su. Bayan wannan, turame da tabarya da akushi da masassaka kan samar domin gyaran abinci yana taimakawa ga manoma, hasali ma ai sai an ci ake iya zuwa gona. A dayan fuska, manoma suke samar da abincin da ake gyarawa. Don haka, akwai dangantaka ta kusa da kusa a tsakanin wadannan sana'o'in Hausawa biyu.

3.3 Saƙa:

A al'adance Hausawa na da hanyoyin saƙa iri biyu ne: Akwai saƙar zare , akwai kuma ta kaba. *'Saƙa sana'a ce ta sarrafa zare da abawa don fitar da kyalle ko wani abu mai faɗi don amfani da shi wajen dinka riga ko ya yi shimfiɗa da sauransu'*. Alhassan, (1982:68).

Ta fuskar tasirin sana'ar saƙa ga manoma kuwa, za a ga cewa, masaka suke samar wa manoma da sutura da kayan shimfiɗa da jakkunan sanya kaya da sauransu. Ita ma kaba ana amfani da ita wajen sassaka abubuwa da dama a ƙasar Hausa waɗanda manoma ke amfani da su.

Manoma kuwa suna samar da auduga da kabar da ake sarrafawa domin wannan sana'ar ta saƙa. *'Haka wani lokaci Hausawa sukan reni tsutsa a jikin bishiyar tsamiya da ake amfani da yanar da ta saƙa a tattara a yi zaren siliki don amfani wajen saƙa kyallen sirdi'*. Zarruk, (1996:155). Wannan ya tabbatar mana dangantakar da ke akwai a tsakanin sana'ar noma da saƙa a ƙasar Hausa.

3.4 Rini:

Sana'ar rini wata babbar sana'a ce daga cikin sana'o'in Hausawa. 'Sana'ar rini ita ce turin da akan yi wa tufa ko wani abu a sake masa launi.' CNHN, (2006:373). A wani ƙaulin, an bayyana rini da cewa *"Sana'a ce da marina ke mayar da tufa irin launin da mai ita ke so"* *Kafin Hausa'* (1987:55) da Garba, (1991:55) Galibi ana wannan sana'ar ne a wani muhalli na musamman da ake kira marina. Marina kan yi amfani da 'baba' da kwatarniya (akushi) inda za a sanya tufafin da ake so a rina. A nan za a ga cewa, ba tare da manomi ba, da marini bai samu damar aiwatar da sana'arsa ba, domin duk wadannan kayan aiki na rini na gargajiya sun samu ne daga manoma, watau manoma ke noma baba da akushi da audugar da aka samar wadda ita ce asalin kayan da marini zai rina.

Marina suna samar ma manoma hanyar samun kuɗin shiga ta hanyar sayen baba da audugar da manoma suke nomawa da kuma samar musu da tufafi launi iri iri da suke buƙata.

3.5 Kira:

Kira tana daga cikin mihimman sana'o'in gargajiya na Hausawa wanda suke aiwatarwa tun kaka da kakanni. *"Kira sana'a ce ta sarrafa ƙarfe ta hanyar narka shi cikin wuta sannan a fito da narkakken ƙarfen a bubuge shi zuwa siffar da ake so ya zama.* Zarruk, (1996:53). Babban tasirin maƙera gun manoma shi ne, su maƙera suke samar wa manoma kayan aiki kamar sungumi da fartanya da galmunan shanu da laushe da adda da gatari da dai sauransu. A dayan ɓangaren kuwa, manoma na samar ma maƙera abincin da za su ci domin su samu kuzarin aikinsu. Gawayin da maƙera ke amfani da shi a maƙera ya samu ne a sanadiyyar noma. Don haka, akwai alaƙa ta ƙut da ƙut a tsakanin sana'ar noma da Kira a ƙasar Hausa.

Baya ga waƙannan manyan sana'o'in Hausawa na gargajiya da sana'ar noma ta yi tasiri a kansu, kamar yadda su ma suka yi tasiri a kan noma ta fuskoki daban daban kamar yadda bayani ya gabata. Akwai wasu ƙananan sana'o'in Hausawa da su ma sana'ar noma ta yi tasiri a kansu, musamman ta haugin bunƙasa tattalin arzikin Bahausha.

4.0 Gudummawar Sana'ar Noma Wajen Bunƙasa Tattalin Arzikin Hausawa

Ko shakka babu, sana'ar noma ita ce tubalin bunƙasar tattalin arzikin Bahausha wanda aka gada tun ana ce wa Bature Zaki. Sana'ar noma ta ba da gudummawa sosai ta wannan fuskar musamman idan aka yi la'akari da waƙannan dalilai kamar haka:

4.1 Samar Da Abinci Ga Al'umma

Noma shi ne babbar kafa ta samar da abinci a duniya baki ɗaya. Hausawa kamar sauran al'ummomin duniya sun dogara ne ga noma wajen samun abin da za su ci na yau da kullum. *'Albarkar noma ta taimaka wajen samun sauƙin kafa tsarin iyali da jama'a da tsarin rayuwa da zaman tare da sha'anin mulki da siyasa'*. Gusau, (1983:50) Kafuwar mulkin sarakuna ba su samu gudana ba sai bayan da Hausawa suka koyo noma. Dano, (2005:50) *'A ƙasar Hausa, kowane magidanci na da kudurin ya noma abincin da zai ci na shekara, abin kunya ne ga magidanci ya noma abin da bai raba shi da awo ba.'* Magaji, (1996:5).

Samar da abinci ga al'umma babban jigo ne wurin bunƙasa tattalin arzikin al'umma, wannan shi ya sa Bahausha ke cewa: *'Da ruwan ciki ake jawo na rijiya'*. Wadatuwar abinci ke haifar da zama lafiya da kwanciyar hankali har da yin wasu mu'amuloli da za su haifar da bunƙasar kasuwanci a tsakanin al'umma, tsatson abinci kuwa daga noma yake. *'Ta hanyar noma ne ake samun wadatuwar abinci wanda har za a sayar a samu kuɗi na biyan wasu buƙatoci na yau da kullum masu inganta rayuwa'*. Augie, (2010:362). Samar da abinci da noma kan yi ga al'ummar Hausawa ya ba da gudummawa sosai wajen bunƙasa tattalin arzikin Bahausha.

4.2 Samar Da Aikin Yi Ga Al'umma

Sana'ar noma wata babbar kafa ce wajen samar da aikin yi ga al'ummar Hausawa. Hasali ma dai, ƙasar Hausa ƙasa ce mai dausayi wadda ake iya shuka abubuwa daban daban. Wannan ya sa jama'a da dama suka dukufa wajen noma abubuwa daban-daban, wannan ya taimaka wajen bunƙasa tattalin arzikinsu. Sana'ar noma ita ce mafi girma wajen samar da aikin yi a ƙasar Hausa, kuma mafi yawan ma'aikatan suna zaune a yankunan karkara. *'Noma yana samar da kayayyakin sarrafawa ga masana'antu inda 'ya'yan Hausawa ke ayyuka daban daban.'* Augie, (2010:367).

Bayan samuwar man fetur, sannu a hankali sai hankali ya karkata a kan man fetur, aka yi watsi da harkar noma a ƙasar Hausa. Wannan kuwa ya haifar da koma baya ga ci gaban ƙasar nan musamman ƙasar Hausa.

Dubi wannan jadawalin mai nuna yadda aikin noma ke taimakawa wajen bunƙasa tattalin arzikin ƙasa da irin koma bayan da ya samu daga alif dubu da ɗari tara da saba'in (1970) zuwa alif dubu ɗaya da ɗari tara da casa'in da tara (1999).

Period (shekara)	Indicators (ma'auni)			
	Agric GDP as % of total GPD (kason aikin gona cikin dari bisa Ma'aunin karfin Tattalin arzin kasa)	Index of pro- duction (kason da aka samar)	Agric Exports as % of total exp (kason da aka fitar)	Share of agric in total employment (kason da aikin gona ke samarwa wajen samar da aikin yi baki daya)
1970	n.a	126.0	7.2	75
1975	n.a	104.3	6.4	64
1980	34.7	92.5	3.7	60
1985	40.3	104.0	2.7	58
1990	39.0	167.5	2.2	58
1995	38.6	216.8	1.6	55
1996	39.0	224.8	1.3	54
1997	39.4	234.1	1.6	54
1998	40.4	242.4	n. a	53
1999	40.4	252.0	n. a	52

n.a = not available ¹

Wannan jadawalin yana nuna yadda sha'anin aikin noma yake ta samun koma baya musamman ta fuskar samar da aikin yi da fidda kayan sarrafawa zuwa kasashen waje tun daga 1970 zuwa 1999.

Haka, Hukumar Kididdiga Ta Kasa (National Bureau of Statistics) ta nuna fiye da rabin ma'aikatan kasar nan sun dogara ne ga noma wuring samun ayyukan yi. Misali a shekarar 2006 mutanen da ke aiki a bangaren noma sun tasamma 30,682,234 daga cikin daukacin masu aikin yi na kasar 52,326,923. Wannan ya sa bangaren aikin noma a wannan shekarar ya kwashi kashi hamsin da takwas da digo sittin da huɗu cikin dari (58.64%). Noma ne ke da kashi 57.89% a shekarar 2007.

¹ Dubi aikin Akande (1998), CBN, (1997), CBN, (2000) kamar yadda Augie (2010:368) ya rawaito

Domin a waccan shekarar, mutane 31,277,967 cikin 54,030,000 na wannan ƙasa noma ya samar wa aikin yi. Musa, (2014:212) Wannan ya nuna noma na kan gaban kowane sashe na tattalin arzikin ƙasa wurin samar ma al’umma aikin yi.

4.3 Ta Fuskar Ma’aurin Ƙarfin Tattalin Arzikin Kasa

Ta fuskar ma’aurin ƙarfin tattalin arzikin ƙasa kuwa watau GDP, noma shi ne kan gaba a wannan fuskar. Noma a ƙasar nan ya kwashe kashi arba’in (40 %) a ƙasa baki ɗaya, wannan kuwa ya kusan rubanya na albarkatun man fetur da iskar gas har wurin sau biyu a wannan ma’auni na GDP. “*Kididdiga ya nuna a tsakanin shekara ta 2006 zuwa 2011, kason da albarkatun danyen mai da iskan gas ke bayarwa ga ma’aurin ƙarfin tattalin arzikin ƙasar nan (GDP), bai wuce kashi ashirin da ɗaya da ɗigo tamanin da biyar ba (21.85%) a shekarar 2006; kashi goma sha tara da ɗigo shida (19.6%) a shekarar 2007; kashi goma sha bakwai da ɗigo talatin da biyar (17.35%) a shekarar 2008; kashi goma sha shida da ɗigo ashirin da tara (16.29%) a shekarar 2009; kashi goma sha biyar da ɗigo tamanin da biyar (15.85%) a shekarar 2010; kashi goma sha biyar da ɗigo sha biyu (15.12%) a shekarar 2011*” Musa, (2014:214). A nan idan aka lura za a fahinci cewa, a cikin dukkan waɗannan shekaru, ɓangaren aikin noma bai kasa bayar da kaso a ƙalla 40% cikin ɗari ba.

Baya ga sha’anin man fetur da ake tinfahoko da shi, wanda aikin noma ya yi wa fintaƙau ta wannan ma’aurin, akwai sauran ɓangarorin tattalin arziki da ko kusa ba su kai ga matsayin noma ba. A misali, dubi wannan kason da wasu ɓangarorin tattalin arziki ke bayarwa a ma’aurin GDP.

SECTORAL CONTRIBUTION TO NOMINAL GDP(%) REBASING,2010 AS BASE YEAR

(Kwaskwarima Ga Kason Da ɓangarorin Tattalin Arziki ke Bayarwa Ga Ma’aurin ƙarfin Tattalin Arzikin Kasa (GDP in %) A Shekarar 2010)

Contribution to GDP in (%)	2010	2011	2012	2013
(Kason Gudummawa ta fuskar GDP)				
Noma (Agriculture)	23.96	22.80	22.36	21.97
Danyen Fetur da Iskar Gas	15.50	17.52	15.89	14.40
Masa’antu	6.60	6.46	6.67	6.83
Harkokin Sadarwa	11.00	10.68	10.81	10.94
Harkokin Kudfi da Inshora	2.29	2.50	2.88	3.30
Harkokin Saye da Sayarwa	16.44	16.32	16.64	17.02
Gine Gine	2.90	2.88	3.01	3.12
Filaye da Gidaje	7.62	7.32	7.79	8.02

Musa, (2014:293) ya rawaito daga shafin yanar gizo na NBS 2014. ²

Kamar yadda aka gani a sama, wannan jadawalin yana nuna wasu ɓangarori na tattalin arziki da ma'aunin GDP ya samar. Duk da yake a cikin sabon tsarin da aka yi wa kwaskwarima, hukumar NBS ta karkasa waɗannan ɓangarori zuwa 46, don haka wannan ɗan tsakure ne kawai aka yi domin ƙarfafa misalai.

4.3 Samar Da Waraka Daga Wasu Cututtuka Ta Hanyar Maganin Margajiya

Magungunan gargajiya abu ne da Hausawa suka yi imani da shi a rayuwarsu. Waɗannan magunguna kuwa ana samar da su ne ta hanyar harhada wasu itatuwa ko tsirrai ko saiwoyi ko saƙe-saƙi ko ganye da sauransu waɗanda manoma kan samar. A nan ba tare da wani kwankwanto ba za a ga cewa, Bahausha kan haɗa magungunan warakar wata cuta ta hanyar amfani da kauce ko fure ko 'ya'yan wasu itatuwa ko haki domin haɗa maganin wata cuta domin samar da waraka a cikin al'umma daban daban.

Asali ma, ai dama can ko '*magungunanmu na Turawa na zamani da ake samarwa ta hanyar kwaya ko ruwan magani na cikin kwalabe an sarrafa su ne daga wasu itatuwan da manoma kan samar*'. Dalijan, (2010:86) Hausawa na cewa: 'Lafiya uwar jiki, babu mai hushi da ke' idan kuwa haka ne, waɗannan magunguna sun taimaka wajen samar da lafiya ga al'ummar Hausawa domin sai da lafiya ake haɗa-hadar neman arziki. A wannan haugin, manoma sun taimaka wajen samar da lafiyar da za a bunkasa tattalin ƙasa.

4.4 Samar Da Haɗin Kai Da Nishaɗi A Tsakanin Al'umma

Haɗin kai a tsakanin al'umma wata babbar kafa ce ta wanzar da zama lafiya, zama lafiya kuwa babban jigo ne wurin bunkasa tattalin arzikin ƙasa.

Noma a ƙasar Hausa wata babbar hanya ce ta samar da haɗin kan al'umma. A nan, sau da yawa za a tarar cewa ana shirya bukukuwa na manoma musamman idan kaka ta yi an cire amfanin gona. Waɗannan bukukuwa na samar da haɗin kai da kyautata zaman lafiya a tsakanin al'ummar Hausawa, wanda a ƙarshe zai taimaka wajen bunkasa tattalin arziki. Alal misali, idan aka dubi taron nuna amfanin gona da ake yi a ƙasashen Hausa yana taimakawa wajen kulla zumunci da musayar ra'ayi a tsakanin al'ummar Hausawa

Bayan wannan, ta fuskar nishadantarwa kuwa, kide-kiden da ake aiwatarwa a lokacin gayyar aikin noma da sauran wasu muhallai na daban, suna samar da nishaɗi a tsakanin al'ummar Hausawa musamman manoma. A irin wannan taron, mawaƙan Hausa kan sheƙe ayarsu. A sanadiyar waɗannan waƙe-waƙe da suke yi suna samun kyaututtuka daga manoma da ma sauran mahalatta taron. Don haka, a sanadiyar wannan taron manoma, mawaƙa sun samu bunkasa tattalin arzikinsu wanda a ƙarshe zai wanzu a cikin sauran al'umma baki daya. Muna iya kwatanta wannan a inda ake rikicin Boko Haram a gabashin ƙasar nan, inda ba su da wannan damar domin yaƙe-yaƙen da suke fama da shi.

² Dubi aikin Musa, Y. (2014) Yadda Ake Talauta Arewacin Nigariya. Darul Ummah Publishing Agency Kano shafi na 293

Bugu da ƙari, wasu manoma na kiwon wasu dabbobi na musamman a gidajensu domin su rinka samar musu da nishaɗi. Misali akan samu wasu manoma masu kiwon Jimina ko Dawisu ko Aku ko Barewa, kai wasu ma har da Macizai da Zakuna da sauransu. Kiwon waɗannan dabbobi kan samar wa masu kiwonsu nishaɗi a cikin gida, wani lokaci kuwa su sayar da su, su samu kuɗin shiga wanda zai taimaka wajen bunkasa tattalin arzikinsu.

4.5 Samar Wa Masana'antu Kayan Sarrafawa

Ko shakka babu, aikin noma shi ne kan gaba wajen samar wa kamfanoni musamman waɗanda suka shafi sarrafa kayan noma kayan sarrafawa. A nan za mu ga cewa, akwai masana'antu da dama da suka dogara daga kayan da manoma kan samar ga masana'antunsu domin sarrafawa. Daga cikinsu kuwa akwai masana'antun da kan samar da kayan abinci waɗanda suka haɗa da na ciye-ciye da shaye-shaye. Wasu masana'antun kuwa suna samar da kayan sanyawa dangin sutura ko na muhalli ko aikin gida da sauransu. Babban abin lura a nan shi ne, duk waɗannan masana'antu ba za su samu damar gudanar da sarrafa kayayyakin su ba, ba tare da gudummawar manoma ba. Yawaitar waɗannan masana'antu kuwa yana nuni da bunƙasar tattalin arzikin al'umma. Idan kuwa haka ne, aikin noma ya taimaka sosai wurin bunƙasar tattalin arzikin al'umma baki ɗaya.

4.6 Kafar Samar Da Kudaden Musanya

Aikin noma ya taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen samar ma ƙasa kudaden musanya na waje. Tarihi

ya nuna bayan yaƙin duniya na biyu (yaƙin Hitler) an samu annobar yunwa a ƙasashen Turai da Asiya. A wannan lokacin, hanyar inganta noma ita ce aka kama ba kama hannun yaro domin magance wannan matsalar. A ƙoƙarin wannan ne, ya sa aka kafa hukumar cinikin amfanin gona a 1947. Bauer, (1954:69). Wannan hukuma ita ce ta yi ruwa ta yi tsaki wajen samun sauƙin sayen kayan gona daga manoma zuwa gwannati. Kayan gonar da wannan hukuma take saye sun haɗa da: Auduga da gyada da koko da kwakwar manja da sauransu, baya ga amfanin da za a yi da su a cikin gida, su ne ake saidawa a ƙasashen waje domin a ƙara samun kudaden musanya waɗanda ake amfani da su wajen gina ƙasa. Misali, da waɗannan kudaden gwamnati a wancan lokacin ta gina Jami'ar Ahmadu Bello, Zaria da Bankin Arewa da Hamdala otel Kaduna da gidan rediyo talebijin Kaduna da Asibitoci da manyan makarantu da tituna. Bugu da ƙari har da man fetur da ake tinka da shi a yanzu a matsayin ginshiƙin tattalin arzikin wannan ƙasa daga ribar aikin gona aka tono shi. Dalijan, (2012:81) Idan kuwa haka ne, aikin gona ba abin wofintarwa ba ne domin shi ne ƙashin bayan tattalin arzikin wannan ƙasa.

4.7 Babbar Kafa Ta Kawar Da Talauci

Noma babbar sana'a ce wadda kowa da kowa yake yi namiji da macce, attajiri da matalauci, talaka da basarake, manya da ƙanana, don a samu abincin da za a ci da kuma wanda za a sayar domin aiwatar da wasu hidimomi na yau da kullum na rayuwa. Yola, (2014:508). Talauci kuwa ai ba wani abu ba ne illa rashin samun abinci da kuɗin biyan wasu buƙatoci na yau da gobe. Ganin yadda aikin gona ya haɗa dukkan rukunin jama'a da jinsinsu, wannan ya ba da dama ga kowane rukuni domin samun sauƙin kawar da talauci a cikin al'umma baki ɗaya. Don haka, wannan kururuwar da ake ta yi na tsabagen talauci da ke addabar wannan ƙasa, musamman arewacin wannan ƙasa, idan aka koma ga aikin gona gadan-gadan za a rage wannan bakin talauci da ke

addabar wannan ƙasa ko ma a kawar da shi baki ɗaya. Ana iya ganin wannan a sarari idan aka yi la'akari da ɗimbin ma'aikatu da kamfanonin sarrafa kayan noma kan samar ta wannan fuskar.

Wannan a fili yake a yanzu, inda za ka tarar mafi yawan waɗannan kamfanoni sun daina aiki saboda wasu matsaloli na musamman. Bugu da ƙari, idan al'umma ta samu aikin yi, yana taimakawa wajen samar da zaman lafiya wanda zai haifar da bunƙasar tattalin arzikin ƙasa.

4.8 Rage Gusowar Hamada

Wata kafa da aikin gona ya taimaka wajen bunƙasar tattalin arzikin ƙasa shi ne, ta hanyar rage zaizayewar ƙasa (mayar da ƙasa Sahara). A wannan haugin, gwamnatoƙi da dama sun yi amfani da manoma inda ake yin yekuwa a kan dasa itatuwa domin kare muhalli. Wannan kuwa a bayyane yake idan aka dubi yadda dazuzzukan ƙasar na suke a da, amma yanzu ga shi suna neman komawa Hamada saboda yawan saran daji da ƙunar dajin da ake yi barkatai. Sannan wannan na haddasa sallacewar ƙasa.

5.0 Kammalawa

Ta la'akari da zantukan da wannan maƙalar ta tattauna a sama, za a fahinci cewa, lallai 'ruwa na ƙasa sai ga wanda bai tona ba.' Duk kururuwar da ake yi a ƙasar nan na rashin aikin yi da tsabagen talauci da rashin zama lafiya duk suna da nasaba da rashin mai da hankali gadan-gadan ga sha'anin aikin gona.

Kafin samuwar man fetur a wannan ƙasar, aikin gona shi ke samar da kaso mafi tsoka (60% GDP) wajen bunƙasa tattalin arzikin wannan ƙasa. Sannan yana samar wa al'umma aikin yi da kusan kashi 70% . Duk da irin tsoffin kayan aiki na gargajiya da tsoffin dabarun noma da ake a'mfani da su, wannan bai hana waɗannan manoma samar wa al'ummarta wadataccen abinci ba .

Daga baya, samuwar man fetur ya durƙusar da aikin noma sosai a ƙasar nan. Wannan kuwa ya faru ne saboda mafi yawan samari majiya ƙarfi sun bar ƙauyuka suka koma birane wai domin samun kasonsuna daga garaɓasar rarar man fetur. A halin yanzu da aka yi watsi da harakar noma a ƙasar nan, wannan ya haifar da gibi mai girma na rashin aikin yi a wannan ƙasa, uwa uba ga ƙarancin abinci a ƙasa da durƙushewar masana'antu da rashin samun wadatattun kudin Musanya na ƙasashen waje da gusowar Hamada da dai sauran matsaloli birjita da suka addabi wannan ƙasa duk a sanadiyar watsi da aikin gona. Dole al'umma da hukuma su yi ruwa su yi tsaki wajen inganta aikin gona dumin ciyar da ƙasa gaba.

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