



This e-book was digitized from an original copy by the West African Research Association for the African Language Materials Archive (ALMA) project. Original funding for this project was provided by [UNESCO](#) and the [Council of American Overseas Research Centers \(CAORC\)](#) in cooperation with the [West African Research Association](#) and [Columbia University](#).

Please see the following web sites for more information about the ALMA project, contributing authors, and more titles in the series.

- Digital Library for International Research catalog: <http://catalog.crl.edu/search~S16>
- African Language Materials Archive (ALMA): <http://www.dlir.org/e-books.html>
- African language materials including interviews in video and PDF versions, documentary video, translation work, and bibliographies can be viewed at <http://alma.matrix.msu.edu>.





# TARIHIN NIJAR



Halima Sarmai



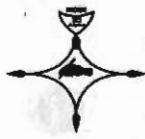
"Waa mekkaishii da nuke gabatarwa, yankii Kowashii, jumma  
da si... Kowashii jummaatu da rububi baan harsunantima. Tukun  
wajii, qiruu waaqayi iibin karo ilaa qirayi da ayessa fiil a  
waaqayi qasareeu. Ya taacala cewda waax uga qilen ku da si ta  
ekakun xatun kar wanfan fanta. Ta banyar wanfan amma  
Kowashii haduu i labbaa ee kawwanaa qirayi. Tukun waaqayi  
harsunantima waaqayi qasareeu. Kowashii jummaatu  
da si... Kowashii jummaatu da rububi baan harsunantima. Tukun  
wajii, qiruu waaqayi iibin karo ilaa qirayi da ayessa fiil a  
waaqayi qasareeu. Ya taacala cewda waax uga qilen ku da si ta  
ekakun xatun kar wanfan fanta. Ta banyar wanfan amma  
**TARIHIN NIJAR**

## TARIHIN NIJAR

**Halima Sarmai**

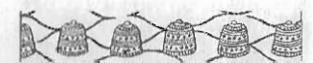
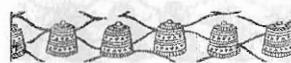


**GTZ-2PEB**



MEN/DAFA





# TARIHIN NIJAR

Wanda ya tsara: Afananga

Hotuna: ONEP (godia)

Wanda ya shirya aikin bisa na'ura: M. Audu Baño

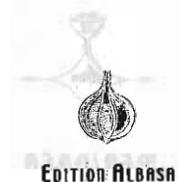
Tous droits réservés

© 2001 Ministère de l'Education Nationale

Edition Albasa s/c GTZ-2PEB

BP 10814, Niamey

Imprimé et relié à la  
Nouvelle Imprimerie du Niger (NIN)



*Wannan littafi da nike gabatarwa, yana kawoma yan-uwa da suka kware ga karatu da rubutu cikin harsunanmu, taimako wajen fannin samun labaru kan irin tahiyan da siyasa ta yi a cikin kasarmu. Na tabbata cewa wasu daga cikin su ba su da cikakkun labaru kan wannan fanni. Ta hanyar wannan littafi, Malama Halima Jido ta kawoma ofishin Ministan ilimi tata gudunmowa wajen kokowa da murkushe jahilci. Kamar yadda aka kayyada a tsarin doka ta 98-12 ta ranar 1 ga watan yuni na shekarar 1998 inda aka girka tsarin yin rubuce-rubuce cikin harsunan kasa da tabbatar ma kowa ha'kin samun horo.*

*Wannan littafi na Malama Halima Jido za ya ba dattizawan da suka kware da karatu da rubutu cikin harsunan gida damar samu abun karatu da kyautata zaman rayuwa. Ta haka kuma, ta cika aikinta na yaki da jahilci. Ina zaton sauran ma'aikata za su yi koyi da wagga husa'a tata.*

*Ina gabatar da safifiyar godiyata zuwa ga furoje 2PEB dake karkashin jagorancin GTZ dangance da irin taimakon da yake kawoma kasarmu a fannin horo kan rubuce-rubucen littattafai a cikin harsunan kasa, kuma ba za ni manta da UNICEF ba da babbar ma'aikatar yaki da jahilci da suka dafa ma mawallafiya baya don buga wannan littafi.*

Minista Ari Ibrahim  
Ofishin ministan ilimi



## ABUN DA KE CIKI

### Gabatarwa

1. Tsarin mulkin mallaka
2. Ziyarce-ziyarcen sojojin Faransa
3. Mahawarar Burazabil da kafuwar tarayyar Faransa
4. Kasancewar Nijar daga shekara ta 1960 zuwa yanzu
5. Sarautar gargajiya
6. Matsayin arzikin Nijar daga shekarar 1960 zuwa yanzu
7. Tuta da taken Nijar
8. Hulđodin Nijar da kungiyoyin duniya
9. Kungiyoyin tattalin arziki
10. Kafuwar tsarin demokarasiya a Nijar
11. Kungiyoyin kare hafkin dan-Adam
12. Yan tawayen Nijar



## Gabatarwa

Yawancin kasashen Afirka ba su mance Karni na goma sha tara (19) ba. A lokacin nan ne nasaru suka shigo cikin kasar baƙaken fata.

A cikin wannan Karni ne wani mulkin, tozatarwa da ake kira mulkin mallaka ya bullo. Wannan sauvin mulki ya sa Afirka yin asara ta kowane fanni.

Nijar na daga cikin yankunan Afirka ta yamma da Faransa ta mallaka. Yawancin littattafen harsunanmu ba su faye bayyana irin tabargaza da sauye-sauyen da ikon gargajiya ya fuskanta ba.

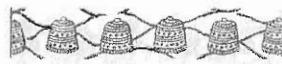
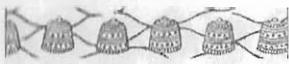
A cikin wannan littafin an bayar da bayani kan mulkin mallaka da kasancewar Nijar bayan samun yancin kai zuwa yanzu.

An rubuta wannan littafi cikin harshen hausa don yan makarantu masu matsayi su yi amfani da shi, musamman ga dalibban makarantun yakni da jahilci.

Nijar ta ga juyyi dabam-dabam wanda diyanta suka gallazamata. Sai dai a ce "Alhamdu lillahi".

Akuyar da ta aihi dan giwa ta kawo abun mamaki inda kowa zai yi maganar a fadi albarkar bakinsa. Nijar ta kai matsayin da za a yi mata waƙe ko'ina.

Lugu (kasar Dogon Outar) ta yi take «Haza wasalam»



## 1. Tsarin mulkin mallaka

An kafa tarayyar yankunan Afirka ta yamma renon Faransa, wáto AOF, a shekarar 1895.

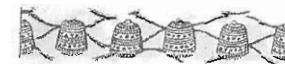
Ita wannan tarayyar ta kunshi yanki takwas (8) sune: Senegal, Sudan, Nijar, Moritani, Gine, Dahome ko Benin a yanzu, Kuduwar da Hotti-Bolta wadda ake kira Burkina-Faso a yau. A nan Afirka, wani babban manzo ne ke shugabantar wannan tarayya. Yana zaune cikin birnin Dakar dake yankin Senegal. Manzo na farko da ya shugabanci Nijar a na kiransa JUL BIREBIYE.

A bangaren yankuna, kowane yanki an rarraba shi a jahohi. A kowace jaha an nad'a babban kumandan da ke shugabantar ta. Ita kuma al'ummar gadin-gadin (ta garga-jiya) an mayar da ita gefe karkashin wani tsari mai ukuba. Cikin wannan tsari, ita wannan al'umma ba ta da haƙki ko guda. An ƙaskantar da ita, kuma an duƙƙufar da ita kan aikin dole.

An hana mata yycin shiga harakokin siyasa ko kafa fungiyoyin kwadago ko na taimakon kai da kai, hatta zirga-zirga ba ta da yycin yi.

## 2. Ziyarce-ziyarcen sojojin Faransa

Don ƙarfafa mulkinta, Faransa ta aiko da rundunonin soji dabam-dabam domin ziyarar yankunanta na Afirka. Rundunan sojojin Faransa da suka fara ziyarar sune



wanda labtanal kanal MONTAI ya ma jagora daga shekarar 1891 zuwa ta 1892. Sojojin sun zo rattaba hannu dangance da rashin jitawa da zaman lahiya tsakanin wasu saraki na Gelajo da Sayi, domin a sasanta su.

Runduna ta biyu ita ce wadda kaptan MARIYUS ya yi wa jagora. Wannan runduna ta je zandar ranar 14 ga watan Afirilu na shekarar 1889.

Dalilin zuwanta shi ne daukan wurin KAZEMAJU wanda sarkin Zandar ya yi ma kisan gilla. A nasu bangare kaptan BULE da abokin aikinsa Shanuwan sun jago-ranci wata runduna mai niyyar zuwa Zandar. Wannan runduna ta jibga barna da kisan gilla duk wajen da ta bi. Sai dai a ƙarshe, an kashe su bayan ballewar da wasu sooji baƙar fata masu dafa masu baya suka yi. An yi kashe-kashen ranar 14 ga watan Yuli na shekarar 1889 a garin an-kori kusancin Tasawa.

A shekarar 1900 SARAUNIYA MANGU jaruma a Lugu (ƙasar Dogon Dutsi) ta yi taka tsantsan ga shigowar turawan mulkin mallaka na Faransa a Nijar.

A shekarar 1922 kuma, Nijar ta fada karkashin mulkin Faransa inda ta zama wani yanki mallakakke.



Tambarin Labtanal kanal Montal



### 3. Mahawarar Burazabil da kafuwar tarayyar Faransa

#### a) Mahawar BURAZABIL

A shekarar 1944, gwamnatin Faransa ta yi kira ga wata babbar mahawara a Birnin Burazabil. Shugaban kasar Faransa na lokacin, wato Janaral DAGWAL, ya jagoranci mahawarar.

Baƙar fata ko daya bai halarci wannan mahawarar ba. A ƙarshen saduwar, an hiddo wasu dokoki kamar haka:

- Horar da yara a cikin yankuna da ake mallaka cikin harshen Faransanci kimanin kashi 50 cikin 100 in so samu ne.
- Soke aikin dole (wato aikin badala).
- Yin amfani da tattalin arzikan mallakakkun yankuna.
- Kafa majilisa a cikin kowane yanki don ba baƙar fata damar “kwato hakinta”.

An fara amfani da wadannan dokokin mahawarar Burazabil a shekarar 1946.

#### b) Kafuwar Tarayyar Faransa daga 1946 zuwa 1958

A shekarar 1946, kundin tsarin mulkin Faransa ya kafa tarayyar Faransa, inda mazamna Faransa da mazamna yankuna malakakku na cikin matsayi guda. Abin da ake nufi shi ne haƙkinsu da tilasinsu duk guda ne.

Da aka yi zabe, majilisa ta amince da dokar nan ta LAMIN GAI wadda ta soke tsarin ƙaskantar da baƙar fata tun ranar 7 ga watan mayu na shekarar 1946. Haka ita ma



Janaral  
Dagwal



dokar UFUWAT BONYI ta ranar 11 ga watan afirilu na shekarar 1946 ta soke aikin dole.

Nijar ta amince da tsarin tarayyar Faransa da Afirka a shekarar 1958. Wannan ya sa ta zama jamhuriya ranar 18 ga watan Disamba na shekarar 1958 a ƙarkashin jam'iyyar PPN-RDA. Nijar ta samu yancin kanta a ranar 3 ga watan Ogusta na shekarar 1960.

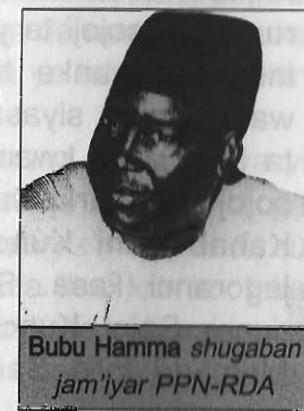
### 4. Kasancewar Nijar daga shekara ta 1960 zuwa yanzu

Daga shekara ta 1960, Nijar ta ga sauvi dabam-dabam a fannin mulkin kasa, tattalin arzikan kasa, bunkasar al'umma, tabarbarewar yanayi da sauransu. Ana tuni cewa da:

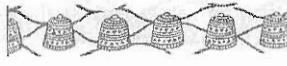
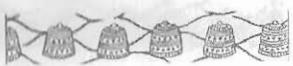
#### ◎ Jamhuriya ta farko

Nijar ta shiga ƙarkashin jam'iyyar PPN-RDA daga shekarar 1960 zuwa 1974. A lokacin nan jam'iyyar RDA ta samu nasara kan abokan takara na jam'iyyar SAWABA. Shugaban wannan jam'iyyar RDA, shi ne Malam Bubu Hamma.

Jori Hamani, ne magatakarda amma sai aka rataya masa ragamar mulkin kasa. Da suka samu iko sai suka hana fadin ra'ayi wanda za ya yi bamban da nasu. A lokacin ne aka rufe wasu yan adawa, wađansu suka yi gudun hijira.



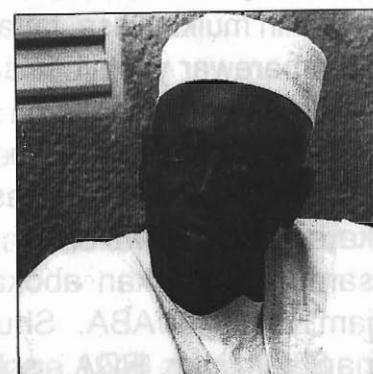
Bubu Hamma shugaban  
jam'iyyar PPN-RDA



**Shugaban kasa**  
**Alhagi Jori Hamani:** Shekara  
*goma sha biyar (15) ya yi yana iko.*  
*(1960-1974)*

Shugaban jam'iyan SAWABA Jibo Bakari ya bar kasa. Abokan kokowa da suka dafa ma su Jori Hamani hannu sune Noma Kaka, Kurmo Barkurnye, Jambala Maiga da sauransu. Wannan mulki kama karya ya sa kasa ta bushe, komi ya tabarbare al'umma ta shiga cikin wani mawuyacin halin rayuwa.

Dangance da wannan al'amari sai ranar 15 ga watan Afirilu na shekarar 1974, sai rundunar sooji ta yi juyin mulki inda take-yanke ta soke duk wani ra'ayin siyasa. Rundunar ta kafa wani kwamatin koli na sooji a karkashin Laptanal-Kanal Saini Kunce domin ya jagoranci kasa. Shika-shikan wannan rundunar sooji sune: Saini Kunce, Ali Shaibu, Tanja Mamadu, Sori Mamadu Jallo, Sani Sunna Siddo, Idrisa Haruna da sauransu.



**Shugaban jam'iyan SAWABA**  
**Djibo Bakari**



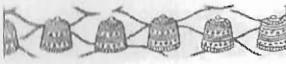
Saini Kunce ya yi shekara goma-sha-ukku (13) ya na iko. Don tahiyan da tsarin ikonsa yadda ta kamata, ya nemi shawarar yan-kasa ta fannin manyaman yan taruruka masu mahimmanci da suka yi mahawara kan kiyaye lahiyar al'umma, gyara hanyar horon yara da basu tarbiya, kare yanayi, kare al'adun kasa. Lalle Kunce ya yi aiki sosai cikin kasa, ya sa an gina hanyoyi da gidajen kampanoni. Ya yi kira ga masu gudun hijira da su dawo gida, a gina kasa tare da su.

Ranar 10 ga watan Nobamba na shekarar 1987, sai Allah ya yi ma Saini Kunce cikawa. Nan da nan sooji suka yi shawara suka zabi Ali Shaibu domin ya tahiyan da aikin marigayi.

A shekarar farko, Ali Shaibu ya nuna cewa da ya yi sakin sarari cikin ikonsa, yan-kasa su je inda suka ga dama, su fadi abunda suke so, su je inda ya musu dadî, su zauna inda suke so amma kar su rena iko, kar su taka doka. Da jin haka, dan-Adam mai wuyar gane hali, sai kowa ya fara sheke ayarsa.



**Shugaban kasa Janaral Saini Kunce:** Shekara goma sha ukku (13) (1974-1987)



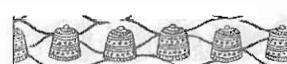
### ◎ Jamhuriya ta biyu

A lokacin nan ne Ali Shaibu ya yi tsari na zuwa zaben shugaban kasa amma jam'iya guda ce, zata tsayar da dan takara. Haka ne Ali Shaibu ya gaji kansa bayan zabe da



*Shugaban kasa Janaral Ali Shaibu:  
Shekara sidda (6) (1987-1993)*

da yawan kudin tallfinsu kuma da karamcin wurin mabartarsu. A nan ne aka yi dauki-ba-dadi tsakanin su da yan sanda har mutun ukku (3) suka rasa rayukansu. Daga wannan rana, rikici ya balle, ma'aikata, uwuyen diya, kowa na nuna rishin gamsuwarsa da abun asha da aka yi. Al'ummar duniya ta goya masu baya. Da ganin haka sai yan kasa suka yi kira ga Babban Taro na kasa baki daya domin yin nazari bisa abubuwan da suka hana ruwa gudu. Shugaba Ali Shaibu ya yarda da wannan kira ya kuma kafa kwamiti domin tsara Babban Taro. Da suka lura cewa an manta da su lokacin girka kwamiti mata sun yi zanga-zanga domin nuna rishin jin dadinsu. Duk wasu fungiyoyi masu taimakon kasa sun rufe nasu pampo don cewa sai



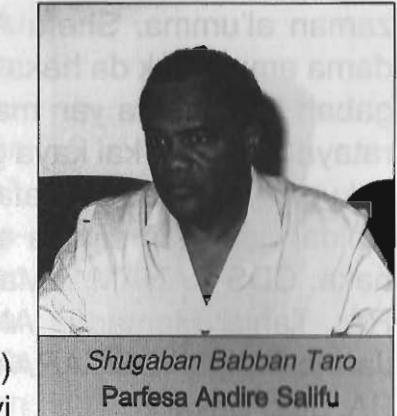
an kafa mulkin demokarasiya idan masu iko na son a ba su agaji. Kamar yadda yan kasa suka tsaida, sai aka shirya Babban Taro ranar 29 ta watan Yuli na shekarar 1991 inda aka zad'i Parfesa Andire Salifu a matsayin jagora.

Cikin tsawon wata ukku (3) yan kasa sun yi tone-tone, sun yi bincike kan abubuwan assha da aka yi a baya. An baza koli na mashiga da mafitar kasa, da abunda ke kare ci-gaban al'umma. Ranar 3 ga watan Nobamba na shekarar 1991, a lokacin da za a na'e Babban Taro, an zabi Shefu Amadu don ya jagoranci kasa a cikin gwamnatin ri'kon-kwarya. Ali Shaibu ya yi shekara shidda (6) yana iko.

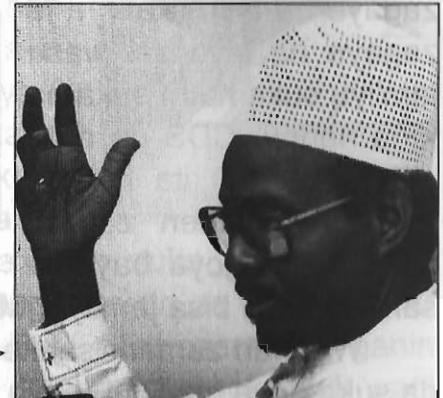
### ◎ Gwamnatin ri'kon-kwarya

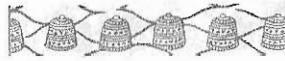
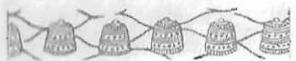
Malam Shefu Amadu ya yi sa-in-sa da yan kasa, (ma'aikata, yan-boko da sauransu) dangance da biyan albashi, kayan aiki da

*Shefu Amadu  
shekara biyu (2) (1991-1993)*



*Shugaban Babban Taro  
Parfesa Andire Salifu*



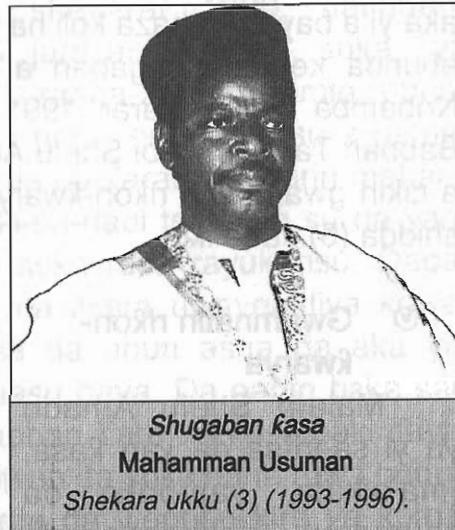


zaman al'umma. Shefu Amadu ya fuskanci matsaloli da dama amma duk da haka ya yi koñari, ya tsara zaben shugaban kasa da na yan majalisa. Abun da Babban Taro ya rataya masa, ya kai kaya gida tunda ya shirya zabe a loka-ci kuma ya bi sau da kafa tsarin da Babban Mahawara ta tsaida. Jam'iyyun siyasa sun tsayar da yan takara kamar haka: CDS RAHAMA: Mahamman Usman, MNSD NASA-RA: Tanja Mamadu, ANDP ZAMAN LAHIYA: Adamu Jarmakwai, PNDS TARAYYA: Muhammadu Isufu, SAWA-BA: Jibo Bakary.

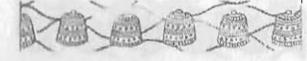
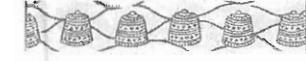
### ◎ Jamhuriya ta ukku

A zagaye na farko na zaben shugaban kasa da aka yi cikin watan Maris na shekarar 1993, Tanja Mamadu da Mahamman Usman ne suka je zagaye na biyu. Kafin a je zagaye na biyu sai wasu jam'iyyu suka hadu suka ba juna hannu. CDS da nata gungu, MNSD ita ma da nata. A karshen zaben, CDS da magoya bayanta samu rinjaye bisa jam'iyyar MNSD.

Wannan zaman "sabke mu raba" na gungun jam'iyyu da suka goya ma CDS baya da ake kira AFC sun yi rabon



*Shugaban kasa  
Mahamman Usman  
Shekara ukku (3) (1993-1996).*

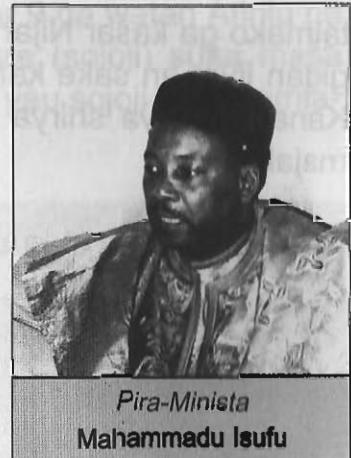


kujuerun iko inda Mahammaru Isufu ya zama Pira-Minista, Adamu Jarmakwai ya samu shugaban majalisa. Zama da mutun akwai wuya "in ji yan magana", wannan gungun jam'iyyu bai yi tsawon rai ba, sai abu ya rogaje, yan tarayya suka zage daga cikinsu. Wannan rishin jituwa ya sa aka koma jefa kuri'a ta zaben yan majalisa. PNDS TARAYYA ta fulla hulda da MNSD NASARA.

A cikin wannan hali MNSD, da ta samu rinjaye, ta sa Hamma Amadu Pira-Minista don ya wakilce ta, ya jagoranci gwamnati, shi kuma Muhammadu Isufu ya zama shugaban Majalisar dokoki.

Ikon kasa ya shiga cikin han-nun gungun biyu, sai yawan sa-in-sa, rikice na ta faruwa. Abu ya ki ci ya ki cinyewa. Kwaram! Ranar 27 ga watan Janairu na shekarar 1996, shekara ukku (3) kadai da ikon yan siyasa sai sojoji suka dawo, suka yi juyin mulki.

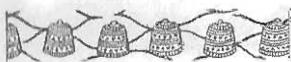
Take yanke, suka sa shugaban da za ya jagoranci kasa, shi ne kanal Ibirahim Bare Mainasara. Da ganin haka sai kungiyoyin agaji na duniya suka soke duk wani



*Pira-Minista  
Muhammadu Isufu*

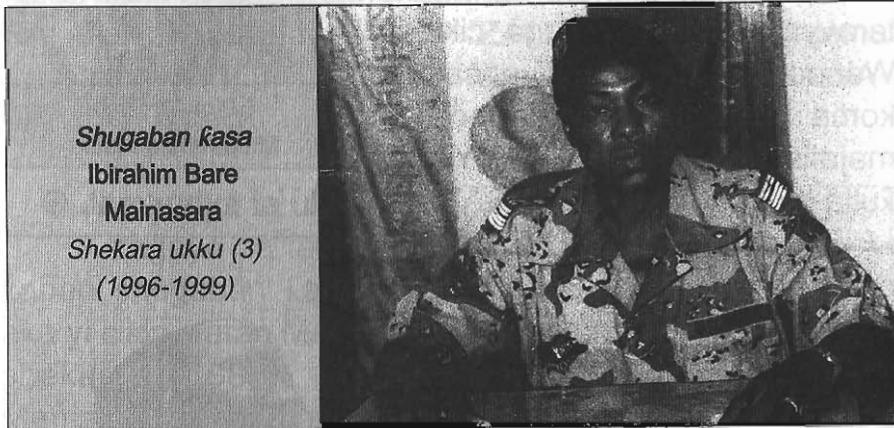


*Pira-Minista  
Hamma Amadu*

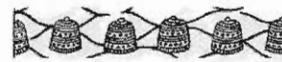


taimako ga kasar Nijar. Sun shaida cewa da sai an koma gidan jiya, an sake kafa jam'iyun siyasa. Da jin haka, sai Kanal Bare ya shirya zaben shugaban kasa da na yan majalisa.

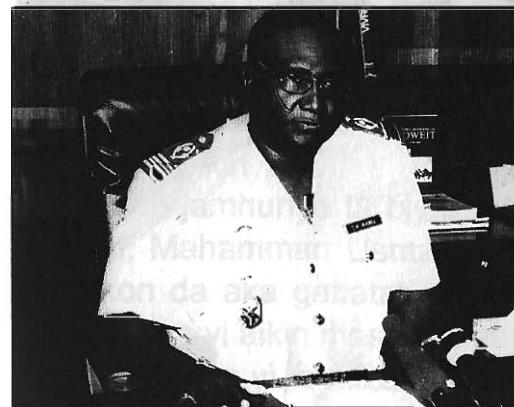
### ◎ Jamhuriya ta huđu



Ibrahim Bare ya yi kirin yan kasa da su kafa jam'iyu. Tsohin yan siyasa da suka taka rawar a gani har suka kai aka yi juyin mulki, sune suka dawo yin takara. Da aka yi tankade da rauraye ranar 7 da 8 na watan Yuli na shekarar 1996, Ibrahim Bare ya lissafa da yan takara za su kayar da shi, sai ya yi kwacen kuri'a, wan'an ya sa yan siyasa suka fi zuwa takara ta zaben yan majalisa, sai Bare da magoya masa baya kada. Wan'an hali ya sa gwamnati da majalisa ta shiga hannun Bare da magoya masa baya.



Ba zato, ba tsammani sai ranar 9 ga watan Afirilu na shekarar 1999, abokan zaman Bare (sooji) suka masa kisar gilla a hilin jirgin Yamai Har ila yau sooji sun yi amfani da bindigogi don su dawo iko.

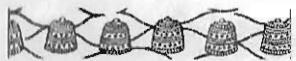


*Shugaban Kasa  
Dauda Malam Wanke  
wata tara (9)*

Wanda suka aikata wannan abu sun dora Dauda Malam Wanke kan kujarar iko, sun dakatar da dukan jam'iyun siyasa. A lokacin nan sai suka ce Ibrahim Hasan Mayyači da ke jan ragamar gwamnatin Bare, da ya ci gaba da aikinsa tunda cikin tsawon wata tara (9) za su mayar da iko ga yan siyasa.

### ◎ Jamhuriya ta biyar

Kamar yadda suka tsayar, sooji sun mayar da iko hannun jam'iyun siyasa. A ranar 17 ga watan Oktoba na shekara 1999 aka shirya zagaye na farko, yan takara shidda (6) ne suka je zabe. Cikin wannan zagaye aka samu mutum biyu da suka wuce sune: Tanja Mamadu na



**Mamadou Tanja**

**Shugaba da ke kan ragamar iko**

**a lokacin da aka wallafa**

**wannan littafi**

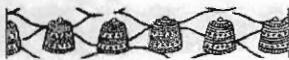


MNSD NASARA da Isufu Muhammadu na PNDS TARAYYA. Yan siyasa suka yi yarjejeniya inda kowa ya yi nasa gungu. MNSD NASARA ta samu CDS, SAWABA, SHAMUWA, da sauransu, a nata bangare TARAYYA ta samu RDP, ANDP, RDA da sauransu.

Sannan suka je zagaye na biyu. A nan sai Tanja Mamadu ya samu rinjaye kan Muhammadu Isufu, inda ya samu kuri'a kashi 60 shikin 100, Muhammadu Isufu ya samu 40 shikin 100.

Cikin jamhuriya ta biyar Hamma Amadu ne Pirayan Minista, Mahamman Usman shugaban majalisar dokoki. Duk ikon da aka gabatar a Nijar, ba ko daya wanda ya nuna, ko ya yi aikin masha Allahu. Sai siyasar dan gari ya kan ci gari aka yi ta mizantawa.

Amunnan Nijar sun yi na'am da mayar da iko a han-nun yan siyasa. Amma kolliya ba ta biya kudin sabuni ba. An ce tsugune bai kare ba, an sayar da kare an sayi biri.



## 5. Sarautar gargajiya (*Zamanta na jiya da na yau*)

Kafin turawa su zo, a Nijar sarakin gargajiya ke da wu'ka da nama, suke shari'a yadda suka ga dama, suke da jama'arsu, suna tahiyan da tsarin al'umma ta hanyar gargajiya.

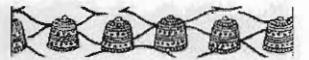
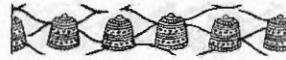
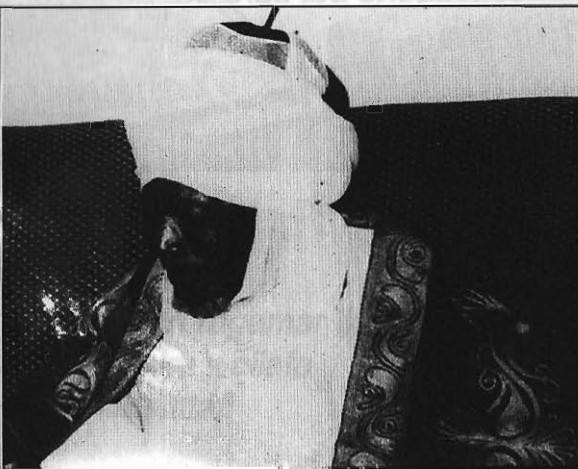
Kwaram! Sai farar fata suka shigo cikin kasa, tsari ya birkice.

Ranar 23 ga watan oktoba na shekarar 1904 ƙasar Faransa ta yi wani tsari na kebe ma sarakunan gargajiya abun da za su yi. Tun lokacin nan tsarin gadon-gado ya tabarbare. Sai ga shi sarki shi ne makamancin kumandan amma baya da ikon yanke shari'a yadda ya ga dama.

Daga shekarar 1929 sai sarauta ta shiga tsarin mulkin mallaka inda babu wani hamzari illa wanda turawa ba suka ce. Saraki ana basu wani dan albashi.

*Mai Martaba  
Sarkin  
Katsina (Marau)*

*Buzu Dan  
Zambadi*



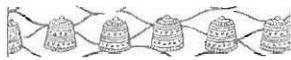
*Mai Martaba  
Sarkin  
Damagaram*

*Abubakar  
Umaru Sanda*

A shekara 1936, sai aka tsara hawan-hawa na sarautar gargajiya inda akwai maigari (wanda yan gari ke zabe shi), gwanto (wanda masu garuruwa ke taruwa su zaba) sannan sarkin jaha Mai Martaba (wanda gwantuna ke zaba).

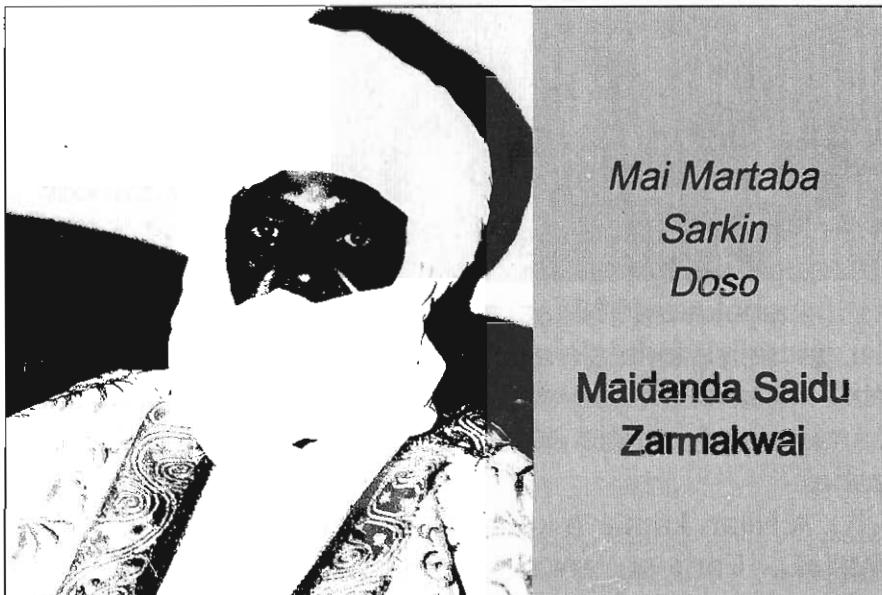
A Nijar, kamar a kowace kasa dake karkashin mulkin mallakar Faransa, an aiwatar da wata irin siyasar handame al'adu cikin ruwan sanyi wadda ta hada da aniyar kawar da harshe da al'adun mutanen da ake mallaka, koko a mayar da su banza ma ta fi su. Wannan hali da aka sa sarautar gargajiya ya binne tabi'o'i na uwaye da kakannu, sai fitina da tashin hankali suka samu wurin shiga.

Sarki mutun ne mai daraja, mai mutunci, mai adalci. Za a tayar da shi gewaye da mutanensa, kowa da wurinsa, kowa da aikinsa, kowa da mu'kaminsa. Sarautar ita dai sai an gada, sai dan wane jikan wane.



A fil azal sarki bai kamata ba ya yi siyasa, amma zai bi addinin musulunci ya yi shari'a ta hanyar gaskiya.

Idan wani kuskure ya samu, ko wani hatsari, ko tashin hankali, sarki ke maganin abun.

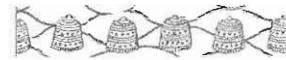


*Mai Martaba  
Sarkin  
Doso*

**Maidanda Saidu  
Zarmakwai**

Tahiyar sarautar gargajiya sai tabarbarewa take, a zuwan demokarasiya, babu ladabin jama'a, babu biyayya. Sarauta ta zama abun wasa. Demokarasiya ta watsa ra'ayin jama'a, kowa na fadīn abun da ya ga dama, sarauta ikonta ya rage.

A kowane fanni an kafa mai iko inda shi ke fadī a ji, shi ke fadī a yi. Sai ta bace za a nufi saraki. Kash! Sarauta gaskiya ce, kuma tsarinta ya fi na turawa wanda ya sa kasa cikin halin ka'ka na kan yi.



*Mai Martaba  
Sarkin Gobir*

**Abdu Bala  
Marafa**

Hukumomin mulkin mallaka kuwa iyakarsu al'kalanci, ba tare da tsoma baki ba kai tsaye in ba cikin wasu fannonin aikin lahiya, noma, zirga-zirga ba.

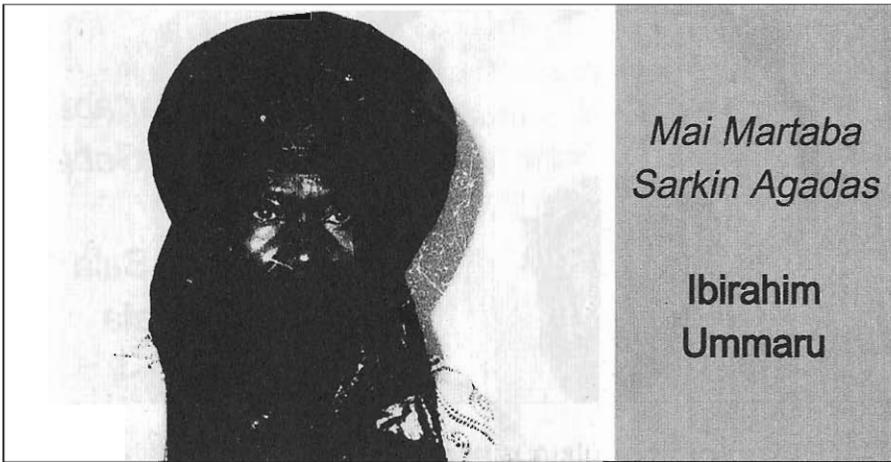
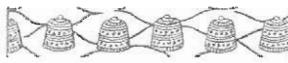
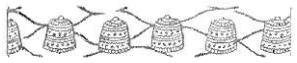
Wanda ya ce gargajiya, ya ce tushe duk tsarin da za a yi idan ba a bi tushe ba, an yi kuskure, kuma ra'ayi za su bambanta.

Sarauta, a ba ta mutuncin ta da karfinta kamar da, sai al'umma ta samu kwanciyar hankali da sada zumunci.

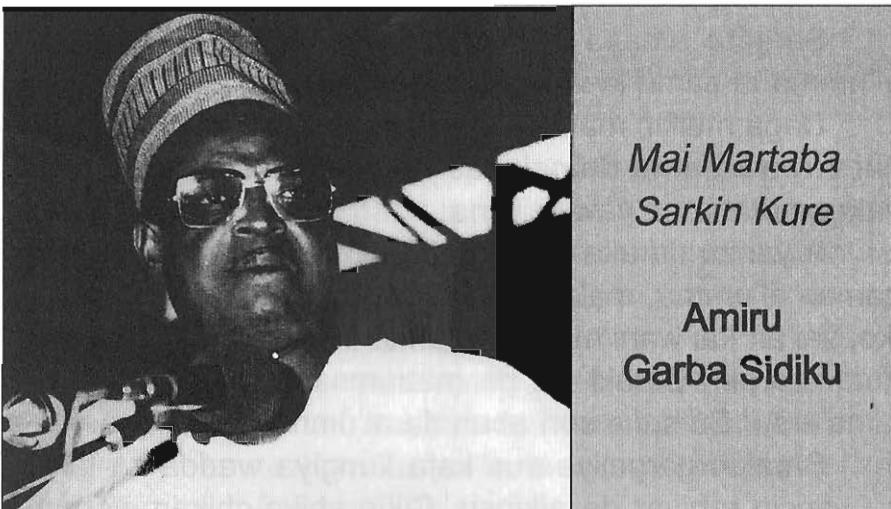
Daga mulkin mallaka, zuwa na farar hula, mulkin soji, har zuwa kafuwar demokarasiya zumunci sai bambarewa yake, mutane na yawan fitina.

A yanzu da aka kafa tsarin gwamnati mai tahiyar da zaman al'umma, ma'aikatan gwamnati, suke jan ragamar iko, sai an kai wani matsayi idan ta fi ci, ta fi cinyewa ake nufar saraki. Saraki su ne mazamna karkara su ke da jama'arsu. Su suka son abun da al'umma ke bukata.

Sarakin gargajiya sun kafa fungiya wadda za ta ba su yancin tahiyar da aikinsu. Cikin shika-shikan wannan



kungiya, akwai mai Martaba Sarkin Damagaram Abubakar Sanda, Amirou Garba Sidiku, Sarkin Kure, mai Martaba Sarkin Agadas Ibirrahim Ummaru.



## 6. Matsayin arzikin Nijar daga shekarar 1960 zuwa yanzu

Kowane allazi da nasa amanu, Nijar noma da kiwo ke tushen arzikinta. A can da lokacin da yanayi bai tabarbare ba, kasa na bunkasa kwaran gaske. Al'umma na wadata, tana samun abinci, arzikin kasa na wajen sufa-ri suna bunkasa.

Daga shekara 1966, aka fara samun fari inda kasa ta bushe, ta fi albarka sai arzikinta ya fara tahiyan hawainiya. Wannan hali ya sa al'ummarta cikin wata bakar wahala.

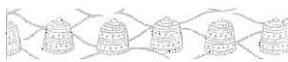
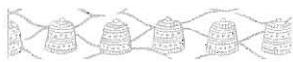
A can da ana noma kada, gyada, taba da rake don sayar da saidawa inda za a samu a sayi abubuwani da ke kara al'umma (kayan likita, motoci da sauransu).

A wajen bunkasa arzikin kasa, akwai masu aikin hannu (kira, safa, gini da sauransu) inda ana saye da sayarwa don kyautata rayuwar al'umma.

Tun yan shekaru da suka wuce Nijar tana cikin mat-sala matuka, sashen abinci, ma'aikata ba su samun alba-shi, kasa ta bushe ba'a samun abinci isasshe.

## 7. Tuta da taken Nijar

Tutar Nijar tana da launi iri ukku: launin ruwan goro na daga sama; launi tsanwa na daga kasa; sannan, launin fari na tsakkiya; cikin launin fari akwai wani kurtu maisiffar da'ira da launin ruwan goro.



Wannan bambancin launi yana nuna bambancin yanayi kamar haka:

- Launin ruwan goro na nuna yanayin yankin hamada.
- Launin fari kuma yana nuna yanayin yankin sahal.
- Shi kuma launin tsanwa yana nuna yanayin ni'ima yankin sudaniya.
- A ƙarshe, wannan kurtu mai launin ruwan goro da ke tsakiyar fari, yana nufin rana.

Taken ƙasa: waƙa ce da aka sherar domin nuna marta ba da girman ƙasa. Wannan take mai sunan: Ta Nijar, wani baturen faransa ne mai suna MORIS TIRIYE ya hada shi. Wasu turawa biyu ne, JAK da NIK PIRIYONE, suka yi sheren kidan. An amince da ita ranar 12 ga watan Yuli na shekarar 1961. Kuma wata rundunar sojoji ne ta fara rera shi, sai aka yi koyi da ita.

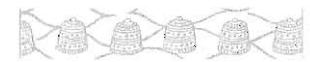
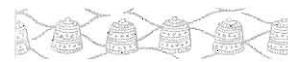
## 8. Hulđodin Nijar da ƙungiyoyin duniya

### a. Majalisar đunkin duniya (ONU)

An kafa ta shekara ta 1945 a birnin Faransisko. Manufar wannan majalisar shi ne tabbatar da kwanciyar hankali a doron ƙasa. Mazauninta yana Niwuyork ƙasar Amerika.

### b. Kungiyar hadin kan yan Afirka (OUA)

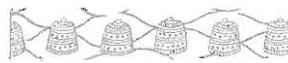
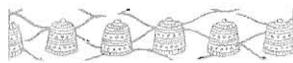
An kafa ta ranar 25 ga watan mayu ta shekarar 1963. Mazauninta yana Adis Ababa, a ƙasar Eciyopiya. Dalilin



kafa ta shi ne ƙarfafa hadin kai da taimakon juna tsakanin yan Afirka. Wannan ƙungiyar ta hada duk ƙasashen Afirka masu yancin kansu. Magatakardanta na farko shi ne Teli Abubakar Jallo.

### c. Yantattun ƙungiyoyin majalisar đunkin duniya masu ma'aikatu a Nijar

- Kungiyar duniya mai kula da abinci da noma (FAO). An kafa ta ranar 16 ga watan Oktoba ta shekarar 1945. Tana aiki domin kauda yunwa a duniya. A Nijar tana bada taimakon abinci kuma tana tattalin bunkasa noma.
- Kungiyar duniya mai kula da ilimin kimiyya, tarbiya da wasanni (UNESCO). An ƙirkiota ranar 4 ga watan Nobamba ta shekarar 1946. Tana bada mahimmanci kan abun da ya shafi wasannin ilimin kimiyya da tarbiya. Bayan haka, tana kokowa ainin don kawar da jahilci da kuma tattalin abubuwani tarihi.
- Kungiyar duniya mai kula da kiwo lahiyar al'umma (OMS). Tana aiki don kiwon lahiya da kuma kafa wurin bada magani. Kokowarta a Nijar ita ce kawar da cutocin da suka hi yaduwa ko'ina (zazzabin cizon sabro, ciwon sida da sauransu).
- Kungiyar duniya mai kula da ƙananan yara (UNICEF). Gurinta shi ne kyautata rayuwar yara. An kafa ta a shekara ta 1946. Tana hulđa da gwamna tin ƙasa domin kyautata makomar yara masu "Allah kama hannuna".

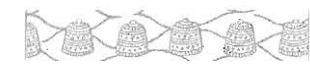
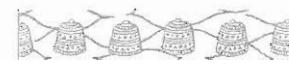


- Kungiyar mai bada bashi ko asusun duniya mai bada lamani (FMI). An kafa ta a shekara 1945. Gurinta shi ne bunfasa saye da saidawa a fagen duniya, kayyade ciniki da kuma juyin canji.
- Bankin duniya (Banque Mondiale). Bankin ta na aiki tare da wadannan kungiyoyi huđu: BIRD, IDA, SFI, da AMGI. Gurinta shi ne habbaka tattalin arziki kin ƙasashe masu matsaloli.

## 9. Kungiyoyin tattalin arziki da zaman lahiya na al'umma

Nijar na cikin kungiyoyi da dama a nan Afirka kamar su:

- **Kungiya mai tattalin arzikan Afirka ta yamma** (CEAO). An kafa ta ranar 17 ga watan Afirilu ta shekarar 1977. Mazamninta na wagadugu ƙasar Burkina-Faso.
- **Kungiyar tattalin arzikan ƙasashen Afirka ta yamma** (CEDEAO). Mazamninta na Abuja ƙasar Najeriya.
- **Kwamitit jituwa**. An kaddamar da shi ranar 29 ga watan Mayu ta shekarar 1959. ya ƙumshi ƙasashe biyar: Kuduwar, Nijar, Bene, Burkina-Faso da Togo.



## 10. Kafuwar tsarin demokarasiya

### a. Ma'anar demokarasiya

Ma'anar wannan kalma ta demokarasiya, ita ce tahiyan da mulki da sunan jama'a kuma da yardarta. A zahiri, jama'a za ta zabi wasu daga cikinta ta basu shugabanci da tahiyan da iko. A gane da haka, jama'ar za ta zabi magabatanta cikin yanci, kuma a tahiyan da mulki tare da sawar hannun ita jama'ar a kuma tabbatar da yancin kowa na ƙin ra'ayi ko yin hamayya. Mulkin demokarasiya wata suffa ce ta tsara iko da gudanar da shi bisa sanin cewa jama'a ce mai iko, sai abun da ta ce za a aikata.

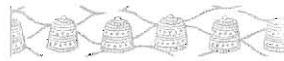
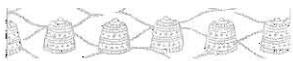
### b. Ka'lidodin demokarasiya

Ka'lidodin da demokarasiya ta tanada su ne:

- Rarraba iko zuwa ga hukumomi daban-daban,
- Kasancewar a kidun siyasa daban-daban,
- Yarda da rinjaye da kuma shigar yan ƙasa cikin gwagwarmayar siyasa, ta hanyar jefa kuri'a.

### c. Tsarin mulki

Tsarın mulki shi ne ginshikin dokoki, wato dokar koli ta hakumar ƙasa. Al'ummar ƙasa gaba-daya ke jefa kuri'a a amince da tsarin mulki. Demokarasiya, gishinkarta su ne iko ya zamanto a hannun al'umma wato game da iko, jama'a ita ke da wuđa, kuma ita ke da nama, kuma ya zamanto hukuma ba ta da gami da addini.



#### d. Tsarin zabe

Zabe, shi ne damar da jama'ar ƙasa ke amfani da ita cikin yanci, ta zabi yan ƙasa da za su jagoranci harakokin jama'a da kula da dukiyarta, ta ƙasa baki ڏaya ko ta ƙanan hakumomi. A Nijar akwai ƙa'idodin zabe ko dokar zabe wadda ta tanadi hanyoyin zaben siyasa ko jefa Kuri' ar raba gardama. Dokar ta kafa hakumar zabe ta ƙasa mai zaman kanta, mai shirya ayyukan zabe da jefa Kuri'ar raba gardama kuma ta gudanar da su.

### 11. Kungiyoyin kare haƙkin dan-Adam

#### a. A huskar ƙasashen duniya

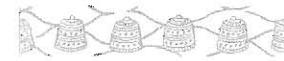
Gurin da jama'ar ƙasashen duniya ta sa gaba game da samun adalci da yanci, shi ya sa, ko ina a duniya ake samun ƙungoyoyin kare haƙkin yan-Adam don cimma wannan guri. A cikinsu akwai ƙungiyar duniyar ta neman ahuwa, mai kare haƙkin dan-Adam, da kuma cibiyar fake doka da haƙkin dan-Adam ta ƙasashen duniya.

#### b. A huskar cikin ƙasa

Tsarın mulki mai bin doka da ƙa'idodi a Nijar na bada damar kafa ƙungiyoyi dabán-dabán masu ƙókarín tabbatár da yancin yan ƙasa.

A cikinsu akwai:

- Kungiyar tabbatár da demokarasiya da yanci da samun ci-gaba, wadda ake kira: "DLD" a faransanci.



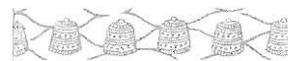
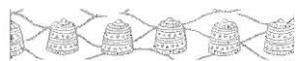
- Kungiyar Nijar da ke kare haƙkin yan-Adam wato "ANDDH".
- Kungiya mai kare haƙki yan ƙasa mai suna "garku war dan-Adam".
- Kungiya mai nazari da bincike a fannin demokara siya da bunƙasa tattalin arziki da kyautata rayuwar jama'ar Nijar mai suna "JARDES NIJAR".
- Akwai ƙungiyoyin kwadago masu kwato haƙkin ma'aikata.
- Kungiya mai kula da wayena jama'a kai a fannin demokarasiya wanda ake kira ONG Demokarasiya 2000" a faransance.

A Nijar, akwai cibiyar hadin gwiwar ƙungiyoyin kwadago wadda ta ƙumshi ƙungiyoyi Talatin da shidda (36).

Mafi girma daga wadannan ƙungiyoyi su ne: ƙungiyar kwadago ta malaman makaranta da kuma ƙungiyar kwadago ta ma'aikatan kiwon lahiya da kyautata jama'a.

### 12. Yan tawayen Nijar

Daga kutubu (Ayeru) har zuwa Bosso (Gegimi) yan Nijar kansu a hadé, babu wani tashin hankali, ana zaman hulda da annashuwa. Aure da aifuwa sun gama ƙabilun ƙasa, al'umma ta kama hannun juná. Ko da yake kowane da tashi tarbiya, da ta shi al'ada, Nijar ba a san bambancin ƙabila ba. Idan a tashi daga Agadas a ce Yamai aka nufa, sai an biya ta Tawa ko Zandar.



Duk inda a ka biya kamar a gida ake, akwai wani dan uwa, ko abokin sani.

Cikin shekarar 1990 ne, wani sabun salo ya samu, wanda yan Nijar ba su saba da shi ba. Mutane yan kasa sun koma bayan dutsi cewa da su yan tawaye ne. Sun ce ba a kula masu, ba a shafe masu hawaye.

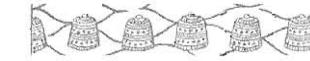
Na farko dai buzaye sun fi ganewa da a sake rabon iyakar jahohi. Inda son samu ne su da kansu suke son su yi wannan rabo. Daga wannan jaha zuwa wancan za a tsaida huldodī dake tsakaninsu.

Cikin abubuwān da suka tambaya sun ce sai a samu kamar mutanensu goma-sha-biyar (15) da za su wakilce su a kotun koli, mutun ko bakwai (7) da za su zama cikin gwamnati, mutun shidda (6) za su zama jakada a kasar waje.

A cikin kimānīn shekara goma-sha-biyar masu zuwa, suna son a ba su kashi ashirin da biyar (25) cikin dari (100) na arzikin kasa, kashi arba'in (40) cikin dari na arzikin da ake tonowa a kasa, kashi dari cikin dari na lanho da yan jahar ke Zubawa, kashi saba'in da biyar (75) cikin dari na ma'aikatar masu tono arziki cikin kasa ya zamanto dan jahar ne, a samu a cikin kashi arba'in (40) cikin dari da ke saye da hular iko, wato soji.

Wajen tattalin al'umma, tarbiya, da tsare al'adun gal-gajiya, yan tawayen sun yi tambaya a gina masu gidan likita, makarantar boko, wurin magani da sauransu.

Wannan tawaye ta jawo tashin hankali da dama inda tubawa, larabawa da hulani suka ture. Su ma a nasu ban-



gare, sun shimfuda matsalolin da za a magance masu.

Bayan gamuwar canza miyau da aka yi ta yi a kasar waje da nan gida, an samu sasantawa tare da gwamnatin kasa, inda ranar ashirin da hudu ga watan afirilu na shekara ta 1996, an sa hannu kan wata yarjejjiniya mai gyara zaman al'umma gaba daya, ba sai an tsone ma juna ido ba. Akan haka gwamnati ta dauki alkawali da dama inda a yau tana cika su. Da ganin haka su yan tawaye sun bar buga wuta, sun aje makamai, sun dawo gida.

Kasa ta koma kamar da. Inda ana iya zuwa Agadas babu wani shakku sai a kama hanya.

A cikin wanda suka yi kokowar akwai Manu Dayak, Rhisa Ag Bula da sauransu. Sun yi sa-in-sa da gwamnati. A lokacin nan ne shugaba Ibirahim Bare ya yi kira ga wasu kasashe da su tsoma bakinsu. A ka ji Kiran, sai ranar 24 ga watan Afirilu shekarar 1998 aka yi zaman sada zumunta, aka sassanta, aka aje bindigogi.

Ranar 25 ga watan Satumba na 2000, an yi babbar saduwa a birnin Agadas inda aka yi bukin kona makamai.

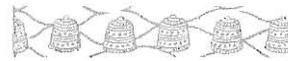
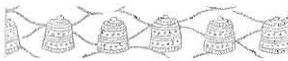
Kasashe da dama sun halarci wannan buki. A wurin wannan taro, matan Nijar da yara matasa



Manu Dayak

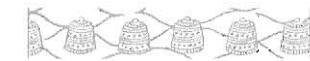


Rhisa Ag Bula



sun kai sakonsu ga duk yan kasa, da su hada kansu, su gina kasa. Yan tawaye ga baki daya sun ðauki niyyar soke duk wasu kungiyoyin tawaye a nan Nijar, sun bada makamai ga masu iko.

Don shaida ma duniya da duk wani tashin hankali ya kare a Nijar, shugaba Tanja Mamadu ya sa wuta ya kona makaman da yan tawaye suka amfani da su.



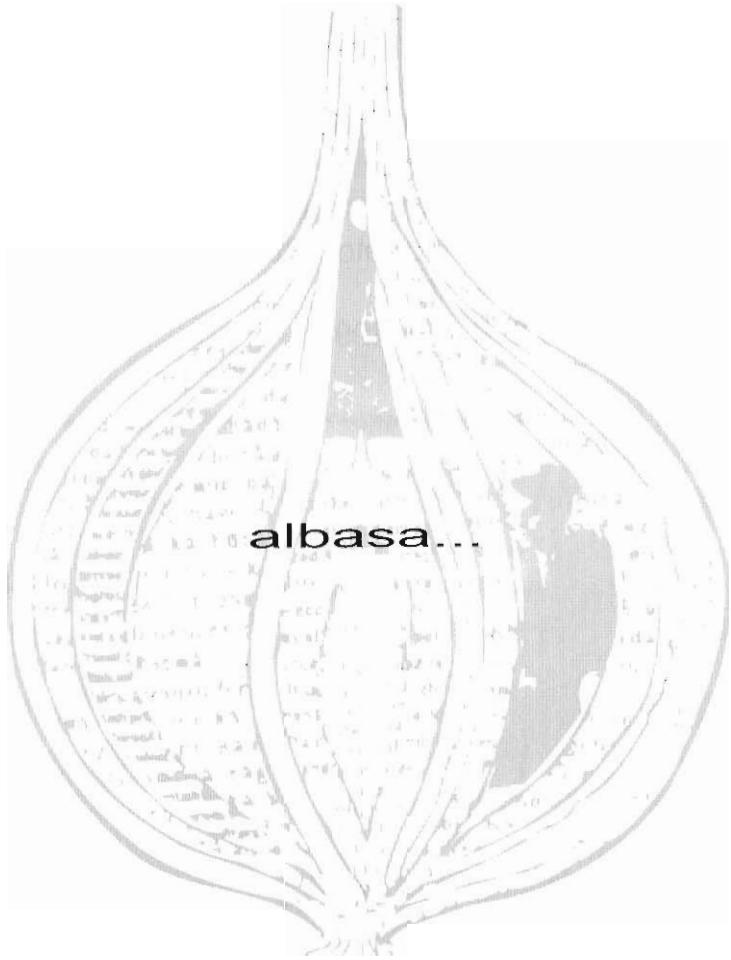
### Littatafai da aka yi aiki da su

- Lidegaard, Else, Afrique effleurée. Récit d'un voyage au Niger.

Niamey : Edition A.C. Démocratie 2000.

- Hima, Sadou - Ali Mariama Elhadji Ibrahim, Mahamane Moumouni, Hadizatou Ousseini (rédacteurs) : Histoire C.M.2.

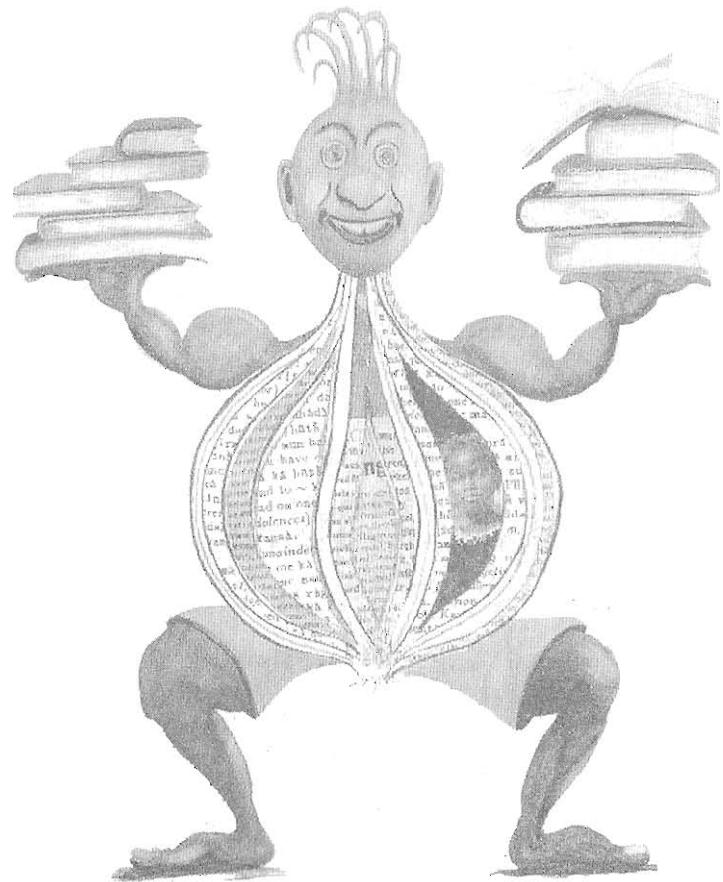
Niamey : I.N.D.R.A.P. 1994.



albasa...



...don ta karfafa harsunan mu





Nouvelle Imprimerie du Niger  
B.P. 61 - Tél. 73.47.98 - Fax 73.41.42



Malama Halima Jido, matar Sarmai, an haife ta ranar 15 ga watan oktoba na shekarar 1961 a Birnin Damagaram. Bayan karatun pramari da na kwaleji a garin da aka aife ta, ta je Yamai (babban birnin kasar Nijar) inda ta yi karatun karuwa a makarantar yakī da jahilci har ta fito da babban sakamako. A yanzu tana aiki a babbar ma'ai-katar yakī da jahilci ta Yamai.

Malama Halima Jido tana da aure da yaya hu'u (Halidu, Hasiya, Abdul Karim da Hammadu).

# TARIHIN NIJAR



Halima Sarmai