



Competitive Scramble is an Evil Ingenuity: Proceedings from the International Conference on the Biography and Songs of Alhaji Abubakar Kassu Zurmi in Heroic Poetry

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TARON KASA DA KASA A KAN RAYUWA DA WAKOKIN ALHAJI ABUBAKAR KASSU ZURMI

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Tsakure

Wannan takarda ta binciko yadda al'ummar Hausawa ke kallon mai sata, ta hanyar yin nazarin wasu daga cikin wakokin Alhaji Abubakar Kassu Zurmi, a bangaren la'akari da tasirin al'adu, addini, da zamantakewa na sata a cikin wannan yanki. An duba ra'ayin sata (sata) a cikin al'adar Hausa daga bangarori daban-daban, ciki har da ma'anarta, yadda al'umma ke daukarta, da yadda dokokin gargajiya da na zamani ke magance masu aikata wannan laifi. Takardar ta tattauna tasirin karin maganganu da tatsuniyoyi na Hausawa, da kuma rawar da koyarwar addinin Islama ke takawa wajen tsara ra'ayoyin jama'a game da sata. Hakanan, takardar ta binciko dalilan tunani da na zamantakewa da ke sanya mutane aikata sata, sakamakon abin da hakan ke haifarwa ga wanda ya aikata laifin, da kuma hanyoyin da al'umma ke bi don hana aikata wannan laifi. Ta hanyar duba ra'ayoyin gargajiya da na zamani, wannan takarda ta haskaka muhimmancin dabi'un al'umma wajen tsara yadda ake kallon sata da kuma rawar da adalci ke takawa wajen tabbatar da zaman lafiya a cikin al'ummomin Hausawa

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1.1 Gabatarwa

Al'ummar Hausawa suna da kyawawan al'adu da tsarin zamantakewa wanda ya hada da kyawawan dabi'u da nagartattun dokoki da ke jagorantar rayuwar yau da kullum. Daga cikin wannan tsarin zamantakewa, sata tana daga cikin laifuka mafi girma da ake dauka a matsayin wani abu mai cutar da al'umma da kuma dangantakar jama'a, (duk da kuwa wasu bangarori suna kallon sata a matsayin jarumta). A cikin al'ummar Hausawa, wanda ya aikata sata ba kawai yana haddasa matsala ta kudi ba ne, har ma yana kawo cikaskas ga zaman lafiya da hadin kai a tsakanin mambobin al'umma (Ibrahim, 2015). Wannan takarda tana nufin duba yadda al'ummar Hausawa ke kallon wanda ya aikata sata, ta

fuskar al'adu, addini, da kuma matakan hukunci da aka tanada a cikin wannan al'umma. Daga cikin muhimman abubuwan da za mu duba a cikin wannan takarda, akwai yadda Hausawa ke fahimtar sata, yadda ake hukunta masu aikata sata, tasirin addini a kan wannan batu, da kuma yadda al'ummar Hausawa ke amfani da hikimomin gargajiya wajen hana aikata sata. Ta hanyar duba wannan batu daga mahangar al'ada da kuma addini, za mu samu fahimtar yadda wannan matsala ke shafar al'umma da kuma hanyoyin da ake bi domin magance ta (Usman, 2012).

2.1 Fahimtar Sata a Cikin Al'ummar Hausawa

Sata a cikin al'ummar Hausawa tana da ma'anoni da dama, kuma tana dauke da mummunan sakamako ga wanda ya aikata ta da kuma al'umma baki daya. A cikin al'adar Hausawa, sata tana nufin duk wani aiki na satar wani abu da ba nashi ba ta hanyar zalunci ko rashin gaskiya. Wannan yana nuni da cewa, a duk lokacin da aka samu mutum da laifin sata, ana daukar hakan a matsayin babban laifi wanda zai iya shafar al'umma ko kuma ya kawo rikici tsakanin mutane. Sata tana da nau'uka da dama, kamar sata ta kai ga mayar da hankali ga dukiya ko kaya na mutum, sata a cikin dangi ko abokai, da kuma sata a cikin harkokin gwamnati ko kasuwanci. Wannan yana nufin cewa sata ba wai kawai tana faruwa a cikin yanayi na rashin jin dadi ko rashin aiki ba, har ma tana shafar tsarin zamantakewa da kuma tattalin arziki a cikin al'umma (Ibrahim, 2015). A tarihin Hausawa, dokokin gargajiya sun yi amfani da hanyar da ta dace wajen hukunta wadanda aka samu da laifi na sata. Misali, a cikin al'adar Hausawa, idan mutum ya aikata sata, an fi amfani da hukunci wanda zai tabbatar da cewa wanda ya aikata laifin ba zai kara aikata hakan ba (Usman, 2012). Wannan na iya kasancewa dukan wanda ya aikata laifin ko kuma biyan diyya ga wanda aka sace masa dukiyarsa.

3.1 Ra'ayin Al'ada Akan Mai Sata

Mai sata a cikin al'ummar Hausawa ana daukarsa da babban laifi da ke nuna rashin mutunci da rashin daraja. Sata tana daga cikin abubuwan da ke daukar tsoron jama'a, kuma tana haifar da tsangwama ga wanda ya aikata sata a cikin al'umma (Bello, 2010). Wannan yana nuni da cewa, al'ummar Hausawa tana da tsarin doka na gargajiya wanda ke daukar masu aikata sata a matsayin masu cutar da al'umma. A cikin karin magana da tatsuniyoyi na Hausawa, akwai maganganu da dama da ke nuna yadda al'umma ke kallon wanda ya aikata sata. Misali, karin magana mai cewa "Mai satar kayan wani, ba zai ji dadin zaman lafiya ba," na nuni da cewa wanda ya aikata sata yana dauke da wata matsala da ke janyo rashin zaman lafiya a cikin al'umma. Wannan yana tabbatar da yadda Hausawa ke daukar sata a matsayin wani laifi wanda ke haifar da rikici da rashin hadin kai. Haka kuma, al'umma tana daukar mata kai masu tsauri don gujewa aikata sata. Al'ummar Hausawa tana amfani da hikimomi na gargajiya, irin su tarurrukan jama'a, domin koyar da matasa darajar gaskiya da amana (Bello, 2010). A cikin al'adun Hausawa, an kuma samu misalan yadda al'ummomi ke daukar mata kai na tabbatar da adalci da hukunta wadanda aka samu da laifi na sata.

4.1 Ra'ayoyin Addini Akan Sata

Addinin Musulunci yana da matuƙar tasiri a cikin al'ummar Hausawa wajen tsara ra'ayi kan sata. A cikin Shari'a, sata tana daga cikin manyan laifuka da aka hukunta da tsauri (Olayiwola, 2008). A karkashin Shari'a, wanda aka samu da laifin sata yana fuskantar hukunci mai tsauri, wanda zai iya haɗa da yanke hannunsa ko kafarsa, musamman idan satar ta kasance mai girma ko kuma tana shafar hakkin wani. Musulunci yana bayar da damar tuba ga wanda ya aikata sata. Wannan yana nufin cewa, idan mai sata ya tuba daga

aikinsa, zai iya samun gafarar Allah, kuma zai iya dawowa a cikin al'umma ba tare da samun hukunci mai tsanani ba. Wannan yana bayyana cewa akwai hanyar gyara ko kuma sabunta mutum, wanda zai iya taimaka wa mai sata wajen samun damar cigaba a cikin al'umma (Yusuf, 2018). A cikin al'ummar Hausawa, wanda ya aikata sata yana ganin cewa akwai hanyoyin tuba da kuma samun amincin Allah ta hanyar sake gyara. Wannan yana nuna yadda addinin Musulunci ke sauya ra'ayin al'umma game da masu aikata sata, yana ba su damar samun tsari ko sabunta kansu.

5.1 Hukumomi da Sakamakon Sata a Al'ummar Hausawa

A cikin al'ummar Hausawa, hukumomi da matakan hukunci sun kasance masu tsauri a kan wadanda aka samu da laifi na sata. Daga zamanin gargajiya har zuwa yau, akwai bambance-bambancen tsarin hukunci da aka saba da su, wanda ya danganta da al'adun gargajiya da kuma sabbin tsarin dokoki na zamani (Usman, 2012). A cikin al'adar Hausawa ta gargajiya, an fi amfani da hukunci wanda zai tabbatar da cewa wanda ya aikata sata ba zai sake aikata hakan ba. A cikin wasu lokuta, wanda aka samu da laifin sata yana fuskantar dukan jiki, wanda ake yi da nufin koya masa darajar gaskiya da mutunta hakkin wasu. Hakanan, akwai kuma tsarin biyan diywa wanda zai mayar da martani ga wanda aka sace masa dukiyar. Misali, idan mai sata ya sace kayan abinci ko dabbobi, yana buƙatar mayar da su ko biyan kudin da ya dace a matsayin diywa. A zamanin yau, al'ummar Hausawa ta haɗu da tsarin doka na kasa wanda yake amfani da dokokin Shari'a da na gwamnati wajen hukunta masu aikata sata. Wannan tsarin na zamani yana da matuƙar tasiri wajen tabbatar da adalci da kuma tabbatar da cewa wanda ya aikata sata yana fuskantar hukunci daga hukuma ta hanyar kotu ko wasu hukumomin gwamnati. A cikin tsarin doka na zamani, mai sata yana iya fuskantar hukunci na gidan yari ko kuma duba ga tsarin shari'a na kudi. Sai dai, akwai tambayoyi kan yadda tsarin doka na zamani ya ke yi wajen magance matsalar sata a cikin al'umma. Wasu daga cikin masu sukar tsarin dokar zamani suna ganin cewa, tsarin yana yi wa al'umma illa wajen tabbatar da cewa wanda ya aikata sata yana samun damar gyara kansa. Hakan yana jawo damuwa, musamman idan aka yi la'akari da matsalolin rayuwar yau da kullum da ke jawo mutane zuwa aikata sata, musamman a cikin yanayin talauci ko rashin aikin yi (Ibrahim, 2015).

6.1 Hanyoyin Da Suke Hana Sata

Al'ummar Hausawa tana daukar mataƙai masu yawa wajen hana aikata sata a cikin al'umma. A cikin al'adun gargajiya, akwai hanyoyi da dama da ke taimakawa wajen koyar da yara da matasa darajar gaskiya da amana. Hakanan, iyali yana taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen koyar da tarbiyya da tsaftace tunanin yara daga matakin farko na rayuwa. Iyaye suna amfani da tsarin tarbiyya wanda ke koyar da yara hakuri, gaskiya, da kuma koyi da halayen nagari. A cikin al'adar Hausawa, an kuma samu manyan ayyuka da ke magance matsalar sata, irin su gina tsarin al'umma mai haɗin kai, wanda ke sa duk wanda ya aikata laifi ya ji nauyi daga dukkan jama'a (Yusuf, 2018). Wannan na nuni da cewa al'umma tana sa ido a kan duk wani mutum da ke aikata sata, kuma tana tabbatar da cewa an dauki matakan doka da na al'ada domin dawo da wannan mutum cikin sahihin hali. A cikin al'ummar Hausawa, kungiyar daidaita zamantakewa, ko "cikin al'umma", tana taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen rage yawan sata a cikin al'umma. Wannan kungiyar tana amfani da tarurruka na zamantakewa, addini, da kuma tarukan doka domin fahimtar sabbin dabaru na magance matsalar sata. Hakanan, al'umma tana bai wa matasa damar samun

ilimi da horo a fannonin sana'o'in hannu da kuma karatu, wanda ke taimakawa wajen ragewa daga yin sata saboda rashin aikin yi (Usman, 2012).

7.1 Kammalawa

A cikin wannan takarda, mun duba yadda al'ummar Hausawa ke kallon wanda ya aikata sata, ta fuskar al'adu, addini, da kuma matakan hukunci da aka tanada a cikin wannan al'umma. Mun bayyana yadda Hausawa ke daukar sata a matsayin babban laifi wanda ke kawo cikas ga zaman lafiya da tarbiyyar al'umma. Bugu da kari, mun duba yadda addinin Musulunci da al'adun gargajiya suka tsara ra'ayi kan wanda ya aikata sata, suna bai wa al'umma dama ta samun gyara ko tuba. A karshe, wannan takarda ta bayyana cewa al'ummar Hausawa tana daukar matakan magance sata ta hanyar ilimi, horo, da kuma tsarin adalci na gargajiya da na zamani. Wannan yana tabbatar da cewa akwai hanyoyi da dama da al'umma ke amfani da su domin tabbatar da zaman lafiya da adalci a cikin al'umma. A saboda haka, matakan da al'ummar Hausawa ke dauka wajen hana sata suna taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen samar da kyakkyawar zamantakewa da tsaro.

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