

AMFANIN YAKI DA JAHILCI

Mawallafa

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Zane :

Mosi Hamani (INDRAP)

“ Aiki da abin da aka koya ya zama mai yiwuwa abu ne mai mahimmanci. Amma da sharadin ya kasance an koyi aiki da abin da aka koyan. Kuma aiki da abin da aka koya yana sawwaka kwarai idan a lokacin horo, dalibi yana iya sanin ire-iren halayen da ke kumshe da kwarewar da ake bukatar ya mallaka”.

Daniel Hameline

Abin da littafin ya kumsa

Gabatarwa

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- 1.2. Mine ne yaki da jahilci?
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Gabatarwa

Amfanin yaki da jahilci gudummuwa ne ga yunkurin yaƙi da aka fara tun lokacin da kasar Nijar ta samu yanci. An wallafa shi ne don bai wa daliban cibiyar horon malaman yaki da jahilci horo a kan rubuce-rubuce ta hanyar sa su rubutawa da hannuwansu a karkashin jagorancin mai ba su horo. Wato, ana buƙatar cusa musu son rubuce-rubuce da koya musu dubaru ko fusa'o'in wallafa littafi.

Amfanin yaki da jahilci kacici ne da aka yi don taimaka wa dalibai a fannin rubutun littatafai tare da niyyar taya su share fagen shiga aikin yaki da jahilci gadan gadan. Sannan kuma sako ne ga duk wani mai shawarar gani mafi yawan yan kasar Nijar sun fahimci amfanin yaki da jahilci, sun yarda da shi kuma sun dauki mataki don kawo nasu taimako.

Amfanin yaki da jahilci ya kumshi babi biyu:

Babi na farko, yaki da jahilci, yana bada bayanai a kan mine ne jahilci, mine ne yaki da jahilci, takaitaccen tarihin yaki da matsalolin yaki da jahilci.

Babi na biyu, amfanin yaki da jahilci, yana bada bayanan amfanin yaki da jahilci a fannin tattalin, arziki, kiwon lafiya, rayar da al'adu nagari da demokaradiya da zamantakewa.

A karshe dai muna fatan wannan dan littafi ya kasance iri da haiwa da ke ba dalibai karfin gwiwar aiki din yin girbi mai armashi. Allah ya sa haka.

Amen

**Mai bada horo
Aliyo Mainasara**

Babi na I : Yaki da jahilci

1.1. Mene ne jahilci

A fannin yaki da jahilci, jahilci shi ne rishin iya karatu da rubutu da lissahi a rubuce. Jahili kuwa, mutum ne wanda bai iya ba karatu da rubutu da lissahi a rubuce.

1.2. Mine ne yaki da jahilci ?

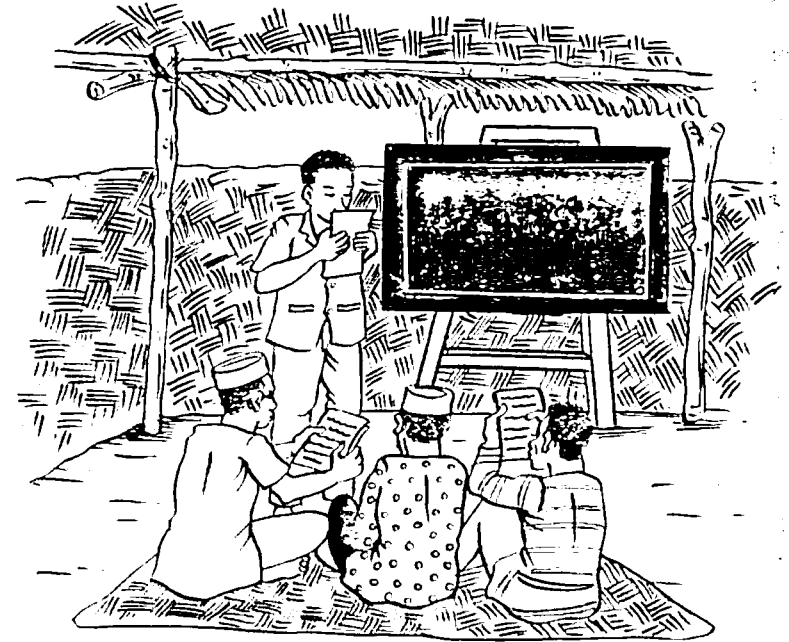


Yaki da jahilci hanya ce ta koya karatu da rubutu da lissahi a rubuce ga waƙanda ba su samu sa'ar shiga makaranta ba.

A kasar Nijar, tsari iri biyu ne ake amfani da su a wajen tafiyar da aikin yaki da jahilci:

- tsarin koyarwa ɗalibai karatu da rubutu da lissafi a rubuce
- tsarin koyarwa ɗalibai karatu da rubutu da lissafi a rubuce ta hanyar wayar musu kai a kan ayyukkansu.

1.2.1. Tsarin koyarwa ɗalibai karatu da rubutu da lissafi a rubuce kawai.



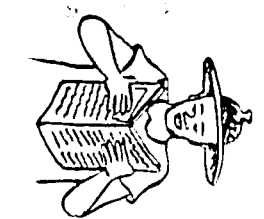
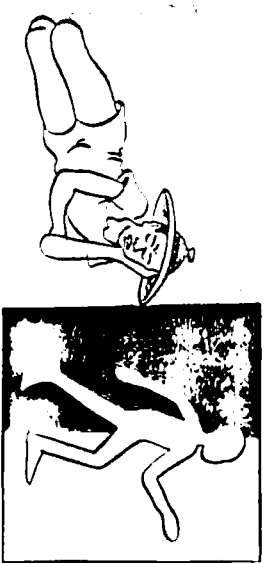
A wannan tsarin, babban guri shi ne a koya wa ɗalibai karatu da rubutu da lissahi a rubuce. Kenan ana son iya karatu da rubutu da lissafi domin kyautata rayuwarsu.

1.2.2. Tsarin koyar wa dalibai karatu da rubutu da lissafi a rubuce ta hanyar waye musu kai a kan ayyukansu

A cikin wannan tsarin koyarwa tana da laka da ayyukan dalibai.

Ana wayar da kan dalibai dangance da ayyukansu na yau da kulium. Bayan haka a koya musu karatu da rubutu da lissafi a rubuce.

1.3. Takaitaccen tariffin yaki da jahilci



Jahilci dai babban ciwo ne da ke haddabar mutanen duniya gaba daya, musamman ma kasar Nijar. A lokacin da wannan kasar ta samu yancin kanta a shekarar 1960, kashi daya cikin dari kawai ne suka iya karatu da rubutu.

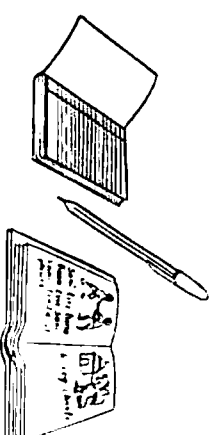
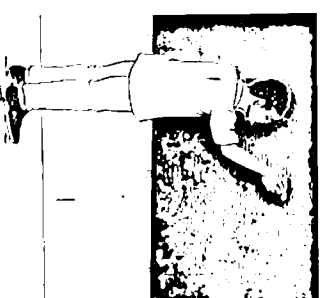
Matsalar jahilci ta fi shafin mata musamman ma na karkara. Saboda rage kukumin jahilci aka kafa ma'aikatar yaki da jahilci a shekarar 1963. Tun daga lokacin nan gwamnatin Nijar da hadin gwiwar wata kungiya

mai suna " UNESCO " suka fara yawon wayar da kan jama'a a kan yaki da jahilci.

A shekarar 2000, an samu kashi 19,9 cikin dari da aka koya wa karatu ta hanyar yaki da jahilci.

1.4. Matsalolin yaki da jahilci

Daga shekarar 1963 da aka fara yaki da jahilci zawwa yanzu matsalolin da ake fuskanta na da yawa. Ga wasu daga cikin matsalolin:



1.4.1. A fannin ma'aikata

Rishin daukar kwararru da isassun ma'aikatan yaki da jahilci na hana aiki mai kyau.

Haka kuma rishin samun issasshen horo ga malamai shi ma babbar matsala ce.

1.4.2. A fannin kayan aiki

Ma'aikatun yaki da jahilci da dama na fuskantar karamcin kayayyakin aiki.

Ko a kawo su kaɗan, ko kuma su zamanto ba waɗanda suka dace ba ne a wajen tafiyar da aiki sosai.

1.4.3. A fannin tsarin aiki

Rishin dacewar tsarin aiki da yyukan ɗalibai yana ɗaya daga cikin matsalolin da ma'aikatan yaki da jahilci ke fuskanta wajen tafiyar da aikinsu. Haka kuma kasancewar tsarin na dindindin wata babbar matsala ce.

Waɗannan matsalolin su ke sa ɗalibai su rika fashin zama makaranta. Rishin sa karatu ya fita ran ɗalibai ko ya hana samun sakamako mai kyau.

1.4.4. A fanning kuɗi

Talaucin da asar Nijar ke fama da shi, yana hana bunkasa ayyukan yaki da jahilci. Gwamnatin kasar Nijar ba ya zuba isassun kuɗi wajen tafiyar da aikin yaki da jahilci.

1.4.5. A fannin siyasa

Gwamnatin kasar Nijar ba ya kulawa sosai da al'amarin yaki da jahilci.

Yana fifita makarantun boko bisa ga na yaki da jahilci. Rishin jawo hankalin jama'a da rishin bayyana darajar yaki da jahilci na kawo cikas wajen bunkasa shi cikin kasa.

1.4.6. A fannin al'adu

Dattijawa da dama suna ganin cewa, ba su ga wani amfanin da yaki da jahilci zai yi musu ba, bayan sun yi shekara fiye da arba'in a duniya.

Wannan ra'ayin, yana ba ma'aikatan yaki da jahilci wahala sosai. Haka ma hana zuwa makaranta da wasu mazaje ke yi wa matansu, yana kawo cikas ga ci-gaban karantarwa a cikin makarantun yaki da jahilci.

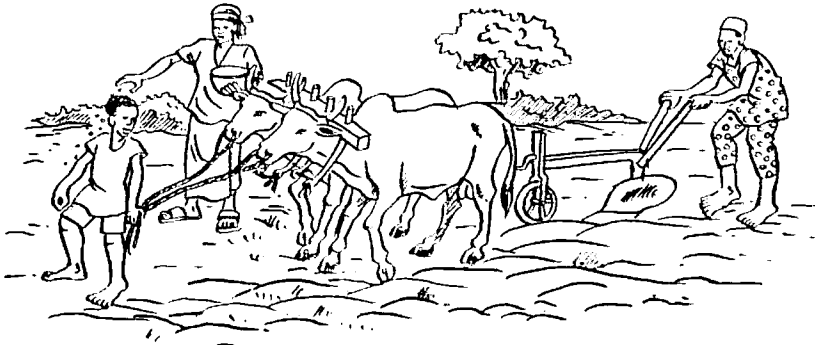
Babi na II : Amfanin yaki da jahilci

Yaki da jahilci abu ne mai daraja. Yana taya dan adam ya tafiyar da harakokinsa na yau da kullum. Yana da amfani a fanni daban daban kamar:

2.1. Amfanin yaki da jahilci a fannin tattalin arziki

2.1.1. A fannin noma:

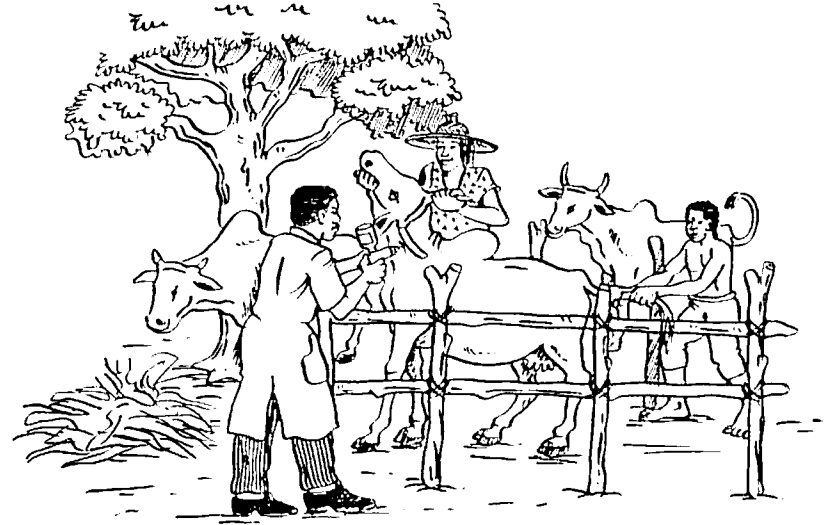
Yaki da jahilci yana kara wa manoma sani a kan tafiyar da ayyukan noma. Ma'aikatan yaki da jahilci tare da hadin gwiwar wasu kungiyoyi masu zaman kansu, suna fadi tashi don koya wa manoma husa'o'in noma na zamani. Ta wannan hanyar ne ake nuna masu inda za su samu iri, mai kyau, yadda za su shibka shi, takin da ya kamata su yi amfani da shi, da kayan noma waɗanda suka dace.



2.1.2. A fannin kiwo:

A wannan fannin makiyaya na samun amfani kwari. Yaki da jahilci yana musu matakan da ya kamata su dauka don tattalin dabbobinsu ta hanyar kiwom lafiya da ciyarwa.

Ana waye wa makiyaya kai a kan wuraren kiwo, da sanin abincin da ya dace su ba bisashensu da mahimmancin tsabta.



2.1.3. A fannin kasuwanci :

Yaki da jahilci yana waye wa yan kasuwa kai a kan sana'arsu ta yau da kullum.

Ta wannan hanyar ake koya musu dubarun ajiyar kaya masu lalacewa kamarsu dankalin

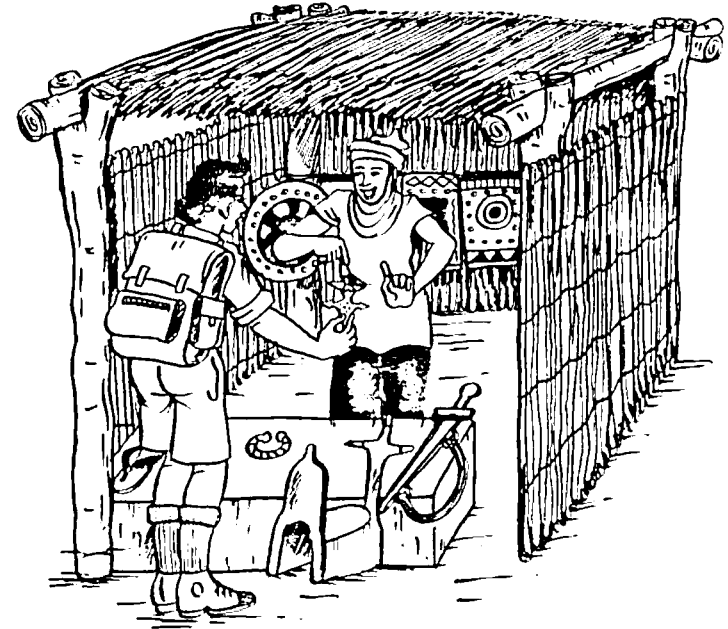
turawa, danyar tumati, albasa da kifi da sauransu.

Yaki da jahilci yana bai wa yan kasuwa damar tafiyar da ayyukansu ta hanyar amfani da fusa'oin lissafi na zamani.



2.1.4. A fannin aikin hannu

Ana koya wa jama'a, musamman mata ayyukan hannu kamar: sake-sake, dimki, dafuwa, gyaran fatu, kere-kere. Amma abin da aka fi bada karfi a kansa shi ne: ba su damar kwarewa a kan wadannan ayyuka tare da tafiyar da su da kyau ta yadda za su samu amfani.



2.2. Amfanin yaki da jahilci a fannin kiwon lafiya

2.2.1. A fannin tsabta

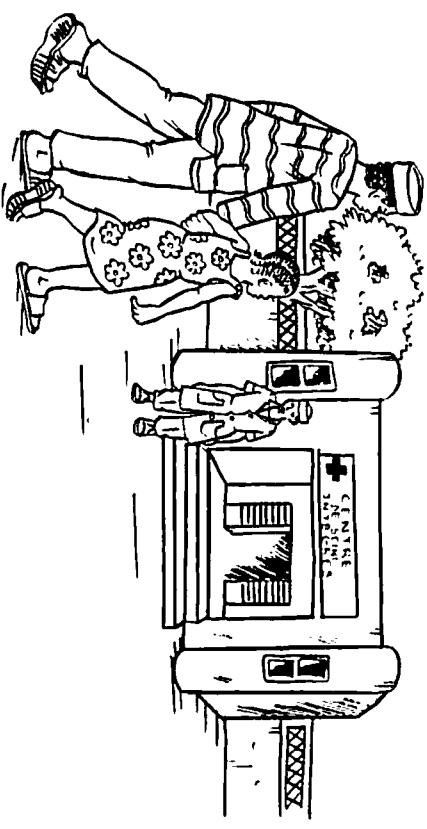
Don kiyaye lafiyar al'umma ma'aikatar yaki da jahilci na kara waye wa jama'a kai musamman mata a kan tafiyar da tsabtar gida, abinci, jiki don kyautata rayuwarsu ta yau da kullum. Tsabta tana taimaka musu wajen kare kansu da iyalansu daga cututtuka kamar su zawo da amai, ciwon idon amadari, masassarar cizon sabro da sauransu.



Haka kuma a game da tsabtaƙe gida, yaƙi da jahilci ba su damar yin la'akari da abubuwa kamar : tsabtaƙe salga da wurin wanki, wurin wanka, wurin shirya abinci, wurin girkin abinci, tsabtaƙe itatuwa, shanya tukane, teburin shirya abinci, su kula kwara ko kwanon wanke hannu, su kuma tace ruwan sha, su tafasa shi, da kula da dukan filayen gida da ramin zubar da shara.

2.2.2. A fannin zuwa likita

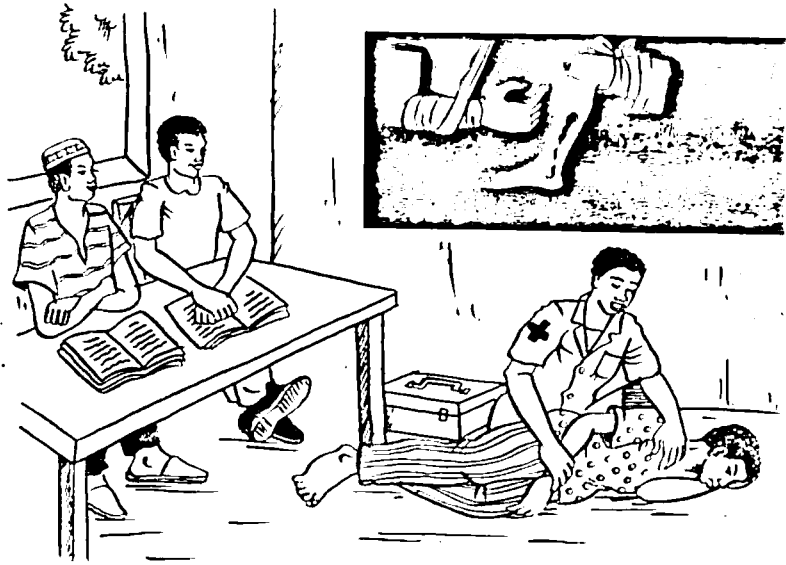
yaƙi da jahilci hanya ce mafi inganci da ke bai wa al'umma damar fahimtar mahimmancin zuwa likita. Saboda haka iyalai suna maida hankali wajen yin shauhawar rigakafi. Idan yayansu ba su da lifiya sai su gaggauta zuwa gidan likita kafin rishin lafiyar ya tsananta. A kasar Nijar



ma'aikatun yaƙi da jahilci sun taimakawa kwari wajen kyautata lafiyar jama'a ta hanyar wayar da kai da sawwaka horon likitocin gaugawa ko ungozamai.

2.2.3. A fannin horon likitocin gaugawa ko ungozamai.

A kasar Nijar karamcin likitoci abu ne bayyananne. Saboda haka likitocin gaugawa ko ungozamai suna da mahimmanci. A nan ma yaƙi da jahilci yana taimakawa sosai. Wadanda suka yi yaƙi da jahilci sun fi saurin fahimtar aikin likitan gaugawa ko ungozama. Haka kuma sun fi cika shi yadda ya kamata.



2.3. Amfanin yaki da jahilci a fannin raya al'adu nagari.

2.3.1. A fannin kiyaye adabi ko fadafa shi.

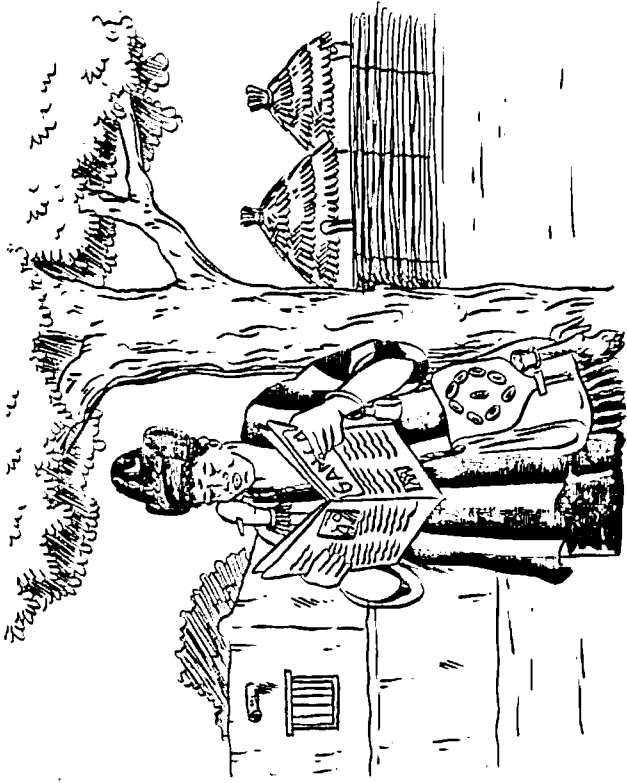
Yaki da jahilci, gagarumar gudummuwa ce a wajen kiyayewa da fadafa adabin baka ta hanyar rubutu. Albarkacin yaki da jahilci, zuri'o'i da dama ke karanta wakoki da tatsiniyoyi, da take irin na iyaye da kakannu. Haka kuma yana bada damar sanin wasu al'adu ko adubba ta hanyar karanta littafan da aka rubuta ko aka fasara.



2.3.2. A fannin kyautata al'adu.

Yaki da jahilci yana sa a san abin da ya dace a fannin al'adu. Al'adu da dama suna da illa ga jin dadin dan adam da walwalarsa. Saboda haka fahimtarsu da sannin illarsu don yaki da su ko da masu ra'ayin fadafa su yana da mahimmanci sosai. Kuma yaki da jahilci yana ba masu ayyukan gargajiya, damar kyautata ayyukansu.

Hakika, yaki da jahilci yana iya kawo wannan fahimtar ko ya bada karfin gwiwar gwagwarmaya da duk wasu miyagun al'adu.



2.4. Amfanin yaki da jahilci a fannin demokaradiya.

2.4.1. A fannin fahimtar demokaradiya

yaki da jahilci yana bai wa al'ummu damar fahimtar halayen dan takara ko dabi'unsa da ganewar ka'idodin da ke tabbatar da mahimmancin zaben shi.

A lokacin yakin zabe, mutanen da suka samu horo a makarantun yaki da jahilci suna yin amfani da kalmomi masu ma'ana don waye wa sauran yan uwansu kai.



Yaki da jahilci yana kara wa al'umma dubarun samun mutane da na bayyana ingancin manufodin kungiyoyin siyasa don kasa sauran yan takara. Haka kuma yana sa mutane su san hakinsu da abin da ya dace su yi da wanda bai dace ba cikin tsarin demokaradiya.

2.4.2. A fannin yadada demokaradiya

hakika ana bukarar fahimtar abu kafin a samu damar yadada shi. To yaki da jahilci yakan bada wannan damar. Misali, yana sa mutane da yawa sun fahimci demokaradiya. Haka kuma yana bai wa jama'a karfin gwiwar yadada ta ta hanyar



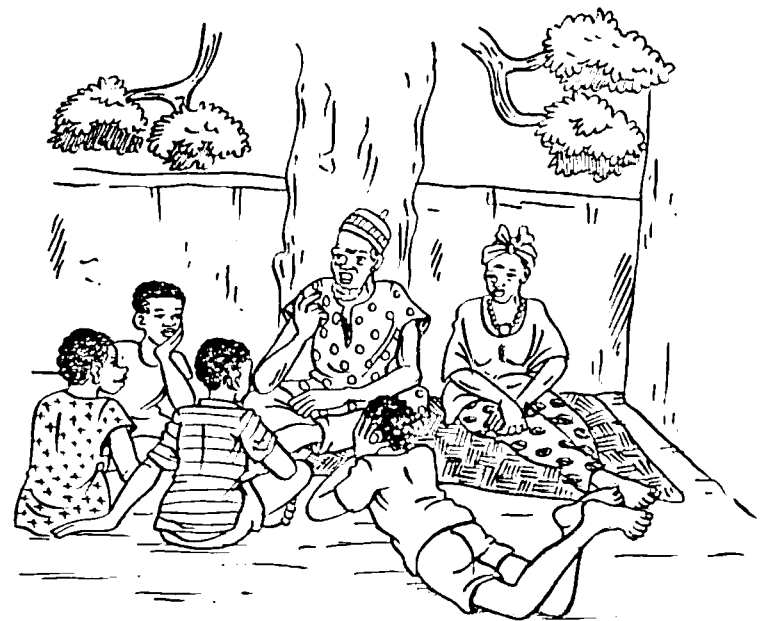
amfani da tsarin mahawara da suka saba yi a tsanake cikin makarantu.

2.5. Amfanin yaki da jahilci a fannin zamantakewa.

2.5.1. A fannin sanin ka'idodi ko dokoki na zamantakewa.

Tarbiya tagari abu ce mai mahimmanci a cikin rayuwar ɗan adam. Akan same ta a cikin gida ko a makarantu, ko a waɗansu wurare masu kamar haka.

Ta waɗannan hanyoyin ne ake sanin ka'idodi ko dokokin zamantakewa. A makarantun



yaki da jahilci, hulɗa tsakanin mutane masu fahimta da halaye da tarbiyya daban daban, ita ma mahimmiyar hanya ce ta neman ilimi a kan ka'idodi ko dokoki na zamantakewa.

Fahimtar ka'idodi ko dokoki ba abin mamaki ba ne idan aka yi la'akari da yadda ake gudanar da karatu a makarantun yaki da jahilci. Ana tsara mafi yawan jiguna bayan tunani mai zurfi a kan waɗanda abin ya shafa. Saboda haka amfanin yaki da jahilci a fannin sanin ka'idodi ko dokokin zamantakewa a bayyane yake.

2.5.2. A fannin sanin abin da ya dace mutum ya fada.

Albarkacin wayar da kan da ma'aikatun yaki da jahilci ke yi wa al'umma, wajibi ne ga mutane su san magangannu da ke fitowa daga cikin bakunansu. Ya zamanto kai da wani ko cikin taro. Al'umma tana iya sanin abin da ya dace ka gaya wa babban gare ka kuma da wanda bai kai matsayinka ba. Yaki da jahilci abu ne mai bayyana mahimmancin girmama abokin zama ko na mahawara.

