GUDUNMAWAR SHAFUKAN SADA ZUMUNTA WAJEN YAƊA AL'ADUN HAUSA A TSAKANIN ƊALIBAN KWALEJOJIN JAHAR KANO-NAJERIYA

Takarda da aka Gabatar a Taron Al'adun Hausawa Na Duniya Na ƙasar Burkina Faso. Wanda Ma'aikatar Adana Kayan Tarihi ta Burkina Faso, tare da haɗin Guiwar Ƙungiyar Makaranta suka shirya

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TSAKURE

Wannan muƙala (takarda), mai taken ***Gudunmawa Shafukan Sada Zumunta Wajen Yaɗa Al'adun Hausa a Tsakanin Ɗaliban Kwalejojin Jahar Kano***, wacce aka gabatar a babban taron ƙasa-da-ƙasa da Ma'aikatar Adana Kayan Tarihi ta Burkina Faso, tare da haɗin Guiwar Ƙungiyar Makaranta suka shirya, wanda aka yi wa take da ***Taron Al'adun Hausawa Na Duniya Na Ƙasar Burkina Faso***, ta binciko irin amfanin da ɗalibai suka fi yi da shafukan sada zumunta dan tantace cewar, ko suna amfani da su wajen yaɗa al'adun Hausa. Sannan kuma ta fitar da shafin da aka fi amfani da shi wajen sadarwa a tsakanin ɗalibai, ta kuma bada shawarar yin amfani da mafiya shahara cikin shafukan wajen yaɗa al'adun Hausa. An gudanar da wannan nazari a kwalejojin Jahar Kano da suka haɗa da Kwalejin Nazarin Harkokin Addinin Musulunci da Shari'a ta Aminu Kano (Aminu Kano College of Legal and Islamic Studies), Kwalejin Ilimi ta Sa'adatu Rimi, Kwalejin Koyon Aikin Gona ta Audu Baƙo (Audu Baƙo College of Agric), Kwalejin Share Fagen Shiga Jami'a (College of Art, Science and Remedial Studies), da kuma Kwalejin Nazarin Harkokin Karkara da Muhalli (College of Rural and Enviromental Studies). An yi amfani da salon tuntuɓar ra'ayi na mai rabo ka ɗauka (Stratified Random Sampling Technique) wajen zaɓar zakarun gwajin dafin gudanar da nazarin. Wannan nazari ya samar da amsoshi ga tuhumomi guda uku da suka haɗa da; wanne shafin sada zumunta aka fi amfani da shi a tsakanin ɗalibai? Menene kyakkyawan alfanun shafukan sada zumunta? Da kuma wanne shafin sada zumunta ne mafi dacewa a yi amfani da shi wajen yaɗa al'adun Hausa?

Gabatarwa

Haɓakar da Intanet ke yi, da kuma ambaliyar shafukan sada zumunta da ake samu, sun canza yadda mutane ke cuɗanya da juna, ta hanyar tattaunawa, musayar ra'ayuyyyuka, musayar bayanai, da sauran abubuwa, ba tare da la'akari da yanki, jinsi, ko yare ba, a wannan ƙarni da mu ke ciki. Igiyoyin da ke ƙulla wannan dangantaka su ne shafukan sada zumunta. Tabbas wannan al'amari na cuɗanya a tsakanin jama'a ya ɗauki sabon salo. Waɗannan kafofi, su ke baiwa 'yan kasuwa, manoma, ɗalibai, malaman makaranta, jami'an tsaro, sarakuna, jami'an gwamnati, da sauran su, damar cuɗanya da juna a dukkan faɗin duniya, abin da ya mayar da duniyar ta zama ƙaramin ƙauye (global village) da ke wanzuwa a duniyar gaibu (virtual world).

Sadarwa (communication), da kuma al'ada (culture), wasu ababe ne da ke ɗamfare da junansu, a duk lokacin da ɗaya ya taɓu, yakan yi tasiri a kan ɗayan (Sefi da Guven, 2016), saboda haka, samuwar kafar sadarwa ta shafukan sada zumunta, wata kafa ce da ta ƙarfafi yaɗuwar al'adu a tsakanin al'ummu a duniya. Samun sauƙi da saurin yaɗa bayanai da shafukan sada zumunta suka samar, wani abu ne da ya baiwa jama'a damar yaɗa bayanan al'adunsu da kuma ƙulla dangantaka tsakanin manya-manyan al'ummu da kuma ƙanana, wanda hakan kuma ya haifar da cakuɗuwar al'adu a tsakanin juna (Sawyer, 2011).

Shafukan sada zumunta (social networking sites) waɗanda ake rubuta su da (SNSs) a taƙaice, ko kuma (social media) kamar yadda ake kiransu a Turance, su ne shafukan Intanet (websites), ko kuma dukkan wata softuwayar Intanet (online application), waɗanda ke baiwa masu amfani (users) damar ƙulla dangataka a tsakaninsu ta hanyar basu damar cuɗanya da musayar saƙonni da suka haɗa da murya, hotuna, hotuna masu murya, da kuma uwa-uba basu damar tattaunawar nan-take (chatting), kai ka ce a zahirance suke (Mashable, 2015; BBC, 2012; Wikipedia, 2015; Danah & Nicole, 2010). Ta irin waɗannan shafuka masu amfani (users) ke samun damar kafa ƙungiya (group/forum), da ke basu damar tattaunawa a tsakaninsu.

Wato kenan, bisa la'akari da wannan jawabi, dukkan wani shafin Intanet, ko kuma softuwayar Intanet da ba ta baiwa mai amfani damar musayar saƙo tsakaninsa da wani, ko kuma ƙulla dangantaka tsakaninsa da wani, to wannan ba shafin sada zumunta ba ne.

Manazarta sun gudanar da bincike-bincike da dama, dangane da gudunmawar da shafukan sada zumunta ke bayarwa wajen ciyar da ilimi gaba. Daga cikin irin waɗannan bincike-bincike da aka gudanar akwai wanda Jagero (3013), ya gudanar, a sakamakon bincikensa, ya tabbatar da cewa shafukan sada zumunta kamar irin su Shafin Fuska (Facebook), Tiwita, Rumbun Bidiyo (Youtube), Badu, da sauransu, suna da tasiri wajen Ƙwazon ɗalibai a ajujuwansu. Kuma, ɗaukakar waɗannan shafuka na sada zumunta, ta kai har ga wasu malaman, musamman ma na manyan makarantu suna ƙoƙarin shigar da su cikin jerin kayayyakin aikin karantarwa (instructional materials). Shafuka irin su Shafin Fuska, Tiwita, Linkin, da sauran su, suna daga cikin jerin shafukan da aka zayyana a matsayin waɗanda ake son amfani da su wajen karantarwa (Pilli, 2014; Sawyer, 2011).

Saboda haka kenan, akwai buƙatar a gudanar da bincike makamancin wannan dan a gano irin amfanin da ɗaliban kwalejojin jahar Kano da suka haɗa da Kwalejin Nazarin Harkokin Addinin Musulunci da Shari'a ta Aminu Kano (Aminu Kano College of Legal and Islamic Studies), Kwalejin Ilimi ta Sa'adatu Rimi (Sa'adatu Rimi College of Education), Kwalejin Koyon Aikin Gona ta Audu Baƙo (Audu Baƙo College of Agric), Kwalejin Share Fagen Shiga Jami'a (College of Art, Science and Remedial Studies), da kuma Kwalejin Nazarin Harkokin Karkara da Muhalli (College of Rural and Environmental Studies), suka fi yi da waɗannan shafuka na sada zumunta, dan ɗora su a turbar da ta dace.

Shafukan Sada Zumunta

Shafukan Sada Zumunta (Social Networking Sites), wanda ake taƙaitawa da (SNSs) ake kuma sake kiran su da (Social Media), shafuka ne na Intanet, waɗanda ke baiwa masu amfani (users) damar cuɗanya da juna (Danah da Nicole, 2010). Ko kuma dukkan wata softuwayar Intanet (online application), waɗanda ake gina su a kan tsarin fasahar Intanet mai daraja 2.0 (web 2.0), waɗanda ke baiwa masu amfani (users) damar ƙirƙira, da kuma musayar bayanai kamar yadda Adesope da Ogan-Charles (2015), suka hikaito daga (Kaplan da Haenlein). Ta wata fuskar kuma sai aka bayyana shafukan sada zumunta da dukkan wani tsari (platform), da ke bayar da damar yaɗa bayanai (information sharing), cuɗanya da juna da kuma gamayya (Farib, Asadullah, & Mior, 2015).

Kenan a dunƙule, shafukan sada zumunta su ne shafukan Intanet (websites) da kuma softuwayar Intanet (online application), waɗanda suke baiwa masu amfani damar cuɗanya da juna ta hanyar musayar saƙonni kowaɗanne iri ne. Ta hanyar waɗannan shafukan sada zumunta ne masu amfani ke buɗe shafukansu na ɗaiɗaiku dan bayyana ra'ayi da tofa albarkacin baki, buɗe zaurukan hira (chat rooms), da kuma buɗe majalisu da ƙungiyoyi (groups/forums), dan cuɗanya da juna ta hanyar tattaunawa.

Shahararrun Shafukan Sada Zumunta

1. Shafin Fuska (Facebook): Shafi ne da wani matashin Ba-Amurke mai suna Mark Zuckerberg ya samar da shi a shekarar 2004 da manufa ta ƙarfafar cuɗanya tsakanin jama'ar duniya. Yanzu wannan shafi na sada zumunta ya zama wata al'umma (community), ko wata jamhuriyyar ɓoye (country), wacce ke wanzuwa a duniyar gaibu (virtual world), da yawanta ya fi dukkan wata ƙasa a wannan duniyar ta mu. Bincinken masana ya tabbatar da cewa, a ƙarshen shekarar da ta gabata (2016), adadin jama'ar da ke afani da wannan shafi a duk wata ya kai kusan biliyan biyu, adadin da ya haura yawan jama'ar ƙasar da ta fi kowace ƙasa yawan jama'a a duniya (China), bisa sakamakon ƙididdigar jama'a da aka gudanar a ƙasar a shekarar 2016 (Stenovec, 2017; Taylor, 2016; World Economic Forum, 2016).
2. Faɗi ba a Tambaye ka ba (WhatsApp Messenger): Shi wannan shafin sada zumunta, jakada ne (messenger), wanda aka samar da shi dan isar da saƙon kar-ta-kwana ta hanyar amfani da wayar hannu. Akan yi amfani da shi wajen yaɗa (sharing) saƙonnin da suka haɗa da rubutaccen saƙo, murya, bidiyo, hotuna, da sauransu.
   Shi ne ƙasa ta ba biyu mafi girma a duniyar gaibu (virtual world), mai yawan jama'ar (users) da ya haura biliyan ɗaya da miliyan ɗari biyu da sittin (Statista 2017; World Economic Forum, 2016; Smith, 2017).
3. Rumbun Bidiyo (Youtube): Rumbun Bidiyo, shafin sada zumunta ne da ke baiwa masu amfani (users) damar rarraba (sharing) bidiyo a tsakanin su. Wasu mutane uku, tsofaffin ma'aikatan kamfanin hada-hadar kuɗaɗe mai suna PayPal da suka haɗa da: Chad Hurley, Steve Chen, da kuma Jawed Karim, su suka ƙirƙiri wannan shafi a shekarar 2005. Daga baya kuma shahararren kamfanin nan da ya ke mallakar shafin matambayi baya ɓata na Gugul (Google) suka saye shi a shekarar 2006.
   Rumbun Bidiyo, an wassafa shi da cewa, shi ne ƙasa ta uku mafi girma a duniyar gaibu (virtual world). Yana da yawan jama'ar (users/subscribers) da suka haura biliyan ɗaya (Fortunelords, 2017; Youtube, 2017; DMR, 2017).
4. Linkin (LikedIn): Shafin sada zumunta ne da aka samar da shi dan mutane masu ƙwarewa a wani fanni (professional social networking site). Shafi ne da ya ke sada tsakanin masu ɗaukar aiki da kuma masu neman aiki, tallata haja da sauran makamantan waɗannan. A cikinsa kamfanoni da ma'aikatun gwamnati ke tallata guraben ayyuka, su kuma masu neman aiki suna zuba takardun

bayanansu (CVs) a ciki. Reid Hoffman, Baturen Amurka, da wasu abokansa suka samar da wannan kamfani a shekarar 2002.

Shafin Linkin, shi ne ƙasa ta huɗu a girma a duniyar gaibu. Yawan jama'arta sun haura miliyan ɗari huɗu da sittin da bakwai (467,000,000). Idan aka kwatanta da yawan mutanen Tarayyar Amurka (USA), za ta haura da yawan jama'ar da suka haura miliyan ɗari (Statista, 2017; LikedIn, 2016; Fontein, 2016; Economic Forum, 2016).

5. Tiwita (Twitter): Shafin sada zumunta na Tiwita, ya samu ne a shekarar 2006. Wani Baturen Amurka mai suna Jack Dorsey, shi ne ya yi tunani samar da wannan shafi, daga baya kuma ya haɗa kai da wasu abokan aikinsa da suka haɗa da Williams, Noah Glass, da sauransu, suka ci gaba da aiki tare.

   Tiwita ita ce ƙasa ta biyar a girma a duniyar gaibi (virtual world), da yawan jama'ar (users) da suka haura miliyan ɗari uku da ashirin (Statista, 2017; Economic Forum, 2016).

Amfanin Shafukan Sada Zumunta

1. Yaɗa bukukuwa, wasannin gargajiya, waƙoƙi, da sauran al'adu.
2. Musayar Ilimi (transfer of knowledge): Al-Rahmi, Othman, da Yusuf (2015), sun ce shafukan sada zumunta suna bayar da gudunmawa mai gwaɓi wajen musayar ilimi musamman kan abin da ya shafi koyo da kuma nazari.
3. Koyo ta Hanyar Gamayya (collaborative learning): Al-Rahmi, Othman, da Yusuf (2015), sun hikaito Selwyn, cewa, ya bayyana shafukan sada zumunta a matsayin abubuwan da ke ƙarfafar koyo cikin gamayya.
4. Koyon daidai ruwa daidai tsaki (personal learning rate): Al-Rahmi, Othman, da Yusuf (2015), sun hikaito Dabbas da Kitsantas suna cewa, shafukan sada zumunta suna baiwa ɗaiɗaikun jama'a damar tattarawa da kuma tsara darrusa daidai da ƙarfin ƙwaƙwalwarsu.

Al'ada

Al'ada, ararriyar kalma ce daga Larabci Farfesa Ɗangambo (1984), aka Hausantar da ita. Wacce ke da ma'ana ta abin da aka saba yi yau da kullum, wanda kuma ya shafi dukkan rayuwar mutane.

Kenan, al'ada ita ce hanyar rayuwar mutane; wato aba ce da komai na rayuwar mutane ke ciki. Saboda haka idan aka ce al'adun Hausa, ana nufin tafarkin rayuwar Hausawa, da ya shafi halaye, zamantakewa, abinci, sutura, bukukuwa, kasuwanci, da sauransu. Ta hanyar al'adu ake bambamce tsakanin al'ummu (Bodley, 2008).

Hanyoyin Gudanar Da Bincike

An gudanar da wannan bincike a kwalejojin jahar Kano da suka haɗa da: Kwalejin Nazarin Harkokin Addinin Musulunci da Shari'a ta Aminu Kano (Aminu Kano College of Legal and Islamic Studies), Kwalejin Ilimi ta Sa'adatu Rimi (Sa'adatu Rimi College of Education), Kwalejin Koyon Aikin Gona ta Audu Baƙo (Audu Baƙo College of Agric), Kwalejin Share Fagen Shiga Jami'a (College of Art, Sciences and Remedial Studies), da kuma Kwalejin Nazarin Harkokin Karkara da Muhalli (College of Rural and Environmental Studies).

Kano, ta zamo guri mafi dacewa a gudanar da wannan bincike saboda kasancewar ta cibiyar al'adun Hausa. Akan ma yi mata kirari da ***Jalla Babbar Hausa***. Kenan, Kano ita ce cibiyar garuruwan Ƙasar Hausa.

Salon tattara bayanai kuma, sai aka yi amfani da tosasshiyar takardar tuntuɓar ra'ayi (close ended structured questionnaire) wajen jin ra'ayin jama'a game da wannan aiki. Sannan aikin ya shafi mutane 104915, sai aka tsamo kashi ashirin bisa ɗari (20%) na yawan jama'ar da ya kama 7436.6 ta hanyar amfani da salon zaɓi na mai rabo ka ɗauka (Stratified Random Sampling Technique). Ga jadawalin sakamakon zaɓin a ƙasa:

Jadawali na 1:

Lamba	Kwaleji	Yawan Jama'a	Samfuri (20%)	
1	Kwalejin Nazarin Harkokin Addini da Shari'a ta Malam Aminu Kano	20,711	4142.2	4142
2	Kwalejin Ilimi ta Sa'adatu Rimi	38,902	7780.2	7780
3	Kwalejin Koyon Aikin Gona ta Audu Baƙo	8119	1623.8	1624
4	Kwalejin Share Fagen Shiga Jami'a (CASS)	24800	4960	4960
5	Kwalejin Nazarin Harkokin Karkara da Muhalli	12,383	2476.6	2477
	Total	104915	7436.6	16023
Madogara: An samo waɗannan alƙaluma daga ofisoshin kula da jarabawa na kwalejojin da abin ya shafa. **Lura/Kula:** An matse sakamakon zuwa adadi mafi kusa. Misali 2476.6 ya koma 2477.				

An tattaro ra'ayoyin ɗalibai ta hanyar amfani da tosasshiyar takardar tuntuɓar ra'ayi (close ended structured questionnaire) mai ɗauke da zaɓuɓɓuka huɗu bisa ma'aunin Laikat (Likert Scale). Ta ɓarayin yanke hukunci kuwa, matsakaiciyar lamba (average) ce ta zama alƙali. Saboda haka, dukkan sakamakon da ya zo da lamba biyu da rabi (2.5), to wannan sakamako ya zama tabbatacce. Akasin haka kuma, ba karɓaɓɓe ba ne.

5.0 Sakamakon Bincike Da Kuma Bayani Game Da Shi

Jadawali na 2: Jinsin masu amsa tambayoyi

Jinsi	Adadi	Kaso
Maza	11696.79	73%
Mata	4326.21	27%

Jadawali na 3: Na'urori

Na'ura	Adadi	Kaso
Kwamfutar girke (Desktop computer)	170	1.06%
Kwamfutar tafi-da-gidanka (Laptop)	300	1.87%
iFad	50	0.31%
Wayar Hannu	13182	82.26%
iFon	18	0.11%
Jimilla =	13720	85.61%

Jadawali na 4: Nau'ukan amfani

Tambaya: Waɗanne irin amfani ka/ki ke yi da Intanet?

Abubuwa	Adadi	Kaso
Karanta labarai	7811	48.74%
Hira da abokai/ƙawaye	12983	81.02%
Tallata haja	20	0.12%
Bincike	9002	56.18%
Koyon karatu	6418	40.05%
Kallon bidiyo	4097	25.56%
Sauraron waƙoƙi	4097	25.56%
Yaɗa al'adun Hausa	02	0.01%
Kallon hotuna	10022	62.54%

Jadawali na 5**:** Shafuka mafiya dacewa

Tambaya**:** Waɗanne shafukan sada zumunta aka fi amfani da su wajen yaɗa al'adun Hausa a tsakanin ɗaliban kwalejojin jahar Kano?

Shafukan sada zumunta	Adadi	Kaso
Shafin fuska (Facebook)	10002	62.42%
Faɗi ba a tambayeka ba (WhatsApp)	13112	81.83%
Tiwita (Twitter)	2000	12.48%
Linkin (LikedIn)	62	0.38%
Rumbun bidiyo (Youtube)	973	6.07%
Bulog (Blogs)	98	0.61%
Wiki	14	0.08%
Gugul-dok (Google Docs)	08	0.04%
Sikayif (Skype)	500	3.12%
Mu tattauna (GoToMeeting)	0	0%
Wasu daban	81	0.50%

Jadawali na shida: Tsawon lokacin da ake ɗauka a kan Intanet

Tambaya**:** Menene tsawon lokacin da ɗaliban kwalejojin jahar Kano su ke ɗauka suna hulɗa da Intanet?

Abubuwa	Adadi	Kaso
Ko kaɗan	258	1.61%
Minit 30 a yini	5671	35.39%
Awa 1 a yini	2003	12.50%
Awa 2 a yini	7123	44.45%
Da sassafe a kullum	8315	51.89%
Da rana a kullum	9005	56.20%
Da yamma a kullum	4050	25.27%
Kowace rana kafin kwanciya	10706	66.81%

Sau ɗaya a yini	600	3.74%
Sau biyu a yini	7125	44.46%
Sau uku a yini	5954	37.15%
Bayan kwanaki biyu	691	4.31%
Sau ɗaya a sati	400	2.49%
Ko da wane lokaci	5433	33.90%
Ba haddi	908	5.66%

Bayani Game da Sakamako

Idan aka lura da jadawali na biyu, za a ga cewa, maza sun fi mata yawa a wannan bincike, maza sun ɗauki kashi 73 cikin ɗari, su kuma mata kashi 27 cikin ɗari. Jadawali na uku kuma ya nuna cewa, kwamfutar girke, ta ɗauki kashi 1.06%, kwamfutar tafi-da-gidanka kuma kashi 1.8%, iFad kashi 0.31%, wayar hannu kashi 82.26%, iFon kuma kashi 0.11%.

Jadawali na huɗu kuma ya nuna mana cewa, karanta labarai, ya ɗauki kashi 48.74 cikin ɗari, hira da abokai/ƙawaye, kashi 81.02 cikin ɗari, tallata haja, kashi 0.12 cikin ɗari, bincike, kashi 56.18 cikin ɗari, koyon karatu, kashi 40.05 cikin ɗari, kallon bidiyo, kashi 25.56 cikin ɗari, saurаron waƙoƙi, kashi 25.56 cikin ɗari, yaɗa al'adun Hausa, kashi 0.01 cikin ɗari, sai kuma kallon hotuna da ya ɗauki kashi 62.54 cikin ɗari.

Jadawali na biyar, ya bayyana mana cewa, Shafin fuska, shi ya ke ka kashi 62.42%, Faɗi ba a tambaye ka ba, kashi 81.83%, Tiwita, kashi 12.48%, Linkin, kashi 0.38%, Rumbun bidiyo, kashi 6.07%, Bulog, kashi 0.61%, Wiki, kashi 0.08%, Sikayif, kashi 3.12%, Mu tattauna, 0% sai kuma wasu daban da suka ɗauki kashi 0.50%.

Jadawali na shida, ya bayyana cewa, amsar ko kaɗan, ta ɗauki kashi 1.61%, minti 30 a yini, 35.39%, awa 1 a yini, 12.50%, awa 2 a yini, 44.45%, da sassafe kullum, 51.89%, da rana kullum, 56.20%, da yamma kullum, 25.27%, kowace rana kafin kwanciya, 66.81%, sau ɗaya a yini, 3.74%, sau biyu a yini, 44.46%, sau uku a yini, 37.15%, bayan kwamaki biyu, 4.31%, sau ɗaya a sati, 2.49%, ko da wane lokaci, 33.90%, sai kuma sake ba haddi da ya ɗauki kashi 5.66%.

Tattaunawa

Daga sakamakon da muka tattara, maza su suka fi mata yawa wajen amsa tambayoyi da kashi 73, da kuma 27 cikin ɗari. Haka nan kuma ɗalibai sun fi amfani da wayar hannu wajen shiga Intanet sama da komai. Saboda ita ta ɗauki kashi 82.26 cikin ɗari.

Tattaunawa da abokai/ƙawaye (wato hira kenan), shi ne amfanin da ɗalibai suka fi yi da shafukan sada zumunta fiye da komai, saboda ya ɗauki kashi 81.02 cikin ɗari. Sai kuma kallon hotuna, 62.54, bidiyo da saurаron waƙa 25.56% dukkansu, bincike kuma ya ɗauki kashi 56.18 cikin ɗari. Sauran abubuwan kuwa, basu da tasiri a wajen ɗalibai.

Shafin faɗi ba a tambaye ka ba (WhatsApp), shi ne shafin sada zumunta da ɗaliban kwalejojin jahar Kano suka fi amfani da shi, saboda shi ya ɗauki kashi 81.83 cikin ɗari. Shafin fuska kuma ya ke biye masa baya da kashi 62.42 cikin ɗari. Wannan sakamako da aka samu, ya saɓa da (Statista 2017; World Economic Forum, 2016; Smith, 2017 Stenovec, 2017; Taylor, 2016), saboda su duk sun bayyana cewa, an fi yawan amfani da Shafin fuska sama da Shafin faɗi ba a tambaya ke ba. Idan kuma muka duba jadawali na shida, a nan za mu ga cewa, ɗalibai sun fi shiga shafukan sada zumunta a lokutan kwanciyar

barci, kashi 66.81% ne suka ce haka, sai kuma kashi 56.20% da suka bayyana cewa, su, sun fi hawa da yamma. Sama da rabin jama'ar da suka amsa waɗannan tambayoyi kuwa, sun ce suna hawa da sassafe, inda yawan su ya kai kashi 51.89%.

Ɗauraya

Wannan bincike da aka gudanar a kwalejojin jahar Kano, ya bankaɗo cewa, ɗaliban kwalejojin jahar Kano sun fi amfani da shafin sada zumunta na Faɗi ba a tambaye ka ba (WhatsApp), sannan kuma sun fi amfani da shi wajen hira (tattaunawa). Kuma, wayar hannu suka fi amfani da ita wajen shiga Intanet.

Tosasshiyar takardar tuntuɓar ra'ayi (closed ended structured questionnaire) aka yi amfani da ita wajen tattara bayanai. Kuma an zaɓi kwalejojin jahar Kano ne su zamo muhallin gudanar da binciken saboda zamowar Kano, cibiyar al'adun ƙasar Hausa baki ɗaya.

Tsokaci

Abu ne mai yiwuwa, ɗalibai su riƙa amfani da shafukan sada zumunta wajen yaɗa al'adun Hausa. A bisa haka ne ma wannan bincike ya ke shawartar gwanmatin jahar Kano, hukumomin waɗannan makarantu, da malamai da su riƙa wayar da kan ɗalibai game da hanyoyin amfani da shafukan sada zumunta wajen yaɗa al'adun Hausa, musamman ma shafin Faɗi ba a tambaye ke ba. Ta hanyar shirya tarurrukan ƙarawa juna sani a kan hakan.

Godiya

A ƙarshe kuma ina miƙa godiya ta da farko ga abokina Halliru Shu'aibu (Sheka), malami a Kwalejin Ilimin Fasaha ta Tarayya da ke Bichi (FCET, Bichi), hukumomin kwalejojin jahar Kano, bisa haɗin kai da suka bani a lokacin gudanar da wannan nazari. A ƙarshe kuma ina miƙa godiya ta ta musamman ga mashirya wannan taro, wato Ma'aikatar Adana Kayan Tarihi ta Burkina Faso, tare da Ƙungiyar Makaranta, da suka bani dama na taso takanas-ta-Kano, kuma daga garin Kano, na zo na bayar da tawa gudunmawar.

Na gode Sosai

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