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**COLLAGE OF SMS**

**DEPT: P .C .S.**

**Course: pcs 209**

***INTRODUTION***

**the north west is one of the geo political zones of nigeria, consisting of the following states. jigawa,kaduna, kano ,kastina,kebbi, sokoto,zamfara**

***ABOUT NORTH WEST***

**the hausa fulani's are the most populated people in the north west with the population of over 30 million people, they also have the largest population in west africa because of their inter marriages and constant interactions with different people. the hausa people have been muslims since the 14th century ,the people of hausa fulani follow the sharia law which is the appropriate way to address issues ,**

 **things you should not do in hausa land but not taboo in hausa land are;**

**1. eating pork or consuming swine products**

**2. alcohol consumption is forbidden**

**3. wearing of gold and silk for men**

**4. scantly dressed or half nude female**

**5. depicting prophet muhammad in any art form**

**6. urinating in the upright position**

**etc.**

**in the hausa land a hausa person is called bahaushe while a female hausa is called bahaushiya but in plural there called hausawa**

[**daura**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daura)**, in northern [nigeria](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nigeria), is the oldest city of hausa land. the hausa of [sokoto](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sokoto), also in northern Nigeria, speak the oldest surviving classical vernacular of the**[**language**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hausa_language)**.**[**[12]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hausa_people)**Historically Sokoto was the center of Hausa**[**Islamic**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Islam)**scholarship.**[**[13]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hausa_people)

**The Hausa are culturally and historically closest to the**[**Fulani**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fulani)**, the**[**Zarma**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zarma_people)**and**[**Songhai**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Songhai_people)**(in**[**Tillabery**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tillabery)**,**[**Tahoua**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tahoua)**and**[**Dosso**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dosso_Kingdom)**in**[**Niger**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Niger)**) the**[**Kanuri**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanuri_people)**and**[**Shuwa Arab**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shuwa_Arab)**(in**[**Chad**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chad)**,**[**Sudan**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sudan)**and northeasternNigeria); Tuareg (in Agadez, Maradi and Zinder); the Gur and Gonja (northeastern Ghana, northern Togo and upper Benin); Gwari (in central Nigeria), and Mandinka and Soninke who border them to the west of their traditional areas, in Mali, Senegal, Gambia, Ivory Coast and Guinea. Migrants from these areas were introducing Islam to many of the Hausa by the 14th century, although Islam itself has had a presence in Hausa land as early as the 11th century. [14] [15]**

**All of these groups live in the Sahel, Saharan and Sudanian regions, and as a result have influenced each other's cultures to varying degrees. Today some Fulani people cannot be distinguished from Hausa people in many northern states of Nigeria, due to inter-marriage and cultural assimilation. In Agadez and Saharan areas of central Niger, the Tuareg and Hausa groups are indistinguishable from each other in their traditional clothing; both wear the tagelmust and indigo Babban Riga/Gandora. But the two groups differ in language, lifestyle and preferred beasts of burden (the Tuareg use camels, while Hausa ride horses).**

***REASON WHY I CHOSE THIS REGION***

**I chose it because the hausa fulani people are very peaceful people they believe in collective responsibility and togetherness**

***PROVERBS***

**1. Mai Rabon Duka Be Jin Bari :**

 **.Meaning. - The Person Who Destined To Be Beaten Will Never Accept Reconciliation In A Fight**

 **Usage Or Explanation- It Is Normal Used In The Reference To Destiny. That If Something Is Destined To Happened It Will Surely Happen**

**2. Kifi A Ruwa Sarki Ne**

 **. Meanin A Fish In The Water Is A King**

 **. Usage --- A Man Can Do What Ever He Wants In His Hause**

**3. In Zaka Haka Ramin Mugunta, Haka Shi Gajere**

 **Meaning. Be Carefull Not To Be Caught In Your Trap (If You Dig A Tip Of Evil. Dig It Shot)**

1. **Wanda Bai Jin Bari Bare Ji Oho Ba**

**Meaning

The Person Who Doesn't Hear 'Stop' Will Hear 'Oho!'
Usage Or Explaination

When you don't heed to warning, you'll end up receiving sympathy
5. etc’**

***RESPECT AND GREETING***

**Greethings in hausa langage**

**Ina kwana – good morning**

**Ina wuni – good afternoon and evening**

**Sai da safe – good knight**

**Ya aiki – how is work**

**Ya iyali – how is your family**

**Ya jik – how is your body**

**etc**

***HAUSA FOOD***

**The most common food that the hausa people prepare consists of**[**grains**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cereal)**, such as**[**sorghum**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sorghum)**,**[**millet**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Millet)**,**[**rice**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rice)**, or**[**maize**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maize)**, which are ground into flour for a variety of different kinds of dishes. This food is popularly known as tuwo in the hausa language.**

**Usually, breakfast consists of**[**cakes**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cakes)**made from ground beans and fried, known as kosai; or made from wheat flour soaked for a day, fried and served with sugar, known as funkaso. Both of these cakes can be served with**[**porridge**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Porridge)**and**[**sugar**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sugar)**known as kunu or koko. Lunch or dinner usually feature a heavy porridge with soup and stew known as tuwo da miya. The soup and stew are usually prepared with ground or chopped**[**tomatoes**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tomato)**,**[**onions**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Onion)**, and a local**[**pepper**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Black_pepper)**sauce called [daddawa](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daddawa).**

**Spices and other vegetables, such as**[**spinach**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spinach)**,**[**pumpkin**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pumpkin)**, or**[**okra**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Okra)**, are added to the soup during preparation. The stew is prepared with meat, which can include goat or cow meat, but not pork, due to islamic food restrictions.**[**Beans**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Beans)**,**[**peanuts**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Peanut)**, and**[**milk**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Milk)**are also served as a complementary**[**protein**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Protein)**diet for the hausa people.**

**The most famous of all hausa food is most likely [suya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suya), a spicy**[**shish kebab**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shish_kebab)**like skewered meat which is a popular food item in various parts of nigeria and is enjoyed as a delicacy in much of**[**west africa**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/West_Africa)**and balangu of gasshi.**

**A dried version of suya is called [kilishi](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kilishi).**

***DRESSING***

**The hausa people have a restricted dress code related to their religious beliefs. The men are easily recognizable because of their elaborate dress which is a large flowing gown known as babban riga and a robe called a jalabia and juanni (see [senegalese kaftan](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Senegalese_kaftan)). These large flowing gowns usually feature some elaborate embroidery designs around the neck. (see**[**grand boubou**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boubou_%28clothing%29)**for more information).**

**Men also wear colourful embroidered caps known as hula. Depending on their location and occupation, they may wear a tuareg-style turban around this to veil the face (known as [alasho](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alasho) or [tagelmust](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tagelmust)). The women can be identified by**[**wrappers**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wrapper_%28clothing%29)**called zani, made with colourful cloth atampa, accompanied by a matching blouse, head tie and shawl.**

**The hausa were famous throughout the middle ages; they were often characterised by their**[**indigo**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigo)**blue dressing and emblems. They traditionally rode on fine saharan**[**camels**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Camels)**and [arabian horses](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arabian_horses).**