HAWAN NASSARAWA

his was instituted by Sarkin Kano Abbas the first Emir appointed by the British after their conquest of Kano in 1903. This procession takes place on the second day after Sallah (both Eid al-Fitr and Id al-Adha). The Emir leaves his palace from Kofar Kudu before 8:00 am. Like all other processions it is led by the *Makaman* Kano, passing through Wudilawa, Kankarofi and Kofar Nassarawa Quarters the Emir stops briefly at his Nassarawa Palace where he prays at the tombs of his grand parents Sarkin Kano Abbas (Maje Nassarawa), Sarkin Kano Alhaji Abdullahi Bayero, Sarkin Kano Alhaji Muhammadu Inuwa, Sarkin Kano Alhaji Sir Muhammad Sanusi and Sarkin Kano Alhaji Ado Bayero.

The Emir leaves his Nassarawa Palace and heads to the Government House, the seat of the State Government. He is received at the entrance by the Chairman of Tarauni Local Government Council and the District Head of Tarauni, who is one of his *Hakimai* (titleholders) they usher him to the Africa House, the main chamber of the Government House where he is received by the State Governor, the Deputy Governor, the Speaker of the State House of Assembly, the Chief Judge of the State High Court, the Grand Kadi of the State Shari'ah Court of Appeal, Members of the State Executive, other Government Officials and distinguished invited guests.

The purpose of the Hawan Nassarawa is to pay homage to the State Authority. After the Emir and the Governor have taken their seats all the Hakimai pay the traditional homage to the Emir sitting by the side of the Governor ,while palace slave officials respond by chanting *gasheka* (greetings to you) to the titleholder. After all the titleholders have paid homage, the Emir delivers his speech, which is usually made up of calls to the State Government to alleviate one form of affliction or the other. The Governor then responds. His speech sometimes contains policy statements and his Government's intention to carry out some projects or to complete others. The Emir then leaves Africa House and a procession is made, that passes by the Governor who receives greetings from all the riders in the conventional pattern of Durbar procession.

Sarkin Kano Muhammad Sanusi who was installed in 2014 has so far he visited two Governors on the day Hawan Nassarawa. His Excellency Rabiu Musa Kwankwaso and His Excellency Abdullahi Umar Ganduje.

The Emir acknowledges greetings from his subjects during Hawan Nassarawa like all other processions and like in all other cases but it is more symbolic because most of the ethnic communities living around Sabon Gari pay homage to him. This area was established by the colonial authorities for immigrant workers and traders from southern Nigeria in the early $20^{\rm th}$ century. Many of the Southern Community groups are represented in the area hence it is a very culturally diverse area. It became part of

the Waje District Administration of the Kano Native Authority and after several Local Government Reforms it is now part of the Fagge Local Government Area.

The contingent moves from Sabon Gari to Fagge where there are also several acknowledgements from the people of the area. Fagge was established in the nineteenth century as a frontier stronghold as well as terminus for the trans Saharan traders. Many of the people in the area are from Niger Republic. It was also an area of intense political activity during the first republic with many prominent members of the NPC and NEPU were residing there. From Fagge the contingent enters the city through the Kofar Mata Gate and terminates usually before *Dhur* (Noon) Prayer with a Jahi (Salute) at Kofar Fatalwa, located in the northern part of the Palace it looks towards the Northern part of the city.

























