

Kalubale Da Damar Kula da Koma-bayan Tattalin Arziki: Irin Abinda Amirka Ta Fuskanta

Barka da safiya.

Ina mai farin cikin saduwa da, da dama, daga cikin tsofaffin daliban Shirin Hubert Humphrey Fellow, tare da bakinsu.

Musamman ma, ina son in yi marhabin da Shugaba Cif Olabintan Famutime, Ayodele Teriba, da Henrietta Onwuegbuzie.

Lokacin da aka fara rokona, da in yi wannan jawabin, na yi mamakin wane koma-bayan tattalin arzikin Kasar Amirka, ake son in bayani a kai ...

Domin yin amfani da bayanan Nazarin Ofishin Tattalin Arziki, na Kasa, ga da koma-bayan, zai nuna cewa:

An samu gagarumin koma-baya, a harkokin tattalin arziki, a dukan fadin ayyukan tattalin arzikin, na fiye da watanni shida, waƙanda suka nuna, a ƙaukacin ayyukan ƙasa, ciki har da ƙaukar aiki, da ayyukan masana'antu, da kuma hada-hadar saye da sayarwa.”

...an samu koma-bayan tattalin har sau 47, a Kasar ta Amirka, tun daga shekarar 1790.

A safiyar yau, zan bayar da wani ɗan tafaitaccen bayani ne, game da irin yadda gwamnati, da jama'ar Kasar Amirka suka fuskanci koma-bayan, tun lokacin da muka fara gano al'amarin, a tsakanin harkokin kasuwanci, a 1790.

Za kuma kammala, da wani ƙaramin bayanin da wata sanannen cibiyar masana, ta Kasar Amirka, mai suna Cibiyar Brookings – da ma jam'iyyun Democrat da Republican suka ƙauka, a matsayin babban darasin da muka koya, tun daga shekarar 2007, har ya zuwa 2009, a matsayin “Gagarumin Koma-bayan Tattalin Arziki” – wanda shine mafi muni, tun lokacin da aka shiga mawuyacin halin rayuwa.

Bangarori, a harkokin aikin noman kasa, da masu amfani da kayayyaki, da ma zarurukan harkokin kasuwanci, da na kyawon harkokin bankunan masana'antu, sun bayar da gudunmawa ga koma-bayan tattalin arzikin, na Kasar Amirka.

Kuma, tunda yake tattalin arzikin kasar ta Amirka, wani sarkakken al'amari ne, na sauran tattalin arzikin daukacin duniya, da duk wata tangardar da za a samu, a tattalin arzikin na Amirka, dole, dukan duniya ke jin jiki.

A duk lokacin da muka bayar da himmar kubuta daga wani koma-bayan tattalin arziki, sai gwamnati da jama'arta kasar ta Amirka, sun koyi wani sabon darasi game da wadansu kwararan hanyoyin da za su kyautata tattalin arzikinmu, kan dawowa tafarkin da zai farfado.

Daya daga cikin manyan darussan da muka koya shine, koma-bayan tattalin arzikin kan bai wa gwamnatoci damar da za su fadakar da jama'a bisa ga irin yadda za su fuskanci farfado da tattalin arzikin. Wadansu daga cikin muhimman yunkurin, na dogon lokaci shine, na magance duk wata kalubalen da ta shafi sabunta dokoki, da kuma canjin manufofi.

Tattalin arzikin Kasar Amirka ya canja, fiye da yadda ake tsammani, a cikin shekaru 200, amma, har yanzu akwai wadansu fannonin dake fama da gasar kasuwanni, da barkowar fasaha da kirkire-kirkire, da canjin harkokin siyasa, a tsakanin karin sharuɗɗan gwamnati, da ma rafi, a tsakanin manyan hanyoyin dake bayar da kariya ga samun haraji ko sauran abubuwan dake dakushe su, da harkokin kasuwancin da ake gudanarwa, kyauta.

Lokacin da George Washington ya kama ragamar mulki, a matsayin shugaban Kasar Amirka, na farko, a 1789, mutane takwas daga cikin 10, na jama'ar Kasar Amirka, manoma ne, kuma mafi yawansu, na ciyar da kawunansu, kuma mutanen dake cikin babban birnin kasar ta Amirka, watau New York, ba su wuce su dubu 22 ba.

Bayan kuma shekaru 76, da yin Yaƙin Basasar Amirka, sai kasar ta rabu zuwa Arewa da Kudu, wanda tattalin arzikinsu bai wuce, noma ba. Ya zuwa shekarun 1880, sai masana'antu da kuma harkokin kasuwancin kasar ta Amirka, suka zarce duk wata martabar da ake samu daga aikin noma.

A cikin Karni na 19, an bullo da waƙansu harkokin fasaha da kirƙire-kirƙire da suka canja rayuwar da dama, ciki har da wayar tangaraho, da ta tarho, da kwan lantarki, da ƙaukar hotuna, da kuma wani tsari na rarraba wutar lantarki, a gidaje da wuraren kasuwanci. Ya zuwa farkon Karni na 20, wutar lantarki ta mamaye duk wani tattalin arzikin Kasar Amirka, da masana'antu, da inganta hanzarta yin kayayyaki, da haskaka ofisoshi da gidaje, da haskaka manyan kantuna da gidajen nuna majigi, da na'urorin dake ƙaukar mutane zuwa sama, a dogayen benaye, da ma motocin safarar fasinjojin cikin gari, masu amfani a wutar lantarki, da kuma na kurɗen ƙarƙashin ƙasa.

Dangane da irin abubuwan da suka riƙa faruwa, daga waje, dake zama abin armashi ga tattalin arzikin na ƙasar Amirka da jama'arta – wanda ya wanzu da dama – su kuma manoman dake Kudu da Yamma, sai suka riƙa fama da turun bashi, na hage da kuma faɗuwar farashin kayayyakin gona. Ma'aikata da harkokin kasuwanci kuma suka fuskanci mawuyacin koma-bayan tattalin arziki, a shekarun 1870, da kuma na 1890.

Amma, ma'aikacin ƙasar ta Amirka, ya mayar da martini. Wata jam'iyyar siyasar da ta yi gajeran kwana, da nuna fushinta kan attajirai da masu masana'antu, ta bukaci da a rage yawan ruwan basussuka da hauhawar farashin manufofin hada-hadar kuɗaɗe, domin sakar wa masu bashi marar da za su iya biyan bashin, da kuɗaɗen ƙasa, mai daraja. Har ila yau, ma'aikata sun goyi bayan Jam'iyyar Mabota Ci Gaba, wadda ta tilasta wa gwamnati da ta matsa lambar yin amfani da dokokin da za su yaƙi cin amanar da za su karya lagon duk wani baba-keren ƙarfin tattalin arziki, a harkokin safarar jiragen ƙasa, da ɗanyen mai, da nama, da kuma taba.

Wannan kuma shine karon farko da aka tattara haraji, daga hannun hukumomi da attajirai. Kuma, a 1913, sai aka kirƙiro da Baitul Mali, wadda ita ce masomin kafuwar babban bakin Kasar Amirka, a 1830.

A ƙarshen Yaƙin Duniya na Biyu, ƙasar Amirka, da sauran tattalin arzikin duniya, sun haɓaka, a ciki shekarun 1920. Amma, ƙarnin bai yi ƙarƙo ba, saboda kayayyakin kasuwanci, da kuma bullowar “Gagarumin Tabarbarewar Tattalin Arziki”.

Farashin kayayyakin ya zube, gonaki suka kone, harkokin kasuwanci suka tabarbare, haka ma rayuwar jama'a. misalin kashi 40, cikin 100, na bankunan Kasar Amirka suka durkushe, sai kuma masu adashi, da dama, suka rasa zubinsu.

A wannan lokacin Baitul Mali ce ta shige kan gaban mayar da martani. Sai Kasar Amirka ta tilasta biyan tara a harkokin sayo da kayayyaki daga waje, yayinda abokan hulfar kasuwancinta, suka mayar da martani, ta hanyar buɗe hannuwan harkar tattalin arziki, da sauran sassan faɗin duniya. Rashin aiki, a kasar ta Amirka, sai da ya tasam ma kusan kashi 25, cikin 100.

An zaɓi Shugaba Franklin D. Roosevelt, a 1932. Shugaban ya kaddamar da waɗansu tsare-tsare, da nufin dakatar da matsalolin dake haddabar bankuna, da kirkiro da bayar da ayyukan gwamnati, ga waɗanda ba su da aiki, da ma daukaka farashin amfanin gona, ta hanyar rangwanta kayayyakin noma.

Kasar ta Amirka, ba ta wani shamaki, a wannan lokacin, kuma jama'ar Amirka sun zaɓi Roosevelt, har sau huɗu, a matsayin shugaban kasa. Akwai manufofi, da dama, da aka fara, a wannan lokacin, da har yau, ana amfani da su: irin su dokar albashi mafi kantanta, da tsare-tsaren tallafa wa marasa aiki, da biyan kuɗaɗen fensho, da daidai harkokin bankuna da kasuwannin hannun jari, da kuma biyan inshorar duk kuɗaɗen da ake ajiya a bankuna.

Kasar Amirka, ta samu nasara kwaƙƙwara, da farfadowar tattalin arziki, a lokacin Yaƙin Duniya na Biyu.

Wani darasin da masu kafa manufofin Kasar Amirka suka koya, a lokacin koma-bayan tattalin arzikin na Amirka, da kuma farkon farfadowarsa shine, ɗaya daga cikin babbar wadata, ta dogon lokaci, a duniya, wadda ta bunkasa tattalin arzikin sauran ƙasashe, kuma ya yaɗu. Kasar Amirka, da sauran ƙasashe masu arzikin masana'antu, sun amince yin amfani da tsarin hada-hadar kuɗaɗe ta duniya, wadda ta kirkiro da Hukumar Lamuni ta Duniya da kuma Bankin Duniya, a 1944.

Har ila yau, Kasar Amirka, ta taka gagarumar rawa, wajen kulla Babbar Yarjejeniyar Haraji da Kasuwanci, wadda ƙasashe 23 suka sanya wa hannu, a Birnin Geneva, a 1947, sai kuma magajiyarta, Kungiyar Harkokin Kasuwanci ta Duniya, GATT, wadda aka kafa, a 1995, bayan wata yarjejeniyar da ƙasashe 123 suka sanya wa hannu, a Birnin Marrakesh, a 1994.

An kuma dukan wannan kofarin ne, bisa ga hasashen inganta dokokin gudanar da harkokin kasuwanci, a duniya, da za su tabbatar da zaman lafiya da daidaituwar harkokin tattalin arziki.

Bayan Yaƙin Duniya na Biyu, sai harkokin kasuwanci da kuɗaɗe na duniya suka kara takura wa tattalin arziƙin Kasar Amirka. Ya zuwa cikin shekarun 1950, sai martabar aikin noma da na masana'antu, suka shiga wani mawuyacin hali, saboda harkokin aiki, irin su sari da kuma saye da sayarwar kasuwanci, da harkar kuɗaɗe, da hada-hadar gidaje, da kiwon lafiya da dokoki da kuma ilmi.

Daga ƙarshen Yaƙin Duniya na Biyu, zuwa shekarar 2007, jama'ar Amirka sun ga wata gagarumar daminar yaɗuwar tattalin arziƙi da wadata, da jama'ar Kasar ta Amirka, su miliyan 76, da aka haifa tsakanin 1946, da 1964, suka haifar, wadda ake kira “ɗan lukuti.” Koma-bayan da aka samu, ya faru, a bayan yaƙin, har ya zuwa shekarar 2000, bai daɗe ba, kuma ba shi da tsanani, a bisa ga tarihi.

An fara samun hauhawar farashi ne, a lokacin gwamnatin Johnson, kuma al'amarin ya haukata, har ya zuwa shekarun 1970. A wannan lokacin, Shugaba Richard Nixon, ya ɗan matse hannu kan kuɗaɗen albashi da farashin kayayyaki, a wani yunƙurin da bai tasiri ba, na magance tashin farashin. Karancin ɗanye mai ma, ya girgiza tattalin arziƙin Kasar Amirka, a sakamakon yaƙin Larabawa da Isra'ilawa, a 1973, da juyin juya-halin Musulunci, na Kasar Iran, a 1979, wanda ya tsayar da duk wani yunƙurin tattalin arziƙi, cik. Kunno kan tashin farashin na rayuwa, bai ƙare ba, har sai da Baitul Malin Kasar Amirka ta bunƙasa ruwan basussuka, sosai, a 1981, zuwa 1982, wanda ya kawo koma-bayan tattalin arziƙi.

Rage haraji da daidaita harkokin kasuwancin da Shugaba Ronald Reagan ya yi, a shekarun 1980, su suka maido da gagarumar bunƙasar farfaɗowar tattalin arziƙi, wadda ta yaɗu, ya zuwa ga farashin hannuwan jari. Waɗannan manufofi, sun kuma zama wata shaida ta farin hauhawar basussukan gwamnatin tarayya. Masana harkokin tattalin arziƙi, sun kuma lura cewa, tun wannan lokacin, ake samun faɗaɗar gibin kuɗaɗen masarufi, a tsakanin attajiran Kasar Amirka, da sauran al'umma.

‘Yan kasuwar dake zaune a yankin California, sun gabatar da waɗansu na'urorin fasahar sabunta harkoki. Wannan kuma ne, ya farkar da sababbin kasuwannin jama'ar cikin gida, da na sauran ƙasashen duniya, da haɓaka tattalin arziƙin Kasar

Amirka. Wannan sinadarin na kirar na'urori ne, ya bai wa yankin na cibiyar kera na'urori masu kwaƙwalwa, na California, basirar da ake da ita, a Dandalin Kere-kere, na Silicon Valley.

Shekarun 1990, (ba kamar na 1920, ba), sun ga bunƙasar gagarumin tattalin arziki, da karuwar wadata da kuma tallar hannuwan jari. Lokacin kuma da shafin yanar-gizo mai laƙanin “dot com” ya farko kai, a shekarar 2000, sai hannuwan jari suka durƙushe, sai tattalin arziki kuma ya faɗa wa wani ɗan gajeren koma-baya.

A sakamakon wannan koma-bayan tattalin arzikin da shafin yanar-gizon na dot-com ya haddasa, sai kuma wani samfurin ya kunno kai. Wannan kuma shine wanda ragin bashin ruwan basussuka ya haddasa, wanda ya dagula kasuwar harkokin karɓar bashin gina gidaje, da saye da sayar da gidajen, a Amirka. Sai harkar gine-gine gidajen, ta durƙushe, a 2007, a sakamakon rashin kuɗaɗen da ya yaɗu, ƙwarai da gaske, a duniya. A karon farko, tun lokacin Gagarumin Taɓarɓarewar Tattalin Arziki, sai da rashin aiki, ya tasam ma kashi 10 cikin 100, a Amirka, 2009, ya kuma gangaro har ya zuwa kashi 8.8, cikin 100, a watan Maris na 2011.

Kasar Amirka, da sauran ƙasashen da suka ci gaba, sun ɗauki waɗansu ƙwararan mataƙai, na magance wannan talauci. Manyan bankuna sun rage yawan ruwan bashin da bai taka kara ya karye ba, kuma gwamnatoci sun ranto ƙarin kuɗaɗe, domin zaɓurar ayyukan tattalin arziki, da kuma tallafa wa bankuna da manyan masana'antun da suka gajiya.

Wannan gwajin ya zama dole, domin dakatar da wani Gagarumin Taɓarɓarewar Tattalin Arzikin, da kuma biyan basussuka, da zarar ci gaban tattalin arzikin ya dawo. Koma-bayan tattalin arzikin ya faro ne, daga watan Disambar 2007, ya zuwa watan Yuni na 2009, amma, mugun rashin aiki yi, ya ci gaba, saboda sandon da farfadowar tattalin arzikin ke yi.

Bayar da cikakken bayani game da irin barnar da Gagarumin Taɓarɓarewar Tattalin Arzikin, na sauran ƙasashe, ba Kasar Amirka ba, ya yi, zai ɗauki lokaci, fiye da yadda ake tsammani – haka kuma za mu ɗauki dogon lokaci, muna neman takaita shi:

Koma-bayan tattalin arzikin Kasar Amirka, na 2007, zuwa 2009, ya yi babbar illa ga tattalin arzikin duniya. Kasashe, kaɗan ne, ba su taɓu ba.

A watannin karshen shekarar 2008, tattalin arzikin Kasar Amirka, an ta rashin ma'aikata kusan dubu 800, a kowane wata, kuma tattalin ya yi ta raguwa da misalin fiye da kashi takwas, cikin 100, wanda wadansu alamomin ma — na arzikin iyalai, ya zuwa ga hannuwan jari – sun yi ta raguwa, fiye da lokacin Gagarumin Tabarbarewar Tattalin Arzikin. A yau, sai godiya ga irin hakurin da jama'ar Amirka suka yi, da kuma irin shawarwarin da masana manufofi suka bayar, tattalin arzikin Kasar Amirka ya yi farfadowar da ba a taɓa tsammani ba, a tarihi.

Banda ma kwarin da tattalin arzikinmu ya yi, a wannan ɗan gajeren lokacin, har ma ya gina wani kwaƙƙwaran harsashi, na dogon lokaci.

Harkokin kasuwanci sun ɗauki ma'aikata har miliyan 15 da dubu 500, tun farkon shekarar 2010. Tattalin arzikinmu ya yi arangame da wani irin tashin gwauron ɗaukar ma'aikatan da ba a taɓa yi ba.

Lokacin da koma-bayan tattalin arzikin ya kai kololuwa, sai da aka rage fiye da rabin yawan ma'aikata, wanda yanzu, bai wuce kashi 4.9, ba, cikin 100, wanda kuma, kwanan nan, zai daidaita.

Duk da haka, akwai sauran aikin karfafa bunkasa, da kuma tabbatar da amfanar da iyalai, musamman, kawar da gibin dake tsakanin masu hannu da shuni da masu karamin karfi.

Idan muka waiga ga sanin irin abinda muka lura da shi, a koma-bayan tattalin arzikin, na kwanan nan, na lura cewa, a ɗaukacin tarihin Kasar Amirka, hanyoyi biyu ne, aka keɓe, na inganta farfado da tattalin arziki: sune manufofin da suka shafi kudade, da kasafin kuɗi. Baitul Mali, ita ce babban cibiyar dake kula da manufofin harkokin kudade, a Kasar Amirka. Manufofin harkokin kudaden, sun haɗa da irin hanyoyin da gwamnati ke bi, wajen kashe kudade, da ragin harajin da Majalisar Kasa za ta yi.

Koma-bayan tattalin arziki, ya fi kamari, a lokacin bayan yaƙi, saboda kuɗarsa, da kuma daɗewar da yake yi. Akwai wadansu hanyoyi biyu, da aka yi amfani da su, wajen taimaka wa Dokar Farfado da Tattalin Arziki da Sake Zuba Jarurruka, ta Amirka, (ARRA), domin fuskantar koma-bayan tattalin arziki, a 2009, wadda ta yi aiki da duk wata dabara ta kasafi da harkokin kudade, domin zaburar tattalin

arziki. Dokar, ta umurci da a kashe kudafe kan kayayyakin kyautata jin daɗin rayuwa, da kula da lafiya, da kuma ilmi; sai faɗaɗa duk wani ginshiƙin tattalin arzikin; da kuma rage haraji, akai-akai.

Cibiyar Brookings, ta tabbatar da cewa, zaburar harkar kudafe, na shafar tsawo da kuma zurfin duk wani Gagarumin Tabarbarewar Tattalin Arziki.

Masana harkokin tattalin arzikin jam'iyyun Republican da Democrat, sun samu sabanin amincewa da yiwuwar rage ruwan bashi, a tarayya, na da wani tasiri ga yawan rashin aiki yi.

Yayinda baki ya zama ɗaya, kan cewa Baitul Malin Tarayya, ta yi daidai, ta hanyar rage yawan amfani da kudafen tarayya, akwai shakku game da yiwuwar ko hakan zai kawo wani bambanci. Cibiyar ta Brookings, ta dage kan cewar tsare-tsaren kashe kudafen tarayya da kuma rage kudafen haraji, kamar yadda aka amince, a farkashin Dokar Farfado da Tattalin Arziki da Sake Zuba Jarurruka, an tanadi wani kwaƙƙwaran al'amari, na zaburar tattalin arziki, a lokacin da aka samu koma-bayansa.

Dole, in bayyana cewa, wannan wani al'amari ne, da ake tababarsa, a tsakanin jam'iyyun na Republican da kuma Democrat. Gaba ɗaya dai, Jam'iyyar ta Democrat, na bayar da shawara ne kan kashe kudafen na tsare-tsare, yayinda ta Republican ke tunzura rage yaran kudafen haraji. Kashe kudafen ya hada har da inshorar rashin aiki da kuma harkokin kiwon lafiyar.

Kamar yadda ɗayanku zai kula, a lokacin zaɓen da muka yi, kwanan nan, jam'iyyun nan, biyu, sun sha tabka muhawara kan tasirin waɗannan dabarun.

Dukan ɓangarorin, sun amince da shawarwarin Cibiyar ta Brookings, amma, wannan dabarar ta daidaita al'amarin, farar ɗaya, ita ce ta bayar da wani tsayayye, kuma ingantaccen al'amarin dake zaburar tattalin arzikin. Sauran dabarun daidaita shi, uku, sune inshorar rashin aiki yi, da kuma tallafin harkokin kiwon lafiya da hatimin kayayyakin abinci.

Me Nijeriya za ta koya, daga tarihi, da kuma abinda Kasar ta Amirka ta fuskanta, wajen arangama da wannan koma-bayan tattalin arziki?

Bisa ga irin abinda Amirka ta fuskanta, na magance koma-bayan tattalin arzikin, babu shakka, babu wata hanyar da za a ce, ita ce mafi sauƙi. Babu kuma wani saddabarun da zai magance komai.

A lokutta, da dama, abubuwan na bukatar wani al'amari, na musamman, dangane da harkokin kudafen, da kuma manufofin kasafin kudafen.

Na yi amannar cewa, mafitar wannan al'amarin tana ciki da wajen Nijeriya. Na kuma yi amannar wadannan manufofin na da tasiri. Suna iya kara dagula al'amurra, suna kuma iya kyautata su.

Irin darasin da aka koya, a Gagarumin Tabarbarewar Tattalin Arzikin, shine, tattalin arzikin na iya samun farin galaba, idan aka baza shi a faifai, maimakon a kudundune shi.

Kasar Amirka, za ta ci gaba da kasancewa kan gaba, wajen zuba jarurruka, kaitsaye, bisa ga dalilai da dama, ciki har da tabbacin ganin ana kyautata wa masu zuba jarurruka daga waje, da ganin suna kwashe ribar da suka samu, da mutunta yin amfani da dokoki, kazalika da ganin an samun sauƙin gudanar da harkokin kasuwanci.

A cikin watan Yunin bara ne, wani rahoton da Cibiyar Abinci da Magunguna, FDI, ta Kasar Amirka, da Sakataren Harkokin Kasuwanci, Penny Pritzker, wanda ya ziyarci biranen Lagos da Abuja, a cikin watan Janairu, ya bayyana cewa, "Jarurrukan kasashe waje, a Kasar Amirka, sun cimma dolar Amirka miliyan dubu 348, a shekarar 2015, wafanda ke bayar da gudunmawa ga ci gaban tattalin arzikinmu, da kuma irin yadda muke ci gaba yin gasa, a duniya.

A kuma Ma'aikatar Harkokin Kasuwanci, muna bayar da himma, kullum, wajen karfafa ingantattun kadarorin kasar ta Amirka, irin su nagartattun ma'aikatanmu, da kofarinmu, na tabbatar da Kasar Amirka ta kasance gagarumin wurin da ya kamata a zuba jarurruka."

A matsayinta, na shahararriyar kasa, kuma wadda ta fi kowa babban tattalin arziki, a nahiyar Afrika, a gaskiya, Nijeriya na damar da za ta samu galaba, daga kara janyo hankulan masu zuba jarurruka, daga kasashen waje. Dangane kuma da tattalin arzikin kasar ta Amirka, cibiyar ta FDI, na bayar da gudunmawa, matuƙa,

ga kofarin Nijeriya, na bunkasa tattalin arzikinta, da kuma kara kutsa kai ga yin gasa da kasashen duniya.

Ina fata Nijeriya za ta yi amfani da koma-bayan tattalin arzikin da ake fama da shi, a yanzu, a matsayin wata damar da za ta samu, da kuma aiwatar da sake duk wani fasalin tattalin arziki, domin magance duk wata kalubalen da aka fuskanta, kafin abkuwar wannan koma-bayan tattalin arzikin, da har yanzu ake bukatar fuskanta, da kuma shawo kansa, a karshe, wanda duk mun san zai faru, da nufin daidaita wannan kasar, kan tafarkin ci gaba, mai dorewa, da kuma taimaka ma ta, wajen samun wadata ga dukan al'ummar Nijeriya.

A matsayinta na abokiya, Kasar Amirka, ba za ta gaza ba, wajen taimaka wa Nijeriya ganin ta samu galabar duk wata albarkar tattalin arzikinta.

Na gode, da ku ka bar ni, na yi bayani kan irin abubuwan da kasar Amirka ta fuskanta, wajen magance koma-bayan tattalin arzikin, tare da ku.

A yi min ahuwa, domin ba zan kasance tare da ku ba, lokacin da sauran manyan abokan aikina, za su yi jawabi.

Muna da wadansu manyan bakin ne, da dole, ni zan tarbe su.

Ina kara godiya, da har na zo nan, kuma, ina fata yin aiki tare da ku, nan gaba.