



PRACTICAL SHEET

SAMAR DA CIBIYAR FASAHA NA AL'UMMA MAI DOREWA: DABI'U MASU KYAU

A CIKIN FAIDODI MASU YAWA NA CIBIYAR FASAHA NA AL'UMMA GA MASU GUDUN HIJIRA, DAYA SHINE SAMUN DAMAR SABIS DA INTANET DON KARA KYAU RAYUWAR SU A GABA, NA IYALAI SU DA DUNIYA GABADAYA. GA WASU SHAWARWARI DON SAMAR DA CIBIYAR AL'UMMA MAI SABIS KUMA MAI DOREWA.



Don Cibiyar Al'umma ya wadata, dole ya bada fiye da samun damar fasaha kawai.

Samar da cibiya mai fasaha da intanet wani ci-gaba ne dama. Amma hakan fari ne kawai, cibiya mai intanet na bukatar kayyayaki, hannun jari, da amincewa daga yan gudun hijira da al'ummar gari, da kuma hadsin kai da wasu kungiyoyi don yayi aiki daidai da kuma samun dorewa.

Karfafa ilimin fasaha, ilimi ko damarmakin aiki ba laillai ya zama sakamakon kai tsaye ko nan take na gina wani cibiya mai intanet. Galibi wadannan sakamako ne na gaba wanda ba kai tsaye ba.



Fasaha shi kanshi bai isa ya magance matsalar fasaha na wasu, don sa kowa da kowa su tafi da sauri iri daya kuma don kara jawo daidaiton damarmaki.

Don CTA (Samun damar Fasaha na Al'umma) ya zama da tasiri, dole ya dace da yanayi na gida, yi la'akari da bukatu, abubuwan da ake nema, muhallin zamantakewa da tattalin arziki gabadaya, da faidodi daga tallafi mai zuwa akai-akai daga kungiyoyi dabab-daban.

Ga wasu dabi'u masu kyau don samar da wani hadi mai amfani don cibiyar fasaha na al'umma mai intanet ya bunkasa, wanda ayyukan CTA a kasashen Mauritania da Venezuela suka sanya ayi

(shafi na gaba)



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1. SADARWA, HADIN KAI DA TSARAWA TARE

- Cibiyoyin masu intanet wani kokari ne a tare wanda yake bukatar sadarwa akai-akai tare da al'ummomi da abun ya shafa ko wa'yanda ake nufa da aikin.
- A Mauritania da Venezuela, tunanincibiyoyi masu intanet sun taso ne daga al'ummomin yan gudun hijira kuma anyi aikin tare da tattaunawa dasu.
- Wannan yasa ayyukan UNHCR da al'ummomi na gida ya tafi daidai game da manufa da abubuwan da ake tsammani, da kuma gyara inda ya zama dole.



2. NEMA ABUN MAIDA HANKALI (DABARU, TAKEN ...)

- Inganta hanyoyin rayuwa, damarmaki a gaba da lafiyar yan gudun hijira ba samun asalin ilimin fasaha ne kawai.
- Ya kamata horon ya maida hankali akan dabarun da ake nema a wani yanayi na musamman, don tallafawa kalubale na musamman wanda al'ummar ke fuskanta.
- A Caracas, Venezuela, inda yan gudun hijira na birni sun fuskanci hadarin kariya da Karin zama cikin hadari, horon ya maida hankali akan sirri da tsaro na yanar gizo.
- A Mauritania, yan gudun hijira sun tattauna yadda sadarwa mara inganci da rashin bayanai ya shafi shawarwari da suke yankewa kuma sun yankee shawarar cewa dole a yi canji.



3. YI AIKI TARE DA AL'UMMA GABADAYA

- Dole a sauya horon kuma ayi la'akari da bukutun masu halarta. Amma, koda horon yana nufan matasa, mata ko mutane masu nakasa, yana da mahimmanci cewa an yi aiki da al'umma gabadaya kuma an hada kai.
- Don tabbatar da aikin da dorewar cibiyar da ayyukan su, yana da matukar mahimmanci duk bangarori su dauki nauyi kuma su tallafa.
- Misali, za'a iya yiwa sauran rukunai jama'a horo ko a tallafa musu da samun damar hidimomi (cybercafé, gidan buga takardu da sauransu).



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4. YI WANI CIBIYA A WAJEN CIBIYA

- Ba tare da haduwar al'umma da bil'adama ba, kalilan ne zai rage a wani cibiyar al'umma mai intanet. Dole cibiyar ya wuce fannin fasaha kawai don samar da wani fili na tattaunawa da musayar bayanai game da abubuwan dake faruwa a yanar gizo da kuma wanda bana yanar gizo ba.
- A Venezuela, horon akan hatsarorin sirri da fasaha yasa an tattauna, ba tare da yanar gizo, wasu nau'in amfani da dama da cin zarafi, don raba kayayyaki da kuma bada taimako tare da kuma tsakanin mahalarta.



5. SAMAR DA WANI TASIRIN HORON

- Abubuwan da aka yi kuma aka koya a cikin cibiyar dole ne a wallafa zuwa waje idan zai amfane al'umma gabadaya suma.
- A Venezuela, misali, matasar da suka samu horon tsaro a harkar dijital da dabi'u masu kyau idan kana yanar gizo an sasu tsara nasu aikin don koyawa wasu ilimin da suka samu da kuma karfafa ilimin al'ummomin su.