**YADDA KASASHE KE SANYA WA FASAHAR INTANET TAKUNKUMI**

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**Mabudin Kunnuwa**

Cikin watan Yunin da ya gabata ne sauran kasashen duniya, musamman ma turai da Amurka suka kafa wa kasar Sin kahon zuka da azalzala cewa ta taka dokar dan Adam, sanadiyyar sabuwar dokar da ta fitar a farkon watan, cewa daga yanzu duk wata kwamfuta da za ta shigo kasar a matsayin kayan sayarwa ko amfani, dole ne kamfanin ko dillalin da zai shigo da ita ya sanya mata wata masarrafar tacewa da ta tanada mai suna ***Green Dam Youth Escort.*** Wannan masarrafa ta kwamfuta aikinta shi ne lura da gidajen yanar sadarwar da mai amfani da kwamfutar ke ziyarta, da kuma tabbatar da cewa ta hana shi shiga wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa na batsa, kamar yadda hukumar sadarwar kasar ta sanar. Wannan, inji gwamnati, shi ne dalilin bullo da wannan sabuwar doka. Kuma tuni hukuma ta fara aiki kafada-da-kafada da kamfanonin shigo da kwamfuta kasar, irin su *Apple,* da *Microsoft Inc.* da dai sauransu, don ganin sun fara shigar da wannan sabuwar manhaja ko masarrafa cikin dukkan kwamfutocin da zasu shigo dasu kasar don sayarwa ko aiki dasu nan gaba.

Yin wannan sanarwa ke da wuya sai kwararru kan harkar kwamfuta da Intanet a kasar, da kuma sauran hukumomin kasashen Turai suka fara surutun cewa ba komai kasar ke son yi ba illa dakushe fadin albarkacin baki, musamman ma ta hanyar siyasa. Wannan suka kuwa ya samo asali ne daga irin zargin da ire-iren wadannan kasashe suka saba yi kan kasar Sin wajen alakarta da shugabannin al’ummar Tibet da na Taiwan masu neman ‘yan cin kai, wadanda kuma ke samun goyon baya daga kasashen Turai da sauransu. Hukumar kasar Sin dai bata juya baya daga wannan ra’ayi ba ko kadan, sai ma kara kaimi da take yi wajen hadin kai da kamfanonin kasashen Turai da na Asiya masu shigowa da kwamfutoci cikin kasarta, don tabbatar da cewa sun bi doka. Tace dole ne ta kare al’ummarta daga irin ashararancin da ke tattare da wannan fasaha ta Intanet, na abin da ya shafi batsa; kowane irin nau’i ne kuwa.

A nasu bangaren, marubuta kan fasahar Intanet da kwamfuta sun ci gaba da nuna munin wannan abu da kasar Sin ke kokarin yi, da cewa yana cikin himmar da kasar ke yi ne wajen ganin ta hana, ko kuma a kalla ta sanya wa wannan fasaha mai muhimmanci takunkumi, (ta hanyar lura da irin gidan yanar sadarwar da ake ziyarta, tare da irin bayanan da masu mu’amala da Intanet din ke zubawa kan abin da ya shafi hukuma) wanda kuma yin hakan laifi ne mai girma, a cewarsu, kuma take ‘yancin dan Adam ne wajen fadin albarkacin baki ko samun bayanai. Sai dai kuma yana da muhimmanci mai karatu ya fahimci cewa, wannan laifi da ake ikirarin kasar Sin na kakarin kutsawa cikinsa, akwai kasashe sama da hamsin – ciki har da kasar Amurka da Ingila da Faransa da Jamus da Rasha da Isra’ila – da tuni sun yi kaurin suna a hukumance wajen kare irin nau’in bayanan da ke Intanet, ta hanyoyi dabam-daban. In kuwa haka ne, wannan ke nuna lallai akwai wata matsala kenan gamammiya dangane da tasirin wannan fasaha. Don me wadancan kasashe da ma kowace kasa ke kokarin sanya wa wannan fasaha takunkumi? Wasu hanyoyi ake bi wajen yin wannan aiki? Wai shin, zai ma yiwu a sanya wa wannan fasaha takunkumi har hakan yayi tasiri? Wadannan, da ma wasu tambayoyi masu muhimmanci ne wannna kasida za ta yi kokarin amsawa cikin wannan silsila mai matukar muhimmanci. Da farko za mu fara da dalilan da ke sa kasashe ke daukan wannan mataki.

**Don Me Ake Sanya Wa Intanet Takunkumi?**

A takaice, tsarin hana shigar da wasu bayanai na musamman cikin Intanet, ko kayyade yanayin samunsu ga jama’ar wata kasa ko al’umma, ko kuma hana mu’amala da wannan fasaha ta Intanet yadda mai yin hakan ke so, ko toshe ka’idar da ke sadar dashi ko wani gidan yanar sadarwa na musamman, shi ake nufi da **sanya wa fasahar Intanet takunkumi,** wato ***Internet Censorship*** kenan, a Turancin kwamfuta. Wannan aiki kuwa ba wani bane ke yi illa gwamnatocin kasashe ko hukumomin da ke wakiltarsu. Amma takunkumin da wasu ke sanyawa a gidajen yanar sadarwarsu, ta yadda baka iya ganin wasu bayanai ko samunsu, musamman a gidajen yanar sadarwar kasuwanci ko wasu harkokin kudi, ba a kiran shi da ***Internet Censorship.*** Amma wanda kasashe ke yi yana shafan hatta asalin fasahar ne, kamar yadda mai karatu zai karanta nan gaba. Kasashen Turai da sauran dokokin da ke bayar da kariya ga bayanai na ilimi da samunsa a ko ina ne a duniya sun haramta sanya kowace irin kariya ce da ke iya taimakawa wajen kare al’ummar kowace kasa daga samunsu. Suka ce bai kamata a haramta karatun kowane irin littafi ba, ko shafin yanar sadarwa, ko wani shiri na talabijin ko gidan rediyo, wai don yana dauke da abin da a al’adar mutanen ko addininsu ake ganin haramun ne ko canfi ne mummuna. A tunaninsu dole ne a baiwa kowa ‘yan cin fadin albarkacin bakinsa, muddin hakan bazai kawo tashin hankali a kasa ko al’umma ba. To amma duk da haka, me yasa wadannan kasashe musamman, ke sanya wa wannan fasaha mai dauke da dimbin ilimi takunkumi su kansu?

Akwai dalilai da yawa. Da farko dai yana da kyau mai karatu ya fahimci irin tasirin da wannan fasaha ke dauke dashi, wanda hakan tasa kusan kowace kasa ke ganin “dole” ne ta sanya mata takunkumi ta wasu hanyoyin, ko dukkan hanyoyi, kamar yadda wasu kasashen ke yi. Akwai siffofi guda uku da suka bambanta wannan fasaha da sauran hanyoyin sadarwa irinsu talabijin da rediyo da kuma mujallu da jaridu. Siffar farko ita ce “gamewa”; da zarar ka fara mu’amala da wannan fasaha, za ka ji ka ne cikin duniya tsundum. Baka jin akwai wani kariya tsakaninka da kowace kasa ne a duniya. Kana iya ziyartar kowace kasa, ka samu bayanai kan al’ummarta, da irin abin da hukumomi ke yi na kyautatawa ko munanawa. Kana iya mu’amala da mutanen kasar, kaji ra’ayinsu, su ma su ji naka. Wannan ke nufin duk al’adunsu da akidunsu, da addininsu, da kuma yanayin rayuwarsu, kana iya gani ko sani nan take. Duk wannan har wa yau, kana iya yinsa ne ba tare da ka samu fasfo da biza din zuwa kasar ba. A takaice dai cikin ‘yan mintina da dakiku kana iya zagaye kasashen duniya ta hanyar wannan fasaha.

Siffa ta biyu ita ce siffar “jakar magori”; ma’ana duk hanyoyin sadarwar da suka rigayi fasahar Intanet bayyana, a halin yanzu ta lakume su. Don haka idan kana son karanta jarida, kafin mai saye a kan titi ya gani ya saya, za ka iya karantawa. Idan kana son kallon shirye-shiryen talabijin, duk kana iya kallo. Idan kana son sauraron shirye-shiryen gidajen rediyo, su ma duk akwai su kyauta. Idan kana son buga waya daga kasarka zuwa kowane kasa ce a duniya, kana iya cikin sauki ko ma a kyauta. Duk wannan, da fasahar Intanet a kwamfuta kana iya mu’amala dasu nan take, ba tare da ka biya kudi ba. Hatta gidajen talabijin na kudi (irinsu CNN, da BBC da sauransu) masu amfani da tauraron dan Adam, kana iya samunsu kyauta, ka kalli shirye-shiryen, ko karanta duk abin da ke gidajen yanar sadarwarsu. Siffa ta karshe ita ce siffar samar da hanyoyin kirkire-kirkire. Abin da wannan ke nufi kuwa shi ne, sanadiyyar bayyana da yaduwar wannan hanyar sadarwa ta Intanet, da dama cikin mutane sun samu aikin yi a ciki, ta hanyar gina gidajen yanar sadarwa, ta hanyar saye-da-sayarwa, ta hanyar rubuce-rubuce, ta bayyanar kusan dukkan fannonin rayuwa da sabuwar hanyar aiwatar dasu cikin sauki, duk ta hanyar wannan fasaha. Wannan tasa fasahar Intanet ta sha bamban wajen tasiri ga jama’a ko al’umma, idan ka hada tasirin sauran hanyoyin sadarwar da bayaninsu ya gabata. Don haka akwai al’adu kala-kala a ciki. Akwai addinai kala-kala a ciki. Akwai rayuwa iri-iri a ciki. Akwai nau’ukan siyasa iri-iri a ciki. Akwai hanyoyin koyo da sarrafa abubuwa kala-kala a ciki. Wasu su yi daidai da abin da wata kasar ke so, wasu kuma su saba wa yanayin al’ada ko addini ko siyasarta. Sannan ba a nan wannan tasiri ta tsaya ba kawai, wannan fasaha bata san iyakan da ke tsakanin kasa-da-kasa ba, balle ta nemi izni wajen shigar da bayanan da ke cikinta, ko kuma tantance irin bayanan da al’ummar kasar ke so. Da zarar ka shiga kawai shikenan, duk abin da ke ciki kana iya mallaka ka sarrafa, ko yi mu’amala dashi kai tsaye, kuma nan take ba tare da bata lokaci ba.

Sanadiyyar wadannan siffofi da fasahar Intanet ta siffatu dasu da kuma tasirin da fasahar ke haifarwa, tasa kowace kasa ke da irin hanyar da take bi wajen ganin ta cin ma burinta na shugabancin siyasa ko addini ko kuma dora al’ummarta kan abin da take ganin shi ne daidai wajen mu’amala da wannan fasaha. Wasu kasashe kan kayyade tsarin amfani da Intanet a kasarta ne don kautar da su daga miyagun al’adun wasu kasashe. Wata kuma kan kayyade ne don wata manufa ta siyasa. Ire-iren wadannan kasashe sun hada da manyan kasashen Turai da Amurka da kuma kasashen Asiya, irinsu Koriya ta Arewa, da Sin, da Biyetnam da Rasha da dai sauransu. Masu kayyade fasahar Intanet don kaucewa gurbatuwar akida ko addini kuma galibi suna Gabas-ta-Tsakiya ne, irin su kasar Saudiyya da Yaman da Siriya da dai sauran kasashe. Kasashe irinsu Iran kan kayyade sanadiyyar siyasa da kuma addini. Haka kasashe irinsu Isra’ila da Turkiyya. A takaice dai kowace kasa na da irin nata manufa da ke sa ta kayyade abubuwan da ke cikin fasaha na ilimi ko abin mu’amala.

Don haka masu bincike kan tasirin fasahar Intanet suka kasu kashi biyu; wasu na ganin kuskure ne babba idan aka ce haramun ne kowace kasa ta hana al’ummarta amfanuwa da wani nau’i na bayanai da ke cikin Intanet. Saboda al’adu sun sha bamban; addini ya sha bamban; akidu sun sha bamban; haka nau’in siyasa ya sha bamban. Kuma tun da kowace kasa tsarinta daban, kuma bazai taba yiwuwa kowace al’umma ta zama daya ba, dole ne, a cewar masu wannan ra’ayi, kowace gwmanati ta kare al’ummarta daga abin da take ganin zai gurbata musu tunani ko akidu ko al’adu; komai dadinsa kuwa, kuma duk yadda al’ummar ke jin dadinsa kuwa. Domin abincin wani, guban wani ne. hagun wani, shi ne daman wani. Gabas din wani, shi ne yamman wani. Kuma a bayyane yake cewa abubuwan da ke cikin wannan fasaha shi ma a cakude yake. Masu ra’ayi na biyu kuma suka ce a a, bai kamata kowace gwamnati ko hukuma ta kayyade wa al’umma abin da zasu gani ko karanta ko kuma yi mu’amala dashi ba. Wannan, a cewar masu wannan ra’ayi, shiga hakkinsu ne. Abin da kawai za ta yi shi ne ta ilmantar dasu kan abin da zai amfane su ko kuma cutar dasu. Suka ce idan gwamnati bata yi ba, to wajibi ne ga kowane uba ko maigida ko kuma duk wani mai dauke da alhakin wanda ke karkashinsa, da ya tarbiyyantar dasu da dora su kan abin da yake ganin shi ne daidai a garesu. A takaice dai, ko ma wani ra’ayi ne daidai, a bayyane yake cewa kusan dukkan kasashe sun kasa hakuri wajen barin wannan fasaha sake waiwai. Shi yasa, kamar yadda mai karatu zai karanta a gaba, kusan rabin kasashen duniya – talakawansu da masu kudinsu, musulmansu da wadanda ba musulmai ba – sun kirkiri hanyoyi dabam-daban wajen sanya kariya daga irin bayanai ko nau’ukan abubuwan mu’amala da ke cikin fasahar Intanet. In kuwa haka ne, to don me za a kafa wa kasar Sin kahon zuka?

**Tsari da Nau’ukan Takunkumi**

Kamar yadda bayanai suka gabata a kasidar baya, cewa duk da a yanzu ana zargin kasar Sin da wannan aiki kamar ita ce ta fara shi, kusan dukkan manyan kasashe da ma kananansu, sun dade wajen iya sanya wa wannan fasaha takunkumi a fili, ba ma a boye ba. Mai karatu zai fahimci hakan ne daga bayanan da ke nuna irin nau’ukan fasahar da kasashe ke amfani dasu wajen sanya kariya daga bayanan da ke dibge cikin wannan duniya mara kofar shiga balle na fita.

Kasashe sun sha bamban wajen nau’in sanya kariya ga bayanai. Da farko ma dai akwai nau’in takunkumin da ya shafi hana mu’amala da fasahar ma gaba daya, sai a idon gwamnati ko hukumominta. Sai nau’in da ya shafi hana shiga wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa, ta hanyar toshe adireshinsu daga kwamfutar da ke dauke dasu. Sai kuma wanda ya shafi toshe uwar garken da ke dauke da wasu shafuka na musamman. A karshe kuma akwai nau’in kariya da wasu kasashe ke amfani dashi ta hanyar hada kai da gidajen yanar sadarwa na Matambayi-Ba-Ya-Bata *(Search Engine Sites)*, don su rika tace wasu kalmomi ko jumloli da al’ummar wata kasa ko wasu kabilu ke nema ta hanyar gidajen yanar sadarwarsu. Wadannan su ne nau’ukan takunkumin da kasashe ke amfani dasu wajen sanya kariya ko hana amfani da wannan fasaha, a jimlace. Duk da yake akwai wasu hanyoyin da suka sha bamban da wadannan, wanda kasashe ko ma’aikatan leken asirike amfani dasu a boye idan suna neman wasu bayanai ko hana amfani dasu. Bayani zai zo kansu nan gaba.

Sannan kuma, dukkan wadannan nau’ukan kariya da ake sanyawa, ba kai tsaye ake yinsu ba, a a. Ana amfani ne da wasu masarrafai na kwamfuta da ke da kwarewa wajen yin hakan. Shahararriyar cikinsu ita ce masarrafar da kamfanin *Secure Computing* ke amfani da ita, mai suna *SmartFilter.* Wannan masarrafa ta shahara sosai, ta yadda galibin kasashe irinsu Saudiyya, da Amurka, da Burtaniya, da Sudan, da kasar Tunisiya ke amfani da ita wajen wannan aiki; a fili, ba ma a boye ba. Da ita ake tace nau’ukan gidajen yanar sadarwar da gwamnati ta haramta shigarsu. Da ita ake iya kare mai amfani da Intanet samun bayanai kan wasu kalmomi ko jumloli, kamar yadda yazo a sama. Sauran hanyoyin da wasu kasashe ke amfani dasu kai tsaye sun kumshi yin amfani da ‘yan Dandatsa (wato *Hackers),* da amfani da tsarin *DDoS (*wato *Distributed Denial of Service) –* wanda tsari ne da ya shafi yin amfani da wasu kwamfutoci da basu ji-ba-basu-gani ba a wata uwa duniya, don darkake wata kwamfutar da ke dauke da gidajen yanar sadarwar wasu, ta hanyar aiko mata da bukatun bayanai marasa kan gado babu kakkautawa, har sai ta sume.

**Nau’in “Hana Mu’amala”**

Wannan shi ne nau’in kariyar da wasu kasashe ke sanyawa don hana al’ummarsu mu’amala da fasahar Intanet gaba daya, sai yadda gwamnati ta so. Misali, a kasar Kuba (Cuba), gwamnati ta hana mu’amala da fasahar Intanet, kuma duk wanda aka kama shi yana yi, to zai dandana kudarsa kuwa. Gwamnatin kasar tayi haka ne saboda a cewarta, galibin abubuwan da ke tare cikin wannan fasaha na harzuka mutane ne suyi wa gwamnati bore, wanda kuma a tsarin dokar kasar, ba karamin laifi bane. Wannan bai hana a samu wasu ‘yan tsiraru da ke mu’amala da fasahar ba a boye, ko kuma hukumar gwamnati da ke amfani dashi. Amma ba kowa-da-kowa ba. Idan kuwa aka kama wani ya karya wannan doka, to zai fuskanci fushin gwamnati. Sauran kasashen duniya sun sha zargin gwamnatin kasar da laifin taka ‘yancin dan Adam ta wannan hanya, amma gwamnati tayi biris da wannan tuhuma ko zargi. A wannan tsarin, ba a barin kowa yayi amfani da fasahar, balle ma a kai ga kama ka da laifin shiga wani gidan yanar sadarwar da aka haramta. Wannan shi ne nau’in takunkumi na farko, kuma yafi shahara ne a kasashen da ke bin tsarin Kwaminisanci ko Gurguzu.

**Nau’in “Killace Masu Mu’amala”**

Wannan nau’in takunkumi shi ne wanda ya shafi tanada wuri na musamman don masu mu’amala da wannan fasaha su rika zuwa suna mu’amala da ita, a halin da gwamnati ko hukumar gwamnati ke lura da gidajen yanar sadarwar da suke shiga ko mu’amala dasu. A wannan yanayi dai ba a hana ka ba, amma kuma ba ka da hakkin mallakar wannan fasaha a gidanka, ko shagonka, ko kuma ofishinka, sai dai wuraren da gwamnati ta tanada. Kasar Koriya-ta-Arewa (North Korea) na amfani ne da wannan tsari, inda gwamnati ta killace wasu wurare da ake kira *“Connection Spots”,* don zuwa a yi mu’amala da wannan fasaha. A kasar, babu kamfanin da ke da hakkin hada kwamfutoci da Intanet sai hukumar gwamnati. Wannan nau’in takunkumi, kamar wanda ya gabace shi, galibin kasashen gabas ne suka fi amfani dashi (irinsu Koriya ta Arewa, da kasar Bama da sauran ire-irensu). Kamar wadanda suka gabace su a sama, gwamnatocin da ke killace masu mu’amala da wannan fasaha a wuri daya don lura da aiyukan da suke yi, sun sha suka da zargi daga kungiyoyin kare hakkin dan Adam da kuma Majalisar Dinkin Duniya. Amma ko biris su ma basu yi ba.

**Nau’in “Tace Abin Mu’amala”**

Wannan shi ne shahararren nau’in takunkumin da kasashe ke amfani da shi a yau. Kamar yadda mai karatu ya gani, nau’i ne da ya shafi haramta wa mai mu’amala da Intanet wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa ko shafukan yanar sadarwa. Wannan tsarin mu’amala ya shafi shiga gidan yanar sadarwan, ko debo abin da ke ciki, ko kuma zuba bayanai a gidan yanar. A wannan nau’i na takunkumi, ana iya toshe duk wani tsarin mu’amala da kake yi da Intanet. Tsarin takunkumin ya shafi “tace” gidajen yanar sadarwa ne, ta hanyar toshe wadanda aka haramta, ko kuma toshe bayanan da kake mu’amala dasu a gidan yanar, bayan ka shiga. Kawai sai ka ga an ce maka: *Connection Time Out.* Ko kuma ka ga an rubuta maka: *Error 505 – Gateway Time Out.* Sakonni makamantan wadannan na ishara ne ga wani nau’i na toshe abin mu’amala a gidan yanar sadarwar da ka shiga, a kasar da kake, ko kuma a ofishi ko ma’aikatar da kake. A wannan tsari, ana amfani ne da masarrafar tacewa, wato *Filtering Software,* irin na kamfanin *Secure Computing,* wato *SmartFilter,* ko kuma *Green Dam Youth Escort* da kasar Sin ke kokarin fara amfani da ita yanzu.

Aikin wadannan masarrafai ya danganci abin da kake so. Kana iya amfani dasu wajen toshe lambar kwamfutar da ke dauke da wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa, wato *IP Address,* ta yadda duk wanda ya sanya adireshin don nemo gidan yanar sadarwar, ba zai samu ba, balle har ya iya shiga. Wannan tsari shi ake kira *“IP Blocking”.* Sannan ana iya amfani da wadannan masarrafai wajen tace dukkan iyayen garken *(servers)* da ke dauke da wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa. Wannan tsari shi ake kira *“DNS Filtering”.* Wannan tsari yana toshe hatta manhajar Imel da za ka shiga don aikawa da sakonni, ko kuma ka’idar da ke sadar da kai da Intanet ko kuma na Imel, (wato *HTTP,* da *POP,* dakuma *FTP).* Bayan haka, da wadannan masarrafai ana iya tace wasu shafuka na musamman da ke wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa, ta hanyar aiyana wasu kalmomi ko jumloli na musamman. Wannan tsari shi ake kira *URL Filtering,* kuma dashi ne kasashe ke amfani wajen toshe gidaje da shafukan yanar sadarwar batsa da caca da wasu kalmomi da suka shafi siyasar kasar, irinsu Kalmar “Tibet”, da “Dale Lama” a kasar Sin. Idan ka nemi bayanai masu dauke da wadannan kalmomi, kuma a kasar Sin kake a lokacin, baza ka samu bayanai ba ko aranyo! Wadannan kalmomi akan shigar dasu ne cikin masarrafar, a kuma nuna mata cewa duk sadda wani ya nemi bayanai ta masarrafar lilonsa, wato *Browser,* to ki toshe duk bayanan da ke dauke dasu. Bayan wannan, hukumomin kasar kan hada baki da kamfanoni irinsu *Google* da *Yahoo,* wajen wannan aiki.

Wasu kasashen kuma kan ajiye wasu gingimarayen kwamfutoci ne, wato *Massive Gigabyte-Servers,* masu tafkeken mizani, wajen shigar da shafukan yanar sadarwar da take ganin haramun ne mutanenta su shiga. Da zarar ta shigar da wadannan adireshi, sai ta sanya wa wadannan kwamfutoci masarrafar tacewa, ta kuma jona su da babban layin Intanet da ya shigo kasar daga sauran kasashen duniya, wato *Internet Backborn*. Muddin a kasar kake, da zarar ka nemo wani shafi ko gidan yanar sadarwa, wadancan kwamfutocin ne zasu cafke adireshin, sai sun duba, idan bai dace da wanda ke cikinsu ba, sannan su sake shi, har ya isar da kai gidan yanar sadarwar. Wannan tsari shi ake kira *“Proxy Farm”.* Kuma dashi ne Hukumar kasar Saudiyya ke amfani a halin yanzu. A kasashe irinsu Masar da Koriya ta Kudu da Singafo kuma, gwamnati na amfani ne da Mashakatar Lilo da tsallake-tsallake, wato *Internet Cafes,* wajen tace ire-iren gidajen yanar sadarwar da masu ziyara ke ziyara. Idan kaje mashakatar lilo da tsallake-tsallake, da zarar ka nufaci gidan yanar sadarwar da gwamnati ta hana mu’amala dashi, shafi zai budo inda ake bukatar ka shigar da lambarka na kasa, wato *Identity Number (*mai dauke da dukkan bayanan da suka shafeka a matsayinka na dan kasar), ko kuma kwafi din fasfo dinka, idan bako ne kai matafiyi, sannan a bude maka hanya ka shiga. Suna haka ne don sanin wa da wa suka shiga shafi kaza, kuma me-da-me suka yi a shafin? Idan bayan wasu lokuta aka samu matsala tsakanin gwmanati da masu gidan yanar, za a iya komawa baya, a duba tarihin wadanda suka shiga shafin. Duk wanda sunansa ke ciki ana iya tuhumarsa kai tsaye. Dankari!

**Wasu Nau’ukan**

Bayan nau’ukan takunkumi da bayaninsu ya gabata, akwai wasu nau’ukan da ba kowa ya sansu ba, saboda ba a fili ake yinsu ba; don galibi da wata manufa daban ake aiwatar da su. Ire-iren wadannan nau’ukan takunkumi na wucin-gadi ne; ma’ana lokaci-lokaci ake amfani dasu don cinma wata buri. Galibin masu leken asiri a Intanet, na [internet-censorship.jpg](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=internet+cencorship#focal=b886b09dc94747ff98fc2bb9e127a311&furl=http://www.karlonia.com/wp-content/uploads/2008/01/internet-censorship.jpg)kasashen Jamus da Rasha da Sin da Amurka da Burtaniya da Andalus, da Koriya ta Arewa duk suna amfani da wannan tsari a boye. Wannan tsari kuwa shi ne yin amfani da kwararru kan fasahar Intanet wadanda galibi ‘yan Dandatsa ne, don darkake wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa, da hana shigarsu gaba daya. Ire-iren wadannan gidajen yanar sadarwa dai sun shafi wasu kamfanoni ne ko kungiyoyin addini ko kuma wasu kasashe masu amfani da tsarin siyasa da ta sha bamban da nasu. Misali, an sha tuhumar kasar Sin da yin amfani da ‘yan Dandatsa wajen toshewa ko kuma darkake gidajen yanar sadarwar ‘Yan Awaren lardin Tibet masu neman ‘yan cin kai. Har wa yau, kasar Masar tayi amfani da su wajen toshewa da kuma darkake gidan yanar sadarwa ta kungiyar *Ikhwaanul Muslimoon (Muslim Brotherhood),* wato kungiyar su Marigayi Hasan Al-Banna. Haka kasar Amurka da sauran kasashen Turai, duk suna amfani da ‘yan Dandatsa wajen aiwatar da wani abin da a zahiri sanya wa wannan fasaha takunkumi ne. Wannan tsari shi ake kira “*Cyber Espionage”* a Turancin kwamfuta. Sai dai abin bakin ciki, ko kadan ba a kawo wannan a matsayin laifi da take hakkin dan adam na fadin albarkacin baki.

**Yaya Tasirin Takunkumin Yake?**

Kamar yadda bayanai suka gabata a makonnin baya, akwai hanyoyi da dama da kasashe ko hukumomin kasashe suke ta bi don ganin sun dabaibaye wannan fasaha mai saurin yaduwa a duniya. Duk da cewa hakan yana tasiri sosai wajen hana wadanda ake karewa daga samun bayanai, sai dai ga dukkan alamu da sauran rina a kaba. Abin da wannan ke nufi shi ne, duk da karfin iko da doka da wasu kasashe ke amfani da ita, mai karatu zai yi mamakin jin cewa **“sanya wa fasahar Intanet takunkumi, da kuma cin nasara wajen yin hakan, ba abu bane mai sauki, ko ma a gajarce, ba abu bane mai yiwuwa”.** Bayanin dalilai kan rashin yiwuwarsa kuwa shi ne abin da wannan kasida ta wannan mako za ta mayar da hankali a kai.

Kasashen duniya masu sanya wa fasahar Intanet takunkumi na yin hakan ne ta manyan hanyoyi guda biyu. Hanya ta farko ita ce ta yin amfani da dokar kasa wajen haramta wa mutane amfani da fasahar gaba daya, ko wani bangare nashi, ko wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa na musamman – kamar yadda yake faruwa a kasashe irinsu Bama, da Kiuba, da Kasar Sin da ma sauran kasashe. Hanya ta biyu kuma ita ce ta yin amfani da manhajojin kwamfuta da nau’ukan fasahar kwamfuta, wajen sanya wa fasahar takunkumi, a boye ko a bayyane. Bayani kan nau’ukan da suke amfani da su kuwa ya gabata a makonnin da suka shige. Sai dai kuma duk da wannan tsauri, har yanzu da sauran kalu-bale ga masu yin hakan. Rashin samun natsuwarsu, sanadiyyar waskiyar da ake wa wadannan hanyoyin da suke amfani da ita, yafi natsuwar da suke samu na cewa sun dakufe tasirin fasahar. Mu fara da hanyar farko mu gani.

**Hanyar Amfani da Dokar Kasa**

Idan mai karatu bai mance ba, a kashin farko da muka faro mun yi bayani kan wasu dalilai guda uku da suka kebance fasahar Intanet, suka kuma bata tasiri ta kololuwa wajen mamaye duniya da tursasa wa mutane amfani da ita, suna so ko basu so, sama da sauran hanyoyin sadarwa. Sanadiyyar wadannan dalilai ne ta sa a kasar Amurka da Ingila da wasu kasashen Turai, hukumomi suka fara tunanin sanya dokoki kan magance wasu matsaloli da a tunaninsu wannan fasaha ta samar a cikin al’umma. A kasar Amurka misali, an sha kawo kudurori a majalisar kasar da ke neman a mayar dasu doka don dasashe wa fasahar tasiri musamman kan kananan yara. Amma da zarar an fara tafka muhawara, sai wadanda ke adawa da hakan su rinjaya, a watsar da lamarin. Babban dalilin da a kullum masu adawa ke bayarwa kuwa shi ne: da wani mizani za ayi amfani wajen sanya wa wannan fasaha doka ta musamman? Domin fasahar Intanet ta kunshi kafafen yada labaru da fadakarwa masu yawa? Shin, da dokar masu aikin jarida za a yi mata hukunci ko da na kafaden rediyo da talabijin? Idan aka yarda da cewa fasahar Intanet kafa ce ta yada labarai ta hanyar jaridu, yaya za a yi da gidajen talabijin da ke da tashoshi bila-adadin a ciki? Yaya za a yi da kafar sadarwa ta rediyo ita ma da ke da tashoshi a ciki? Idan aka ce su ukun su dauki hukunci daya, to ai akwai kafar sadarwa ta hanyar tarho, ita kuma yaya za a yi da dokokinta? Sun daina amfani a kafar Intanet kenan? A wannan bangaren kenan.

A daya bangaren kuma, wasu suka ce mu sallama cewa dukkan kafofin yada labarai na rediyo da talabijin da jaridu da tarho doka daya suke rayuwa karkashinta, to ai a cikin Intanet akwai harkokin kasuwanci, da tallace-tallace, da rubuce-rubuce masu hakkin mallaka, da mu’amala a tsakanin kasashe, da kuma sirrin jama’a masu tafiyar da harkokin kansu da na jama’a, su kuma yaya za a yi da su? Domin dokokin da dillalan tallace-tallace *(Advertisement Agencies)* ke amfani dasu sun sha bamban nesa ba kusa ba, da wadanda kafafen yada labarai ke amfani dasu. Sannan kuma a daya bangaren, marubuta da ke dora hajojinsu a kasuwannin Intanet ko a shagunan saye-da-sayarwa na Intanet yaya za a yi dasu? Sannan Intanet ta zama wata kafa ce ke sawwake wa dillalan miyagun kwayoyi harkar kasuwanci da sadarwa a tsakaninsu, shin, a dauki Intanet a yi mata hukunci da dokokin kama masu wannan sana’a, sanadiyyar sadarwa kawai da suke yi a tsakaninsu, ba tare da shedar ganin hajojin da suke tallatawa a tsakaninsu ba? Domin kowa ya san akwai bambancin tsakanin “dokar sadarwa” da “dokar hana yaduwar miyagun kwayoyi”; da wanne za a yi musu hukunci idan hakan ta taso? Da dai sauran takaddamomi da aka ta yi kan wannan al’amari. A karshe dai ba a samu wata matsaya amintacciya a tsakanin masu goyon bayan a sanya doka da masu adawa da yin hakan ba. Abin da kawai yake bayyane a halin yanzu shi ne, ga dukkan alamu kowace kasa ta daukar wa kanta abin da ko hanyar da take ganin itace tafi dacewa da halin da al’ummarta ke ciki. Wannan kuwa ita ce yin amfani da manhajojin kwamfuta ko wasu tsare-tsare masu taimaka musu wajen sanya kariya ga wannan dodo da ke hana su bacci. Tunda hanyar amfani da doka taki ci, a dokance, to yaya ake fama da wadannan manhajojin kwamfuta da a yanzu kasashe suka shahara wajen amfani dasu, kamar yadda bayani ya gabata a kasidar baya?

**Hanyar Amfani da Manhajojin Kwamfuta**

Wannan hanya ga dukkan alamu ita ce ta dan yi tasiri wajen hana mutane a wasu kasashe amfani da wannan fasaha gaba daya ko ta wasu bangarorin. Amma duk da haka, masu amfani da ita na fuskantar matsaloli masu dimbin yawa. Da farko dai, yin amfani da tsarin toshe wata kwamfuta ta hanyar adireshin gidan yanar sadarwa, wato *IP Blocking* abu ne da a farko yayi tasiri sosai wajen hana shiga wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa. Amma kuma da tafiya tayi nisa sai ‘yan Dandatsa ko kwararru kan harkar kwamfuta suka sake bullo da wata dabara don waske wannan hanya. Wannan hanya kuwa ita ce ta samar da wasu adireshin da ke iya isar da mai neman gidan yanar sadarwar kai tsaye zuwa gidan yanar ba tare da adireshin farko ba. Misali, a wasu kasashe haramun ne shiga ko yin mu’amala da gidan yanar sadarwa ta *Google.* Don haka idan ka shigar da adireshin gidan yanar sadarwar, manhajar da ke lura da kwamfutocin kasar za ta toshe adireshin, ya zama ka kasa isa gidan yanar gaba daya. Da kamfanin ya fahimci hakan, sai ya samar da wasu adireshin da ke iya isar da masu neman gidan yanar sadarwar a kasar da aka haramta, wanda kuma wannan manhaja da kasar ke amfani da ita bata sansu ba.

Wasu kasashe kuma na amfani ne da tsarin tace adireshin kwamfutar da ke isar da mutane zuwa wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa. Wannan tsari shi ake kira *DNS Filtering.* Da tafiya tayi nisa sai masana kan harkar kwamfuta da ‘yan Dandatsa suka nemo wata hanyar kuma. Wannan hanya kuwa ita ce ta hanyar shigar da adireshin gidan yanar sadarwa a siffarsa ta asali. Ma’ana, kowane adireshin gidan yanar sadarwa asalinsa lambobi ne na kwamfutar da ke dauke da gidan yanar sadarwar, kamar haka misali: **890.32.9.21**. Sai a juya wadannan lambobi zuwa adireshi kamar haka, misali: [www.adireshina.com](http://www.adireshina.com), saboda saukin ganewa da haddacewa. Domin idan aka barsu a yadda suke, ba kowa bane zai iya hardace lambobin gidajen yanar sadarwa da yawa. Su kuma wadannan manhajojin kwamfuta masu tace adireshin gidajen yanar sadarwa suna amfani ne da adireshi mai dauke da haruffa, ba mai dauke da lambobi ba. To su kuma masu son waske wadannan manhajoji sai su rika shigar da lambar gidan yanar kawai kai-tsaye. Domin ko ka shigar kai-tsaye a siffar lambobi, ko ka shigar a siffar haruffa, duk daya ne a wajen kwamfutar da ka shigar mata; nan take za ta nemo maka gidan yanar sadarwar. Amma manhajojin da ke tace adireshin basu iya sanin haka, don haka sai a waske su ta wannan hanya.

Wasu kuma suka rika amfani da tsarin tace rariyar likau, wato *Uniform Resource Locator Filtering,* ko *URL Filtering,* a Turancin kwamfuta, don tabbatar da cewa ba a kai ga wasu kasidu ko nau’ukan bayanai da ke cikin wani gidan yanar sadarwar ba. Bambancin wannan tsari da wadanda suka gabace shi shi ne, a wannan tsarin wasu kan shigar da rariyar likau din kasida ko bayanai ne kai tsaye, misali: <http://www.garageman.com/mechanic>, ko kuma <http://mini.opera.com>. Idan ka shigar da adireshin rariyar likau makamancin wannan, ba nufinka bane shiga zauren gidan yanar. Kai tsaye za a zarce da kai shafi mai suna “Mechanic”, ko kuma “Opera Mini”, a gidan yanar sadarwar. Hukumomi masu amfani da wannan tsarin taciya suna adawa ne da wasu kasidu da ke wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa ko shafuka, amma ba gidan yanar ba gaba daya. Ta wani bangaren sai mu ga kamar sunyi wa mutane adalci, ta hanyar sanya wa shafin da suke nufi kadai takunkumi. Ka ga wannan zai ba duk wanda ke son ziyartar gidan yanar damar yin hakan, muddin ba wancan shafin zai je ba. To amma duk da haka su ma basu tsira da waskiya ba. Nan take masana suka bullo da tsarin amfani da wasu haruffa ko kuramen bakake masu suna *Escape Characters,* don shiga wadannan shafuka haramtattu kai-tsaye ba tare da wasu matsaloli ba.

A wasu lokuta kuma sai suka bullo da tsarin da ke lura da kalmomin da mai ziyara ke ta’ammali dasu a matsayinsa na wanda ya fito daga wata kasa, a shafin da ya shiga. Da zarar manhajar ta cafke wasu cikin kalmomin da aka ce mata ta toshe daga kwamfutocin da suke neman bayanai ta hanyarta daga wasu kasashe, to sai ta yanke hanyar sadarwar da ke tsakaninta da kwamfutar da take mika wadancan bayanai gareta, nan take. Wannan tsari, wanda a turance ake kira *Packet Filtering* shi ma bai kai gaci ba; nan take aka bullo da hanyar waske shi. Wannan hanya kuwa ita ce tsarin *Virtual Private Network,* ko *VPN* a gajarce. Wannan tsari asalinta hanya ce ta sadarwa a tsakanin kwamfutoci da ke baiwa mai neman hanyar sadarwa a cikinta wani irin matsayi na musamman, tayi masa “dodorido”. Misali, idan wasu ‘yan kasar Sin na son shiga wani gidan yanar sadarwa wanda a kasarsu haramtacce ne, kuma gwamnati ta-kasa-ta-tsare ta hanyar wadannan manhajoji na tacewa, sai suyi amfani da wannan tsari ta *VPN.* Aikinta shi ne sauya adireshin kwamfutarka mai nuna daga kasar da ka fito, ta mayar da kai bako, mai ziyartar shafin daga wata kasa daban ba wacce kake ciki ba. Idan shafin a kasar yake kuma haramun ne ga ‘yan kasar, sai tsarin ya nuna cewa kai daga kasar Ingila kake ko Jamus ko wata kasar Afirka, wadda kuma nan take za a bata hanya zuwa shafin.

**Matsalar Rarrabewa Tsakanin Kalmomi**

Idan muka koma kan kalmomin da wadannan kasashe ko hukumomi ke amfani dasu wajen “gane sawun” wanda suke son kamawa kuwa, nan ma za mu ga akwai matsala, babba kuwa ba karama ba. Wannan yafi faruwa a kasashen da ke amfani da harshen turanci, ko masu son tace bayanan da ke dauke cikin harshen turanci. Kamar yadda bayanai suka gabata a kai, akan shigar da kalmomi ne ga wadannan manhajoji na tacewa, don su yi amfani da kalmomin wajen sanya tarko da cafke duk wanda ya sanya kalmomi irinsu. To a wasu lokuta a kan samu wasu kalmomi da a zahiri suna cikin jerin wadanda aka haramta nema ko ta’ammali dasu, amma kuma a daya bangaren sai a ga sun dace da sunayen wasu kamfanoni ko hukumomin gwamnati ko sunayen wasu shahararrun mutane masu mutunci ko wadanda basu ji ba basu gani ba. Wannan matsala tafi aukuwa wajen tace kalmomin batsa a Turai. Misali, galibin lokuta an sha sanya wa Kalmar “Penis” takunkumi, saboda an dauka kalma ce da ta kunshi batsa ko abin da ya shafe shi kadai. Amma kuma da tafiya tayi nisa, sai ya bayyana cewa hakan yana tasiri wajen toshe bayanan da ke makare cikin gidan yanar sadarwar wani kamfani da ke birnin Yorkshire mai suna *Penistone,* saboda Kalmar “Penis” da ta zo a farkon sunan kamfanin. Haka gidan yanar sadarwa na *Yahoo!* ya dade yana toshe haruffan “CP” a matsayin sunan da wani zai iya sanyawa a Majalisun Tattaunawa na Yahoo (wato *Yahoo Groups)*, wadanda tuni a Turance an san suna ishara ne zuwa ga kalmomin *Child Pornography,* wato harkar batsa da ta shafi kananan yara. Amma kuma hakan yayi tasiri wajen toshe majalisar Kungiyar ‘Yan Jaridar Kasar Kanada, wato *Canadian Press,* wanda suka killace da haruffan “CP”. A duk shekara an kan toshe gidajen yanar sadarwa da basu-ji-ba-basu-gani-ba, cikin kuskure, ta wannan hanya. Wannan, kamar yadda mai karatu zai gani, ba karamar matsala bace ga masu neman sanya wa wannan fasaha takunkumi.

**[n35119201737_890.jpg](http://www.bing.com/images/search?q=internet+cencorship#focal=4843db26ceb14f066147e0ba5c97273c&furl=http://profile.ak.fbcdn.net/object3/528/45/n35119201737_890.jpg)Wasu Hanyoyin**

Bayan haka, yadda wasu kamfanoni suka gina manhajojin kwamfuta na musamman masu taimakawa wajen tace adireshin gidajen yanar sadarwa ko makamancin haka, to su ma ‘yan Dandatsa da sauran masu kishin ganin an sakar wa fasahar Intanet mara tayi walwala yadda take so, sun gina manhajoji masu taimakawa wajen wannan waskiya, ba tare da mai yin hakan ya sha wata wahala ba. Wani abin sha’awa ma shi ne wadannan manhajoji da suka gina ko kirkira, kyauta ake bayar dasu. Abin da kawai ake bukata shi ne ya zama kana da kwamfuta wacce za ka sanya mata; ka huta da hayaniyar hukumomin taciya da takunkumi. Manhajar farko ita wacce ake kira *Java Anan Proxy (JAP),* wacce aikinta shi ne taimaka maka shiga kowane irin shafin yanar sadarwa ne ba tare da wata matsala ba. Idan ka shigar da adireshin gidan yanar da kake son shiga, kana zuwa kaga an toshe, to manhajar da kanta za ta karkatar da akalar kwamfutarka zuwa ga wanda ke amfani da irin wannan manhaja a Intanet, a ko ina yake, tayi amfani da manhajar da ke kwamfutarsa, don taimaka maka shiga shafin, karfi da yaji. Akwai ire-iren su, irinsu: *Virtual Private Network,* da *Psiphon,* duk garken su daya.

Bayan manhajar *JAP* da dangoginta*,* akwai wasu gidajen yanar sadarwa kuma masu amfani da kwarewa irin ta kwamfuta da tsarin sadarwa don zama dillalai ga duk wanda ke son shiga wani shafin da aka haramta ko samun wani littafin da asali sayar dashi ake yi ba kyauta ake bayar dashi ba, ko kuma kaiwa ga wata kasida mai muhimmanci da yake nema. Duk wata manhajar kwamfuta da ka san ana sayar da ita, komai tsaurin masu ita, ana iya samunta ta wadannan gidajen yanar sadarwa da ake kira *Proxy Sites.* Galibinsu na ‘yan Dandatsa ne masu ganin haramun ne ace wai bayanan da ke Intanet sai mai kudi ko sai “wane-da-wane” kadai zasu iya isa garesu ko mallakarsu. A cewarsu ya kamata ace komai kyauta ne. A ire-iren wadannan gidajen yanar sadarwa baka bukatar sai ka san adireshin gidan yanar da kake son shiga, a a, ka shigar da kalma kawai mai siffata abin da kake so, za a binciko maka shi nan take, ka saukar da shi zuwa kwamfutarka ba tare da wata matsala ba. A wasu gidajen kuma kana iya shigar da lambobin kwamfutar da ke dauke da gidan yanar da kake so, kamar yadda bayani ya gabata. Domin manhajar tacewar bata gane ire-iren wadannan lambobi. Watakila kace ai baka san lambar adireshin kwamfutar ba, adireshinta mai dauke da haruffa kadai ka sani. Duk ba matsala. Akwai gidajen yanar sadarwa na musamman a Intanet wadanda aikinsu shi ne su taimaka maka wajen juya adireshin da kake son shiga, daga haruffa zuwa lambobi. Komai kake so dai, a takaice, akwai yadda za a yi ka same shi a Intanet.

Wadannan su ne irin kalu-balen da hukumomin gwamnatoci masu son sanya wa wannan fasaha takunkumi ke bi a takaice. Kuma kamar yadda mai karatu ya gani, ba abu bane mai sauki. Wannan ke nuna mana cewa shi dan Adam tarbiyyarsa ake fara yi, kafin a hana shi kaiwa ga abin da ba a so ya taba ko gani. Amma idan aka ce an barshi da tunaninsa ne kadai, amma a hana a shi a aikace, to zai sake sauye tafarkin tunani, tunda ba a canza masa ita ba tun wuri. Hakan zai bashi damar waske duk abin da aka hana shi a farko, don aikata abin da yake ganin shi ne daidai a gareshi. Mai karatu zai ga haka a aikace cikin kasidar karshe da ke tafe, inda za mu kawo bayanai na misalai kan kasashe daban-daban da irin yadda suke shan kashi a hannun jama’a masu waske dabarunsu.

**Masu Baiwa Fasahar Intanet Kariya**

Tsawon shekaru ashirin da fasahar Intanet ta dauka tana da habaka, tare da dasa tasirinta a fagen kayayyaki da hanyoyin sadarwa na zamani, bata tsira da duka da sukan da wasu kasashe ke mata kadai ba, sai da ta samu masoya wadanda suka sha alwashin bata kariya. Kamar yadda muka sani ne a al’adar rayuwa; kowa da kiwon da ya karbe shi – wai makwabcin mai akuya ya sayi kura. Ba kuwa inda za ka ga wannan a aikace irin kasashen da suka ci gaba ta fannin tattalin arziki, musamman kasashen yamma. In har ana samun masu tutiyar kare hakkin dabbobi (irinsu mage, da tumakai, da karnuka, kai hatta ciyayi akwai masu tutiyar nema musu ‘yanci), kenan don an samu masu baiwa fasahar Intanet kariya ba wani abin mamaki bane.

Daga cikin kungiyoyi masu baiwa fasahar Intanet kariya a duniya akwai kungiyar *Reporters Without Border,* wato kungiyar ‘yan jarida masu kishin yada labarai da bayanai da kuma bayar da kariya ga dukkan hanyoyin samunsa a duniya. Wannan kungiya, cikin rahotanta na shekarar 2006 ta bayyana cewa akwai kasashe goma sha uku da ta kira da **“Masu Adawa da Fasahar Intanet”** a duniya**,** saboda irin tsarin da suke bi wajen sanya wa fasahar Intanet takunkumi. Galibin wadannan kasashe, kamar yadda za mu gani nan kadan, tsoffin daulolin tsarin kwaminisanci ne, ko kuma kasashe masu tsarin mulkin sarauta.

**“Kasashe Masu Adawa da Fasahar Intanet”**

Kungiyar *Reporters Without Border* tace ta kira wadannan kasashe da **“Masu Adawa da Fasahar Intanet”** ne saboda kakkausan harshensu da zafafan bulalolin da suke amfani da su wajen dakushe kaifin wannan fasaha da abin da ta kunsa na amfani ga al’ummarsu da kuma duniya baki daya. Bayan wadannan kasahe guda goma sha uku, akwai wasu kasashe kuma da ta kira **“Masu Sassaucin Hali”** wajen hanyoyin da su ma suke bi wajen wannan aiki na sanya takunkumi. Hanyoyin da suke bi wajen yin hakan bai kai na farkon ba, amma duk da haka an bayyana su da cewa suna kawo wa wannan fasaha cikas wajen ci gaba da habaka.

Wadannan kasashe sha uku dai sune: kasar Bama, da kasar Kiyuba, da kasar Misra, da kasar Iran, da kasar Sin, da kasar Koriya ta Arewa, da kasar Saudiyya, da kasar Siriya, da kasar Tunisiya, da kasar Turkmenistan, da kasar Uzbekistan, da kasar Biyetnam, sai kuma kasar Maldibs. Kungiyar *Reporters Without Border* ta kira wadannan kasashe da suna *“Internet Blackholes”,* saboda irin tsanantawar da hukumomi ke yi ga jama’a kan abin da ya shafi wannan fasaha ta Intanet. Ire-iren wadannan matakai da hukumomi ke daukawa ya shafi hana kaiwa ko amfani da fasahar baki daya, kamar yadda bayanai suka gabata a baya, ko kuma kuntata yanayin mu’amalar, ta yadda zai zama kusan gwamma hakura da abin ma, da irin yanayin da ake amfani dashi. A wasu lokuta kuma wadannan hukumomi kan sanya wa jama’a ido, inji wannan kungiya, cikin abin da suke yi. Wannan kuwa yana tasiri wajen hana su sakewa, da kuma yin leke cikin dukkan abin da suke yi. Hakan, a cewar *Reporters Without Border,* ba karamin laifi bane a doka. Wannan kashin kaji da kungiyar *Reporters Without Border* ta shafa wa wadannan kasashe ba komai ya dada yi ba sai kara musu bakin jinni a idon duniya, a siyasance. Saboda daman an dauki da dama daga cikinsu a matsayin gwamnatocin kama-karya ne; musamman gwamnatin Koriya ta Arewa, da Sin, da Kiyuba, da Iran, da kuma Bama. To meye dalilansu na yin hakan?

**Hujjojinsu**

Ko shakka babu, kamar yadda mai karatu ya sha karantawa a kasidun baya, kowace kasa na da nata irin tsarin siyasa, da irin al’adunsu, da addininsu da kuma mahangarsu a rayuwa; wadanda ko kadan ba a hada su da tsarin siyasa ko al’adu ko addinin wasu kasashen. Wadannan bambance-bambance ne suke tasiri wajen tsarin da kasashen ke amfani dashi na sanya kariya ga fasahar baki daya. Misali, kasar Sin kasa ce mai asali da tarbiyya irin ta tsarin kwaminisanci ko gurguzu; wanda kuma a irin wannan muhalli, ana ma gwamnati biyayya ne ta kololuwa. Duk abin da hukuma tace, shikenan, kai baka da bakin Magana. Sannan kuma irin al’adunsu ya sha bamban da na sauran kasashen turai, wato kasashen da ire-iren wadannan kungiyoyi suka fito kenan. A al’adunsu babban laifi ne kallon tsiraici, amma a sauran kasashen turai ba dukkansu suka dauki wannan a matsayin wani laifi ko abin kunya ba.

Ta bangaren siyasa kuma, daman kowa ya san akwai adawa mai daci a tsakanin tsarin mulkin gurguzu da ‘yan jari-hujja. Wannan shi ne abin da ke tasiri har yanzu. Kasashen da ke da asali daga tsarin gurguzu sun fi tsauri wajen sanya takunkumi ga fasahar Intanet, saboda tsarin tunaninsu ya sha bamban da na sauran kasashen turai. Sun yarda da fadin albarkacin baki, amma ba irin wanda ake yake gudana a sauran kasashen turai ba, inda kowa zai fadi abin da ya ga dama ga gwamnati ko shugaban kasa, kuma ya kwana lafiya. A sauran kasashen Asiya misali, da wahala haka ta kasance. Wannan tasa kwanakin baya kasar Tailand ta rufe gidan yanar sadarwar bidiyo na kamfanin *Google,* mai suna *Youtube,* saboda wani majigin bidiyo da wasu suka sanya a gidan yanar, mai nuna batanci ga Sarkin gargajiyar kasar. Ire-iren wadannan al’amura sun sha faruwa a sauran kasashen Asiya irinsu Koriya ta Arewa, da Biyetnan, da Bama, da dai sauransu.

Idan muka koma kan kasashe irinsu Saudiyya kuma, duk da cewa ba a cika jin muryarta a siyasar duniya ba, za mu ga kusan tsarin iri daya ne. A kasar Saudiyya haramun ne zuba bayanai marasa dalili marasa karfi, kuma masu nuna batanci ga Sarki, ko wani jami’in gwamnatin kasar. Duk wanda aka kama da wannan laifi ya shiga uku. Haka kuma haramun ne yada bayanai marasa dalilai ko masu tozartarwa ga sauran jami’an kasashen da ke da alakar diflomasiyya da kasar. Haramun ne zuba hotuna da dukkan abin da ke nuna tsaraici ko tsantsar batsa a kowane shafin yanar sadarwa ne. Yadda yake haramun ne a zuba, haka kuma yake haramun ne a kalla. Duk wanda aka kama shi da wannan laifi zai hadu da fushin hukuma. Haramun ne har wa yau zubawa ko shiga shafukan yanar sadarwa masu dauke da bayanan cin mutunci ga kowane mutum ne da ke kasar; musulmi ne shi ko wanda ba musulmi ba. Abu na karshe da gwamnati ta haramta kan abin da ya shafi mu’amala da Intanet shi ne shiga gidajen yanar sadarwar wasu kasashe irinsu Isra’ila, ko kuma kungiyoyin wasu addinai masu juya akidun mutane zuwa addininsu.

To watakila kace ta yaya gwamnati take ganewa idan an keta hurumin wadannan dokoki da ta gindaya? Wannan tambaya ce mai kyau. Hakika kasar Saudiyya ta yi kokarinta wajen ganin ta samar da kwararru ‘yan kasa, wadanda suka kware sosai kan wannan fasaha ta Intanet da kwamfuta, don ciyar da kasar gaba ta wannan hanya, da kuma sanya kariya ga tunani da akidun jama’ar kasar, kamar yadda bayanai suka gabata. Wannan tasa hukuma ta tanadi wata cibiya mai dauke da gingimarayen kwamfutoci masu shiga tsakanin duk mai mu’amala da fasahar Intanet a kasar, da kuma kwamfutar da ke dauke da shafin da yake nema. Wadannan kwamfutoci suna dauke ne da manhajar tace shafuka da gidajen yanar sadarwa, wato *Censoring Software.* Wannan manhaja da hukumar Saudiyya ke amfani da ita wajen wannan aiki kuwa ita ce manhajar *SmartFilter* na kamfanin *Secure Computing,* wadda ita ce shahararriyar manhajar da galibin kasashe a Turai da Gabas-ta-tsakiya ke amfani wajen tacewa da kuma sanya kariya ga wannan fasaha. Hukumar Saudiyya ta ajiye wadannan kwamfutoci da ake kira *Proxy Farm* ne a **Birnin Kimiyya da Fasaha ta Sarki Abdul-Azeez**, wato *King Abdul-Azeez City for Science and Technology.* Kuma manufarta na sanya wannan kariya shi ne don kare wa jama’a tunani da kuma akidunsu na addini daga gurbata. Duk da cewa tasirin hakan kadan ne, idan muka gwada da irin waskiyar da ake wa wadannan kwamfutoci, kamar yadda muka sanar makonni biyu da suka gabata.

Idan kuma muka doshi kasar Misra za mu samu bambancin manufa tsakaninta da kasar Saudiyya. A yayin da galibin manufar hukumar Saudiyya shi ne kare addini da tunani da mutuncin jama’ar kasar da kuma na baki, a kasar Misra abin ya dan sha bamban. Dalilan siyasa ne suka fi tasiri a kasar. Haka ma kasar Tunisiya da kasar Siriya da Iran. Wannan kuwa bazai rasa nasaba da irin asalin tsarin mulki da tarbiyyar da suka sama daga wasu kasashen ba. A Misra an sha kamawa da kuma daure masu rubutu suna fadin ra’ayoyinsu na siyasa a Mudawwanai *(Blogs).* Haka ma abin yake a kasar Iran. Wannan tasa lokacin zaben kasar Iran da aka yi kwanakin baya, galibin shafukan Intanet an toshe su, musamman lokacin da aka fara zanga-zanga. Sai sakonnin tes aka ta aikawa don sanar da hakikanin abubuwan da ke faruwa a can. A ire-iren wadannan kasashe, gwamnatoci basu sassauci kan abin da ya shafi ra’ayoyin abokan adawa ta fuskar siyasa. Wannan shi ne babban dalilinsu na sanya kariya ta yadda suke so, don cinma manufarsu.

**“Masu Sassaucin Ra’ayi”**

Kasashe masu “sassaucin ra’ayi” kuma sun hada da manyan daulolin duniya da ke yamma, irinsu kasar Amurka, da kasar Burtaniya, da kasar Isra’ila, da kasar Rasha, da kasar Turkiyya, da kasar Tailand, sai kuma kasar Yemen. Akwai sassauci a wadannan kasashe idan aka kwatanta su da wadanda suka gabace su. Matsalar kasar Rasha na siyasa ne, ko shakka babu. Tsarinta daya ne da kasashen da ke bin ra’ayoyinta na siyasa, irinsu kasar Sin da Koriya ta Arewa da Bama da Iran da sauransu. Sai dai tsananin da ke kasarta bai kai nasu ba; watakila saboda irin ci gabanta ne a fannin tattalin arziki da siyasa. Ita ce kasar da ta fi kowace kasa yawan kwararru a fannin gina manhajar kwamfuta *(Computer Programmers)* a duniya. Haka kuma, galibin ‘yan Dandatsa masu ta’addanci a Intanet ta hanyar kwamfuta, duk ‘yan kasarta ne. Saboda bambancin ra’ayin siyasa, hukuma kan yi amfani dasu don cinma wasu burace-burace a duniya; kamar dai yadda ake zargin kasar Sin da yin amfani da ‘yan Dandatsar kasarta wajen haka. Kasar Amurka da Burtaniya da Isra’ila ma na da ra’ayi ko manufa makamancin wannan. Wani abin sha’awa da mai karatu zai so ji ma shi ne, tsarin leken asiri ta hanyar fasahar Intanet *(Cyber Expionage)* yafi shahara a tsakanin wadannan kasashe. Kasar Tailand manufofinta daya ne da irin na kasar Sin, amma tana da sassauci wasu lokuta kan abin da ya shafi sanya takunkumi. A kasar Yemen kuma, galibin kariyar da hukuma ke sanyawa kan gidajen yanar sadarwar caca ne *(Gambling Sites),* da gidajen yanar sadarwar batsa *(Porn Sites),* sai kuma gidajen yanar sadarwar wasu kungiyoyin addinai masu neman karkatar da jama’a zuwa addininsu, ta hanyar gurbata wa ‘yan kasar tunani da akidunsu na addini. Wannan bazai hana a samu wasu ra’ayoyi ko manufofi na siyasa na daban ba, amma a cewar *Reporters without Border,* wadannan su ne manyan dalilai.

**Kammalawa**

Daga bayanan da suka gabata, a fili yake cewa babu wata kasa da ta tsira daga laifin sanya wa wannan fasaha takunkumi sanadiyyar wata manufa da take da ita, idan mun dauki hakan laifi ne. Bayanan da muka kawo a sama da kuma dalilan da wadannan kasashe suka bayar ko aka hararo, basa nuna cewa abin da suka yi daidai ne ko kuskure ne kai tsaye. Ya danganci yadda muka dauki abin; ta manhangar addini ko al’adu, ko siyasa. A takaice dai, kowa da dalilansa, kuma a ko ina aka tsare shi zai iya kare wadannan dalilai da suka haddasa shi yin abin da ya yi. Babban abin da zai sa a kasa daidantar ko kuskurar da abin da wata kasa tayi shi ne; har yanzu babu inda kasashen duniya suka zauna suka ce abu kaza batsa ne, misali, ko lafazi kaza kan siyasa haramun ne, ko suka yarda cewa da dokar addini kaza za a yi la’akari da dukkan laifukan da ake tuhumar mai laifi ya aikata su a Intanet. In kuwa haka ne, to kenan ashe hanya mafi sauki ita ce kowace kasa ta dubi abin da yafi mata – ba tare da zakewa ba – wajen kawo gyara ga al’umma.

A nan za mu dakata da wannan silsila haka. Zuwa mako mai zuwa kuma muna nan dauke da bayanai kan wasu fannonin na ilmin kimiyya da fasahar sadarwa. A ci gaba da kasancewa tare damu.