Rayuwar Matasa a Dandalin Abota na Intanet

**Lacca ta musamman don taron shekara na kungiyar TSANGAYAR ALHERI, a Makera Motel, Daura Road, Katsina.**

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**Wata Sabuwar Duniya**

*Ray Lam dai wani matashi ne a birnin Vancouver na jihar British Colombia da ke ƙasar Kanada; ya gama jami'a, ya kuma yi ayyuka sosai wajen ganin ci gaban rayuwarsa. Ganin haka tasa yayi tunanin shiga siyasa don kawo sauyi a mazaɓarsa. Nan take ya kama kamfe, jama'a suka ta zagaye shi: "Sai ka yi…sai ka yi…sai ka yi," kamar dai yadda ake wa 'yan siyasanmu a yau. Ya shahara sosai har abokan hamayyarsa suka fara neman yadda za su kayar da shi, amma abu ya ci tura. Sai ta hanyar Dandalin Facebook suka ci nasara. Yana da shafi inda yake kamfe a dandalin, wanda ke cike da hotunansa na zamanin samartaka. Daga ciki akwai waɗanda ya ɗauka yana dafe da ƙirjin budurwarsa a gidan rawa ana holewa, da kuma waɗanda ya dauka masu bayyana al'aurarsa. Nan take suka ɗauko waɗannan hotuna suka ta rabawa; ana mannawa a wurare. Wannan ya rage masa shahara, da cewa ashe ɗan iska ne, har yana bayyana tsaraicinsa ga duniya. Wannan bai kamata ya zama shugaba ba. Wannan ya tilasta masa fita daga jerin 'yan takara, abokan hamayyarsa suka samu nasara a kansa. Babban dalili shi ne katoɓarar da yayi wajen ɗora hotunansa marasa kyau, masu nuna rayuwarsa ta baya, wanda hakan ya kai shi ya baro[[1]](#footnote-1).*

Jama'a, ina mana barka da shigowa wata sabuwar duniya a cikin wannan duniya tamu, wadda har yanzu bamu gama sanin haƙiƙaninta ba. Duniya ce mai cike da annashuwa, da raha, da sauƙin rayuwa, da sauƙin mu'amala, da sauƙin sadarwa, da sauƙin yin abota, da hanyoyin samun faɗakarwa, da hanyoyin gabatar da faɗakarwa, da sauran hanyoyin gabatar da harkokin rayuwa a wani tsari mai kama da haƙiƙa. Kai, ba kama bane, rayuwar haƙiƙa ce, sai dai a wani irin yanayi mai cike da mamaki, irin wanda ke wautar da fahimtar ɗan adam. Domin a yayin da wannan sabuwar duniya ta mu ke bamu waɗancan hanyoyi na farin ciki da annashuwa da bayaninsu ya gabata, har wa yau dai ita ce ke cike da abubuwan mamaki na baƙin ciki, da damuwa, da shagwaɓa, da ruɗi mara iyaka, da wasu munanan halaye masu jefa mutum cikin irin halin da matashi Ray Lam ya samu kansa a ciki, kamar yadda kuka ji a farko.

Wannan duniya dai ba wata bace illa sabuwar duniyar da ci gaba a fannin kimiyyar sadarwa da fasahar sarrafa bayanai ya tsunduma mu ciki tsundum, daidai gab da ƙarshen karnin da ya gabata. Wannan ita ce sabuwar duniyar tsarin sadarwa ta Intanet, wadda a farkon lamari ta faro da 'yan kwamfutocin da basu shige ɗari ba, amma a halin yanzu akwai sama da biliyan uku masu ɗauke da bayanai da muke aikawa a tsakaninmu. Samuwar fasahar Intanet da yadda bunƙasarta ya kasance abu ne mai cike da mamaki ga duk wanda ya san asalin lamarin, amma bai kai irin mamakin da ke ɗauke da sabuwar duniyar da ta tsiro a cikinta bayan 'yan shekaru ƙasa da goma da suka shige ba. Wannan duniya dai Jama'a, ita ce duniyar gamewar mu'amala a mahallin sadarwa. Daga kowace nahiyar duniya a yau jama'a sun game, sun zama ɗaya; suna samun sanayya a tsakaninsu. Wannan ta kai ga samun natsuwa, da kuma ruɗuwa, inda aka wayi gari jama'a suka sake; komai na rayuwarsu ma suna iya bayyana shi; cikin rubutu ne, ko hotuna ne, ko zane ne, ko murya ne, ko kuma hoton bidiyo ne mai motsi. Ba abin da ya shafe su. Wannan shi ne irin ruɗin da ya jefa matashi Ray Lam cikin halin da ya samu kansa. Ta yaya wannan sabuwar duniya ta tsiro daga mahallin giza-gizanin sadarwa ta duniya?

**Samuwar Dandalin Abota a Intanet**

Tsarin samar da bayanai a Intanet ya kasu kashi biyu. Tsarin farko shi ne tsohon tsari; watau hanyar samar da bayanai ta gidan yanar sadarwa. Wannan shi ne tsohon yayi, kuma shi ne abin da a farkon zamanin mu’amala da fasahar Intanet ya shahara. Da tafiya tayi nisa, harkar kasuwanci ta fara haɓaka a duniyar Intanet, sai ‘yan kasuwa suka shiga binciken sanin hanyoyi ko irin buƙatun da masu sayen hajojinsu a Intanet ke da su ko suke bi. Wannan ta sa aka fara ƙirƙirar gidajen yanar sadarwa ko mudawwanai masu baiwa mai ziyara a gidan yanar sadarwa damar faɗin albarkacin bakinsa kan hajar ko abin da yake so ko yake sha’awa. A ɗaya gefen kuma sai ga manyan gidajen yanar sadarwa – irin su *Yahoo!, da MSN, da Google -* sun ƙirƙiro hanyoyin da masu ziyara ke haɗuwa suna tattaunawa kan buƙatunsu na rayuwa, da ɗanɗanonsu kan rayuwa, da abubuwan da suke buƙata, da dai sauran abubuwan da suka shafe su. Hakan kuwa ya samu ne ta hanyar Majalisun Tattaunawa da Zaurukan Hira (wato *Cyber Communities* – ko “Ƙauyukan Intanet”), waɗanda kuma suka haɗa da *Groups,* da *Internet Chat Rooms,* da *Communities,* da kuma *Bulletin Board* ko *Forums.* A waɗannan wurare, masu karatu da masu ziyara da masu saye da sayarwa ne ke tattaunawa a tsakaninsu kan buƙatunsu da ɗanɗanonsu. Kuma wannan tsari, a harshen Kimiyyar Sadarwa ta Zamani, shi ake kira *User Content;* wato tsarin samar da bayanai ta hanyar mai ziyara. Samuwar wannan tsari ne har wa yau, ya haifar da samuwar ire-iren dandamalin abota da ake dasu a Intanet a yau, irin su *Facebook,* da *NetLog,* da *JHoos,* da *LinkedIn* da dai sauran makamantansu. Waɗannan su ake kira *Social Networking Sites[[2]](#footnote-2).*

A mahangar Kimiyyar Sadarwar Zamani, idan aka ce *“Social Network”* ana nufin dandalin shaƙatawa ne da yin abota. Wuri ne ko kace “Dandali” ne da ke haɗa mutane daga wurare daban-daban, masu launi daban-daban, masu harshe daban-daban, daga wurare daban-daban, masu matsayi daban-daban, masu matakin ilimi daban-daban, kuma masu manufofi daban-daban. Haɗuwar waɗannan mutane a “mahalli ɗaya” shi ke samar da wani dandali buɗaɗɗe, mai kafofi daban-daban, inda kowa ke zaɓan abokin hulɗarsa ta hanyar masarrafa ko manhajar kwamfuta da aka ƙirƙira a irin wannan dandali. Kafin mu yi nisa, yana da kyau masu sauraro su san cewa wannan dandali ba wani abu bane illa wani gidan yanar sadarwa ne na musamman da wasu ko wani kamfani ko mutum ya samar don wannan manufa. Manufar a farko ita ce samar da muhallin da mutane za su tattauna da juna ta hanyar yin abota da yaɗa ra’ayoyinsu kan wasu abubuwa da suke sha’awa. Wannan manufar asali kenan. Amma a yau wannan manufa ta canza nesa ba kusa ba. Akwai manufar kasuwanci, da yada manufa ta siyasa ko addini, da samar da hanyoyin bincike kan ɗanɗanon mutane dake dandalin[[3]](#footnote-3).

**Bunƙasar Dandalin Abota a Intanet**

Samuwa da yaɗuwa da bunƙasar dandalin abota a Intanet ya kashe wa zauruka da majalisun tattaunawa kasuwa, duk da cewa har yanzu akwai su. Dalilan bunƙasa da haɓakansu kuwa ba nesa suke ba. Abu na farko shi ne ingantuwar hanyoyin gina manhajar sadarwa tsakanin gidan yanar sadarwa zuwa wani gidan. Sai yaɗuwar na'urorin sadarwa masu ɗauke da ƙa'idar sadarwar Intanet (*Internet Protocols*) irin su wayoyin salula da dukkan nau'ukansu (kamar su *iPhone*, da *iPad*, da *iPod*, da *BlackBerry*, da *Samsung Galaxy Note* da sauransu). Abu na uku shi ne sauƙin hanyoyin rajista a waɗannan dandalin abota. A yayin da ake buƙatar dole sai ka kai shekaru 18 kafin ka iya mallakar akwatin Imel, a wajen rajistar mallakan shafi a dandalin abota ana buƙatar shekaru 13 ne kacal. Abu na hudu shi ne bunƙasar hanyoyin kasuwanci da nau'ukansu a giza-gizan sadarwa ta Intanet. Abu na biyar shi ne sauƙin mu'amala da waɗannan shafuka suke tattare dashi. Duk rashin karatunka kana iya sarrafa su iya gwargwado. Sai abu na shida, wato ingantuwar tsarin sadarwar fasahar Intanet a ƙasashe masu tasowa, musamman nahiyar Afirka, da Gabas-ta-tsakiya, da Gabashin Asiya da kuma Kudancin Amurka.

Wannan bunƙasa yana da ban al'ajabi matuka. Domin ba matasa kadai ya game ba, har da manya, da tsofaffi, da kuma kananan yara. Ba 'yan birni kadai abin ya shafa ba, har da 'yan karkara, da makiyaya. Kai, lamarin ma ya hada da nakasassu ta ɓangaren gani da ji; duk ba a barsu a baya ba. Shahararru daga cikin dandalin abota da aka fi shawagi a cikinsu dai su ne: Dandalin *Facebook,* da Dandalin *Twitter,* da Dandalin *Instagram,* da Dandalin *Pinterest,* da kuma Dandalin *Google+.* Waɗannan dandamali dai ana ji da su a ƙasashen duniya, saboda tasirinsu wajen kame zukatan masu mu'amala da su. Abin ya wuce hankali da sanin ya-kamata.

Dandalin *Facebook,* wanda ya faro daga ɗaliban jami'a zuwa 'yan sakandare shekaru 8 da suka gabata, a yanzu yana da mambobi masu rajista a duniya sama da biliyan 1.2! Mutum miliyan 4 ne suka "so" jawabin nasara da shugaba Obama ya rubuta a shafinsa na *Facebook*. Kashi 25 cikin masu amfani da shafin *Facebook* basu damu da wata kariya ba. A duk wata a ƙalla mutum miliyan 800 ne ke shiga Dandalin *Facebook*. Mutum miliyan 488 ne kuma ke mu'amala da shafin *Facebook* ta wayar salula. Sama da kashi 23 kan shiga shafinsu na *Facebook* sau biyar a duk yini. A ƙalla akan shigar da hotuna sama da miliyan 250 a duk rana. Zuwa ƙarshen shekarar 2012, an saurari waƙoƙin da tazarar lokacinsu ya kai tsawon shekaru 210,000 a Dandalin *Facebook*. Kashi 80 cikin 100 na masu neman hajojin kasuwanci sun fi son samunsu ta hanyar Dandalin Facebook. Kashi 43 cikin masu mu'amala da shafukan *Facebook* maza ne, a yayin da sauran kashi 57 ɗin duk mata ne[[4]](#footnote-4).

A ɓangaren Dandalin *Twitter* ma haka lamarin yake. A tsawon kwanakin shekara ta 2012, duk rana masu mu'amala da Dandalin *Twitter* kan aika sakonni miliyan 175. Ya zuwa yanzu tun bayan buɗe shafin *Twitter*, an samu saƙonni sama da biliyan 163. Jawabin nasarar shugaba Obama ne yafi kowane saƙo yawan tallatawa, yayin da aka tallata shi (retweeted) sau miliyan 800! Lokacin zaɓen ƙasar Amurka da ya gabata an aika da saƙonnin da suka danganci zaɓe wajen biliyan 31.7! Cikin masu amfani da fasahar Intanet gaba ɗaya, kashi 32 na amfani da masarrafar *Twitter*. A tsawon kwanakin shekarar 2012, a duk rana an samu masu rajista a ƙalla miliyan ɗaya. Shafin da jama'a suka fi bi a Dandalin *Twitter* shi ne na shahararriyar mawaƙiya Lady Gaga, inda ta wayi gari da masu binta sama da miliyan 31. Shafin kamfanin da jama'a suka fi bi a dandalin twitter kuma shi ne na *Youtube*, inda ya samu masu bi sama da miliyan 19. Kashi 50 cikin ɗari na masu mu'amala da Dandalin *Twitter* na yin haka ne ta hanyar wayar salula. Kai jama'a, in taƙaice muku zancen, a Dandalin *Twitter* a duk sakwan guda, sai an samu masu rajista mutum 11[[5]](#footnote-5).

Idan muka koma ɓangaren Dandalin *Google+,* wanda bai jima da bayyana ba, za mu ga abin mamaki nan ma. Shafin, wanda gwarazan masana harkar manhajar kwamfuta sama da 500 ne suka gina shi, ya zuƙi dala na gugan dala wajen miliyan 585! A duk rana jama'a kan matsa alamar *Google+1* sau biliyan 5! Cikin kashi 100 na kamfanonin da suka fi yawan dukiya a duniya, kashi 48 na da shafi a Dandalin *Google+.* A duk rana mutane sama da 625,000 ne ke amfani da shafin *Google+*. Cikin mutum miliyan 400 da suka mallaki shafi a Dandalin *Google+*, kashi 27 ne masu aure, sauran duk tuzurai ne; marasa aure. Cikin wannan adadi har wa yau, kashi 68 maza ne, sauran kashi 32 mata ne. Kashi 60 cikin 100 na mamabobin Dandalin *Google+* kan shiga shafinsu a duk yini[[6]](#footnote-6).

Wannan ƙididdiga mai kama da almara, kaɗan ne daga cikin abubuwan mamaki da waɗannan shafukan abota suke ɗauke dasu. Goma daga cikin mafiya yawansu su ne: *Facebook* (biliyan 1.2), sai *Twitter* (miliyan 500), sai *Qzone* (miliyan 480), sai *Google+* (miliyan 400), sai kuma *SinaWeibo* (miliyan 300). Sauran sun haɗa da: *LinkedIn* (miliyan 160), da *Orkut* (miliyan 100), da *NetLog* (miliyan 95), da *hi5* (miliyan 80), sai kuma dandalin *MySpace*, wanda tuni ya mace (miliyan 30)[[7]](#footnote-7).

Idan muka dawo nahiyar Afirka, ƙasashen da suka fi mu'amala da Dandalin *Facebook* su ne: Misra (miliyan 12.1), da Najeriya (miliyan 6.7), da Afirka ta kudu (miliyan 6.4), da Maroko (miliyan 5), sai kuma Aljeriya (miliyan 4). A ɓangaren dandalin twitter kuma, ƙasar Afirka ta kudu ce a gaba, da yawan saƙonni sama da miliyan 5 a shekarar 2011. Sai ƙasar Kenya da saƙonni sama da miliyan 2. Sai kuma ƙasarmu ta gado Najeriya, mai saƙonni sama da miliyan 1.6. A nahiyar Afirka, kashi 57 na saƙonnin *Twitter* da ake aikawa duk ta hanyar wayar salula ne. Kashi 60 cikin masu amfani da Dandalin kuma duk matasa ne 'yan shekaru 20 - 29. Ƙididdiga kuma ya tabbatar da cewa duk masu rajista a Dandalin *Twitter*, suna da rajista a Dandalin *Facebook*, da *Youtube*, da *Google+*, da kuma *LinkedIn*. A duniya gaba ɗaya, kashi 23 cikin masu mu'amala da shafukan abota a duk rana matasa ne[[8]](#footnote-8). Kuma kamar yadda bayanai suka gabata, matasa sun fi shawagi a Dandalin *Facebook*, saboda keɓantattun siffofin da ya keɓanta dasu. Don haka, sauran bayanan da ke tafe kan tsarin mu'amalar matasanmu a dandalin abota na Intanet, za su taƙaita ne kan wannan dandali.

**Sana'ar Matasanmu a Dandalin Facebook**

A bayyane yake cewa akwai matasanmu da yawa a Dandalin *Facebook;* tsakanin 'yan mata da samari, da tsofaffi da zawarawa, da gwagware da tuzurai, duk sun yi rajista kuma suna sada zumunci iya gwargwado. Babban abin da ya sawwaƙe yaɗuwarsu a wannan dandali kuwa dalilai ne guda biyu. Abu na farko shi ne samuwar wayar salula a hannun jama'a, wanda ya game gari da duniya baki ɗaya. Abu na biyu shi ne sauƙin mu'amala. Shafin facebook yana da sauƙin mu'amala. Wannan yasa duk wanda ya shiga sau ɗaya sau biyu, ba ya buƙatar wani darasi kuma. Cikin amfanin da matasanmu ke samu a Dandalin *Facebook* akwai sadarwa, da yin abota, da samar da sanayya mai amfani da amfanarwa, da fahimtar rayuwa ta hanyar kallon yadda wasu ke tafiyar da rayuwarsu a duniyar da suke[[9]](#footnote-9). Akwai kuma samartaka tsakanin 'yan mata da samari, da koyon addini, da siyasa, da raha, da faɗakarwa, da kuma sambatu.

A ɗaya ɓangaren kuma, akwai majalisu da matasanmu suka kafa masu amfani sosai. Akwai zaurukan tattaunawa na musamman masu amfani su ma. Akwai kuma shafukan gwaraza da suka buɗe don koyi dasu ko karantarwarsu. Akwai zaurukan zumunta na musamman. Wasu daga cikinsu sun haɗa da: Zauren Sahabban Manzon Allah (7,608), da Dandalin Marubuta (7,292), da Tsangayar Alheri (4,570), da Dandalin Ilmantarwa da Nishandantarwa (1,614), da Dandalin Tsaraba daga Mimbarorin Jumu'a (1,392), sai Dandalin Tambayoyin Musulunci (273). Sauran sun haɗa da: Dandalin Zauren Sunna (2,845), da Dandalin Buhariyya Zalla (10,293), da Dandalin Siyasa (5,283), da Dandalin Iyantama (13,377), sai kuma Dandalin Dariya (8,801). A ɓanganren shafukan gwaraza kuma akwai shafin Dakta Sheikh Mansur Sakkwato (5,707), da shafin Marigayi Sheikh Ja'afar (23,670), sai Zaure na musamman mai take: Zauren Malam Ja'afar (10,454)[[10]](#footnote-10). Dukkan wannan adadi, tsakure ne cikin daruruwan shafuka da zaurukan da matasanmu suka buɗe kuma suke aiwatar da sadarwa a tsakaninsu a wannan Dandali.

A ɗaya ɓangaren kuma, wannan dandali ya baiwa matasanmu wata sabuwar hanyar faɗakarwa da karantarwa da tunatarwa da kuma gayyata. Wanann tsari ya samar da wata hanya ta gayyatar biki, ko suna, ko taro, ko duk wani sha'ani nay au da kullum. A ɓangaren siyasa ma haka abin yake; kowa na bayyana ra'ayinsa yadda yake so, ba tare da tsangama ba. Waɗannan kaɗan ne cikin amfanonin da matasa ke samu a wannan dandali.

**Manyan Ƙalubale**

A duk inda aka ce samari da 'yan mata sun haɗu, a yanayin da ba a ganin juna, a yanayi mai jefa hankali da zuciya wata nahiyar nishaɗi mai girma, to, dole a samu 'yar karkata. Domin tatsuniyar Gizo, kamar yadda muka sani, ba ta wuce Ƙoƙi. Daga cikin manyan ƙalubalen da ke fuskantar matasanmu a wannan dandali shi ne na rashin alƙibla a galibin lokuta, musamman a shafukansu. Wannan ke sa a kashe lokaci ana lilo a shafin *Facebook* amma in ban da sambatu ba abin da ake yi. A ɗaya ɓangaren kuma muna yawan ruɗuwa da hotunan 'yan mata. Waɗanda suka fi yawan abokai a shafukansu su ne mata, a duk faɗin Dandalin *Facebook*. Dalilin hakan kuwa ba sai na gaya muku ba. Su kansu 'yan matan sun fahimci haka. Wasu daga cikinsu kan loda hotunan da ba nasu ba, musamman idan ba kyawawa bane su. Idan ka ga irin yabon da samari ke yi kan hotunan 'yan mata, kare bazai ci kalaman ba.

Ƙalubale na gaba shi ne rashin kiyaye sirri. Kowa da irin tsarinsa a rayuwa, amma wannan ba ya nufin komai na rayuwarka sai ka bayyana wa jama'a a shafinka. Kada mu mance lamarin marigayiya Cynthia, wacce wasu samari suka ruɗa a shekarar da ta gabata, a ƙarshe suka mata fyaɗe, suka kuma kashe ta bayan sun gayyace ta birni Ikko, tun daga jahar Nasarawa. Da yawa mukan rubuta sirrin rayuwarmu, mu loda hotunan sirri a shafinmu, da duk abin da ya shafe mu, ba tare da tunanin cewa wani na iya dauka ya sarrafa su don wata mummunar manufa ba. Bayan haka, mu faɗaka; akwai jami'an leken asiri na gwamnati da na ɓarayi, masu neman inda rauni ko sakaci yake, don tattaro bayanai kafin su aiwatar da aikinsu, mummuna ne ko mai kyau. Galibin lokuta har wa yau mukan sanar da duniya jujjuyawarmu a shafinmu. Wannan akwai kuskure a ciki, iya gwargwadon matsayinmu a rayuwa. Da yawa cikin ta'addancin da ake aikatawa a zamanin yau, tsakanin ƙasashen turai da namu, masu yin hakan na samun bayanan ne ta hanyar Dandalin *Facebook.*

Daga cikin ƙalubale da ke fuskantar matasanmu a Dandalin *Facebook* akwai matsalar yaudara da ƙarya wajen bayyana asali da tarihi a shafi. Wannan matsala ce mai girma. Da yawa cikinmu kan rubuta cewa mun yi makaranta a ƙasa kaza, ko mu mazauna ƙasa kaza ne, alhali wataƙila ko ƙwaryar jiharmu bamu taɓa bari zuwa wata jiha ba. Wasu kuma mazaje ne, amma sai su buɗe shafi na musamman da sunan mata, da hotunan mata, har da lambar waya na bogi. Duk wannan bai kamaci mutum natsattse mai dattako ba. Su ma 'yan mata suna da nasu. Yaudara cikin zance da yaudara cikin hotuna. Wasu kan loda hotuna masu motsa tsimin namiji, don su ji me za a ce. Duk wannan bai kamata ba. Manyan dalilan da ke haddasa su su ne: sakakkiyar 'yanci, da rashin tarbiyya, da yawan ruɗuwa da ƙyale-ƙyale, da kuma rigima wajen latse-latse. Da yawa cikin mutane a wasu ƙasashe sun rasa rayuwarsu, wasu sun rasa dukiyarsu, wasu sun rasa mutumci da darajarsu, wasu kujeru da mulkinsu, duk ta sanadiyyar latse-latse marasa kan-gado a shafin *Facebook*. Waɗannan kaɗan ne daga cikin ƙalubale da ke fuskantar matasanmu kan abin da ya shafi mu'amala da juna a Dandalin *Facebook*.

**Hanyoyin Gyara**

Ga dukkan alamu wannan tsari na rayuwa a Dandalin Abota dake Intanet wani abu ne da ya zo, kuma akwai tabbacin ya samu gindin zama musamman a zukatan matasa. In kuwa haka ne, to dole a kullum a nemi hanyoyin gyara cikin tafiyar, tunda tafiya ce doguwa. Bayan doguwar nazari da bincike kan irin nau'ukan wauta, da sakaci, da ganganci, da gidadanci, da tumasanci, da ƙauyanci da ke faruwa a Dandalin *Facebook*, tashar talabijin hukumar Kanada mai suna *CBC*, cikin wani shirinta na musamman mai take: *Facebook Follies,* ta nemi shawarar Mista Graham Cluly, ɗaya daga cikin manyan ma'aIkatan kamfanin *SOPHOS*, kuma shahararre a hanyoyin kariyar bayanai da tsarin sadarwa a kwamfuta da Intanet, dangane da hanyoyin da jama'a za su bi wajen samun natsuwa a Dandalin *Facebook*, sai ya fara da cewa: "*Facebook* ba kyauta bane, domin sun fi ka riba ma, duk da cewa kana ganin kyauta kake komai a ciki, ba ka biyan kuɗi. To, amma ya kamata mutane su san cewa, duk abin da ka latsa a shafin *Facebook*, ko ka rubuta a shafinka ko a shafin wani, ko ka "so" (like), ko duk wani hoto da ka loda ko bidiyo, duk kuɗi ne a gare su. A taƙaice ma dai, kai ne hajar da masu shafin *Facebook* ke tallatawa."

Graham Cluly ya ci gaba da cewa: "Ya kamata kuma mu san cewa, duk abin da ka rubuta shi a shafin *Facebook*, ko wani hoto da ka loda a shafin, to, ka rasa shi kenan har abada. Domin ba ka da wani iko a kansa. Wani na iya ɗaukawa yayi duk abin da yake so a kai." Abin da wannan batu ke nufi shi ne, in dai kana da wani abu da ka san sirri ne na rayuwarka; hoto ne, bayanai ne, ƙasida ce, bidiyo ne, sauti ne, to kada ka loda a shafin Intanet. Domin kamar ka kai kasuwa ne ka ajiye, duk wanda ya masa, zai iya tayawa. Shi yasa a gaba Cluly ya ci gada da cewa: "Muddin ka san ba za ka iya zuwa tsakiyar kasuwar garinku ka ɗaga murya kana gaya wa jama'a sirrin rayuwarka ba, to ko kaɗan kada ka rubuta ko loda su a shafin *Facebook*. Duk abin da ka san ba ka son kowa ya sani, kada ka rubuta shi a shafin *Facebook*." Wannan saƙon a fili yake, ba ya buƙatar sharhi.

Dangane da abin da ya shafi yin amfani da shafin Facebook wajen aikata miyagun ayyuka da laifuka kuwa, Graham Cluly yace: "Dandalin *Facebook* ne shafin miyagun laifuka da ayyukan yanar gizo da yafi saurin haɓaka a duniya yanzu. Akwai satar bayanan sirri, da yaɗa ƙwayoyin cutar kwamfuta, da aikata miyagun ayyuka da laifuka da ake yi a Dandalin *Facebook* fiye da kowane irin shafi a duniya. Idan kana son zuwa babbar matattarar 'yan ta'addar yanar sadarwar duniya a yanzu, to ka je Dandalin *Facebook*." Wani mai sharhi kan harkokin sadarwar Intanet ya sanar da Umar Shehu 'Yan Leman, wakilin BBC Hausa dake Legas, cewa: "Mu'amala a shafin *Facebook* lalube a cikin duhu. Baka san abu ba bai sanka ba. Ba ka ganshi ba bai ganka ba." Wannan shi ne haƙiƙanin gaskiya wanda babu tantama a cikinsa.

**Kammalawa**

A ƙarshe, rayuwar matasanmu a Dandalin *Facebook* abu ne da yazo, kuma za a ɗauki tsawon lokaci yana tare damu. Abin da ya rage kawai shi ne neman hanyoyin gyara ɗabi'u, da tarbiyyan kai, da manufa ƙaƙƙarfa, da kiyaye sirri, da kaffa-kaffa da miyagun abokai, da kamewa daga sha'awa mara kangado, da kuma tsantsene. Waɗannan su ne manyan guzurori da suka kamata duk wani mai shawagi a duniyar Intanet na zamanin yau ya riƙe su, don samun isa masauƙi lafiya lau. Allah Ya mana jagora, amin.

1. Cikin shiri na musamman da gidan talabijin CBC ya shirya, mai take: *Facebook Follies*, cikin shekarar 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. *Dandalin Facebook a Mahangar Binciken Ilmi,* Abdullahi Salihu Abubakar, Abuja, 2011 [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. Dubi marji'in sama. [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. *100 Fascinating Social Media Statistics and Figures From 2012:* Brian Honigman, 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. Dubi marji'in da ke sama. [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. *100 Fascinating Social Media Statistics and Figures from 2012:* Brian Honigman, 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. *List of Social Networking Websites:* Wikipedia – <http://en.wikipedia.org>  [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. *Social Networking Statistics:* Statistics Brain, <http://www.statisticsbrain.com/social-networking-statistics> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)
9. *Rayuwar Matasanmu a Dandalin Facebook:* Abdullahi Salihu Abubakar, Abuja, 2012 [↑](#footnote-ref-9)
10. Wannan adadin alkaluma na tattaro su ne daga Dandalin Facebook, ranar Alhamis, 3 ga watan Janairu, 2013, da misalin karfe 6 na yamma. [↑](#footnote-ref-10)