

SASHI NA 6 & 7

LABARU MASU BIRGEWA WA DANDA SUKA SAMI KARFAFAWA DAGA DABARU

Magana game da dabaru

Fastoti da dabaru na labari



Dabarun inganta `Hakkin Dan`Adam



SAUYI

Gangami
Shawara
Karfafawa
Watsi



GAGGAWA

Kiyayewa
Tsaya don ceto
Kira don taimako
da gargadi



WARKARWA

Taimakon
Sabawa
makunshin
bayanai
Nemi adalci
Tunawa da

GINA



Fadakarwa
Mu'amala
Kwarewa
Kulla hulda



DABARUN GAGGAWA

Muna amfani da dabarun gaggawa domin dakile nau'ukan take hakkin bil'adama dake shirin faruwa ko kuma suke faruwa a halin yanzu ga wasu mutane, a wani takameman waje. Dabarun gaggawa ana amfani dasu wajen maganar cin zarafin dake aukuwa, domin dakatar da cin zarafin dake wakana tare da kubutar da wadanda abin ya shafa, sannan a bukaci tai mako ko a gargadi mutane game da barazana.

Matsalolin gaggawa ba ko yausha bane suke da girma – kasancewar yadda ake yin kalamun kyama a cikin motar bas yayin tafiya aiki bukatar gaggawace ga wannan mutumin.

MISALAN BUKATUN GAGGAWA A 'YANCIN ADDINI KO IMANI

Sune cin zarafi, kalamun kyama da laifukan yama – misali a yanar gizo ko hari a zahirance, ingiza tashin hankali, lalata dukiya, kai hari a wuraren ibada, rikici tsakanin al'umma da kame ba bisa ka'idaba.



DABARUN KIYAYEWA

Dabarun hanawa sun haɗa da kokarin hana cin zarafi daga faruwa a takamaiman yanayi. Ga al'ummomi da kungiyoyin jama'a, wannan sau da yawaya haɗa da samun kasancewa abayyane, na zahiri don hana masu cin zarafi. Wannan na'iya haɗawa da raka mutanen dake cikin haɗarin kai musu hari, don samar da tsaro ta hanyar yawan mutane, ko raka mutane zuwa ofisoshin 'yan sanda don tabbatar da cewa jami'ai sun san ana kallonsu kuma ana ba da rahoto game da su.

Ga hukumomi, yahaɗa da sanya tsarin sa'ido na ciki da ba da rahoto don tabbatar da cewa cin zarafi ko gazawar jami'ai sun fito fili kuma an magance su yadda yakamata.





Mamba na Machsom Watch tana tattaunawa da sojan Isra'ila.

HOTO EDDIE GERALD /ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Shaidu a wuraren binciken sojoji, Isra'ila

A shekara ta 2001, mata uku 'yan Isra'ila sun yanke shawarar sa ido kan halayen sojoji a wani wurin bin ciken sojojin Isra'ila, da fatan cewa wannan zai taimaka wajen hana keta hakkin. Falasdinawa da ke ketare wa tsakanin yankin Yammacin Kogin Jordan da Isra'ila. Kokarin nasu yagirma ya zama kungiyar Machsom Watch wacce a yanzu ke da mata masu aikin sa kai 300 da ke sa ido kan wuraren bincike da yawa a kowace rana.

Lokacin da sojoji suka yi kokarin hana mutane ketarewa ko kwace katin shaidar su, masu sa ido suna shiga tsakani cikin nutsuwa amma da tabbaci, idan suna tunanin zai iya kawo sauyi. Suna kai kara ga manyan jami'an soji lokacin da suka ga manyan keta, kuma suna karfafa Falasdinawa suyi haka. Suna buga cikakkun rahotanni na cin zarafin da aka gani.

Tushe: New Tactics in Human Rights, www.newtactics.org; Machsom Watch, <https://machsomwatch.org>





Wani “Bangon zaman lafiya” da ke raba yankunan jumhuriya da masu aminci, Arewacin Ireland.

PHOTO ANDREW PARSONS/ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Tattaunawa ta kan katanga, Arewacin Ireland

Fiye da mutane 3500 ne suka mutu a cikin ‘Matsalolin’ –shekaru 30 na tashin hankalin siyasa tsakanin Protestant Unionists (wadanda ke son Arewacin Ireland ta ci gaba da kasancewa a cikin Burtaniya) da Katolika Irish Republicans. Wadannan al’ummomin suna rayuwa daban, wani lokacin ana haɗasu ta hanyar ‘bangon zaman lafiya’ mai tsayin mintuna 3–8 wanda ke da nufin rage tashin hankali.

A lokacin Matsalolin (1968-1998), zato ga me da abin da ke faruwa a daya gefen bangon na iya haifar da tashin hankali. Interaction Belfast ta kir-kiri hanyar sadar wa ta masu aikin sa kai abangarorin biyu na bango, suna ba su wayoyin hannu don sadarwa. Masu aikin sa kai sun kira juna don yin gargadi game da yanayin da ke tasowa da kuma raba bayanai. Daga nan sai su ka yada sahihan bayanai, suna rage zato da hana tashin hankali, musamman a lokacin abubuwan da ke da matuƙaar muhimmanci kamar jerin gwano na siyasa.

Tushe: New Tactics in Human rights, www.newtactics.org; Interaction Belfast, www.peacewall.org





DABARUN TSAYAWA DON CETO

Dabarun tsayawa da ceto sun haɗa da shiga tsakanin kaitsaye don dakatar da cin zarafi dake gudana da kuma ɗaukar mutanen dake cikin hatsari don yin aminci.

Kalubalantar ko shagaltar da mutanen da ke yin kalamam kiyayya ko cin zarafi hanyace ta dakatar da cin zarafi da ke faruwa a wuraren jama'a da kan layi. Sauran misalai sun haɗa da kir-kirar shingen zahiri don dakatar da cin zarafi, misali, samar da 'Hakkin 'Dan'Adam a kusa da wuraren ibadar masu rauni ko barin ababen hawa a kan hanya don rage ci gaban kungiyoyin masu tashin hankali, 'yanbindiga, ko sojoji. Waɗannan dabarun galibi suna da haɗsari.





HOTO R.M. Modi / Alamy Stock Photo

Kare ma'aurata masu banbancin addini, a Indiya

A Indiya tsarin kabilanci na gargajiya yaraba mutane zuwa kabilu huɗu masu mata kai daban-daban namatsayi, tare da dalilai (wadanda aka ware). Aure tsakanin kabilu da addinai daban-daban ana kallonsa da tsananin rashin yarda. Dokar ta bayyana cewa dole ne a yi rajistar auren addinai daban-daban kwanaki 30 kafin bikin aure, kuma ana sanar da iyalai game da tsare-tsaren bikin aure. Ma'aurata da yawa suna rayuwa cikin tsoron ramuwar gayya da ga membobin iyali a wannan lokacin. Wasu jihohin Indiya sun kuma gabatar da dokoki da suka hana 'musanya ta hanyar aure', suna sanya ma'aurata cikin hadarin kamawa.

“Hakkin soyayya, kamfen ne don kare ma'aurata masu addinai da kabilu daban-daban. Suna ba ma'aurata taimako wajen samun kariyar ‘yan sanda da masauki mai aminci, taimakon shariya don yin rajistar auren da kuma ba da shawarwari don magance damuwa. ‘Yan jarida biyu ne ke gudanar da shi bisa ra'ayin kan su.

Tushe: Newsclick, www.newsclick.in





DABARU DONTAIMAKO DA GARGADI

Sau da yawa, ba mu da ikon hana ko dakatar da keta da kanmu. Muna iya bukatar neman taimako daga mutanen da ke da tasirin da ya dace da kuma yi wa mutanen da ke cikin hadari gargadi, don su sami tsaro.

Za mu iya neman taimako daga shugabannin al 'umma, gami da shugabannin addini na gida da na kasa –misali, don taimakawa wajen kwantar da hankali ko tashin hankali a cikin al'umma. Idan jami'in gwamnati yana aikata keta ko ya kasa shiga tsakani don dakatar da keta, to neman taimako na iya hadawa da neman shugabannin siyasa ko manyan jami'ai a matakin yanki ko na kasa su shiga tsakani. Haka nan za mu iya amfani da kafofin watsa labarai don neman tai mako da kuma matsa lamba ga jami'ai don shiga tsakani.





HOTO MATYAS REHAK / ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Neman taimako don gujewa tarzoma, a Indiya

A shekara ta 2007, 'yankishin Hindu sun yi kokarin shirya tarzomar da al'umma a birnin Panipat a jihar Haryana. Sun boye gumakan allolin Hindu a cikin masallaci don da'awar masallacin' amatsayin wurin ibadar Hindu inda allolin Hindu suka 'bayyana', sumayar da shi a hankali kuma sutayar da tarzoma.

Bayan samun gumakan, shugabannin masallacin sun gane hadarin kuma cikin gaggawa suka tuntubi Bhagat Sighnse Dosti, wata kungiya mai aiki don inganta tattaunawar addinai da zaman lafiya a cikin birnin. Tare suka nemi membobin al'ummar Musulmai da sukwantar da hankula kada suyi zanga-zanga, sabo da wannan zai iya haifar da tashin hankali. Kungiyar addinai daban-daban ta tara shugabannin al'ummar Hindu don cire gumakan. An cire gumakan cikin mutuntawa kuma babu tarzoma.

Tushe: Centre for the Study of Society and Secularism and Adv. Ram Mohan Roy





Kamfen d'in Fararen Wardi, Myanmar.

HOTO BHRN

Hadin kai yana sanyawa hukumomi suyi aiki, Myanmar

A shekara ta 2019, wata kungiyar 'yan bindiga da ta kunshi 'yan kishin addinin Buddha samada 100 a Yangon sun yi barazana ga Musulmai da suka taru amasallatai na wucin gadi guda uku da aka amince da su a hukumance a lokacin Ramadan. Shugabannin Musulmai na yankin an tilasta musu su sanya hannu kan wata sanarwa da ke amincewa da cewa baza su gudanar da tarukan addu'aba, kuma a karkashin matsin lamba daga 'yanbindgar, hukumomin yankin sunrufe masallatan.

Masu fafutuka da manyan malaman addinin Buddha sun mayar da martani nan da nan ta hanyar ziyartar al'ummomin Musulmai da abin ya shafa, suna ba su fararen wardi a matsayin alamar hadin kai. Kamfen d'in Fararen Wardi, wanda galibi matasa masu fafutukar addinin Buddha ne ke jagoranta, ya sami karfi ta hanyar kafofin sada zumunta, ya bazu zuwa wasu garuruwa da birane. A halin da ake ciki, shugabannin kungiyar Religions for Peace Myanmar sun tuntubi Ma'aikatar Harkokin Addini da Al'adu, suna rokon sake bude masallatan, wanda ya faru cikin sa'o'i 24.

Tushe: Kyaw Win, Burma Human Rights Network, bhrn.org.uk





DABARUN SAUYI

Muna amfani da dabarun sauyi don yin tasiri ga masu yanke shawara. Mai yanke shawara mutum ne mai ikon canza dokoki, manufofi, da hanyoyin aiki. Masu yanke shawara na iya kasancewa a cikin gwamnati (gami da shugabannin gargajiya), a cikin cibiyoyin jama'a kamar makarantu, asibitoci, ko tsarin shari'a, da kuma a cikin al 'ummomin addini da kasuwanci.

Dabarun sauyi suna sanya matsin lamba ga masu yankes hawara don suma gance matsalolin 'Hakkin Dan'Adam waɗanda suke da tsari a kansu. Waɗannan dabarun suna nuna karfin damuwar jama'a game da matsaloli da kuma ba da shawarar mafita. Ana yawan amfani da su don magance keta 'Hakkin Dan'Adam na dogon lokaci waɗanda aka gina a cikin yadda al'umma ke aiki, misali, ta hanyar canza dokoki, manufofi, da hanyoyin aiki.

Akwai nau'ukan dabarun sauyi guda huɗu: Gangami, Ba da shawara ko yin kira; Bayar da karfafawa; da Watsi.



DABARUN GANGAMI

Kamfen ya shafi talakawa suna daukar matakan jama'a don kir-kirar matsin lamba don sauyi. Ya kunshi nuna adawar jama'a ga keta 'Hakkin Dan'Adam a bayyane gwargwadon yiwuwa da kuma nuna goyon bayan jama'a ga mafita da mukeba da shawara. Samun hankalin kafofin watsa labarai muhimmin sa shi ne na dabarun kamfen. Kafofin sada zumunta na iya zama babban kayan aiki don nuna ra'ayin jama'a da kuma tara hannun jari na jama'a a cikin kamfen.

Kamfen ya hada da kowane irin zanga-zanga: daga takardun neman sani da rubuta wasiku, zu wa zanga-zangar titi, zuwa zanga-zanga ta hanyar waqa ko zane-zane na titi, zuwa ayyuka na alama kamar saka tufafi na wani takamaiman launi ko amfani da takamaiman motsin hannu, zuwa ayyukan hadin gwiwa da aka dauka daga amincin gida – kamar kashe fitilu ko buga tukunyoyi a wani takamaiman lokaci na rana.





Zanga-zangar fasaha a kan titunan Delhi.

HOTO SUDIPTA DAS/ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Masu zane-zane sun yi zanga-zangar dokokin zama ɗan kasa, a Indiya

Gwamnatin kasar Indiya ta gabatar da wata doka da ke buƙatar kowa ya tabbatar da cewa shi ɗan kasa ne. Duk wanda ba zai iya ba, yana cikin haɗarin rasa zama ɗan kasar da tsarewa. Talakawa da yawa ba su da takardun haihuwa da suka dace. Doka ta shafi kowa da kowa, amma wata sabuwar doka ta ba da damar zamadan kasa ga kananan kabilu waɗanda ke cikin haɗarin tsanantawa a ƙasashe makwabta masu rinjayen Musulmai, kamar Hindu, Sikh, da Kiristoci. Idan ak a hada waɗannan dokokin tare, suna nufin talakawan Musulmai suna cikin haɗarin rashin zama 'yan kasa da tsarewa.

Masu zane-zane a duk faɗin Indiya sun shiga cikin zanga-zangar da ta yaɗu akan sabbin dokokin, suna sauya wuraren jama'a ta hanyar saka fastoci, kir-kirar zane-zane na bango, da sassaka a cikin hanyar babban taswirar karfe na Indiya tare da buƙatun masu zanga-zangar.

Tushe: Al Jazeera





DABARUNBA DA SHAWARA KO YIN KIRA

Shawarwari sun shafi shawo kan mutane kuma yawanci suna faruwa ne ahankali, ta hanyar tattaunawa a boye. Ya takaita ne akan samun masu yanke shawara su goyi bayan takamaiman shawarwari don sauyi ko daukar takamaiman mataakai. Nasaran shawarwari yawanci suna ginawa ne akan dangantakar amana da aka gina a tsawon lokaci. Girman halaccin da tasirin 'mai-shawo kan mutane', shi ne yawan yiwuwar nasara.

Hujjojin da za su iya tai makawa wajen shawo kan masu yanke shawara sun haɗa da:

- Shaidar mummunan tasirin matsalar da bayanai game da yadda shawarar da aka ga batar ta yi aiki a wasu wurare.
- Nuna hadarin da ke tattare da mai yanke shawara ko cibiyar su idan aka bar matsalolin su suka ci gaba – misali, rasa fuska.
- Nuna fa'idodin siyasa ko na suna ga mai yanke shawarar daukar mataakai don tallafawa sauyi.
- Nuna darajar mai yanke shawara a matsayin mai daukar nauyin dabi'a ko na doka, wanda aka amince da shi don kare jin dadin al 'umma.





GininMajalisar, Kyrgyzstan

HOTO ROBERT WYATT / ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Shugabannin addinai sun haɗu don yin tasiri ga Majalisar Dokoki a Kyrgyzstan

Lokacin da ak a gabatar da sauye-sauye ga dokar addini a shekara ta 2012, shugabannin manyan al'ummomin addini guda shida a Kyrgyzstan sun yanke shawarar mayar da martani. Bayan sun sami horo kan 'Yancin Addini ko Imani a baya, shugabannin sunsan cewa shawarwarin sun keta wasu fannonin hakkin kuma suna da hadarin haifar da tashinhankali tsakanin kungiyoyin addinai. Kungiyoyin addinai guda shida sun fitar da wasika tahadin gwiwa ga Hukumar Jiha kan Harkokin Addini da Majalisar Dokoki, suna rokon su da suyi gyare-gyaren da aka gabatar. 'Yan majalisar dokoki sun yi la'akari da wasikar hadin gwiwa kuma sun kada kuri'a kan gyare-gyaren.

Tushe: Vladislav Hegay, Majalisar gamaiyar addinai ta Kyrgyzstan





Gwamnati ke daukan nauyin 'yan ta'adda sukai hari wajen bauta.

HOTO BPSOS

Shawarwari na Kasa da Kasa don Al'ummomin cikin Gida, a Vietnam

Had'a kai da kungiyoyin jama'a a matakin kasa da kasa na iyaba da gudummawa ga nasarar shawarwari da kamfen don hakkin al'ummomin addini na gida. A Vietnam, hukumomin yankin sun yi kokrin kwace manya-manyan (hekta) 107 na dajin pine mallakar Thien An Abbey, wani gidan sunfi na Katolika, a cikin shekaru arba'in da suka gabata. Kokarin kwace filaye yakaru a cikin 'yan shekarun nan.

A shekara ta 2020, kungiyoyin 'yan daba da gwamnatin yankin sun yi kawanya wa gidan sufi, suna kai hari ga sufaye da kiristoci a kokrin kwace ragowa rhekta 59 na filin. Gidan talabijin na jihar kuma ya watsa labaran karya da bata suna game da gidan sufi. Don mayar da martani, BPSOS – wata kungiyar 'yangudun hijira ta Vietnam, ta jagoranci kamfen na shawarwari na kasa da kasa da kuma aikin kafofin watsa labarai wanda ya haifar da tarwatsa 'yandaban da kuma nuna goyon baya mai karfi na kasa da kasa.

Tushe: BPSOS, www.bpsos.org





HOTO PACIFIC PRESS MEDIA PRODUCTION CORP. / ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Gangami akan 'yancin yin biso, a Sri Lanka

Tun daga watan Afrilu na shekarar 2020, gwamnatin Sri-Lanka ta tilasta qona gawarwakin duk wanda ya mutu sakamakon COVID, duk da cewa Hukumar Lafiya ta Duniya ta ce binne gawa baya haifar da wani hadari. Addinin Musulunci ya haramta kona gawa. Ya zuwa watan Maris na shekarar 2021, kashi biyu bisa uku na wadanda suka mutu sakamakon COVID sun fito ne daga kabilu kadan. Mutane da yawa da suka kamu da cutar sun guji neman magani, suna tsoron ganewar cutar da kuma kona gawarwakin su.

Domin mayar da martani ga waɗannan ka'idoji, jam'iyyun siyasa, lauyoyi, kungiyoyin Musulmi, da masu fafutukar al'umma daga dukkan addinai sun gabatar da tararraki don kalubalantar dokar. An gudanar da zanga-zangar yau da kullum, kuma iyalai goma sha daya sun kai kara zuwa Kotun koli. Kona gawar jariri da aka yi da karfi ya haifar da shiga tsakani daga jama'a, inda mutane daga dukkan addinai suka daura fararen damara a kofar wurin kona gawarwaki, suna nuna damuwa.

Tushe: BBC news, Alarabiya.net





DABARAR BAYAR DA KARFAFAWA

Dabarun Karfafa zuciya suna saukakawa mutane da kungiyoyi – misali, makarantu, masu kasuwanci, ko jami'an gwamnati – su zaɓi yin abin da ya dace ta hanyar basu karfafa zuciya. Karfafa zuciya na iya zama na kuɗi ko kuma yana da a'laka da daraja da karramawa.

Misali, kyaututtuka da suka amince da gudummawar malami, hukumar makaranta, kasuwanci, ko shugaban addini don dakatar da cin zarafi ko yaƙi da nuna wariya da kiyayya, na iya karfafa sadaukarwa ga waɗannan manufofi.





HOTO FRIEDRICH STARK / ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Karfafawa don kawo Karshen kaciya mata, a Sierra Leone

Duk da cewa wannan al'ada haram tacciya ce a yanzu, an kiyasta cewa kashi 90% na mata a Sierra Leone sun fuskanci kaciya Mata (FGM) –al'adargar gajiya ta al'umma wacce tushenta yafi Kiristanci da Musulunci tsufa.

Masu fafutukar matakin kasa suna aiki tare da al'ummomi don sanar da su hadarin lafiyar kaciya Mata (FGM). Masu fafutukar sun gane kuma suna kokarin canza matsayin matan yankin da suke gudanar da wannan al'ada. Manufar ita ce a karfafa zu ciyoyin matan don su nisanta kansu daga wannan al'ada, ta hanyar neman hanyoyin samun kuɗi na daban da kuma sake fasalta matsayin su a matsayin masu kula da al'adun gargajiya ta hanyar al'adun miƙa mulki waɗanda basu kunshi kaciya ba.

Tushe: The Lancet





DABARUN WATSI

Wani lokaci gwamnatoci da shugabannin addini ko wasu masu iko suna hana mutane yin amfani da 'Hakkin Dan'Adam ɗin su cikin lumana. Kin biyayya takunshi yin amfani da 'Hakkin Dan'Adam a fili duk da al'adu, kuntatawa nayau da kullum ko na doka, ko haramci. Zanga-zangar da bata doka watakila itace misalin mafi yawan gaske na wannan. Sauran misalan kin biyayya sun haɗa da al'ummomin addini da ke ci gaba da taruwa don ibada duk da haramcin da bashi da tushe, ma'aurata masu addinai daban-daban wadanda ke yin aure duk da haramcin, da kuma bayyana ra'ayoyin lumana da aka haramta a fili (misali, imani na rashin yarda da Allah a wasu yanayi). Waɗannan dabarun galibi suna da haɗari sosai.





Matan da suke da'awar sauyin jinsi suna halartar taron wayar da kan jama'a game da cutar kanjamau a Karachi.

HOTO ASIANET-PAKISTAN /SHUTTERSTOCK

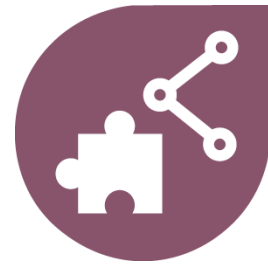
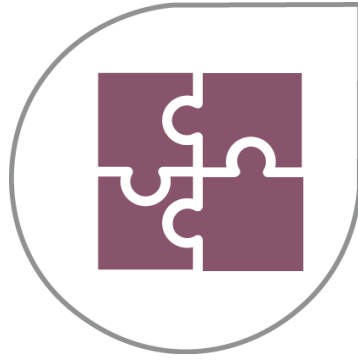
Wuraren tsaro ga mata masu sauya jinsi, a Pakistan

Mutanen da suka sauya jinsi a Pakistan galibi iyalan su suna kin su kuma ana tilasta musu rayuwa ta hanyar bara, rawa, ko karuwanci. Duk da cewa babu kuntatawa na hukuma ga mutanen da suka sauya jinsi zuwa wuraren ibada, galibi ana korar mutanen da suka sauyajinsi. A wajen birnin Islamabad, wata mace mai sauya jinsi ta ki bin al'ada ta hanyar buɗe makarantar Madrasa ta farko a kasar don mutanen da suka sauya jinsi, tana ba da wuri mai tsaro don samun ilimi da zurfafa imanin su. A halin da ake ciki, wata fasto mace a Karachi ta buɗe coci ta farko don mutanen da suka sauya jinsi a cikinf ilin gidanta, bayan da jami'an cocisuka ki ba ta damar yin amfani da filin coci.

“Idan muka je wasu cocin, suna tambayar mu, mu aske gashin kanmu kafin mu shiga.”

Tushe: Aljazeera; gandhara.rflerl.org





GINA DABARU

Dabarun gini sun kunshi aiki na dogon lokaci don gina'al'adar' 'Hakkin Dan'Adam. Wannan yana nufin yin aiki zuwa ga al'umma inda kowa:

- Ya san waɗanne 'Hakkin Dan'Adam muke da su duka
- Ya ga girmama 'Hakkin Dan'Adam a matsayin abu na yau da kullum kuma daidai ne
- Ya fahimci matsayin sa wajen girmamawa da kare 'Hakkin Dan'Adam – misali, a matsayin malami, ɗan sanda, ɗan majalisa, ɗan kasuwa, ko shugaban addini
- Ya san yadda zai tsayawa nasa 'hakkin da nawasu mutane da kuma abin da za a yi idanan keta hakki.

Kir-kirar irin wannan 'a l'ada' tsari ne na dogon lokaci wanda ya kunshi gina wayar da kan jama'a, shiga tsakani, kwarewa, da hanyoyin sadarwa, duka a tsakanin jama'a gabaɗaya da kuma a cikin dukkan cibiyoyin jama'a da masu zaman kansu na al 'umma. Dabarun ginin gangami suna kir-kirar yanayin da yadace don sauyi a cikin siffar 'yankasa da cibiyoyin masu wayo, masu shiga tsakani, da kuma masu karfin iko.



DABARUN SAMAR KO GINA FADAKARWA

Sanya kowa a cikin al'umma yasan 'Hakkin Dan'Adam shi ne mataki na farko zuwa gina al'umma dake darajanta wadannan hakkoƙin. Sau da yawa, mutane basu san waɗanne hakkoƙi suke da suba — ko dai bisa ka'idojin kasa da kasa ko kum abisa dokokin kasa. Wannan Rashin sani yana sa mutane su karɓa, su jure, ko kuma suyi watsi da ayyukan cin zarafi da gwamnati, masu mulki, ko wasu masu iko a cikin al'umma keyi.

Wannan dabara ta kunshi gina wayar da kan jama'a game da:

- 'Hakkin Dan'Adam a matsayin ra'ayi,
- Kariya a matakin Kasa da Kasa da na kasa da mutane ke da su,
- Batutuwan 'Hakkin Dan'Adam na matakin al'umma da yawa waɗanda ke shafar rayuwar talakawa.

Gina faɗakarwa daya ne daga cikin dabarun da akafi amfani da su don inganta 'Hakkin Dan'Adam. Babban Kalubalen yana cikin taimaka wa mutane sugane mahimmancin 'Hakkin Dan'Adam ga rayuwar su da kuma yadda 'Hakkin Dan'Adam zai iya zamak ayan aiki don taimaka musu don shawo kan cin zarafi.





HOTO GUISEPPE MASI / ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Wayar da kai don gina zaman lafiya, a Tanzania

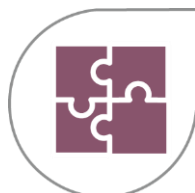
Lokacin da Kiristoci a kauyen Kianga suka gina coci, wasu mambobin al'ummar Musulmai masu rinjaye suka gina masallaci na ɗan lokaci a gabanta don nuna adawa, duk da cewa akwai masallatai da yawa a kauyen tuntuni. Rigima mairuruwa ta taso. Tsakanin masu zuwa coci da Musulmai da sukataru don nuna adawa, kuma jifan lakaya kai ga tashin hankali na zahiri.

Cibiyar Addinai daban-daban ta Zanzibar ta shirya kwamitin addinai daban-daban a kauye wanda yayi watanni yana aiki tukuru don kawoƙarshen rikicin. Sun koyar da mutane game da hakkin 'yancin addini ko bauta kuma sun bayyana yadda yake da muhimmanci. A karshe, al'ummomin sun amince da zama tare cikin lumana.

“Kwamitocin addinai daban-daban suna aikit ukuru don ba da ilimi game da gina zaman lafiya a tsakanin Musulmai da Kiristoci a nan Zanzibar.”

Hidaya Dude, memba na Cibiyar Addinai daban-daban ta Zanzibar.

Tushe: Cibiyar Addinai daban-daban ta Zanzibar





Dalia da Rueda suna Addua'a tare.

HOTO TAADUDIYA

Addua'a tare, a Lebanon

A shekarar 2015, Dalia, wata matashiya 'yar Shi'a daga Beirut, ta so ta kalubalanci magan-ganun bangaranci da rarrabuwar kawuna tsakanin Musulmai 'yan Sunni da 'yan Shi'a. A Facebook, ta yi tambaya ko akwaiwata mace 'yar Sunni da za ta so ta yiaddu'a tare da ita, duka a masallacin 'yan Shi'a da na 'yan Sunni. Rueda ta amsa, kuma subiyun sun halarci addu'o'i tare, suna yada hotunan ziyarar biyu a Facebook.

Sun samu martini masu hade-hade amma sun yi nasara wajen kir-kirar wayar da kan jama'a da kuma jawo hankali ga muhawarar bangaranci. Bayan watanni tara, wani mutum dan Saudiyya da ke zaune a Masar ya tuntuɓi Dalia wanda ya samu kwarin gwiwa don ya kwaikwayi ra'ayin ta tare da wani abokin Kiristana Coptic.

"Mutum yana buƙatar ya ɗauki mataki. Duk wani sauyi a cikin al'umma yana farawa da mutum ɗaya."

Rueda

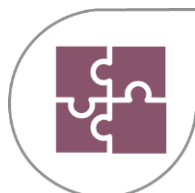
Tushe: Taadudiya, www.taadudiya.com





DABARUN SAMAR DA MU'AMALA

Wannan dabara ta shafi taimakawa mutane su matsa daga kawai sanin abu zuwa zama masu aiki. Ya kunshi fada da tushen mutanen da ke son yin magana da yin aiki don inganta hakkokin 'Dan'Adam, ta amfani da kowace dabara. Wannan na iya nufin kir-kirar hanyoyi don mutane su shiga tsakani wajen mayar da martani ko bada rahoton keta hakkokin da suka gani, hada mutane da ayyukan gangami, ko karfafa mutane su yi aikin sakai a cikiin shirye-shiryen wayar da kan jama'a na al'umma ko shirye-shiryen da ke bada tallafin tunani da na kayan aiki ga waƙanda abin ya shafa.





HOTO PROSTOCK-STUDIO / SHUTTERSTOCK

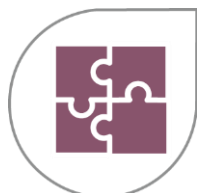
Karfafa mutane don nuna hadin kai, a Canada

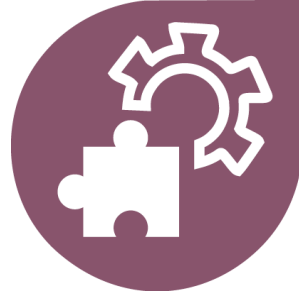
A cikin 'yan shekarun nan, ansamu karuwa a duniya na hare-hare a wuraren addini. Bayan harin da aka kai a wani masallaci a Quebec, an kewaye masallatai a Toronto (wani birni a Kanada) da zoben zamanlafiya wanda mutane daga majami'un Yahudawa na gida, coci-coci, da sukakafa don nuna hadin kai. Ra'ayin ya samu kwarin gwiwa daga matasan Musulmai a Norway wadanda suka kewaye majami'ar yahudawa da zoben zaman lafiya, bayan harin da aka kai a wata majami'a a kasar Denmark makwabta.

“Don ganin akwai mutane a wajen – Yahudawa, Kiristoci, mutanen wasu addinai ko wadanda basu da wani addini na musamman, wadanda suke kula da al'ummar Musulmai – yana da matukar kwantar da hankali.”

Ilyas Ally, Mataimakin Limami, Cibiyar Bayanin Musulunci da Da'awa, Toronto

Tushe: CBC News

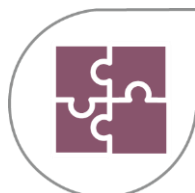




DABARUN SAMAR DA KWAREWA

Sau da yawa, mutanen kirki ba za su rasa kwarewa ko kwarin gwiwa don rashin inganta Hakkin 'Dan'Adam. Wannan ya shafi talakawan da ke bukatar kwarewa da karfin gwiwa don shiga cikin habaka hakkoki a cikin al'umma. Amma kuma ya shafi jami'an gwamnati da ma'aikata, da kuma 'yankasuwa, al'umma da shugabannin addini, waɗandake da alhakin gudanar da ayyuka daban-daban na rayuwar al'umma, da kuma yanayin da mutane za su iya zama masu rauni ga cin zarafi.

Wani lokaci ana ci gaba da cin zarafin 'Dan'Adam sabo da shugabannin al'umma da jami'ai suna yin abubuwa 'kamar yadda aka sabayi' kuma basu san yadda ake yin abubuwa daban-daban – ta hanyoyin da ke taimakawa kare 'hakkin. Taimakawa mutane don samun basira da kuma zuwa nemo sabbin hanyoyin aiki na zahiri, masu amfani waɗanda ke kare mutane da ga cutarwa, dabarace mai mahimmanci don sauyi.





Mace yar' gargajiya ta hallarcibikingargajiya a, Mexico.

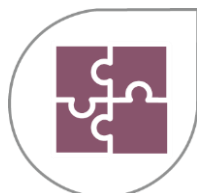
HOTO ARTERRA PICTURE LIBRARY / ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

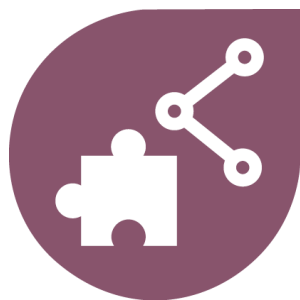
Koyon basira don kare hakkoki, Mexico

Kungiyar Masu Kare Hakkokin 'Dan'Adam na Al'umma tana horar da mambobin al'ummomi kan asalin kasar wadanda talakawa a yankunan karkara suka zaba don su sa ido su kuma kare hakkokin 'Dan'Adam Ana horar da su kan hakkokin 'Dan'Adam da kuma kwarewa masu amfani, kamar daukar hoto da amfani da kwamfuta.

Lokacin da keta hakkoki yafaru, suna tattara shaidu, suna tattara bidiyo da shaidun hoto, suna gabatar da kararraki ga gwamnati, kuma suna sanar da manema labarai da kungiyoyin sa ido kan hakkokin 'Dan'Adam. Suna kuma neman sakin mutanen da a ka tsare, ba bisa ka'ida ba, kuma sun san yadda za su gabatar da bukatar matakan kariya lokacin da keta hakkokin 'Dan'Adam ya kusa faruwa. Kwarewar su ta nuna cewa al'ummomin da aka ware zasu iya shiga cikin kare hakkokin su.

Tushe: New Tactics in Human Rights, www.newtactics.org





DABARUN SAMAR DA DANGANTAKA DA KUMA KULLA HULDA

Bincike ya nuna cewa ana samun sauyi mafi inganci ta hanyar hanyoyin sadarwa na mutane da Kungiyoyi wadanda suke daukar mataakai daidaitattu, haɗin gwiwa, don cimma manufa daya. Ana iya gina hanyoyin sadarwa tsakanin mutane da kungiyoyi a cikin al'ummomi, amma hanyoyin sadarwa kuma na iya haɗaƙungiyoyi a matakin gida zuwa matakin kasa, da matakin kasa zuwa matakin kasa da kasa.

Gina haɗin gwiwa a cikin al'ummomi ko tsakanin sassa – misali, haɗin gwiwa da kungiyar kasuwanci ko tsakanin kungiyoyin addini – na iya kirƙirar sabbin nau'ukan tasiri. Fadin hanyar sadarwa, fadin kewayon matakan da za ta iya dauka kuma girman tasirin ta da halaccin ta. Hanyoyin sadarwa kuma suna taimakawa wajen kariya kebwar da mutane da kungiyoyi keyiwa, waɗanda ke aiki don haƙƙokin 'Dan'Adam, kuma suna taimakawa wajen rage hadarin da suke fuskanta.





Mambobin jami'an diflomasiyya nabayar da bayanan sadarwaa majalisan dinkin duniya, Geneva.

HOTO IRAQI WOMEN'S NETWORK

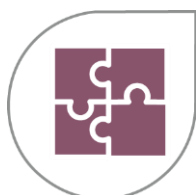
Hanyoyin sadarwa don kare Hakkin mata, a Iraqi

A lokacin da ake tsara sabon kundin tsarin mulkin kasar Iraqi a shekarar 2004, Kotun koli ta Iraqi ta gabatar da dokar 137, wacce ta kafa ilimin shari'ar Musulunci a matsayin tushen dokokin matsayin farar hula namutum. Kungiyar Mata ta Iraqi kungiyace ta kasa baki daya wacce ta kunshi sama da kungiyoyin al'umma 100. Suna jayayya cewa dokar ta kafa nuna wariya kuma zata halasta auren yara da kisan girmamawa, kungiyar ta shirya gagarumar zanga-zanga da tallatawa, wanda ya cigaba har sai da aka janyel abarin. A yau, suna wayar da kan mata game da hakkokin su, suna karfafa mata su tsaya takara a zaben kananan hukumomi da nakasa, kuma suna horar da mata don gudanar da yakin neman zabe na siyasa.

“Aiki tare yanaba mu karfi na gaske. Yana ba mu karfi wajen neman hakkokin mu kuma yana taimaka mana mu cimma adalci na gaske.”

Amal Kabashi, Mai Gudanar da kungiyar Mata ta Iraqi

Tushe: Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, www.wilpf.org





Mata a wani famfon ruwa na kar-kara a qayen Chhattisgarh.

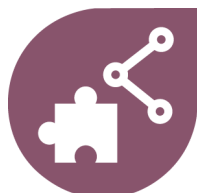
HOTO JOERG BOETHLING / ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Kare 'hakkoki a Chhattisgarh, a Indija

Bayan sun shiga horo kan 'Yancin Addini ko bauta, kusan mutane 25 a jihar Chhattisgarh, Indiya, sun kafa kungiya da ke yin taro akai-akai kuma suna aiki don kare 'yancin addini ko imani ga al'ummomin Kirista a jihar.

Kananan addinai galibi suna fuskantar warewar zamantakewa a yankunan karkara na Indiya. A Chhattisgarh, wani wanda ya koma Kiristanci ya fuskanci matsaloli lokacin da mambobin kauyensa suka hadu don tattaunawa kan hana shi abubuwan more rayuwa kamar abinci da ruwa, a matsayin hanyar tilasta masa barin kauyen. Da jin wanan, kungiyar ta tunkari mazauna kauyen kuma ta yi magana ga me da 'yancin da aka ba wa mutumin a cikink undin tsarin mulki, suna nuna cewa haramun ne a yi niyya ga mutane saboda imaninsu. Sun kuma kira 'yan sanda a matsayin kariya, don sanar da su game da ci gaban da aka samu. A karshe, mazauna kauyen sun yanke shawarar kada su ci gaba da shirinsu.

Tushe: Stefanus Alliance International, www.stefanusalliansen.no





DABARUN WARKARWA

Tasirin cin zarafin hakkoƙin 'Dan'Adam yana daukar tsawon lokaci fiye da wahalar gaggawa da cin zarafin kansa ya haifar warayuwa da al'ummomi na iya lalacewa ta hanyar rauni, ta hanyar matsalolin tattalin arziki da ke haifar da keta hakkoƙi, da kuma rugujewar amana. Dabarun warkarwa sun shafi abin da mukeyi don taimakawa mutane da al'ummomi su sami waraka, adalci, da sulhu bayan keta hakkoƙi yafaru.

Wadannan dabarun sun kunshis amar da tallafi mai amfani, kamar wurin zama mai tsaro ko shawarwari; rubuta keta hakkoƙi don tabbatar da cewa ba za a boye su ba da kuma tabbatar da shaidu don hanyoyin shari'a; kokrin taimakawa wadanda abinyashafa su sami adalci da diyya; da kuma tunawa da cin zarafi. Duk da cewa wadannan dabarun sun fi mayar da hankali kan abubuwan da suka faru a baya, suna taka muhimmiyar rawa wajen hana cin zarafi a nan gaba. Suna karfafa al 'ummomin da suka lalace, suna taimakawa wajen kawo karshen Rashin hukuncin da ke bawa masu cin zarafi damar tserewa da ga hukunci, kuma suna kir-kirar sarari don a yarda da kuma tunawa da zafin wadanda abin ya shafa da iyalansu.



DABARUN SAMAR DA KAYAYYAKI DA KUMA TAIMAKON ZUCI

Mutane da suka fuskanci take`Hakkin `Dan`Adam na bukatar taimakon gaggawa da kuma na lokaci mai tsawo. Taimakon da suke bukata ya banbanta ganin irin abin da ya same su. Misali, mutum zai iya bukatar wani wanda zai zauna tare da shi yayin da yake cikin firgici, samun damar kiwon lafiya ko wani waje da za`a zauna; `yan gudun hijira na bukatar gida da abinci na wuchin gadi; da mutane masu fama da raunin zuci suna bukatar taimako na tsawon lokaci da na tunani.

Yawancin kayan aikin da ake bukata ga mutanen za`a iya samu ta mutanen da ke bada taimako cikin al`umma. Karfafa wa`annan tsare tsaren na taimakawa wajen gina karfin al`umma. A wannan lokacin, yana da mahimmanci a nema gwamnati ta cika nata nauyin ta hanyar lura da mutanen da wanda ake take wa `hakki.





HOTO DENYS SMYRNOV / ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Yoga da abota don wadanda suka tsira daga ISIL, a Iraq

Yazidis al'umma ce ta kabilanci da addini da ke zaune a arewacin Iraqi, wadanda addinin su ya samu tasiri daga al'adun da suka gabata kafin Musulunci, kristanci, da Zoroastrian. An tsananta wa Yazidis tsawon karnuwa, musamman kwanan nan daga kungiyar Islamic State (ISIL).

A shekarar 2014, 'yanta'addan ISIL sunkamaAzeezah kuma suka tilasta mata komawa Musulunci. Ta tsere bayan shekaru 4 amma tana fama da damuwa bayan tashin hankali kuma tana ganin rayuwa ba tare da iyalinta ba, wadanda yawancin su suka gudu zuwa Jamus, yana da matukar wahala. A shekarar 2019, ta shiga ajin yoga da WEPO, wata kungiyar NGO ta gida. Azuzuwan akwai tsaro a wurin ga matan da aka raba da muhallan su don su huta, su tattauna yadda suke ji, kuma su sami abokai a sabon muhallin su.

“Yana taimaka mana mu tsere daga rayuwar da muke ciki. Na sami abokai a wurin.”
Azeezah

Tushe: www.kurdistan24.net





DABARUN SABAWA MAKUNSHIN BAYANAI

Rubuta keta hakkoki ya Kunshi Kir-kirar Rubutaccen bayani, na jama'a na keta 'Hakkin Dan'Adam da sakamakonsu. Wannan na iya nufin rubuta abubuwan da suka faru a wani takamaiman yanayi ko rubuta mummunan tasirin dokoki, manufofi, da hanyoyin aiki waɗanda ke nuna wariya, iyakancewa, ko keta hakkoki gabaɗaya.

Rubuce-rubuce yana da mahimmanci don tabbatar da cewa ba za a iya boye keta hakkokin Dan'Adam ba kuma ya zama muhimmin tushe ga wasu dabarun. Ana iya amfani da labarai da shaidun da aka tattara:

- Don neman adalci da diyya ga waɗanda abin ya shafa a cikin hanyoyin shari'a
- Don taimaka wa waɗanda abin ya shafa su tuna abin da ya faru
- A matsayin tushen aikin tallatawa don lallashin masu yanke shawara su magance musabbin keta 'hakkoki
- Da kuma wayar da kan jama'a game da matsalolin da kuma motsa mutane don shiga cikin yakin neman zaɓe.





PRVI masu aikin sa kai suna tattaunawa akan aiki.

FOTO NAHLA CENTER FOR EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Rubuta laifukan kiyayya, a Bosnia Herzegovina

A karshen yakin Bosnia a shekarar 1995, yanayin addini na kasar ya canza sosai. Wasu yankuna da ke da rinjayen Musulmai sun zama rinjayen Kirista, kuma da akasin haka. Har yanzu akwai tashin hankalin kabilanci da na addini, kuma mutanen da suka koma yankunan gidajen su na asali suna cikin haɗari har yau.

PRVI kungiya ce ta masu aikin sa kai waɗanda ke amfani da rahotanni daga kafofin watsa labarai na gida da na kasa masu dogaro don rubuta keta 'yancin addini ko bauta. Suna rarraba da tattara abubuwan da suka faru a cikin jerin shekara – shekara wanda suke aikawa ga hukumomi da kafofin watsa labarai a Bosnia, da kuma kungiyoyin Kasa da Kasa. Masu aikin sa kai sun yi imanin cewa haskaka abubuwan da suka faru a gida da waje na iya haifar da matsin lamba don chanji.

“Ina tsammanin duk ayyukan mu suna kawo banbanci komai kan kantar su.”

Emina, mai aikinsa kai na PRVI

Tushe: Emina Frljak, PRVI and the Nahla Center for Education and Research





Alama wace take nuni ga musulmai da karsu shiga wani kauye a jihar Shan, Myanmar.

HOTO BHRN

Rubuta take hakki, a Myanmar

Kungiyar 'Hakkin Dan'Adam ta Burma (BHRN) kungiyace ta tushen jama'a, tana aiki don nuna halin da Musulmai da sauran kananan addinai ke ciki a Myanmar. A cikin shekara ta 2016, masu fafutukar BHRN sun tattara daruruwan shaidu daga ko 'ina cikin kasar. Binciken ya haɗa da shari 'o'in hana Musulmai samun katin shaidar ɗan kasa, hukumomi suna hana sake gina masallatai da suka lalace da kuma karuwar adadin ɗaukan da suka hana Musulmai shiga. Sun kuma rubuta halin da kusan Musulmai 120, 000 na kabilar Rohingya ke fuskantar waɗanda aka tsare a sansanonin gudun hijira na cikin gida tare da kuntatawa kan motsin su, samun damar kula da lafiya, da ilimi. Tashin hankali da tsanantawa ga al'ummar Rohingya sun karu a cikin shekara ta 2016 da 2017, wanda ya haifar da kusan Rohingya 800,000 suka gudu zuwa makwabciyar kasar wato Bangladesh.

"Mun tattara kuma muka buga shaidun don mu iya nuna girman matsalar ga kasashen duniya."
Kyaw Win, BHRN

Tushe: Burma Human Rights Network, www.bhrn.org.uk





DABARUN NEMAN ADALCI DA DIYYA

Jiha tana da nauyin tabbatar da cewa mutane suna da damar samun adalci idan an keta 'hakkinsu. Diyya ga waƙanda abin ya shafa da iyalansu da kuma hukunci ko kunyata masu cin zarafi, ba za su iya warware kuskuren da aka yiba, amma suna cika muhimmin aiki. Diyya na iya taimakawa waƙanda abin ya shafa, su sake tashi tsaye, yayin da hukunci ke aika da bayyanan sako cewa ba za a amince da keta hakkkoki ba, yana taimakawa wajen yaƙi da al'adar Rashin hukunci wanda yayi yawa a cikin al'umma.

Wannan dabara ta takaita ne a wani ɓangare kan taimakawa waƙanda abin ya shafa su yi amfani da tsarin shari'a don samun adalci da diyya – misali ta hanyar rakasu a cikin aikin ba da rahoton laifuka ko ba da shawarwari na shari'a da taimako. Amma mataki kan rashin adalci kuma na iya faruwa a wajen tsarin shari'a. Akwai hanyoyi masu yawa na kir-kira don kawo cin zarafi a fili da kuma ɗaukar masu aikata laifin da alhakin – misali ta amfani da kafofin watsa labarai ko kafofin sada zumunta.





Bukin Cao Dai.

HOTO All Canada Photos / Alamy Stock Photo

Taimakon Shari'a ga Wanda suka fuskanci Hari, a Vietnam

A Vietnam, gwamnati na da matukar iko kan ayyukan addini, inda ta kir-kiri al'ummomin addini masu biyayya ga gwamnati waɗanda ake tsammanin mutane za subi. Mutanen da ke gudanar da addini ta hanyar al'ummomin addini masu zaman kansu na iya fuskantar cin zarafi.

BPSOS, wata kungiyar 'yangudun hijira ta Vietnam, ta ɗauki hayar lauya don yawakilci wata mai bin Cao Dai mai zaman kanta wacce mambobin kungiyar Cao Dai da gwamnati ta amince da ita suka kai mata hari bayan ita da sauran mabiyar Cao Dai sunyi adawa da kokarin kungiyar na kwace hakkin su. A sakamakon haka, matar ta sami diyya ta kuɗi ta hanyar tsarin shari'a, kuma Kungiyar Cao Dai da gwamnati ta amince da ita ta daina kokarin kwace 'hakkin. Wannan ba nasara ce kawai ga matar ba har ma alama ce mai ban sha' awa ga 'yan cin addini ko bauta a kasar, ganin cewa bangaren shari'a a Vietnam yana da matukar siyasa a cikin shi.

Tushe: BPSOS, www.bpsos.org





Babbar koun dokoki a jamhuriyar Rasha.

PHOTO OLEG BELOV / ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Kalubalen shari'a ga tarar ibada, a Rasha

A kasar Rasha, hukumomi dake tabbatar da bin doka da oda sun sanya tarar gudanarwa ga al'ummomin addini dake taruwa don yin ibada a gidaje masu zaman kansu, suna ambaton rashin amfani da filin wasa.

A cikin shekara ta 2019, lauyoyi kwararru a fannin yancin addini ko bauta, sun yi nasarar kare wata al'ummar addini da tayi adawa da wannan tarar. Kotun tsarin mulki ta yanke hukuncin cewa gaba daya kungiyoyin addini suna da hakkin gudanar da ayyukan ibada da yin addini a cikin gidajen zama ba tare da wani cikas ba. Wannan hukuncin zai iya samun damar bayyana tsarin shari'a na Rasha game da tarukan ibada a wajen gine ginen addini da aka amince da su a hukumance kuma ya kafa misali na kariya ga hakkin yancin addini ko bauta.

Tushe: Slavic Centre for Law and Justice, www.sclj.ru





DABARUN KARIN HASKE DA TUNAWA

Wani lokaci cin zarafin 'Hakkin 'Dan'Adam ya na biye da shiru na gama gari. Hukumomi na iya kokarin boye cin zarafi don kare masu aikata laifin da ke da tasiri, ko don kare fuska; shugabannin al'umma na iya tunanin cewa yafi kyau a yi magana game da jituwa fiye da yin magana a fili game da cin zarafin da aka fuskanta; kuma waƙanda aka yiwa fyade na iya yin shiru ta hanyar al'adar kunya.

Raunukan da ba a kula da su ba suna da a dawa. Al'ummomin da suka jure, masu adalci, da sulhu suna yiwuwa ne kawai idan mun amince da rashin adalci, muka ba wa waƙanda abin ya shafa murya, kuma muka ba wa masu aikata laifin damar amincewa da kuskurensu da kuma sadaukar da kai ga sauyi. A cikin yanayin rikici, yawanci akwai waƙanda abin ya shafa da masu aikatawa a kowane bangare.

Tunawa na iya ɗaukar nau'i-nau'i masu yawa, misali abubuwan tunawa na shekara-shekara; zaman taron jama'a inda waƙanda abin ya shafa ke ba da labarinsu; nunin hotuna, labarai da bayanai ko fasahar titi da kuma kiɗa.





Abeben tunawa da kisan kiyashin da Nazi sukayi a in Babyn Yar.

PHOTO SERGIY PALAMARCHUK / ALAMY STOCK PHOTO

Tunawa da kisan kiyashin Holocaust, Ukraine

A shekara ta 1941, a ranar 29 da 30 ga Satumba, an harbe Yahudawa 33,771 a cikin kwazazzafun Babylon Yar a Ukraine. Kisan kiyashin ba a cika sanin saba a zamanin Soviet, amma tun daga lokacin an tuna da shi kuma a yanzu ana tunawa da shi kowace shekara.

Kungiyar Haɗin gwiwar Yahudawa ta Ukraine kungiya ce mai zaman kanta da ke aiki don samar da labarin tarihi na haɗin gwiwa – sahihin labarin tarihi na dangantakar Ukraine da Yahudawa – da kuma magance raunukan tarihi, misali ta hanyar mairi da wayar da kan jama'a game da rayuwar Yahudawa da karfin yaƙi a Ukraine. An cika shekaru 75 da kisan kiyashin, UJE ta shirya shirin ayyuka na tsawon mako guda, ciki har da taron matasa, tarurrukan jama'a, da opera don tunawa da kisan kiyashin.

Tushe: Ukrainian Jewish Encounter, ukrainianjewishencounter.org

