Majaliser Dunkin Duniya

A Dunkule

UNITED NATIONS

Majalisar Ɗunkin Duniya

A Dunƙule

A Translation of UN in Brief into Hausa

YANAYIN AIKIN MAJALISAR DUNKIN DUNIYA

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Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ƙungiya ce ta ƙasashe masu 'yancin kansu-ba wai gwamnatin duniya bace. Tana taimakawa wajen samar da hanyoyin warware rashin jituwa, ko matsaloli, kuma tana warware duk wata matsala da ta shafi jin ƙai.

Bata tsara dokoki kamar majalisun dokoki da muka sani na ƙasashe, amma a cikin Majalisar akwai wakilan kunsan duk ƙasashen duniya manya da ƙanana, masu arziki da talakawa, da keda, tsarin mulki iri-iri, ko tsarin gudanar da rayuwa da ta saɓawa juna, su na da wakilci a cikin zauren Majalisar, da kuma ta cewa wajen tsara shirye-shiryen al'umar ta duniya. Shekarar 1995 ita ce shekarar da aka yi bukin cika shekara hamsin ta ƙungiyar.

Ita dai Majalisar ɗunkin duniya tana da rassa guda shida da za'a yi bayaninsu a nan ƙasa, duk kuma su na zaune ne a hedikwatar Majalisar da ke birnin New York, sai dai kotun duniya da ke da mazauninta a birnin Hague ta ƙasar Netherlands.

Babban taron Majalisar

Babban taron Majalisar, wani lokaci akan kira shi cewa shi ne abin da yayi kusa da irin Majalisar dokokin duniya, wannan shi ne wurin da ke yin muhawarar al'amurra, duk ƙasashe 185 da ke cikin Majalisar ana wakiltarsu a nan, kuma kowace tana da ƙuri'a ɗaya. Yanke hukunci akan abu marasa muhimmanci ana ɗaukar shi ne koda da ƙaramin rinjaye ne, amma abubuwa muhimmai su na bukatar rinjayen kashi biyu bisa uku ne.

Ana yin taron da aka saba ne na Majalisar a tsakiyar watan Satumba zuwa tsakiyar watan Disamba, amman ana yin zaman gaugawa ko zaman musamman duk lokacin da bukatar hakan ta taso. Duk lokacin da Majalisar ke hutu ana

miƙa ayyukansa ne ga wasu kwamiti na musamman ko kuma ƙananan ƙungiyoyi.

Majalisar na da 'yancin tattaunawa a kan duk abin da ke cikin dokokin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya, kuma su bada shawarar abin da ya dace. Baya da hakkin tilasta kowace ƙasa ɗaukan mataki, amma kuma matakin na da nauyin ra'ayin al'umar duniya ce. Taron Majalisar keda haƙkin tsara shirye-shirye da tsare-tsare ga sakatariyan Majalisar. Yana aiwatar da ayyukan ci gaba da amincewa da kasafin shekara-shekarar Majalisar, haɗa da shirin kawo zaman lafiya da yake shi ne babban jigon Majalisar ɗunkin duniya. Majalisar na karɓan rahoto daga rassansa, da kuma shigar da sabin mambobi a cikinsa, kai har-ila-yau su ne keda haƙin zaɓen babban sakataren Majalisar ɗunkin duniyar.

Majalisar tsaro

Dokokin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya—Wani sulhu ne—da ya tilastawa ƙasashe sasanta saɓanin da ke tsakaninsu ta hanyar lumana. Dole ne su gujewa barazanar yin aiki da ƙarfi akan wata ƙasa (ƙasashe), kuma su na iya kawo ƙarar saɓani gaban Majalisar tsaro.

Babban aikin Majalisar tsaron majalisar ɗunkin duniya shi ne tabbatar da zaman lafi ya da tsaro

Majalisar reshe ne da dokokin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ya ratayawa alhakin tabbatar da tsaro da lumana su na iya yin taronsu a kowane lokaci da suka ga barazana ga zaman lumana. Kuma tilasne ƙasashen da ke cikin ƙungiyar su zartar da hukuncin da ta yanke.

Majalisar tana da mambobi 15. Biyar daga cikinsu-sin, Faransa, Rasha, Burtaniya da Amurka-mambobi ne na dindidin. Saura 10 kuma babban taron Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ke zaɓen su na tsawon shekaru biyu. Duk wani hukunci da za'a ɗauka yana bukatar samun ƙuri'a tara ne, sai dai kawai idan matsalar matakin da za'a bi ne ba za'a yanke shawara ba idan ɗaya daga cikin masu kujerin dindindin suka ƙi jefa ƙuri'a (ana kiran wannan hawar kujerar na ƙi).

Lokacin da aka kawo ƙarar barazana ga zaman lafiya zuwa ga Majalisar tsaro, abin da ta saba yi shi ne a nemi ƙasashen da ke saɓanin su sasanta cikin lumana tsakaninsu. Majalisar na iya zama mai shiga tsakani, ko shata hanyar da za'a bi domin cimma sasantawa. Tana iya kai sojojin shiga tsakani domin hana ɓarkewar tashin hankali (Yaƙi). Idan kuma har an fara yin faɗa ne Majalisar zata yi ƙoƙarin samar da tsakaita wuta, tana iya tura sojoin shiga tsakani a sashen da ake tashin hankalin tare da yardar sassan da ka yaƙin. Domin rage fargaba da hana haɗuwar masu saɓani Majalisar na da damar tilasta bin hukuncinta ta hanyar sanya takunkumin tattalin arziki da kuma aiki da ƙarfin sojen karo-karo.

Majalisar na ba da shawarar wanda za'a zaɓa a matsayin babban sakataren Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ga bbanan taron Majalisar, da kuma shigar da sabin mambobi cikin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya.

Majalisar tattalin arziki da jin daɗi

Majalisar tattalin arziki da jin daɗin jama'a tana aiki ne da umunin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta hanyar kula da sha'anin aikin da ya shafi tattalin arziki da jin daɗin jama'a na ita Majalisar ɗunkin duniyar, da kafafenta, da kuma cibiyoyinta

na musamman. Majalisar dai tana da mambobi guda 54, a ƙalla tana yin shahararren taronta sau ɗaya a shekara, zaman ya ƙunshi taron musamman na ministoci domin tattaunawa akan manyan lamurran da suka shafi tattalin arziki da jin daɗin jama'a.

Majalisar na jagoranta da shata hanyoyin bunƙasa ci gaban tattalin arzikin ƙasashe masu tasowa, tana ƙarfafa kula da yancin bil'Aldama, da yaɗa amfanin fasaha da kimiya (ƙere-ƙere), har-ila-yau Majalisar na taimakawa wajen haɗin kan al'umar duniya wajen samar da muhalli kyakkyawa, tsarin iyali, da hana ta'addanci.

Majalisar Amintattu

An kafa Majalisar Amintattu ce domin tabbata cewa gwamnatocin da ke mulkin sassan (wuraren) amana su na ɗaukan ƙwararan Matakai domin ganin cewa waɗannan wuraren na mulkan kansu da kansu, ko samun 'yancin kai. An kammala tsarin rikon wuraren amana ne a shekara ta 1994, lokacin da Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta karɓe wurare II na amana ga gwamnatocin da ta baiwa riƙonsu, 'yan amana na Pacific Islands (Palau) wanda ƙasar Amurka ke gudanar da mulkinsa. Duk waruren amana sun sami mulkin kansu ko 'yanci ko a matsayin ƙasashe, ko kuma sun haɗe da maƙwabtansu masu 'yanci. Majalisar Amintattu sadiyyar gyaran fuskar dokar da aka yi na mulkan abin da aka basu, yanzu su na iya yin taro duk lokacin da bukatar hakan ta taso.

Kotun duniya

Kotun adalci ta ƙasa-da ƙasa (wato wadda aka sani da kotun duniya) ita ce babbar wurin shara'a ga Majalisar ɗunkin duniya. Kotun na da alkalai 15 ne da babban taro da Majalisar tsaron Majalisar ɗunkin duniya suka zaɓo Kasashen da ke da ƙara gaban kotun ne kwai zasu halarci Shara'ar, amma kuma ƙasar da ke da ƙara idan bata ga damar halarta ba babu komai (sai idan dai kotun ta bukaci halartar ƙasar). Idan ta karɓi gayyatar to dole ne ta amince da hukuncin kotun.

Sakatariya

Majalisar ɗunkin duniya da rassanta su na zaune ne a sakatariyan Majalisar, Majalisar ɗunkin duniya na da yawan ma'aikata 9,000 da suke aiki a babban ofishinta da kuma duniya baki ɗaya. Sannan wanda ke shugabanta shi ne babban sakataren Majalisar, kuma ma'aikatanta sun fito ne daga ƙasashe 170.

ABIN DA MAJALISAR DUNKIN ƊUNIYA TAKE YI DOMIN ZAMAN LAFIYA....

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Babban maƙasudin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya shi ne tabbacin zaman lafiya a duniya. Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta taimaka wajen sulhunta saɓanin da ke tsakanin ƙasashe, ta rage zaman ɗar-ɗar, ta taimaka wajen riga-kafin yaƙi da kashe wutar yaƙe-yaƙe. Majalisar ta gudanar da aikace-aikacen sulhu da na shiga tsakani da na jin ƙai. Ta samu nasa rar sulhunta munanan yaƙe-yaƙe na 'yan shekarun nan.

Hanyoyin da ake bi su na da yawa: Akwai shawarar Majalisar tsaro ta bada umurnin tsakaita wuta (yaƙi), da shata hanyoyin da za'a bi domin Kawo ƙarshen yaƙin (saɓanin)....

Kyakkyawan afisoshin babban sakatare.... Ke neman masu saɓanin da su sassauto kan wasu sharuɗɗa ta hannun mai shiga tsakani.... Bin hanyoyin dipilomasiya a asirce.... Tura tawagan masu bincika.... Tura 'yan kallo, ko tura tawagar sojojin kawo zaman lafiya daga ƙasashen da ke cikin Majalisar.

Tun shekarar 1948, Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta tura sojojin kiyaye zaman lafiya fiye da sau 40-Sannan 27 daga cikinsu tun 1988. Fiye da sojoji 75,000 ne suka yi aiki domin kawo zaman lafiya ga Majalisar ɗunkin duniya tun 1948, kuma fiye da sojojin kawo zaman lafiya 1,400 ne suka rasa rayukansu. haka dubban fararen hula ne suka yi aiki ga Majalisar.

Sajojin kawo zaman lafiya na majalisar ɗunkin duniya su na samar da horo a dabarar share nakiya. Akwai kusan nakiya miliyan 85 da miliyan 100 da aka daddasa a ƙasa a duniya.

....a Afirka

Yaƙin da ya ɓarke a ƙasar somaliya a cikin shakarar 1991 mutane fiye da 300,000 suka rasa rayukansu kuma mutane miliyan 5 ne suke fuskantar barazanar yunwa. Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta taimaka wajen samar da abinci da kuma hana kisan gillar jama'a. Ayyukan Majalisar ɗunkin duniya biyu a ƙasar somaliya ya taimaka wajen maido da doka da oda, ya bawa kai gudun mawar agaji kariya, kuma ya kawo sasantawar ɓangarorin da ke yaƙi. Domin fuskantar rashin haɗin kai daga ɓangarorin da ke yaƙin a somaliya sai jojoin kawo zaman lafiyar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya suka fice daga Somaliya a shekarar 1995. Sai ya kasance sauran rassan Majalisar ɗunkin duniya suka kasance su na aiki cikin yanayi mai tsanani da haɗari domin taimakawa ci gaban Somaliya.

A cikin shekarar 1992 Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta sanya ido ga sulhun da aka yi tsakanin gwamnatin Angola da 'yan tawaye (UNITA). Haka Majalisar ta sanya idanu ga saɓen da aka yi a Angolar kuma ta tabbata cewa ba'a yi maguɗi ba, amman dai daga sai 'yan tawayen (UNITA) suka ƙi amince wa sakamakon zaɓen suka koma fagen fama.

Masu shıya tsakani na ƙasa da ƙasa ƙarƙashin jagoranci Majalisar ɗunkin duniya a 1994 ya jawo sake ƙulla sabon sulhu da ake kira sulhun lusaka. Tun 1995 Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta aika da sabin masu kula da zaman lafiya

domin sa idanu ga sulhu-sulhun da ake yi, kuma **ta** ƙarfafa sasantawa, sannan kuma sauran rassan Majalisar ɗunkin duniya sun ci gaba da baiwa ƙasar taimako a cikin yaƙin basasan da ta yi na kusan sheka ru 20.

Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta taimaka wajen samar da zaman lafiya a ƙasar muzambik (mozambique). A kuma shekarar 1992 wata tawagar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya (ONUMOZ) ta tafi muzambik domin gaggauta aiwatar da shirin zaman lafiya da aka ƙulla tsakanin gwamnati da 'yan tawaye (*National Resistance*) Tawagar ONUMOZ ta kula da tsakaita wuta da aka yi, ta kuma kula da ƙwace makaman sojan sa-kai har-ila-yau tawagar ta kula da kayan jin ƙai da ake kaiwa, ta kuma taimaka wajen kwashe nakiyoyin da aka daddasa. Tawagar ONUMOZ a 1994 ta lura da zaɓen da siyasu da yawa suka shiga a karo na farko wanda ya haifar da kafa sabuwar gwamnati.

.....Asiya

Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ce sanadin kawo ƙarshen yaƙin Farisa da Iraƙi, shiga tsakanin da Majalisar tsaro da babban sakataren Majalisar ɗunkin duniya suka yi a 1988, Ya taimaka aka sami tsakaita wuta har ƙasashen biyu suka yarda da jadawalin tsakaita wuta da Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta shirya a 1987. Sojojin haɗin gwiwa na Majalisar ɗunkin ɗuniya, na farisa da na iraƙi guda 400 ne suka kula da yadda yaƙin ya ƙare, jaye dakaru daga fagen fama, kuma suka zauna a wurin har 1991.

A ƙasar Afghanisatan, tattaunawar da manzon babban sakataren Majalisar ɗunkin duniya na tsawon shekaru shida ya zama sanadin ƙullin yarjejeniyar 1988 a tsakanin Afghanistan, Pakistan, Datarayyar Sobiyet, da Amurka akan jaye dakarun ƙasashen waje, da kuma rashin katsalandan a cikin harkokin cikin gidan Afghanistan. Sannan Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta kai masu sanya ido daga kyawawan afisoshinta da ke Afghanistan da Pakistan, kwashe dakarun (sojojin) tarayyar sobiyet ya kammanlu cikin lokaci a 1989. Babban sakataren Majalisar ɗunkin duniya da manzonsa

sun ci gaba da aiki domin tabbatar da zaman lumana a Afghanistan.

Haka Majalisar ɗunkin diniya ta taimaka an kawo ƙarshen yaƙin da aka yi shekaru 12 ana gwabzawa a ƙasar kambodiya. Baban magatakardan Majalisar ɗunkin duniya a 'yan shekaru ya kasance mai shiga tsakani domin samun zaman lumana. An cimma sulhu a 1991, inda mayaƙa suka sanyawa takardun yarjejeniyar hannu domin kawo ƙarshen yakin, da kuma yin zaɓe. Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta kafa gwamnatin riƙon ƙwarya wadda zata jagoranci tsakaita wuta, kwance ɗamarar yaƙi, maida 'yan gudun hijira gida, shiryawa da gudanar da zaɓen da babu maguɗi a cikinsa. Zaɓen shekarar 1993 shi ne ya zama sanadin kafa sabuwar zaɓaɓbar gwamnati.

Fiye da mutane 21,000 masu kawo zaman lafiya na majalisar ɗunkin duniya suka yi aiki a ƙasar kambodiya

..... a Kasar Amurka

Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta taimaka wajen warware rashin jituwar da ake yi a Amurka ta tsaki ya. Tsakanin shekarar 1989 da 1992 masu sanya idon Majalisar ɗunkin duniya (ONUCA) a Amurka ta tsakiya sun kula da sha'anin tsaro da ƙasashen Amurka ta tsakiya guda biyar suka gudanar. Ta taimaka kuma wajen kwance ɗamarar sojojin sa-kai 22,000

na ƙasar Nakaraguwa da aka fi sani da kontras ("*contras*") wad'anda a 1990 suka farma masu sa Idon Majalisar ɗunkin duniya (ONUCA). Haka wata tawagar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta sanya ido ga zaɓen 1990 da aka yi a ƙasar Nakara-guwawanda shi ne zaɓen farko da Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta fara sa Idanu gare shi a cikin ƙasa mai 'yancin kanta.

A ƙasar El-Salvador babban magatakardar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ya taimaka wajen tattaunawa tsakanin gwamnati da 'yantawayen Farabundo (FMLN) tare da niyar kawo ƙarshen yaƙin da aka shafe watanni 12 ana gwabzawa. Shiga tsakanin da yayi ya taimaka an sami sulhu a 1992 tsakanin gwamnati da 'yantawayen F.M.L.N. wanda ya buɗe ƙofofin sulhuntawa ga ƙasar baki ɗaya. Masu sanya Idon Majalisar ɗunkin duniyar a ƙasar El- Salvador sun kula da duk sulhun da aka kammala tsakanin masu saɓanin, kuma suka sanya Ido akan zaɓen da aka yi a shekarar 1994.

Haka a ƙasar Gwatamala Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta taimaka wajen gaggauta samun tattaunawa tsakanin gwamnati da 'yan tawayen ƙasar (National Revolutionary Unity) wanda ya jawo sulhun 1994 da ya zama sanadin kawo ƙarshen yakin shekaru tatalin da aka daɗe ana gwabzawa, har-ila-yau Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta aiki tansaga a ƙasar gwatamala 1994 domin bincika haƙkin bil'Adama. Kai Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta ci gaba da taimakawa ga kuk tattaunawa da take ganin zai kawo zaman lafiya mai ɗorewa a ƙasar.

A 1990, Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta taimaka wajen sanya Idanu ga zaɓen demokuraɗiyya na farko a ƙasar Haiti. Bayan juyin mulkin 1991 wanda ya tilasta shugaban ƙasan zaɓaɓɓe zuwa gudun hijira, Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta yi sanadin sulhun da ya jawo komawar ƙasan zuwa ga mulkin demokuraɗiyya. Shuwagabannin sojan Haiti basu cika alkawarin da aka yi ba da su, sai Majalisar tsaro ta bada dama a 1994 a hada sojojin ƙasa da ƙasa da kuma yin amfani da kowace irin ƙofa domin kawar da su. Bayan sojoji karkashin jagorancin Amurka sun sauka a ƙasar, sai

zaɓaɓɓen shugaban mai gudun hijira ya dawo ƙasar Haiti a 1994. Sai sojojin kawo zaman lafiya a ƙasar suka karɓi gudanar da Lamurra daga sojojin ƙasa da ƙasa da ke ƙarƙashin jagorancin Amurka a 1995.

...... a Turai

Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta yi aiki tuƙuru domin kawo ƙarshen yakin da aka yi a ƙasar Yugoslabiya da kuma sauƙaƙa wuyar da talakawa ke sha. A 1991 Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta sanyawa ƙasar takunkumin sayen makamai. Shi kuma babban magatakardar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya da wakilinsa sun taimaka domin samar da hanyar warware matsalar (yaƙin). Daga 1992 zuwa 1995 sojojin kawo zaman lafiya na Majalisar ɗunkin duniya sun lashi takobin kawo zaman lafiya da tsaro a kuroshiya, sun taimaka domin kare fararen hula a Bosnia da Hazgobina, kuma sun taimaka ganin cewa tsohuwar ƙasar Yugoslab ta masidondiya bata shiga cikin yaƙin ba. Su kuma masu kawo zaman lafiyar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya da rassan Majalisar sun ba da taimakon jin ƙai ga mutane miliyan 4 da suke da tsananin bukata. A 1995 da aka yi sulhun Daylon wanda bai ɗore ba Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta ci gaba da ƙoƙarin samar da zaman lafiya a tsohuwar ƙasar Yugoslabiya, sannan sauran rassan Majalisar kuma suka ci gaba da samar da taimako ga fararen hula.

...... a Gabas ta tsakiya

Wannan sashe da zaman lafiyarsa ya kasance babban jigo ga Majalisar ɗunkin duniya domin haka ne Majalisar ta aika da tawaga a 1948 domin ako ƙarshen yaƙin Isra'ila da Larabawa (UNTSO). Ko bayan ƙare yaƙin wannan tawagar ta ajiye sojojinta domin tabbacin zaman lumana mai ɗorewa.

Sajojin kawo zaman lumana na farko, da sojojin gaugawa (ko ta kwana) na Majalisar ɗunkin duniya an ƙirkiro su ne alokacin yaƙin mashigin kanal (Suez Canal) a 1956. Sun kula da jayewan sojoin Burtaniya, faransa da na Isra'ila, sun kuma taimaka wajen kawo zaman lafiya da

kwanciyar hankali. Bayan yakin 1973 tawagar kawo zaman lafiya biyu Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta aika a gabas ta tsakiya. Sojojin kota kwana (gaugawa) Kashi na biyu na Majalisar ɗunkin duniya sun zauna a sinayi har zuwa 1979, lokacin da aka sanya hannu ga sulhun da misirawa da Isra'ila suka yi sojojin warware ɗamarar yaƙi na Majalisar ɗunkin duniya da aka kai a 1974 sun tsaya a tsaunin Golan wanda yake tsakanin mayaƙan Isra'ila da sojojin ƙasar siriya. Haka sojojin riƙon ƙwarya a lebanon da aka ƙirƙiro a 1978 sun taimaka wajen kawo zaman lafiya a kudancin Lebanon, kuma sun taimaka wajen baiwa farar hula kariya.

Duk da dakarun kawo zaman lafiya da Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta kai har da haka bata watsar da bin hanyoyin lumana ba domin samar da zaman lafiya mai inganci a bagas ta tsakiya.

Kudurin Majalisar tsaro mai tamba 242 (1967) da lamba 338 (1973) sun shirya ingantacciyar hanyar samun adalci da kawo zaman lafiya mai ɗorewa. Tun sulhun da aka yi a 1993-1994 tsakanin Isra'ila da ƙungiyar ƙwatar 'yancin falasɗinu, manzon Majalisar ɗunkin duniya yana sa Ido ga duk matakan, kuma duk abin da zai ciyar da falasɗinawa gaba Majalisar ɗunkin duniya na taimakawa da shi ga mutane a zirin giza da West Bank.

Wasu ayyukan Majalisar

Farkon shekarar 1996, masu kawo zaman lafiyar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya an kai su wuranen da ake tashin hankali da dama: an kai su wurin sulhun tsakaita wutar da aka yi tsakanin Indiya da Pakistan a jihohin Jammu da kashimir (UNMOGIP, da aka ƙirƙiro a 1949); su na ƙasar cyprus (UNFICYP), 1964) haka sun halarci rikicin iyakar Iraƙi da kuwaiti (UNIKOM, 1991), haka yammacin Sahara (MINSURSO, 1991), su na ƙasar Jojiya (georgia) (UNOMIG, 1993); a ƙasar Laberiya (UNOMIL, 1993), da kuma ƙasar Tajikistan (UNMOT, 1994).

Sakataren majalisar ɗunkin duniya ***Kofi Annan***

Gudun mawar babban sakataren Majalisar

Babban magatakardan Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ya taka rawa muhimmiya wajen samar da zaman lafiya a duniya ta hanyar zuwa da kansa ko aikawa da wakili, ko kuma tawaga, domin cimma manufa, kamar tattaunawa ko binciken abin da ke faruwa. Babban magatakardar zai sanar da Majalisar tsaro bayanin duk wani abin da ke kawo barazana ga kwanciyar hankali da zaman lafiya (tsaro) a duniya. Taimakawa wajen warware rashin jituwa (yaƙi), Babban sakataren zai iya amfani da kyawawan ofisoshi domin shiga tsakani, ko bin kafafen dipilomasiyya a sirce (ta bayan fage). A 'yan shekarun nan Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta hannun Babban sakatarenta ta bi hanyoyin dipilomasiyya domin ganin cewa ta hana faruwar tashin hankali (yaƙi) hana bazuwarsa, ko hana shi yayi ƙarfi idan har ya faru.

Wurare da yawa da Babban sakataren Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ya zama sanadin bice wutar da ke barazana ga zaman lafiya da tsaro a duniya ta hanyar samar da sulhu.

Kwance ɗamarar yaƙi

Hana gasar ƙere-ƙeren makamai, rage ƙera makamai, ƙarshe hana ƙera makaman yaƙi. Sam-sam shi ne babban maƙasudin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya, zauren Majalisar ɗunkin duniya shi ne wurin tattaunawa, bada shawarwari, bincike na dindindin akan kwance ɗamarar yaƙi. Tattaunawar ƙarawa juna ilimi da ake yi kowace shekera a kan kwance ɗamarar yaƙi ƙarƙashin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya abu ne da ya taimaka.

Sulhun da aka yi a ƙarƙashin dokar da ta hana ƙera makamin nukiliya (NPT), da ƙasashe fiye da 180 suka sanyawa hannu, ƙasashen da suka mallaki makamin na nukiliya sun sha alwashin cewa ba zasu sayar da makaman na hukiliya ba ga wasu ƙasashe, haka sun sha alwashin kwance ɗamarar makamin nukiliya. Haka su kuma ƙasashen da ba su mallaki nukiliya ba sun yi alwashin ba zasu ƙare ko sayen makamman nukiliya ba ga masu shi. A kulawar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya, sulhun ya fara aiki ne a shekarar 1970. Wani kabban mataki akan hakan ya tabbata a 1995 lokacin da taron hana ƙera makamin nukiliya ya faɗaɗa dokar ta zama ta dindindin.

Har-ila-yau an sanyawa wata doka hannu da ta hana gwajin makamin nukiliya a sarari (a1963); ita kuma dokar hana gwajin nukiliya a sararin subhana ta (1967), ita kuma dokar (1971) itace ta hana gwojin a ruwa, sannan kuma dokar da ta hana bunƙasawa, ƙarawa. Ko tarawar makami mai sa cuta (1972), da kuma dokar haramta makami maiguba ta (1992), haka dokar tara soje da yawa a turai (1990), haka an haramta, ko ƙayyade wasu nau'in makamai.

3 ABIN DA MAJALISAR DUNKIN DUNIYA TA KE YI DOMIN TABBATAR DA A DALCI....

Tun daga farko Majalisar ta tabbatar da samar da dokokin

da suka shafi adalci (shara'a), haƙin bil'Adama, ɗai-ɗaiku da kuma taro. Haka Majalisar ta samar da dokokin duniya akan hakin bil'Adama, inda dokar tayi bayanin 'yanci da walwalar maza da mata bai ɗaya kamar 'yancin rayuwa, walwala, zama 'yan wata ƙasa, 'yanci tunani, addini, aiki, ilimi, taka rawa cikin gwamnati da dai sauran haƙoƙa.

Dokar 'yancin da walwalar da babban taron Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta sanyawa hannu a 10 ga watan Disamba 1948, wannan ranar ita ce aka keɓe a duniya kowace shekare amatsayin ranar 'yancin bil'Adama. Na biyu su ne alkawarin 1966 na duniya-ɗaya akan tattalin arziki, jin daɗin jama'a da haƙin bil'Adama na biyun kuma shi ne haƙoƙin da ya shafi farar hula da siyasa an faɗaɗa shi aka maida shi karɓaɓɓiyar doka a cikin dokokin duniya na Majalisar ɗunkin duniya kan hakin bil'Alama, waɗannan ƙasidun dokoki uku sun kasance kundayen dokoki kan 'yancin bil'Adama da duk ƙasashen duniya da mutane suke gacin su cimma.

Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta taimaka an gudanar da tarurrukakan haƙin mata, munin nunin launin fata, hakin yara da dai sauran haƙoƙa.

Har-wa-yau Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta sanya wasu ginshiƙai domin ciyar da haƙin bil'Adama gaba, ofishin wakilin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya da ke sashen kula da hakin bil'Adama shi ne keda haƙin sanya Idanu ga duk sha'anin haƙin Bil'Adama (UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS). Ofishin wannan kwamishinan ne keda 'yancin hana keta 'yancin bil'Adama. Bincika keta haƙin bil'Adama, da kuma tattaunawa da gwamnatin da ake zargin cin zarafin bil'Adama.

Ofishin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya da ke kula da haƙin Bil'Adama shi ne kawai ofishin da gwamnatocin duniya suka amincewa ya kira taron jama'a akan cin zarafin bil'Adama duk inda hakan ke aukuwa a cikin duniya. Wannan ofishin yana yin bitar yadda haƙin bil'Adama ke gudana a ƙasashe kuma yana amsar koke-koke akan keta al farmar bil'Adama. Wakilan ofishin na musamman ne ke kula da sha'anin 'yancin bil'Adama a ƙasashe daban-daban.

A halin da ake ciki Majalisar ɗunkin duniya na sanya

Idanu ga sha'anin haƙin bil'Adama a ƙasar Haiti da Gwatamala, kuma anyi aiki mai kama da wannan a ƙasar El Salbado daga 1991 zuwa 1995.

'Yancin kai

Ginshiƙi daga cikin haƙi-zaɓen makoma, ko ace 'yancin mutane ne su shugabanci kansu, wannan shi ne gacin da ake fatar a cimma lokacin da aka sanyawa dokokin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya hannu (Charter). A Yau an cimma wannan bukatar domin ace kusan duk ƙasashen da ke cikin mulkin mallaka sun samu 'yancin kai.

A 1960 Babban zauren Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ya amince da ƙudurin da ya nemi kawo ƙarshen mulkin mallaka, domin haka mutane da ƙasashe sun sami ganin ƙarshen mulkin mallaka, Tun daga sannan wasu ƙasashe 60 da ke ƙarƙashin mulkin mallaka da ke da mutane fiye da miliyan 80 sun samu mulkin kai kuma sun shiga cikin ƙungiyar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya a matsayin ƙasashe masu 'yancin kansu.

A yau akwai wurare 17 da suke ɗauke da mutane miliyan 2 da basu sami mulkin kai ba, Babban zauren Majalisar ɗunkin duniya yayi ƙudurin kawo ƙarshen mulkin mallaka zuwa shekara ta 2000, tayi shelar shekarun 1990-2000 a matsayin shekarun kawo ƙarshe ga mulkin mallaka (shekarun ƙarshen mulkin mallaka).

Mulkin kan Namibiya

Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta taimaka wajen samar da mulkin kai ('yanci) ga ƙasar Namibiya. A 1966 Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta karɓe gudanar da mulkin hasar daga hannun Afirka ta kudu abin da Afirka ta kudun taƙi amincewa da shi. Wani muhimmin tattaunawa da a ka yi a 1989 ya jawo aiwatar da kudurin Majalisar na 1978 akan 'yancin ƙasar Namibiya. Tawagar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya mai taimakawa majen ganin an sauya a kalar shugabanci an tura ta ko'ina a ƙasar Namibiya, domin sanya idanu ga jayewan sojojin Afirka ta kudu, har-Ila-yau sun kula da rajistar mutune 7000,000 masu jefa ƙuri'a, kai basu tsaya a nan ba sun lura

da zaɓen da aka yi a 1989 wanda ya jawo kafa sabuwar gwamnati mai mulkin kai wanda sanadin hakan ne Namibiya ta Cimma 'yancin kanta.

Sanya Idanu ga zaɓe

Da bukatar gwamnati, Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta kula da zaɓen da aka yi a ƙasashen Nikaraguwa da Haiti (1990), a Angola (1992), EL-Salbado, Afirka ta kudu da muzambik (1994), a Haiti (1995), da kuma ƙuri'ar raba gardama da aka yi a ƙasar Eritiriya. Masu sanya Idanun Majalisar ɗunkin duniya sun lura da shirye-shiryen zaɓe da yin zaɓen, ranar zaɓen sun ziyarci tashoshin zaɓen ko'ina a ƙasar, sun halarci ƙidayan ƙuri'ar domin haka nema suka amince cewa zaɓen babu magudi a cikinsa.

Tun 1992 Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta ba da taimakon ƙwararru a sashen shirye-shiryen zaɓe da yin zaɓen a ƙasashe 60.

Launin fata

Fiye da shekaru talatin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta gudanar da gagarumin yekuwa akan ƙin jinin launin fatar da ake gudanarwa a Afirka ta kudu (nunin banbamcin fata) matakan da aka ɗauka kuwa sun haɗa da takunkumin makamai, wasanni, kuma an taimaka wajen samar da zaɓaɓɓiyar gwamnatin farar hula a 1994, wannan zaɓen ne jinsuna daban-daban suka fara shiga a Afirka ta kudu. Tawagar sanya Idanu ta Majalisar ɗunkin duniya a Afirka ta kudu ta taimaka wajen maida mulki da yin zaɓen ga 'yan siyasa. Yayin da aka samar da gwamnatin siyasa zaɓaɓɓiya da ba ruwanta da launin fata shi ne ya taimaka wajen kawar da mulkin tsiraru farar fata a Afirka ta kudu.

Zaɓen da majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta sanya wa idanu a ƙasar El-salvador baban ginshiƙi ne wajen sulhunta al' umar ƙasar.

Dokar duniya

Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta taka rawar gani wajen faɗaɗa harkar shara' a a duniya. Kotun duniya ta taimakawa ƙasashe da dama wajen ganin sun warware muhimman saɓanin da suke da ita a fannin shara'a, kuma ta ba da shawarwari akan aikace-aikacen Majalisar ɗunkin duniya. Hukumar kula da dokoki tana aiki ne domin ciyar da bunƙasa dokokin duniya gaba.

Majalisar ɗunkin duniya tayi sanadin ɗaruruwan taruka da sulhu-sulhu a duniya, abin da ya kama tun daga fannin jin ƙai har zuwa abin da ya shafi ma'amalar ƙasashe, daga kasuwanci tsakanin ƙasashe har ya zuwa sha'anin kariyar muhalli. Taron da aka yi akan kawar da duk nau'in bambanci ga mata shı ne makamin da shara'a ta aminci da shi domin daidaita mata da takwarorinsu maza a wajen haƙi ('yanci). Haka nan taron da aka yi akan hana fataucin miyagun ƙwayoyi da duk abin da ke sanya yin maye (ɓata kwakwalwa) shi ne sulhun da ya fi girma akan miyagun ƙwayoyi a duniya. Haka nan taron da aka yi akan dokokin da ya shafi Teku, shı ne yake tabbatar da baiwa kasashe 'yancin cin arzikin da ke

a teku, kare gurɓatan, ruwa da 'yancin tafiya a ciki, da kuma na bincike a duniya baki ɗaya.

Kotunan tabi da gidanka na duniya guda biyu da Majalisar tsaron Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta kafa sun fara zamansu domin yin shara'ar mutanen da aka zarga da laifukan yaƙi a ƙasar Ruwanda da tsohuwar ƙasar Yugoslabiya.

ABIN DA MAJALISAR DUNKIN DUNMIYA KE YI DOMIN CI GABA

Zaman lafiya mai ɗorewa a duniya yana bukatar ci gaban jin daɗin jama'a dana tattalin arzikin ƙasa, domin haka ne dokokin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta amince da hakan ya kasance ginshiƙin aikinta, yin haka ya ƙunshi samar da kyakkyawan abaiban rayuwa, aiki mai kyau ci gaban tattalin arziki da jin daɗin jama'a. Domin tabbatar da haka nema kasafin kuɗin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya da mafi yawa daga cikin ma'aikatanta suka fi ba da ƙarfi wajen tsare-tsaren da ke samar da rayuwa kyakkyawa ga kowa a duniya.

A shakarar 1995 asusun majalisar ɗunkin duniya ya samar da kuɗi dalar Amurka biliyan 1.5 domin taimakon gausawa akan mutane miliyan 30

Kashi uku bisa huɗu (rubu'i uku) na mutanen duniya su na zaune ne a ƙasashe masu tasowa, kimanin mutane miliyan 1.3 su na zaune ne a cikin matsananci talauci. Idan a ka tara kuɗin shigan ƙasashe masu arziƙi 24 za'a tarar su na samun kudin shiga a cikin dalar Amurka $23,090, sannan su kuma ƙasashen 45 da suka fi talauci su na da kuɗin shiga $380—wato ratar 60 ga 1.

Babban zauren Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ya bayyana bukatar sake tsarin tattalin arzikin ƙasa a duniya, domin ƙasashe masu tasowa su sami matsayin tattalin arzikin da ya dace da su a duniya.

A cikin wani shiri na shekaru 10 da aka fara a 1961 da aka sanyawa suna dabarun ciyar da tattalin arzikin duniya gaba, Majalisar ɗunki duniya ta amince da wasu matakai da zasu rage giɓin da ke akwai tsakanin ƙasashe masu arziki da matalauta.

Majalisar na faɗaɗa wata hanyar da ta tsara domin bunƙasa haɗin kai a sashen ci gaba, a fannin rahoton babban sakataren Majalisar ɗunkin duniyar na 1994 watau taken tattaunawa domin ci gaba (*Agenda for Development*).

Taron ƙarawa juna ilimi na duniya ya amince da matakan zahiri domin kawar da matsalolin da duniya ke fuskanta, ta maida himma wajen ci gaban muhalli (1992), ci gaban yawan jama'a (1994), jin daɗin jama'a da ci gaban mata (1995), da sha'anin tsugunnar da jama'a (1996).

Tallafawa tsare-tsaren ci gaba

Koƙarin tabbatar da jin daɗin jama'a da tatalin arziki kyakkyawa shi ne abin da Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta sawa gaba ta hannun wata hukuma da take da ita mai suna (UNDP). Wannan ƙungiyar ita ce reshe mafi girma da Majalisar ɗunkin duniya take da shi dake baiwa ƙasashe kuɗi domin yin ayyukan ci gaba, kuma wannan ƙungiyar ita ce ja-gaban kula da duk wani aikin ci gaban haɗin kai, (UNDP) ta fi maida ƙarfi ne wajen tallafawa ƙasashe kawar da talauci, samar da aikin yi, ciyar da matsayin mata gaba da kariyar muhalli. Duk wannan aikin ana yin sa ne da ƙasafin kuɗi na dalar Amurka biliyan ɗaya ($1billion), tana

aiki a ƙasashe masu tasowa da wurare 175. UNDP tana ƙarfafa ƙarin ayyuka da kuɗin su ya kai dalar Amurka biliyan 9 a shekara da a ke samu ga mutane da gwannatoci. UNDP na samun tallafi daga kusan duk gwamnatoci a duniya. Domin haka ne ma ake samun biyan kusan duk rabin kuɗin aikin daga abin da gwamnatoci suke bayarwa. Kasashen da suka fi talauci su na share kashi 88 na kuɗin shigar UNDP.

Cikin jerin hukumar da ke yiwa Majalisar ɗunkin duniya aikin ciyar da al'umma gaba shi ne Asusun yara na Majalisar ɗunkin duniya (UNICEF), Yana aikin tallafi na hadin guiwa a ƙasashe 114. Kasafin kuɗin hukumar UNICEF a shekara ya kai kusan biliyan 1 na dalar Amurka. Babban aikin da asusun yaran yasa gaba su ne riga kafi, kiwon lafiya, samar da abinci mai gina jiki da ilimi.

Ita kuma hukumar nan mai kula da sha'anin muhalli ta Majalisar ɗunkin duniya (UNEP) tana aiki ne domin bunƙasa kula da muhalli da kuma lura da hukumomin ƙasashe da ke aikin muhalli ko'ina a duniya, tana tallafawa duk ayyukan da ya shafi muhalli, wayar da kai a kan muhalli da ƙarfafa duk sulhun da aka yi akan muhalli.

Hukumomin Majalisar ɗunkin duniya masu aikin ciyar da al'uma gaba su na da yawa cikinsu a kwai hukumar abinci; asusun ƙayyade jama'a na Majalisar ɗunkin duniya, cibiyar tsugunnar da jama'a da hukamar kasuwanci da ci gaba.

Aikin jin ƙan bil'Adama

Idan yaƙi ya ɓarke a ƙasa, ko fari ko mata annoba Majalisar ɗunkin duniya na taimakawa da kayan jin ƙai. Sashen wannan taimakon yana zuwa ne gaba gaɗi daga aljihun wata hukumar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya, kamar ƙungiyar abinci ta duniya da Asusun ƙananen yara na Majalisar ɗunkin duniya. A shekarar 1995. Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ta tara dalar Amurka biliyan 1.5 domin tallafawa ayyukan jin ƙai a duniya.

Ofishin kwamishinan kula da 'yan gudun hijira ta Majalisar ɗunkin duniya (UNGCR) yana bayar da kariya da taimako ga mutane miliyan 27 a duniya. A lokaci ɗaya

hukumar na ƙoƙarin samun warware matsalarsu.

Duk aikin taimakon gaugawa hukumar tallafin gaugawa na Majalisar ɗunkin duniya ke kula da shi, wadda ita ce sashen da ke kula da sha'anin jin ƙai na Majalisar ɗunkin duniya.

Kafafen musamman

Kafafe na musamman goma sha huɗu ke yiwa Majalisar ɗunkin duniya aikin ci gaba da haɗin-kan duniya a sassan da suka ƙware:

- Kungiyar ƙwadago ta duniya (ILO)
- Kungiyar abinci da aikin gona ta Majalisar ɗunkin duniya (FAO)
- Kungiyar Ilimi, kimiya da al'a du ta Majalisar ɗunkin duniya (UNESCO)
- Kungiyar lafiya ta duniya (WHO)
- Bankin duniya
- Kungiyar lamuni ta duniya (IMF)
- Kungiyar direbobin jirgin sama ta duniya (ICAO)
- Kungiyar ma'aikata gidan waya ta duniya (UPU)
- Kungiyar ma'aikata sadarwa ta duniya (ITU)
- Kungiyar kula da yanayi ta duniya (WMO)
- Kungiyar ma'aikata jirgin ruwa ta duniya (IMO)
- Kungiyar fasaha ta duniya (WIPO)
- Kungiyar Asusun noma ta duniya (IFAD)
- Kungiyar ci gaban masa'antu ta duniya (UNIDO)

Koda yake dai ba kafar musamman bace, amma ƙungiyar makamashi ta duniya (IAEA) ƙungiya ce ta tsakanin gaunatoci mai zaman kanta, amma tana aiki ne da sanya idanun Majalisar ɗunkin duniya. Kungiyar kasuwanci ta duniya tana da haɗin kai da wasu hukumomi na Majalisar ɗunkin duniya, duk da dai bata cimma matsayin kafa ta musamman ba.

Majalisar ɗunkin duniya da kafafenta na musamman su ne suka taru suka yi ƙungiyar Majalisar ɗunkin duniya.

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