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Amfani da AI a shugabanci

Matakai Hudu da za a Samar da Tsarin Shugabanci na Gari

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Karuwar amfani da AI wajen gudanar da gwamnati

Amfani da ƙirƙirarriyar basira ta AI na ci gaba da karuwa a harkokin gudanarwar gwamnati, kuma hakan na tasiri ga yadda ake aiki da yadda mutane ke daukar mataki. Bayanai na cewa a yanzu kusan kashi 70 na kasashen duniya na amfani da AI wajen inganta harkokin gudanarwar gwamnatina cikin gida, yayin da kashi uku ke amfani da shi wajen tsara dokoki da manufofi.[1] Alal misali, gwamnatin Kanada ta yi amfani da AI don fassarawa da taƙaita abubuwan da aka gabatar kimanin 11,000 da aka tattara yayin shawarwarin jama'a na kwanan nan kan sabunta dabarun AI;[2] Singapore ta samar da wasu na'urorin AI da ake amfani da su a sassa daban-daban domin inganta yadda ake gudanar da gwamnati;[3] ita ma ma'aikatar ruwa ta Peru tana amfani da AI domin gano zuba jarin da ake bukata a fannin ruwa na kasar.[4] Wasu gwamnatocin kuma suna da kwarin giwiwa a kan amfani da AI, inda har suka fara tunanin amfani da shi a wasu muhimman ayyukan gwamnati ba wai iya ayyuka kanana ba.[5]

Dole a daidaita manufar da abin da yake zahiri: Za a iya samun abin da ake bukata daga AI ne kaɗai idan gwamnatoci suka ayyana wasu manufofi da kuma tsara duk wasu matakai da za a yi amfani da AI, domin bayanai sun nuna cewa "sama da kaso 80% na shirye-shiryen da aka yi amfani da AI ba su samu nasara ba, ninkin wadanda suka rushe da ba a yi amfani da AI ba."[6] Alal misali, a Michigan, kusan mutum 40,000 AI ya yi karyar zarginsu da amfani da AI wajen neman tagomashin rashin aikin yi,[7] A Koriya ta Kudu kuma, an fara wani dawo da tsarin koyo bayan da aka gano littafan AI na da wasu bayanai marasa sahihanci.[8]

Muhimman Bayanai

- AI ba wai dabara ba ce wajen gyara gwamnati ba. Idan ba a dauki matakan saisaita hukumomi ba, da shugabanci na gari, ba za a samu abin da ake so ba, kuma za a samu wariya da rashin tabbas.
- Nasarar amfani da AI a wajen gudanarda gwamnati kalubale ne shugabanci. Sakamakon hakan zai rage dogaro a kan sarƙaƙiyar da ke tattare da kimiyyar, fiye da ikon hukukomin ko kuma daidaito da kuma samar da tsare-tsare.
- Muna ba da shawarwari guda huɗu: a sake nazarin ayyukan al'umma da gano matsaloli na zahiri kafin ɗabbaka shi; a dauki matakai a fannin inganta tasirin ma'aikatu, ta hanyar ba da hoto; a gyara tsarin karfin iko ta hanyar hadin gwiwa; a kuma sanya al'umma cikin tsarin AI domin samun yarda ta hanyar daidaito da adalci.

Wannan ba yana nufin kada gwamnatin ta yi amfani da AI ba ne. Jira har sai an dakile duk wasu barazana da ke tattare da AI shi ma kuskure ne: idan shugabannin hukumomin gwamnati ba su fara amfani da AI domin sauya gwamnati ba, za a samu tazara sosai tsakanin su da ma'aikatu masu zaman kansu a fannin kimiyya da fasaha, lamarin da zai kara dakushe yardar da mutane ke da ita a kan ma'aikatun gwamnati.

Dole gwamnatoci su dauki matakin da ya dace kan AI tun yanzu, domin dakile duk wata barazana da za ta kawo tsaiko da kuma amfani da shi yadda ya kamata.

> ***"Masaniyar al'umma kan siyasar dimokradiyya [. . .] ba a iya akwatin zabe ya tsaya ba; har da tattaunawa da su a harkokin mulki. idan har tattaunawar tana kan layi kuma mutuntawa bisa adalci, za a samu ci gaba wajen kara yardar da mutane suka yi ma'aikatun gwamnati."***[9]

Kalubale na 1
AI na iya rage kwazon aikin gwamnati

Matsalolin da ake fuskanta a yanzu ba wai a yau suka fara ba; sun faro ne tun da dadewa saboda raunin da aka samu tun bayan zuwan tsarin mulki na zamani.

Tun asali an tsara shi ne a zaman tsarin tabbatar da gaskiya, tsinkaya, da daidaito a karkashin doka, tsarin mulki ya kan haifar da rashin aiki wanda ke haifar da rashin amana ga ma'aikatun gwamnati. Dokokin da ba na mutum ba da kuma hanyoyin da ba su dace ba suna da nasaba da manufa, yayin da rarrabuwar kawuna ke lalata tasirin gudanarwa.

A rubuce, AI zai iya taimaka wa gwamnatoci wajen magance rashin kwazon ma'aikata ta hanyar sauya dabarun da ake amfani da su. Sai dai har yanzu akwai babban kalubalen da gwamnati za ta iya samu ta hanyar rasa damarmaki musamman idan aka yi amfani da AI kawai domin kara saurin aiki ba wai don inganta shi ba. Idan har aka sanya dokokin da suka dace da tsarin aiki da ke kan daidai kuma aka sanya tsoffin dabarun mulki cikin tsarin AI, to cikin sauki gwamnati za ta inganta rashin kwazon aiki. Idan kuma ba a dauki matakin da ya dace kan wadannan tsare-tsare ba, abin zai yi wuya kwalliya ta biya kudin sabulu, kuma za a samu ci baya ne kawai a madadin ci gaba.

Haka ma, AI ba zai iya yin abin da ake tsammani ba idan matakan da gwamnati take dauka sun ta'allaka kacokan ne kan wasu na'urori irin na chatbot, a madadin kaifin tunanin dan adam da bukatunsu. Shirin da aka tsara shi da AI, wanda har yanzu abin lura ne a 2026, yana barazanar bayyana raunin gwamnati da kuma nuna gazawar gudanar da mulki.[10]

Mataki na 1
A nemo mafita daga tushe ta hanyar amfani da AI

Kafin a fara amfani da AI, gwamnatoci na bukatar su gano tasirin abin da ake son cimma ta hanyar shigar da AI a harkokinsu. Dole ne duk wani shiri da za a yi ya ba da muhimmanci ga gama garin mutane da ma'aikatan gwamnati da kungiyoyi.[11] **Wannan ke nuna an gano da bukatun al'umma da kuma abin da ake son gyarawa** (misali., matakai na gaggawa, wadanda kuma za su dore), nazarin kan abubuwan da hukumomi ke da su sun yi daidai da biyan waɗannan buƙatun, da kuma ayyana ma'auni waɗanda za su ba da damar kimanta ainihin tasirin akan lokaci.. Irin wadannan matakan ya kamata su zama wata hanya ce ta gyara abubuwan da mutane suke bukata. Wannan dabarar tana kamaceceniya da tsarin Birtaniya: A maimakon maida hankali kan samar da kimiyya barkatai, ana samar da su ne kawai daidai da bukatuwar al'umma kafin a kawo wani tsarin da ke sarrafa kanshi ta wata na'ura.[12]

> ***Ya kamata gwamnatoci su fara shiryawa amfani da AI ta hanyar magance kalubalen da ke da muhimmanci, wadanda suke hana su amfani da AI yadda ya kamata wajen kawo sauyi — wato a gyara aikin gwamnati ta rage nauyin da ke kanta, inganta daidaito da kuma tsarin shugabanci na gari.***

Idan ana son tabbatar da wannan burin, sai gwamnatoci sun daina amfani da tsoffin fasahohi kuma su yi aiki kafada da kafada da ma'aikatan gwamnati domin tabbatar da cewa an yi amfani da a wuraren da suka kamata. **Ma'aikatan gwamnati su taka rawa wajen samar da tsarin amfani da AI** (ba wai kawai masu amfani da shi ba) kuma su kasance cikin tsarin dumu-dumu, tun daga matakin gano matsalar da kuma matakin samun nasara da kuma daidaita wadannan fasahohi a yadda suka kamata. Kwarewarsu, da hulda da suke tsakanin al'umma zai sa su fi sanin abubuwan da ake bukata a kowane mataki da suke sa ana samun koma baya, domin sanar da jagororin shirin na AI.

A fara tabbatar da shi kadan-kadan, har zuwa matakin da zai magance matsalar, ta hanyar sa ido yadda ya kamata a kan ingancin aiki, da daidato. Daga nan sai gwamnatocin su samar da tsarin kan nasarorin da suka samu. hakan zai kara inganta aikin, da kuma watsi da abin da ba shi da muhimmanci a hukumomi da ma'aikatun gwamnati. Denmark ta nuna irin wannan misali ta hanyar amfani da irin wannan salon ta hanyar sanya ido da dabaru daban-daban.[13]

Kalubale na 2
Gwamnatoci ba su da cikakken shirin fara amfani da AI

Gwamnatoci na fuskantar kalubalen rashin tsari da rashin shiri game da sanya AI a shugabanci. Duk da yake wadannan kalubalen abu ne da suka kamata a magance, sun ta'allaka ne kan tsarin bayanai da kuma na aiki a tsakanin ma'aikatu. Wannan sarkakiyar ta sa an samu tsaiko wajen takaitawa gwamnati dabarun da take dauka a kan shirin.

A matakin fara aiki da shi, domin samun damarmaki da tattaunawa a hukumomin gwamnati, tsoffin tsare-tsare ba su iya samar da bayan da ake bukata ba, da kuma tsarin daukar matakai zai iya sa a samu rashin tabbas wajen samun bayanai.

Gwamnatoci suna kuma fuskantar kalubale na rashin sanin makamar dijital, kama daga shugabanni har zuwa kananan ma'aikata da suke amfani da AI.[14] Yawancin masu basirar AI na samun gajiyar abin da suka sani ne kawai a ma'aikatu masu zaman kansu, inda ake samun wadataccen albashi, tsarin aiki mai kyau da samun ci gaba a fannin aiki. Shi ya sa, aka fi samun ci gaba a irin wadannan wurare sabanin na gwamnati, wanda kuma hakan yana kara raunata yadda hukumomi ke lura da lamarin.

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Mataki na 2
A samar da horo ga tawagar da ke aiki da AI

Gwamnati za ta iya samun nasara ne ta hanyar rage barazanar AI idan har shugabanni da hukumomi suka yi aiki kan doka da abin da ya dace.

Na farko, **Gwamnati ta ba da horo ga ma'aikatanta su yi amfani da AI yadda ya dace.** Duk da yake yawancin horon da ake bayarwa a fannin AI na maida hankali ne kan dokokinsa, ma'aikata na bukatar yadda za su yi amfani da shi yadda ya kamata, musamman a ayyukan yau da kullum da fahimtarsa da kuma lokacin da zai iya bada matsala, kuma su ba da bayanan matakai idan hakan ya taso.

A dauki matakan da za su dore, domin taimaka wa ma'aikata su samu kwarewar gudanar da ayyukansu wadanda dan adam ne kadai zai iya yi, musamman wajen yin tafinta a lokuta masu sarkakiya da kuma daidaita wasu dabi'u da za su dace da alkaluman lissafin.

> ***Idan ana so a more wa "na'urar karanatar manhajoji, akwai bukatar bunkasa basirar ma'aikata[. . .]. A lokacin da na'ura ta gano wata damfara, ko ta gano kashi 90% na wata matsala, ya kamata sauran kaso 10% din a ce mutum ne zai gano, wanda kuma shi ne mai wahalar."***[15]

Na biyu, **ko wace gwamnati ya kamata ta duba yiwuwar samar da tawagar taimakon amfani da AI** domin taimakawa ma'aikatun gwamnati amfani da AI ta hanya mai sauki yadda ya kamata. Aikin wannan tawagar shi ne taimakawa

ma'aikatu da hukumomi game da amfani da AI ta hanyar gano amfaninsa da kuma yadda zai yi tasiri a tsarin aiki kai tsaye, har zuwa batun samar da tsaro da kiyaye dokoki. Muhimman ayyukan tawagar sun hada da: nazartar duk wata barazana; saita wani tsari na musamman, kama daga tattara bayanai sahihai, tsarin shugabanci na zamani da kuma adana bayanai; kawo mafita a lokacin da AI yake bukatar a dakata ko kuma sauya shi. A hada tawagar ta kunshi mutane masu basirar takanaloji da takanikal, da dokoki da tsara aiki, da kuma masu basirar a sanin dokokin jama'a, da mu kwararru wajen sauya dabi'un al'umma wajen gudanar aiki cikin sauki.

Kalubale na 3
Gwamnatoci suna fuskantar babban rashin daidaiton iko

Babban abin da aka fi maida hankali a kan ci gaban AI yanzu ya koma kan rarraba iko tsakanin gwamnatoci da ma'aikatu masu zaman kansu, wanda kuma kalubale ne. Masu kirkirar AI wadanda yawancinsu Amurkawa ne da 'yan China, ba a iya fasahar suke da iko ba, har da bayanai da kuma sharuddan amfani, inda hakan ke barin gwamnatoci su dogara da shigar da bayanai kawai ko kuma tsara yaren tattaunawa da kuma kwararrun da za su sarrafa shi a ma'aikatu.[16]

Yawan dogaro kan tsari ba wai gamdakatar ba ne; wannan wani rauni ne a siyasance. Gwamnatoci ba su da tsarin adana bayanai da kuma bincike, ko kuma bayanin dabi'un na'urorin, inda suke dogara kacokan kan abin da masu kirkirar suka samar domin nazarin yadda AI ke shafar 'yancinsu. Idan ma'aikatar gwamnati ba za ta iya amfani da fasahohin da take amfani da su wajen tsara jin dadin aiki ba, ko kuma adana bayanan sirri, to lallai shugabancinsu na tafiya ne a cikin duhu.

Wannan ke nuna rashin daidaiton iko. Yawancin gwamnatoci ba su da ikon binciken 'yancinsu ko kuma su tambayi adalci da kuma dakatar da masu kirkira daga kange su, hakan ya sa sai su dade suna dogaro da su. Wannan nauyin kuma yana sauka ne kusan a kan kananan kasashe, wadanda ba su da wani karfin fada a ji a matakin duniya, ko kuma wasu kwararan dokoki.

Yayin da manyan kamfanonin duniya suke kokarin rungumar sharuddan tsarin AI, gwamnatoci na fuskantar barazanar zama yan amshin shata wajen karbar umarni kawai. Idan har ba a dauki matakai da tsarin da suka dace ba, to fasahohin da aka samar domin taimakawa shugabanci za su iya zama nakasu a nan gaba.

Mataki na 3
Ake tabbatar da ikon jama'a ta hanyar haɗin gwiwa da ƙarfin fasaha

Idan ana son samun iko da AI domin amfanin al'umma a shugabanci, gwamnatoci sai sun sauya tunani wajen samun fasahohin ta hanya mafi sauki ko karbar umarni kawai. **Sai an bi tsarin hadaka wajen mallakar sa,** kamar dai irin abin nan na cude ni in cude ka a yayin amfani da rigakafi,[17] wanda zai ba gwamnatoci dama wajen mika bukatunsu da kuma kwarewa. Wannan hadakar za ta ba su damar samun abin da ba su da iko da shi su kada a da can, wadanda suka hada da ikon bincikar 'yanci, neman daidato wajen bayar da horo kan bayanai da kuma adana su bisa yakini. Idan har gwamnatoci da dama suka nemi a hadaka a lokaci guda a wajen masu kirkira, sadarar da a da ta kasance "ba ta da tasiri" za ta zama abu mai muhimmanci.

Ma'aikatun gwamnati sai sun **hada kai, a matakin kasa da kuma duniya, wajen kirkira da kuma yada fasahohin AI, da samun lasisin amfani da su, da dabarun tsaro, da fannin dokoki da tsara manufofin shugabanci, ko kuma tara rahotannin nazari.** Irin wannan matakin (musamman a Kudu maso Kudu da kuma sauran hadaka na sassan duniya domin samar da taimakon hadin gwiwa) zai ba su damar sake famfani da kuma dabbaka tsarin amfani da fasahohi abin yarda ga tsarin. Idan aka yi raba daidai a tsarin zai rage yawan dogaron gwamnatoci kan masu fasaohohi daga waje. Alal misali tsarin da ake amfani da shi a Finland da Ukraine da Japan da kusan kasashe sama da 20[18]

Ba mutane iko kan amfani da AI ba wai yana nufin su za su tsara yadda fasahar za ta kasance ba ne. Kimiyya na da na ta hatsarin, da suka hada da jinkirin samar da kirkira, da kuma iyaka da wasu iko da ka iya haifar da tsaiko a gwamnato. A madadin haka, akwai bukatar **tabbatar da babu wani mai kirkira a fannin kimiya ko hukuma da ba za a iya watsi da ita ba.** Abin da ake bukata shi ne samar da daidaito a fannin kimiyya, kamar daidaita karfin ikon ma'aikatun gwamnati da na

masu zaman kansu. Salon da India ta dauka a wannan tsari, wanda take amfani da shi a fannin kimiyya, ana kuma amfani da shi a ma'aikatu masu zaman kansu da kuma muhimman wuraren da ake bukatar fasahohi.

Tambaya mai muhimmanci ga gwamnatoci ita ce ba wai ko dogaro da kasuwannin ko gina komai da kansu ba, amma yadda za a gudanar da shirye-shiryen gyarawan ta hanyoyin da za su dace, da nazari, da za su dauki dogon lokaci.

Kalubale na 4
Rashin adalci na rage yardar da mutane suka yi hukumomin gwamnati

Yawanci ana fara amfani da AI ne ba tare da daukar matakan da ake bukata ba domin dorewar tsarin da kuma sahihancinsa a ma'aikatun gwmanati. Wannan kuwa sun hada da fara amfani da AI ba tare da jin ra'ayoyin jama'a ba ko kuma sahalewar majalisun dokoki da kuma wadanda abin ya shafa, kuma ba su da wata masaniya a kai. Zayyana dokoki a fayyace shi ke nuna akwai adalci da daidaito domin amfani da wannan fasaha mai girma.

Yawancin manhajojin AI dinnan da gwamnatoci ke amfani da shi ana yinsu ne a dukunkune, ta yadda ba a ba mutane damar sanin cikakken yadda tsarin yake. A cikin gida kuma, ma'aikata za su ci gaba da amfani da manhajojin da ke samun taimakawar AI a wurare da dama ba tare da samun sahalewa ba ko kuma wani tsari a hukumance, lamarin da zai sa a kara yawan dogaro na nau'rori wajen gudanar da ayyuka da daukar wasu muhimman matakai.

Alal misali, cikin kaso 95% da jami'an 'yansandan Sifaniya suka bibiya domin dakile cin zarafi sun yi amfani ne da abin da alkaluman na'urori suka nuna musu inda suka yi amfani da shi a matsayin bayanan bai-daya.[19]

Wannan lamarin yana da matsala saboda yawancin mutane ba su da ta cewa a matakan da ake dauka kan AI da suka shafe su. Dama dai kasashe 35 ne suke da tsarin amfani da AI da aka nemi shawarar al'umma a tsare-tsaren da gwamnati ta yi.[20] Sai da abin damuwar shi ne, yawancin kasashen duniya ba su da masaniyar da ta kamata kan abubuwan da za a yi wajen daukar matakai kan amfani da AI, ballantana ma a ce sun fahimce alkiblarsa, ko kuma su yi tambayoyin da suka dace kan tasirin hakan. A kasashe irinsu Afrika ta Kudu, inda kashi biyu bisa uku na al'ummar kasar ba su taba sanin mene ne AI ba, ko kuma ba su da masaniya kan yadda yake aiki da yadda zai shafi rayuwarsu,[21] da kuma kalubalantar matakan da aka dauka kan AI yawanci ba a amfani da su.

A cewar wani bincike na Majalisar Dinkin Duniya, kasa da rabin kasashen da suka amsa sun saba da doka ko ka'idoji game da da'a / alhaki na amfani da AI wajen gudanar da gwamnati.[22]

Mataki na 4
A samar da Ma'adanar Amintattun Bayanai na AI a ma'aikatu

A maimakon dogaro kan matakan da ba su da iko a kai, ya kamata gwamnatoci su samar da wata "Ma'adanar Amintattun Bayanai" na AI domin maido da yardar da al'umma suke da shi kan AI. Bi ma'ana dai, kundin bayanan zai kasance ne a dokokin da za su shugabanci tsarin, ta yadda za a iya amfani da AI a ma'aikatun gwamnati ba tare da wani tsaiko ba.

Na farko, **yarda tana bukatar bayanai da za su tabbatar da yin adalci** ta hanyar amfani da AI a aikace, kuma a ba da damar bincikarsa. Canada ta nuna cewa hakan mai yiwuwa ne inda ya sa a rika amfani da kundin bayanai na AI ya zama wajibi a ma'aikatu da kuma wajen tattara bayanai sannan a san iyakokinsu.[23] Public Ma'aikatun gwamnati ma ya kamata su nazarci yadda AI kafin fara amfani da shi, kuma ya kamata su bayyana abin da suka gano. Ya kamata a sanar da mutane

karara idan an yi amfani da wata manhaja ko tsari da ya danganci AI da kuma yadda aka yi amfani da shi.

Yarda ya kuma ta'allaka ne kan matakan saisaita lamura, baya ga misalai irinsu Faransa, ya kamata gwamnatoci su samar da tsare-tsare, irinsu kafa kwamitin ladabtarwa da zai rika sanya ido ko wani mutum guda da zai dauki wannan nauyin, domin karbar korafe-korafe da taimakawa al'ummar da suke neman wani karin bayani.[24] Ba ya ga wannan misalin ma, akwai jihar Schleswig-Holstein da ke kasar Jamus, da suka shigar da korafin kalubalantar tsarin AI, wanda zai ba dan adam damar duba hukunce-hukuncen da AI ya yanke domin tabbatar da babu wani tasgaro.[25] Complementing these procedural safeguards, governments must make a clear commitment to accountability for decisions and services involving AI, Idan aka samar da wadannan matakan kariyar, dole gwamnatoci su su nuna kudurinsu na samar da adalci a kan duk wani mataki da zai hada da AI, domin Koriya ta Kudu a baya-bayan nan ta yi irin hakan ta hanyar fayyace nauyin da ya rataya a wuyan kowa a hukumomi da ma'aikatun gwamnati.[26]

Abu na karshe, **ana samar da yarda ne ta hanyar sanya ido daga masu ruwa da tsaki** (hukumomi da ke da wakilcin kungiyoyi, da malamai da masu fafutuka) wadanda za a dora musu alhakin ci gaba da sanya ido da nazari kan wani sabon ci gaban da ke samu a lokacin da ake amfani da shi. Domin tabbatar da hakan ya yi aiki, dole gwamnatoci su tabbatar da an dauki matakan kare al'umma musamman masu kwarmata bayanai domin kaucewa take hakki da dokoki.

Tsarin Ma'adanar Amintattun Bayanai na AI a ma'aikatu

Samar da Bayanai
Adalci da wayar da kan jama'a
Fayyace amfani da AI, ma'ajiyar bayanai, da nazarin tasirinsa.

Daukar matakai
Daukar matakan da za su yi tasiri
'Yancin kalubalantar matakai, da kuma dokokin shari'a domin samar da adalci.

Sanya ido
Ci gaba da sa ido karkashin tsari mai zaman kansa.
Tawagar sanya ido tsakanin hukumomi da kungiyoyi da kare masu kwarmata bayanai.

A shirya wa faduwa: Hakan zai sa tsarin ya dore

Idan aka samu rashin nasara a tsarin fasaha, yana iya haifar da dakatar da duk wasu manufofi da aka tsara. A shekarar 2024, an samu wani tsaiko daga wani masanin tsaron intanet a yayin ingantayya wato CrowdStrike, haka kuma ya lalata manhajojin amfani da na'ura mai kwakwalwa dama da miliyan 8 da rabi a duniya, lamarin da ya shafi asibitoci, da ma'aikatun gwamnati da sauran ma'aikatan ujila.[27] A shekarar 2025, wata wuta da ta tashi a hukumar adana bayanai ta kasar Koriya, ta lalata na'urorin gwamnati sama da 647, lamarin da ya hana al'umma samun bayanai na tsawon makonni.[28] To saboda ba za a iya kaucewa irin wadannan matsalolin ba, abin da gwamnatoci ya kamata su yi shi ne samar da tsarin fuskantar irin wadannan matsalolin idan sun faru a karan kansu, misali, su iya gano matsalar da gaggawa sannan a dauki mataki da maido da bayanai cikin gaggawa. Sai dai, wasu masu rike da madafun ikon ba sun fi maida hankali kan kyale-kyale na zahiri a maimakon sauyin da za a ga tasirinsa, lamarin da ke sa dawo da bayanai abu mai wuya idan an samu matsala. Yawancin gwamnatoci sun dogara ne da wasu masu kirkira a wadannan fannonin. Domin kaucewa hakan, **dole gwamnatoci su gano me za su iya yi domin fuskantar irin hakan ta hanyar nazari da gwaje-gwajen tsarin.**

A fara a hankali. A inganta. A kuma dage.

Tun da AI yana amfani da abubuwan da akwai su tuntuni ne, akwia bukatar gina tsari mai karfi da zai kawo sauyin da ake so.

AI zai iya samar da alfanun da ake so ne kawai idan aka horas da shi kan yadda zai gano matsalolin masu amfani da shi da magance su, tare da tawagar ma'aikatan da za su yi aiki tsayin daka wajen ganin an yi amfani da shi wajen shugabanci da samar da daidaito. Hakan zai rage

rashin tabbas a ma'aikatun ba wai magance shi kwata-kwata ba.

A fara a hankali a hankali amma da kuma fatan cimma wani buri, shi ke nuna ana yi da gaske kuma an san abin da aka sa a gaba. Idan aka yi tsari mai kyau, shi ne zai sa a koyi abin yadda ya kamata da kuma kaucewa duk wata matsala da AI zai iya haifarwa.

Har yanzu ba tabbatar da AI zai iya sauya tsarin gwamnati ba, ko kuma zai kasance wani abu ne da zai taka rawa sosai na takanolaji a ma'aikatu. Amma dai dole sai abu daya ya faru: **adalci shi ne zai daidaita amfani AI a ma'aikatun gwamnati.**

Idan ba a yi tsari mai kyau ba, hukumomi da gwamnati za su rika abubuwa ba tare tsari mai kyau ba wajen shugabanci ga al'umma.

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Mawallafa

Catherine Régis Farfesan Shari'a a jami'ar Université de Montréal kuma Darakta shirin samr da dokokin ci gaban al'umma na kasa da kasa IVADO. A matsayin kwararriya a fasahar AI wajen shugabanci, tana jagorantar binciken cibiyar Canadian AI Safety Institute at CIFAR, ta rike mukamin shugabar Canada CIFAR kuma mai rajin kare 'yan dan adam da AI (Mila), kuma shugabar Science Diplomacy and Global Governance of AI (Fonds de recherche du Québec).

Florian Martin-Bariteau shi ne shugaban bincike a jami'ar ta fannin takanolaji a cikin al'umma kuma mataimakin farfesa ne a fannin shari'a a jami'ar Ottawa, inda yake jagorantar shirin AI + Society Initiative and the Centre for Law, Technology and Society. Malami ne cbiyar Berkman-Klein Center da ke jami'ar Harvard.

Rachel Adams ita ce mawallafiyar The New Empire of AI: The Future of Global Inequality. Farfesar bincike ce kuma babbar darakta a cibiyar Leverhulme Centre for the Future of Intelligence a jami'ar Cambridge, kuma ita ta kafa cibiyar Global Center on AI Governance.

Peter Parycek Farfesan shugabanci ne a zamanance wato E-Governance a jami'ar Continuing Education Krems. Shi ne shugaban sashin E-Governance and the Public IT Competence Center a Fraunhofer FOKUS da ke birnin Berlin. An nada shi a majalisar tarayya ta Jamus.

Brunessen Bertrand Farfesa ce a sashin shari'a na jami'ar Rennes 1, kuma kwararriya a fannin dokokin da suka shafi shugabanci da adana bayana AI da sauran fasahohi. Bincikenta ya mayar da hankali kan tsarin dokokin tarayyar turai EU a kan fasahohin dijital da kuma tsaron na'urori da intanet.

Carlos Affonso Pereira de Souza masanin shari'a ne a fannin dijital kuma shi ne shugaban cibiya kimiya da fasaha ta Institute for Technology and Society in Rio de Janeiro. Farfesa ne a fannin shari'a da kimiyya kuma ya ba da gudummuwa wajen samar da ci gaban intanet a dokokin Brazil.

Jake Okechukwu Effoduh mataimakin Farfesa ne a makarantar Lincoln Alexander School of Law da ke jami'ar Toronto Metropolitan University, kuma kwararre ne a kan dokokin AI da 'yancin dan adama na kasa da kasa. Ya ba da gudummuwa wajen samar da dokokin AI a kasashe da dama kuma ya jagoranci babban binciken Canada da Afrika.

Hyesun (Melissa) Yoon Farfesa ce a jami'ar Hanyang University School of Law and the Graduate School of Engineering's Department of Artificial Intelligence. An ba ta shahadar kwarewa a fannin sanin dabarun AI a shugabanci kuma ta yi aiki da gwamnatin Koriya a kwamitoci da dama kuma tana da kwarewa a matakin duniya.

Maƙala Kan Amfani Da AI Wajen Tsara Dokoki a Duniya

Maƙala Kan Amfani Da AI Wajen Tsara Dokoki a Duniya shiri ne na hadin gwiwa da IVADO, Cibiyar bincike kan AI ta Canada a jami'ar Université de Montréal, da kuma hadin gwiwar the AI + Society Initiative a jami'ar Ottawa. Shirin na da manufar samar da shawarwari ga masu ruwa da tsaki da shugabanni kan matakan da za su dauka wajen amfani da AI domin magance matsalolin jagoranci a duniya.

Biyo bayan nasarar da aka cimma ne a farko kan tasirin AI a dimokradiyya da zabe, aka sake hada wani taron a karo na biyu domin duba yadda za a yi amfani da AI a gwamnat. Yayin da ma'aikatun gwamnati suka fara amfani da AI a duniya, gwamnatoci na fuskantar kalubale wajen tabbatar da daidaito da adalci da kuma rage nuna wariya. Taron ya tattauna kan wadannan batutuwan tare da nemo mafita a zahirance kan yadda za a yi amfani da AI wajen gudanar da mulki, domin tabbatar da cewa wadannan sabbin fasahohin sun taimaki al'umma kuma sun kare muradunsu.

An samar da wannan makala ce a yayin wani taron masana da Farfesa Catherine Régis da Florian Martin-Bariteau, suka shirya, wanda ya tattaro masana fasahar AI a fadin duniya. Società Italiana per l'Organizzazione Internazionale (SIOI) ne suka karbi bakuncin taron a birnin Rome, da ke Italiya a watan Disamban 2025. An rubuta wannan makala ne tare da taimakawar Halima Bachir, Antoine Congost, and Réjean Roy daga sashin wayar da kai na IVADO.

Wannan aikin ya kammala ne ta hanyar gudummawar CEIMIA, Shugaban CIFAR Canada a kan AI da 'Yancin Dan Adam a Mila, da shugaban bincike na Jami'ar Ottawa Research in Technology and Society, tare da ƙarin goyon baya daga Délégation du Québec à Rome da SIOI.

Fassara zuwa harshen Hausa: Toronto Metropolitan University.

Karin shawarwari daga

Catherine Régis, Florian Martin-Bariteau, Rachel Adams, Brunessen Bertrand, Jake Okechukwu Effoduh, Peter Parycek, Carlos Affonso Pereira de Souza da Hyesun Yoon. (Wallafar 2026). *Shugabanci da AI: Domin samar da shugabanci na gari ga al'umma*. Maƙala Kan Amfani Da AI Wajen Tsara Dokoki a Duniya, IVADO / AI + Society Initiative, daga jami'ar Ottawa, 2026. DOI: https://doi.org/10.20381/ccyb-th58

Ra'ayoyin da aka bayyana a cikin wannan makala, kacokan na mawallafan ne.
An kuma yi amfani da kirkiriyyar basirar AI wajen duba ka'idoji, irinsu gyaran harshe da kalamai da daidaita wasu bayanai.

Shiri ne karkashin

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Wannan shirin ya samu tallafin asusun Canada First Research Excellence Fund tare da godiya ta musamman.