



Hausa — What are the Barriers to Open Culture?

Translation by Faisal Ali

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[What are the Barriers to Open Culture?](#)

MENENE SHINGE BUDE AL'ADA?

Rahoton daga Creative Commons - Yuli 22, 2022

Brigitte Vézina, Daraktan Policy da Open Culture, Creative Commons ce ta shirya wannan rahoton. Camille Françoise, Manajan Open Culture, Ony Anuken, Sadarwa da Manajan Yakin Neman Zabe, da Dee Harris, tsohon Daraktan Sadarwa, Creative Commons, duk sun ba da gudummawa wajen haɓaka jerin vlog na Open Culture VOICES. Layout na Connor Benedict, Kodinetan Open Culture. Wannan rahoto ya amfana daga nazarin ma'aikatan CC, ciki har da Camille Françoise, Ony Anukem, Nate Angell, Daraktan Sadarwa, Kat Walsh, Babban Shawara, Jennryn Wetzler, Daraktan Koyo da Horarwa, da Yuanxiao Xu, mai ba da shawara, da kuma da dama. membobin al'ummar CC, gami da Željko Blaće, Bettina Fabos, Shanna Hollich, Revekka Kefalea, Iolanda Pensa, da Heidi Raatz.

TAKAITAWAR ZARTARWA

A duk faɗin duniya, yawancin cibiyoyin al'adun gargajiya, irin su dakunan ajiya, dakunan karatu, dakunan ajiya da gidajen tarihi (GLAMs), suna fuskantar shinge don buɗe tarin abubuwan da suka tattara, kuma yayin da dalilan suna da yawa kuma sun bambanta, ana iya haɗa shinge zuwa manyan sassa uku: kudi, mutane da siyasa. A karkashin "kudi," rashin albarkatu da fargabar asarar kudaden shiga daga lasisi sun zama babban shingen budewa. Dangane da "mutane," rashin albarkatun ma'aikata, rashin ilimin da ake amfani da su da kwarewa, tare da dimbin firgici marasa gaskiya da kauracewa hadari, suna taimakawa wajen kafa karin shinge. A karshe, idan ya zo ga "manufa," kayyadaddun manufofin da ba su da tushe da tsarin shari'a - haƙƙin mallaka musamman - da rashin ingantaccen tsarin manufofin da ke karfafa buɗe ido, samar da wani shingen shinge. A duniya baki daya, rashin daidaito da rarrabuwar dijital sun karya yanayin GLAM.

GABATARWA

A cikin shekaru goma da suka gabata, budadden motsi ya sami karbuwa mai ban mamaki a bangaren al'adun gargajiya, wanda aka kirƙira musamman ta hanyar kirƙirar Domain Jama'a na Creative Commons (CC) kuma ya rinjayi littafin The Problem of the Yellow Milkmaid. Wannan ya haifar da fitowar "open GLAM," motsi wanda ke inganta damar shiga, rabawa da sake amfani da tarin cibiyoyin al'adu a cikin yanayin dijital. Binciken Open GLAM, wanda Andrea Wallace da Douglas McCarthy suka shirya, ya tabbatar da wannan ci gaba kuma ya rubuta cibiyoyin da ke fitar da hotunan dijital a fili a cikin tarin su. A CC mun fifita kalmar "budewar al'ada" a kan open GLAM, inda "GLAM" ke nufin dakunan karatu, dakunan karatu, dakunan ajiya da gidajen tarihi. Budewar al'ada ba wai kawai ana iya fahimta ba (ba ta haɗa da taƙaitaccen bayanin ba), kuma ya fi girma yayin da yake hasashen raba abubuwan al'adun gargajiya a matsayin kwarewar shiga cikin tsarin da ya haɗa da GLAMs har ma masu amfani da su, al'ummominsu, kungiyoyin kasuwanci da cibiyoyi masu zaman kansu masu zaman kansu, da kuma al'umma gaba daya. Wannan ya ce, muna amfani da gajarta GLAM a cikin wannan takarda don komawa ga cibiyoyin al'adun gargajiya gaba ɗaya. Dalilai biyu na iya bayyana wannan sabon sha'awar: (1) akwai ci gaba da

fahimtar cewa manufar cibiyoyin al'adun gargajiya don samar da damar yin amfani da tarin ya dace daidai da manufar "bude" na samun damar samun ilimi da al'adu kyauta da kuma ba tare da izini ba; (2) domin su kasance masu dacewa da masu sauraro na karni na 21, GLAMs sun san suna buƙatar nuna ƙarfin kan layi tare da samar da hanyoyin da masu amfani za su iya yin hulɗa tare da tarin ta hanyoyi da ba na al'ada ba. Duk da yake waɗannan matakan suna da ban mamaki, a zahiri kaɗan ne kawai na GLAMs na duniya ke raba tarin su a fili: Kwaya ɗaya ta sanya wannan juzu'in a kasa da 1%.² Mafi rinjaye na ci gaba da fuskantar ɗimbin shinge don rungumar damar shiga a bude kuma, a sakamakon haka, don ba da gudummawa cikakke ga mafi daidaito, bambance-bambance, da ci gaban al'ummomi. A cikin wannan daftarin aiki, mun binciko waɗannan shingen bude al'adu domin samun ƙarin haske game da tallafin da Creative Commons za ta iya bayarwa ga cibiyoyi da ke son fara tafiyet-tafiyensu zuwa buɗaɗɗen al'adu da ingantacciyar musayar al'adun gargajiya. Wannan takarda ta fito ne daga CC Open Culture VOICES vlog, jerin hirarraki daga masana a buɗaɗɗiyar motsin al'adu.³ Dukkanin sunayen masana, lakabi, alaƙa da ƙasashe an jera su a ƙarshen wannan takarda don yin tunani. Har ila yau, ya zana kuma ya yi magana kai tsaye daga Barriers to Open Access · Open GLAM (ɓangare na ers to Open Access · Open GLAM (part of “Towards a Declaration on Open Access for Cultural Heritage”) na Andrea Wallace. Bisa ga binciken da aka yi a baya (duba jeri a ƙarshen wannan rahoto a Ƙarƙashin Madogararsa da Ƙarin karatu) da kuma ta hanyar tuntuɓar masana da sauraron masana a fannin, mun gano manyan gungu guda uku na shinge: kuɗi, mutane, da manufofi. Wannan rahoto na iya zama abin sha'awa ga membobin CC Global Network, al'ummar open culture / open GLAM, GLAM practitioners, masu tsara manufofi, da duk wani mai sha'awar tallafawa buɗaɗɗen damar shiga da kuma raba abubuwan al'adun gargajiya a duniya.

2 Andrea Wallace, Critical Open GLAM: Towards [Appropriate] Open Access for Cultural Heritage, 2020.

3 An gyara sassan vlog ɗin kyauta don taƙaitawa, gudana da taƙaitaccen bayani.

KUDI

RASHIN ARZIKI NA KUDI

Kamar yadda masana suka jadada, bude baki yana da tsada. Daga kayan aikin digitization zuwa abubuwan more rayuwa, duk hanyar zuwa shirye-shiryen bayanai da gudanarwa, kazalika lasisin da lasisi da tafiyar mataƙai da aiki, farashi ƙara sama. Tare da yawancin GLAMs suna fama da rashin isassun kuɗi da kuma tabarbarewar kasafin kuɗi na aiki, ƙarancin hanyoyin kuɗi na ɗaya daga cikin manyan shingen ci gaba da ci gaba da tattarawa.

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Andrea Wallace: "Digitization yana da tsada kuma yana iya dogara ga farashin fasaha, aiki, gwaninta, kayan aikin dijital na ciki da na waje, da ajiyarsa, adanawa, da gudanarwa. Waɗannan farashin suna gudana kuma suna buƙatar babban jari don ci gaba da ci gaba a sabbin fasahohi da nau'ikan haɗin gwiwa. Tare da raguwar rafukan kuɗi, GLAMs suna shakkar barin duk wani kudaden shiga (duk da haka ƙarami) wanda zai iya tallafawa shirye-shiryen ƙira, gami da lasisi."

Jonathan Hernandez: “Daya daga cikin waɗannan shingen shine tallafi. Abubuwan kuɗi suna da mahimmanci don ci gaba da ayyukan ƙididdigewa, saboda wannan tsari kuma ya haɗa da shirye-shiryen bayanai da sarrafa bayanai, da kuma kiyaye kasancewar dijital, duk waɗannan na iya yin tsada, musamman ga Ƙananan GLAMs da ba su da wadata. Bugu da ƙari, wasu cibiyoyi a wasu lokuta suna fargabar cewa tarin wallafe-wallafen na iya kawo illa ga wasu nau'ikan kasuwanci."

Patricia Diaz Rubio: "Yanayin Chile bai bambanta da sauran kasashen Latin Amurka ba inda albarkatun GLAMs da masu aikin su ke da iyaka; digitization, yadawa da ayyukan samun damar buɗewa suna da wahalar haɓakawa a karkashin waɗannan yanayi."

Julia Pagel: "A fili ba mu da albarkatun [...] don haɓakawa, sabuntawa da gina abubuwan more rayuwa masu mahimmanci don tallafawa buɗe GLAMs."

Neal Stimler: "Akwai ra'ayi na karya cewa buɗe GLAM aiki ne ba shiri mai gudana ba wanda ke buƙatar ci gaba da kunnawa, saka hannun jari na kuɗi da aiki daga cibiyar don samun nasara. Open GLAM ba shiri ne na "saita shi kuma manta da shi" lokaci ɗaya ba. Shirya makomar shirin ku na GLAM a lokacin kaddamarwa kuma ku kasance cikin shiri don ba da albarkatu na yau da kullun, lokaci da mutane, don ci gaba da lafiyarsa da dorewa."

TSORON RASHIN KUDI DA YIN HAUWA KYAUTA

DOMIN KUDI

Rage kasafin kuɗi, samar da albarkatun kasa da karancin kuɗin tallafi na fannin al'adu duk suna ba da gudummawa ga yawancin matsalolin kuɗi na GLAMs. Wasu suna karkashin matsi mai ban mamaki don samar da kudaden shiga don ci gaba da aiki. Da yawa suna neman ba da lasisi ga abubuwan da aka kirƙira a cikin tarin su, har ma da kayan da ke cikin jama'a, a matsayin hanyar tabbatar da dorewar kuɗi. Koyaya, bisa ga masana da bincike da yawa, samfuran lasisi na gargajiya ba su da tsada kuma suna kawo cikaskas ga albarkatu.

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Douglas McCarthy: "Tun bayan barkewar cutar ta COVID-19, har ma fiye da da, ana samun karuwar matsin lamba kan cibiyoyi don samar da kudaden shiga daga tarin dijital nasu, ko a cikin jama'a ko a haƙƙin mallaka."

Katie Eagleton: "Yana da matuƙar wahala ga cibiyoyi su daina ko da kananan kuɗin shiga idan yanayin kuɗin su yana nufin cewa da gaske suna buƙatar hakan kuma suna dogara da shi."

Neal Stimler: "Akwai imani na karya cewa shirye-shiryen open GLAM ya hana shiga kungiyoyi da hana shiga shiga. Shirye-shiryen Open GLAM suna haɓaka haɗin gwiwa kuma suna iya ba da damar sabbin nau'ikan samar da kudaden shiga ta hanyar haɗin gwiwar haɗin gwiwa da sabon haɓaka samfuran da ke tallafawa ci gaba da ci gaba da sabis na cibiyar ga masu ruwa da tsaki."

Alwaleed Alkhaja: "Daya daga cikin batutuwan da muke da su tare da buɗe GLAM shine daidaita buƙatun kasuwanci da buƙatun jama'a. Don haka cibiyoyi suna buƙatar yin tunani game da dorewa, game da yadda ba lallai ne za a sami riba ba amma aƙalla rufe farashi."

Mariana Ziku: "A baya [shingaye] sun fi alaƙa da damuwa kamar asarar riba don cin kasuwa na haƙƙin haƙƙin tattarawa ko tara kuɗi don haɓaka kudaden shiga kai tsaye. Koyaya, galibi ba haka lamarin yake ba saboda da gaske waɗannan dabarun ba su samar da kudaden shiga da yawa ba aƙalla ga abubuwan tarihi na dijital da galibin cibiyoyin al'adu."

Dafydd Tudur: "Wani shingen da ake gani shine cewa [GLAMs] suna rasa damar samun kuɗin shiga daga tarin. Muna buƙatar yin la'akari da hankali menene ainihin farashin tallace-tallacen tarin; tsadar mu a matsayin kungiyoyi. Da kuma: menene ribar net ɗin da aka samu daga gare su. Bayan haka, bayan yin la'akari da waɗannan abubuwan, muna buƙatar mu yi la'akari da kimar da muke ba wa ɗayan hanyar da kasancewa a buɗe,

da yadda waɗannan biyun suke kwatanta. Sau da yawa za mu ga cewa fa'idodin buɗewa tare da tarin sun zarce matakin saka hannun jari da farashi, kuma ribar da aka samu daga karshe ta hanyar samar da kudaden shiga, siyarwa, da sarrafa amfani da tarin da za a iya buɗewa."

Merete Sanderhoff: "Kwanan nan na ji wata magana daga wani mai fafutukar kare muhalli mai suna Gus Speth [...] Ya ce wani abu game da manyan abubuwan da ke kawo cikas ga magance matsalar yanayi, kuma ya ce, "da kyau na yi tunanin cewa manyan matsalolin da muke fama da su hasarar rayayyun halittu ne da rugujewar halittu [...] son kai, kwadayi da rashin tausayi [...]. Ga bangaren al'adun gargajiya, wasu abubuwa iri daya ne ke hana ci gaba mai kyau. Wannan ba yana nufin a kowace hanya cewa cibiyoyin al'adun gargajiya na son kai ne ko kuma masu kwadayi ba, amma muna rayuwa ne a karkashin wasu tsauraran tsarin tattalin arziki waɗanda ke tilasta mana samun kuɗi daga masu amfani da mu yayin da ina tsammanin akwai babban darajar a cikin al'adun gargajiya a matsayin buɗe albarkatu. Amma muna ayyana kima a cikin sharuɗɗan kuɗi maimakon duban wasu nau'ikan kima da tasiri."

Simon Tanner: "Akwai kuma rashin samun kudin shiga."

Martine Denoyelle: "Akwai (shinge) da yawa akan mata kai da yawa. Zan musamman jaddada batun kuɗi, watau, tsoron asarar samun kudin shiga daga sayar da haifuwa. Duk da haka, mun sani daga gwaninta cewa rabon albarkatun da aka samar ta hanyar biyan hotuna kananan ne kuma sau da yawa baya biyan kuɗin dindindin na ma'aikata na kula da hakkin hoto. A shekara ta 2019, a Faransa, rahoton Cour des Comptes [Kotun Audit] ya nanata cewa sayar da kayan hayayyafa "ba ya wakiltar wani muhimmin gungu na gidan tarihi." Saboda haka, wannan ba shi da karanci sosai."

Stéphane Chantalat: "[Wani shamaki ɗaya shine] ra'ayin da aka ɗauka mai karfi cewa siyar da hotuna na iya zama tushen samun kudin shiga mai ci gaba da kwanciyar hankali wanda zai iya daidaita mahimmin kimar kira da ɗaukar kayan. Wannan yawanci kuskure ne wanda ke buƙatar, kafin a tallafa masa, cikakken bincike na farko na yuwuwar samun kuɗin shiga ta hanyar siyar da hotuna da kuma hasashen yuwuwar amfanin su a cikin wallafe-wallafe, don nune-nunen, da sauransu. Farashin sayan jama'a, wanda galibi yakan hana, musamman ga masu son koyo, ɗalibai da masu bincike, kuma yana hana yada ayyukan bincike ko wallafe-wallafen da zai ba da damar baje kolin duka sassan tarin galibi ba a ganuwa."

KULLE-KULLE NA KWANGILA

Kamar yadda muka gani, kididdige kididdiga da yada damar shiga yana haifar da tsada sosai. Masana sun damu cewa yawancin GLAMs sun zaɓi shiga cikin shirye-shiryen kwangila tare da kungiyoyin fa'ida (dandamali na kan layi, masu buga tallace-tallace, hukumomin ba da lasisin hoto da ɗakunan karatu, da sauransu) waɗanda ke ɗaukar irin wannan farashi. Mafi sau da yawa, irin waɗannan yarjejeniyoyin sun haɗa da kayyadaddun bayanai waɗanda ke hana GLAMs fitar da tarin su a buɗe hanyar shiga a matsayin wani ɓangare na dabarun dawowa kan saka hannun jari na waɗannan abokan hulɗa na ɓangare na uku.⁵

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Philippe Rivière: "Wani shingen shi ne cibiyoyi da yawa har yanzu suna yada bayanansu ta hanyar hukumomin daukar hoto ko kuma bankunan hoto waɗanda ke karɓar kudin shiga wasu bayanai. A Faransa, har yanzu muna cikin wannan tsari. Duk da gagarumin ci gaba da cibiyoyi ko hukumomin hoto suka samu, ya kasance shinge na biyu da za a cire a Faransa."

Andrea Wallace: "Saboda farashin kididdigewa, GLAMs wani lokaci suna yin haɗin gwiwa na musamman tare da kamfanoni waɗanda ke ba da sabis na kididdigewa da tallace-tallace. Yayin da GLAMs yawanci ke karɓar kwafi a matsayin wani ɓangare na yarjejeniyar, kwangilar haɗin gwiwa da da'awar haƙƙin mallaka na ɓangare na uku yawanci suna hana GLAMs fitar da waɗannan kwafin a karkashin tsarin buɗe ido."

Martine Denoyelle: "A Faransa, muna da tsari na musamman don sarrafa hotuna masu tarin yawa, wanda aka keɓance tare da kungiyar jama'a da aka kirƙira don tara albarkatun gidajen tarihi, musamman dangane da kamfen na daukar hoto: Réunion des Musées nationaux Grand Palais, wanda ke tallata tarin hotunan gidajen tarihi da yawa. Samun kuɗin shiga daga siyar da hotuna ta hanyar hukumar daukar hoto yana raguwa a kowace shekara kuma ba za a iya la'akari da shi da mahimmanci a cikin kasafin kuɗi gaɓaɓaɓa; amma tsarin, dangane da kwangiloli na shekaru da yawa tsakanin mahallin da gidajen tarihi, a halin yanzu yana hana abubuwa ci gaba: a ganina, wannan shine babban shinge a Faransa."

HAUWA KYAUTA

Bugu da ƙari, cibiyoyi da yawa gaɓaɓaɓa suna taka-tsan-tsan game da buɗe damar yin amfani da kasuwanci da kuma "hauwa kyauta." Wannan gargadin, kamar yadda Heidi Raatz ya haskaka yayin aiwatar da bita, galibi ana fitar da shi azaman hujja ga GLAMs kawai yana fitar da ƙaramin kuɗuri ko ƙananan haɓakar hoto don buɗe damar shiga. Andrea Wallace ya nuna cewa GLAMs suna tsoron cewa barin kowa ya yi amfani da ko sake yin amfani da kayan aikin dijital don kowace manufa zai karfafa cin kasuwa mara adalci na tarin. Amma duk da haka inda aka shafi kayan aikin jama'a, amfani da kasuwanci halal ne kuma a zahiri cikin ruhin dokar haƙƙin mallaka.

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Abin da masana ke cewa:

Andrea Wallace: "Taron cewa saƙin masu maye gurbin dijital zuwa ga jama'a zai ba da damar dakunan karatu na hoto na kasuwanci don yin tafiya akan koƙarin GLAMs halal ne kuma sun riga sun faru. Wannan aikin doka ne saboda matsayin yanki na jama'a."

RASHIN KUDI DAGA ZIYARAR JIKI

Yawancin GLAMs za su nisanci damar shiga dijital bisa fargabar cewa hakan zai rage tallace-tallacen tikiti don ziyarar jiki da ƙafar shagon kyauta, wanda ke haifar da asarar kudaden shiga.

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Biyanto Rebin: "Babban abin da ya kawo cikas ga budaddiyar kungiyar GLAM ita ce rashin fahimtar kungiyar da kanta. Cibiyoyi da yawa suna tunanin lokacin da suka buɗe tarin su, adadin ziyarar zai ragu lokaci guda. Jama'a ba za su ƙara zuwa ziyartar cibiyarsu ba. Koyaya, bincike da yawa sun tabbatar da akasin haka, ta hanyar buɗe tarin su, hangen nesa na cibiyoyi yana ƙaruwa kuma yana shafar ƙimar ziyarar."

George Oates: "Akwai rashin sha'awar raba dijital. Wasu kungiyoyi har yanzu suna ba da fifikon ziyarar jiki akan hulɗar dijital."

Andrea Wallace: "GLAMs ba tare da buɗe shirye-shiryen shiga ba wani lokaci suna yin la'akari da shigarwar kyauta a matsayin ciniki da kuma hujja don cajin kuɗin lasisi. Waɗannan GLAMs suna daidaita wannan ɗabi'a tare da buɗe GLAMs waɗanda ke cajin manyan kudaden shiga a matsayin shaida kan dalilin da yasa shirin buɗe damar zai yiwu. Koyaya, bayanai sun nuna yawancin gidajen tarihi da gidajen tarihi waɗanda ke saƙin tarin a

Karƙashin tsarin budewa suna cajin kudaden kima ko ba da izinin shiga kyauta (bayanin ya kunshi dakunan karatu da wuraren adana bayanai kamar yadda galibi ke ba da shigarwa kyauta).”

4 Duba misali (Tanner 2004; Ballon and Westermann 2006; Allen 2012; Crews and Brown 2010; Kelly 2013; Collections Trust 2015; Kapsalis 2016; Denoyelle, Durand, Daniel and Doukaridou-Ramantani 2018).

5 A kan wannan batu, duba Recital 49 na EU Directive 2019/1024 akan Open Data da Re-Use of Public Sector Information (the Open Data Directive): “...Inda kebantaccen haƙƙi ya shafi digitization albarkatun al'adu, wani dan lokaci na kebancewa zai iya zama dole don baiwa abokin tarayya damar maido da hannun jarinsa...”

6 Don bayani a cikin mahallin abin da ba na kasuwanci ba na lasisin CC, duba fassarar NonCommercial - Creative Commons.

KARFIN DAN ADAM, ILMI DA BASIRA

Tafiyar budewa yana buƙatar gagarumin karfin dan adam da albarkatu, ilimi da kwarewa. Misali, fasahar dijital tana buƙatar sadaukarwar bayanai da kwarewar fasahar sadarwa, kamar kwarewar mai amfani, nazarin bayanai, sarrafa metadata, haɓaka software, da sauransu. Rashinsa na iya haifar da rashin jin dadi ga barkewar bangarorin al'adu da yawa. Hakazalika, sarrafa haƙƙin mallaka sau da yawa yana buƙatar kwarewar shari'a wacce ke da wahalar samun dama, tsada, ko duka biyun. Wannan yana daya daga cikin manyan abubuwan da ke motsa sha'awar CC GLAM Certificate, wanda ke da nufin haɓaka kwararrun masu aiki a kan al'amuran da suka shafi haƙƙin mallaka, ba da lasisi, da fa'idodi da kalubalen buɗe tarin GLAM.

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Larissa Borck: "Ana iya fahimtar haƙƙin mallaka a matsayin mai rikitarwa sosai kuma yana daukar karfi da albarkatu daga kungiyoyi da kwararru don samun karin kwarewa da kwarewa a ciki."

Douglas McCarthy: "Open GLAM yana buƙatar albarkatu, kwarewa, da saka hannun jari a cikin kula da haƙƙin mallaka da haƙƙin mallaka, waɗanda ke da sarƙaƙiya."

Céline Chanas: "Tambayoyin horo da cancanta na iya zama iyakancewa. A cikin tawagar gidan kayan gargajiya, ba mu da bayan martaba da cancantar da ake bukata don aiwatar da irin wannan aikin."

Stacy Allison-Cassin: "Hakika albarkatu babban kalubale ne kuma albarkatun ba kudi ba ne kawai amma mutane da ilimi. Don haka kuna iya son shiga cikin shirye-shiryen open GLAM amma ba ku da ilimi a cibiyar ku don samun damar fahimtar yadda ake amfani da lasisin CC, yadda ake haɗa lasisi a cikin ma'ajiyar, ko yadda ake amfani da metadata masu dacewa don tabbatar da cewa kuna da lasisin da suka dace akan kayan ku. Mun san cewa yana da sauƙin sauƙi kuma mai arha har ma a wasu hanyoyi don kididdigewa amma yana da karin albarkatu don amfani da metadata da suka dace, don ba da horar da ma'aikata, da kuma samun waɗancan mutanen a hannun waɗanda za su iya yin aikin."

Medhavi Gandhi: “Akwaɗi shamaki ga kwararru don fahimtar open GLAM a matsayin tsari, a matsayin kima. A cikin 'yan shekarun nan kuma musamman a cikin shekaru biyu na karshe na cutar, GLAMs sun fara daukar mutane masu kwararrun kwararrun dijital. Don haka shamaki ya fi ta fuskar wa zai yi, shin muna da basirar da ta dace? Mun yi aiki daidai? Wane ne muke dauka don yin wannan?”

Kristina Petrasova: "Rashin albarkatu a cikin ilimin ilimi da fasaha na fasaha da abubuwan gudanarwa na hukumomi don buɗewa su ne sauran shingen da za a iya magance ta zahiri nan gaba."

George Oates: "Tabbas akwai buƙatar kididdige kayan dijital kafin a raba su kuma wannan batu ne na lokaci da albarkatu."

Julia Pagel: "A fili ba mu da albarkatu: albarkatun ɗan adam, mutanen da ke goyan bayan sauye-sauye zuwa gidan kayan gargajiya, mutanen da ke kirƙira, kula da haɓaka alaƙa da al'ummominsu, albarkatu don sauya kungiyoyi zuwa kungiya mai ƙarfi; kuma mai matuƙar mahimmanci, albarkatun don haɓaka iyawa don samun ilimi da kwarewar da ake buƙata don sabbin buƙatu da kuma koyon yadda ake tafiyar da canji yadda ya kamata."

Josée Plamondon: "Ya zama dole a karfafa samun sabbin ilimi kamar takardar shaidar CC ko kuma karfafa tasirin wannan ilimin da sabbin hanyoyin bude ido a tsakanin kwararrun al'adu da fasahar sadarwa daban-daban. Wannan batu yana da mahimmanci saboda tambaya ce ta haɓaka daidaiƙun mutane, ilimi da ayyuka."

Andrea Wallace: "Ga cibiyoyi da yawa, rashin kwarewar dijital ko fasaha yana sa buɗe damar GLAM ba zai yiwu ba. Hatta GLAMs tare da bayanan tallafin dijital suna fuskantar matsalolin kula da yankin da ke haɓaka cikin sauri."

Stéphane Chantalat: "Wani yuwuwar birki na iya kasancewa fargabar da ke da alaƙa da rashin sanin haƙƙin hoto da kuma matsayinsu. Aikin haƙuri ne wanda ke buƙatar horarwa, taimakon doka da taimakon kwararru, musamman ma masu zane-zane."

TUNANIN HANKALI: TSORON RASHIN KULLA DA YIN AMFANI

Cibiyoyin kayan tarihi na al'adu ba koyaushe ba ne mafi haɗari. A haƙiƙa, da alama akwai wasu riƙon ra'ayin mazan jiya a cikin ɓangaren, inda masu yanke shawara na GLAM (a cikin cibiyoyi ko a waje) suna da alamar tunanin gargajiya waɗanda ke kallon bude damar shiga a matsayin haɗari. Wannan kuma yana haifar da abubuwan da ake gane (sau da yawa marasa tushe) da kuma dabarun sarrafa haɗarin haɗari waɗanda ba su gane sabbin abubuwan da ke cikin duniyar dijital ba. Damuwa game da rashin ingantattun hanyoyin gudanar da haɗarin haɗari suna kasancewa da mahimmanci a cikin ma'ana mai fa'ida (haɗarin lafiya, suna na kungiya, da sauransu).

TSORAN YIN ZALUNCI

Wani ƙarin tsoro da ya yaɗu shine rashin amfani da shi zai yi mummunan tasiri ga cibiyar, sunanta ko tarin kanta.

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Maja Drabczyk: "Sau da yawa muna ganin kanmu a matsayin masu tsaro, a matsayin masu kare tarin. Da jin tsoron cewa za a yi amfani da su ba daidai ba yana hana mu daga shiga cikin sababbin haɗin gwiwa don ganin da kuma gane sababbin damar [...] yana hana mu girma. Muna buƙatar ƙara sabbin kwarewa a cikin sassanmu kuma mu ɗauki kanmu a matsayin masu gudanarwa, a matsayin ƙwararru ko kuma ƙwararrun ƙwararrun kawai masu son shiga cikin jerin tattaunawa, da gaske masu sha'awar buƙatun masu ruwa da tsaki da tabbatar da cewa ta hanyar ayyukanmu muna ba da amsa da gaske buƙatunsu kuma muna taimaka musu girma. Muna taimaka musu su tsara tunani, muna taimaka musu wajen ilmantar da su, kuma muna taimaka musu su nishadantar da su."

Philippe Rivière: “Har yanzu akwai shinge da yawa don bude GLAMs. Shamaki na farko shine tunani. Wajibi ne a shawo kan mutane cewa bude bayanai ba yana nufin ba da shi ga kowa ba. Kowa dan kasa ne kamar kowa, bayanan jama'a ne, amma sama da duka, ya zama dole a tabbatar wa mutane cewa amfani da su ba zai saba wa ayyukan hidimar gwamnati ba amma akasin haka cewa za mu ba da mulki, don bayarwa, ilimi ga jama'a.”

George Oates: “Akwai damuwa game da yiwuwar cewa wasu abubuwan da kuke rabawa za a iya amfani da su ta hanyar da ba ta dace ba ko da a cikin jama'a. Yayin da muke binciko wasu sabbin yankuna game da abin da yankin jama'a na dijital ke nufi, wanda kawai za a gwada shi tare da amfani, don haka yana da ban sha'awa. Da fatan wannan ba matsayi na tsoro ba ne.”

RASHIN FAHIMCI, KIYAYEWA DA RASHIN HADARI

Wani shamaki kuma shine hadakar kyamar hadari da rashin sanin haƙifanin barazana da fa'idojin bude ido ga abubuwan al'adun gargajiya.

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Melissa Terras: "Sau da yawa mutane ba sa samun sakon ko fahimtar abin da ke faruwa kuma ana sanya shinge daga kwamitoci, daga gudanarwa, daga hukumomi, daga masu ba da kudi, daga 'yan siyasa. Matsayin "a'a" na iya zama saman kasa."

Medhavi Gandhi: “Babban matsalar ita ce ilimin dijital da ke kewaye da shi. Sau da yawa a cibiyoyi, akwai rashin fayyace a kan shawarar wane ne za a bude, da kuma wane nau'i ne, waƙanda duk za su shiga ciki, da kuma wane irin yanke shawara ne wannan zai kasance. ”

Julia Pagel: "A halin yanzu, saitin gidajen tarihi na kungiyoyi galibi ba sa ba da izini ga gudanarwa mai sauƙi da sassauƙa, kamar kafa tattaunawa ta cikin gida tsakanin ma'aikata da kuma manyan mukamai a cikin yanke shawara. Amma waƙannan su ne ainihin abubuwan haƙin open GLAM. Open GLAM yana nufin karfin hali don gwada sabbin abubuwa, sabbin hanyoyin da kuma gudanar da haƙarin gazawa. Ta hanyar kasawa muna koyon inganta shi. Amma tunani da tsarin samar da kudade a cikin gidajen tarihi da kuma gidajen tarihi har yanzu suna da tushe sosai a cikin tsarin gargajiya, don haka muna buƙatar mu magance juriya ga sauyi, wanda ya zama na yau da kullun saboda mu 'yan Adam ba ma son canji.”

Josée Plamondon: “A matakin dabarun, manyan shingaye su ne tunani da kima daga zamanin masana'antu. Wannan ilimin tattalin arziki ne wanda ya dogara da riƙewa, kuma muna motsawa zuwa haƙakarwa da albarkatu da haƙin gwiwar [...] Muna buƙatar samun canji a cikin tsari, a cikin mataƙai, da kuma ayyuka. Ta yaya za mu nutsar da duk 'yan wasa a cikin kungiyar? Ta yaya za mu zaburar da su zuwa ga balagaggen bayanai inda kowa ya ba da gudummawa wajen samar da bayanai da musayar ilimi?”

Ariadna Matas: "Har yanzu akwai cibiyoyi da yawa waƙanda ka'idoji, ko ma na zahiri, ko hujjar dabi'a ba su da isasshen dalilin yin wannan canjin su ma. Sannan ina mamakin ko bai kamata a sami karfi, mai tsauri da haƙin kai ta masu amfani don waƙanda suka ƙi wannan canjin ba su da zaƙi. [Masu amfani] a ƙarshe sune waƙanda ke fama da sakamakon. Ba tare da yin la'akari da wannan mummunar dabi'a ba, waƙanda suka sanya shinge don sake amfani da su za su iya ci gaba da yin hakan kamar ba abin da ya faru ba, ba tare da an tambaye su ba, kamar dai wani bangare ne na halin da ake ciki, wanda na ga matsala sosai. Matsayin da ya kamata ya kasance don ba da damar sake amfani da shi ba tare da iyakancewa ba."

Douglas McCarthy: "Babban shamaki wani abu ne da na kira 'ikon halin da ake ciki.' Wannan yana nufin, da farko, kin hadari da rashin son canji. Gidajen tarihi sun kasance cibiyoyi masu ra'ayin mazan jiya saboda wasu kyawawan dalilai."

Patricia Diaz Rubio: "Har ila yau, dole ne ku fuskanci hasashe da kin yarda na masu aikin GLAM game da ainihin ma'anar samun damar shiga da kuma yadda zai iya zama fa'ida don habaka irin wannan aikin."

ABINDA AKE NUFU DA AL'ADA

Bayan haƙƙin mallaka, dole ne a yi la'akari da dabi'a, mutuntawa, da daidaiton kula da abubuwan da suka dace da al'adu, kamar maganganun al'adun gargajiya na Yan asalin Kasar da al'ummomin yankin. Rashin sanin yakamata da fahimtar buƙatun mutuntawa da kulawa don buɗe tarin abubuwa na iya zama wani nau'i na shinge don ingantaccen raba abubuwan al'adu. Kamar yadda Victoria Heath da Scann suka bayyana a kan shafin yanar gizon CC: "Open GLAM ba kawai game da raba al'adun gargajiya ba ne ta hanyar mutunta dokar haƙƙin mallaka, har ma da yadda za a yi shi cikin gaskiya, haɗin gwiwa, da adalci."

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Alwaleed Alkhaja: "A ko'ina cikin duniya wani cikasko ko shamaki don buɗe GLAM batutuwa ne masu hankali. GLAMs suna buƙatar yin tunani game da ko ta hanyar sanya abun cikin kan layi, buɗe shi, yana haifar da kowace matsala ta fuskar hankali."

Andrea Wallace: "Sau da yawa ana tsara digitization azaman aikin tsaka tsaki da kyakkyawar hanyar tattara tarin abubuwa don dalilai daban-daban. Koyaya, wani aiki na kididdigewa yana haifar da kadara ta atomatik, kwangila, da dokokin mallakar fasaha waɗanda zasu iya tsawaita tsarin sarrafawa, cutarwa, da cirewa zuwa nau'ikan dijital na bayyanar al'adu da ilimi ko asalin da suke riƙe."

Mariana Ziku: "Ana iya samun fargaba game da rasa inganci ko wasu fargabar da ke da alaƙa da aikin kuɗi na cibiyar. Duk da haka, akwai ƙarin kima wajen faɗaɗa iyawa da iyawa don haɗawa da ci gaba mai sauƙi fiye da gujewa tun da akwai ingantattun ayyuka waɗanda ke magance waɗannan batutuwa, har ma da haƙƙin bayanai da buɗewa, misali ka'idodin CARE. Don haka akwai hanyoyin da za a bi don shawo kan shingayen da kuma fitar da su daga karshe buɗe al'adun gargajiya da amfani da open GLAM ana aiwatar da al'ada kamar yadda aka saba yi a tsawon zamani."

Marco Rendina: "A open GLAM, muna da 'yan kasada maimakon shinge na gaske. Idan muka ajiye haƙƙin mallaka a gefe, ba shakka, wanda shine ainihin kisa, babban haɗarin da nake gani don open GLAM abu ne na dabi'a, kuma shine a ba da damar yin amfani da abun ciki a zahiri, ba tare da sanin asalinsa ba kuma tare da shi. Yin amfani da kayan da aka ajiye a cikin ɗakunan ajiya, gidajen tarihi da ɗakunan karatu, musamman don dalilai na kasuwanci, ba tare da sanin tushen tarihi ba, al'ummomi da, fiye da duka, ba tare da ba da kyauta mai kyau ga waɗanda ke da alaƙa da wannan abun ciki ba, rashin alheri al'ada ce ta kowa, musamman a cikin salon mulki. Fashion haƙiƙa yana ɗaya daga cikin mafi ƙarfin gani na gani na ainihi - daidaikun mutane da na al'umma. Don haka muna buƙatar ka'idoji don shawo kan yanayin "kama da tafi", ba ta hanyar boyewa ko kulle abun ciki ba, amma sanya shi a cikin mahallin da ya dace kuma gane shi game da "raba don kulawa". Wannan ita ce hanya daya tilo don kare budadden abun ciki da baiwa mutane damar morewa da koyo daga gare ta."

TSORAN CUTAR MASU HALITTA

Sauran GLAMs na iya jin tsoron cewa buɗe ido zai cutar da masu fasaha da masu kirƙira.

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Rebecca Giblin: "Wata babbar matsala ita ce akwai damuwa cewa buɗe tarin na iya cutar da masu kirƙira da masu fasaha. Akwai hanyoyin yin shi da ba zai yi aiki ba kuma akwai hanyoyin yin hakan da zai iya zama cutarwa, amma akwai kuma hanyoyin da za mu iya yin tunani game da wannan da kirƙira kuma za mu iya kirƙirar dokokin da ke aiki mafi kyau ga kowa da kowa don haka yiwuwar hakan. za ku iya yin kuskure ba yana nufin cewa ba za mu yi koƙarin yin daidai ba."

TSORON RASHIN KAMUWA

Rashin tsaro da ke da alaƙa da barin sarrafawa ya yi yawa. Kamar yadda aka kwatanta a cikin takarda The Problem of the Yellow Milkmaid, akwai fargaba game da abin da wasu za su yi da tarin: za a yi amfani da ayyukan da ba daidai ba ko kuma a yi amfani da su a cikin mahallin da ba daidai ba? GLAMs wani lokaci suna daukar kansu a matsayin haikali kuma ba sa son rabawa saboda suna tsoron za a rage ikonsu.⁸ Suna so a ba da lamuni a matsayin cibiyar watsa shirye-shirye da kuma alaƙa da kowane amfani da aikin a matsayin wata hanya ta haɓaka hangen nesa da haɓaka suna, amma kuma wani lokacin don ci gaba da lura da duk wani amfani da ke kasa da tarin "kare" daga ra'ayoyi daban-daban. Babban haɗari mafi girma, ko da yake, shine GLAMs ɗin da ke gudana ta hanyar hana damar shiga tarin da kuma hana mutane shiga cikin 'yanci, da'a, mai hankali da zurfi tare da su. Irin wannan tsoron yana lalata matsayin GLAMs na masu gudanarwa na samun ilimi, kamar yadda Shanna Hollich ta nuna a cikin tsarin bita.

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Katie Eagleton: "Yana da game da sarrafawa kuma game da fifiko don yin magana game da abin da ke faruwa ga tarin kuma wasu daga cikinsu suna da mahimmanci saboda ka'idodin da'a a kusa da kula da abubuwa masu mahimmanci, amma wasu daga cikinsu sun shafi sanin abin da ake yi da su tarin."

Larissa Borck: "Masu sana'a da cibiyoyin kayayyakin tarihi na al'adu a wasu lokuta na iya ganin damar shiga fili a matsayin hadari kuma, a ra'ayinsu, rufe ko takaita damar samun bayanai da tarin al'adu na iya zama wata hanya ta kare tarin al'adun gargajiya, musamman ta fuskoki daban-daban. Hakan wani shinge ne ga kimar da tarin kayayyakin tarihi na al'adu za su samu ga al'ummominsu da al'ummominsu."

Merete Sanderhoff: "Tsoron asarar iko wata kila wata dabi'a ce wacce ita ma ke tsayawa kan hanyar rungumar cewa mutane a waje a shirye suke kuma a shirye su yi kowane irin abubuwan ban mamaki tare da gadon su idan muka amince da su kuma muka kyale su. Muna da kwarewa sosai tare da masu amfani waɗanda kawai suke busa tunaninmu da abubuwan da suke yi tare da buɗaɗɗen tarin mu a SMK [Statens Museum for Kunst]."

Andrea Wallace: "Tsoro game da asarar sarrafawa yana kafa shinge na falsafa dangane da wanda ya kamata ya iya fassara ko samar da ilimi a kusa da tarin, kuma don wane dalili [...]. Ana yawan ambaton tsoro game da asarar sarrafa aiki da mahallinsa na ilimi saboda dalilin da ya sa kirar lasisi ke zama wajibi. A cikin waɗannan lokuta, ana kuma amfani da da'awar haƙƙin mallakar fasaha don kare aikin, mai zane, mahallinsa, da kuma cibiyar mai masaukin baki."

Dafydd Tudur: "Wani damuwa da kungiyoyi ke da shi shine su rasa ikon tattara tarin idan sun sake su a fili. Tambayar da ya kamata a yi a nan ita ce: me ya sa muke jin buƙatar sarrafa abubuwan da aka tattara na dijital? Me ya sa muke jin cewa muna buƙatar mu sarrafa? Domin sau da yawa, abun ciki na dijital ya riga ya fita daga haƙƙin mallaka don haka yawanci ba ya da hankali ko matsala. Don haka me ya sa muke jin cewa muna buƙatar

mu sarrafa amfani da shi? Ina tsammanin cewa wani ɓangare na dalilin shi ne damuwa da ake amfani da su ba tare da sanin yadda za a yi ba, kuma mun rasa damar da za mu fahimci yadda mutane suke ganowa, sake dawowa da yin amfani da tarin da muka zuba jari a ciki. sanya su samuwa ta hanyar dijital kwata-kwata. Yana da mahimmanci mu ga damar budewa ba a matsayin wani abu da muka hada da dabarunmu azaman Karin Kari ba, amma cewa 16 shine tushen gaba ɗaya hanyar da muke ganin rawarmu da yadda ta cika. Muna buƙatar yin la'akari da yadda muke kulla dangantaka da masu amfani da mu wanda ke ba mu damar tattara bayanai game da yadda ake amfani da tarin, da kuma cewa masu amfani sun gane kuma suna sane da muhimmancin wannan bayanin a gare mu, ta yadda za mu ci gaba da samun Karin tarin bayanai a cikin nan gaba.”

Simon Tanner: “Har ila yau, akwai damuwa cewa rasa ikon yadda ake amfani da hotuna za ta iya lalata martabar cibiyar. Don haka, ya zo ne ga manufa ta hukuma da kuma yanke shawarar abin da ya fi muhimmanci yayin da muke amsa buƙatun masu sauraronmu da jama'a na baya-bayan nan. Sa'an nan, wannan manufa za ta kara komawa cikin duniyar dijital kuma wasu daga cikin waɗannan manufofin da manyan halayen gudanarwa suma za su canza.”

Karin Glasemann: “Daya daga cikin manyan shingen open GLAM shine rashin fahimtar sarrafawa. Yawancin cibiyoyinmu sun yi imanin cewa muna buƙatar kare tarin daga irin cin zarafi ko mahallin da ba daidai ba da suka bayyana a ciki. Amma muna buƙatar mu fahimci cewa idan muna son abubuwan da aka tara su kasance cikin rayuwar kowa, ba za mu iya sarrafa su ba. Rufaffen lasisi sau da yawa ba zai kare tarin tarin daga cin zarafi ba, amma koyaushe za su hana mutanen kirki yin abubuwa masu kyau tare da tarin mu wanda ke nufin malamai ko masu sha'awar fasaha za su guje wa yin ayyuka masu ban mamaki tare da tarin mu saboda ba su kuskura su yi. yi haka.”

Stacy Allison-Cassin: “Wani lokaci ana jin cewa fitar da abubuwa a bayyane yana da illa ko kuma zai yi tasiri a cikin kasuwanci, don haka a ce GLAM, wani ɓangare na darajar GLAMs yana zuwa ne ta hanyar gudanarwa ko kuma riƙe da tarin tarin yawa kuma idan muka yi buɗe waɗannan tarin don sake amfani da su ba tare da katsewa ba, kila a rage kimar mu a matsayin kungiya. Amma yayin da wani abu ke budewa, Karin hulɗar da mutane ke da shi da kungiyar ku. Wata matsalar ita ce idan muka ɓoye abubuwa ko a bayan shinge, kamar lasisi, ko ɓoye a kan Kananan gidajen yanar gizon kungiyoyi, ba mu da wannan hulɗar da za mu iya buƙata. Kuma wani ɓangare na shingen ya fito ne daga al'amurran da suka shafi tallafi ko kuma la'akari da tarawa ana daidaita su da wani nau'i na jari da kuma cewa babban birnin ku, watau darajar da aka saka a cikin tarin ku, ana cutar da ku ta hanyar samar da waɗannan tarin don sake amfani da su kuma wannan halin yana buƙatar canza.”

Melissa Terras: "Mutane ba su fahimci dalilin da ya sa ya kamata mu ba da fifiko, kyawawan abubuwa masu ban mamaki da muke da su kyauta ba. Akwai ma'anar mallakar har yanzu. Dole ne mu bincika ma'anoni daban-daban na kima a kusa da al'adun dijital, ta yadda ba koyaushe ya zama ma'amala ta kuɗi da mutane ke samun damar waɗannan abubuwan ba, amma nau'ikan dabi'u ne daban-daban. Don haka shingen shine fahimtar cewa babu kuɗi da yawa a cikin open GLAM na dijital amma ya kamata mu iya amfani da su ta hanyoyi daban-daban don karfafa mutane da yawa su shiga tare da karfafa damar shiga."

7 Jonathan Hernandez ya yi nuni da hakan a wata musayar imel.

8 Duba, misali, The Museum: A Temple or the Forum, Duncan Cameron, 1971. <https://www.elmuseotransformador.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/The-Museum-A-Temple-or-theforum.pdf>

SIYASA

KYAUTA DA TSARIN HAKKIN KYAUTA

Ana tuhumar hakkin mallaka sau da yawa tare da tsayawa kan hanyar GLAMs wadanda ke son yin digitize tarin tarin su da kuma samar da abun ciki a fili. Hakkin mallaka shine babban tsarin doka wanda ke tafiyar da hanyoyi da yawa wadanda za a iya samar da kirƙira, rarrabawa, raba, sake bugawa da canza su. Don haka yana da mahimmanci ga kididdigewa da samar da al'adu akan Intanet. Dokokin hakkin mallaka na iya kila sau da yawa kayyade abin da za a iya sanyawa akan layi, ta wa kuma don wane dalilai.

Alas, kamar yadda aka ambata a cikin takardar manufofin CC, "Towards Better Sharing of Cultural Heritage — An Agenda for Copyright Reform," dokokin hakkin mallaka suna da sarƙaƙiya kuma galibi ba su da tabbas, sun bambanta daga kasa zuwa kasa, kuma a cikin manyan sun yi ƙoƙari don ci gaba da ci gaban fasaha a zamanin dijital kuma sun tsufa a sakamakon. GLAMs galibi suna cikin duhu game da abin da za su iya yi bisa doka saboda rashin tabbas da ke tattare da yanayin hakkin mallaka, yana sa su yi musu wahala su kewayaya al'amura a kusa da:

- hankoki — wane ne ya mallake su da tsawon lokacin da suke;
- kebancewa da iyakancewa — wadanne ayyukan za a iya (ko ba za a iya yin su ba) ba tare da izini bayyananne ba;
- yankin jama'a — abin da za a iya amfani da kyauta tare da kayan yanki na jama'a.

Misali, tantance ko aikin yana da kariya ta hakkin mallaka ko yana cikin yankin jama'a na duniya na iya buƙatar sa'o'i na bincike, tattaunawa da yawa, da cikakun bayanai. Hankoki "clearance," tsarin da cibiyoyi ke bincika matsayin hakkin mallaka na aiki da yin shawarwari da amfani da sake amfani da izini tare da masu hakkin hakkin, yana ci gaba da bata ƙoƙarce-ƙoƙarce na al'ada, musamman lokacin da tarin ya ƙunshi ayyukan marayu, a cikin ayyukan hakkin mallaka wadanda ba a san masu hakkin mallaka ba ko kuma ba za su yiwa ba. gano wuri. Wannan yana haifar da abin da wasu ke kira "baƙar fata na karni na 20."

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Ariadna Matas: "[Shamaki ɗaya shine] kayyadaddun tsarin doka wanda ke da wahala a tantance ko wani abu yana cikin jama'a ko don samun hakkin da suka dace."

Jonathan Hernandez: "Wani kalubale kuma shi ne hadaddun dokokin hakkin mallaka, don haka yana da mahimmanci a sami cikakkiyar fahimtar yadda suke shafi takamaiman ayyuka ko a cikin hukunce-hukunce. Rashin sanin wadannan batutuwa na iya haifar da rashin tabbas wanda zai haifar da hanyoyin ra'ayin mazan jiya don sakin ayyuka a cikin jama'a."

Rebecca Giblin: "Giwa a cikin ɗakin ba shakka shine muna da a cikin ƙasashe da yawa da gaske tsofaffin dokokin hakkin mallaka wadanda ba sa yin aiki mai kyau musamman na hidima ko buƙatun mahallicci ko samun buƙatun kuma muna buƙatar yin tunanin hanyoyin da za a iya sake dawo da su zuwa mafi kyau dace da gaskiyar da muke zaune a yanzu. Amma akwai yuwuwar yawa idan muka daina tunanin hakkin mallaka [a matsayin] wasan sifili. Za mu iya yin tunani game da hanyoyin da za a sa kek ya fi girma... ta hanyar juyar da hakkin hakkin hakkin mallaka."

Alwaleed Alkhaja: "Babban cikas shine hakkin mallaka. Akwai karancin bayani don tantance ko abu yana cikin jama'a ko a'a. Abin takaici, mu [a Qatar] ba mu da ayyukan marayu [doka] kuma hakan yana sa mu yi mana wahala mu zaɓi ko sanya wani abu akan layi."

Iolanda Pensa: "Daya daga cikin shingen da aka fi sani shine tunanin cewa bude GLAM yana nufin yanke shawarar yadda ake sarrafa hakkin mallaka da lasisi. A bayyane yake cewa wannan shawara ce mai wahala.

Wane darakta, hukumar ko taro zai iya jin kwarin gwiwa wajen zabar lasisi? Kuma lallai wannan ita ce matsalar a nan. Wannan ba shine shawarar da ake kira wata cibiya ta yanke ba: dole ne cibiyar ta yanke shawarar raba abubuwan da ta tattara, bayananta da abubuwan da ke cikinta. Hakkin mallaka da lasisi za su zama kayan aikin da za a yi amfani da su don kirƙirar wannan buƙewar (tare da al'ummomin Creative Commons da Wikimedia waƙanda za su iya tallafawa wannan)."

Kristina Petrasova: "Babban shamaki a wannan lokacin shi ne ka'idar hakkin mallaka da aka fi mayar da hankali kan kasuwa."

Douglas McCarthy: "Yawancin kananan cibiyoyi suna kokawa don aiwatar da cikakken kimanta hakkin mallaka, wanda ke da mahimmanci don buƙewa da rungumar damar buƙe ido."

Andrea Wallace: "Ga yawancin GLAMs, rashin iya tantance ko ayyuka suna cikin jama'a (duniya) tare da hakkin mallaka na iya ketare sha'awar shirya tarin don buƙe damar shiga."

RASHIN TSARIN SIYASAR KYAU

A halin yanzu, babu wani ingantaccen tsarin manufofin da ke ba da kyakkyawar hangen nesa don ingantacciyar musayar al'adun gargajiya. Kyakkyawan tsarin manufofin zai haɓaka ayyukan sha'awar jama'a na GLAMs, kamar samun damar tattara tarin kan layi, nune-nunen kan layi, haɓakawa da haɗin gwiwa tare da tarin, da kuma samun dama da amfani da tarin don dalilai na ilimi da bincike. Irin wannan tsarin zai tabbatar da biyan buƙatun GLAMs daidai da na masu hakki, cikin gaskiya da daidaito. Hakanan zai haɓaka bambance-bambancen al'adu tare da kariya, kiyayewa, da adana kayan tarihi na al'adu a sikelin duniya. Akwai gibin doka da siyasa don tsarin muhalli mai tallafi wanda ke baiwa kowa damar more ainihin hakkinsa na samun ilimi da al'adu.

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Simon Tanner: "Babban shingen open GLAM a gare ni sun daina zama fasaha, yanzu galibi ana aiwatar da su. Kuma sau da yawa ana sanar da manufofin ta hanyar damuwa da ke da alaƙa da rikittattun kayan fasaha." 9

Medhavi Gandhi: "Akwai babban gibi, babban turewar manufofin siyasa. A kasa kamar Indiya, inda mafi yawan gidajen tarihi na mu ko dai a karkashin jaha ne ko kuma gwamnatin tsakiya, dole ne a yi wani tsari na siyasa ko kuma wani nau'i na tattaunawa da gwamnati don ma ba da damar wannan tattaunawa game da buƙe tarin da kuma yiwuwar kewaye da shi."

DA'AWAR DAMA AKAN KWAFI DIJITAL

Dokar hakkin mallaka ya kamata ta hana kowa da'awar hakkin mallaka (wanda ba na asali ba) na ayyukan jama'a. Yawancin GLAMs har yanzu suna shiga cikin kuskure kuma, a wasu hukunce-hukuncen, al'adar da'awar hakkin aminci. Wannan yana da matsala, domin yana haifar da karin shingen wuraren jama'a kuma yana hana sake amfani da damar. Dokokin da ba daidai ba da kuma ayyukan GLAM marasa daidaituwa suna haɗarin kulle tarin a bayan bango hakkin mallaka na biyu da haifar da rudani tsakanin masu amfani da masu sake amfani da su.

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Antje Schmidt: "Babban cikashine, lokacin da ake yin digitization na ayyuka a cikin jama'a, wani sabon hakki ga kwafin dijital ya taso. Domin a lokacin, a wasu yanayi, dole ne a share hakkoƙin don haifuwar dijital na ayyukan

da a zahiri ba su da kariya ta haƙƙin mallaka kuma kwangilar sabbin amfani a cikin sararin dijital dole ne a sake yin shawarwari a baya. Wannan, ga cibiyoyin al'adu, mai sarƙaƙiya ne kuma wani lokacin ma ba zai yiwu ba idan ba a san masu haƙƙin ba."

Jill Cousins: "Ban yarda cewa gidajen tarihi na da tarin tarin su ba, masu kula da su ne. Sau da yawa ana tallafa musu da kuɗin masu biyan haraji, don haka abubuwan da ke cikin jama'a yakamata su kasance da gaske a cikin jama'a tun daga analog zuwa nau'ikan dijital su. [...] don haka ainihin haƙƙin mallaka har yanzu bai dace da manufa ba gwargwadon abin da ya shafi yanar gizo."

Alwaleed Alkhaja: "Har ila yau, akwai batutuwa tare da cibiyoyi da ke da'awar haƙƙin mallaka a kan yanki na jama'a, wannan babban cikas ne ga yin abun ciki a kan layi wanda yake buɗewa kuma yana samuwa don kasuwanci."

9 An samo wannan magana daga "Open GLAM: The Rewards (and Some Risks) of Digital Sharing for the Public Good," Simon Tanner, King's College London, in Display at your own risk, by Andrea Wallace and Ronan Deazley, <https://displayatyourownrisk.org/>.

KAMMALAWA

Ga yawancin GLAMs, buɗe tarin su akan layi bai zama fifiko ba. Yawancin su a cikin abin da ake kira kudanci na duniya, kuma a ko'ina cikin duniya tare da cutar ta COVID-19, suna fuskantar kalubalen kuɗi masu yawa, don haka tattaunawa da ayyuka game da buɗe al'adu suna kan faɗi ta hanya. Wannan yana haifar da tambayoyi game da daidaito da bambance-bambance a cikin fili na al'ada, takamaiman yanayi da dabi'u, kuma ya kawo batun mai nisa na rarrabuwar dijital. Daidaitaccen damar yin amfani da al'adu, wanda aka fi sauƙaƙa ta hanyar buɗe ido, yakamata kowa ya amfana, ba tare da la'akari da albarkatu ko wurin ba.

Abin da masana ke cewa:

Giovanna Fontenelle: "Abin takaici, buɗe GLAM har yanzu ba gaskiya bane mai karfi a wajen arewacin duniya. Muna da yaƙan cibiyoyi a kudancin duniya waɗanda a zahiri suka shiga ko kuma ma sun san motsin. Akwai kuma gaskiyar cewa, tare da buɗe GLAM, cibiyoyi suna buƙatar neman dandamali, kamar ayyukan Wikimedia, tare da Wikipedia, ko ma Flickr Commons, alal misali, don taimakawa haɓaka isarsu. Kuma ba kowace cibiya ce ke kan wani dandali irin waɗannan ba, don haka, ba ta kai ga cikakkiyar damar ta ta GLAM ba, kuma ba ta kai ga duk mutanen da za ta iya kaiwa ba."

Temi Odumosu: "Wani shingen buɗe GLAM shine da gaske yana da alaƙa da wannan tunanin na buɗe ido. Muna tunanin cewa idan wani abu ya zama digitized kuma yana samuwa akan intanet, kamar yadda muka sani a yammacin Turai ko arewacin Turai ko a Amurka, wannan yana nufin cewa kowa yana da damar yin amfani da shi. Don haka muna buƙatar yin la'akari da ainihin ma'anar buɗewa akan layi da kuma su waye masu sauraro. Shin galibin masu sauraro ne masu gata? Shin galibin mutanen da ke da damar yin amfani da kwamfutar tafi-da-gidanka da wayoyin hannu masu tsada? Ko kuwa da gaske wannan al'ada ce mai buɗe ido wacce duk mutanen duniya za su iya shiga ko'ina a kowane lokaci?"

Andrea Wallace: "Yawancin rashin daidaituwa da suka danganci iko, fifiko, buƙatu, da albarkatu na iya sauƙaƙe ko hana shiga cikin kididdigewa da kuma buɗe hanyoyin samun dama, wanda zai iya karkatar da yanayin buɗe GLAM, wakilcin gado, yada kan layi, da amfani. Idan ba a kula da su ba, waɗannan rashin daidaituwa za su haifar

da dorewa da kuma (sake) ingantaccen fahimtar al'adu, al'adun gargajiya, samun dama, da haɗawa, da dashensu a cikin yanayin dijital."

Susanna Ānās: "Akwai manyan cibiyoyin kwakwalwar al'adu waɗanda za su iya aiwatar da wannan aikin, da waɗanda ke cikin mawuyacin hali. Akwai juxtapositions da yawa: waɗanda ba su da wadataccen albarkatu tare da wadatattun albarkatu, na canonical da na kowa, da sauransu."

Buhle Mbambo-Thata: "Akwai rarrabuwar kawuna na dijital: ta hanyoyin samar da ababen more rayuwa, [a kusa] basira da tsakanin arewa da kudu, har ma a cikin kudanci, tsakanin karkara da birane, ta fannin siyasa, tsakanin namiji da mace. Wannan rarrabuwar dijital tana shiga cikin hanyar kwarara kyauta. Amma wannan ba yana nufin cewa ba za a iya gyarawa ba za mu iya yin aiki don cire rarrabuwar dijital."

Duk da yake wasu kwararrun masana da dama sun riga sun nuna alamun wasu hanyoyin gaba don shawo kan shingen buɗe al'adu, mu a Creative Commons za mu gina kan waɗancan alamu kuma mu faɗaɗa neman zaɓi don taimakawa GLAMs su shiga cikin mafi kyawun raba abubuwan al'adu.

MASHARA DA KARA KARANTAWA

Wannan rahoto ya ginu ne akan gagarumin binciken da ya gabace shi, musamman:

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Hotuna

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