

# Geeska Afrika: muxuu u yahay bar kulmis muddo dheer aan joogto u xasiloonaayn?

Soomaaliya	
Bedka dhulka Soomaliya	<b>637, 657 KM<sup>2</sup></b>
Tiradda gobollada (kahor 1991)	<b>18</b>
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Ugu horayn Geeska Afrika(GA), wuxuu leeyahay sooyaal facweyn iyo dhacdooyin tiro badan. Jawaabta su'aasha sare ku qorana ma ahan mid sahlan. Qormo kaliyana lagu soo koobi karo, sababtaas darteed, waxaan qoraalkaan si kooban ugu eegi doonaa, waxa GA u yahay: bar kulmis muddo dheer aan joogto u xasiloonaayn, isla markaasna leh soo jiidasho aan qiimo dhicin.

Sidoo kale, waxaan si kooban ugu eegi doonaa qormadaan, sababta dadka GA ku nooli ay u leeyiin hab-fakar muujinaaya in ay yihiin markasta dhibanayaal (Victim ) aragtiddooda ku soo kooba isdifaac kaliya. Iyo ugu dambayn aragtidayada arimahaan ku aadan.

Geeska Afrika waa aag aad u ballaaran oo ku yaal xeebaha geeska afrikada bari ee badweynta Hindiya iyo badda Cas. GA waxaa kaloo loogu yeeraa jasiirad u egta Soomaaliya (Somali Peninsula). Mudooyinka dambe, magac "Geeska Afrika" waxaa loogu yeeraa dalalka: Soomaaliya, Jabuuti, Eritrea, Etoobiya, Kenya, Suudan iyo Yugaanda ama Xubnaha ku jira Ururka IGAD.

Bar kulmis wuxuu u yahay, ugu horayn, halka GA ku yaal oo ah, meel aad muhiim u ah<sup>[2]</sup>. Wuxuu leeyahay marin biyoodka uu maro ganacsiga adduunka, qaybta ugu badan. Kaasoo u kala gudba daafaha adduunka oo dhan. Marin biyoodkaan waxaa ku safra, maraakiibta u kala socota qaaradaha aduunka: Ameerika, Awstareeliya, Aasiya, Afrika iyo Yurub, kuwaasoo xambaarasan hanti badan. Sababtaas darteedna, GA waxaa danaynaya ummaddaha iyo dawladdaha adduunka badankooda, sida haddaba ka muuqata marin biyoodka ku xeeran GA.

Sababta uuna muddo dheer joogto ugu xasiloonaayna, siday nala tahay, waa isdiid gudaha GA ka yimaada iyo faragalin<sup>[3]</sup> dibadda ka timaada oo is biirsada. kadibna abuura hirar isku dhacyo iyo murug baaha. Mid kuwaas ka mid ahna waa kan hadeer ka jira GA.

Muruggaan inta badan, wuxuu ka bilaabmaa gudaha GA, wuxuuna ka tilaabaa xadka GA, isago wajiyo badan leh sida qoxooti, argagixiso, tahriib, dil, dhac, iwm. Taasina waxay keentaa faragalin ka timaada dibadda taasoo leh magacyo iyo midabyo kala duwan, sida ilaalinta dano qaran, xuquuqda aadamiga, dimoqaraadiyenta xukunka, iyo ladirirka faldambiyeedyo iwm.

Faragalinta dibadu, inta badan, waxay leedahay ujeedo badan. Guud ahaana rabta, in ay samayso xaalad "status quo" dhankeeda miisaanku u hilnaado. Tusaale ahaan, Soomaalida waxaa lagu eedeeyaa burcad badeednimo, argagixisnimo, iyo faldambiyoodyo kale sida isxambaarka. Laakiin cidna wax weyn kama qabato, marka arintu timaado: sunta iyo waabaayada "**Eco-Mafia**" dalalkan ku qubaan badaha Soomaaliya. Xadgudubyada bad, dhul iyo cir joogtada loogu xad gudbaayo, gaar ahaan kumanyaalka markab ee aan laga lahayn Soomaaliya oo wada ah "**Marco polo ships** <sup>4</sup>".

Haddii maan-dayow laga badbaadi lahaa. GA waa ka baaqsankaray murugga<sup>[5]</sup> uu maanta dhexrafanayo, xawaaraha, baahsanaanta iyo cimri dhererka muruggaan. Mana timaadeen sharciyeyn adduunku soo mariyo QM <sup>[6]</sup> laameheeda (GA/SC). Urur Goboleeyada iyo Urarada "samafalka".

Nasiibdaro, waxaan mugdi ku jiran, in Soomaaliya god dheer ay ku dhacday. Marar badana ay adduunka intiisa kale ka codsatay gurmada iyo badbaadin<sup>[7]</sup>. Taasina waxay noqotay, mid ka mid ah sababaha caadyaalka ah ee qayb ahaan keentay shisheeyaha gacmaha kula jira arimaha Soomaaliya in uuna kadis ku imaan. Marna taas ulama jeedno in, danaynta shishisheeyuhu gurmada kaliya ku kooban tahay, aynana ahayn soo jireen facweyn, waliba in kumayaal sano<sup>[8]</sup>, dalka maanta la dhoho Soomaaliya<sup>[9]</sup> loolan adag ku soo dhexmaray dawladihii adduunka ugu hormarsanaa, walina uu socdo tartankaasi. Arintaas waxaa xoojin u noqon kara isha xigashada sideedaad, oo laga helikaro cadaymo badan oo muujinaaya facweynida, baahsanaanta dano xiriir iyo halbowlanimada GA ay soo jireen ahayd.

Maxaa soo jiita Shisheeyaha ku tartama in ay noqdaan kuwa GA ku lahaada xoog u duwa dhanka ay rabaan ama "Status Quo" ku haya. Waxaa kaloo is weydiin mudan, haddii ilbaxnimooyinkii hore tageen, muxuu wali u socdaa halganka iyo ku soo xoonka GA ee dalalka adduunka ugu hormarsan, si aan hakad lahayn? Ugu dambayn, murug Hab nololeed ma noqon karaa?

Soo jiidasha kasta, waxaa keena hal wax ama kabadan. Tusaale ahaan, ilo badan oo guun ah ayaa qoray ama sikale u kaydiyey xogo muujinaaya, xiriiradii dawladihii adduunka ugu taagta roonaa waagoodii in halgan iyo tartan ku dhexmaray Punt<sup>[10]</sup> /Soomaaliya<sup>[11]</sup> darteed.

*"After a suspension of trade between Egypt and Punt during the Second Intermediate Period, the most famous expedition to Punt was actually proposed by an oracle of the God, Amun. The Oracle instructed Hatshepsut, the well known 18th Dynasty Queen, to organize the first large scale expedition to that land of the New Kingdom:"*

*It is the sacred region of God's Land; it is my place of distraction; I have made it for myself in order to cleanse my spirit, along with my mother, Hathor...the lady of Punt<sup>[12]</sup>."*

Dalalkaas oo loo yiqiinay dhulalkii ilbaxnimooyinkii hore (Ancient Civilizations of Yemen, Egypt<sup>[13]</sup>, Israel, Assyria, Syria, Babylon, Mesopotamia, Arabia, Persia, India, China, Greek and Roman<sup>[14]</sup> ), waxay kuli wada ahaayeen kuwii adduunka ugu hormarsanaa uguna itaal weynaa. Waxa soo jiidatayna waxaa ka mid ahaa baahitireyaal kusugnaa dhulkaan iyo waxtarkiisa joqoraafi, balse, haddii aan barbar dhigno ilbaxnimooyinkii hore, ilbaxnimada maanta adduunkaan ka jirta kana soo bilowno awoodii Burtiqaaska, Cismaaniyaddii-Turki, Ingriiska, Fransiska, Ruushka, Jarmalka Talyaaniga, Mareykanka, Shiinaha, Hindiya, Abassinya, iyo kuwo kale sida Japan iyo Korea. Kuligood waxay dagaal iyo kala riixasho ugu jireen/ugujiraan GA, qiimihii meeshaanina maalinba maalinta ka dambaysa waa sii kordhaayaa, soo jiidashadeeduna waxay sii culaysinaysaa noloshada dadka dagan GA.

Dhulkaani wuxuu ahaa xudun ganacsi adduunkii waagaas. Wuxuu iskuna xiri jiray Africa iyo Aasiya; wuxuu kaloo lahaa nuxrur "geo-strategiyad", "Geopolitiko" iyo "Geo-resources" awoodihii waa weynaa midba midba kale ka shexexanaayey. Tusaale ahaan xabagta beeyada, (**Myrrh**)<sup>[15]</sup> waxay ahayd wax aad u qiimo badan. Kuwa ugusii qiimabadana, kaliya waxaa laga helijiray PUNT/Somaaliya.

Qiimayaashaas aan kor ku soo xusnay iyo kuwo kaleba, waxay iftiimiyeen qaninimada uu kulansaday **GA** kuwaas oo aan meel kale ee adduunkaan ka mid ah aan laga helikarin. Hodonimaddaan u gaarka ah GA, ma dhammaan mana yaraane ee waa sii korortay. Tusaale ahaan, "Geo-istaraajiyad" ahaan meel badali karta ma jirto, barta uu kuyaal darto

Sidaan bilowga qoraalkaan ku soo xusnay, GA wuxuu leeyahay marin-biyoodka adduunka ganacsigiisa iyo xiriirkiisa ugu hilaan,<sup>[16]</sup> arintaani uma baahna in aad wakhtibadan kulumiso hubinteeda. Waxaa kugu filan adoo marin biyoodyadda ganacsiga adduunku maro u kuur gala sida ay isugu xiran yahiiin. Tusaale ahaan, Badda dhexe (*Medierrian sea*) waxay leedahay sadex irid oo ku xira Badweynta Atalaantiga, *Badda Madow (Black Sea)* iyo *Badda cas*, kuwaasoo kala ah: *Jabal Tariq (Gibraltar)*, *Suweys (Suez Canal)* iyo *Gacanka Turkiga*. Ganacsiga soo mara ama siimara, waxay inta badan ka gudbaan badda cas iyo badweynta hindiya.

Dhabaha shidaalka Bariga dhexe isna wuxuu maraa marinkaan, gaadiidka biyahaan mara ee u socoda ama ka yimaada Afrikada, Mareykanka (Koofur iyo Waqooyi), Bariga dhexe, bariga iyo koonfurta Aasiya, Awstroraaliya, jasiiradaha ku dhexyaal badweynta Hindiya iyo badweynta dagan (**Pacific**) iyaguna waxay maraan GA. Waana wax kale oo sii kordhinaaya qiimaha meeshaan, kana dhigaaya meel leh soo jiidasho joogto. Qiime aan kaas ka yarayn wuxuu noqon karaa, hodanimada kaluunka. Taasina waa bir labnimo kale oo leh soo jiidashadeeda gaarka ah ee GA.

Biyaha Badweynta Hindiya iyo badda cas hoostooda, waxaa ku sugan khayraad badan oo noocyo badan leh; Intaas waxaa dheer in meelahaan biyaha hoostooda iyo korkooda ay maraan ama ku beeggooda sare dulsabeeyaan dhis, qabte iyo gudbiye/tabiye ah qalabka isgaarsiinta.

Biyahaan kulul, waxaa joogto ugu sugan ciidamada iyo maraakiibta dagaalka, ganacsiga, kaluumaysiga, goobista iyo cilmi barista ee dalalka leh awoodda baddeed (**Sea Powers**).

Awooda aan kor ku soo tilmaanay mid udhiganta, ama ku dhow, in uu lahaado GA iska daaye, Dadka ku nool aad bay ugu adag tahay in ay gartaan danaha aduunka dibaddu ka leeyihiin goobtaan iyo sidii dhan walba uga fa'iidaysan lahaayeen, khayraadka yaal GA.

Jawaabta kaliya ee GA ka timaadana waxay u badatay tuhun iyo eedeyn ay u jeediyaan adduunka intiisa kale iyo baaqyo iska soo horjeeda oo ay adduunka intiisa kale marna uga dalbanaayaan gurmada aadamino deg deg ah, marna ugu jeedinayaan hanjabaad iyo eedeyn. Mararka qaarkoodna waxaa dhaca daandaasi, afduub, dil iyo dhac dad shisheeye ah iyo hantidood loogu geesto oo ay ku jiraan kuwo ku hawlan badbaadinta iyo samafal dadka soomaaliyeed in ka mid ah.

Arimaha aan kor ku soo sheegnay oo dhan waa kuwa muujinaayaa, waxa soo jiita shisheeyaha, Waji feyda ku samaynaaya daboolka lagu qarintay "runta" maldahan ee loogu yeero magacyo ay ka mid yihiin, difaaca nabadda, dhalinta nabadda, taageerada aadaminimada, difaaca xuquuqda insaanka, taageerada dhibanayaasha, la dagaalanka maandooriyaha iyo argagixisada, iibinta dumarka, soogalootiga, lacagaha lagu tabco sharcidarada, maafiyada dagaanka iwm. Iyo lidkeeda oo ah difaaca Soomaaliya iyo lahaansheheeda.

Soo jiidasha samayska laftiisu wuxuu leeyahay, gundhig sababaysan, warbaahinta ayaa gudbisa oo dibadda geeya/gaarsiya – maqal, muqaal iyo mudasho wax soo jiita. Warbaahintu waa awood xoog badan oo la'aanteed aan cidna cidkale sahal iyo deg deg u fahmin, maqal, arag. Inta badan codka dhibanaha runta ah cidna ma gaaro, laakiin waxaa la maqlaa kuwa magaciisa ku danaysanaya ee gacan samayska ah. Sida dagaal ogayaasha, kalitaliyayaasha. Iyaguna waxay abuuraan xaalad u sahaha samaysi, in dibaddu hesho codsi gudaha ka yimid iyo u yeerasho ka maarmiwa lagu "khasban yahay." Taasina waa soo jiidasho kale.

Qaylo dhaamaha ka yimaada gudaha GA, waa kuwo ka yimaada inta badan dhanka wax bi'iska, la joogga dhibanaha noloshiisu ka hoosayso heer kasta oo liita. Tusaale ahaan, Gudaha Soomaaliya dakhliga, shaqada, wax barashada, xirfadda, addeegga caafimaadka, hoy iyo adeegyada kale kuligood waa kuwo isbaaro ka sokayso/hortaal oo aan dadka intiisa badan ka gudbi karin, Taas waxaa kasii adag nabad la'aanta dagaanka iyo ku xeeranaha qofka. Iyaguna waa abuure soo jiidasho noocya badan, kana duwan kuwii aan kor kaga soo hadalnay.

Qofka ku nool, nolol caadi ah, waa in uu helaa markuu u baahdo adeegyadaan muhiimkaa, sida: makhaayad, isqaarsiin, dukaan, Farmashi, iskuul, bangi, koox danawadag, meel ciyaar, dhakhtar, cispitaal, shidaal, suuq dukaamaysi. Haddaba meelaan intaasi ka jirin ama ay gabaabsi ku tahay, waxaa ka dhalanaaya, murug dadka ku riixa in uu xuduudka dalka ka tilaabo, dowsiin – faragallinta shisheeye ee marmarsiinyadoonka ah, la’eydna meel ay u soo maro, maquuninta kuwa lumiyey is maamuliddii qaranimo.

Ugu dambayn, Murug hab nololeed ma noqon karaa? Jawaabtayadu waa su’aal kale oo ah – muruggu miyuusan hadda hab nololeed u ahayn GA?

Haddii, muruggu uuna in inaga mid ah uu hab nololeed u noqon karin, inkale oo inaga mid ah, maba yaqaaniin wax aan isaga ahayn. Qaar kalana waxay ugu yaraan u fal egyihiin kuwo murugga ku baraaray oo aanu hab kale u cuntamahayn. Si caadyaalana waxay murug ku soo dhexjireen inka badan 20 sano. Halkaan waxaa inooga bidhaami kara in muruggu uuna ahayn kaliya isdiid dhexmaray, beelo kooxo iyo xubno gaar ah ee uu yahay murug – habnololeed, caqiido, dhaqan, dhis, tabac, kala badalasho, qiimo, qiyaas, hiigsi iyo arimo kale aan fududayn, sida hanaan nolol burburtay.

Halkaan, waxaan dhammaan u wada baahanahay, in aan geesinimo u yeelano. In aan aqoonsano, hanaankii nololshu in uu inaga murgay, aana ku socono waddo burbur halaag, khasaare mooye aan wanaag lagu gaari Karin.

Waa in aan aqoonsano in hanaanka adduunku ku wada xiriir in aan dibadda uga baxnay. Sida aynu isu fahmi weynay dhexdeena ayaa cid kasta oo kalena inoo fahmi la’adahay.

Intaas kadib, waxaa in aan wadahadal mas’uuliyad iyo rabid hesheen sal u yihiin joogtayno inta aan gaareyno dib u soocelinta habnololeed murug ka xor ah, dibna aan uga mid noqonayno adduunka intiisa kale.

## **Agtidayada**

- Siday nala tahay, Haddii ay sax yihiin arimaha aan kor ku soo qornay, GA wuxuu u baahanyay, in uu joojiyo isku dayga kala goynta, waxaan kala go’ikarin oo ah dhulka iyo dadka GA, waxaan u jeednaa dhulka nina inta miishaar qaato makala goynkaro, dadka kunoolna noocyada xiriir ee tirada badan iyo meeshaba, iyagu madooran ee abuurahaa u dooray; Taana aynu kawada fakarno. Si dibaddu inoo fahamtana waa in gurigu is afgartaa, heshiyaa.
- GA waxaa la gudboon, in uu aqoonsado qiimihiisa, arko sababaha soo jiidashada shisheeyaha, helana ilaha ay soo jiidashadaasi ka soo baxdo iyo marinada ay soo marto, loona kala saaraa, gude iyo dibad; xume iyo same.

- GA waxaa u eg, in uu aqoonsado, in xoogga ugu mudan ee uu xuquuqdiisa ku raadinkar kuna difaacan karo uu yahay nabdda iyo cadow yari ama cadow la'aan. Waxay noogu muuqataa, in aan ka xorowno, in aan adduunka oo dhan u wada dudno.
- GA wuxuu mudan yahay, in uu ka xoroobo, fakarka ku dhisan dhibananimada iyo eedaynta inta kale, sidoo kale wuxuu mudan yahay in uu barto wadhadalka, nabad kuwada noolaanshaha. garqaadashada iyo ku yoto'a lahaanshihiisa, isagoon haba yareetee cidna tanaasul u samayn, cidnana ku xadgudbayn.
- GA waxaa la gudboon in uu halbeeg hab naloleed ka dhigto dhigaal qoraal sharci oo qiyaasta qiyaasuhu u tahay shareecada Islaamka.
- Soo baraarugga noocyada badan ee maanta ka socda GA, wuxuu mudan yahay in aan la marin habaabin, oo loo geedi socodsiin, ku danaysi kooban, dagaal doon, dil iyo duminta nolosha oo dhan.
- GA waxaa u eg in uu marka hore, waayo aragnimo ka qaato, wixii soo maray, isla markaasna darsa waayo aragnimada adduunka intiisa kale laga helay hadba intii suura gal ah ama wax tar leh, danayn iyo barasho feejiganna uu ku sameeyaa soo jireenkiisii hore, si uu aqoon iyo ogaan ugu helo dhibaataada maanta hortaal ilahay ka timid intii suuro gal ah.
- Aaya katalinta GA afrika, waa in aan cid gaar ahi afduubin; wadani kasta ee GA uu xoq iyo irid kagal u helo katalinta arimaha murugsan iyo go'aan xal doon wax kaqaadashadiisa; taana waa in aan lagu marin habaabin, in aqoonta, agaanta iyo awoodduba aan la siin mudnaanta gaarka ah ee ay leeyihiin.
- Haddii shaqo badan oo sax ah aan qabano, haddii nabadda, heshiis iyo midnimadu guulaystaan, haddii sidaani meel marto, idam allaah, waxaan arkidoonaa Riyaddii fiicnayad oo rumowda, xeebaha soomaaliya oo adduunku u soo dalxiis, xoogsi iyo gacsi u soo aado, wadaniga soomaaliyeedna noqdo mid in kor loo eego mooyee aan hoos loo eegin.

**By Cumar Cabdi Barre**

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[1] <http://www.world-gazetteer.com/>

[2] [2] Marina Ottaway: Soviet and American influence in the Horn of Africa, Praeger Praeger Scientific, 1982, pp. 1-174

[3] Robert, G. Patman: The Soviet Union in the Horn of Africa, the diplomacy of intervention and disengagement, Cambridge University Press, 1990, pp. ix-xv, 3-314; Zbigniew, Brzezinski: Power and principle, Farrar, New York, 1985, pp. 38, 175, 175n, 177-89, 200, 316, 321.

[4] <http://www.answers.com/topic/marco-polo>

[5] Crisis conditions of wide-spread famine, inter-clan fighting, absence of a government authority and general lawlessness continued to prevail in Somalia in May 1993, when the United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOM II) took over from the Unified Task Force (UNITAF). UNITAF troops were deployed in the country under United States central command in December 1992 to create the necessary security environment for the humanitarian relief activities of UNOSOM I, the first United Nations Operation in Somalia, which was set in train by the Security Council in resolution 751(1992) in April 1992 (*click here for information on UNOSOM I*).

[6] resolution 794 (1992) On 3 December 1992, the Security Council unanimously adopted resolution 794(1992). The Council welcomed the United States offer to help create a secure environment for the delivery of humanitarian aid in Somalia and authorized, under Chapter VII of the Charter, **the use of "all necessary means"** to do so. Resolution 794 asked States to provide military forces and to make contributions in cash or kind for the operation. Appropriate mechanisms for coordination between the United Nations and those military forces were also to be established by the Secretary-General and States participating in the operation

[7] [http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/co\\_mission/unosom1backgr2.html#one](http://www.un.org/Depts/dpko/dpko/co_mission/unosom1backgr2.html#one) The deteriorating and appalling situation in Somalia led the United Nations Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Organization of African Unity (OAU), the League of Arab States (LAS) and the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC), to become actively involved with the political aspects of the crisis and to press for a peaceful solution to the conflict.

[8] Wilfred, H. Schoff, A. M.(translated): The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, Travel and trade in the Indian Ocean by a Merchant of the first century, Longmans, Green and Co.: London, 1912, pp. 284-289

[9] <http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/3/3c/GulfOfAden1860.jpg>

[10] Wilfred, H. Schoff, A. M.(translated): The Periplus of the Erythraean Sea, Travel and trade in the Indian Ocean by a Merchant of the first century, Longmans, Green and Co.: London, 1912, pp. 284-289

[11] <http://www.touregypt.net/featurestories/punt.htm>

[12] Ibid

[13] [http://www.geocities.com/wally\\_mo/punt.html](http://www.geocities.com/wally_mo/punt.html)

[14] <http://cotn.heavengames.com/history/punt>

[15] <http://www.itselfelixir.com/browse/aromatherapy/resin/myrrh-commiphora-myrrhar-resin/index.html>

[16] <http://www.guardian.co.uk/world/interactive/2009/apr/09/maersk-alabama-somalia-pirates>