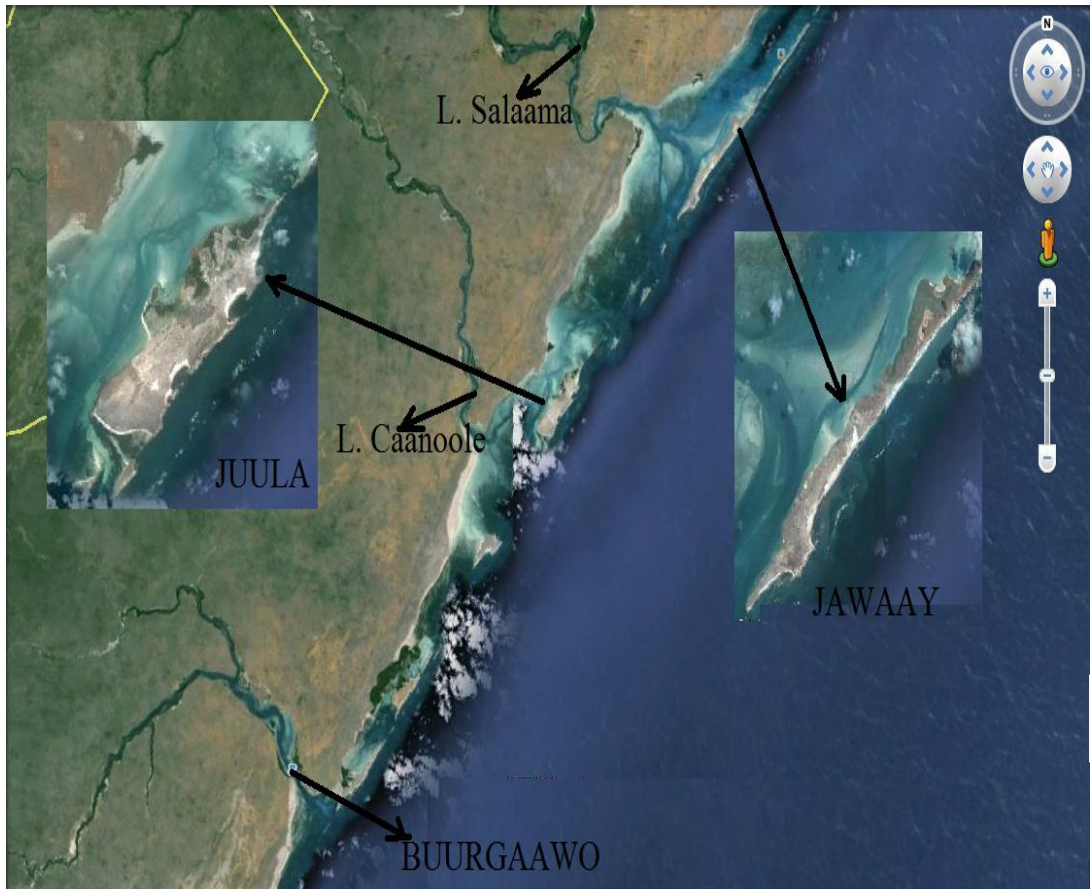




JUULA - JAWAAY



Mogadishu – Somalia

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JUULA - JAWAAY

Waa Majallad Saddex Bille ah

*Waxaa soo saarta: Hey'adda Cilmibaarista Badaha
Soomaaliyeed*



Juulo-Jawaay Magazine

*It is quarterly and is issued by Somali Marine Resource
Research Center*

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To send abroad will charge postal coasts

Aragtideena Badeed:

1. Xaqiijinta Lahaanshaha Badaheenna.
2. Sugida Siyaadadeenna Badeed.
3. Badaheennu waa inay noqdaan kuwa nadiif ah deegaan ahaan iyo irmaan aan gureynin abaar iyo aaran.

Our Vision of Seas:

1. To realize the ownership of our seas.
2. To ensure the marine sovereignty on our seas.
3. Our seas must be clean environmentally and trusty sources of our food security.

Badaheenna:

1. Dhererka xeebaha badaheenna waa 3025 KM
2. Badka badeheenna wuxuu ka weyn yahay bedka dhulkeena in kabadan 2 jeer.

Our Seas:

1. The length of our coast reaches 3025 KM
2. The area of our seas covers our land more than two times.

Kooxda Qoraalada iyo Daabacaadda

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. Dr. Maxamuud Sheekh Maxamed | Guddoomiye |
| 2. MD. Saciid Xasan Abiikar | Xubin-Xogahaye |
| 3. MD. Axmed Cumar Abshirow | Xubin |

Kooxda Tifaftirka

1. Dr. Maxamed Cusman Cumar
2. MD. Cabdiraxiim Warsame Diiriye

Badda Cas (Gacanka Cadmeed)

Waxaan kuleenahay 5 Jaziiradood (Agagaarka Saylac) iyo 3Laash (Carrab-Badeed), Dekedda Berbera iyo tan Boosaaso oo caalami ah.

Badweynta Hindiya

Waxaan kuleenahay xeebta B/weynta Hindiya Caasimada Dalka iyo Dekedda Muqdiho, Dekeda Kismayo, Jaziiradaha Jubba iyo Seddex Laash oo waaweyn sida Salaama, Caanoole iyo Buurgaabo iyo Afka Wabiga Jubba.

Red Sea (Golf of Aden)

We have five Islands and threeLashes, besides ports of Berbera and Bosaso.

Indian Ocean

We have on the Indian Ocean coast the capital city of Mogadishu and its port, Kismayo port, the large mouth of Jubba River and Jubba Islands in south of Kismaayo city, the longest three Lashes such as Salaama, Aanoole and Burgabo.



MUDANE XASAN SHEEKH MAXAMUUD
MADAXWEYNAHA JAMHUURIYADDA
FEDERAALKA SOOMAALIYA

Waxqabadii Hey'adda Cilmibaarista Badaha Soomaaliyeed ee Sanadkii 2014

Fikradda abuurista hey'addaan waxay billaabatay 2012^{kii}, waxaana go'aamiyey R/W Cab/Wali M. Cali Gaas inay qeyb ka noqoto C.Badda oon anigu markaa Taliyaha ka ahaa; laakin howlgalinta iyo firfircooniyeenta hey'adda waxaa go'aankeeda iska lahaa Madaxweyne Xassan Sh. Max'ud oo ka soo gooyay C.Badda anigana igu adkeeyey inaan dhiso Hey'adda, howlgeliyana asagoo ballan qaaday inuu Hey'adda is garab taagayo.

Sidaas ayaan ku billownay howsha Hey'adda December 2013^{kii}, iyadoo ku dhaqaaqday inay hesho xafiis iyo kaadir howsha dhaqaajiyaha.1.1.2014^{kii}, Hey'addu si rasmi ah ayey ugu dhaqaaqday fulinta Qorshe Howleedka ay degsatay sanadka 2014^{ka}.

Shaqada waxaan ku billownay:

I- Soo uruurinta Qawaaniinta Badaha ee Dalka oo kala ah:-

- 1) Qaanuun L.1 ee 21 November 1959^{kii} Kitaab
- 2) Qaanuun L.7 ee 01 November 1966^{kii}. Kitaab
- 3) Qaanuun L.37 ee 10 September 1972^{kii}. Kitaab
- 4) Qaanuun L. 5 ee 26 January 1989^{kii}. Qaanuunkaan waxaa laga sameeyey 4 nuskho (Copy) 1989^{kii}, wayna wada dhumeen, keliya waxaa ka badbaaday Hal nuskho oon anigu hayey, taas oon u wada sawiray xafiisyada Dowladda sida:- Madaxtooyada, Baarlamaanka, R/Wasaaraha, Wasaaradaha G. Badda & Dekedaha iyo Kalluumeysiga, iyo sidoo kale

Maxkamadaha... waana kan hadda Dowladdu ay ku shaqeyso.

- 5) Waxaan dib u daabacnay Qaanuun L.5 ee 26/01/1989 oo hore ku qornaa Far Makiinadeed (Type), asagoo aan ku sameynay Tacliq raadraac ah oon waafajinnay Heshiiska Caalamiga ah ee UNCLOS

Kitaab.

II. Waxaan dareennay inay lagama maarmaan u tahay waxqabadka Hey'adda inaan diyaarinno dhowr Heshiis-Badeed oo ah heer Caalami iyo heer Gobolba, waana daabacnay; sida:

- 1) Heshiiska (Qaanuunkii) Caalamiga ee Badaha UNCLOS.
- 2) Qaanuunkii lagu dhisay IMO (Hey'adda Q.M. u qaabilsan Badaha) oon xubin ka nahay.
- 3) Qaanuunkii MARPOL ee ku saabsanaa Wasakheynta Badaha.
- 4) Qaanuunka SOLAS ee Badbaadinta Dadka iyo Alaabta ku safarta Badaha.
- 5) Heshiiskii Jeddah ee Dhowrista Deegaan-Badeedka Badda Cas iyo Gacanka Cadmeed oon xubin ka nahay.
- 6) Heshiiskii Nairobi ee Dhowrista Deegaan-Badeedka Galbeedka Badweynta Hindiya oon xubin ka nahay.
- 7) Heshiiskii "Djibouti Code of Conduct" ee La Dagaallanka Burcadbadeedka oon xubin ka nahay. Dhammaan Qawaaniintaan, ayagoo daabacan, ayey inoo diyaar yihiin (Kutubo).

III. Waxaan daraasad ku sameynay Deegaan-badeedka Caasimadda Woqooyiga illaa Ceel-Macaan, Koonfurta

ilaa 30km oon kusoo aragnay Haan Badda ka soo caarisay.

Waxaa ka soo baxay baaristaan:

- 1) Wasakheyn xad dhaaf ah oo iska leh halisteeda oo ka timaada Bullaacadaha Magaalada, taasoo ka soo horjeedda Nidaamka loo maamulo biyaha wasakhda ah ee Musqulaha, Warshadaha, Kawaannada... IWM. Waana arrin sugeysa in deg deg wax looga qabto. Hey'adda waxay ka sameysay Buug lagu muujiyey Sawirro ahaan iyo Qoraal ahaanba wasakheyntaas Badda Caasimadda.
 - 2) Burburin baaxad weyn oo ka socota xeebta oo dhagaxii laga qaadayo badda qarkeed lagana sameeyey godad waaweyn oo biyaha badda ka hooseeya, meelo badanna waxaaba la jebiyey derbiyadii xeebta badda saarneed oo celinaayey biyaha badda, taasoo keentay in baddii so gasho kuna fatahdo dhul weyn oo gaaraya meelaha qaarkood ilaa 200 mitir sida Koonfurta Xalane. Taasoo halisteeda leh haddii baddu ay kacdo ama uu dhaco, Alle naguma keenee, Tsunami, sida kii 2004ta oo dhib iyo burbur badan ka tagay, arrintaanna waxaan ka sameynay Buug leh Sawirro iyo Qoraal intaba.
- IV. Waxaan daraasad ku sameynay kalluunka yimaada suuqyada Muqdisho noocyadiisa iyo sicirkiisa oon wadnay inta badan bilihii 2014, annagoo subax kasta u direynay laba baare xeebaha laga soo dejiyo kalluunka iyo seyladaha lagu kala gato. Waxaan ka diyaarinay Buug lagu muujiyey xogihii la helay oo loo soo bandhigay Qaab-Cilmiyeed ku fadhiya statistics.
- V. Waxaan qornay Kutubo muhiim ah sida:-

- 1- Topograafiyada Xeebaha Dalka uu qoray: Adm. Faarax Axmed Cumar.
 - 2- Culuumta Badda uu qoray: Inj. Cabbaas Nuur Mahdi.
 - 3- Kutubta Qawaaniinta oon soo xusay waxaa diyaarisay (inkastoo lala shaqeeyey) Waaxda Qaanuunka ow madax ka yahay Md. Cabdi Nuur Cab/dir.
 - 4- Mashruuc Ilaalinta Deegaanka xeebaha oo lacag badani kasoo geli karto, waxaa diyaariyey Adm. Faarax.
 - 5- Mashruuc Jeheyn oo loogu tala galay in la dejiyo xeebta si ay uga shaqeystaan Dadka ka soo noqonaya Qaxootinimada, kuwa Dalka dhexdiisa ku bara kacsan iyo kuwa shaqada la'. Mashruucu waa Tuulo kalluumeysi oo ay wax kasta u dhan yihiin oo ka kooban 10.000 (toban kun) iyo 20.000 (labaatan kun) qofood. Mashruucaan waxaa diyaariyey Inj. Dr. Cawil Cab/hi.
- VI. Shirar Cilmiyeedyo dhowr ah oo hay'addu qabatay kana soo qeybgaleen aqoonyahanno, wasiirro iyo xildhibaanno oo ku saabsanaa Qawaaniinta Badda iyo sida loogu wacyi gelin lahaa shacbiga, gaar ahaan waqtiga aan hadda mareyno oo jiraan dhibaatooyin Burcad Badeed, Kalluumeysi Sharci darro ah, arrimo xuduudeed...IWM.
- VII. Waxaan ka bixinnay Telefishinka Qaranka, Raadiyo Muqdisho iyo Raadiyayaasha kale ee Caasimadda Casharro ku saabsanaa intooda badan wacyigelinta aan soo xusnay; gaar ahaan waxaan sharaxnay sababta

Dowladdu u waddo Qadiyadda Xuduudda oon Dad badan ka qancinnay inay tahay mid Dow (gar) ah.

- VIII. Waxaan ka qeybgalnay dhowr shir cilmiyeed oo ku saabsanaa Xaaladda Badaheenna, gaar ahaan arrimaha Burcadda.
- IX. Waxaan xiriir la sameynay Hey'ado Caalami ah si ay wax noo gala qabtaan arrimaha cilmibaarista aan wadno; waxaana inoo soo jawaabtay IMO oo inoo ballan qaadday sanadkaan 2015 inay na siineyso 2 (labo) minxo oo ah heer Mastareed ee Culuumta iyo Qawaaniinta Badda.
- X. Waxaan Warbixin muujin ah (presentation) siinnay R/W Cab/Wali Sh. Axmed, wuxuuna amaanay dadaalka Hey'adda, hoggaankeeda iyo baarayaasheeda, wuxuuna u soo jeediyey Hambalyo Diirran iyo inaan sii xoojino dadaalka aan wadno.

Majallada Juula-Jawaay

Sanadkaan 2015^{ka} waxaa ugu horreeya wax soo saarkeenna Majalladaan aan ugu magac darnay Juula-Jawaay oo ah laba jasiiro oo aad u qiimo badan, haddii laga eego dhinac kasta: Dhaqaalo, Kalluumeysi, Dalxiis, Difaac iyo Amni oo rejeynayo iney door weyn ka qaadan doonto cilmibaarista & wacyigelinta.

Juula-Jawaay: waxay ka mid yihiin tobanka jasiiro ee dhaca Koonfurta Kismaayo iyo Woqooyiga Raas Kiyaambooni.

Sanadkaan 2015^{ka} ah waxaan qaabileynaa annagoo ka ogaal badan, ka waaya aragsan sidii aan ahayn sanadkii tegay ee 2014, sidaas awgeed, waxaan

hubnaa in guulaheynu ay ka sii sare mari doonaan
heerkoodii ay taagnaayeen 31.12.2014 Insha Allaah.

Adm. Gaas. Prof. Faarax Axmed Cumar
Guddoomiyaha Hay'adda CBS

The Performance of Somali Marine Resource Research Centre 2014

The Idea of creation of Somali marine resource research center started the year of 2012.

And the PM Abdiwali M.A. Gaas decided the center to be part of Somali Navy where I was the head of the Somali Navy (Marine Forces) but the engagement and enforcement of the center was by of Somali president Mr. Hassan Sheikh Mohamud who separated the center from marine forces (The Navy) and appointed me as the head of the center and gave me an encouragement to build the center and to commence such work while the president promised to support the center to achieve its goals.

Dec 2013 we started the work of center and tried to find an office and experts who move the work forward. 1.1.2014 the centre has officially begun its executive policy of year 2014.

The center started the work for the following:

I. Collection of country's marine laws:

1. The law no: 1 of 21 Nov.1959 (Book)
2. The law no: 7 of 1 Nov. 1960 (Book)
3. The law no: 37 of 10 Sep. 1972 (Book)
4. The law no: 5 of 26 Jan 1989- this law has been made 4 copies and all were lost except one copy which I kept myself, so I made an extra copies and distributed to Presidential palace, Parliament, Prime minister, ministries of marine transport, ports and fishery and Courts. These copies of marine law 5 of 26/1/1989 are the ones that today use the government officers.
5. We reprinted again the marine law no: 5 on 26.1.1989, because it was printed a primitive typing machine and we made remark track with international agreement **UNCLOS (Book)**.

II. We felt the necessity of making action for the center in order to prepare international and regional maritime Laws, so the centre has published:

1. International marine law agreement UNCLOS.(Book).
2. IMO Law (International Maritime Organization) which Somalia is a member. (Book).
3. MARPOL law about the pollution of the sea. (Book).
4. SALOS law of the safety human and goods travelling in seas. (Book)
5. JEDDAH convention of Red Sea and Gulf of Aden for environmental protection which Somalia is a member. (Book)
6. Nairobi convention of environmental protection of western Indian Ocean which Somalia is a member. (Book)
7. DJIBOUTI code of conduct' for a fight against piracy, that Somalia is a member. (Book)

III. The center carried out a study of coast of northern capital to EL-MA'AN, the south to 30km and found a tank grounded from the sea the result of the study:

1. The danger of excessive pollution caused by the Mogadishu sewerage which is against the policy of managing the dirty water from the toilets, industries, slaughterhouses and etc. This issue needs emergence response. The center made a book shown both in writing and pictures of capital water pollution.
2. Extensive destruction and collection of the rocks at the edge of the sea and resulted a big holes under the sea level, some places was broken off the coastal wall which was protecting the sea water and this lead to the sea flooding a large area of land, some areas the flooding reach about 200m to south of HALANE. The situation may get worst if TSUNAMI hit the coast as it happened in 2004 and caused an extensive destruction and human loss. For this issue the centre prepared a book in writing and pictures.

IV. The most of 2014 the center made a study of fish species (types) in markets and their prices, every morning the center used to send two persons to sea shore in order to meet the fishermen and also they visited the fish markets, so the centre prepared statistically a book of scientific method.

V. The center has released the following important books.

1. Coastal topography of the country. Author Adm. Farah Ahmed Omar
2. Maritime science. Author Abass Nur Mahdi
3. The above mentioned law books were prepared by law department which the head of the department is Mr. Abdinur Abdulkadir.
4. Environmental protection coast land project with high income expectation.

Prepared by Adm. Farah Ahmed Omar.

5. A project for accommodate returning refugees from the refugee camps, unemployment and local displaced people. The project is fishing village in which complete services comprising 10,000 to 20,000 people. This project prepared by Dr. Awil Abdullahi.

VI. Several scientific meeting were organized by the center and attended scholars, ministers and MPs about the laws of seas and public awareness especially at the time we are through the problem with pirates, illegal fishing, border issue and etc.

VII. The Somali National TV (SNTV), Radio Mogadishu and other local radios has released lessons and about above mentioned public awareness, and the center has explained the reason and importance of the government continue a border issue and the center satisfied a lot of people that the issue is right.

VIII. The center attended a several scientific meeting about our sea situation specially piracy issue.

IX. The center made contacts international organizations to support us about the research issue that the center engaging and IMO has answered and promised to train two members of the center to master level of Science and Marine Law.

X. The center gave the presentation to Prime Minister Abdiwali Sheikh Ahmed and he praised the effort of the center especially the leadership and researchers. The PM also congratulated and encouraged the center to double his effort.

JULA-JAWAY Magazine

The first step of 2015 will be the issue of Magazine called JULA-JAWAY; they are two very interests of Somali Islands in terms of economic, fishery, tourism, defense and security.

JULA-JAWAY: Are part of 10 islands located south of Kismayo and northern Raas kamboni.

The center will approach the year 2015 with more sources and more experienced than the year 2014, so the center is certain to achieve a higher expectation of its program of this year.

Admiral Farah Ahmed Omar

The chairman



MA NAQAANAA BADAHEENA

Bad waxaa lagu qeexaa: Biya Milix ah oo fadhiya dhul ballaaran. Hadaba si aan wax badan uga ogaanno baaxadda badaha waxaa marka hore mudan in wax laga yiraahdo dhulka ay dul saaran yihiin baduhu. waxaa la og yahay in dhul weynaha aan ku kor nool nahay uu shabaho kubad, ka diisan labada dhinac ee waqooyi iyo koonfur. Farqiga u dhaxeeya labadeeda dhex roor (axes) wuxuu la eg yahay 44km, celceliska dhererka gacanku (Radius)=6366km. Sidaas awgeed wareegga (Perimeter) dhulku wuxuu la ekaanayaa $2\pi R$: 40,000km. Bedka kubada ah wuxuu noqon: $4\pi R^2 = 4 \times 3.1416 \times 6366^2 = 510$ milyan km^2 oo 70.6% ay biyo (Bad yihiin), lana eg 360milyan km^2 , halka berrigu (Qaaraduhu) ka yahay: 29.4% oo la eg 150milyan km^2 . Badaha waxaa loo kala saaraa iyadoo lagu fadhiisiyay baaxaddaha: Bad (Sea) iyo Badweyn (Ocean), kuwa hore wey tiro badan yihiin, kuwa danbase waa 5(shan), waxay isu yihiin 3% iyo 97%. Bedka badaha waaweyn: waa kuwaan ayadoo lagu daray Badahooda yar yar.

1. Badweynta Deggan 182 milyan km^2 .
2. Badweynta Atlantic 82 milyan km^2 .
3. Badweynta Hindiya 75 milyan km^2 .
4. Badweynta Barafka ah ee Waqooy 14 milyan km^2 .
5. Badweynta Barafka ah ee Koonfur 7 milyan km^2 .

Wadarta Bedka: 360M.KM²

Tilaabta noogu xigta waa inaan xadidno baaxadda badaha dalkeena ee isugu jira Badweynta Hindiya, Gacanka Cadmeed inta aan ku leenahay labadaba. Aan ka bilowno xisaabta xadidda dhererka xeebteena kasoo bilaabato tuuladda lowya Cadde martana Raas Caseyr (Guardu fui) kuna dhamaata tuula yareeyda ee Daara Salaam ee dhacda 4km koonfurta Raas Kiyamboni. Dhererka xeebteena waa 3025km⁽¹⁾, ayadoo lagu xisaabiyay (ku dhawaad) ahaan labada xeebood ee gacanka Cadmeed iyo Badweynta Hindiya in ay kala yihiin 2:3, waa 1210km iyo 1815km sida ay isugu xigaan. Hadaba aan xisaabinno baaxadda badaheenna annagoo og in B/W Hindiya aan ku leenahay 350 N.M (Nautical Miles) oo la eg 648.2km. iyo inaan ku leenahay Gacanka Cadmeed Nus (50%) inta ku beegan xeebteena aaga Raas Caseer. Hadaba bedka badaheena: 1,500,000M km² oo u dhiganta: 2.3jeer dhulka berriga Jamhuuriyadda Soomaaliyeed yacnii 2jeer iyo tulut. Halkaan waxaad ka garan kartaa aqristoow baaxadda xad dhaafka ah ee badaha ilaahey inagu mannadeystay leeyihiin oo weliba qani ku ah kheyraadka nool iyo kuwa aan nooleyn. Haddii aan bar bar dhigno baaxadda badaheenna, badaha iyo badweynayaasha caalamka iyo tan Badweynta Hindiya iyo biya badeedka oo dowladuhu ay wada leeyihiin, xisaabtu waxey noqaneysaa sidan. (Iyadoo la og yahay in qeyb weyn oo ka mid ah Badaha iyo Badweynayaasha caalamka la wada leeyahay).

- Badaha Soomaaliya/Bad & B/W Caalamka = $1.5/360 = 0.4\%$
- Badaha Soomaaliya/Bad weynta Hindiya = $1.5/75 = 2\%$
- Badaha Soom./Badaha ay Dowl/ha ay wada leeyihiin = $1.5/42 = 3.6\%$
- Badda la wada leeyahay Dowladaha Caalamka = $318/193 = 1.65\text{mal KM}^2$.
- Badaha Soomaaliya $1.5+1.65=3.15\text{mal KM}^2$ oo u dhigma ku dhawaad 1% Badaha Caalamka.

Haddii badaha caalamka si toos ah loogu qeybiyo dowladaha dunida, mid kasta waxay heli leheed: $360/193=1.865 \text{ mal.km}^2$. Haddaba Soomaaliya waxay si sharci ah u leedahay $1.5+1.65=3.150 \text{ m. km}^2$ waa in ka badan laba jeer badaheenna, laakiin dalkeenu (dowlad & shacab) ma og yihiin waxa ay heystaan oo lawada heysan.

Maxaase kala gudboon Soomaaliya Badaheeda:

1. Inay garato sida ay u heshay sed-bursi sal sharci leh
2. Inay ALLE weynaaye ay ku shukriso waxa uu ku manadeystay.
3. Inay u howlgasho sida ay u:
 - a- Hanan leheyd Badaheeda

- b- Soo hoos keeni laheyd siyaadadeeda (Qaranimadeyda).
- c- Uga dhigi leheyd Badaheeda kuwa bed qaba deegaan ahaan.
- d- Inay u guntato si ay isaga maali laheyd irmaanka Badaheenna oo gureyn, si ay u hubiso amnigeeda quudka (Food Security).
- e- Inay ka qeybgasho ka faa'iideysiga badda la wada leeyahay oo ay ka leedahay 1.65%.

Xigasho:

1. Atlaska Soomaaliyeed UNESCO, UNDP: 2004
2. Xisaabinta Qoraha
3. Aaydda 14^{aad} ee Suurat Al-NAXL

Waxaa Diyaariyey:

ADM. Faarax Axmed Cumar

Guddoomiyaha Hey'adda Cilmi Baarista Badaha Soomaaliyeed (H.C.B.S)

SUMMARY IN EGNLISH

Sea: is defined by salt water and sits on a large ground.

It is divided sea & ocean. The area of the earth: $4\pi R^2 = 4 * 3.1416 * 6366^2 = 510$ million km^2 the water covers $70.6\% = 360$ million km^2 . The area of oceans with their seas were shown on above table of Somali language.

Somali has water estimated to 1.5 million km^2

Somali seas / world seas = $1.5/360 = \dots\dots\dots 0.4\%$

Somali seas / Indian Ocean = $1.5/75 = \dots\dots\dots 2\%$

Somali seas / world countries seas = $1.5/42 = \dots\dots\dots 3.6\%$

Average of Somali portion of high seas = $318/193 = 1.63$ Million km^2 .

So Somali quota of seas $1.5+4.65 = 3.15$ million km^2 , but ours (government & public) do know what they have but have not others.

What should Somalia do toward their seas:-

1. To understand how they got very large seas.
2. To thanks GOD and Praise with blessed.
3. To decide and realize:-
 - a) The ownership their ocean.
 - b) To make come under state sovereignty.
 - c) To make those our seas environment safe.
 - d) To commitment that Somali seas have to develop.
1. To attend the joint exploitation of the high seas.

Wasaqeynta deegaanka & qeybaheeda kala gidisan

Deegaannada badda iyo berriga

I. Wasakheynta dadweynaha

1. Qashinka guryaha sida Bacda, haraaga cuntada, waraaqaha iwm
2. Kimikaliska guryaha sida waxyaabaha ay dumarka isku qurxiyaan, Bifbaafta iwm
3. Cafaayadda carruurta loo xiro ee Saxarada iyo kaadida celisa
4. Bullaacadaha biyaha ku shuba badda oo wada: Biyaha wasakhda ah eeka yimaada musqulaha, Saxarada, Meelaha baabuurta lagu dhaqo ama Oolyada looga beddelo, Daadka Roobabka ee ka soo rogmada magaalada, marar badanna toos ugu shuba badda.

II. Wasakheynta Badaha Dow. Hoose iyo Maraakiibta.

1. Wasakheynta dowladaha hoose oo 80% ka qeybqaadata wasakheynta badda
2. Wasakheynta Maraakiibta isaga gooshta badaha Caalamka sida, Shidaalka saliidda, shabaagta, & qashinka kale.

III. Qashinka Caafimaadka ee (daawada iyo daawynta)

1. Cusbitalada sida faashadaha dhecaanka lagu tiray, cad hilib ah oo qof laga jaray, Cirbadaha dadka lagu duray iwm
2. Sheybaarada, sida Kaadida, Saxarada, dheecaan dadeed iwm
3. Farmashiyayaasha, sida daawooyinka dhacay, kimikaalis kuwa dadka lagu suuxiyo, daawooyinka la Ilaaliyo (Controlled drugs)

IV. Qashinka Warshadaha:

1. Kimikaaliska ay sameeyaan sida Rinjiga, aashitada, delowintiga, Oolyada, Sunta Cayayaanka Beeraha, Sunta Bacriminta beeraha, Sunta dhilqaha iwm.
2. Nukliyeerka iyo Radiyo'aktifka
Ileen wasakheynta aan soo sheegnay waxey khuseyaan Badda iyo Birriga.

Hordhac: saameynta uu ku leeyahay howlaha bani'aadanka ee wasaqeynta deegaannada, Hagaajinta caafimaadka, beeraha iyo daawadawaxey ku keentay kor u kac weyn ee dadyowga bini'aadanka

adduunka. Kor u kacaan tirada dadka u keenaysaa deegaannada iney ku kordhiyaan wasakhda iyo baahida sare eeloo qabokhayraadka aduunka. Aadanaha waxa uu si aad ah u isticmaalay kheyraadka dhulka oo dhan oo ay ku jiraan shidaalka. Markaas waxa kordha soo saarka wasakhda cid kasta iyadoo ay ku kala badan yihiin xagga dhaqan-dhaqaale ee qoys kasta uu heysto sida Guriga Madaxweynaha, Agaasimaha, cidda \$100 dibadda looga soo diro iyo kan gaari-gacanlaha ah dabcan isku qashin tuur ma ahan.

1. ***Qashinka dadweyaha*** ay ka soo saaraan guryahooda oo dhibaatooyin ba'an ku hayo deegaannadaberriga kaas oo u sii gudba baddaha: Deegaanka birriga aan ku nool nahay waxaan cid kasta ka indho saabneyn sida qashinka u buuxo magaaladaan aan ku nool nahay ee Mogadishu iyadoo aanu maleyneyno in mas'uuliyadda kowaad ay leedahay Dowladda hoose, waxaa soo dhan haddan iyaddoo intaasoo shirkado gaar loo leeyahay ay ka shaqeynaayaan, Turkiga iyo Iskaa wax qabsatada ee degmooyinkeena ay qabtaan marmar welina waa la xakameyn la'yahay. Malaha ilaalin shaqaalaha ka shaqeeya qashin uruurinta (protective gear), waxa ay ku qaataan jeermiska la socda bitaanta qashin qaadista sambadooda dharkooda shaqaale ahaan, haddana waxey u gudbiyaan qoyskooda marka laga soo tago inta ay salaanta ku gudbinayaan illaa ay gurigooda ka gaarayaan iyo weliba goobta laga qaadaayo ama laga uruurinaayo qashinka inta sii mareyso ama soo mareysa.

2. ***Wasakheynta Baddeena:*** Haddii aad u kuurgasho waxaad arkeysa halka aan ku shubno qashinka laga soo uruuriyey 17^{ka} degmo ee gobolka Banadir oo lagu daadinaayo xeebta waaba intaas oo ay u dheer tahay dhagaxii laga qodaayey 24^{kii} sano ee na soo dhaaftay oo baddiina ay ku soo fiday dhulkii dhagaxa laga qoday, markii la baabi'iyey xeyndaabkii Badda godod waaweyna la qoday markaas, haddana qashinkii la rabo in lagu buuxiyo godadkaas halkaas lagu shubaayo mustaqbalka cawaaqib xumada ka imaan doonta qashinka qododkaas lagu shubaayo muddo kadib waxaa ka dhasha wax afka qalaat lagu yiraahdo ***leachate toxic*** = (Waa Milan ka dhashay qashin lagu duugay dhulka muddo dheere kadibna roobab ay ku da'een, milankaas waxaa ka mid ah kiimikooyinka badan oo ka kooban walxo kala gedisan oo qataroodana leh) ***leachate***

toxic wuxuu u gudbaa biyaha dhulka hoostiisa ku jiro iyo Biyaha xeebta oo siimow ahaan toxic leachate ku gaaraa.

Bullaacadihii biyaha ku shubaayeyna ay ku wadaan wasakheynta badda sida biyaha midibkooda yahay sida Murxaha bunka (brown) taas oo macneheedu yahay waxaa ku jiro ama ku milma biyaha bullaacadaas walxo kimiko ah, saxaro, kaadi, Koloriin, Oolyo matoor iwm

3. **Godbuuxin** (Landfill): Ma qabno godbuuxin caadi ah (Standard landfill) kaasoo ay u dhan yihiin ilaalinta deegaanka Birriga, Badda iyo Biyaha la cabo ee laga soo saaro gunta hoose ee birriga. Laakiin waxaan ku ogaanay cilmi baaris dhab ah oo aan ku sameynay deegaannada birriga iyo Xeebta badda oo aan soo marnay.

Waxaa diyaariyey

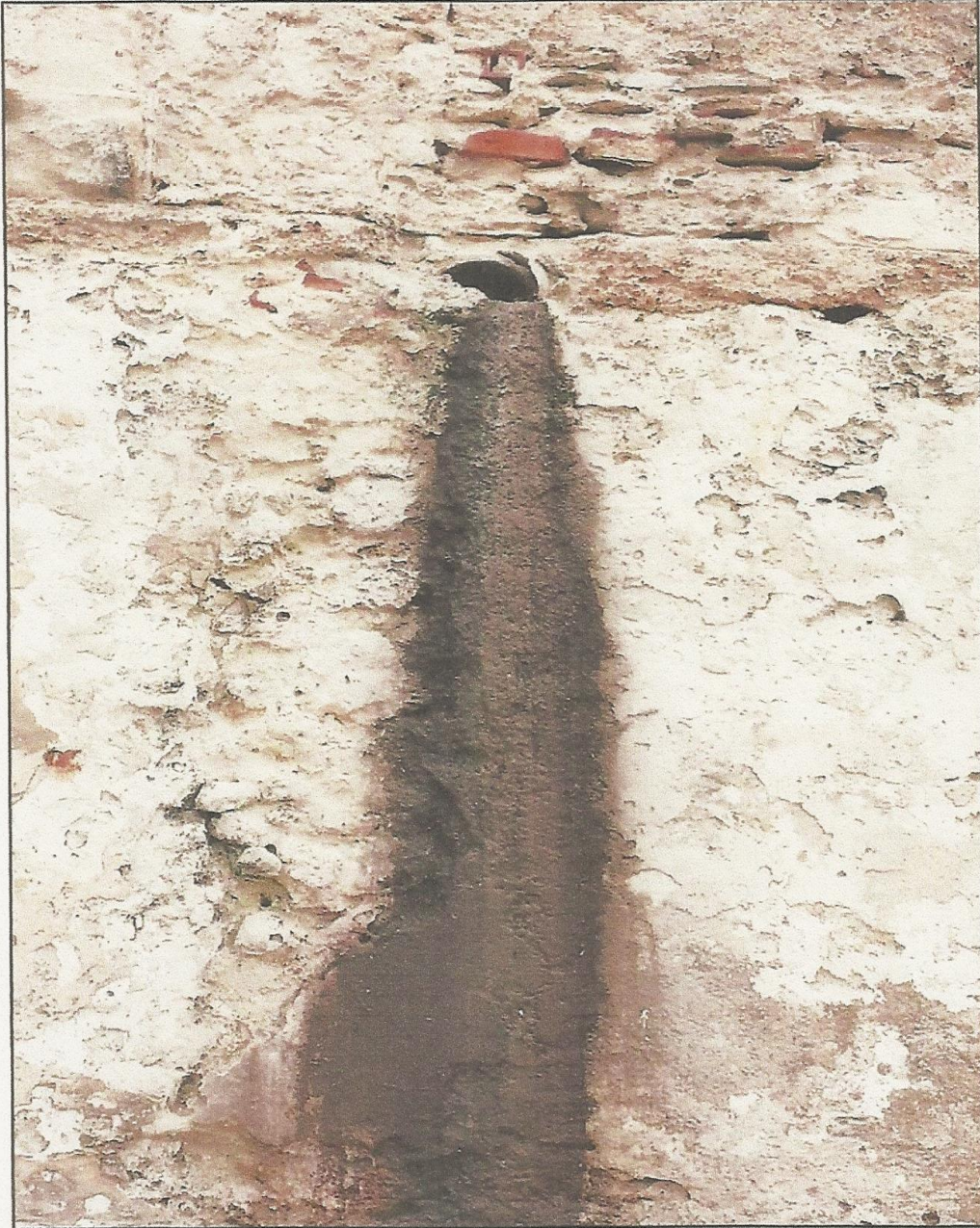
Dr. Maxamud Sheekh Moxamed
BA/PH Qeybta Deegaanka HCBS



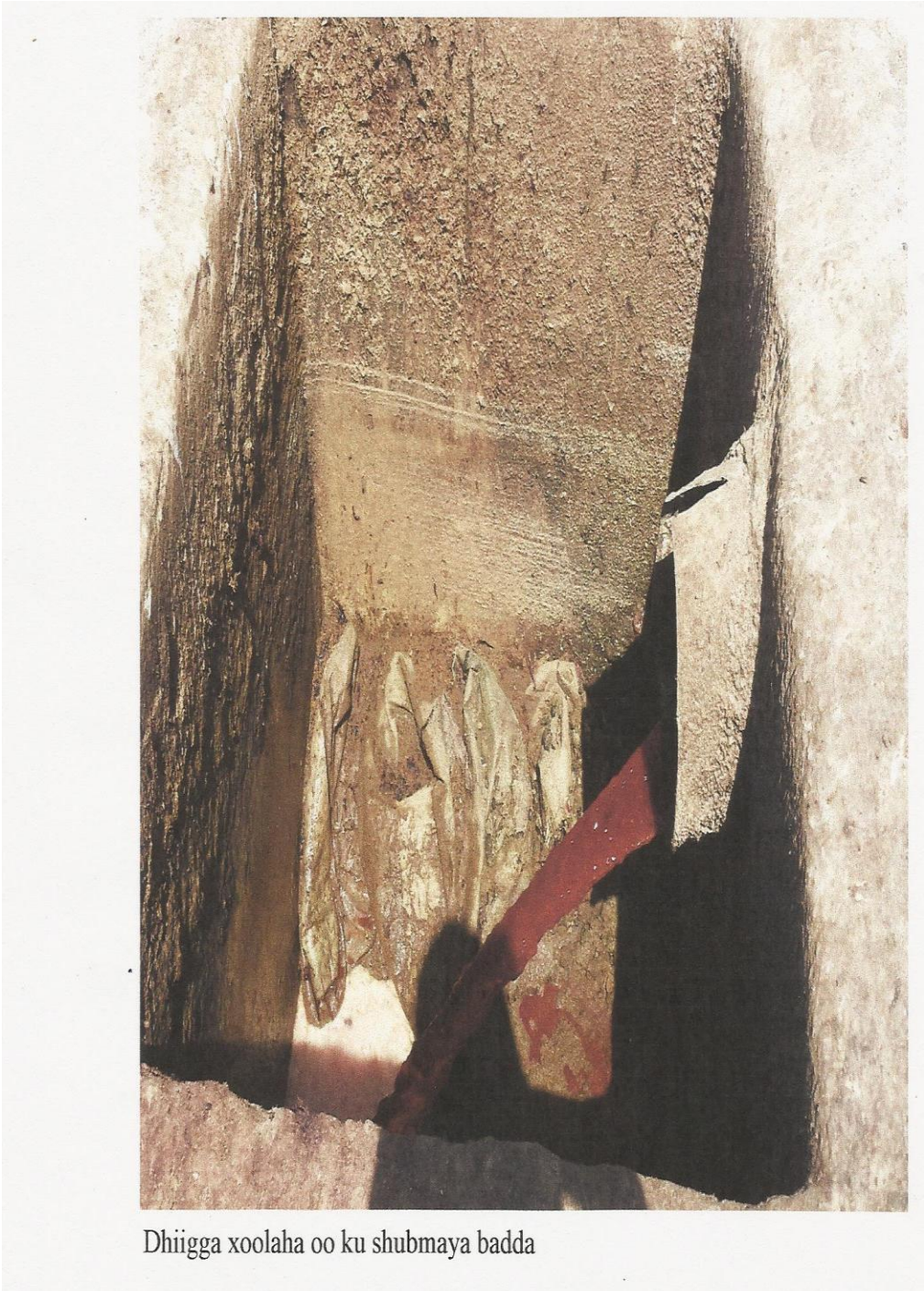
Wasakheynta Xeebta Badda oo isku jirta Baco, Dhar iyo Xaanshiyo... IWM



Bulaacad weyn oo wasakh ku shubeysa Badda



Bulaacad wasakh ku shubeysa badda



Dhiigga xoolaha oo ku shubmaya badda



Dhoor Bulaacadood oo Badda wasakh ku shubeysa



Lakin, nasiib darro, isla Booyadii waatan iyadoo dhiiggii Badda ku calineysa
(Waayaabee!! Beenbadanaa)



Baddii oo soo gashay Xeebta



Biyihii badda oo ku soo fiday degaan xeebeedka



SICIRKA KALLUUNKA EE SUUQYADA MUQDISHO

Waxaa Hey'addu isku howshay inay ogaato sicirka noocyada kalluunka ee lagu kale iibsado suuqyada Caasinmadda; sidaas awgeey, Hey'adda waxay udiireysay subax kasta suuqyada kalluunka 2-3 qofood oo soo tirakooba noocyada kalluunka iyo sicirkooda.

Ujeeddadu waxeay ahayd in la ogaado tirada (quantity) soo gasha maalin kasta suuqa oo qiyaas uu noqon karta wax soo saarka (w.s.s) iyo Dakhliga ka soo geli kara.

Sidaas awgeed, waxaan garannay in Majalladan si is dabajoog ah ay u soo qorto wixii la ogaaday arrintaas, isla markana la sii wada baaritaanka iyo loo naaxiyo xogta la helay.

Lanbarkaan kowaad ee majallada juulo-jaway waxaan ku soo bandhigeynaa 4 nooc; waxaa sii wadi doonnaa faafinta xogta kalluunka (xag tiro iyo xag sicir)

Inta nooc waxey kala yihiin:

1. Yuumbi (Necker fish)
2. Daambir (Blue Marly)
3. Yaxaas (Shark)
4. Aragoosto (Lobester)

Eeg shaxaha hoos ku qoran:

Price of fish in Mogadishu fish market

The center has activated to know the different types of fish and their prices in the fish markets of the city, thus, every morning the center used to send three persons to make statistics the types of fish catch and their prices.

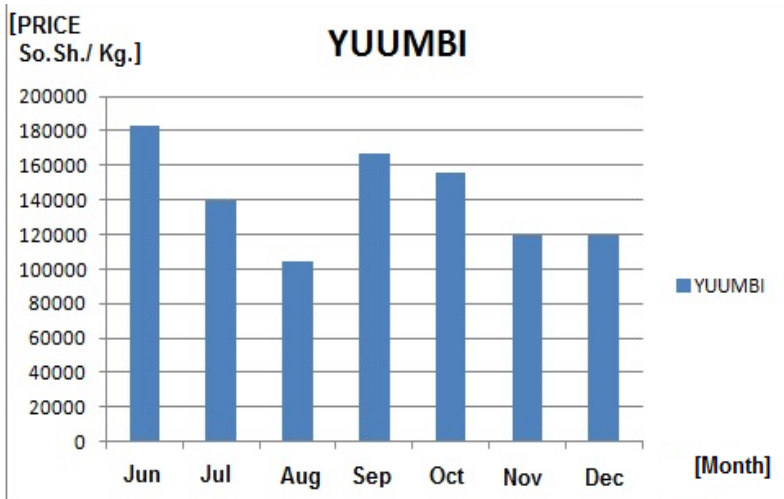
The meaning was to know the quality per catch every day and the estimation of production (ep) the income of the markets therefore; we have understood that this journal permanently written what has been known of that issue the statistics of the research and also to continue the investigation to increase the received information.

This first edition journal of **Julla-Jaway** showing four types of fish, we shall also continue the information of fish production quality and price information.

These four types of fish we would like to show are as follows:-

- ✓ Mackerel fish
- ✓ Blue marley
- ✓ Shark
- ✓ Lobster

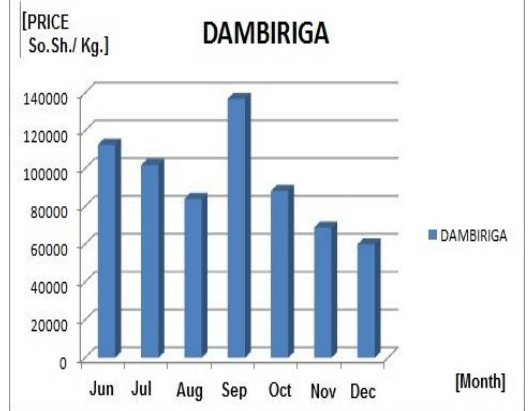
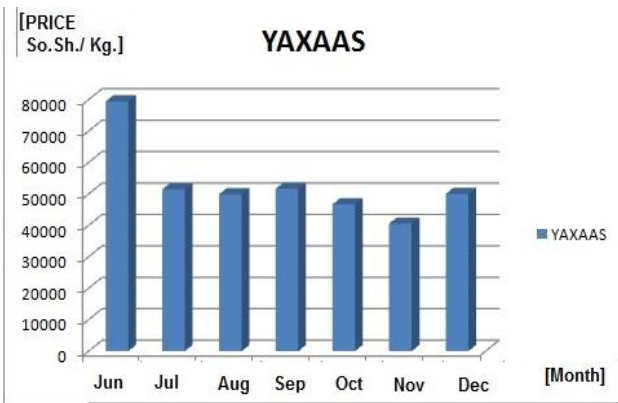
YUUMBI



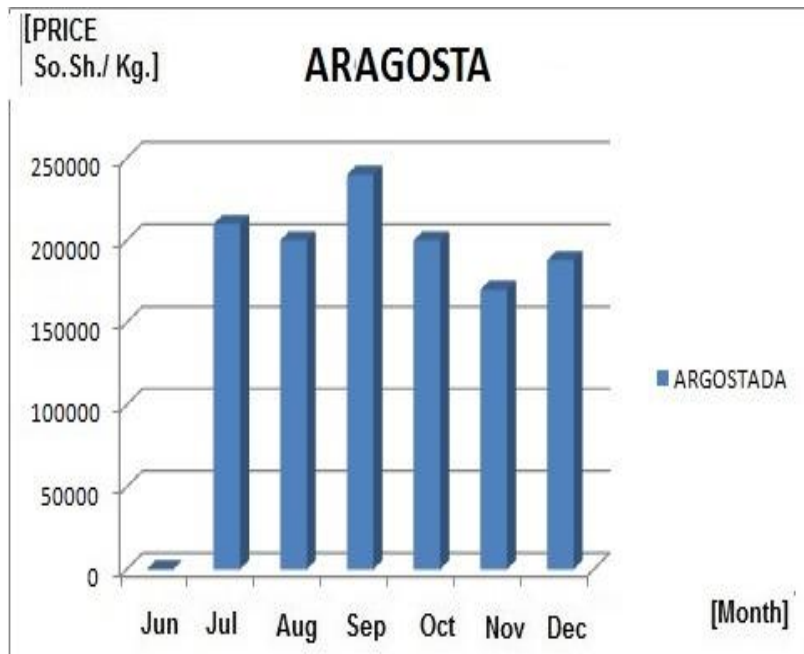
YAXAAS



DAMBERI



ARAGOSATA



The Port Of Mogadishu (Dekedda Muqdisho)

The **Port of Mogadishu**, also known as the **Mogadishu International Port**, is the official [Seaport](#) of [Mogadishu](#), the capital of [Somalia](#). Classified as a major class port, it is the largest harbour in the country.

Mogadishu Port Rehabilitation Project



After incurring some damage during the civil war, the Federal Government of Somalia launched the Mogadishu Port Rehabilitation Project, an initiative to rebuild, develop and modernize the Port of Mogadishu. The renovations include the installation of Alpha Logistics technology.

Port details

Water location:	Indian Ocean (Ocean)
Anchorage dept	12.5m - 13.7m
Cargo pier depth	9.4m - 10m
Oil terminal depth:	11m - 12.2m
Harbour size:	Large
Harbour type:	Coastal Breakwater
Max size:	Over 162m in length
Repairs:	None
Shelter:	Fair
Coordinates:	2°1'60.00"N 45°21'0.00"E

The draft along the quay and approach is 10m, the draft alongside the quay and channel are equal depth, the port has a 6perths plus roro. For handling the cargo the port has a shore crane and reaches stackers. The port is handling exports

and import. The export is especially dry lemons, goat skin, sesame and livestock. On average 6 ships are handled per week and there is about 3 ships waiting outside and they may stay outside for 2 days. The terminal yard is around 1400m sqr with 5 big warehouses. The port activities have increased in 2014 with the comparison of 2013 due to security improvement of the country.

Ing. Omar Salad Ali

Jasiiradaha Juulo iyo Jawaay iyo

Laashashkooda Salaama iyo Caanoole

(Waxaa laga soo minguuriyey Kitaabka: Topogaraafiyada
Xeebaha Dalka ee ADM. Faarax Axmed Cumar)

The Islands of Julla-Jaway and

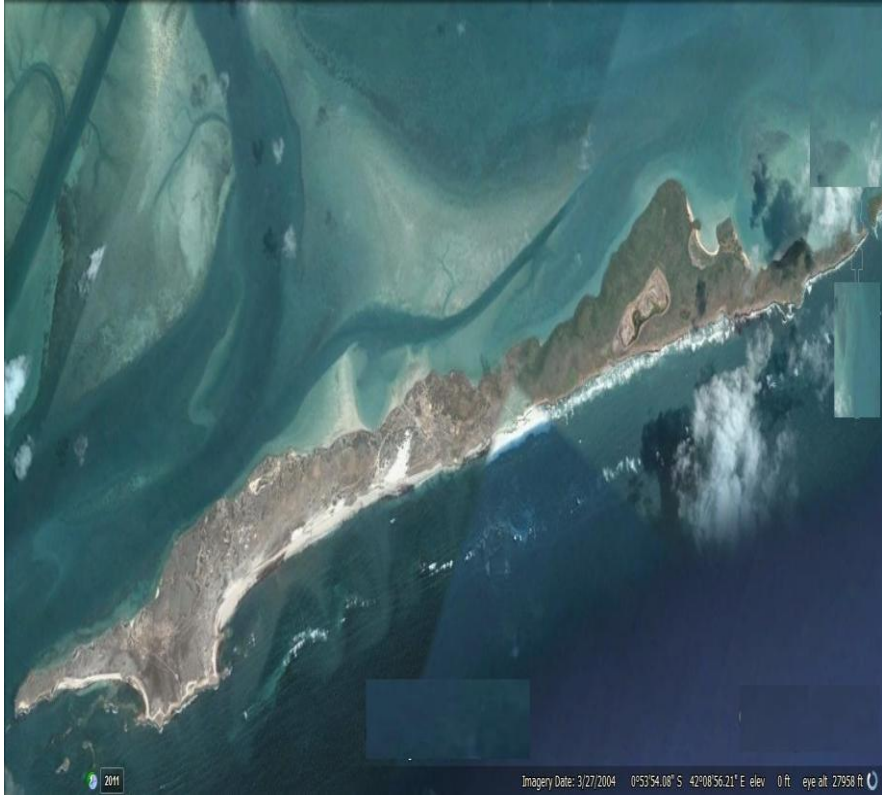
Laches: Salaama and Caanoole

(Reference: Topography Book of Somali Coasts)

By: ADM. Prof. Farah Ahmed Omar

- 1) Jasiiradda Jawaay ($0^{\circ}55'S$, $42^{\circ}05'E$), waxay ka Koonfureysaa J.Inguumi 12 miil, waana la deggan yahay, dadkuna waa kalluumeysato iyo ganacsato, waayoo waxay leedahay deked ($0^{\circ}54'S$, $42^{\circ}07'E$) leh dhaqdhaqaaq ganacsi. Dabiicada jasiiraddu dhagaxa ka sokow, waxay

meelo dhowr ah fadhiya bacaaddo. Xeebta dhulka fog waa mid sarreysa oo dhir leh.



Jasiiradda Jawaay

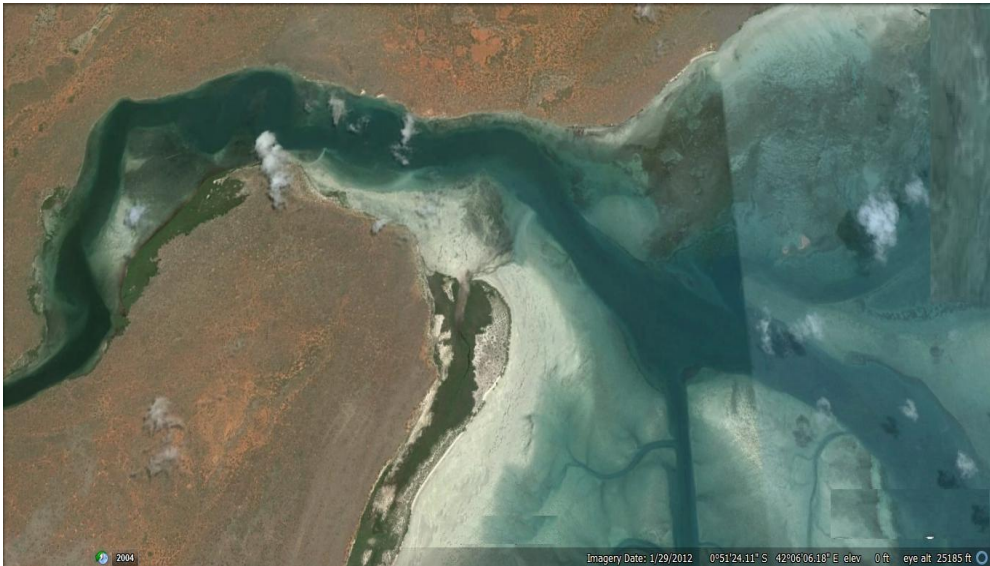
Laash Salaama

Laashkaan oo dherirkiisu gaarayo 20 km (11 miil) wuxuu ku beegan yahay J. Jaway, weliba dekeddeeda.

Laashkaan, haddii la hagaajiyo waxaa mari kara doomanka iyo maraakiibta yar yar; waxaana ku yaalla dhinacyadiisa ku dhow

xeebta tuulooyinka kala ah:-**Istanbuul** (daanta Woqooyi), **Bagdaad** (daanta Koonfuro) iyo **Yamaani** oo xoogaa u jirta xeebta kuna dhacda halka uu Laasku laba kala noqdo, meeshaa waxaa ku badan dhirta.

Waxaa xusid mudan in Laashkaan ay ku soo darmaan wabiyo biya keena waqtiga roobka; meeshaani waa meel aad ugu habboon Dalxiiska: Webiyo, Dhir, Xeeb bacad ah, Jasiirooyin ... IWM.

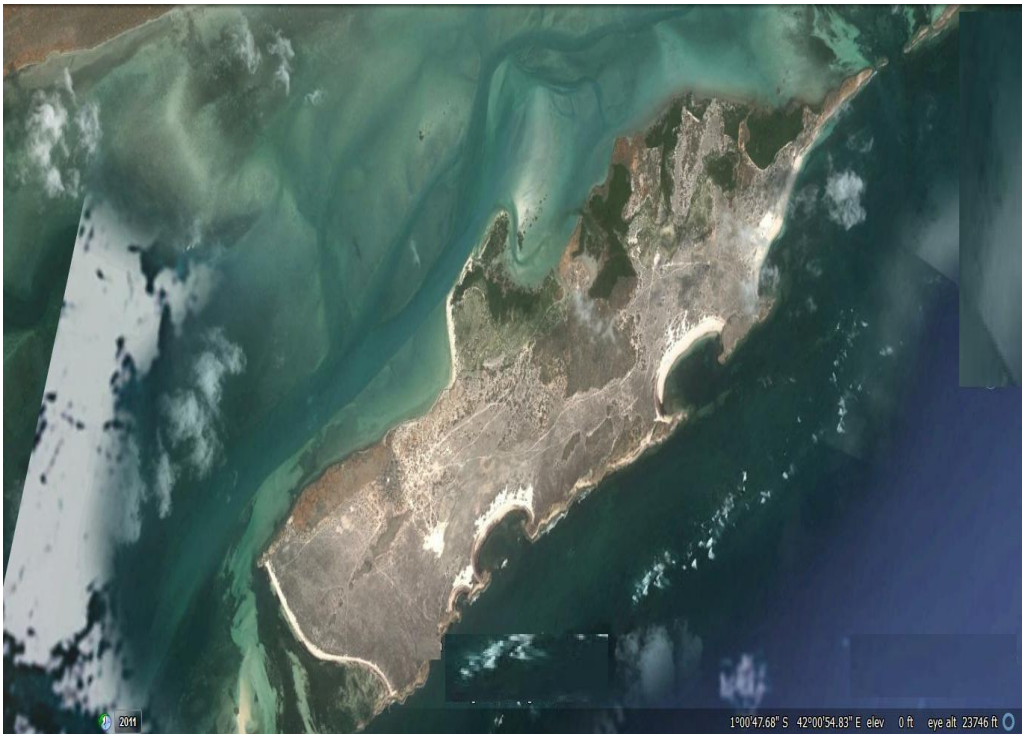


Laas Salaama

- 1) Jasiiradda Juula xuddun (0⁰59`S, 42⁰03`E) waxay ka Koonfureysaa J.Jawaay 12 miil, waa jasiiradda ugu dadka badan jasiiradaha Jubba, waxaana la dhihi karaa waa xudduntooda.

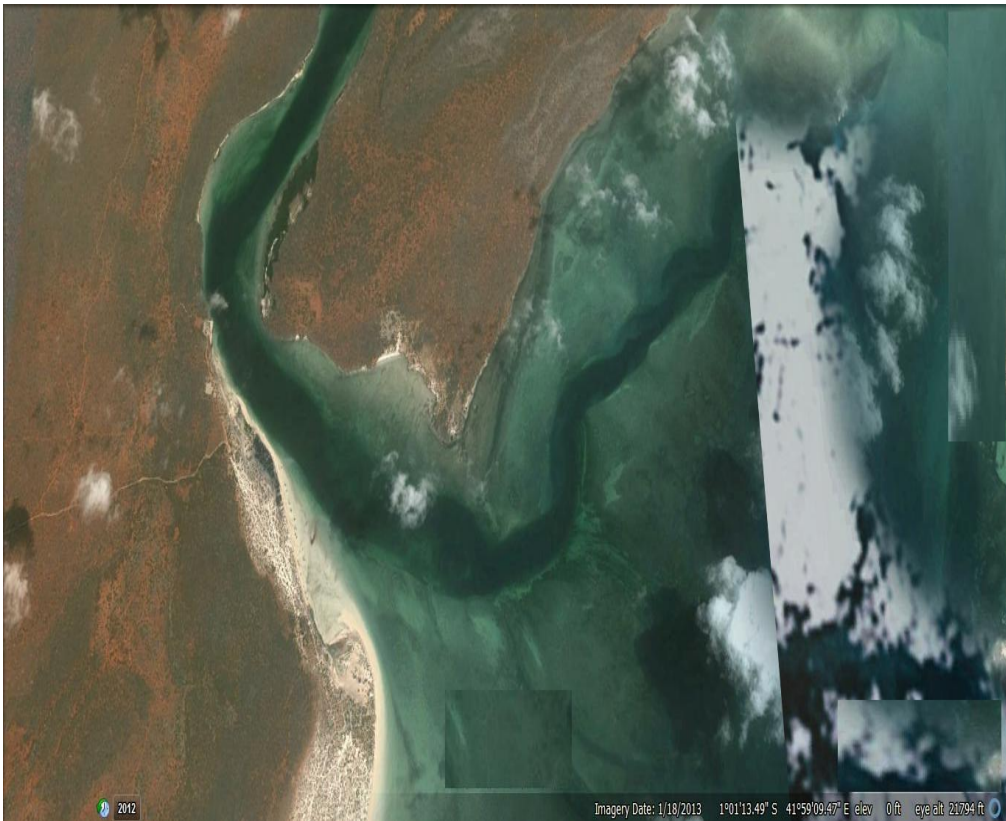
Waxay leedahay tuulo sidata isla magaca jasiiradda oo ku tiirsan kalluumeysi, beero tacab iyo xoolo dhaqasho isla jasiiradda dhexdeeda ah, sidoo kale waxay leedahay deked ($1^{\circ}01'S, 42^{\circ}00'E$) oo leh dhaqdhaqaaq fiican.

Jasiiraddaan waxaa ku badan bacaado ku fadhiya dhul door ah oo ku teedsan xeebta.



Jasiiradda Juula

Laash Caanoole wuxuu ku dhacaa xeebta dhul weynaha ku began J.Juulo, Laashkaani wuxuu jeedaa 18 km (10 miil) waxaana ku soo darsama webi faracyo badan. Dhulka wuu geedo badan yahay, waana taag; Laashkaan wuxuu leeyahay ahmiyad dalxiis, waxaana ku dhaca afkiisa dhinaca Koonfur tuulada Kudhaa oy ka baxdo waddo carro ah oo isku xirta ayada iyo Magaalada Badhaadhe.



Laas Caanoole



CULUUMTA QAWAANIINTA BADDA

Qawaaniinta Badaha

Banii-aadamku wuxuu qabay muddo aad u fog in baduhu ay dadka dunida ka wada dhexeeyaan, kuna filan yihiin adeegsiga dadka, xag kalluumeysi, xag raaxo iyo xag safarba. Dowladihii abuurmay ka hor dhalashadii nabi ciise (cs) waxey la lahaayeen ganacsi dalal fog fog, taasoo keentay dhaqan is afgarad ah oo ganacsiga lagu waday ilaa abbaare qarnigii 12aad CD (Ciise Dabadii) oo la uruuriyay dhaqan badeedkii hore si uu u noqdo nidaam la isku yaqaan laguna dhaqmo⁽¹⁾.

Hase yeeshee, laga bilaabo Qarniyadii dhexe (abbaare:1500 CD), waxaa soo baxday fikrad cusub oo sheegeysa in lagu fidiyo badaha awoodda dowladda.

Venesia (Italy) waxey sheegatay iney leedahay Badda adriyaatik; Ispaaniya iyo Portugaal waxey sheegteen iney kaligood ku safari karaan badweynta Atlantika. Ingiriiskuna wuxuu sheegtay inuu leeyahay Badda Waqooyi, Dowladaha Iskandinaafiyaankuna lahaanshaha Badda Baaltik⁽²⁾

Arrintaan ah u tartamidda qabsashada badaha, waxaa ka timid qaylodhaan dheer oo socotay dhowr qarni ilaa iyo lagu heshiiyey in dowlad kasta ku leedahay badda saaran dhulkeeda inta uu gaaro madfacca xeebta yaala (ilaa 3miil 5.5km)⁽³⁾.

Qarnigii 18aad : waxaa la qabtay dhowr shir sida kii London (1841) ee la dagaalanka ganacsiga addoonta, kii Paariis (1856) ee la dagaalanka burcad badeedka, nidaaminta kalluumeysiga iyo kuwa kale⁽⁴⁾.

Laakiin waqtigii hey'adihii Umadaha Midoobey (League of Nations) ayaa la bilaabay in la dajiyo Qaanuunka Dowliga oo uu ku jiro kan badda ee Biyaha

Qaranka (Territorial Sea), guddi culuma qaanuun ka koobnaa ayaa la

magacaabay 27-7-1927⁽⁵⁾ waxaa la isugu yimid shir lagu qabtay Hage 1930 oo lagu soo bandhigay daraasaddii guddigii loo xil saaray soo diyaarintaqaanuunka badda, laakiin ma guuleysan ayadoo sababta weyne ay eheyd khilaaf ku saabsanaa in laga dhigo biyaha qaranka 3miil iyo 6miil⁽⁶⁾.

Howshii qaanuunka badda waxaa la wareegtay Q.M waxayna soo saartay jimciyadda guud 21-11-1949 go'aan lagu dhisayo guddiga Qaanuunka badda, waxaana guddiga lagula dardaarmay inuu culeys gaar ah saaro DARAASADDA Biyaha Qaranka.

Guddigii wuxuu u gudbiyey 4-7-1956 Jam guud ee Q.M. DARAASADDII uu soo diyaariyey 21-1-57, Jamciyadii waxey AMARTAY in la qabto shirweyne caalami ah oo la hordhigo daraasaddaan, wuxuuna ku qabsoomay shirkii Gineve Marso 1958, waxaana loo aqoonsaday shirweynihii koowaad ee QAANUUNKA BADAHA⁽⁷⁾.

Shirka waxaa ka soo baxay Heshiisyo muhiim ah sida:-

1. Biyaha Qaranka iyo Biyaha Xiga
2. Badda sare (oo la wada leeyahay)
3. Kalluumeysiga iyo dhowrista kheyraadka ku nool badda sare
4. Halka uu gaari karo DAGAANDEG QAREDKU (Continental Shelf)
5. Protocol ku saabsan xallinta khilaafaadka, Waxaa xigay Shirweynihii labaad ee QAANUUNKA BADDA oo lagu qabtay Gineve 1960, si loo sii ambaqaado arrimo weli aan heshiis lga gaarin iyo kuwii hore lagu gaaray shirkii hore oo u baahday sii caddeyn iyo xaddid dheeraad ah⁽⁸⁾.

Waxaa loo howl galay shirweynihii saddexaad oo Q.BADDA waxaana la qabtay 11 shir min 13-12-197 ilaa 24-9-1982. Oo lagu soo xiray magaalada Montego bay ee Dalka Jameyka.

Waxaana kasoo baxay Qaanuunka Caalamiga e BADAHA oo loo yaqaan UNCLOS oo ah Qaanuunka Rasmiga ah oo hadda caalamku ku shaqeeyo⁽⁹⁾.

Waxaana durbadii saxiixay 119 Dowladood, waana tiro aad u sarreysa oon weligeed la arkin ayadoo kale⁽¹⁰⁾.

Sharciga Badda Soomaaliyeed:

Qawaaniinta Badda oy soo saartay Dowladda Soomaaliya 1959-1982 waa 4(afar) QAANUUN BADEED.

Waana kuwaan ayagoo koobkooban:-

1. Qaanuun L.1 ee 21 Febraayo 1959kii oo ka mid noqday Qawaaniinta Dowladii Soomaaliya ee xurowday 1960kii,

waxuuna ku xaddiday Biyaha Qaranka 6(lix) Mile badeed. (N.M= NAUTICAL MILES), Qod.1aad.

BAAXADDA Biyaha Qaranka oo la gaarsiiyey 12Mile badeed.(Qodobka) 1aad (fiiri buugga Dr. Xaseey ee Qaanuunka).

2. Qaanuun L.7 ee 1 Nov 1966 oo looga beddelay kii hore

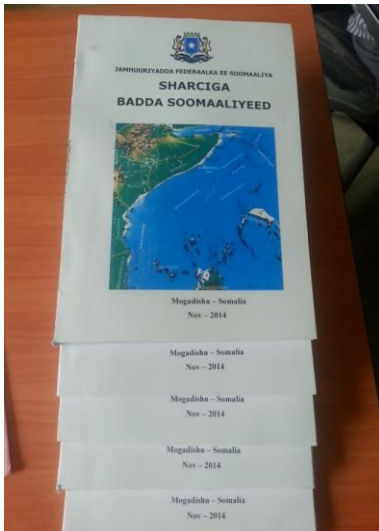
3. Qaanuun 10/9/1972 oo ka dhigay Biyaha Qaranka 200 Mile badeed.

4. Qaanuun L.5 ee 26/1/1989 kii oo la waafajiyey Qaanuunka Badaha ee caalamiga ah (UNCLOS), oo ka dhigay Biyaha Qaranka 12MIIL, Biyaha Xiga=12NM Mandiqada Dhaqaalaha Gaarka ah ilaa 200MIIL Badeed oo ka bilaabta xeebta Mandiqadda Degaandegga (Continental Shelf) ilaa 350NM.

Faahfaahinta Sharcigaan L.5 oo ah kan Rasmiga ah iyo kan caalamiga UNCLOS iyo isbarbardhigooda waxay ku imaan doontaa L.2 ee Majalladaan Inshaa Allaah.

Xigasho:

- 1) Jamaal Bakar Majallada Deplomacyada sacuudiga L.5 ee 1988 (Riyaad)
- 2) Qaanuunka Dowliga ee Badda waqtigii NABADA (Kuliyadda Abaan Duulka Ciraaq) BAGDAAD 1972.
- 3) Isaga
- 4) Isaga
- 5) Isaga
- 6) Dr. IBRAAHIM AL DACMI (Daraasad ku saabsan UNCLOS) Qaahira 1983
- 7) Isaga
- 8) Jamaal Bakar oo lasoo xusay
- 9) Isaga
- 10) Dr. Canaabi (Qaanuunka Dowliga guud) Qaahira 1984.



W D:

ADM. Faarax Axmed Cumar

Guddoomiyaha Hey'adda Cilmibaarisata Badaha
Soomaaliyeed (H.C.B.S)

Sharciga Badda Soomaaliyeed L.5 ee 26/1/1989

(Oo Hey'addu aad u sii Nidaamisay)



**Muuqaalkii Munaaradda Cabdulcasiis
Muqadisho 1890**

TAARIIKHDA DALKA

Magacyada Taariikhiga ah ee Dalka Soomaaliya

Ruux kasto oo isku daya inuu baaro, barta ama bara taariikhda dalkeena Soomaaliya waxaa ka hor imaanaya magacyo fara badan oo loo yaqiin dalkeenna, taasoo ku keeni karta baaraha wareer iyo wax kala garan waa.

Arintaan isku qaska ah waxaan dareemay markii aan ku jiray kulliyadda abaanduulka iyo hogaaminta ciidamada ee BAGDAD, IRAQ 1978 - 1980, iskuna dayaaya inaan wax badan ka ogaado taariikhda dalkeenna.

Xogaha ku saabsan taariikhda dalkeenna waxey soo taxan yihiin inta aan anigu qof ahaan u ogahay, laga soo bilaabo xoogaa ka hor dhexbartankii qarnigii 25aad C.H. (ciise hortiiis), waa waqti hada laga joogo ku dhawaad 50 Qarni (5,000 sano), hase yeeshee xogahaan dhammaantood waxay ka kala yimideen dibadda, waliba ayagoo inooga yimid xagga badda, waa ganacsato, bad mareeno iyo dhul qabsi (isticmaar oo dhammaantood wada ah shisheeye.

Wararka taariikheed ee laga hayo gudaha Soomaaliya kama badna dhowr qarni, deriskana ilaa todobo qarni (Qarnigii 14aad CD) waxaase

wareer geliyey fahamka dhabta ah ee taariikhdeenna gaar ahaan wixii ka horreeyey Qarnigii 14aad CD. Magacyada tirada badan ee ka kala imaanayey Dalalka kala duwan ee Afrikada Woq/Bari, Yurub, Carab, Iiraan iyo xitaa Shiinaha ...iwm.oo socday waqtiyo kala duduwan oo sida badan ku saabsanaa gobol ka mid ah, laakiin la camimi jiray oo Dalka oo dhan loo aqoon jiray.

Haddaba waxaa lagama maarmaan iigu muuqatay in la ogaado halka uu ka soo jeedo magacu, mudda uu socday iyo haddii laba ama ka badan oo magacyadaas ah ay mar qur ah wada socdaan iyo in kale.

Sidaas awgeed waxay ila noqotay inaan u kala hormarinno magacyadaan sida ay u kala horreeyeen taariikh ahaan.

Waxayna noqon doonaan (ama laga heli doonnaa) maqaallo is daba joog ah oo ku soo bixi doona Majalladaan: Jula –Jaway in shaa Allaa. Aan gudagalno ka hadalka magacyadaan:-

1. PUNT(DHULKII UDUGGA)

Magacaan waa midka ugu da'da weyn magacyada loo aqoon jiray Dalkeenna.Wuxuunna inooga yimid xagga MASAR oo Dalkeenna ganacsi la lehayd muddo

dheer.Wuxuuna socday magacaani ilaa ay ka dhacdo Dowladdii Masar Qarnigii 4aad dhamadkiisi (C.H) oo Giriiggu qabsaday dalka Masar waxaana la dhihi karaa in magacaani uu socday ugu yaraan labaan iyo dhowr qarni. Waxaa la leeyahay in wiil laga keenay dalka PUNT uu ka adeegi jiray guriga boqor KHOOFO oo ah ninkii loo dhisay HARAMKA (Pirande) weyn inuu Qabri uu noqdo. Boqorkaan wuxuu talada hayey Qarnigii 25aad C.H waxaana la leeyahay in dadka dega PUNT ay Masaaridu u aqoon saneyd inay BARAKEYSAN yihiin, waayo waxay deggan yihiin Dhulka ilaahyada, waxaa aad suurta gal u ah in ka hor boqor KHOOFO uu ganacsiga Masar – Punt uu socday, sidaasna ay ku sii fogaan karo cimriga magacaan. Xiriirka Masar iyo Punt wuu socday, waxaana laga tilmaami karaa booqashadii Maraakiibtii ganacsiga iyo Diploomaasiyada ay soo dirtay Boqoraddii Masar ee lagu magacaabi jiray XATSHABSUUT dhamaadkii Qarnigii 15aad waa 1495 tii C.H waxaana soo dhaweeyey maraakiibtaas Boqorkii Punt BARAXOW iyo xaaskiisii BIIBI, oo aad u gacansiyeey inay ka qaataan PUNT waxa ay doonayaan oo ah: Beeyo, Xabko, Maqaar, Ilka Maroodi, Daanyeer, Geedo Luubaan ... IWM. Safarkaas taariikhiga ah waxaa lagu naqshay sawirradiisa meesha la yiraahdo DEYR AL BAXRI ee dalka Masar, waxaa la sheegay in Boqorkii PUNT BARAXOW iyo xaaskii ay Masar booqasho ku tageen sanadkii xigay. Warka Punt wuxuu socday waqtigii uu AFRICKA ku wareegayey xeebta afrika nin Masri ahaa oo la oran jiray NAKHAW abbaare Qarnigii 5aad C.H, waa inta Giriiggu uusan qabsan Masar hal Qarni ka hor.

2. FUNT (ama Phunt)

Magacaan wuxuu ka yimid xagga Yahuudda, wuxuuna iigu muuqdaa inuu yahay kii Masar oo ka khalday dhawaqiisa, waayo Yahuuddu (Bani-Israa'iil) waxay ku noolaayeen Masar dhowr Qarni oo u dhexeysay imaatinkii Nabi Yuusuf (C.S) qarnigii 17-16 C.H ilaa Nabi Muuse (cs) uu ka saaro B/israa'iil Masar Qarnigii 13aad (C.H); Magacaan wuxuu ku soo

baxay ganacsigii uu la lahaa boqor (Nabi) Suleymaan (cs) dalka Punt Qarnigii 10aad (C.H), oo maraakiibtiisu ay ka safri jirtay dekedda EYLAAT ee Badda Cas.

Magacaan muddo dheer ma socon, waayo dowladdii Yahuuddu way qeybsantay, waana tabar beeshay Suleymaan dabadiis ilaa ay qabsato dowladdii ASHWAR (Ciraag) Qarnigii 6aad (C.H).

3. KUUSH: sida labadii hore, wuxuu u muuqdaa inuu yahay magac la xiriira MEDABKA DADKA MADOW. ASALKIISINA wuxuu ka yimid dadka degi jiray koonfurta Masar iyo waqooyiga Suudaan oo xukumay Masar ilaa laba Qarni aakhirii dowladdii dhexe ee Masar (abbaare 1800 C.H) ama waqtigii fowdada oo ka dambeeyey, waana kuwo ka dhigtay Caasimad MAGAALADA MAROWI, markii Masar ay ka baxday gacantooda. Magacaan wxuu ku soo arooray kitaabka TOWREET ee Yahuudda oo dadka ka dhigay ilmo Nabi Nuux (cs) oo kale ahaa YAAFITH: aabbaha (Dadka Cad Cad), sida reer yurub, SAAM: aabbaha Dadka Cas Cas, sida yahuudda iyo carabta iyo Xaam oo dhalay kuush oo ahaayeen aabbayaashii Dadka Maaran iyo kuwa Madmadow.

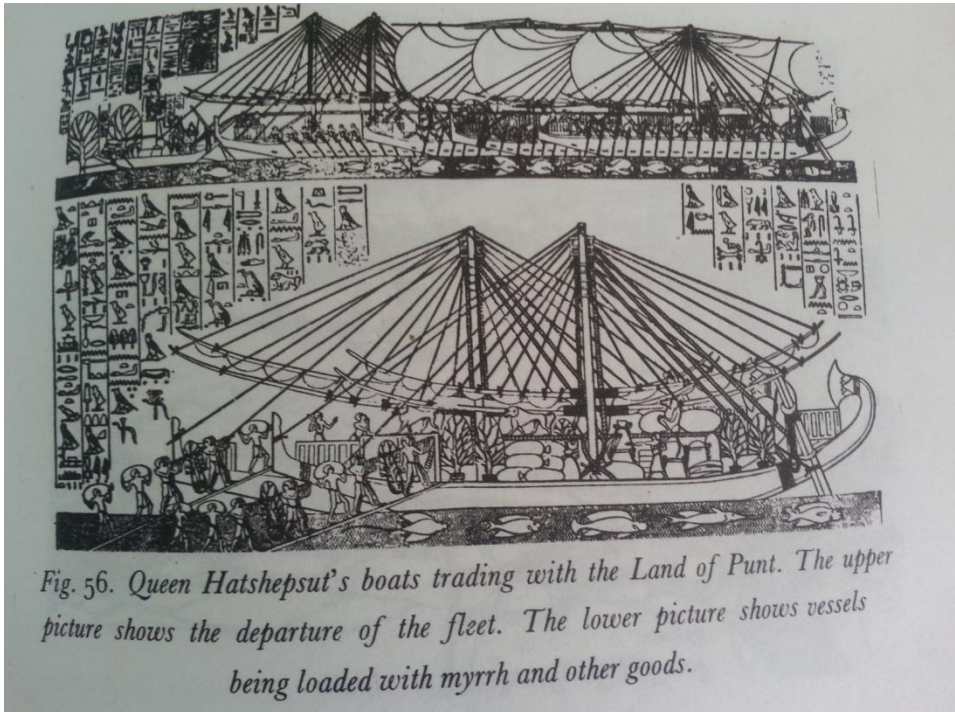
Xaam (Xametik = Hametic), ama Kuush (Kushiitic) waxaa isla kuwii aan soo xusnay, halka kii hore (Yaafith) loo yaqaan hadda (Arian rice). Sida yahuuddu ay sheegi jireen in

maraakiibtii Salemaan (cs) ay la ganacsan jirtay reer kuush (waxay ula jeedeen Punt). Labadan magac Funt iyo Kuush aad uguma badna Taariikhda Soomaalida, waayo ciddii sheeg sheegi jirtay waa yahuude waxaa Roomaankii ka tiray khariidada caalamka qarnigii 1aad ee C.D ee aduunka ay qaxooti ku noqdeen oo warkood dambe oo sheegaya Funt iyo Kuush lama maqal.

(waa socdaa)

Xigasho:

1. Will Divrant: the History of Civilization Valume-I, waxaana lagu turjumay Carabi QAAHIRA 1983
2. Xamdi-Saalim: Soomaali Qadiiman wa Xadiithan Muq. 1963.
3. Will Divrant.
4. Axmad Suusana: Al- Carabu wal Yahuudu fil Al-Taariikh BAGDAAD 1975.
5. Jawaad Cali: Taariikhdi hore ee Carabta.
6. A- Suusanah.
7. Koobnaanta Taariikhda Afrika QAAHIRA.
8. Jawaad Cali.
9. Isaga



Maraakiibtii Boqoraddii Masar Ee Xadsabshuud Ee La Ganacsanaysay Dalka Punt Abbaare. 1495, Waxaa Ku Soo Dhaweyay Dalka Suldaan Baraxoow Iyo Xaaskiisii Biibi



Masar waxey xiriir ganacsi laheyd Dalka **Punt** ka hor inta aan la dhisin Pyramid yadaan 2500 CH.



CIIDANKA BADDA

CIIDANKA BADDA SOMALIYED

WD. ADM. FAARAX AXMED CUMAR

Ciidanka Badda Soomaaliyeed wuxuu u xilsaaran yahay difaaca Badda iyo naba ku soo dabaaliddeeda, ciidankaani wuxuu ka mid yahay ciidanka X.D.S oo hoos taga maamul ahaan wasiirka gaanshaandhigga, hogaamin ahaanna madaxweynaha. Sidoo kale C.Baddu wuxuu wadashaqeyn baahsan la leeyahay Hey'adaha Dowladda ee Badda ku shaqada leh iyo dhul-xeebeedka, sida Wasaaradda Dekedaha iyo Gaadiidka Badda, Wasaaradda kaluumeysiga iyo Hey'adda Cilmi Barista Badaha. Intaa waxaa udheer inuu gacan siiyo iskaasha-tooyinka Kaluumeysiga iyo kuwa kale oo badda ugu howlan si sharci ah.

Asaaskii C.Badda

C.Badda waxaa asaasay Talyaanigii AFIS (Ammnistzazione Fiduciaria Italiana Soomaala) 1950, waxaana lagu billaabay koox (Blatone della marine Somala), waxayna ahaayeen ilaa 40 Badmaax, oo shaqadoodu ay ahayd maamulka iyo nabad gelyada waaxda Badda (Capiteneria de Porto). Qaar ka mid ah kooxdaan waxay soo gaareen waqtigii kacaanka; waxaana ka xusi karnaa Badmaaxiintaas S/le sare (Spettore Capo) Max'uud Subagle, SA/le Cali Jimcaale iyo L/Alifle Muxudiin Faarax Seefey.

Muddadii ay Soomaalidu maamulka heysay 1956-dii 1964-tii, Ciidanku wuxuu hoos tagi jirey kolba wasaaradda qaabilsan Dekedaha. 1959-kii Dalka Talyaaniga waxaa loo direy L/Sarkaalkii ugu horeeyey ciidanka Badda oo ahaa Khaliif Mocow Xassan, wuxuuna ku soo noqday Dalka 1961-dii, wuxuuna taliye u noqday kooxdii Ciidanka Badda, sidoo kale waxaa loo direy Talyaaniga Labo L/Sarkaal (Leyli Sarkaal), waxayna kala ahaayeen: Max'd Cusmaan Xalane iyo

Jeylani Max'ed Nuur, waxayna dib ugu soo noqdeen dalka sanadku markuu ahaa 1963-dii.

1962-dii waxaa Masar loo direy 17 L/sarkaal oo loogu talagalay inay ka howlgalaan Maraakiibta ka soo socota Midowga Soofiyet. 1963-dii Dowladda Soomaaliya ayaa la saxiixatay Midowga Soofiyet Heeshiis loogu magac daray Heshiiskii Saaxiibtinimada ee Dowladda Soomaaliya, heshiiskaasi oo gacan ballaaran oo dhinac waliba leh ka siinayey Dowladda Soomaaliya sida dhaqaalaha, waxbarashada iyo difaaca. L/Saraakiishaas oo ku soo wada guuleestay wax barashadoodii, waxay kala ahaayeen:-

1. Saciid C/dulle Cusmaan (Saciid Mariino)
2. Max'ed Cumar Cusmaan
3. Max'uud Xaaji Dhayib
4. Max'uud Max'ed Karshe
5. Max'ed Axmed Xassan (Macawisle)
6. Salaad Faarax (Afbuur)
7. Max'uud Dhega Cadde

8. Axmed Ismaaciil Cali
9. Axmed Xaaji Gacal
10. C/raxmaan Ciise
11. Cali Dhagey
12. C/Ilaahi Ciise
13. C/qaadir Kheyre
14. Cali Xaaji Muunye
15. C/qaadir Cadde Muunye
16. Max'ud Max'd Xeyd
17. Saciid Cagadable

Raggan dhamaantood waxay dalka ku soo noqdeen horaantii sanad-kii 1965-tii.

“Kooxdii ciidanka Badda waxay ka qeybgashay dagaalkii 64-tii (Febraayo iyo Maarso), waajib koodu wuxuu ahaa inay dooman ka howlgeli jirey Aagga

Dowlow ku shaqeeyaan, gaar ahaan sii gudbinta iyo soo gudbinta ciidanka iyo Saadka”: warkaan waxaa ii sheegay 2 x/le Max’ud Geelle Yusuf oo taliye ka ahaa markaasi Batari (Horin) madaafic ah (dabadeed S/Guuto Geele). Kooxdaani ciidanka Badda, waxaa lagu soo wareejiyey wasaaradda Gaashaandhigga (X.D.S) bishii December 1964-tii. Kooxdani iyo

saraakiishooda seddaxda ahayd oo uu hogaaminaayay Dh. Khaliif Macow Xassan; Taliyihii ugu horeeyaya ciidanka Badda. Waxay la wareegeen labadii makab ee ugu horeeysay (Xeeb-ilaaliyayaal), maraakiibta oo ay Dowladda Soomaaliya ka heshay Midowga Soofiyeeti, 10/02/1965-tii, **Maalintaan waxay noqotey maalin loo aqoonsaday maalinta ciidanka Badda Soomaaliyed.**

Maraakiibta imaatinkoodu wu isdaba socotay oo afar kale oo Maraakiib ah oo ku nooc ah kuwii hore ayaa soo gaartey xeebta Barbera bilo kadib. Markii ay dalka soo gaareen 17 sarakaal ee ka soo qalin jebisay Alixansadaria (Masar), dhamaantood waxaa loo bedelay Barbera si ay uga shaqeeyaan Marakiibtaan, labo mooyee oo kala ahaa: Saciid Mariino iyo Saciid Cagadable, kan hore wuxuu ka shaqeeynayey Taliska Guud ee X.D.S, kan dambana waxaa lagu magacaabay

Taliyaha Dugsiga C.Badda ee Xamar.

Dhinaca kale, waxaa laga soo wareejiyey C.X.D.S kooxo kale oo si deg deg ah saraakiishani ay ugu tabartey laguna biiriyey Badmaaxiinta maraakiibta saaran iyo kuwa ilaaliya saldhigga Badda ee Barbera.

(Way socotaa)Ka aqriso L.2.ee Majalladaan J.J



Ciidankii Badda Ee 50Maadkii



Xagga Bidix: G/DH Khaliif Macow Xasan (G); DH. Max'ed Cusman Xalane (G)

Dufcadihii Hore ee C.Badda

FG: G= Geeriyooday



Max'ed Cumar Cusmaan
Dufcadii Masar (1962-64)
Waa taliyihii C.Badda (1976-86)



Ragga fadhiya
Xagga bidix; Max'ud Xaaji Dayib
Cali Xaaji Muunye
Taagan; Salaad (Afbuur)
Dufcadii Masar (1962-64)



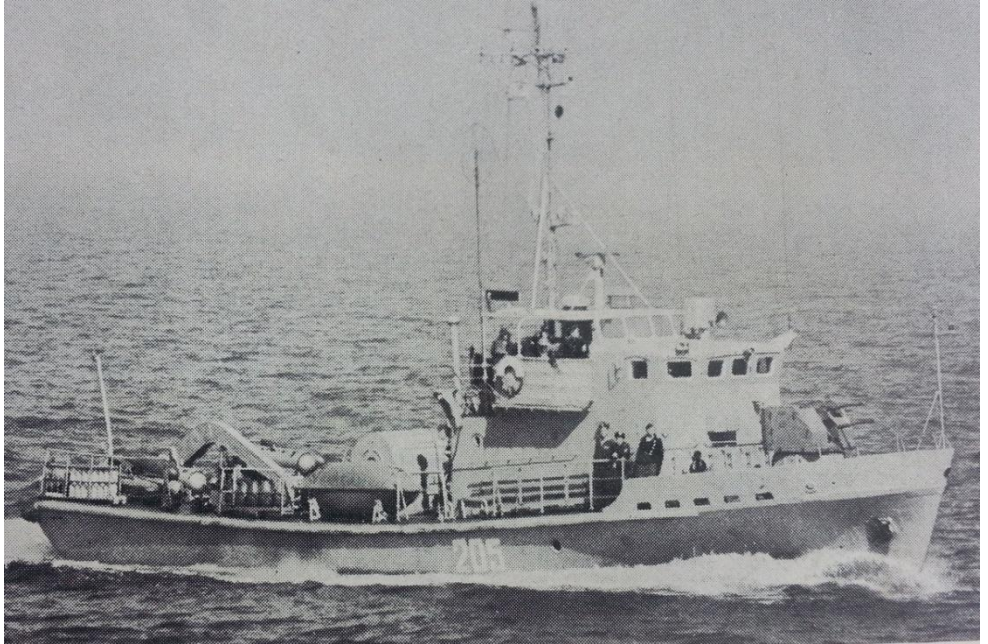
Raga taagan hoos

Xagga bidix: Axmed Xaaji Gacal (G)
Axmed Ismaaciil Cali (G)
Max'ud Max'd Xeyd (G)

Sare Xagga Bidix: Max'ed Axmed Xasan (Macawisle) (G)
Saciid C/dalla Cumar (S.Marino) (G) oo ahaa
Taliyaha C.Badda 1987-1990

Dufcadii Masar (1962-64)

FG: G= Geeriyooday



Markabkii Xeeb Ilaaliyaha Ahaa Ee Lagu Biaabay Ciidanka Badda Soomaaliyeed.

**Oo Noogal Yimid Midowgii Soofiyeeti Soona Gaaray Dalka 10/02/1965-Tii,
Maalintaas Oo Loo Aqoonsaday Maalinta Ciidanka Badda Soomaaliyeed.**



Seminaarada iyo Safar Cilmiyeedka Xeebaha Caasimadda



Biyihii badda oo soo galay xeebta markii la burburriyay darbiyadii dabiiciga ahaa
Ee badda celinayey.



Burburinta xeebta.



Biyaha badda oo dhulka kusoo fidday.



Burburrinta xeebaha iyo baddii oo kusoo daadatay dulka.



Biyaha oo soo galay xeebta



Biyaha oo soo galay xeebta



Wafdigii HCBS uu hoggaaminayey ADM. Faarax iyo Gud/ha Deg. Wadajir oo dul taagan halkii ay ku soo caarisay HAANTA SUNTA lagu tuhmayo 30KM K/Moq.



Muuqaalka Haanta.



Tababar ay Hey'addu fulisay.



Tababar joogta ah.



Shirka xubnaha Hey'adda.



Aqoon isweydaarsigii ku saabsanaa arrimaha badda

Xagga Bidix: ADM Faarax; Xil. Keyd; MD.CabdiSandheere (Madaxtooyo).



Xildhibaannada Barlamaanka (Haween) oo kazoo qeybgalay Seminaarka (Aqoonisweydaarsi)



Sawir guud ee ka qeybgalayaasha aqoon isweydaarsiga arrimaha badda.

*Dhacdooyinka Muhiim
Ka Ah Ee Bisha Janaayo
2015*



SHIRIKII 53aad EE WASIIRADDA ARIMAHA DIBADDADOWLADAHA IGAD OO LAGU QABTAY MUQDISHO 10/01/2015

Waxaa shir maalin socday ay ku yeesheen wasiiro arrimo dibadeedka urur goboleedka IGAD kaasi oo ka dhacay hotel SYL ee Magaalada Muqdisho, waxaa furay Madaxweynaha DFS MD Xasan Sheekh Maxamuud wuxuuna yiri “Soomaaliya waxay ka mid tahay dowladihii aasaasay Urur Goboleedka IGAD” wuxuu ku tilmaamay shirka mid taariikhi ah.

Waxaa kale uu ammaan iyo bogaadin u soo jeediyey ciidamada Soomaaliyeed oo kaashanayey ciidanka AMISOM, sidoo kale wuxuu mahad u celiyey shacabka Soomaaliyeed oo dulqaad muujiyey mudadii shirka uu socday.

Sidoo kale waxaa soo gabagabeeyey Ra’iisul Wasaaraha DFS MD Cumar Cabdirashiid wuxuuna sheegay “ In dowladda Soomaaliya xoogga saari doonto xoojinta amniga iyo hirgelinta nidaamka federaalka”.

WARMURTIYEEDKII KASOO BAXAY SHIRKA 53^{aad}

War murtiyeedka waxa uu ka kooban yahay 25 qodob, waxaana ugu muhiimsanaa kuwaan:

1. IGAD waxaa ay tixgelineysaa madax banaanida, midnimada iyo qarannimada Soomaaliya.
2. Waxa ay soo dhoweyneysaa dadaalka dowladda federaalka ay ku xalisay murankii siyaasadeed ee dalka ka jiray iyada oo loo maray waddo sharci ah, waxayna IGAD soo dhaweyneysaa magacaabidda Ra'iisul Wasaare Cumar Cabdirashiid.
3. Waxa ay soo dhoweyneysaa hirgelinta hiigsiga 2016 ka, isku dhafka ciidamada, xasilinta meelaha dowladda gacanteeda soo galay, iyo sidii galaangal loogu heli lahaa waddooyin loo maro meelahaas.
4. Waxa ay IGAD hoosta ka xariiqday muhiimadda ay leedahay sida ugu dhaqsiyaha badan loo dhameystiro maamul goboleedyada, iyo baarlamaanadooda iyada oo loo maraayo sida uu qabo dastuurka federaalka.
5. Waxay IGAD qireysaa lahaanshiyaha dowladda federaalka ee arrimaha Soomaaliya iyo hogaamintooda, iyadoo dejineysa muhiimadda iyo sida ay arrimuhu u kala horeeyaan.
6. Waxay AMISOM garowsan tahay si tixgelin leh kaalintii geesnimada laheyd ee ay qaateen ciidamada AMISOM iyo ciidamada Soomaaliya, intii uu weerarka socday, iyo weliba howlgalkii Badweynta Hindiya.
7. Waxay wasiirada IGAD isku raaceen in ay dowladda federaalka ka taageeraan dhinac kasta oo ah farsamada, marka ay timaado dhameystirka dastuurka.



SOMALIA oo Saxiixday Heshiiskii Xuquuqda Carruurta

Madaxweyne xasan Sh. Maxamud ayaa ku saxiixay Muqdisho 20/1/2015 heshiiska Caalamiga ee Xuquuqda Carruurta, sidaasna Soomaaliya waxay ku noqotay Dowladdii 195^{aad} ee saxiixday heshiiskan.

Waxaa goobjoog ka ahaa mas'uuliyiin Soomaali ah iyo wakiilka Xoghayaha guud ee QM Nicolos Key.



LUQADDA Soomaaliya oo Noqotay tan kaliya ee looga shaqeynaayo

Xafiisyada Dowladda

Madaxweynaha JFS MD Xasan Sh Maxamud oo ka qeybgalay xaflad loo qabtay xuskii 42^{aad} ee maalintii uu soo baxay Joornaal ku qoran AFKA Soomaaliya ee 21/1/1973kii, ayaa halkaas uga dhawaaqay goobta (DALJIRKA DAAHSOON EE MOGADISHO) in luqada Soomaaliga oo kaliya looga isticmaali karo xafiisyada dowladda; Luqadaha ajnabiguna ay ku harayaan xiriirka dowliga.

Go'aankaas waxaa shaabigu u arkay inuu yahay mid taariikhi ah oo weliba soo daahay.



BARLAMAANKA & XUKUUMADDA CUSUB:

Xukuumada cusub ee R/W MD Cumar C. C. Sharmaarke oo asaga hore barlamaanka ku ogalaaday aqlibiyad aad u sareysa, ayaa la filaayaa in ay hortagto barlamaanka maalinta Sabtida ee 24ka bishaan, hase yeeshee R/W Cumar Cabdirashiid wuxuu ka codsaday barlamaanka inuu dib ula noqdo xukuumadaan, lana siiyo 14casha si uu u soo dhiso xukuumad xubnaha barlamaanku ay soo dhaweyn karaan.

Arrinta mucaarada, haddii aan ka eegno dhinaca fiican, waxaa la dhihi karaa waa bilow dimoqaraadiyadeed oo isha ku haya xukuumada una hageya xaga waxqabadka miraha keeni kara iyo gaarista yoolka hore loo sii tilmaamay ... laakiin haddii aan tixgelinno howsha baahsan ee Qaranka hortaala iyo hiigsiga sannadka 2016, waxaa na gula haboon in barlamaanka uu fududeeyo ogolaanshaha xukuumada iyo barnaamijkeeda. Calaa kullin wax kasta waxaa ku habboon in laga raaco dhinaca xikmaddu jirto, danta Qarankana lagu gaari karo qorshaha jirana uu ku hirgeli karo.

Waxaana ka sugaynaa in barlamaanku noo ansixiyo xukuumada cusub, si shaqada Qaranku ay u socoto.



Booqashada Madaxweynaha Turkiya ee Dalka Somaliya

Madaxweynaha Turkiga ayaa booqasho ku yimid Caasimadda Muqdisho ee Dalka Soomaalia taariikhda markey ahayd 25/01/2015, Madaxweynaha Dalka Turkiya **Recep Tayyip Erdogan**, waa booqashadiisii labaad uu ku imaado Dalka. Mr ERDOGAN wuxuu ahaa R/Wasaare markii uu soo booqday Xamar 2011-kii, isagoo xilligaasi hogaaminayey wafdi ballaran ee Dowladdiisa isagoo ay safar kaasi ku wehelineysay marwadiisa si uu dunida ugu muujiyo in Soomaaliya ay mudan tahay in loo soo gurmado, R/Wasaare Erdogan ayaa xilligaasi bilaabay inuu gacan wayn ka geesto dadkii tabaaleysnaa oo abaaruhu saameeyeen. Booqashadii hore e MD Erdogan waxay furo u ahayd gacan siinta Caalamka ee Shacabka Soomaaliyeed. Dowladda Turkia waxay ka waddaa Dalka mashaariic dhaqaale, mid tacliimeed iyo mid Difaacba. Booqashadaan labaad ee

madaxweyne ERDOGAN uu ku yimid Muqdisho 25/1/2015 waxay ahayd mid taariikhi ah oo lagu xaqiijinaayey ballanqaadkii hore dhanka kale wuxuu furay Madaxweyne Erdogan (Terminalka) gegeda diyaaradaha Aadan Cabdule Cusmaan iyo Isbitaalka Digfeer oo la casriyeeyey loona bixiyey isbitaalka R.D. ERDOGAN sidoo kale waxay labada dowladood kala saxiixdeen dhowr mashaariic sida Gaadiidka Badda, Dhallinyarada, Amniga iyo dhismo 10.000 guri oo muddo 2sano ah.

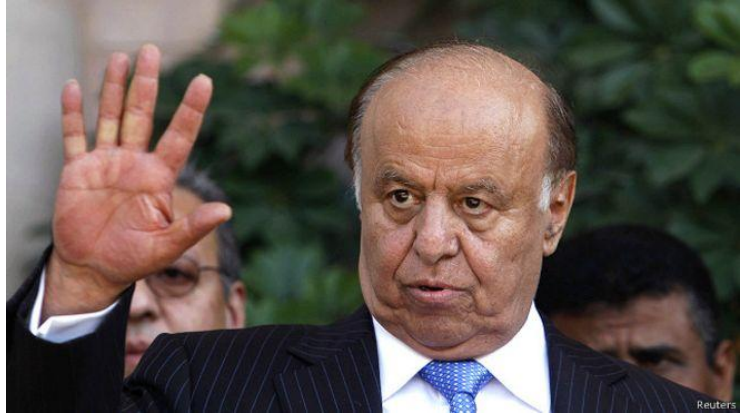
Guud ahaan booqashadii Madaxweyne Erdogan ee Soomaaliya waxay ahayd mid aad u sii xoojisey xiriirka labada dal iyo kalsoonida ay isku qabaan.



وفاة الملك عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز

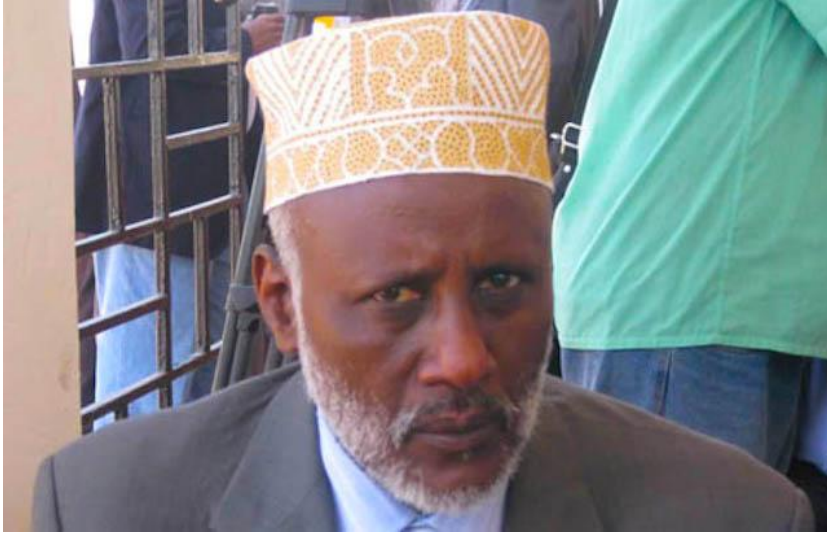
انتقل الي رحمة الله تعالى المغفور له الملك عبدالله بن عبدالعزيز آل سعود ملك المملكة العربية السعودية ليلة الجمعة 2015/1/23 في مستشفى بالرياض عاصمة المملكة ، وقد دفن في عصر الجمعة نفسه.

وقد خلفه اخوه الامير سلمان بن العزيز ولي العهد. نر جوا للمرحوم ان يتغمده الله برحمته وللخلف التوفيق والنجاح.



استقالة الرئيس اليمني عبدربه

استقال الرئيس اليمني السيد عبدربه هادي من منصبه مساء الخميس 2015/1/22 بسبب حصار دام اياما ضربه الحوثيون علي مبني الرئاسة في صنعاء ، وقد ذكر المراقبون ان ما قام به الرئيس عبدربه كان الحل الافضل للمشكلة.



Geeridii ku timid Xil. Maxamed Ibraahim Xaabsade

Xil. Maxamed Ibraahim “Xaabsade” ayaa ku geeriyooday Magaalada Xamar 25/1/2015; marxuumka waxaa lagu aasay Magaalada Beydhabo 26/1/2015.

Marxuum Xil. M.I. Xaabsade wuxuu muddo aan yareyn ku soo jiray siyaasadda dalka, wuxuu soo noqday

wasiir, haddana wuxuu ahaa
Xildhibaan. Marxuumka allaha ka
waraabiyo Jannada, Dalka,
Xildhibaanada iyo ahalkaba samar
allaha ka siiyo.



Muusaabid (Dhoola cadeyn)

NASASHADA AQRISTAHA

XISAAB LA YAAB LEH

SHEEKADII SHATARANJIGA

Ninkii sameeyey shataranjiga ayaa wuxuu u haddiyeyey Boqor Beershiyaan ah (Iraan) ah. Boqorkii wuxuu ku yiri: Maxaan kuugu abaalmarinaayaa oo aad jeceshay? Ninkii ku yiri, Boqorkii; haddiyadeedu waxey tahay xabbado meseggo ah iyo sidaan: God1^{aad} xal murux iigu rid, : God 2^{aad} 2, Kan 3^{aad}, = 4, : Kan 4^{aad} 8sidaas ku soco illaa godka: 64^{aad} iyadoo god kasta lagu ridaayo labanlaab murxaha kii ka horeeyey. Boqorkii wuxuu ku yiri ninkii, Wax weyn ma sheegan ee wax fiican dalbo. Ninkii wuxuu ku yiri, “Intii aan sheegtay ayaa igu filan”.Boqorkii wuxuu amray wasiirkiisa inuu siiyo ninkaan dhowr koombo ee meseggada ah ee uu ku dheggaan yahay.

Wasiirkii wuxuu ku soo noqday Boqorkii, wuxuuna ku yiri eraygaan: Mesaggada adduunka ka baxda hal qarni ma dabooli karto inta ninkaani dalbaday, ama haddii mesagadaan lagu kor daadiyo magaaladeena ay noqon laheyd jabal dul saran magaaladeen, shimbir ku kor duuli karaana uusan jirin dhareerkiisa

awgeed. Boqorkii intuu yaabay oo amakaag la wareeray ayuu ku yiri ninkii, “Iska qaado qalabkaaga ama noo hadiyeyey”. Mesagada ninku dalbaday waxaa lagu heli karaa xisaabta loo yaqaanno Geometrical Progression oo la eg $\approx 2^{63} \approx 9$ Quintilione (9×10^{18}) Xabad meseggo. Haddii 30,000 xabad = 1Kg; 1 Ton = 30,000,000 = 30 milyan/xabad. Qofka aadanaha ah ee mesego kaliya quuto waxaa ku filan 500gr/maalintii, sidaas awgeed waxaa ku filan sannadkii = 180 – 200 Kg = 0,2 Ton, tonkii wuxuu ku filan yahay 5 qofood/sannad, sidaas awgeed haddii tirade dadka ku nool dunidda (2000) = 6 Bilyan. Baahida meseggo = $6,000,000,000/5 = 1,200,000,000$ Ton = 12×10^8 sannad. Haddaba $2^{63} / 3 \times 10^7 \times 12 \times 10^8 = 256$ sano. Macnaheedu waxey tahay in badarka uu dalbaday ninka sameeyey shataranjiga uu ku filan yahay dadka manta dunida ku nool ka badan labo qarni iyo bar.

XIKMADO:

1. Haddii aadan wax aqoon, weydii kuwa wax yaqaan: (Qur'aan).
2. Waxyaabaha laga dhaxlay Nabiyadii hore: Haddii aadan xishooneyn, samee waxaad doontid. (*Xaddiith*)
3. Marka wax la xukumayo; "hal darbo oo jeydal waxey ka waxtar badan tahay kun waano" *Konfushiuus, filoosafkii shiinaha: Qarnigii 5^{aad} CH.*
4. Xagga fahamka: Aqoontu waa iftiin, jahliguna waa Mugdi; (*xikmad guud*).
5. Xagga iskaashiga: Xaasid, Naftiisa ayuu xaasid ku yahay.
6. Iskaashi: Murux meseggo walaalkiis ayuu weel ku buuxiyaa.
7. Iskaashi: Far kaligeed fool ma dhaqdo.

Muusaabid (Dhoolocaddeyn)

1. Kuwo Soomaali ah oo ku noolaa magaaladda Jidda ee Dalka Sacuudiga, Iqaamana aan laheyn ayaa jidka laga aruuriyey. Markii la soo qabqabtay ayaa waxaa la weydiiyey su'aalahaan: waa immisaa arkaanta Islaamku?

Waxey ku wada jawaabeen waa shan, waana tiriyeen, dabadeed waxaa lagu uruuriyey Baabuur Shabaqle ah oo ay wateen askartu. Mid ugu dambeeyey ayaa la weydiiyey isla su'aashii? Wuxuuna ku jawaabay: ARKAANTA ISLAAMKU WAA LIX, Wuxuuna ku lixeeyey IQAAMADA. ASKARTII ayaa yaabtay oo ku yiraahdeen

ninkii: sidee iqaamad aad ugu lixeysay ARKAANTA ISLAAMKA. Wuxuuna ugu jawaabay: Halkaan shanta arkaan ee Islaamku waxba kama goyso ee Iqaamo ayaa wax gooyso, sidaas ayaan ugu lixeeyey. Sheekadu waxey leedahay! Askartii aad ayey u qosleen, weyna iska sii wada deeyeen dhammaan raggii ay qabqabteen.

2. Wadaad ayaa ka wacdiyey Masjid, wuxuu ka hadlay AHMIYADDA sabarka, gaar ahaan in loo dulqaato dhibka xaasaska. Dabadeed wuxuu yiri shiikhii: Ninkii qaba xaas raaliya (Baari) ah, ha fadhiisto. Ninkii xaas reer kallif ah qabana ha istaago.

Wixii masaajidka ku tukanaayay mar uun is wada taagay oo imaamkii ugu horeeyo, hase yeeshee hal nin oo kaliya ayaa ku haray fadhigii. Waxaa lagu yiri:- Ilaah ayaa ku gargaaray oo xaas raaliyo ah ayaad qabtaa. Markaas ayuu yiri: waa kici waayey oo xalay ayey jilbaha iga garaacday.

(waxaa rajeyneynaa in dumarku raali naga naqdo oo waa iska sheeko kaftan ah).

3. Oday reer baadiyo ah ayaa yimid magaalo, waxaana la geeyey cid sab (waliimo) qabta oo xuseysa Nabiga (cs). Ninkii reer baadiyaha ahaa ayaa yiri: Nabiga maalin kasta la leeyahay ALLA NAGU xiriiriyo miyaan nooleyn. Nin dhintay sidee wax loola qabsan kara.
4. Oday waxgarad ah ayaa yimid masaajid uu

kutubo ka akhriyo sheikh cilmi badan aadna aftahan u ah; wuxuu la yaabay ninkii cilmiga sheekha, wuxuuna ogaaday in sheekhu gacan ay ka go'an tahay. Markaas ayuu ku dhawaaday sheekhii kuna yiri, "Cilmigaaga waan la cajibay, laakiin gacantaada ayaa I

shaki gelisay. Wuxuu ka wadaa odagu: wadaadku wuxuu ahaa TUUG, sidaasna looga gooyey gacanta, sheekhu wuu gartay wuxuuna ku yiri, “Gacantu waa BIDIX”.

5. Faarax Gololey ayaa u tegay Jaale M. Siyaad oo ay la joogan ku-xigeennadiisa G/S Ismaaciil Cali Abukar iyo madax kale; Ismaaciil ayaa yiri:- Jaale Siyaad: “Ninkaan F. Gololey waa dib u socod”. Jaalle Siyaad ayaa ku yiri,

Faarax u jawaab Ismaaciil. Faarax wuxu yiri, “Kacaanka ka hor Ismaaciil wuxuu masruufan jiray 20 shilin Somali/maalintii, anigana 100 shilin/maalintii, haddana Ismaaciil wuxuu masruuftaa maalintii 200 Sh.So. halka aniga aan manta masruufto 10 Sh.So. sidaas ayaan ku ahay Dib u socod, Ismaaciilna ku yahay horusocod”. Faarax wuxuu ku soo gunaanaday hadalkiisi: Arrinta Horusocod iyo Dib u socod waxaa lagu qiyaasaa xaaladda dheriga iyo caloosha.

6. Waxaa la yiri, way fiican tahay inaan qabto ilka cadcad, weliba leh WAXARO (dhibco aad u sii cadcad), haddii kale ha weynin wax aad ku jabjabsan karto DAANGADA.
7. Oday iyo xaaskiisa ayaa wada cunaayey soor galley ah oo xoogaa caano ah jirrida uga jiraan. Xaajiyadii ayaa damacday inay hesho caanaha intooda badan, waxay god ka qoday hoosteeda, waxay soo jeexday kanaal ay caanihii ku soo shubmeen; waxeyna tiri, Oday: weer aad I tiri Maalin hore Qalbigeyga ayey ku xariiqan tahay. Duqii oo fahmay xaajiyada ayaa isku qasay caanihii iyo soortii, wuxuuna ku yiri: Habaroy waxaa naga dhexeeya waa Qasaney-labaney. (Caanihiina soortii ayey wada gaareen).

WAA KUU AKHRIYEEY

1. Boholaha ku yaalla sagxadda hoose ee BADDA aad ayey mool u yihiin, sida Bohosha

Tonga 11,000 Mitir iyo MARIANA 11,700 Mitir ee ku kala yaalla Bariga iyo Galbeeda Badweynta Deggan, aad ayey u yihiin moolal dheer oo haddii lagu dhex ridi lahaa jabalka dunida ugu dheer “EVEREST” oo jeeda 10,000 mitir wuxuu la mid ahaan lahaa kubbad lagu dhex riday surfiyo weyn.
2. Biyaha Baddu way dhanaan yihiin, sida la ogsoon yahay, waayoo waxaa ku milan cusbooyin kala duwan oo cusbada cuntadu ay ka tahay: 78% inta kale oo ah 22% waa cusbooyin kale: wuxuuna milixu ka dhan yahay biyaha BADDA celcelis ahaan waa $34^{0/00}$.
3. Kuleylka biyaha Baddu celcelis ahaan waa 4% iftiinkuna ma gaaro meel ka dheer 100m. sidaas awgeed, Cawska baddu wuu sii yaraanayaa mar kasta oon hoos u degno, waxaana ku xiran cowska nolosha mallayga oo ku nool cowska, kuwo ku nool hilibka malleyguna waxay ku xiran yihiin kuwo cowska cuno.
4. Kalluunka waxuu u kale baxaa: Kuwo lafdhabar leh (sida kalluunka intiisa badan) iyo kuwo aan laheyn oo la yiraahdo Carjowley (Sida Libaaxa).

Sidoo kale waxaa loo qeybiyaa kuwo nuujiya ilmahooda oo aad u yar (Sida Nibiriga) iyo kuwo aan nuujin(= inta badan), sidoo kale waxaa loo qeybiyaa kuwo guurguura (sida Tuunada, Libaaxa) iyo kuwa aan guurguurin oo lagu magacaabo Kalluun Qareed.Waxaa muddan in la xuso in dhammaan noocyada kalluunka la cuni karo.

5. Nibiriga gaar ahaan, kan MADOW waxaa laga shiili karaa BEERKIISA 100 Barmiil oo Saliid ah.
6. Curiyayaasha Dahabka iyo Qalinka waxaa laga helaa biyaha badda ayagoo kala ah 0.6 milg/T Dahabka.0.3 milg/T Qalinka.
7. Naagtii ku dhashaa ilmo 6 bilood, caruurtaas waxaa iska leh sharci ahaan ninka nikaaxa leh.
8. Cimriga Nabi Maxamed (cs) = 63sano Cimriga Abuubakar (rc)= 63sano
Cimriga Cumar (rc) = 63sano
Cimriga Cali (rc) = 63 sano.
9. Qoraxdu waxay u jirtaa dhulka 150mily.km, waxayna la eg tahay 391 jeer inta bishu dhulka u jirto.
10. Magaca Soomaali wuxuu soo shaac baxay Qarnigii 14aad C.D. waa 600sano hada ka hor, wixii ka horreeyay Qarnigii 14aad magacyo kale ayaa dalkaan loo aqooni jiray.

Hal xiraalaha

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FG: Ha iloobin hamsada