

# HAGAHA DARAASADDA FIIDIYOWGA: Ku-Soo-Dhowaada Dalkeena

## DULMAR GUUD

Fiidiyowga Ku-Soo-Dhowaada Kanada wuxuu isku dayayaa in uu soo bandhigo xogo hordhac ah oo ku saabsan hodantinimada ballaaran ee aragtiyaha iyo qiyamka dadka Asal-dhaladka ah (indigenous people) ayada oo isla markaasna uu iftiiminayo qaar ka mid ah dhacdooyinkii taariikheed ee qallafsanaa tiradana badnaa kuwaas oo qaabeeyey dalkaan iyo xiriirka ka dhexeeya dadka Asal-dhaladka ah iyo dadka kale.

Marka aad fiidiyowga daawatid ka dib, waxaan rajeyneynaa in ay kugu dhiirrigalin doonto in aad sii waddo wax badan ka ogaanshaha dadka Asal-dhaladka ah ee Kanada. Hagahaan daraasadda fiidiyowga la socda wuxuu ku siinayaa xogo dheeraad ah, xiriirada baraha internetka (links) iyo ereybixin la soo jeediyey si uu gacan kaaga siiyo sare u qaadidda wacyigaaga dadka Asal-dhaladka ah ee Kanada. Waxaan rajeyneynaa in aad hagahaan u isticmaali doontid sidii bartii aad ka bilaabi lahayd waxbarasho dheeraad ah.

Sidee Kanada u qeexdaa dadka Asal-dhaladka ah? Qodobka 35 (2) ee Xeerka Dastuurka Kanada, 1982 wuxuu ku qeexayaa dadka Asal-dhaladka ah in ay ka kooban yihiin dadyowga Kanada ee "Indiyaan", Inyuwit iyo Meytis ("Indian," Inuit and Métis).

Ereyga "Indiyaan" ("Indian") waxaa loo arkaa erey gaf ah oo gumeysigii bixiyey. Adeegsiga ereyga **Indigenous**

ayaa asna laga jecel yahay ereyga Aboriginal marka laga hadlayo dadka Asal-dhaladka ah ee Kanada.

**Ummadaha Kowaad** (First Nations) waa ereyga loo adeegsado dadka Asal-dhaladka ah oo aan ahayn Inyuwit ama Meytis (Inuit or Métis).

- [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous\\_peoples\\_in\\_Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_in_Canada)

**Inyuwit** (Inuit) waa koox ka mid ah dadka Asal-dhaladka ah oo ku nool 53 degaan gudaha gobolada Aarktik (Arctic regions) ee Kanada, Giriinlaand iyo Alaaska. Taariikh ahaan dadka Inyuwit (Inuit) waxaa loo yaqaanay magaca "Eskimoos" (Eskimos), haseyeeshee ereygaanu ma aha mid ixtiraam leh, mana aha in la adeegsado.

- [en.wikipedia.org/w/Inuit](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/Inuit)

**Meytis** (Métis) waa magac ka soo jeeda erey Faransiis ah oo macnihiisu yahay "isku qasid" (to mix). Waa koox gaar ah oo dadka Asal-dhaladka ah kuwaas oo faracoodu ka soo jeedo awooweyaal ay iskadhaleen dadka Ummadaha Kowaad (First Nations) iyo kuwo Reer Yurub ah. Faracooda waxaa loo yaqaanay magaca "labo-jinsileyaal" (half-breeds) kaas oo hadda aan la adeegsan oo loo arko erey gaf ah.

- [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%A9tis\\_in\\_Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/M%C3%A9tis_in_Canada)

## GUDAHA FIIDIYOWGA

Sanadkii 2016, tirada dadka Asal-dhaladka ah ee ku nool gudaha Kanada waxay ahayd 1,673,785 oo qof, taas oo u dhiganta 4.9% wadarta guud ee dadweynaha. Maanta, dadka Asal-dhaladka ah ee loo yaqaan Ummadaha Koowaad (First Nations) waxaa jira 634 kooxood oo kala duwan ee ku nool gudaha Kanada, iyo qiyaastii 60 af kooxood oo kala duwan, oo ku kala nool Kanada oo dhan, gudaha degaanadii dhaqanka iyo xarumaha magaalooyinka.

- [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First\\_Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/First_Nations)

Gudaha fiidiyowga, waxaa iskaa baraya kuna soo dhoweynaya lix wakiiil oo matalaya dadka Asal-dhaladka ah oo ka soo kala jeeda degaanada Kanada. Waxaad xogo dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan dadkaan Asal-dhaladka ah ka heli kartaa xiriirada baraha internetka (links) ee soo socda:

### GWAYEE (BRITISH KOLOMBIYA - UMMADAH KOWAAD)

- [kingcome.ca](https://kingcome.ca)
- [youtube.com/watch?v=0CIB00xJkiY](https://youtube.com/watch?v=0CIB00xJkiY)

### INUVIK (DEGAANADA WAQOYI GALBEED - INYUWIT)

- [inuvik.ca/en/index.asp](https://inuvik.ca/en/index.asp)
- [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous\\_peoples\\_in\\_Northern\\_Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_in_Northern_Canada)

### PENTICTON (BRITISH KOLOMBIYA - UMMADAH KOWAAD)

- [syilx.org/about-us/syilx-nation](https://syilx.org/about-us/syilx-nation)
- [pib.ca](https://pib.ca)

### LIXDA UMMADOOD (ONTEERIYO)

- [sndevcorp.ca/history-of-six-nations](https://sndevcorp.ca/history-of-six-nations)
- [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Six\\_Nations\\_of\\_the\\_Grand\\_River](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Six_Nations_of_the_Grand_River)

### UNAMA'KI (CAPE BRETON, NOOFA ISKOOSHIYA)

- [cbu.ca/indigenous-affairs/mikmaq-resource-centre/mikmaq-resource-guide/historical-overview](https://cbu.ca/indigenous-affairs/mikmaq-resource-centre/mikmaq-resource-guide/historical-overview)

## ÎLE-A-LA CROSSE, (SASKAAJUWAN – MEYTIS)

- [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%8Ele-%C3%A0-la-Crosse](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/%C3%8Ele-%C3%A0-la-Crosse)

Haddii aad fiidiyowgaan ku daawatay Kanada, la xiriir wax badanna ka ogow dadka Asal-dhaladka ah ee Ummadaha Kowaad (First Nations) ee ku nool degaankaaga ama gobolkaaga. Waxaad ka bilaabi kartaa adoo ka raadiya guugalka (google) si aad u aragtid dadka Asal-dhaladka ah oo iska leh dhulka ay magaaladaadu ama tuuladaadu ku taal dabadeedna eeg xiriiriyeyaasha kale ee baraha internetka.

Dadka Asal-dhaladka ah waxay leeyihiin qiyam gaar ah iyo dhaqamo afka ah. Taariikhaha iyo sheekooyinka afka ahi waxay muhiimad u leeyihiin ilaalinta aqoonsiga iyo dhaqanka dadka Asal-dhaladka ah. Badanaaba waa mas'uuliyad ay qaataan dad gaar ah oo bulsho walba laga dhex helo in ay taariikhda afka ah si taxadar badan dusha uga qabtaan (xafidaan). Dadka Asal-dhaladka ah waxaa qiyamka iyo taariikhaha jilba jilka kale ugu

## DHACDOOYIN MUHIIM AH

Xiriirka taariikhiga ah ee ka dhexeeya dadka Asal-dhaladka ah iyo dadka kale ee Kanada waa mid qallafsan oo ay soo saameeyeen gumeysi, dhacdooyin taariikhi ah, xeerar iyo aragtiyo cunsurinimo. Dhacdooyinkaas waxay qaabeeyeen arrimaha xilligaan maanta ay weli dareemayaan dadka Asal-dhaladka ah. Haseyeeshee, waxaa jira dadaalo kala duwan oo hadda ka dhex socda Kanada si loo wanaajiyo oo wax looga qabto khaladaadkii taariikhiga ahaa ee hore.

Qaybtaan u dambeysa ee hagaha daraasaddu waxay isku dayeysaa in ay xogo dheeraad ah ka bixiso qaar ka mid ah dhacdooyinkii taariikhiga ahaa ee muhiimka ahaa oo lagu iftiimiyey fiidiyowga.

### GUMEYSI

- [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History\\_of\\_Canada](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Canada)

Ka hor intii aysan imaan Reer Yurub, Waqooyiga Ameerika waxaa degganaa dadka Asal-dhaladka ah oo ku dhex noolaa kuna dhex bulaalayey dhaqmadooda, afakooda, iyo hababkooda garasho ee gaarka ah. Dadka Asal-dhaladka ah waxay ku dhex noolaayeen dhulka hadda loo yaqaan Kanada in ka badan 10,000 oo sano.

Ingiriiska iyo Faransiiska (oo sheegtay in ay yihiin labada ummadood oo aasaasay Kanada) waxay ku tartamayeen gacan ku haynta Waqooyiga Ameerika, taas oo ay u arkeen meel qani ku ah khayraadka ciiriin ee warshadaha. Markii Reer Yurub ay yimaadeen Waqooyiga Ameerika, waxay u arkeen sidii "dhul aan cidina lahayn." Reer Yurub waxay dalka ku soo rogeen qiyamkii dhaqanka, diimihii, xeerarkii ay ayaku lahaayeen waxayna dejiyeen siyaasado danahooda u adeegaya; qaarkood ma aaminsaneyn in dadka Asal-dhaladka ah ay yihiin "dad" gabi ahaanba.

Taasu waxay keentay, in qiyamkii iyo waxyaabihii ay aaminsanaayeen Reer Yurub ay ku faafaan Hay'adihii iyo

gudbiyaa sheekooyin afka ah. Dhaqamada dadka Asal-dhaladka ah waxaa kale oo ay taariikhaha iyo sheekooyinka iskugu sheegaan walxo astaan ah iyo af muuqaal ah sida tiirar taagan (totem poles) iyo tiirarka guryaha (house posts) oo la qoray.

Dhaqan kasta, ama bulsho, iyo xataa qoys kasta oo ah dadka Asal-dhaladka ah wuxuu leeyahay sheekooyin taariikh iyo dhaqan, heeso ama cayaaro dhaqan oo uu gaar u leeyahay. Dhaqamada kala duwan waxay leeyihiin xeerar kala duwan oo ku saabsan lahaanshaha. Heesaha, magacyada, astaamaha ama cayaaraha qaarkood waxaa iska leh dad ama qoysas gaar ah lamana adeegsan karo, sheegi karo, cayaari karo ama heesi karo ogolaansho la'aan.

siyaasadihii Kanada ayaka oo leh qaab takoor iyo eex ka dhex jira nadaamka iyo hay'adaha. Maanta hawsha ugu badan waxay ku saabsan tahay sixidda khaladaadkii horay loo galay iyo suulinta xumihii ka dhashay takoorka iyo eexda.

### XEERKA INDIYAANKA, 1876

- [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian\\_Act](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Act)

Xeerka Indiyaanka (The Indian Act) waa sharci heer federaal ah oo tilmaamaya sida Xeryaha Dadka Asal-dhaladka ah la dejiyey ay u hawlgali karaan oo qeexaya qofka loo aqoonsan yahay in uu yahay "Indiyaan" (Indian). Xeerka Indiyaanku wuxuu ahaa isku day kale oo la rabay in sida ugu dhakhso badan ay dadka Ummadaha Kowaad ee Asal-dhaladka ah ugu dhex milmaan bulshada Reer Yurub. Xeerku wuxuu ka hadlayaa dhinacyo badan oo kala duwan sida qofka ah "Indiyaan" uu ku helayo ama ku luminayo aqoonsiga sharci, aqoonsiga sharci ee dumarka, sida lagu lumiyo xubinimada xeryaha, iwm. Xeerka Indiyaanku weli waa dhaqangal ilaa maanta waana xeer sharci ah oo weli dhibaato ku ah dadka Asal-dhaladka ah.

**Xeryaha** (Reserves): Markii ay yimaadeen oo soo degeen Reer Yurub, dadka Ummadaha Kowaad ee Asal-dhaladka ah iyo dadkii Reer Yurub waxay isku khilaafeen cidda iska leh gacan ku haynta dhulalkaan iyo khayraadka, markaa ayaa dadka Ummadaha Kowaad ee Asal-dhaladka ah waxaa la dejiyey dhulal yar yar oo loo yaqaan xeryaha (reserves). Dadka Ummadaha Kowaad ee Asal-dhaladka ah kowo badan ayaa weli ku nool xeryo yar yar, kuwaas oo weli dawladdu gacanta ku hayso. Taas oo ah halka uu ka yimaado khilaafka ugu badan ee u dhexeeya dadka Asal-dhaladka ah iyo dawladda.

## ISKOOLADA HOYGA CARRUURTA

- [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian\\_Indian\\_residential\\_school\\_system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Canadian_Indian_residential_school_system)

Mid ka mid ah waxayaabihii ugu xumaa oo laga dhaxlay Xeerka Indiyaanka wuxuu ahaa iskoollada hoyga carruurta ee khasabka loo dejiyey. Waxaa jiray 140 Iskoollada Hoyga Carruurta Indiyaanka ah, oo ay dawladda federaalku maalgalisay kaniisaduhuna maamulayeen. In ka badan 150,000 oo ah carruurta Asal-dhaladka ah ayaa lagu khasabay in ay dhigtaan iskoolladaas. Dawladdu waxay dooneysay in dadka Asal-dhaladka ah ay ku dhex milmaan bulshada Reer Yurub ee Kanada.

Carruurta Asal-dhaladka ah waxaa xoog looga qaaday waalidkood iyo qoysaskoodii waxaana lagu khasabay in ay ka tanaasulaan dhammaan afafkooda, waxyaabihii ay aaminsanaayeen iyo caadooyinka dhaqankooda. Taariikhdu markay ahayd Juun 11, 2008 ayaa Dawladda Kanada waxay raaligalin rasmi ah siisay dadka weli nool oo ka soo badbaaday iskoolladii hoyga carruurta. Waxaad nuqulka raaligalinta uu jeediyey Wasiirka Koowaad ka

heli kartaa xiriiriyaha barta internetka (link) ee soo socda:

- [rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100015644/1571589171655](https://rcaanc-cirnac.gc.ca/eng/1100100015644/1571589171655)

## HAWEENKA IYO GABDHAAHA ASAL-DHALADKA AH OO LA DILAY IYO KUWA MAQAN

- [mmiwg-ffada.ca/final-report](https://mmiwg-ffada.ca/final-report)

Bishii Sebteembar 2016, Dawladda Kanada waxay bilowday Baaritaan Qaran oo ku saabsan Haweenka iyo Gabdhaha Asal-dhaladka ah oo La Dilay iyo kuwa Maqan (MMIWG). MMIWG waxay sheegeysaa xaalad adag oo xuquuqda aadanaha ah oo ka dhalatay haweenka Asal-dhaladka ah oo la dilay iyo kuwa maqan intii u dhexeysay 1980 iyo 2012. Kooxo haweenka Asal-dhaladka ah waxay diiwaangaliyeen in tirada haweenka la dilay iyo kuwa maqan ay ka badan tahay 4,000. Wacyiga dadka oo kor u kacay waxaa ka dhashay taageero weyn oo ay helaan qoysaska iyo bulshooyinka Asal-dhaladka ah iyo dadka oo u midoobay hadafka guud oo ah in la helo caddaalad.

## DHISIDDA MUSTAQBAL WANAAGSAN

### GUDDIGA XAQIIQA RAADINTA IYO DIB U HESHIISIINTA

- [cbc.ca/news/politics/truth-and-reconciliation-94-calls-toaction-1.3362258](https://cbc.ca/news/politics/truth-and-reconciliation-94-calls-toaction-1.3362258)

Dawladda federaalka ayaa waxay dhistay Guddiga Xaqiiqa Raadinta iyo Dib U Heshiisiinta sanadkii 2008 si loo baaro waxyeeladii laga dhaxlay iskoolladii hoyga carruurta. Waajibaadka Guddiga la siiyey wuxuu ahaa in ay soo ururiyaan, diiwaangaliyaan oo xusaan dhibaatooyinka soo maray 80,000 oo ah dadka weli nool oo ka soo badbaaday nadaamkii iskoollada hoyga carruurta ee Kanada, si dadka nool oo soo badbaaday ay u bilaabaan in ay ka soo bogsadaan dhaawacyadii ka soo gaaray dhibaatooyinkii loo geystay.

Sanadkii 2015, Guddiga Xaqiiqa Raadinta iyo Dib U Heshiisiintu waxay soo saareen warbixintoodii rasmiga ahayd waxayna daabaceen 94 Baaqyo Waxqabad deg deg ah, waxayna dhammaan heerarka dawladda ku booriyeen in ay si dadaal wadajir leh uga wada shaqeeyaan in la beddalo siyaasadaha iyo barnaamijyada si loo bogsiiyo waxyeeladii ka dhalatay iskoolladii hoyga carruurta horayna loogu gudbo dib u heshiisiin.

Shaqada Guddigu ma ahayn oo kaliya in la diiwaangaliyo qayb xun oo gaar ah oo ka mid ah taariikhda Kanada

haseyeeshee waxay ku saleysnayd in la aaminsanaa marka runta laga sheego taariikhda dadka Asal-dhalada ah iyo dadka kale in ay na siinayso meel fiican oo laga bilaabo dhismaha mustaqbal wanaagsan. Waa bilowga nooc cusub oo rajo ah.

Fikrado khaldan iyo dhibaatooyin badan ayaa dhaca marka dadku aysan ogeyn runta, ama hayn wax xog ah oo ku saabsan dadka Asal-dhaladka ah. Waxaan kugu dhiirrigalinaynaa in aad raadisid xogaha: akhrisid "Baaqyada Waxqabadka" Guddiga, booqatid Xarun Jaalliyad; akhrisid buugaagta qorayaasha Asal-dhaladka ah; raadisid farshaxanka ay sameeyeen farshaxanada Asal-dhaladka ah; qaadatid fasal ku saabsan dadka Asal-dhaladka ah; koox ka dhex dhistid dadka aad wada shaqaysaan si aad uga hadashaan arrimaha dadka Asal-dhaladka ah; ka qeybgashid munaasabada sida Socodka Dib U Heshiisiinta iyo xafladaha Maalinta Qaranka dadka Asal-dhaladka ah oo ka dhaca guud ahaan Kanada.

Waxaan u baahan nahay in aan ka wada shaqeyno iskana kaashano sidii aan u sameyn lahayn meel wanaagsan oo dhammaan dadka lagu qiimeeyo kana wada tirsan yihiin. Dib-U-Heshiisiintu waa safar qof walba si gaar ah u saameeya waana mid ay tahay in dhammaan dadka Kanada qof walba kaalin ka qaato.