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 Release of Political Hostages and Prisoners of Tajikistan // Гражданский Комитет по защите политических
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"No such persecution occurred, even in the years 1930-1937"

Interview with Abdulsattar Boboev for "Zindoniyon":

Zindoniyon: *This year, all Tajiks witnessed the march of Emomali Rahmon's army to Badakhshan. In this attack, dozens of innocents were martyred and hundreds were injured, and children became fatherless, fathers lost their sons, and women lost their husbands. In your opinion, why did Rahmon make such an untested decision?*

Abdusattar Boboev: In the name of God, the Most Merciful. Indeed, the trouble that Rahmon's regime brought to the noble people of Badakhshan this year, for centuries, these people had not seen such cruelty and brutality. Our Badakhshan

friends narrate from their parents that even in the years 1930-1937, i.e. during the Bolshevik repression, such oppression did not happen. Today, there is no family in Badakhshan that has not suffered from this family regime. Some were brutally murdered, others were tortured and sent to prison without committing any crime.

Even in Russia, some people of Badakhshan who have some fame and reputation were arrested and extradited to Tajikistan with the cooperation of the country's regime. The authorities of the country

sent them to prison for many years after torturing them. It even got to the point where four of the young people after being arrested by the authorities and authorities released them but they didn't talk to anyone for several days then they all four committed suicide, according to the information we have received, they were subjected to sexual assault in the detention centers by the officials of the authorities. During the 30 years that Rahmon's regime ruled the country,

they took away all kinds of freedoms from the people and turned the country into a concentration camp. During this time the people of Badakh-

shan never accepted this regime and did not fall to their knees under the burden of the oppression of these barbarians. Rahmon and his entourage have been waiting for such a time for years to take revenge on these people and to oppress these freedom-loving and free-thinking people. Especially with the situation between Russia and Ukraine. Dozens of people have been killed and hundreds of others are being tortured and arrested, the details of which have been published in the prepared articles of this magazine.

Today, there is no family in Badakhshan that has not suffered from this family regime. Some were brutally murdered, others were tortured and sent to prison without committing any crime.

Substantially, dictators are always afraid of the opposition and free-thinking people, and the reason for Rahmon's invasion of Badakhshan is his fear, from these people.

Zindonian: *Does the Committee do something else in order to warn the world about Rahmon's oppression and aggression, besides from providing information?*

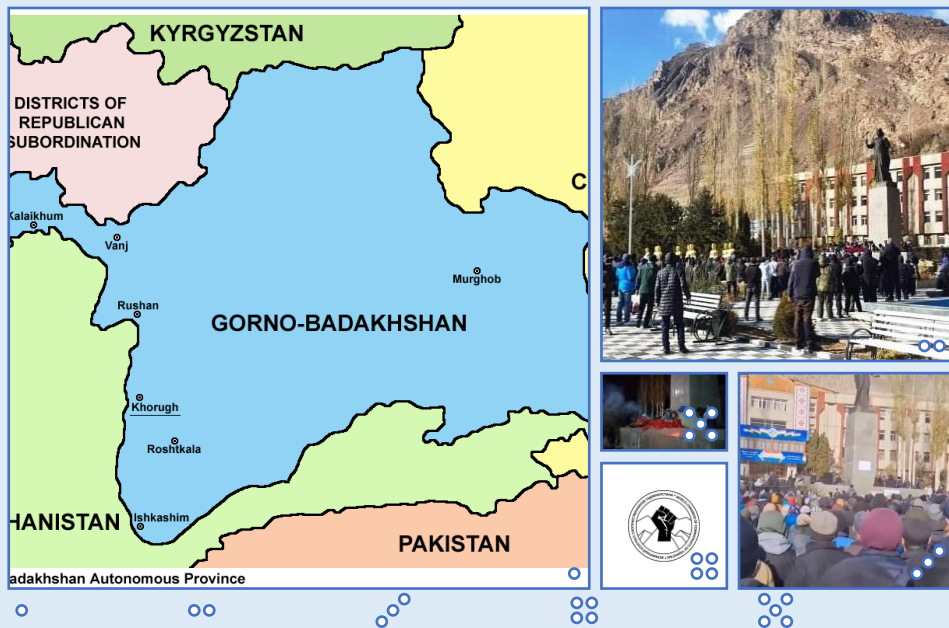
Abdusattor Boboev: Yes, the most important work done by the members of the Committee is the preparation of this magazine called “*Genocide in Badakhshan*”. This magazine consists of documentary material containing all the murders, atrocities and brutalities committed by the Rahmon’s regime, presented with strong facts and documents, and it will be published in different languages and the whole world will be more aware of the crimes of this regime. Rahmon and his team should come to their senses. If they do

not stop this crime and oppression of the oppressed and innocent people of Badakhshan and other people of the country, the committee will never rest and will deal with them on the basis of law and human rights , and we will do our best in all legal ways to stop oppressors from harming innocent people at home and abroad.

As the person in charge of this organization, I call on all countries and international human rights organizations, especially the UN, to force Tajikistan to act in accordance with the obligations it has undertaken for human rights in Tajikistan. and I ask all the people of the country not to be quiet in the face of these tyrants and to fight for a dignified life for themselves and future generations, according to the poet:

*Break the cage of slavery, fly and get enjoy
Don't let the free people suffer from the slavery.*

Zindonian: *God bless you!*





“The only important thing for him and the main reason for his military campaigns is the free-thinking and freedom-loving people living in this region”

Muhiddin Kabiri, the leader of the National Alliance of Tajikistan (NAT), pointed out that Emomali Rahmon's constant military attacks on Badakhshan should not be related to its geopolitical location, stating: “If Rahmon realised the strategic importance of this region for Tajikistan, he would not have given away an inch of its land to anyone”. He added: “The only important thing for him and the main reason for his military campaigns is the free-thinking and freedom-loving people living in this region. It is important for him that the people of Badakhshan, like in other regions, remain silent and obedient”.

The full interview of Muhiddin Kabiri with the Civil Committee for the Protection of Political Hostages and Prisoners (Zindoniyon website) is as follows:

Zindoniyon website: *Good afternoon. This year, unfortunately, we witnessed how Emomali Rahmon's sent troops to Badakhshan, as a result dozens of innocent citizens were killed and dozens of others were injured. My first question is, could you tell the audience a little about this region from a geopolitical point of view. It is a very sensitive region.*

Kabiri: In the name of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful. There is no doubt that the Badakhshan region is very important and sensitive from the geopolitical point of view. This region connects 4 countries: Tajikistan, Afghanistan, China and Pakistan, it can bring up both challenges and opportunities. Imperial Russia stationed its forces there in the 19th century for a

reason. Still among Russian experts this phrase is famous: “Who owns the Roof of the World, owns half of the world”. However, we should not relate Emomali Rahmon's constant military attacks on this region to its important geopolitical location. Because Rahmon neither has a broad knowledge

The only important thing for him and the main reason for his military campaigns is the free-thinking and freedom-loving people living in this region.

of geopolitics, nor is he a strong and independent player in geopolitics. If he had realised the strategic importance of this region for Tajikistan, he would not have given away an inch of its land to anyone. The fact that he gave away almost one

and a half percent of the country's land in this region means that neither this region nor the country is important for him.

The only important thing for him and the main reason for his military campaigns is the free-thinking and freedom-loving people living in this region. It is important for him that the people of Badakhshan, like in other regions, remain silent and obedient. Rahmon was always worried about why he had not yet been able to make this region of the country submissive to the wishes of “leader of the nation”, that is himself. From his point of view, even if there is one independent and free-thinking person left in the country who has the courage to say “no” to him, his “leadership” status will remain precarious and incomplete. That is why he targets such people in the first place and eliminates them. It does not matter if this person is in



Badakhshan, Kulob or Sughd. However, as in other regions such people act separately and individually, Rahmon does not need to send troops there, but solves the problem by imprisoning or eliminating them. As there are more free-thinking people in the Badakhshan region and they usually act collectively, Rahmon is forced to send troops and kill not just one or two people, but dozens. Therefore, I consider the role of an individual more than the role of the geopolitical importance of the region in Rahmon's military campaigns.

Zindoniyon website: *Why did Russia, which historically supported Badakhshan and its*

people, and this is well known, chose to remain silent and did not react in the recent tragedy? And moreover, Russia cooperated with Rahmon's regime in the massacres that he initiated in this region. The fact that influential Pamiri activists, who mostly lived and worked in Russia and even had Russian citizenship, were deported from Russia to Tajikistan, means that the security and law enforcement forces of Russia are definitely involved in this.

Kabiri: I don't know how this myth has appeared in people's minds, that Russia was protecting the people of Badakhshan? If once Badakhshan was important for Russia, it was important for their

own interests, not for the interests of the people of Badakhshan. Today, Russia's interest, at least from the point of view of its current leaders, is in supporting Rahmon, and here it should be noted that, of course,

from my point of view, this is a big mistake of the Russian authorities. However, this policy will not change in the near future, because Russia will not find a more evil leader in Tajikistan than Rahmon. Such a leader, who is brave as a lion at home, but a deserter at a battlefield, is useful for any global and regional power, as they will easily impose their wishes on him.

The fact that some Badakhshani activists called on joining Russia, hoped for Moscow's support and brought this on themselves, indicates the immaturity and lack of understanding of the main principles of big politics. I am afraid that some will still not lose this hope until the death row.

Coincidentally, they have exactly the same hope not only from Russia, but also from some other countries. Some of them were deceived by Russian citizenship, not knowing that when a person has no value in that country, what is the value of a piece of paper? I hope this situation has opened the eyes of many people, but we, Tajiks, are paying a very high price for this awareness. The best brave men of the nation have become victims of these dreams and myths, and I am afraid, there will be more of them. If, after all these sacrifices, we understand that we should rely only on ourselves and we should not be played by anyone, this is already a big achievement.

Zindoniyon website: *What is your opinion about the accusations made by Rahmon's regime that the opposition was involved in this unrest? And even the name of the deputy leader of the NAT, namely Alim Sherzamonov, was mentioned.*

Kabiri: Fortunately or unfortunately, we did not have a hand in these developments, moreover, we even did not have much influence. I mean in the cause of the unrest. As in previous years, there was no external influence in the incidents in Badakhshan. We have provided media coverage and enlightenment among the population and at the global level, but this was only our responsibility as human and political force. But the easiest way for any dictatorial government is always to blame “foreign forces”. However, when the tensions started, it is the duty of every political force to defend the people, especially provide media, moral and political support. If a political force and, moreover, opposition does not do this, what is the use of it? Financial support and leading the people is nothing more than a myth, and it is not worth explaining.

Tomorrow, if such an incident happens again in any part of Tajikistan, it is our human and political duty to defend the people and we will do so. Moreover, our duty is to remove these criminal individuals from the government, let alone to protect the people from these criminals.

Tomorrow, if such an incident happens again in any part of Tajikistan, it is our human and political duty to defend the people and we will do so.

Zindoniyon website: *In the end, I would like you to say a few words about the Civil Committee for the Protection of Political Hostages and Prisoners.*

Kabiri: I regard this organization as a people's organization that started to act at the right time and in the right place. And it's really people's organization. It cannot be called a purely political or human rights or social organization. As it does not fit into definition of any of these and it is not necessary to fit. The most important is that their activity has had an impact on the people so far and I hope that it will remain so in the future. As it is people's organization and it serves the people, different people from different professions, activities and organizations cooperate with it, which is a very rare phenomenon. In particular, recent projects informing the people about the political prisoners and their personalities have been very effective and useful, which will not allow the nation to forget its best children.

I ask God to grant success and health for you and all of your colleagues!

Zindoniyon website: *Thank you very much!*



Genocide in broad daylight

By Mavjuda Sahibnazarova



The peaceful demonstration of the people of Rushon district - which is considered a bloody and shameful event in the 30-year rule of Emomali Rahmon - the regime called “an armed confrontation against a terrorist attack”. Of course, for self-justification before the international community.

Back in 2014, in one of his meetings in Badakhshan, Rahmon addressed the leaders of the

authorities and said: “Can't you neutralize the four criminals?” If you are not up to the task, vacate the place.”

About 8 years have passed since this conversation. And during all these 8 years, under the pretext of these “four criminals”, which actually did not exist, the government launched various conspiracies in Badakhshan so that the

international community recognized Tajikistan as facing the threat of terrorism and to fight against this phenomenon. give a lot of money. And this is also a cause for concern that it is with these funds and assistance that Rahmon's regime continues to commit genocide in Badakhshan.

The incident of May 17-18, 2022 in the Rushon

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district, which the government considers a “special operation”, was

actually the broadcast of a peaceful and peaceful public demonstration. In this history, the Roshans protested within the framework of the law and asked the soldiers not to go to Khorog to shed unjust blood and to return. But unfortunately, by Rahmon's instructions - which he explained - the demonstrators were massacred. Without a doubt, it was a genocide. They did not even allow the

injured to be taken out of the field to receive medical aid.

Here, with reference to reliable news and the statements of the actual witnesses of this bloody event:

1) Ismat Sharfov (1984-2022)



Ismat was seriously injured that day. He beckoned for help from the nurse of the district hospital. The nurse tried to pull him out of the square where bullets were raining down on the demonstrators. But this did not go unnoticed by the military. They did not allow him to be helped. Ismat is a stonemason and a woodworker, who spent his whole life in the service of the people and was cutting stones for the tomb, at that moment he needed help. He could have been saved, but the military prevented him. Thus he was martyred. Rahmon and his killers deprived his three young children of their father's caress. Her youngest child had just turned seven months old;

2) Ardasher Munosibov (1996-2022)



Ardasher was seriously wounded in the leg. On that day, he tried to reach his mother, but he was caught by the military. The military could provide him with medical assistance. But instead, they dressed him in Afghan clothes and tortured him. They broke his arms and legs, slashed his stomach and shot him in the mouth.



Ardasher was born on October 7, 1996 in Derzud village of Rushon district. In 2003, he entered secondary general education school number 8 of this district and successfully graduated in 2014. He entered the Technological University of Tajikistan in 2015 and graduated with honors in 2019. Since childhood, Ardasher stood out among his peers with his exemplary morals. By nature, he was a calm and funny person.

Everyone loved him for his kindness. He was considered one of the key players in the village volleyball team. His father worked as a bus driver in Moscow, and Ardasher, who was the only son, was mainly engaged in farming in the village.

3) Alikhon Nazokatov (1997-2022)



Alikhon started filming when he saw soldiers shooting at unarmed protesters and helicopters shooting over their heads. He also helped the wounded ones. But he was arrested and later killed. The authorities did not only torture and kill the detainees, but they also allowed all kinds of insults to their bodies.

4) Munavar Ghulomshoev (1986-2022)



Munavar was a resident of Rushan district. Munawvar was unemployed like most of the young people of Vomar village. Every day they gathered with their friends near the village bridge and talked, their day passed like this. On that day, he, who studied medicine was trying to help the wounded protestors. Munawwar promised his wife that he would return very soon, but he was shot in the mouth. Munavar's body was found with broken bones. He was tortured so much that his relatives hardly recognized his Body.

5) Shuhrat Rashtov (1978-2022)



On 19.05.2022, Shuhrat was taken to the security office, taken out to the street and shot without trial or investigation.

6) Jumanazar Bayozov (1967-2022)



55-year-old Jumanazar Bayozov, like other residents of Badakhshan, was an economic migrant for many years. This man with his skills and his athletic body was not hidden from the eyes of the authorities, had returned from abroad a few months ago. That day, he returned home after seeing off his wife at his workplace. A few hours later, the authorities knocked on the door of his house and took him away. His lifeless body was found in the hospital. The three orphaned children of Jumanazar are still waiting for the answer to why their father was killed.

7) Alisher Qimatshoev (1975-2022)



47-year-old Alisher Qimatshoev was in a hurry on May 17. For several years, he was engaged in passenger transportation from the Dushanbe-Khorog road. On that trip, he promised his nine-year-old son that he would return soon and that

they would go to the mountains on weekends. Authorities took Alisher away early in the morning, while he was unaware of everything, under the pretext of checking his cell phone. He was looking to his nine-year-old son. His eyes were saying to his son, I will come back soon, as he believed in his innocence. But the boy still does not believe that his father will not come again.

8) Asliddin Khursandov (1993-2022)



Asliddin, a resident of Vamar village, was a nurse. He was planning to make his wedding memorable when the murderers of the bloodthirsty regime destroyed his dreams. They brutally killed him that day.

9) Muhiddin Qurbonasenov (1987-2022)



He was also from the village of Vamar. He, along with Asliddin Khursandov, took refuge in the mountains from the brutality created by Rahmon's recruits in the town, but the helicopter, which was constantly shooting at the protesters, found them too, and then the soldiers killed them;

10) Alisher Pochoev (1976-2022)



Alisher, who raised four minor children and raised them without a mother, was in difficult economic conditions. He devoted all his time and energy to raising his children. Alisher's upbringing was correct, his daughter studied at school with excellent grades. Alisher was killed, his children became orphans, and even his daughter's privilege to become a student was taken away from him.

11) Yodgor Ghulomhaydarov (1974-2022)



Yodgor was born in November 1974 in the village of Derzud, Rushan district. He entered secondary school number 8 of this district in 1981 and successfully graduated in 1992. After finishing high school, he went to military service. He served in 1995-1997. His service period coincided with the Civil War. Yodgor and several of his fellow villagers were at the main point of the war - Tavildara district. During his service, he lost one of his closest friends, his cousin Saidali. Saidali was killed in front of his eyes. After completing his service, he returned home. Staying in the village for a while, he went to the Russian



Federation to work. He was in exile for more than 10 years. He came back to the country in 2012. He wanted to get married, but the events in Badakhshan did not leave him alone. Although he always said that he was not a member of any criminal group and just want to live a peaceful life, but Yodgor was brutally killed.

12) Habib Mavlododov (1987-2022)



A few days after the incident, a video was broadcast on social media showing people placing weapons in front of the lifeless bodies of Alisher Pochoev, Habib Mavlododov, Jangiibek Shehburov and Dokhunda Pallaev. That plan was orchestrated by the military, who wanted to call them an “organized criminal group”, was caught by someone's camera. Mavlododov Habib was born on March 6, 1987 in the village of Derzud, Rushon district. In 1994, he entered secondary general education school number 8 of this district and successfully graduated in 2005. In 2005, he submitted his documents to the Faculty

of History and Law at Khorog State University. In 2010, he graduated from the university with honors. After graduating from the university, like other citizens of Tajikistan, he went to work in Russia and returned to his homeland after some time.



Habib was a brave, fearless and hardworking boy. He was distinguished among his peers by his truth-telling and truth-seeking. He spoke to people's faces and did not gossip behind anyone's back. Last few years, in the village of Derzud, he opened a Parcel business for cargo from Russia and was engaged in receiving and distributing items sent by immigrants. At the same time, he used to bring coal from Ayni district of Sughd region with a truck every year for wintering and sold it to the residents at an affordable price.



Habib was married and had two sons. His little son Adib has a heart disease. The intention of the family was to collect the necessary documents of this sick child and take him to Moscow for treatment in the summer. A day before the events of Rushon Habib went to the central hospital for

these documents so that they could take him to Moscow as soon as possible.

13) Jangiibek Shekhburov (1996-2022)



Jangiibek, this young man who was born during the civil war, spent his short life abroad. Recently, he lived and worked in Poland and went to Tajikistan to get married. At the at the time of his martyrdom, his wife was pregnant. Unfortunately, he did not get to see the baby.

14) Dokhunda Pallaev (1969-2022)



53-year-old Palaev Dokhunda, who was a resident of Derzud village, Rushon district. He is another martyrs of that day, whose relatives still do not know why this man was killed with such brutality.

15) Rizvon Karimov (1967-2022)



Rizvon Karimov, a resident of Barrushon village, was pressured to show the hiding place of the protesters. Rizvan knew what the consequences would be for his fellow villagers if they fell into the hands of the authorities. He had seen the bloodthirsty eyes of the military during several hours of interrogation. Rizvan preferred death.

16) Khushbakht Khushachinov (1964-2022)



A resident of Vomar, who had nothing to do with politics and was busy with his daily life, was taken for “interrogation” after that incident. He didn't even know why he was being taken. He was treated very brutally, he could not tolerate all the insults and pressure from the authorities and preferred to die. As a result he committed suicide. It should be mentioned that another resident of Vomar town, Aliyar Shonazmiyev, did not want to live anymore after interrogation and tried to commit suicide. Fortunately, he was saved. The authorities attributed his attempt to mental illness. It should be noted that if one or two people tried to commit suicide, it can be attributed to their mental state, but in this bloody incident, after interrogation by the authorities, many people tried to commit suicide under mental and physical stress.

It is surprising that not a single person who was killed or tried to commit suicide did not undergo a medical examination.

17) Amonjon Sodiqov (1974-2022)

A resident of Vamar village was a home builder who had two daughters. Amonjan was in the construction business and was preparing to build his own house. He was brutally killed that day. His own house remained half-built. Before going to the demonstration, he left his carpentry tools in front of his family and said that these tools are a souvenir for my friends. The villagers have now started building their unfinished house together. Colleagues say that this young man - whom the regime accused of possessing weapons - may have seen weapons only during his military service. That day, when they went to the demonstration, no one had a weapon.

18) Shogun Nazriev (1967-2022)

One of the martyrs of that day is Shogun Nazriev from Sangovak neighborhood. On that day, he was going to Pichov neighborhood to visit his friend. According to his son, then the shooting started and he was shot in both legs. He could no longer move or walk. Blood was gushing. Shogun struggled to reach the nearest house. The owners

of the house bandaged his wounds, but could not stop the bleeding. They called an ambulance, however the military did not let the ambulance pass. Shogun died of profuse bleeding. The person who did not participate in the demonstrations and according to relatives, never had a weapon and did not even pick up a knife to kill a chicken, was declared a "terrorist" on the Central Television the next day.

19) Khovar Gulobshoev (1977-2022)

Gulobshoev Khovar was born on June 1, 1977 in the village of Derzud, Rushan district. He was very interested in sports since his school days and spent most of his time in the village gym. He was highly respected among the residents of the district, especially among the youth. He paid great attention to the education and work of the younger generation. He always tried to attract young people to sports and other activities as much as possible and to keep them away from inappropriate activities. One of his instructive works was that he was in front of his father's house, trying to build a boxing field for children and teenagers. Every day, a large number of young and old trained on this field and took part in village and district competitions and won honorable places.

After military service, he stayed in the village for several more years and, like other young people of the country, immigrated to the Russian Federation

to support his family. Khovar got married in Moscow and had two children.



He returned home from the Russian Federation in the winter of 2021. In the village of Derzud, he was engaged in the repair of his newly built house, where he and his family were supposed to move this year. From morning to evening, he repaired the house alone, in the hope that in the summer he would bring his wife and children from the city of Moscow, and live together after long years of homelessness and poverty. But alas, a hundred regrets, that this dream and only hope of Khovar went to the ground with him. He was also killed by the military.

20) Ehson Quvvatbekov (1977-2022)



Ehson was born on September 16, 1997 in the village of Derzud, Rushon district. In 2004, he entered secondary general education school number 8 of this district and successfully graduated in 2015. After graduating from high school, Ehson traveled to Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic to continue his studies. In the city of

Bishkek, he entered one of the universities of this country. After a year, he could not continue his studies due to family reasons. Therefore, he returned to his homeland and then immigrated to the city of Saint-Petersburg of the Russian Federation like other citizens of Tajikistan. His



parents were also immigrants in this city. After several years abroad, Ehson returned to Tajikistan. His lifelong dream was to study at the Institute of Physical Education. He intended to submit his documents at this institute in September. Being a wrestler himself, he wanted to teach this sport to children and teenagers and lead them to a healthy lifestyle, but he did not live. He was also murdered by military..

21) Munir Mirulloev (1996-2022)



Munir was born on January 26, 1996 in the village of Barzud, Rushan district. In 2003, he entered secondary general education school number 8 of this district and successfully graduated in 2014. From 2014 to 2018, he served in the military in Dushanbe and Lakhsh district. After military service, he returned to the village and, due to the

difficult living conditions, immigrated to the Russian Federation. In the fall of 2021, Munir returned to his country to get married. In the same fall, a wedding was held in the village with great joy. But the regime killed him as well.

22) Nusrat Zavqibekov (1984-2022)



Nusrat was born in 1984 in Derzud village of Rushon district. In 1991, he entered secondary general education school number 8 of this district, and in 2002 he successfully graduated from it. After graduating from high school, he entered the Technical University of Tajikistan and was majoring in “Road Construction”, graduating with honors in 2007. After receiving the diploma, he started working in the city of Dushanbe according to his specialty and worked for several years. Then, as a young and talented specialist, he was sent to his hometown, Rushan district. He continued his work in his hometown, then worked for a while in the center of the region, the city of Khorug. In recent years, Nusrat put aside government work and took care of her elderly mother. At the same time, he was engaged in farming for livelihood. In the summer of this year, according to the wishes of his old mother, he was supposed to get married. They were also preparing for the wedding. But got killed brutally.

23) Salim Shirinbekov (1980-2022)

Salim, 42 years old, a resident of the village of Vamar, was brutally killed on that day.



The mentioned ones are only some of the martyrs of that day, who were killed in a very horrible way by Rahmon's followers with his direct instructions - which he mentioned in a meeting with the people in Khatlon. We were not able to provide an explanation of the status of all the martyrs here. We intend to do this in the future. Therefore, we are requesting you to help us so that the memory of the martyrs of Tajikistan is not forgotten.

The atrocities committed by the military on the direct instructions of Emomali Rahmon at the end of May in Rushan crossed all human rights boundaries. However, is it possible to break the rule of law? Is this the rule of law when the military, instead of dispersing demonstrations or negotiating with them and listening to their words, kill and torture and this act goes unpunished? The concealment of the faces of the soldiers engaged in killings in Badakhshan indicates that they have previously received permission for all this brutality and a promise not to be held accountable. This is what they did to innocent people.



The number of arrests in this incident is more than the witnesses, and we have not been able to obtain accurate statistics of the arrests due to the government's cover-up. Just as an example, we mention the support of two people:

1) **Azamjon Farhodbekov**, a native of Barrushan village, Rushan district, who was sentenced to 10 years in prison, his only sin was that he participated in the Rushan protests in 2020. Although they didn't say anything that year, after the Rushan May protests, the government blacklisted the participants of the protests a few years ago. It is not known under which article Farmonbekov was sentenced, but the harsh sentence of 10 years, which sometimes even murderers do not get indicates the continuation of the genocide by the authorities in Badakhshan.

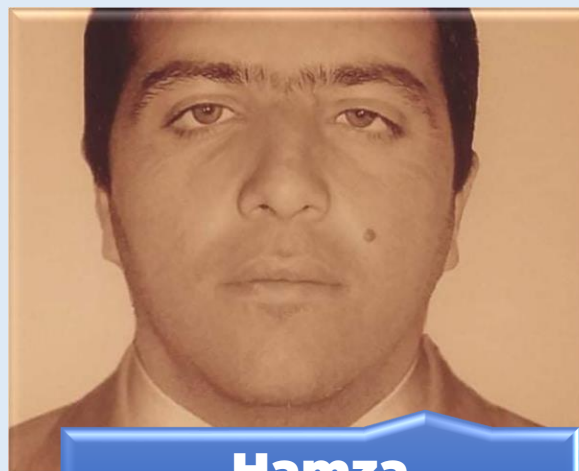


**Azamjon
Farhodbekov**

Azamjan's elderly and disabled parents, whose son was the only breadwinner in the family, do not know who to talk to about their son's innocence. Today, they know the only sin of their son is that he was born in Rushan.

2) **Hamza Pahlavonov**, born in 1983, can be mentioned as a witness to all the recent violations

of law in Badakhshan. The imprisonment without any justification or legal protection. Hamza Pahlavonov, a resident of Khorug, Boyne district,



**Hamza
Pahlavonov**

is accused of participating in a terrorist and extremist organization under Article 187. He was called in by the authorities for an interview and promised to release him after a 3-hour interrogation. After that, his relatives did not see him again, only after some time they saw him once in the detention center of Khorugh in a very serious condition due to torture. After severe torture, both legs of Hamza were seriously injured. He did not even have access to a lawyer, the trial took place without the presence of relatives, the relatives did not even know what happened in the trial and where he was sent. Ten days later, several sources reported that Hamza Pahlavonov Muzofirovych was sentenced to 10 years in prison and was sent to Dushanbe. He is married and has two children.



The martyrs whose names are mentioned were martyred in previous years. Contrary to the claims of the authorities, the Rushon protestors did not have any weapons; there were people who had different professions. But due to the lack of jobs in Rushon and in Badakhshan in general, they barely survived. Some of them were engaged in farming, and some of them had just returned from migration from Russia. Life in that place is difficult. On that fateful day, these people blocked the Rushon-Khorug road. They blocked the road for the military convoy heading to Khorugh. So that the sound of gunfire would not be heard in a corner of their land. If these people had weapons and wanted to riot, wouldn't they have ambushed in the mountains and ridges. These people, hoping for justice, hoping to live in a democratic and law-based country, took to the streets to stop injustice, but the regime of the dictator Rahmon arrested and killed them all.

For 30 years, Rahmon's government has been sharpening its teeth against these people and since 2012, it has been harboring more grudges in its heart, therefore it considered their demonstrations as an opportunity for reconciliation. What Rahmon says, "I gave the order to shoot", was not aimed at dispersing the demonstrators. His goal was to massacre the people of Badakhshan and make thieves and thugs the rulers of this peaceful land.

The entire international community knows that Rahmon's government shed unjust blood in Rushan, and today, not tomorrow, the perpetrators of this bloodshed will answer. Although the faces of the martyrs are hidden, it will happen through relatives, neighbors and fellow villagers, and the stories will be passed from tongue to mouth. Of course, how some of the victims were killed is not yet known, because now the people are in a state of shock and fear, but it will be revealed later.

| № | Name | Date of birth | Residency | Year of martyrdom |
|----|-------------------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| 1 | Abdunazarov Alisher | 1982 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 2 | Bakhtovarshoev Farid | 1992 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 3 | Bakhtujamolov Toshbek | 1948 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 4 | Shodmonbekov Vahid | 1990 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 5 | Zahirbekov Zahirbek | 1959 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 6 | Imamnazarov Sultannazar | 1968 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 7 | Karamkhudoev Bakhtibek | 1946 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 8 | Rashid Shodmonbekov | 1985 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 9 | Rashid Shodmonbekov | 1985 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 10 | Mamadrizoev Sabzali | 1980 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 11 | Imamnazarov Imamnazar | 1964 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 12 | Mamdadov Sabir | 1978 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 13 | Mirzohasanov Pisarjon | 1985 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 14 | Mamadibroimov Yormamad | 1963 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 15 | Nizamuddinov Jalaliddin | 1972 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 16 | Nazarov Thursday | 1976 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 17 | Pulodov Abdul | 1993 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 18 | Raisov Raisov | 1989 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 19 | Sultannazarov Safarbek | 1973 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 20 | Sadonshoev Eraj | 1971 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 21 | Shirinbekov Zakir | 1987 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 22 | Shakarmamadov Rustam | 1979 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 23 | Sharobov Dorob | 1955 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 24 | Ghayosiev Suraj | 1974 | Khorugh | 2012 |
| 25 | Abdurasulov Faridun | 1974 | Khorugh | 2014 |
| 26 | Davlatbekov Azamat | 1993 | Khorugh | 2014 |
| 27 | Faizulobekov Sabir | 1976 | Khorugh | 2014 |
| 28 | Ashurov Ibrahim | 1995 | Khorugh | 2014 |
| 29 | Khushdilov Daler | 1988 | Khorugh | 2014 |
| 30 | Okhunkadamov Sayad | 1988 | Khorugh | 2014 |
| 31 | Ziyabekov Gulbiddin | 1992 | Roshtqala | 2021 |
| 32 | Amirshoev Tutisho | 1998 | Roshtqala | 2021 |
| 33 | Muradbekov Gulnazar | 1977 | Roshtqala | 2021 |
| 34 | Shirinbekov Salim | 1980 | Rushon | 2022 |

| | | | | |
|----|-------------------------|------|---------|------|
| 35 | Ismat Sharipov | 1979 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 36 | Sodikov Amonjon | 1974 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 37 | Nazriev Shogunbek | 1967 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 38 | Kimatshoev Alisher | 1975 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 39 | Rushtov Shuhrat | 1978 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 40 | Abutorobov Ruslan | 1992 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 41 | Gholomshoev Munavvar | 1987 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 42 | Nazokatov Alikhan | 1997 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 43 | Bayozov Jumanazar | 1967 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 44 | Gulobshoev Khovar | 1977 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 45 | Qurbanmamad Qurbanmamad | 1981 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 46 | Ozodmamadov Daler | 1984 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 47 | Zavqibekov Nusrat | 1985 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 48 | Mizrobov Ehsan | 1997 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 49 | Nazarbekov Tajiddin | 1999 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 50 | Ardasher Munosibov | 1996 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 51 | Munir Mirulloev | 1996 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 52 | Gholomhaydarov Yodgor | 1974 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 53 | Shehburov Janigibek | 1992 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 54 | Mavlododov Habib | 1987 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 55 | Pallaev Dokhunda | 1969 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 56 | Mamadnazarov Nikkadam | 1969 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 57 | Qurbanasenov Muhiddin | 1987 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 58 | Amrikhudoev Yodgor | 1987 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 59 | Khursandov Asliddin | 1992 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 60 | Nurmamadov Umed | 1989 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 61 | Khushachinov Khushbakht | 1964 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 62 | Karimov Rizvan | 1967 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 63 | Nazarshoev Zamir | 1992 | Khorugh | 2022 |
| 64 | Mamadboqirov Mamadboqir | 1963 | Khorugh | 2022 |
| 65 | Davlatmamadov Khursand | 1987 | Khorugh | 2022 |
| 66 | Mazorov Khursand | 1972 | Khorugh | 2022 |
| 67 | Zahir Rajabov | 1972 | Khorugh | 2022 |
| 68 | Pallaev Safdarkul | 1968 | Rushon | 2022 |
| 69 | Alisher Pochoev | 1976 | Rushon | 2022 |



Why does the government lie about the death of Mahmad Baqir?

Rustami Joni, journalist



The authorities insist on saying that Muhammadboqir was killed by “his allies”. By all means, they want to pretend that the government did not execute him. For more than 7 months, government snipers were looking for an opportunity to shoot him. They were ambushed around his house. Now they claim that the killer is someone else and not them!

Muhammadboqir said several times that the government was going to kill him. By his words and actions, he showed that he will die and not deviate from his path.

Why do the authorities lie and make assumptions about the death of Muhammadboqir?

The reality is that: They always covered up their crimes. From the first day they came to power, they shed blood and forced the people to wash away its stain. They never answered for their actions, because they turned the state into their

“home of desire”. They will do anything, meaning anything!

People have been imagined as an open mouth that swallows whatever they put into it.



They are no longer afraid of people's hate and anger. Because they took the unity from them and killed the identity in each of them. They built a state where it is “decent” to be a thief, a murderer, a liar, a liar, and a rascal.

First, they changed the values, and then, by this means, they destroyed faith and humanity in the people.

Those who once raised their heads like Muhammadboqir were cut off!

However...

This is not the end...



The reaction of the world to the events of Badakhshan

By Salman Sultanzoda



The recent events in the Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region (Tajikistan) and the intense pressure of the authorities on the residents of this region have become the reason for the position of some international organizations and institutions.

At the end of November 2021 and in May 2023, Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region was subjected to bloody operations by the authorities of Tajikistan, which were considered by the authorities as “anti-terrorist operations” and by the residents as “pressure by the authorities on the people” and genocide, and the reactions of some international organizations and institutions, some of which are mentioned:

1) The Memorial Anti-Discrimination Center, headquartered in Brussels, said in a statement on January 14: “*The ethnic and religious minority of Pamirs*” are going through a difficult time after



November protest. The organization cited the lack of Internet and mobile communications and the increasing presence of the military in the region.¹

¹ <https://adcmemorial.org/en/news/adc-memorial-informed-the-un-human-rights-council-structures-about-the-situation-in-the-gbao-of-tajikistan/>

The statement of the organization: “*Tajikistan authorities should restore mobile communications as soon as possible and ensure high-quality Internet access in all regions of Badakhshan. It is necessary to negotiate between the authorities and the people, and ensure a transparent and timely investigation of cases of death of people during military operations and protests.*”

2) The representative of the Norwegian Helsinki Committee asked the authorities of Tajikistan not to suppress the peaceful protests in Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region.



On May 17, **Marius Fassung** wrote on his Twitter page: “*The authorities in Tajikistan must respect the right to peaceful assembly, ensure the safety of peaceful demonstrators in Khorugh and immediately stop the violent repression of the peaceful protest movement.*”²

3) Five human rights organizations reacted to the events in Badakhshan and published a statement asking the Tajik authorities to open the road to Rushon, provide internet access and release Ulfatkhonum Mamadshoeva.

These organizations, which include the Defenders of Civil Rights, the Helsinki Foundation for the Defense of Human Rights, the International Cooperation for the Protection of Human Rights, the Norwegian Helsinki Committee and the World

² <https://www.ozodi.org/a/31855145.html>

Organization Against Torture, asked the Tajik authorities to “*open the roads to Rushon and other areas and allow the population with medical aid and products, and to provide the detainees with defense attorneys.*”³

4) The Secretary-General of the United Nations has expressed concern over reports of increased tension and violence, including loss of life, in Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region.

Stefan Duyarich, the spokesperson of the United Nations, announced this at a press conference on May 19. He said that the Secretary-General called on the parties to exercise restraint and asked them



to make every effort to peacefully resolve the current situation. He added: “*The United Nations will follow the situation closely.*”

5) The Secretary General of the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) Mrs. **Helga Maria Schmit** expressed her concern about the killing of civilians in Badakhshan Autonomous Region. Mrs. Helga Maria Schmit published a message on her Twitter account and wrote that “*violence is never a solution*”. She also called on all parties of the conflict that “*commitments must be fulfilled by all parties*”.

³ <https://payom.net/voknuishi-5-sozmoni-u-u-ibashar-ba-avodisi-badahshon/>



But it is not clear what the Secretary General of the OSCE means by “commitment”? According to experts, probably Mrs. Helga Maria Shmit is referring to Tajikistan's commitments within the framework of the OSCE.

6) On May 18, the representative of the European Union, the French, German, British and American embassies in Dushanbe issued a joint statement regarding the recent events of Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region.



The representatives of the western countries in Tajikistan, by publishing a joint statement, called the recent events of the Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Province “*a violent internal conflict*” and asked the parties to “*not spare their strength and zeal, to show patience*” in order to reduce the tension of the situation.

Also in the statement it was said to the authorities of Tajikistan that “*even in crisis situations related to security, the rule of law and respect for basic human rights and freedoms should be ensured.*”

The Western ambassadors emphasized: “*Threats and persecution of citizens, journalists, and extensive restrictions on access to information undermine the prospect of a de-escalation of the situation and a return to the normal system.*”

7) Human Rights Watch has expressed its concern about the recent events in Badakhshan by publishing a statement and asked the authorities to consider the cause of the violence in the recent protests and to question those responsible for it.

HUMAN
RIGHTS
WATCH

8) Prince **Karim Agakhan** the fourth, the leader of the Ismailis of the world, including in Tajikistan, said that he is “*deeply worried*” about the recurrence of unrest in Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region. In a message



on May 18, he asked his followers in the region to “*resolve disputes through dialogue and in a spirit of mutual respect and understanding.*”

9) **Maria Zakhorova**, spokeswoman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, announced at her press conference that Russia is concerned about the recent events in the Badakhshan region of Tajikistan. She emphasized that the authorities of Tajikistan have promised to provide order and

security in this region so that non-military people, including the Russian army, are not harmed.⁴

10) On May 20, 2022, the UN Special Rapporteur on Minority Affairs, **Fernand de Varennes**, called on Tajikistan to end the deadly crackdown on the Pamir minority in the Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Province, warning that the use of anti-terrorist operations to suppress protests could cause even bigger and more violent incidents.

The expert expressed his “concern” about the death of the residents of Badakhshan as a result



of the “anti-terrorist” operation of the Tajik authorities, and also regretfully emphasized that

the previous warnings of the UN expert team, including himself, were not taken into account by the government to prevent the escalation of the situation. was not received.

“Unfortunately, the government of Tajikistan did not respond to our letter, and the tension that broke out in the Central Committee in November 2021 continues on a larger and more dangerous scale,” he said.⁵



4
<https://surush.net/>
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<https://www.ohchr.org/ru/press-releases/2022/05/tajikistan-un-expert-fears-crackdown-against-pamiri-minority-could-spiral>



“These orders are the result of Rahmonov's (Rahmon) anger and inner grudge against the people of Badakhshan”

Muhammadiqboli Sadriddin, political activist, founder of “Islah”, in a special conversation with “Zindoniyon” website, referring to Rahmon's hasty orders to the citizens of Badakhshan, said: “These orders are the result of Rahmonov's (Rahmon) anger and inner grudge against the people of Badakhshan.” The origin and origin of this hatred is that it has been hidden in his chest for years and turned into a dragon, and now that he has brought down the opponent and the enemy, he must be punished in such a way that both his own heart will be wet and it will be a lesson for the next generation. Rahmonov has never hidden his hatred towards the Pamiris.”

Zindoniyon: Why did the government make a hasty decision about Badakhshan? While the people and “Commission 44” requested to find the perpetrators of Gulbiddin's murder and bring them to court, the government delayed the work after almost a year, saying that “the investigation is ongoing”, but during this time many people were arrested and for sent to prison for a long time. What is your opinion?

Muhammadiqboli Sadrid-
din: Look at the punishment of 58-year-old Muzaffar

Davlatmirov, the caliph of the “Tirchid” neighborhood, 5 years in prison, as well as life imprisonment for the residents of Khorug: Gholomali Abdurakhmonov, the eldest son of

Talib Ayyombekov, Aslansho Gulobov, one of the leaders of the people of Badakhshan, and the demand for the same punishment for General Kholbash. Kholbashev and Ulfatkhonum Mamadshoeva, as well as the imprisonment of the relatives of Muhammadboqir Muhammadboqirov



**Hasanali Abdurakhmonov,
son of Talib Ayyombekov**

and prominent protesters, all of this is an expression of the intensity of anger and hatred of Emomali Rahmonov, the President of the Republic of Tajikistan, towards the people of Badakhshan.

For example, Muzaffar

Davlatmirov, a well-known priest, was arrested on July 26 (invited to the KGB and did not release him) and he was sentenced within 5 days. Gholomali Abdurakhmonov, the eldest son of

Talib Ayombekov, was arrested on July 23 and sentenced to life imprisonment on August 1. On the same day, her brother Hassanali was also arrested and sentenced to 12 years by the court.

Thus, dozens of young Pamir men are now in detention centers and prisons. Also, hunting and arrests and extraditions continue in Russia. On the evening of August 17, blogger Maksud Ghiyasov was broken into his home by the Moscow police and taken away. After the mysterious appearance in Tajikistan activists Oraz Vazirbekov and Ramzi Vazirbekov, who had Russian citizenship.

Zindoniyon: *Now, apart from all these accusations, this point has caused serious concern, why does the court treat these people completely illegally?*

Muhammadiqboli Sadriddin: In no court, even in the most closed and autocratic states, it has not happened that a person is sentenced after a week or ten days of detention, and what is the sentence: life imprisonment, 25 years, 18 years and similar punishments. It is extremely cruel and far from human justice. It's like we are in a war situation and the courts are a “military tribunal” that must



Oraz Vazirbekov and Ramzi Vazirbekov

Ghiyasov was arrested for his activities in November 2021. A few days later, we hear about him from Dushanbe and see that he is sentenced to several years in prison without any legal proceedings. The reasons for the arrests of the Pamiris were the same. Muzaffar Davlatmirov, the caliph, was sentenced to 5 years for praying in the funeral of Muhammadboqir and burying him. Talib Ayombekov's sons have been accused of various charges, including the murder of Abdullo Nazarov, the head of the Regional Security Service in 2012.

give a punishment that is timely. But this “time” is nothing and nobody except Emomali Rahmonov.

Zindoniyon: *Jamshed Yorov, a famous Tajik lawyer living in Europe, wrote on his page on the social network that there are only 7 lawyers for 250 thousand inhabitants of Badakhshan, that is, one lawyer for 35,714 people. What is your view on this issue?*

Muhammadiqboli Sadriddin: Rahmon openly said several times that he endured 30 years. Now

that the opportunity for revenge was created for him, it was not very important for him how to hold a trial. What was important was revenge. The length of the imprisonment is also important for the judges. That is, “Rahmon's request”. That is why all these judgments were issued in a hurry. It doesn't matter if the lawyer arrives or not. These judgments originate from the inner grudge and hatred of Rahmonov towards the Pamiris people, which has been hiding in his chest for years and turned into a dragon, and now that he has brought down the enemy and the enemy, he must be punished in such a way that he also let his own heart be wet and become a lesson for this generation. Rahmonov has never hidden his hatred towards the Pamiris.

It was the same in 2018. He threatened Shadikhan


Jamshed (former Badakhshan Governor), and told him that you are not strong enough to fight four criminals, if necessary, use the army.

This time too, after the “highly professional operation” was completed, in one of his meetings, addressing Alisher Mirzonabat (current Badakhshan Governor, as of August 2022), he said that those criminals are not the “image” of Badakhshan, separate them, “*that's what I will do*”.

Zindoniyon: *In other words, the cases are not investigated just to please Rahmon with fabricated accusations, all this is done behind closed doors?*

Muhammadiqboli Sadriddin: Did the investigation examine and conclude all these accusations that it made, in a few short days, and when did this material go to the Prosecutor's Office, and the public prosecutor read and confirmed the indictment and sent it to the court, and the head of the court appointed a judge, and the judge also read and announced the sentence? This has not happened anywhere in the world. In a

week! The judge only makes such a trial and such a sentence under conditions of pressure and force. For example, the investigation of the case of Ghaffar Mirza, who was also sentenced to life



The investigation of the case of Ghaffar Mirza, who was also sentenced to life imprisonment, continued for more than a year and a half. However, why was the Badakhshi priest arrested, investigated and convicted in less than a week? Isn't this a violation of the rights of ethnic and religious minorities? Because these are pamiris and this is how Rahmonov is punishing them.

imprisonment, continued for more than a year and a half. However, why was the Badakhshi priest arrested, investigated and convicted in less than a week? Isn't this a violation of the rights of ethnic and religious minorities? Because these are pamiris and this is how Rahmonov is punishing them. But who do you think puts the pressure on the judges in Tajikistan and who makes the judges break the law and conduct a trial? This person is Rahmonov.

**“I gave them
order to shoot!”**



The mother of 29-year-old Gulbiddin Ziyobekov, who was brutally killed by authorities in November 2021 in Tavdem village of Roshtkala district, repeatedly pointed out in her appeals that her son never had a weapon and did not know how to use it.

The mother of Tutisho Amirshoev, a student, and the 90-year-old father of Gulnazar Muradbekov chose to emigrate for many years in order to support the life of his family. They repeatedly said that their children were ordinary citizens and never hurt anyone. And one was studying with the money earned by his mother from emigration, and the other was pulling the cart of his life and his old parents with the money of emigration.

The families of these martyred youths in their appeals asked the prosecutor's office, the president of the country, the president's son, Rustam Emomali, to look at the case from the perspective of justice and deliver justice.

It was this problem that drew the people to the square, so that the guilty would not go unpunished.

“Commission 44” also called for a bridge between the protestors and the government, so that no one's rights and rights are

violated, and so that the protests are resolved amicably and no unjust blood is spilled.

In May 2022, the people of Rushon also blocked the road of a convoy of military vehicles to prevent bloodshed. Until May, people were waiting for their voices to be heard by the

For 6 months, people thought that the president; the one they chose and the responsibility of almost 10 million people is on his shoulders, he will come with an official visit to this region, which they have marked, and listen to the words of the people.

president and he would come to them. For 6 months, people thought that the president; the one they chose and the responsibility of almost 10 million people is on his shoulders, he will come with an official visit to this region, which they have marked, and listen to the words of the people.

Gulbiddin's mother had an eye on the road. Tutisho's mother too. Gulnazar's 90-year-old father also hoped that the president would definitely listen to him.

In the end, after these few months, the commission from the prosecutor's office came and went and delayed and imprisoned the innocent.

The tree-cutters were sent to prison for many years, and the perpetrators of the murder of Gulbid-din, Tutisho and Gul-nazar got the job.

Even the relatives of these martyrs were pressured by the authorities with fabricated crimes, such as “the thief tied up the owner of the cow.” The cousin of the dead



young Tutisho committed suicide after being called by the authorities.

“The president is not aware of all this”. Everything will be solved within the framework of the law, said the members of “Commission 44”, which consisted of experienced lawyers and 6 members of which were part of the investigative working group of prosecutor's investigators.

“The leader does not have time, he is traveling to different regions of the country, and the

“The president is not aware of all this”. Everything will be solved within the framework of the law, said the members of “Commission 44”, which consisted of experienced lawyers and 6 members of which were part of the investigative working group of prosecutor's investigators.

celebrations will not pass without him.” He should participate in parties prepared for him and cut the ribbon of new enterprises to burn the enemies. It is not important that later these enterprises operate and produce products.

Why should he leave this party and go to Badakhshan? There are Yatimzoda, Rahimzoda and Nazarzoda, whose motto is “We can”.

Yes, they have proven that they can. They dress up any protest as “fighting terrorism” and do whatever they want.

This time, Rahmon was dancing in one part of the republic, and in another part, people were being killed and arrested. And this time, in spite of those who said, “the president does not know”, Rahmon said at a meeting in Khatlon:

“Well, Mirzonabotov, something has happened. They are not the people of Badakhshan. They spoke on behalf of the people. But they were part of it. The people have no sin. Let the people of Badakhshan understand. I still say this today. Every time I travel, I say it again and again. If the

people of Badakhshan did not support the policy of the head of state since the 90s, you and I would not have reached these days. They were a small group. How many criminals have you listed? I tried for 30 years. The people were not guilty. We must never forget this. 30 thousand people live in the city of Khorugh. They abused the name of the people. They do not “vay” on behalf of the people of Badakhshan. This is what we must always separate in our relationship. I personally sort it the same way. The people of Tajikistan are all mountain people. They are emotional people, their hearts are pure. I forgave them more than 15

In two parts. What is the legal basis for this? This is not done by the constitution, nor by any applicable laws. In the city of Khorug, the prices in the markets and shops were high. Do you know where most products come from? He entered by road from the southern part. However, I tried to negotiate as much as possible. They beat the head of the district in Rushan. They beat the deputy head of the district, a Tajik woman, a Tajik girl. Does a man punch a woman? 13 security personnel were injured, one was lost. There was no other choice. We knew that weapons and weapons would blow up our bridges in Rushan. I



times. I tried to bring them back to a normal life by educating them in a peaceful way for 30 years. We have received 3-4 thousand war munitions. Military structures in the same 30 years, 3-4 thousand. When they did the last work, we had the information. In a short time, they financed 26 million somoni. The same groups and their leadership were from abroad. The same terrorist party of revival and its masters. You have witnessed that we have been negotiating for a week. The road was blocked. International road.

ordered, if you see the armed men, neutralize them, or arrest them. And that's a good thing. You see, there was no military operation in the city of Khorugh. I didn't stay! Everything was resolved in a highly professional manner. This is the function of the state, to ensure the security of citizens. Ensuring national security, state security. This is the function and duty of the state and the head of the state, and no one else. 30 years would not be endless. It was too late. Their needs were different.”⁶

⁶ https://youtu.be/64R20_-t9CU

The meaning of this speech from the beginning to the end shows the self-justification and incompetence of not only the president, but the entire cabinet of Rahmon. I don't know where Rahmon saw high professionalism in the brutality of power structures. Perhaps all this attitude of the tyrants, who allowed disarming, killing and even brutalizing the dead, is a profession for him. So, in these 30 years, they have prepared a tyrant and a bloodthirsty, not a protector and defender of the country. Where does international law say that such inhumane treatment of the injured and detained is allowed? Isn't it professional to tolerate such oppression with your countrymen?

Rahmon says that I have been patient for 30 years, pardoned 15 times. Who and what did he pardon? If Rahmon's government was democratic and law-based, why did it wait 30 years and turn a blind eye to crime? If during these 30 years more than

3-4 thousand war munitions entered the region, in what ways? Isn't our border protected? Why did they get so many high military ranks? So many funds are given by foreign donors to fight against terrorism. Millions of somoni have been allocated by the American Embassy for border protection, where is it all?

These are the questions that people have been waiting for answers to for 30 years of Rahman's rule. From this speech of Rahmon, it became clear once again that Rahmon has a 30-year-old grudge against the Badakhshans, and that it was all planned in advance. The grudge that remained in Rahmon's heart for the attempt on his life in Rushan, did not leave him alone for all these years, and the right moment he was looking for came. This is what he proudly says:

"I GAVE THEM ORDER TO SHOOT!"





Murder and bloodshed in Badakhshan



By Muhammadsaid Rizoi

Today, this question needs a definitive answer: why, while the pleasant wind of independence was blowing in Tajikistan, in the Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Province (BMKB), massacres started and dozens of elites of the nation emigrated from this region?

During the 30 years that Emomali Rahmon took power by force and with the help of outsiders, he has been managing the country in a farming style. And although Tajikistan is presented as a presidential republic in the Constitution, the reality is different. It is known that Rahmon said: *“Tajikistan belongs to me!”*⁷ He manages the country in the form of a family (royalty, monarchy).

Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region has the largest land area of Tajikistan. This mountainous region is rich in natural resources, precious stones and rich in various underground

minerals. Despite this, people in this region do not have a comfortable life and good conditions of ordinary life. The main reason for this is the way the central government deals with the people of this region.

Lack of jobs, ignoring the scientific, intellectual and professional capabilities of the people, one-sided appropriation and sale of the land and wealth of this region to strangers are the main reasons for the protest and dissatisfaction of the people.

In exchange for proper distribution of power, social development, comprehensive economic and cultural development and prosperity, every few years Rahmon uses military, security forces and a special group of internal affairs to suppress and prevent protests of dissidents.

For the first time in 2008, after that in 2010 and from 2012 until now, by strengthening the

⁷ <https://youtu.be/BtCOYyf52f0>

military and security forces in this region, he severely restricted people's freedom under the pretext of fighting “terrorism and extremism”.

During this period, dozens of young zealots were killed and martyred by special forces, hundreds of protestors were imprisoned, and tens of thousands of others left their country and were forced to emigrate. Currently, there is no house in which there is no oppression or mourning.

“I gave the order to open fire!”

The recent bloody incident, which led to the

Saifullo Safarov, the former deputy director of the Center for Strategic Research under the President of Tajikistan, in the “*Free Speech*” program of Radio Ozodi, called the people of this region proud, patriotic and brave, but with reference to the movie “*Fitna*”, which was released by the State Committee for National Security. prepared and aired on state television at the same time as the operation in Badakhshan, called these honorable people criminals: “*Along with some of the group we called criminals, it was*



martyrdom of the retired general Muhammadbaqir and the killing and wounding of dozens of innocent youths, is the result of Rahmon's hostile policies with the people of this region, which was planned in advance. Rahmon does not have a good view of the people of this region and does not want to do good to these people, like other people of Tajikistan. After the incident, Rahmon proved it in a speech (at a meeting with authorities of Khatlon region). He said: “*I gave the order to open fire!*”⁸

proven that they are indeed criminals.”⁹

This state official announced in this program that he considers the people of Badakhshan to be criminals. He repeated the baseless slanders that appeared in this shameful film. The film shows Kholbash Kholbashev, a retired general, and Ulfathonim, an independent journalist, who were both arrested by the State Committee for National Security and forced to confess their involvement in the “conspiracy”.

There is no doubt that the people of Badakhshan are intelligent, proud, patriotic and brave. To be

⁸ https://youtu.be/64R20_-t9CU

⁹ <https://www.ozodi.org/a/31877387.html>

free, to live freely and to speak freely are the characters of these people, which are ingrained in their skin and bones with the milk of their mothers. Patriotism, independence and truthfulness are a symbol of masculinity and patriotism for them.

In fact, these superior qualities are the reason why Rahmon and his regime have a hostile relationship with this region.

Because when Rahmon opposed the country's independence, the noble people of

Badakhshan were on the side of other independence-seekers of Tajikistan.

Rahmon thinks that this time, with the lies of his security apparatus, with the elimination of the identities and reputation of this region, and with the abduction of good and honorable young men from abroad and their imprisonment, he has

finished his problems with these people forever. It may seem like this, but the truth is that the problems of the people in Badakhshan with Rahmon have not ended and are being transferred to other parts of the country and are expanding.

The decision of Muzaffar Davlatmirov,¹⁰ the people's caliph, and several relatives of martyrs and victims from the 44 members to investigate

and consider the truth of Gulbuiddin Ziyobekov's¹¹ murder, the complaints and prayers of the

martyr's mother in front of God, and the claims of hundreds of other mothers and fathers of this land are evidence of a it is the truth: self-transcendence, standing on the path of seeking justice, justice and being free and remaining free of these brave people.

Good luck to you! Happy New Year and victory!

Rahmon was against the country's independence, the noble people of Badakhshan were on the side of other independence-seekers of Tajikistan.



¹⁰ [Музаффар Давлатмиров кист? — Зиндониён \(zindoniyon.com\)](http://www.zindoniyon.com)

¹¹ <https://www.ozodi.org/a/31911429.html>



Detention of young people born in Badakhshan

By Muhammad Odinabek



One of Rahmon's common ways of fighting with people is to use lies and promises. From the first days of his coming to power, Rahmon has always promised that those who participated in protests, or who spoke about the shortcomings and problems of Rahmon's government outside of Tajikistan, will be pardoned if they return to their homeland. He gave this invitation even to those who participated in the war in Syria and Iraq.

In general, Rahmon and his government have been making promises to the people for 30 years and deceived people. Those who believe in their innocence, return to their homeland, but they are not even given the opportunity to leave the airport and meet their loved ones, and are taken to an unknown direction. After a few days and a few

weeks, these people will confess their sins on television and thus their sentence will be read. For example, after the killing of **Gulbiddin Ziyobekov**¹², Yatimov and the Minister of Internal Affairs, Rahimzoda, announced on the central television of Badakhshan that the people who participated in the demonstrations will not be punished. In fact, the plan and tactics of the government this time was to deceive the people, as the Tajik people are very simple and gullible. Now, the spiteful government even targeted people who had committed a small crime many years ago, served their sentence and returned to normal life.

Rahmon, who forgave the “youthful” mistake of Shahboz Rajabov, which caused a lot of damage to Tajikistan, but this “forgiveness” of his was not

¹² <https://www.ozodi.org/a/31835885.html>

seen in the case of the youth of Badakhshan. Two young athletes **Ahmedbekov and Gulayozov**¹³, were arrested at the Dushanbe airport while



**Sadik
Ahmedbekov**

returning from Turkey for the “sin” they committed a few years ago, for which they were fined 406 somoni and paid. The accused cannot even

meet his relatives who have come to meet him and thus he is taken to an unknown direction. They don't even allow him to call or get a representative. For several days, the relatives search several temporary detention centers, but they are not given information anywhere. It is strange that after a few days this person confesses his sin on television.

A similar alliance was made with Ahmadbekov and Gulayazov. Both of them admitted on television that the youth of Badakhshan are under the influence of external forces. Of course, it was clear that these two people did it under pressure and could barely recite the foreign text. Although they said that they returned to Tajikistan of their own free will to surrender to the authorities, the sound and shaking of their hands showed what influence they were under.

Following these two people, **Salam Imomnazarov**¹⁴, the son of the unofficial leader

of Badakhshan, appeared on television and said that after a vacation in Turkey, he returned to Tajikistan and agreed to answer for his actions. However, the authorities had served the punishment.



**Salam
Imomnazarov**

Chorshanbe Chorshanbiev¹⁵ and **Amriddin Alovatshoev**¹⁶ were transferred to Dushanbe in the first days of the Khorugh protests. Thus, the hunting of the Pamiris did not end, and on the contrary, the new season began.

While the attention of the international community is focused on Ukraine, and the countries of Central Asia are talking about the global economic crisis, all the activities of the power structures of Tajikistan are focused on Badakhshan. Every day, two or three people from Badakhshan are sentenced behind closed doors in the detention centers of Tajikistan. As they do not have a defense lawyer, their relatives are unaware and after two or three weeks, they find out what sentence their relatives have received at the front door of the house, which has been knocked down for visitation.

In order for the prosecutors not to remain “unemployed” and “without money”, according to the agreement between Tajikistan and Russia, the names of active Badakhshans have been printed at

¹³ <https://youtu.be/ZrnUdzlgBBk>

¹⁴ [Pamir Daily News: “Салам Имомназаров дар фурудгоҳи Душанбе хангоми бозгашт аз Туркия боздошт шуд” — Зиндониён \(zindoniyon.com\)](#)

¹⁵ [Чоршанбиев ба чурми “Даъвати оммави барои бо роҳи зӯроварӣ тағйир додани соҳти](#)

[конститутсинӣ” маҳкум мешавад? — Зиндониён \(zindoniyon.com\)](#)

¹⁶ [Амридин Аловатшоев кист? — Зиндониён \(zindoniyon.com\)](#)

airports and railways, and everyone caught will be delivered to Tajikistan.



Oraz Vazirbekov

Three natives of Badakhshan: **Oraz Vazirbekov**, **Ramzi Vazirbekov**¹⁷ and **Ruslan Pulodbekov**¹⁸, who were returning from

Yekaterinburg to Moscow, did not actually leave the airport, and after a few days, they appeared on television with the same old style of the Tajik authorities.

Now their case has not gone to court, another resident of Khorugh, Abdulloboev Akbar, was arrested near the Kuzminka subway station, and now the relatives are waiting for the same scenario of some “unscrupulous director” that this young man will also confess his guilt.

This young man has not reached Tajikistan, **Chorshanbiev Jonibek Jamshedovich**¹⁹, another active young man from Badakhshan, who was known for his good deeds among the natives of Badakhshan, is awaiting trial in an unknown detention center or basement.

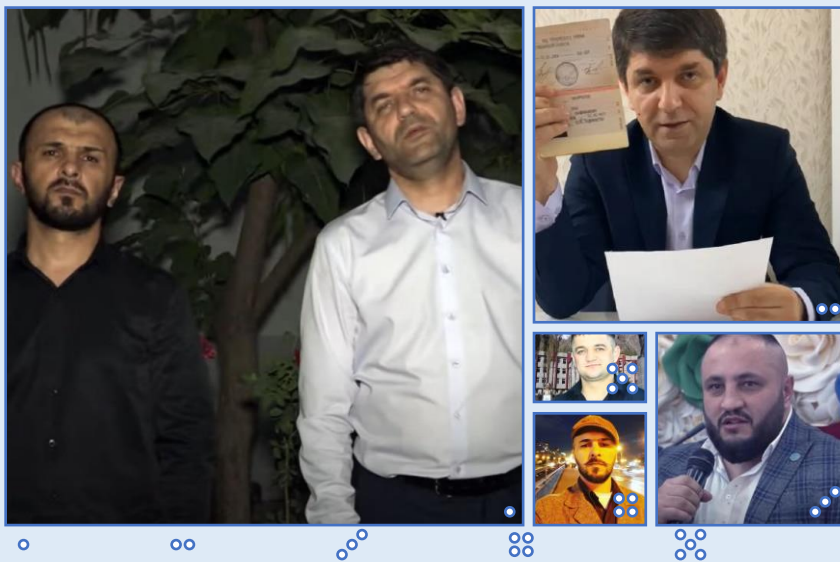
Another native of Badakhshan, **Muslim Navruzov**²⁰, was also arrested and extradited to Tajikistan at the request of Tajikistan.

Democratic and free Russia, for which the people of Tajikistan have no value, is complicit in



Ramzi Vazirbekov

delivering, threatening, pressuring, murdering and imprisoning Badakhshans, that is, the genocide of Badakhshans by Rahmon's government.



¹⁷ <https://rus.ozodi.org/a/31967525.html>

¹⁸ <https://rus.ozodi.org/a/31972278.html>

¹⁹ <https://azda.tv/bozdoshu-istirdodi-du-tan-az-badakhshonikhoi-mukimi-rusiia-ba-tochikiston/>

²⁰ <https://azda.tv/bozdoshu-istirdodi-du-tan-az-badakhshonikhoi-mukimi-rusiia-ba-tochikiston/>



Arrest and imprisonment of members of “Commission 44”

By Jamshed Yorov



“Commission 44” was formed in November 2021 during protests in Khorugh after the murder of Gulbiddin Ziyobekov, a 29-year-old resident of Roshtkala. The active civil society of Badakhshan founded this group to prevent murders and to punish those responsible for the murder of Gulbiddin Ziyobekov on the basis

of judicial justice.

It was clear from the first day that the purpose of the

commission was to resolve the problems in Badakhshan peacefully, and the commission could be a bridge between the government and the protesting people in such sensitive times. The government, in turn, expressed its readiness to cooperate with the members of the group in order to stabilize the situation in Badakhshan. A

document was even signed between the government and the group, according to which the government and the members of this group were obliged to not interfere with the investigation until the end of the investigation, not to talk to reporters, not to the civil society, and not to say a

word about this case. Even the government admitted that the commission was established within the

framework of the law and that no illegal actions were found in the activities of its members.

But soon the government saw that the people of Badakhshan have strong confidence in this commission and the civil society also listens to the words of the commission, so it took another tactic. They put pressure on the protesters who had

It was clear from the first day that the purpose of the commission was to resolve the problems in Badakhshan peacefully, and the commission could be a bridge between the government and the protesting people in such sensitive times.

dispersed and were waiting for the verdict of the court and confidence in the justice of the court to return to their peaceful lives. The perpetrators of Gulbiddin's murder have been forgotten, and the authorities have started looking for people who allegedly caused public disorder during the days of demonstrations; targeted those who cut down some trees to protect themselves from the protesters, or those who allegedly insulted the police.

Thus, in a very short period of time, several people were sent to prison on trumped-up charges. The members of the commission were gradually pressured by the authorities. In the meantime, Badakhshan TV also started an active

campaign of condemning protesters and respected people among the people, whom they called “unofficial leaders”.

On December 13, the representatives of “Commission 44” met with the head of the State Committee for National Security Saimumin Yatimov, but the parties did not reach an agreement.²¹ This is why, on December 14, the commission officially refused to cooperate with the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications and announced that they would cooperate only with the prosecutor's office. On December 18, 2021, the representative of the

commission announced that due to the extensive interference of the prosecutor of the Criminal Investigation Department Parviz Arifzoda in their work, they will temporarily stop working in the commission.

Although 6 of them were members of a group consisting of investigators from the General Prosecutor's Office and the Military Prosecutor's Office, which investigated the events of November, the government wanted to recognize

their illegal membership by any means. When the commission accused the investigators of the General Prosecutor's Office of negligence in the investigation of the events of November, the pressure on the members of the commission

increased.

At the end of May 2022, more than 10 members of “Commission-44” were arrested and interrogated. Some of the members were also accused of receiving money from abroad and cooperating with banned organizations.²² Thus, two members of the commission, 64-year-old **Shaftolu Bekdavlatov** and 58-year-old **Khujamri Pirmahmadov**, were each sentenced to 18 years in prison behind closed doors.²³

Muyassar Sa'donshoev, a young poet and videographer born in Badakhshan, was sentenced to 11 years for cooperating with the commission.²⁴

**Shaftolu Bekdavlatov and
Khujamri Pirmahmadov**



²¹

<https://www.facebook.com/pamirdailynews04/posts/6695173963887208>

²² <https://www.ozodi.org/a/31873951.html>

²³ <https://rus.ozodi.org/a/31922829.html>

²⁴ <https://rus.ozodi.org/a/31929887.html>

He was found guilty of treason. This videographer was allegedly broadcasting the sessions of "Commission 44" on the Internet.

While the government had agreed with them in the



Muyassar Sa'donshoev

early days of the commission that none of the parties could talk to the media or release videos until the investigation was completed, the commission trusted the authorities' promise to keep the investigation secret, but the authorities broke the promise. used all the television channels to recognize people as criminals without a court order and published their guilty pleas before the accused were tried, which is prohibited by law.

The Commission repeatedly asked the Committee of Television and Radio under the Government of the Republic to give them a platform, but the chairman of this committee Nuriddin Said openly announced that they will not give a platform to this commission. So, "Commission 44" had to film all its meetings and meetings, and there was no criminal activity here, and it was a face-to-face conversation with people, which was not

prohibited by the law. That is why Muyassar Saadonshoev's actions did not show any "treason against the state".



Farpash Ergashev

Or what criminal act committed **Farpash Ergashev**, a lawyer, who is in detention?

Manuchehr Khaliqnazarov,²⁵ who for many years was a member of the anti-torture coalition and the chairman of the Pamir Association of Lawyers, knew all the laws of Tajikistan very well and wanted to bring the perpetrators of all these injustices to justice and restore justice within the framework of the law. The suppression of the



Manuchehr Khaliqnazarov

members of "Commission 44" shows that the events that happened in Badakhshan were pre-planned and the government did not want peace to be restored in this region.

²⁵ [Яке аз аъзои барҷастаи "Комиссияи 44"-ро дастгир карданд // Бақияи аъзоро дастгирӣ таҳлил мекунанд — Зиндониён \(zindoniyon.com\)](#)



Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva is a well-known figure in Tajikistan. She is a well-known face among Tajik journalists and artists. According to what the journalist Elizaveta Pestova wrote in *Mediazona*²⁶, on May 18 (2022), the employees of the State Committee for National Security of Tajikistan arrested her on the charge of organizing the recent riots in Badakhshan. Officials claim that 65-year-old Mamadshoeva has openly sought a coup.

Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva, a native of Badakhshan. According to Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva's friend, journalist Temur Varki, who has known Ulfathonim since the early 90s, "Ulfathonim resolved the tension between the self-defense community of Badakhshan and militants during the civil war. There were many years of the siege of Badakhshan by Rahmon's

regime. There was a famine in Badakhshan. Only the artery of life passed through Osh, Kyrgyzstan. The humanitarian aid of the Aga Khan Foundation came from there, like flour, oil and sugar.

After the end of the civil war, Mamadshoeva began to serve in the border guard forces "*in the framework of the integration of the opposition forces in the state structures*". After her resignation, Mamadshoeva returned to journalism. She worked in the publications "*Asia-Plus*" and "*Arguments of the week*" ("*Argumenty nedeli*") and cooperated with "*Fergana*" ("*Fergana*").

Varki describes Mamadshoeva as an intelligent, gentle, kind and very tolerant woman. He says: "*Ulfatkhanim is such a kind, gentle and tolerant person that even in the most difficult days and minutes of the 1992-1997 war, not a word of*

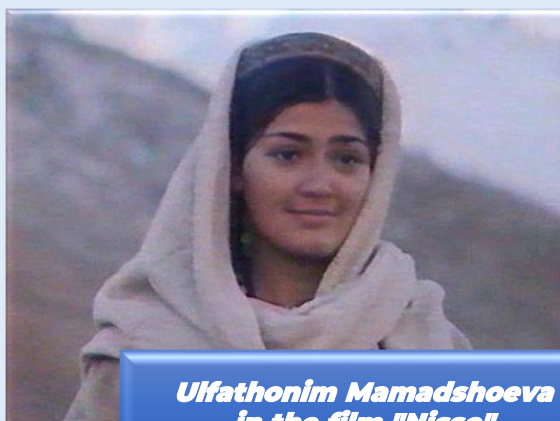
²⁶ [Миротворец по характеру. Кто такая Улфатхоним Мамадшоева, которую таджикские](#)

[власти объявили зачинщицей памирского «бунта» \(mediazona.ca\)](#)

dislike was heard from her or even about people related to the government. Ulfatkhanim is a peace-loving person by nature. She is a woman who always brings peace between the conflicting parties and both parties surrender to her wishes. For this reason, she is respected and loved not only in the community of Badakhshan, but also in the civil society of Tajikistan as a whole.”

She paid more attention to the issues of law, upbringing and education of children and issues of women's rights. These are the most vulnerable sectors in our society.

On May 14, 2022, a court in Dushanbe announced the verdict of the famous MMA fighter from Pamir, Chorshanbe Chorshanbiev, in the case of calling for a coup in Tajikistan, sentencing him to prison for 8 and a half years. Immediately after that, unrest began in Badakhshan. According to media



**Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva
in the film "Nisso"**

reports, from 200 to 1,000 residents of the city of Khorugh, the administrative center of the Central Military Commission, poured into the streets.

They wanted the resignation of Alisher Mirzonabat, the head of the region, as well as Reza Nazarzoda, the mayor of Khorugh, as well as an end to the harassment and torture of the residents of Badakhshan for political reasons. They demanded the release of Chorshanbiev, Amriddin Alovatshoev and other detained compatriots.

The country's authorities responded violently and dispersed the Pamirs with tear gas and rubber

bullets. This region became isolated from the world again, mobile communication and the internet disappeared.

On May 17, the Prosecutor's Office of the Criminal Investigation Department issued a statement in which Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva was named as the organizer of the rally in Khorugh and said that a criminal case had been opened against her. According to this organization, on the evening of May 16, the local leader, Muhammadbakhir Muhammadbakhirov, held an illegal demonstration in Khorugh on the instructions of Mamadshoeva and Alim Sherzamonov, one of the famous figures of the

Tajik opposition who lives abroad, in order to “*decide on the benefit of people who are involved in criminal and illegal activities*”.

On the same day, that is, on May 17, reporters of “*Radio*

Ozodi” and “*Nastojashee vremya*” came to Mamadshoeva's house in Dushanbe to talk with this human rights activist. According to “*Radio Ozodi*”, after the interview, the journalists were attacked by unknown persons and all their equipment and mobile phone handsets were taken away. One of the employees of this media was beaten and the assailant threatened to “*shoot*” the journalist.

On May 18, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Tajikistan launched an “*anti-terrorist operation*” against what they said were “*members of an*

organized criminal group” of protesters at the Central Military District.

65-year-old Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva was arrested immediately after the start of the “operation”. According to his brother, journalist Marat Mamadshoev, around 8 o'clock in the morning, employees of the State Committee for National Security and the office of the Prosecutor General took this human rights activist from his home. He said that Saimomin Yatimov wanted to talk to Mamadshoeva. Ozodi reporter said: *“Later, a search was conducted in the house of Ulfathonim's son and daughter. Ulfathonim said that he will answer the questions of the investigators only in the presence of a lawyer.”*

A few days later, on May 20, it became known that the security forces accused Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva of calling for a violent change in the constitutional structure of Tajikistan; the same

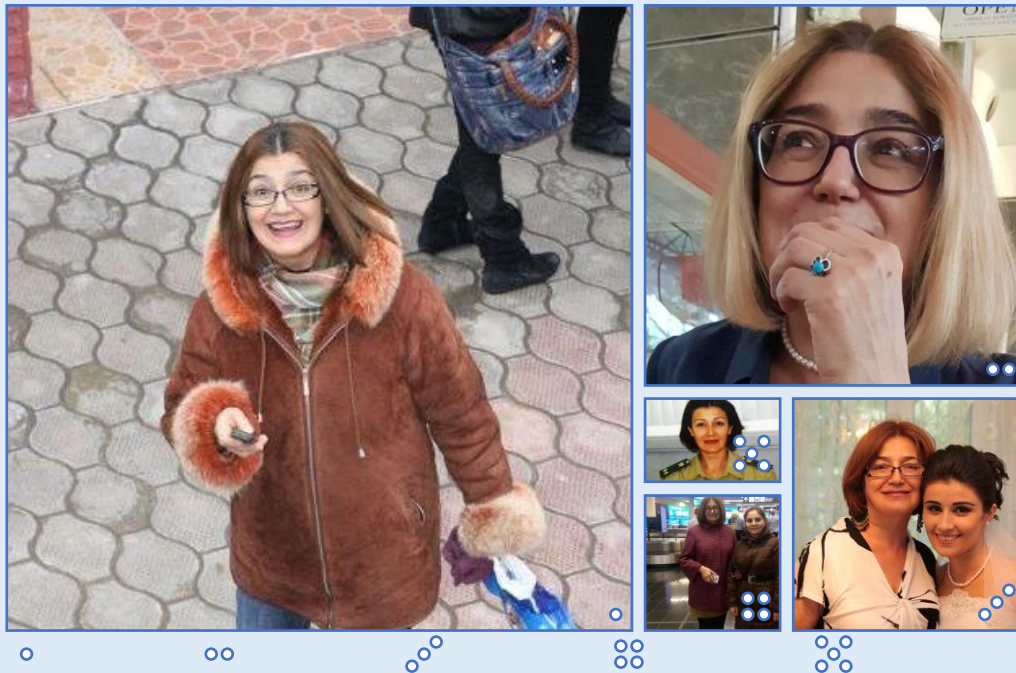
criminal article that Chorshanbe Chorshanbiev was accused of.

Temur Varki considers the arrest of Ulfatkhonim Mamadshoeva to be the handiwork. In a note²⁷, he stressed that Ulfatkhonim Mamadshoeva *“to the work of some “directors” of the tension in*



Temur Varki, journalist

Badakhshan; those who are seeking to create unrest in this peaceful region were hindered”, he commented: “I think, by smoothing out the differences, he prevented the occurrence of a military coup, from those who were preparing themselves for the overthrow of Rahmon.”



27

<https://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=10226236144077599&set=a.2372854808354&type=3>



Who is General Kholbash Kholbashev?

On February 20, 2013, Emomali Rahmon honored a number of political and military officials and figures of the Republic of Tajikistan for their services to the country. In particular, from Kholbash Kholbashev. According to a report on the *Prezident.tj*²⁸ website, on this day the Head of the Border Troops Department of the State Committee for National Security, Kholbash Kholbashev, was awarded the rank of major general by Emomali Rahmon.

Kholbashev Kholbash Mammadnazarovich was born on April 23, 1965 in the Rushon district of the Badakhshan Mountains Autonomous Region of the Republic of Tajikistan. He has a high education. Kholbashev worked in the Ministry of Internal Affairs until 1992. Since the summer of 1994, he has been working at the Headquarters of the Border Troops. For some time he was the head

of the “Rushan” commandant. From December 2001, he was the deputy commander of the operational border group and at the same time the chief of staff. Until his arrest, Kholbashev worked in the Sughd region and protected the borders of Tajikistan.

Yes, Major General Kholbash Kholbashev protected the borders of Tajikistan and served in the border troops. Much has been said about his heroism, especially on the border with Kyrgyzstan and in terms of protecting the homeland.

Major General Kholbash Kholbashev was arrested on May 18, 2021 while returning from Vorukh, in Isfara. His ex-wife Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva was arrested on the morning of May 18 this year in Dushanbe.

According to the report of the *Bomdod*²⁹ website dated 19.05.2022, “*The Press Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Tajikistan said in a*

²⁸ <http://prezident.tj/node/4037>

²⁹ <https://www.bomdod.com/2022/05/19/polkovnik-kholbash-kholbashev-ba-tashkili-nooromiho-dar-rushon-ajbdor-shud/>

special statement on the evening of May 19, 2022, that the recent unrest in the Rushon district of Badakhshan Mountain Autonomous Region was led and sponsored by Alim Sherzamonov, Holbash Kholbashev and Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva.”

Rahmon's regime did something to these three patriots that they could not even dream of. According to this report, *“Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva was arrested on May 18 in Dushanbe city, and according to information not yet officially confirmed, Colonel Holbash Kholbashev, former commander of a border*

Kholbashev chose to be neutral in the events of recent years in Badakhshan and did not oppose the government.”

However, the MIA says in its latest statement that on May 17-18, 2022, 200 people blocked the Dushanbe-Khorugh-Kulma international highway at 3 points and restricted the movement of all types of vehicles. The Ministry of Internal Affairs declared in its statement: *“They are under the leadership and sponsorship of the officially wanted member of the extremist-terrorist organization Alim Sherzamonov and his criminal*



guard unit in Badakhshan, was also arrested on May 18 in Sughd region. Alim Sherzamonov, the deputy chairman of the National Alliance, a coalition of Tajik opposition forces currently banned in Tajikistan, has been living in Poland since 2017.”

And this is despite the fact that, according to this report, *“unlike other former commanders of the opposition from Badakhshan, Kholbash*

associates Kholbash Kholbashev, Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva with the aim of disrupting state security, attacking the foundations of the constitutional structure, obstructing activities of law enforcement agencies, to destabilize the population, were armed with military weapons.”

These accusations were made while the reality was completely different. According to the report of the British publication *The Guardian*³⁰ on May

³⁰ <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2022/may/19/twenty-five-ethnic->

[pamiris-killed-by-security-forces-gorno-badakhshan-tajikistan-protests](https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2022/may/19/twenty-five-ethnic-pamiris-killed-by-security-forces-gorno-badakhshan-tajikistan-protests)

19, 2021, “at least 25 residents of this region were killed during the suppression of the recent protests in Badakhshan. Residents of Roshan say that the protesters had no weapons and the government forces opened fire on the crowd of civilians.”

Based on the report of 25.05.2022 on the *Bomdod*³¹ website, on the evening of May 24, a documentary called “*The Defeat of the Fitna*” was published on the Internet, apparently produced by the State Committee for National Security of

Barkhorug. But Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva says that this meeting was held in a private hotel.

The authors of the film say that Mamadbokhir Mamadbokhirov (Baqir), Kholbash Kholbashev and Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva were present and Alim Sherzamonov from Europe took part in the meeting via messenger. According to the security authorities, at this meeting it was also decided that Alim Sherzamonov will take over the financing of the protests, Kholbashev will be responsible for



Tajikistan. In this film, which lasts almost 17 minutes, the statements of Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva and General Holbash Holbashev, two people who were arrested on charges of organizing, leading and sponsoring the recent protests in Badakhshan, were also published.

The speaker, who also narrated the previous reports and documentaries of KDAM, says in “*Shikasti Fitna*” that the decision to organize protests in Rushon Khorug was made on March 26 in the house of Zarifbekov, a resident of

organizing the protest in Rushan, and Baqir will be responsible for organizing the protest in Khorug. Mamadshoeva is entrusted with the responsibility of information coverage of these protests.

The narrator in the film “*The Defeat of the Conspiracy*” also claims that Alim Sherzamonov sent 6,000 dollars from Europe to organize protests in Rushan and 7,000 dollars to organize protests in Khorugh.

However, Alim Sherzamonov denied these allegations on his Facebook page.

³¹ <https://www.bomdod.com/2022/05/25/nashri-bayonoti-general-holbash-holbashev-va-ulfathonim-mamadshoeva-video/>



Fitna in Tajikistan

By *Mehmonsho Sharifov*



In post-soviet Tajikistan, like in many other Islamic contexts (Pandolfo 1997; Fisher 1994; Gardet 1991), the local concept of *fitna* becomes one of the significant concepts to capture a reality and to define state and society interactions. In my conversation with Umed, member of IRPT, on subject of *fitna* has said that; *“One of the main meanings of the fitna according to Qur’an is that of temptation and trial of the faith of humans during hard times. Especially Qur’an in several verses mentions about children and wealth as a temptation, through which Allah will check people faith. We are witness that how Tajik officials beginning from Leader of Nation forgetting from their obligation and responsibilities and following their passion. The fitna in Tajikistan becoming chronic and the main tool of the truth therapy of politicians during the crisis times.”* And it is according to my

informants, becoming a main logic in the politics of the Tajik government in the times of so called ‘independence’.

On the one hand, *fitna* is about those who create such deadly conditions (or domain) for the people of Tajikistan. As it was said by my respondent Ali, from academy of Sciences of Tajikistan; *“Fitna together with turktozi (the raid of the Turks), constitutes the main logic [political logic] of today’s government. And its mean that they are “making fitna and after that raiding (turktozi) over the others”, which means in this process they are creating disorder, discord, and chaos in society [and in the mind of people] and blaming for those others. The officials are making fitna through words, fabrication of stories in which they are call their political opponents’ “extremist”, “terrorists”, “criminals’ and so on. Especially after 9/11 [2001] events in New York*

calling their political opponents “fundamentalist”, “extremist”, and “terrorists” becomes a main rule of Tajik government. And sometimes trying to make it international and in these fabricated stories they are talking about the hand of the foreign countries on destabilization of the situation in Tajikistan. For instance, as you know in 2012 events in Khorugh the main ideologists were talking about myth of “Great Badakhshan”. The main targets of fitna are those who been in opposition to the government. In the process of the fitna the officials are eliminating, oppressing, and imprisoning their political opponents. After killing or putting them in prison the officials are ‘nationalizing’ their property. My respondents have brought an example of some events in Tajikistan, which according to them were occurred according to this logic of ‘creating fitna and raiding over others’. They mentioned, terror of general Mirzo Zioev known as Mirzo Djaga former military commander of Tajik United Opposition in Tavildara in 2009, events in Khorugh in Summer of 2012, Hoji Halim coup d'etat where many people including general Hoji Halim and his brothers got killed and officials have blamed Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan to name a few,



And that kind of political logic becoming dominating logic since the time when Tajiks have signed peace agreement after 1997. The word “fitna” and its meaning derives from the Qur’an, and according to my respondents, even God, when says; “*al -fitnatu ashaddu min al -qatl*, (fitna is more dangerous than murder)” (Qur’an 2:191), means that kind of situation which exist in countries, which going through long crisis and the governments instead of solving problems raised by crisis, just concealing them by words, watchwords, and propaganda. When words and meaning not in a right way they will make a fitna. (Also, see Pandolfo 1997: 90-91). Its repeats itself time by time and during the recent events in Khorugh November 2021 – August 2022, the officials organized another spectacle under the title “shikasti Fitna” (break of fitna) in which they [officials] accusing representatives of civil society of Badakhshan journalist Ulfatkhonum Mamadshoeva, her husband general Kholbash Kholbashev and others for coup d’etat. The local population also defined that mas murder in Rushan and terror of the representatives of civil society in Khorugh, as a fitna. The officials blame their political opponents abroad Paimoni Milli Tojikistan (National Alliance of Tajikistan) as well as some European countries, though not saying exactly which country.³² And the main purpose of Tajik

³²

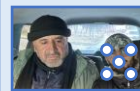
<https://wechange.de/project/roof-top-info/file/background-information-on-the-situation-in->

[kh/download/Background-information-on-the-situation-in-Khorugh.pdf](https://wechange.de/project/roof-top-info/file/background-information-on-the-situation-in-Khorugh.pdf)

government was breaking civil society movement of Badakhshan...

On the other hand, the concept of fitna is relates to the concept of nafs (soul, Self), and it is about process of the subjectivization or the process of the growth of true humans (leaders) in this process. Because, in the hard times or ordeals (balo) humans are going through trails, temptations, tests and exams. You will break down or you will remine firm with your values, ideas, and ideals, which shaped your individuality. As we see, the concept of fitna was understood and developed in the Tajik culture since time of poet Rudaki (X century), who was an Ismaili himself, and experienced court

disorders and chaos and he according to some narratives was blinded during the coup d'état, which happened in the Samanid court. It was classical definition of fitna in Tajik culture that people said like metal was checked by fire a man was tested by balo (ordeal). During conversation on the subject of fitna, many of my respondents were reciting Rudaki verses, which relating to the times of fitna; *'Andar baloi sakht padid oyiad, Fazlu buzurgmardivu solori'*, that is "In the hard times, the virtue, greatness of man and leadership will appear". (On Rudaki see Foltz 2019; Qalandarov 2012; Blois 1960) They believe that true leaders will appear in these hard times...



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Detention of journalist and former officer of the state Committee for national security Muhammad Sultan

On May 16, 2022, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Tajikistan took the 72-year-old journalist and former officer of the State Committee for National Security, Colonel Mamadsultan Mavlonazarov, known as Muhammad Sultan, from his home in Dushanbe.

Mavlonazarov Mahmadsultan, also known as Muhammad Sultan, was born on December 29, 1950 in the village of Shoshi, Roshtkalai District, Badakhshan Mountain Autonomous Province in an intellectual family.

From 1957 to 1967, he studied at secondary school number 67 named after F. Engels (now secondary school number 22 named after Akhon Mavlonazar).

In 1968, he joined the Department of Journalism of the State University named after V. I. He

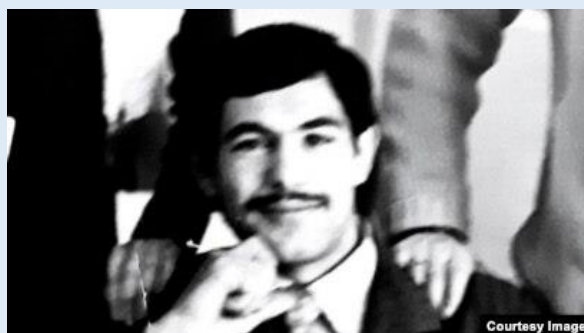
entered Lenin University (National University) and graduated from it in 1973.

From 1972 to 1975, Muhammad Sultan worked in the Russian-language newspaper “Komsomolets Tajikistan” as a reporter and writer.

From 1975 to 1977, he worked as the manager of the promotion department, then the executive secretary of Komsomol Tajik newspaper.

From 1977 to 1978, Mohammad Sultan worked as

a senior editor of the Head Office of Literary and Dramatic Speeches of the State Committee of the RSS of Tajikistan on television and radio broadcasting.



Courtesy Image

Since 1979, he has worked for the State Security Committee of the SSR of Tajikistan (also called the State Committee for National Security and for almost a quarter of a century, he has worked in the Central Office of this structure in various

responsible positions and has reached the rank of lieutenant colonel of the security service.

Mavlonnazarov Mahmadsultan graduated from the Higher School of the KGB of the USSR in Kyiv, in 1986 and also graduated from the European Center for Security Issues named after George Marshall in Munich, Germany in 1999.

For several years, Mohammadi Sultan worked as the first deputy head of the “Khovar” Information Center under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, and also as a political commentator of

member of the International Confederation of Journalists of the CIS.

In recent years, Muhammadi Sultan has been writing his views on the work of the authorities, including the power institutions of Tajikistan, on his Facebook page, and severely criticized their leaders. Muhammad Sultan was against the operation of law enforcement forces in Badakhshan.

He wrote his thoughts and opinions on various topics on Facebook and sometimes criticized



the government newspaper “Narodnaya Gazeta”. For his success in his activities, he was awarded with orders and medals, honors and letters of thanks from the Security Committee of the USSR, the Ministry of Security of the SSR of Tajikistan, the Union of Journalists of Tajikistan. Mohammadi Sultan is considered to be a journalist of Tajikistan.

Since 1976, Mavlonnazarov has been a member of the Union of Journalists of the USSR, the Union of Writers of Tajikistan, and since 1994 a

Saimomin Yatimov, the head of the State Committee for National Security.

In one of his last posts, after the search of his residence, he posted on Facebook: *“Breaking all human rights laws, academician S. Yatimov’s service “heroically” continues the extrajudicial persecution, which certainly reminds of the terrible years of 1937 and Beria”*.

Arrest of Muhammad Sultan

According to a *report*³³ on June 16 of this year (2022) entitled *“Where is Muhammad Sultan (Mamadsultan Mavlonazarov)?”* 72-year-old

³³ <https://www.ozodi.org/a/31901377.html>

Mohammad Sultan was taken away. His relatives said that on June 16 law enforcement officers “took” him from his house in Dushanbe, but it is not known why and where.

The police office and the prosecutor's office of the capital did not say a word about it.

Muhammad Sultan constantly criticized the behavior of the authorities on social networks. In particular, regarding the events of Badakhshan.

Shortly before his arrest, Mohammadi Sultan wrote on his Facebook page that in April of this year, law enforcement officials tried to forcibly

take him from his home in the 101st neighborhood of Dushanbe for questioning.

His relatives told Radio Ozodi on June 16, “9 representatives of the authorities, some of

whom were wearing police uniforms, took him from his bed on Thursday morning.”

According to them, “they didn't even allow him to put on his shoes... He was taken with his bare feet to an unknown direction, and he is still missing.”

The Department of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor's Office and the Security Office of the Sinai District of Dushanbe told his relatives that they do not know anything about the whereabouts of Muhammad Sultan. The authorities of internal

affairs and the prosecutor's office did not respond to their calls.

One of Muhammad Sultan's relatives said on June 28, 2022: “The authorities do not allow relatives to meet, especially his wife.”³⁴

According to his relatives, Mamadsultan Mavlonazarov was accused of “extremism”.

On June 17, 2022, “Buzurgmehr Foundation” in a letter to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), wanted to address the pressure and detention of journalists in Tajikistan, including Muhammad Sultan.³⁵



This European-based organization said that at least four journalists and bloggers were arrested or taken to an unknown destination in Tajikistan in the last month, and several other journalists were beaten and their

equipment stolen.

“He was not seen or talked about by other martyrs of Badakhshan”

After the arrest of Muhammad Sultan, journalist Rustam Joni wrote a short note entitled “You can't “kill” the voice of conscience with a club...”³⁶, referring to the arrest of Muhammad Sultan by Rahmon's regime and also referring to the senseless silence of Tajik journalists regarding this case. emphasized: “He was not seen or spoken

³⁴ <https://www.ozodi.org/a/31922611.html>

³⁵ <https://www.ozodi.org/a/31903319.html>

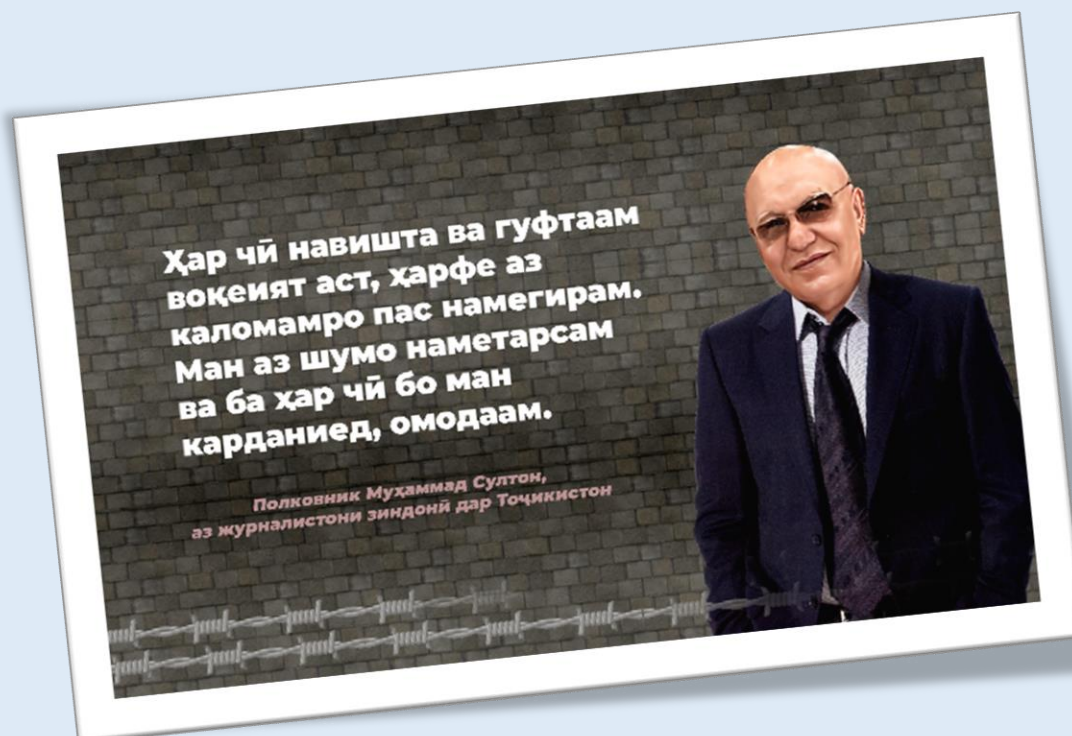
³⁶

<https://www.facebook.com/rustamjonjoniev/posts/pfbi>

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about by other martyrs of Badakhshan, and I think he does not need to say these things.” He wrote: “Muhammad Sultan was arrested because of his alleged language. He followed Ulfat Khanum Mamadshoeva, Khushom Ghulam and dozens of

efforts, they found out that he is being held in the temporary detention center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He said that food and clothes were brought to him twice, but he was not allowed to meet, and it is not known whether he has a



other Pamiris, who were angry that they could not tolerate the oppression of the people and shouted. Their cry, the cry of honor, was a rebellion of pride from this environment, which day by day is being swallowed up by the leaders of the state. He was not seen or talked about after other martyrs of Badakhshan.”

Muhammad Sultan was “found” in Dushanbe detention center

According to a report dated June 20 of this year (2022), Muhammadi Sultan was found in the detention center of the Dushanbe Department of Internal Affairs three days after his abduction.³⁷

One of Mamadsultan Mavlonazarov's relatives told Radio Ozodi on June 20 that after many

defense lawyer or not.

Muhammad Sultan was taken to the Detention Center

According to a report dated July 8 of this year (2022), on July 4, Muhammad Sultan was taken from the Internal Affairs Temporary Detention Center to the State Committee of National Security Detention Center.³⁸

One of Muhammad Sultan's relatives told Radio Ozodi on July 8: “Since the day he was taken to the Detention Center, we have not been able to take food and clothes. We do not know what is going on.”

³⁷ <https://www.ozodi.org/a/31906138.html>

³⁸ <https://www.ozodi.org/a/31934588.html>



**I am
Pamiri!**

Zafari Sufi - poet, journalist and founder of “Ozadagon” news agency

When the government violates the Constitution, all values and sanctities; When every low-ranking official and every dishonest cop calls the people of a region criminals, traitors, extremists and terrorists in order to explain the crimes of the authorities, and this crime is repeatedly published and broadcast by the government media;

When the government conducts many military operations and kills many people for twenty-one years in order to break the spirit of freedom and inheritance of the Pamirs;

When the government, during its latest operation, only in Vamar, kills dozens of innocent and justice-seeking citizens with absolute brutality;

When the government arrests, tortures and imprisons more than 500 Pameris Tajiks just for the sake of petitioning and demanding their rights; Every decent person who values human dignity will protest openly and secretly and will consider

himself as a Pamiri. Today, being a Pamiri is not just belonging to one region and people from a corner of Tajikistan. Today,

being a Pamiri is equal to being a Tajik. With a Tajik who is standing against the oppression of the non-national government.

To be a Pamiri is to say “NO” to the corruption, totalitarianism and monopolization of one family, one group, who have taken the affairs of the country and all financial and economic resources and privileges in their hands.

To be a Pamiri is to say “NO” to the corruption, totalitarianism and monopolization of one family, one group, who have taken the affairs of the country and all financial and economic resources and privileges in their hands.

Today, to be a Pamiri is to be a justice-seeker, to bravely suffer in the face of oppression, sedition, coercion and autocracy.

To be a Pamiri is to be free, even at the cost of one's life, to support national values, one's compatriots, honesty, faith, and youth.

Today, being a Pomeranian embodies human values, such as self-sacrifice, friendship, brotherhood, generosity, single-mindedness, loyalty, courage, sincerity, people-mindedness, self-sacrifice, dignity, honor and other characteristics.

The words and actions that cause the difference

to stand empty-handed in front of the armed men and start shouting that it is enough to kill Pamiris!

Their names will be remembered for good, just as the betrayal of some Russian officials of their compatriots will not be forgotten.

Muhammad Baqir was killed, this is no longer a final victory for the autocratic government. Baqir was a man. He never gave up. Surrendering to inhumans was an insult to all human values. He went to meet death as a man. He was killed to defend the interests of his compatriots. It really takes courage to walk on your own, without a weapon, in the face of murderers who are heavily



between a free person and a tyrant!

Gulbiddin was tortured, shot and killed in front of witnesses, this does not mean that the will of the Pamiris was destroyed. Dozens of Gulbiddin will come to the square and will defend the honor of his sisters, even at the cost of his life.

Yodgor, an honorable, humble, harmless, patriotic, single-minded and loyal person, was killed. It is not the end of their will and path. Dozens and hundreds of Yodgors will surely come to the square, even at the cost of their own lives, to line up against the government's murderers, and

armed and have received the order to kill you from their cruel master. They are cowards who, when they are in power, give orders to shoot at the proud people and children of the country.

Muhammad Sultan, this right-seeking and brave man, this patriotic and proud man, is arrested and jailed in the utmost sense of shamelessness and cruelty, in the ultimate sense of protest against the outcry and efforts to reveal the treachery and crimes of unworthy officials like Saimumin Yatimov. Dozens of Muhammad Sultans will surely come to the field.

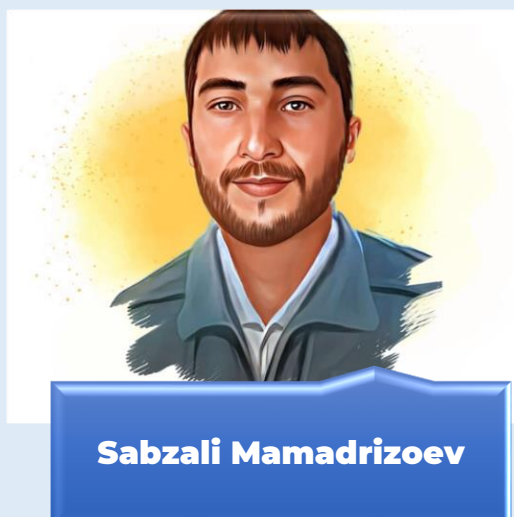
If the modest, mature, innocent blogger and researcher Khushom Ghulam is arrested and imprisoned without committing any crime, this does not mean that no Pamiri will blog anymore and will not have the atmosphere of studying and researching Pamiri languages. There will definitely be dozens of people blogging and researching the Pamiris languages.

Ulfathonum Mamadshoeva, this journalist and proud lady, was arrested on baseless and fabricated charges, this is not the end of the line. Dozens and hundreds of Mrs. Ulfatkhanum will try to defend the interests of her people like a

Finally, they should accept that it is not possible to intimidate the Pamiris. As a matter of fact, free people cannot be intimidated and turned away from their chosen path by intimidation.

If several active and proud members of the “Commission 44” were arrested, tortured and imprisoned, it is not the end of the road. Surely, young men from every Pamiri family will form such groups and come to the arena to defend the rights of their comrades and convey the requests and demands of their people to the government.

Oraz is arrested, this is not the end of the matter. They may not be able to operate like Oraz. But I



caring and loving mother.

Holbash Holbash was arrested for slander, this is not the last son of a patriot, but tens and hundreds of other Holbash will come to the field.

The noble and popular caliph Muzaffar Davlatmirov was arrested and imprisoned with slander for not obeying the orders of the officials and employees of the security agencies and for supporting the interests of the people and religious and moral values, this does not mean that Badakhshan will no longer have a legitimate caliph and all Pamiri priests will be obedient and silent.

I am sure that dozens of other Oraz will come forward and say “NO!” to the killers. Hundreds and thousands of people will protest against the anti-national and unjust actions of the autocratic government.

Ramzi was arrested, dozens of other Ramzis will surely protest and protest in the field of freedom and against the violence of the representatives of one locality and one family, under the guise of the government.

The autocratic government and its servants were afraid of the courage, voice of youth and patriotism of the wrestlers Chorshanbe

Chorshanbeev, Amriddin Alovatshoev and several others, they would steal them from other countries and bring them to Tajikistan and sentence them to long years of imprisonment in a court without any knowledge of justice. - let them know, this is not the end of justice. Hundreds and thousands of other young men will come to the field!

Dozens and hundreds of Pamiris are sent to prison for many years only for the crime of being Pamiri and supporting Pamiris in the face of injustice. Thousands more will surely come to the field.

Because sympathy, brotherhood, loyalty, love, sincerity, cooperation and mutual support have always been the source of peace and survival of all Tajiks. These are the features that have kept us safe from destruction in the worst and most tragic situations.

The brave and stubborn reporter, my dear sister,

Anora Sarkorova, is put under pressure just for the sake of completing her journalistic duties and mission, her relatives and loved ones are taken to security and disciplinary offices in Tajikistan and suffer, this is not the end of the matter. I am sure and I say with full responsibility that not only dear Anora will not turn back from her path and will not stop speaking the truth, tens and hundreds of Anora will come to the square to make the voices of the oppressed people and the crimes of the autocratic government heard by the world. To prove that pressure, oppression, torture, murder

and murder are not the way to salvation, but deadlock, the deadlock of the state system and will bring nothing but tragedy.

It should be emphasized that the struggle for justice in this region is not new. Also, today's autocratic and family government is a continuation of the tyrannical governments of the past centuries.

Their biological and ideological great-grandfathers, Genghis and Tumurs, who were no less cruel, oppressive, murderous, Tajik-hating, tyrannical and ignorant, could not bring this

nation to its knees, subjugate and destroy it. They must be sure that they cannot do this, their children and grandchildren will not be able to do it either!

Because today, being a Pamiri is synonymous with being a justice-loving Tajik

Every free Tajik will die today!



Chorshanbe

Chorshanbeev

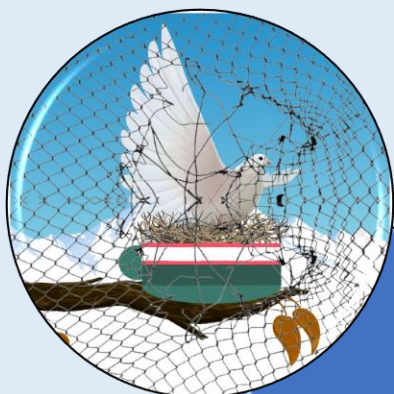
Every right-seeking, patriot and justice-seeking Tajik is a patriot today!

I'm sorry!

You are Pamiri, my compatriot, who suffers from injustice, and in your institution there is a cry for justice. We are millions of souls! All can not be destroyed!

If the leaders want to stay in power, they have only one way; to make amends, to apologize, to stop killing people, to observe justice!

All other ways and methods will surely lead to their end.



The land is gone

By Umar Amaniyan

About 11 years ago, during a ceremony, a part of the territory of Tajikistan was given to China. This was one of the most controversial issues in Tajikistan. It was this issue that gave rise to the expressions “victory of diplomacy” and “failure of diplomacy” in the politics of Tajikistan. This agreement was signed by the authorities of Tajikistan and China on April 27, 2010, and the country's parliament approved it on January 12, 2011.

This issue became controversial when the Chinese media reported on it. Disputes became so intense that it was even said that the land had been sold. However, the government denied these suspicions and said that this issue was based on the disputed lands of China and Tsarist Russia until our time.

Davlat Nazri, the head of information of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan and the current ambassador of the country to Ukraine, said that the history of this issue goes back to the 18-19 centuries, when it was discussed between the

Russian, British and Chinese empires. This Tajik diplomat said during a round table, the content of which was published by “*Millat*” website, “*between Russia and China, the first document regarding the border of Central Asia was signed in 1727, which is known as the Treaty of Kyakhtin and defines the border line. up to the Shabindabag pass. Then, in 1860, Russia and China, by signing the Peking Treaty, defined the continuation of the border from the Shabindabogh pass to the southern part of Issykkul, Alatov and the Kokand mountains.*”

According to this Tajik diplomat, four years later, on September 25, 1864, a document was signed in Chuguchak, known in history as the Chuguchak Protocol, based on which the Russian-Chinese border was extended to the Tianshan mountain range and the southern part of the Sunlin mountain range. was determined. With the signing and approval of several documents, which lasted from

1727 to 1884, it seems that the solution of the problem took shape in stages.

On May 22, 1884, a new protocol was signed between the parties, known as the Margilon Protocol. "According to it, the Russian-Chinese border in the Pamirs was determined from the Bedel pass to Uzbek, but the parties did not specify the continuation of the border and only emphasized this point in the text of the mentioned protocol that the border line from the Uzbek pass

to the South-West goes, which is known among scientists and specialists as "Uzbekian meridian". As a result of this document, a disputed border area was created in Pamir, which included approximately 28,000 square kilometers," Davlat Nazri said.

According to sources, after the formation of the Soviet Union and also the People's Republic of China, in the 50s of the last century, this dispute was revived. In the continuation of this discussion, the Soviet Union presented topographical maps that specified the borders of the Soviet Union, but China did not recognize them. Therefore, in 1964, negotiations between these two countries on this issue began. But these negotiations did not come to fruition. In 1969, there was a border clash between the Soviet Union and China, which

resulted in many deaths on both sides. After this event, negotiations started again.

In the meantime, **Sherali Jonov**, the head of the contract-legal department of the Tajik Ministry of Justice, said during this round table in 2011, "Moscow and Beijing have agreed in their negotiations regarding the state border line in the western part, that in the solution Disputed issues are based on the recognized method of international law. During two rounds of

negotiations, the parties reached an agreement on the disputed issues of the western part of the border in 13 areas, but the dispute remained in 8 other areas, including the Pamir region."

According to this Tajik official, at the end of the fifth round of negotiations between the Soviet Union and China, more than 90% of the disputed territory was resolved, but the dispute related to the



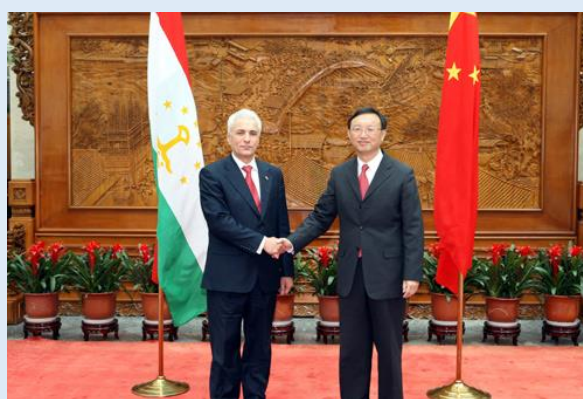
Pamir region and some parts of today's Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan remained unresolved. Due to differences of opinion on the disputed issues of Khabarovsk and Pamir, mutual negotiations went cold and were suspended for about ten months. Then, in June 1990, the Chinese side agreed to sign agreements related to the resolved issues and requested to continue negotiations on the disputed issues.

Finally, in 1991, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union came to the conclusion that representatives from the Soviet countries bordering China should join these negotiations. Thus, in May 1991, a border agreement was signed between the Soviet Union and China, which, unfortunately, did not include the part of the disputed Pamir region, present-day Tajikistan. According to **Amak Sattorov**, advisor to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan in 2011 and a member of the Joint Commission between China and Russia for the resolution of border issues, there were 17 disputed border areas between China and the Soviet Union, including

three cases. from that door it reached the Tajik-Chinese border. *“The total area of the three disputed regions of Tajikistan (Markansu, Karazog and the Great Pamir) was 28,412 square kilometers or 19.9% of the country's territory,”* he said.

The dispute over border issues with China had reached such a point that the Soviet Union collapsed.

Thus, this issue remained unresolved. But China did not pass this claim. In 1999, China returned to this issue. Because after the collapse of the Soviet Union, the countries of its former members, which had a border dispute with China, agreed to solve this issue together. However, their “union” did not last long, so the only way to solve the problem was bilateral negotiations between China, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan.



After the peace in Tajikistan, in 1999, China returned to this issue. According to **Hamrokhon Zarifi**, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of the country, the first agreement between Tajikistan and China was signed in 1999. In 2011, after this issue became hot in the intellectual circles, Hamrokhon Zarifi, the then Minister of Foreign Affairs of Tajikistan announced at a press conference that this agreement was signed between Tajikistan in 1999 and in 2002. it was improved, but “journalists of Tajikistan woke up in 2011”.

In fact, this issue was highlighted in 2011 and caused reactions. One of those who had a serious

reaction in this regard was **Muhiddin Kabiri**, the head of the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan and the representative of this party in the parliament of this country. While

dealing with this issue, Kabiri cited Article 7 of the Constitution of the country as evidence, which states: *“The territory of Tajikistan is indivisible and inviolable. Tajikistan consists of Badakhshan Mountain Autonomous Region, regions, cities, districts, towns and villages. The state ensures the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Tajikistan. Propaganda and divisive actions that undermine the unity of the state are prohibited. The procedure for establishing and changing administrative and territorial units is regulated by the constitutional law.”*

But Zarifi stated during the aforementioned meeting that on the day we adopted the Basic Law, we did not have a document signed between

us and our countrymen to determine the border line. That is, from this speech of the Minister of Former Affairs of Tajikistan, it can be concluded that at the time of adoption of the Basic Law of Tajikistan, the border between the countries was not clear. Therefore, first the border had to be defined, then the 7th fashion was included. For this reason, the former minister called such claims “bubbles on the surface of the water”.

Rahim Masov was one of the leading scholars of the country who called China's claim groundless in a conversation with Radio Ozodi. As the case is a little delicate, it is necessary to ask *Radio Ozodi*. The amount



should be given exactly. The question to Rahim Masov was as follows: “*You were a member of the commission to transfer a piece of the country's land to China, but you did not sign it, why?*” *Answer: China was more demanding. I did not agree. After all, they had no historical and legal rights. We proved this and wrote that the Chinese do not have any rights. This is the ancient territory of the Tajiks.*”

The late Rahim Masov called China's claim baseless and claimed that the only evidence of China is that one of the Chinese soldiers came there. Another thing is that according to Masov, Tajikistan should not sign such agreements. According to him, the time to sign such agreements will come when the country has power. Therefore, he claims, the resolution of the issue should have been postponed.

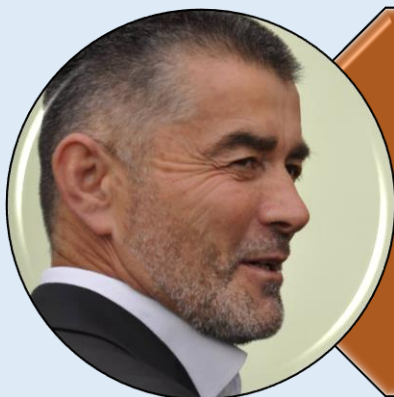
Meanwhile, Amak Sattorov has denied that Rahim Masov is a member of the above-

mentioned round table commission. He says: “*The words of respected academician Rahim Masov changed us, because he was never a member of this commission, and he was never asked to sign a document.*” As usual, after each meeting of the commission's delegations, a protocol was drawn up and it was signed by the leaders of the delegations from both sides. *The agreements of August 13, 1999 and May 17, 2002 on the state border of Tajikistan and China were signed by the heads of the two states.*”

At the same time, this Tajik official says that the Tajik part of the Joint Commission for solving border issues was established on June 26, 1993,

which consisted of the bodies of the Head Office of Geodesy and Cartography, the Office of the President, the Border Committee and the Ministry of Interior.

In the same way, 1,158 square kilometers of the territory of the Pamirs were given to China, which was said to be 0.77% of the total territory of Tajikistan. Initially, it was claimed that the disputed lands of China are 28,412 square kilometers in the territory of the country. But when 0.77 of Tajikistan's land was given to China, the expression “victory of diplomacy” appeared. This phrase is attributed to Hamrokhan Zarifi, who said in 2011 that he did not utter this phrase. However, the phrase “failure of diplomacy” is related to Muhiddin Kabiri. And in this way, the land was transferred from the Dushanbe to Beijing, and these two phrases were remembered.



The relationship with the people of yazghulam during the leadership of rahman from the viewpoint of Shahnaim Karim

In Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region of Tajikistan there are peoples who have preserved their special ancient language and their customs and traditions. One of them is the people of Yazghulam. In addition, the Shogunites, the Rushonis, the Ishkoshims, the Vakhonis, etc. These are all indigenous Tajik people of Badakhshan. Throughout its history, the people of this region have lived in different political conditions and situations, and here we want to talk with one of the political figures of the people of that region, Mr. Shohnaimi Karim, a Tajik political activist, deputy chairman of the IRP and a member of the PMT Council, the subject of “Treatment of Yazghulam during the 30 years of Rahmon's leadership” let's have a conversation.

Zindoniyon: *First of all, we would like to thank you, Mr. Shahnaimi Karim, for taking the time to accept this interview. You are an activist who lived and worked during the rule of the Soviet Union, where Tajikistan was considered one of its republics. How was the political situation of the people of Yazghulam during those times?*

Shahnaimi Karim: Yazghulam was a closed and busy area, and since ancient times and during the Soviet era, there was not much movement to this area. However, since the 1950s, when the population of Yazghulam was relocated to Kuibyshev district (now Jomi) under various

pretexts, the people of Yazghulam moved to other areas, including Dushanbe. The Yazghulamis of these regions later entered politics.

Since 1979, I have been involved in the political movement, which later became known as the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan. However, before the IRPT was formalized in 1990 by the Soviet state and later acquired a military branch, the first ring was formed by the teacher Syed Abdullah Nuri, students and thinkers as the engine of this political movement, like other world revolutions.

The first circle, which was mainly organized by students, were those who studied in the “Myasokombinat” region of Dushanbe. In this region there were mainly Yazghulamis and they had many great scholars. One of them is Ustad Mohammad Said Yazghulami, who was a very cultured and knowledgeable person. The Yazghulamis of “Myasokombinat” accommodated students who came from other regions of Tajikistan, including Kulob, in their houses.

Domullo Muhammad Said Yazghulami, who

Zindoniyon: *As far as we have been informed, you were part of pro-independence youth and active in pro-independence movements. Tell me, what was the situation of the people of Yazghulam at that time and what was their opinion about independence?*

Shahnaimi Karim: All the members of the opposition, those who were at the head of the National People's Congress and the opposition coalition and were martyred, and those who are now, from soldiers and commanders to ordinary immigrants, all know that the people of



studied theology and memorized the Koran and was a very strong thinker, educated many students for religious education, one of them was the martyr Makhdumi Abdusattar, who died in 2019 in the “Kirpichny” prison of Vahdat. He was martyred by the mercenaries of Emomali Rahmon. Another one was Eshon Jamolidlini Farkhori - the son of Eshon Aslam.

In fact, the people of Yazghulam were in the front line of politics and political struggle from the intellectual, moral and spiritual point of view.

Yazghulam are brave people. Islam-loving, educated and ready to serve Islam and freedom in every way. For the national and religious independence, almost all the people of Yazghulam, men and women, had the same thoughts. The history of these people has shown that they are freedom-loving and unyielding. This fact can be learned from the works of Boris Nikolayevich Tageev, who lived and wrote in Yazghulam in 1893.

Zindoniyon: *How and what factors caused Emomali Rahmon to become the head of the government at that time?*

Shahnaimi Karim: During the period of resistance and struggle, the advantage was on the side of the Tajik opposition, but in order to preserve and not disintegrate the nation, the opposition made concessions and signed an agreement with the opposing side in order to establish peace and national harmony, hoping that peace would prevail in the country. But Rahmon, who had a grudge in his heart and hated the peace-

Zindoniyon: *How was Emomali Rahmon's relationship with the people of Badakhshan, especially the people of Yazghulom, after he came to power?*

Shohnaimi Karim: Emomali Rahmon is a jealous, spiteful and animalistic person, which everyone knows and there is no need for me to say. He is very dissatisfied with the people of Yazghulam. For example, until now there is no electricity in Yazghulam, while it does not take a lot of money to provide electricity to the people. In Andarbak, the people themselves gathered and



Safarov Shermuhammad known as "Sheri Yazgulom"

loving and freedom-loving people, after signing the peace agreement, executed them one by one and sent them to prison. In general, Rahmon came to the head of the government with the guns and cannons of his foreign masters and with tricks and deception. At the beginning, he said, I will be president for one term. However, as you all have witnessed and are seeing, he has been at the head of the government for 30 years. He has turned the country of Tajikistan into a family and dictatorial government, which is respected neither by virtue nor by merit.

built a small hydroelectric power station, so a small amount of money is needed to buy and install a turbine.

But why does Emomali Rahmon have a grudge against the Yazghulamis? There are several reasons, some of which I will mention:

1) The people of Yazghulam created the case of Yazghulam Plains, when Emomali Rahmon's foreign masters, i.e. Russia, forced him to negotiate, while he had absolutely no intention of negotiating with IRP. But the case of the

Yazghulam Plain brought him to his knees and forced Emomali to negotiate;

2) The military body of the IRP was formed by many youths, which was and still is very bitter for Emomali Rahmon;

3) The existence of strategists, warriors and brave people like martyr Sheri Yazghulam, martyr Eshon Zainidin, martyr Sheikh Mirzoniaz, martyr Abdur Rashid, etc., who forbade Emomali Rahmon to sleep;

4) Most of Master Nuri's bodyguards, who until the last moment protected the leader of IRP with their heart and soul and did not allow him to be harmed, were from this region;

5) The assassination attempt on Emomali Rahmon in 2001 was blamed on the Rahmon regime by a person named Commander Akbarsho, who was also a Yazghulami. Although he was imprisoned for 10 years for the assassination attempt on Emomali Rahmon, in the strictest conditions, his crime could finally not be proven. This grudge

against the nobility remained in the heart of Emomali Rahmon;

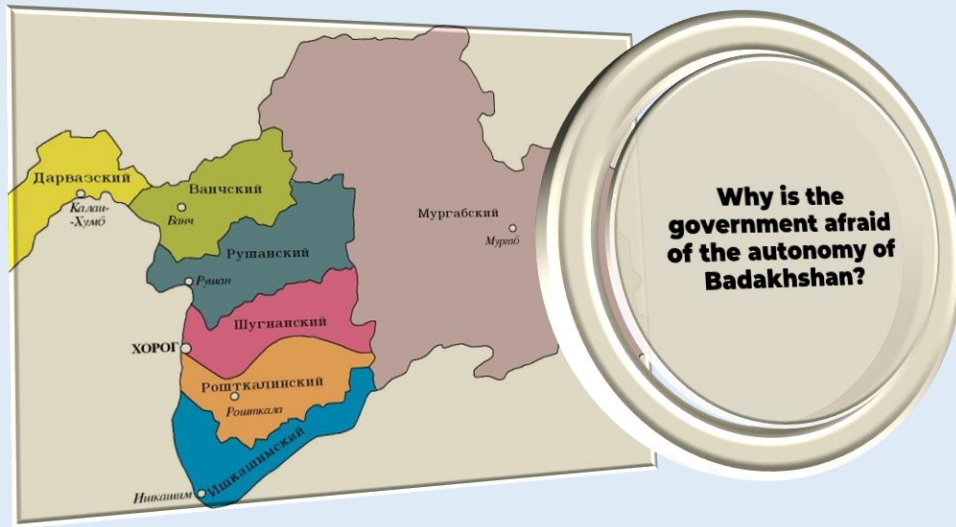
6) Rahmon's recognition that this region is a war zone and must be destroyed.

Zindoniyon: *Today the situation in Badakhshan is very critical. Emomali Rahmon's government, by carrying out the so-called "special operation", executed or imprisoned all protesters, intellectuals, critics and dissidents, and this situation is still ongoing. How is the situation in Yazghulam and what is your overall assessment of recent events?*

Shohnaimi Karim: For Emomali Rahmon, Badakhshan is only a region in Tajikistan that protested against the oppression and aggression of Emomali Rahmon and conveyed their protest to the whole world in a peaceful way, but instead of solving the problems of the people, Emomali killed them and left their families in terrible conditions.



"For Emomali Rahmon, Badakhshan is the only region in Tajikistan that protested against the oppression and aggression of Emomali Rahmon and expressed their protest to the whole world by peaceful means, but instead of solving the problems of the people, Emomali decided to kill them and leave their families in horrible conditions."



By Jamshed Yorov



The Badakhshan Mountain Autonomous Province was officially established on January 2, 1925, based on the Decision of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Union, within the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of Tajikistan and later became part of the Tajikistan SSR.

The legal status of the Central Committee of the Republic of Tajikistan in the state

structure of the Republic of Tajikistan is given in the seventh chapter of the Constitution and the Constitutional Law of the Republic of Tajikistan “On the Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Province”. According to these normative legal acts, this province has autonomy in economic, social, legislative, etc. policy.

One of the signs of the lack of such autonomy is that the head of the region is not elected/appointed by the people of the region, but by the center. Currently, a representative of the security authorities has been appointed to this position.

But in reality, of course, it is not like that. The central government of Tajikistan has removed all signs and characteristics of autonomy in Badakhshan. No action and initiative can be started without the consent and permission of the center, from the election of people's rep-

representatives to the simplest orders of the heads of districts and cities.

One of the signs of the lack of such

autonomy is that the head of the region is not elected/appointed by the people of the region, but by the center. Currently, a representative of the security authorities has been appointed to this position. Bloody events in November 2021 and May 2022 became possible after the appointment of the new head of the region, **Mirzonabot**

Alisher, an employee of the security authorities. The only way chosen by the central government in dealing with the demands of the people of Badakhshan is to create an atmosphere of fear, arrest, murder, defamation and humiliation.

In fact, if the people of the Central Committee or any of its representatives talk about gaining full autonomy or separating from the Republic of Tajikistan, this is their constitutional right. The Constitution guarantees the freedom of expression of opinion and opinion to every person. However, such an expression of opinion is currently considered an extremist and terrorist act in Tajikistan, and the speaker is sentenced to prison.

One of the main reasons for the “special attention” of the authorities to the people of Badakhshan is that, in contrast to the people of other regions, the people of this region are more united, educated and brave. These people are not only ready to defend their rights and freedoms, they are also always ready to support each other. Of course, the central government does not like such a union, and it is trying to eliminate this characteristic of the people by any means and make the population of Badakhshan loyal followers of the authoritarian regime. Of course, so far they have not succeeded in this conspiracy, and time will show how far they will succeed by suppressing and creating fear and panic, which they have recently intensified.

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By Salman Sultanzoda



Tajikistan violates human rights and internet users' rights more than ever, and shuts down people's access to social networks at any hour and time. In 2012, the head of the communications service of Tajikistan, Beg Saburov, called the interruption of the Internet in Badakhshan a technical problem, and he also referred to it at a press conference held on July 26 after several days of operations in the city of Khorog, a shell hit the telephone line and cut off all communication line with Badakhshan.

In those years, these words caused mockery of communication workers in society, and citizens realized that the government uses lies that are unprecedented in the world to hide any of its crimes. The suspension of the Internet during the bloody events of 2012, then in 2016, 2018 shows that the Tajik government is trying to hide the truth from the people by all means, and to hide the truth and justice-seeking people from the

population of other regions of the country. introduce himself as “terrorist” and “extremist”.

With this action, if the government, on the one hand, sows the seeds of discord between different regions of the country, on the other hand, it will receive a lot of funds under the title of “fighting terrorism”. This is because the government not only blocks the Internet, but also does not allow independent journalists to visit this area, and during the movement of the population, they also take precautions, in violation of the rights of the residents of this area, their phones are checked at post offices, and even people's houses are visited. Cellphones and other recording equipment are confiscated. It follows that the government has secrets to hide.

According to Suinat Sultanaliev, a researcher of the Human Rights Watch in Central Asia, internet suspension in the Central Asian Republic not only violates the freedom of speech, but also makes life

difficult and dangerous for all people. Although this protection of human rights and several organizations. Although others have expressed their concern about the interruption of the Internet in Badakhshan, the government chose to remain silent on these demands and kept the residents of this remote area under a communication blockade for more than 6 months.

Expensive food prices, insults and pressure on the civilian population by the power structures have become a part of the people being under psychological pressure, concern for the family

situation, lack of telephone and network

communication

with the relatives

caused the

violence of the

government to the

people of the

region. *“I regret*

the interruption of

the Internet in this

area. Such a

closure clearly violates human rights.”

On March 16, 2022, the American Embassy in Tajikistan also expressed concern about the lack of internet in Badakhshan and called on the government of Tajikistan to respect freedom of speech. Such calls have been made for 10 years, but Tajikistan has not respected any of them and has not accepted their calls.

In 2012, a group of citizens of Tajikistan appealed to the UN and the OSCE to intervene in the issue of freedom of speech. However, after 10 years of

this request, it remained on paper like the laws of Tajikistan, and even the representatives of these organizations, who visited Tajikistan more than once, apart from taking photos with the president and participating in parties and parties, forgot about this request.

In response to all this, the head of the Communications Service, Beg Sabur, fired not only at the “Internet line”, but also at the owners of Facebook, Google and other social networks, forcing them to pay taxes. During 9 months of last year, foreign companies paid several million taxes

for electronic

services. Here the

economic concept

of “money-goods-

money” is

questioned. And

why is every

request and

proposal of

Tajikistan to the

UN and other

organizations

fulfilled

unconditionally, and all these years Tajikistan

does not take into account any demands of the

international community? What does this show?

The weakness of these organizations or the power

of Tajikistan?

Another thing is that as Tajikistan is a country, it

has signed the international document on civil

rights and made a commitment to ensure the

observance and implementation of human rights.

ensure its implementation.



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Honorable Caliph

By Zafari Sufi



Muzaffar Davlatmirov, this proud and free caliph, was sentenced to five years in prison by a ruthless court.

The only blame he had was that he wasn't cheap, he didn't sell his faith, he decided to be honorable and loyal in his life path. As a priest and a Muslim, he knew it was his duty to perform the funeral of Muhammad Baqir.

The government wanted the funeral not to be held, or to be held in a very low-key

manner. Caliph Muzaffar's bravery in this act, i.e., holding a funeral, was synonymous with insolence, oppression and injustice of the government. Now they allegedly punished him by putting him in prison. But these slaves do not

know what freedom is. A free and faithful person is free even in darkness and feels satisfaction and agreement with his God and his protest against oppression.

However, regarding the preparation of the funeral of the martyr Muhammad Baqir. Today after

reading the news about the imprisonment of Caliph Davlatmirov, once again I watched that short, but somewhat sad and somewhat proud video. When I

first saw the video of Muhammad Baqir's funeral ceremony and sending him off to the afterlife, it became clear to me that the strength and courage of this chivalrous was his sincere support to his

When I first saw the video of Muhammad Baqir's funeral ceremony and sending him off to the afterlife, it became clear to me that the strength and courage of this chivalrous was his sincere support to his people.

people. Even today, my faith in this matter has increased.

A member of the society, who was loyal to his people, the people also recognized and appreciated his loyalty and sincerity and loved him sincerely. This order has become a source of jealousy, anxiety and fear of the authorities up to the highest level of the government of Tajikistan, which is evidenced by their reaction in the form of repression of the people. In fact, hundreds of people came to pay their respects to their hero's son despite all the threats and intrigues of the autocratic and oppressive government authorities. This action once again showed that the people of Badakhshan are proud, neat, sincere, loyal and appreciative.

Baqir believed in their loyalty, and it was his faith in his people that he mourned in front of the huge, cruel and repressive machine of the autocratic government, and he stood manfully against the murderers of the government with his empty hands and said: "Not one step back!"

The people proved their faith in his actions and by their wide presence at his farewell ceremony.

People proved his belief in action and by attending widely in the last moments of his funeral. This boldness of the proud people deeply upset the autocratic government and now openly and secretly seeks to punish the activists and destroy the memory and works of this chivalry and gratitude of the Pamirs. But every free person knows that this is like to milk the ram.

On the other hand, the Pamirs proved that it is worth fighting for such people and drinking the cup of martyrdom. And I repeat: it is an honor to die in the way of serving you and defending you from sedition and dangers of friendly enemies, because you appreciate it.

I love you, proud and free people of Badakhshan!

May the soul of Mohammad Baqer be happy, may his place be in heaven and may his memory be cherished forever.





Today and tomorrow of Badakhshan

Dadojon Yakubov, political-social activist, previous university teacher



Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region, which has great natural resources, especially minerals, is one of the richest regions not only in Tajikistan, but also in Central Asia. During the Soviet times, this region, like the Ural region, was considered a gold reserve of the Soviet Union.

experts in the field of geology, currently more than 200 mineral treasure troves have been explored and prepared for processing in Badakhshan. Unfortunately, economic development due to unfair investment has not taken place.



Now Badakhshan is called the “Golden Gate of Tajikistan”. But both in Soviet time and in the present time, the region is subsidized. 75 to 80 percent of the expenses of the Badakhshan region are covered by the state budget. According to experts in the field of geology, currently more than 200 mineral treasure troves have been explored and prepared for processing in Badakhshan.

Now Badakhshan is called the “Golden Gate of Tajikistan”. But both in Soviet time and in the present time, the region is subsidized. 75 to 80 percent of the expenses of the Badakhshan region are covered by the state budget. According to

This issue has led to the underdevelopment of the region and the highest level of unemployment there. Local businessmen are willing to set up mining companies with foreign investors. However, due to the obstacles in obtaining a

license from the relevant ministries and departments, they cannot implement their intention. On the one hand, the ministries and departments are corrupted by corruption, and on the other hand, businessmen in the authorities of Tajikistan divide the entire nation into relatives and strangers, which blocks development paths for strangers.

There is gold, silver, copper, fluorite, tungsten,

As much has been said about giving this amount of land to China, we will not go into the details.

2) The second discovery with the symbol 0 (zero), Yak-Jilva (Yakjilga, Akjilga) silver mine was assigned to the Chinese company “Kashan Sinyu Dadi Mai-ning Investment”. “Yakjilva” silver mine in the Murgobi district of the BMKB, at an altitude of 4500 m. Located, On April 1, 2019, the Ministry of the Interior of Tajikistan approved the



The famous geologist of the country, Zuhur Yorov, says that silver ores contain ruby and nickel in its raw materials, and the Yakjilva silver mine, other non-ferrous and precious minerals are located nearby.

nickel, manganese, mica, iron ore, coal, marble, precious stones such as ruby stone, lapis lazuli, etc. in the depths of the Badakhshan lands. But the people of the region would not get the least amount of all this wealth.

The Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, in the territory of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, together with its leaders, ministers and unique deputies, made two “discoveries” Perhaps no nation in its history has seen and will never see such a unique discovery.

1) The first discovery - 1.58 thousand square km. A piece of the heart of the nation (land) was sold with the symbol x.

law that handed over the “Yakjilva” silver mine to the Chinese company “Kashan Sinyu Dadi Mining Investment” and exempted the company from paying taxes and customs duties. Also, the Chinese company is obliged to hire 60% of the workforce in the first three years of operation, and 80% of the workforce after three years, from the local population. However, the journalist of Radio Ozodi Abdulla Ashurov found out the secret information of the “Yakjilva” silver mine that 40% of the workers are local people, and 60% of the workforce are Chinese citizens. On the other side of the issue, exemption from taxes and customs duties was not for 5 or 7 years, but for 18 years, which means, until 2037.

The representative of the Chinese company, Yuan Yin Hu, while speaking at the meeting of the Ministry of Finance, said that the total reserves of the “Yakjilva” silver mine are 113 tons, and up to 40 tons are extracted every year!

However, according to the data of the geological office, the reserve of “Yak-Jilva” silver mine is 205 tons. The government of the Ministry of Economy and Trade declares it to be 415 tons. In an interview, the former head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications, Yodgor

The famous geologist of the country, Zuhur Yorov, says that silver ores contain ruby and nickel in its raw materials, and the Yakjilva silver mine, other non-ferrous and precious minerals are located nearby. This was a proof of the incompetence and corruption of the Tajik government, which has such a criminal approach towards the underground and natural resources of the region. There are many similar examples that show the sacrifice of personal and group interests of the Tajik authorities for the sake of national



Fayzov, said that the mine's reserves are 450 tons. Just one case of multiple differences about the reserves of the “Yakjilva” mine is enough to cast doubt on its work.

There must have been deals behind the scenes, which are in the hands of the first level authorities of Tajikistan. The Chinese company has been granted the right to fully export silver raw materials (concentrate) to the country of China and process it inside that country.

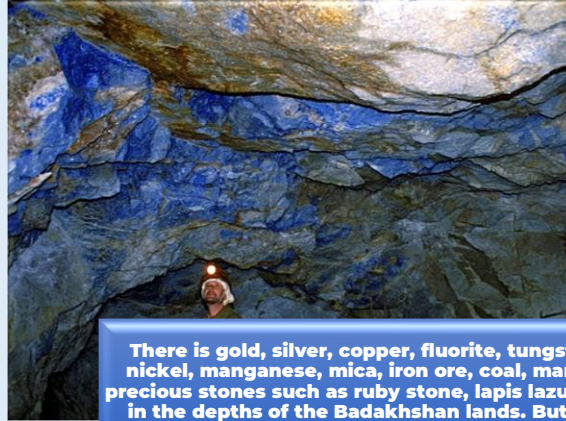
As a result, the amount of silver produced remains unknown, in addition, together with silver ore, there are other minerals.

interest. In addition to all these underground minerals, Tajikistan has large water resources, strong potential of electricity, heat and sunlight, and fertile land. But the nation has the lowest level of economic development, the lowest pensions and monthly salary, including the lowest monthly salary for education and health workers, the highest taxation. Corruption, injustice and tyranny brought the nation to humiliation, and the education and health experts, some of the intellectuals and politicians having no choice, chose the path of emigration.

But in order to overcome the crisis situation throughout the country, especially in the Badakhshan region, what should be done?

In our opinion, the government of the republic

agriculture, transport, and culture of the native people of the Pomeranian. As long as there is corruption and bureaucracy, as long as the government divides the nation between relatives



There is gold, silver, copper, fluorite, tungsten, nickel, manganese, mica, iron ore, coal, marble, precious stones such as ruby stone, lapis lazuli, etc. in the depths of the Badakhshan lands. But the people of the region would not get the least amount of all this wealth.

should try to get financing from the budget, grants, long-term loans, domestic and foreign entrepreneurs, in the fields of mineral extraction, mining industry, hydropower plants, tourism, highways and agriculture and animal husbandry. At the same time, corruption must be eradicated for the sustainable development of industry,

and strangers, as long as privileges and opportunities are not allocated to one or another region and group according to the needs and development program of the country, I can say with complete confidence that the economy and social life of the region will not develop. And in society, permanent security will not be restored.





Hope will die at last

By Mavjuda Sahibnazarova



The ineffectual efforts of the mother of Gulbiddin Ziyobekov, the letters and appeals of the “Commission 44”, which asked the president to assist in the fair investigation of the case of Gulbiddin Ziyobekov and other people, did not bring the president to justice, nor did the authorities bring justice.

All these months, people were hoping that if the president's hands did not reach the regions of the republic due to **All these months, people were hoping that if the president's hands did not reach the regions of the republic due to busyness and consecutive trips, Rustam or Ozoda would take control of the situation.**

However, if the head of the state's heart was burning for Badakhshan and he did not consider it his “stepchild”, he would postpone the trip to Khatlon or Sughd and travel to Badakhshan.

Unfortunately, the people did not realize that the president is not really in the thoughts and concerns

of the people of this region. “hope will die at last”, said many efforts to organize peaceful public protests in order to draw the center's attention to Badakhshan and once again remind the government that the people of this region put justice above all else. They believe in the law and do not worship corruption and false flattery.

The goal of the protesters who came to the square with the funeral of Gulbiddin and another person

at the end of November 2021 was to shout about injustice. The authorities made a false promise to the

people, and again the same hope of the triumph of justice scattered the people. The Romans said: “As long as a person breathes, he hopes.” He hopes that he will change his destiny so that tomorrow will be better than today.”

Those people who on May 17, 2022 in Rushan stood unarmed in front of the military convoy and armed soldiers, never believed that the president, who swears for the lives of 9 million citizens of Tajikistan, would give orders to kill and grind. Unarmed, these young men stood in the way of the military convoy, so that no more unjust blood would be spilled in their land, and no more mothers would be burned. These were

From time immemorial in Badakhshan, murder was considered a great sin. Badakhshani did not kill people in front of his house and door, he kept his land clean. It is the purity and innocence of the Badakhshan people that have suffered a lot throughout history. Proof of this is the month of bloody May. Demonstrations in Rushan started on May 17, and Rahmon hastily ordered them to disperse, as if such an opportunity would not pass



ambassadors of peace. These peace-seeking pigeons, who had a pure heart, did not believe in the sincerity of another's heart.

They went to peaceful demonstrations, war was not in their minds, if they wanted to destabilize Badakhshan and the region, they would have ambushed in the mountains and caves.

None of them wanted their child to turn out like the daughter of martyr Gulbiddin.

None of them wanted to see their parents without mutual support in their old age.

None of them wanted the parents of the soldiers who were kidnapped from their parents' arms and who were part of the convoy to wear black clothes.

again. They killed people in the square, they didn't give anyone a chance to come out, they didn't even spare the wounded.

Rushan left "Dashti Karbala". For 30 years, the hatred in his heart boiled, burned and killed.

The 30-year-old grudge erupted like a volcano and he saw his killer in every young wrestler. Like Zahhak, he hid the names of his victims, and the media reported that 16 members of the criminal group were killed and officers and soldiers were wounded.

However, they do not mention the names of the wounded soldiers anywhere. Why don't they talk about their heroism, how they neutralized the "terrorists"?

What heroism did they do in this field against “organized criminal groups”?

Why do state television and state media talk about terrorists and are silent about the heroism of those who allegedly defended the country?

What is the government afraid of?

Why are these “heroes” not appreciated in public?

Why don't they tell stories and “legends” about their heroism to future generations?

The advertising device that is in their hands.

Everywhere they say that 16 terrorists were killed.

If they killed civilians and proudly talk about the destruction of the terrorist group, then why don't they call the majority of those killed

as “terrorists” to make the president proud?

While the government does not even mention the names of these 16 people, this time the people exposed the lies of the government and published on social networks the names of those killed on May 17-18 and after that, and the crimes committed by Rahmon's government in the name of the victims. recorded in documents and people's hearts.

One day the criminals will answer for this act in the international court, here is the list of the murdered people:

1. Salim Shirinbekov, 42 years old, resident of Vomar town;
2. Ismat Sharipov, 43 years old, resident of Vomar town;
3. Amonjon Sodikov, 48 years old, resident of Vomar town;

4. Shogunbek Nazriev, 55 years old, resident of Vomar town;

5. Alisher Kimat-shoev, 47 years old, resident of Vomar town;

6. Shohrat Rushtov, 44 years old, resident of Vomar town;

7. Ruslan Abuturobov, 30 years old, resident of Vomar town;

8. Munavvar Ghulomshoev, 35 years old, resident of Vomar town;

9. Alikhan Nizokatov, 25 years old, resident of Vomar town;

10. Jumanazar Bayozov, 55 years old, resident of Vomar town;

11. Khovar Gulobshoev, 45 years old, resident of Derzud village;

12. Qurbanmamad Qurbanmamadov, 41 years old, resident of Shujand village;

13. Daler Ozodmamadov, 38 years old, resident of Dehrushon village;

14. Zavqibekov Nusrat, 37 years old, resident of Derzud village;

15. Ehson Mizrobov, 25 years old, resident of Derzud village;

16. Tajiddin Nazarbekov, 23 years old, resident of Dehrushon village;

17. Ardasher Ansovov, 26 years old, resident of Derzud village;

18. Miruloev Munir, 26 years old, resident of Derzud village;

19. Yodgor Ghulom-Haidarov, 48 years old, resident of Derzud village;

20. Jangibek Sheikhburov, 30 years old, resident of Vomar town;



- 21. Mavlododov Habib Fetkaevich, 35 years old, resident of Derzud village;
- 22. Dokhunda Pallaev, 53 years old, resident of Vomar town;
- 23. Nekkadam Mammadnazarov, 53 years old, resident of Dehrushon village;
- 24. Muhiddin Kurbanasenov, 35 years old, resident of Vomar town;
- 25. Asliddin Khursandov, 30 years old, resident of Vomar town;
- 26. Umed Nurmamadov, 33 years old, resident of Vomar town;
- 27. Khushbakht Khu-shachinov, 58 years old, resident of Vo-mar town;
- 28. Karimov Riz-von, 55 years old, resident of Barrushon village;
- 29. Safdarkul Pallaev, 54 years old, resident of Barrushon village;
- 30. Alisher Pochoev, 46 years old, resident of Vomar town;
- 31. Yodgor Amrikhudoev, 35 years old, resident of Vomar town.

This is the list of people who were killed during the special operation in Rushan district.

In his speech in Khatlon, Rahmon pointed out that the strategically important Dushanbe-Kulma road was blocked, that is, the suppression of the protests was aimed at opening the road. If the goal was to disperse the protestors with the use of weapons, then why did they use weapons in the

following days, call several people for questioning and kill them indiscriminately?

And are the authorities allowed to kill the detained person?

In which Tajikistan's law is this found?

Does the president have the authority to order the execution of a person called for interrogation?

We are sure that this order was issued by the president and this shows the autonomy of the president of Tajikistan. If a person is accused of terrorism, no one, even if it is the president, has the right to consider him a criminal without a court verdict and the last word.

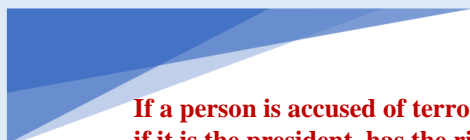
The people who for months wanted justice and a face-to-face meeting with the president turned into

“terrorists”.

One of the aspects of terrorism, observers explain, is that a terrorist is not born a terrorist. It is a complex and

comprehensive system that is related to economic, political, religious and local systems.

In general, today terrorism is considered as a historical request in the face of urgent social, political, ethnic and other problems. Rahmon artificially made terrorists out of the people of Badakhshan in order to express his 30-year-old wishes and grudges. By making himself deaf and dumb, he knew that people would protest and he would achieve his goals of destroying these people and making them talk.



If a person is accused of terrorism, no one, even if it is the president, has the right to consider him a criminal without a court verdict and the last word. The people who for months wanted justice and a face-to-face meeting with the president turned into “terrorists”.



By Salmon Sultonzoda



In this chronicle, we have collected the events in Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region, the city of Khorug and its surroundings, as well as related to the natives of this region, from November 25, 2021 to August 20, 2022.

News sources: Working group of the Civilian Committee for the Rescue of Hostages and Political Prisoners of Tajikistan, mass media, independent website Pamir Daily News, Radio Ozodi, Bomdod.com, Facebook page of journalists Anora Sarkorova, Rustami Joni and other independent and reliable sources.

November 25, 2021. Gulbiddin Ziyodbekov, a resident of the Tavdem community of Roshtkala district, was killed by the authorities;

November 25. About 5,000 residents of Khorug and its surroundings held a rally in the central square of Khorug;

November 25. The Internet was stopped in the territory of the city of Khorog;

November 26. As a result of the dispersal of the demonstrators by the authorities, two of the demonstrators were killed: Tutisho Amirshoev and Gulnazar Muradbekov;

November 26. In the big cities of the world, such as Berlin, Moscow, New York, Warsaw, a gathering of natives of Badakhshan and other Tajiks was held to integrate with the Khorog demonstrators;

November 27. The Prosecutor's Office of Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Region made a statement about the rally and accused the protesters of violating the law;

November 28. The gathering was dispersed. In order to negotiate with the state authorities, a working group of 44 active citizens was created by the protesters "Commission of 44";

November 30. The state news agency "Khover" called the demonstrators of the city of Khorog "some interested groups";

December 2, 2021. The result of the forensic examination revealed that Ziyabekov Gulbiddin was shot seven times. Four shots to the legs, one shot to the stomach, one shot to the heart and one in the eye;

December 2. Yatimov declared Ziyodbekov a criminal at the meeting of the activists of the Badakhshan and said that he received his punishment;

December 25. The deputy of the Assembly of People's Deputies of Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Province from Darvaz district made a proposal to separate Darvaz district from the

January 11. “Badakhshan” television broadcasted videos with the content of blackening the protesters of November 25-27;

January 11. Amriddin Alovatshoev, a public activist and one of the leaders of the civil society born in Badakhshan, disappeared in Russia;

January 12-13. Alovatshoev was handed over to the authorities of Tajikistan;

January 17. The leader of the Ismailis of the world, Imam Aga Khan the Fourth, called on his followers in Badakhshan to “*reject actions that are against the laws of the land*”;

January 25. The Minister of Energy and Water



territory of the BMKB;

December 29. Chorshanbe Chorshanбиеv, an athlete from Badakhshan, was extradited from Russia to Tajikistan. In Tajikistan, he was charged with Articles 189 and 307;

January 11, 2022. “Commission 44” invited the Regional Prosecutor's Office to give a legal assessment of the actions of the assistant prosecutor Abirzoda and police officer Mahmadv. In response, the Prosecutor's Office of the Badakhshan Mountainous Autonomous Province (BMKB) declared “Commission 44” an illegal group;

Resources of Tajikistan, Juma Daler Shofaqir, a native of Badakhshan, visited the mother of Totisho Amirshoev, who was shot by authorities during the November 25-27 protests.

January 31. The head of the education department of Badakhshan Autonomous Mountain Region, Lutfullo Navruzov, appeared on Badakhshan TV and claimed that the former military colonel Muhammadbaqir Muhammadbakirov (Mamadbaqir) had beaten him. Badakhshan TV aired a video in which Navruzov was allegedly beaten. Later, it was revealed that the video was fabricated and false;

February 1, 2022. Tajik authorities confirmed the arrest of Amriddin Alovatshoev after 20 days;

February 5. The Minister of Internal Affairs of Tajikistan, Ramazon Rahimzoda, demanded the arrest of 6 residents of the city of Khorug, including: Aknazarov Aknazar (1992), Zikilobekov Sino (1993), Shabona Jamshed (1986), Nasiraliyev Safarali (1973), Sherov Manu-chehr (1986), Sultanshoev Khurshedsho (1993).

February 5. The authorities announced that they were conducting an operation against Colonel Muhammedbakirov, and for this purpose, additional military forces were mobilized to

Prosecutor's Office, demanding an answer from the Tajik government for killing her child;

February 10. Oraz Vazirbekov, one of the leaders of the Badakhshan diaspora in Russia, stated through a video that he is a citizen of Russia and has no intention of traveling to Tajikistan. He also emphasized that the Tajik authorities want to kidnap him and take him to Tajikistan;

February 12. The government of Khorog warned people not to leave their homes until tomorrow. It is said that this is the order of the head of the region, and anyone who defends Muhammadbakirov will be charged with a criminal case;



Khorog;

February 7. Amriddin Alovatshoev still does not have a defense attorney. The Prosecutor General said that Alovatshoev was extradited. The Minister of Internal Affairs stated that Alovatshoev returned to Tajikistan voluntarily;

February 8. The video of Muhammadbakir addressed to the people and the Government of Tajikistan was broadcast. In it, he stated, among other things, that he is “*not a seeker of any public position*” and asked “*to leave him alone*”;

February 9. Pevistamoh, the mother of Gulbiddin Ziyobekov, wrote a letter to the Regional

February 12. A video of Amriddin Alovatshoev from a temporary detention center appeared on the Internet. He pleaded guilty to it. Experts and his relatives saw his speech and behavior unusual and the signs of beating on his face;

February 13. Aslisho Vazirov, an activist of the Russian civil society, one of the natives of Badakhshan, expressed his concern about the possibility of being stolen and taken to Tajikistan. He also asked the country of Russia to protect him;

February 17. The natives of Badakhshan expressed their concern about the rough treatment and violation of their rights by the officials at the

airports of Tajikistan, railway stations and when entering the territory of Tajikistan;

February 18. The second tape of Alovatshoev from temporary detention was published. In this video, Amriddin Alovatshoev asked people to think about his relatives and friends;

February 19. General Navjuvanov, the head of the inter-departmental CTOD in Badakhshan, suggested to Muhammadbakirov that he stay in the mental hospital of Rosht-Kala district for two weeks and thus escape from the persecution of the authorities. Muhammadbakirov rejected this proposal;

March 17. Tutiyo Amirshoev, a 31-year-old resident of Roshtkala, disappeared at Dushanbe airport. Tutiyo, the cousin of Tutisho Amirshoev, who was killed by the authorities, is the time of the rally on November 25-28, 2021. It turned out that Tutiyo Amirshoev is in the temporary detention center of KDAM;

March 18. The Chairman of Badakhshan Mountain Autonomous Region announced that the internet will be activated again in the region on March 21. (The Internet has been limited in the region since the end of November last year and was active only in government offices);



April 16. The Court of the Badakhshan Mountain Autonomous Region sentenced Sherov Manuchehr to 10 years in prison. He was accused of insulting a representative of authority.

February 22. It was announced that Chorshanbe Chorshanbiev's trial will be held behind closed doors on March 1 at the temporary detention center of the State Committee for National Security (KDAM);

March 4, 2022. An attempt was made on the life of Muhammadbaqir Muhammad-Baqirov. The incident ended in broad daylight in the center of Khorog city. As a result of the assassination attempt, Mohammad Baqir received a wound in his hand. His little child was with him in the car, the child was not injured;

March 20. Husham Ghulam (Khushruz Jumaev), a young journalist and blogger, was arrested by KDAM in Khorug and later released;

March 20. The authorities stated that Amriddin Alovatshoev refused to be a defense attorney. Alavatshoev did not have a representative until today. He said “*he does not believe in justice*”;

March 31. 36-year-old Manuchehr Sherov was arrested by the police in Khorog. He is accused of a conflict with a police officer at the end of November last year;

April 13, 2022. “Commission 44” sent a repeated request to the General Prosecutor's Office to investigate the murder of Gulbiddin Ziyobekov;

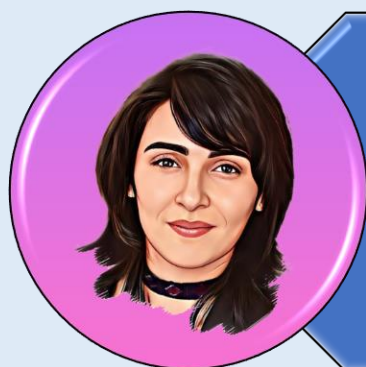
April 16. The Court of the Badakhshan Mountain Autonomous Region sentenced Sherov Manuchehr to 10 years in prison. He was accused of insulting a representative of authority;

April 29. The trial of Amriddin Alovatshoev began in the temporary detention center of the National Security Agency in Dushanbe, and after a few hours the court sentenced Amriddin Alovatshoev to 18 years in prison. (In March of this year, the newly built house of Alovatshoev in Khorug was demolished by the state authorities);

1. Jamshed Shabonov (articles 237; 328; 330);
2. Aknazarov Aknazar (233; 328; 330);
3. Sino Zikilobekov (237; 328; 330).

- Arrested:

1. Sadiq Ahmadbekov (Article 237);
2. Manuchehr Sherov. 10 years. (237q3; 330q1);
3. Saifullo Saifulloev;
4. Khurshedsho Sultanshoev (18 years, 237q3; 328q1; 330q1);
5. Shodijon Farmonbekov (4 years and 6 months);
6. Muslim Navruzov;
7. Chorshanbe Chorshanbiev (8 years and 6 months, Article 307);
8. Oshurbekov Kishvarbek;



May 7, 2022. The authorities of Tajikistan opened a criminal case against Anora Sarkorova, a journalist born in Badakhshan and a resident of Europe. Experts consider this action of the authorities as an act of revenge against Anora Sarkorova's professional activity and civil status. Anora Sarkorova has a working experience in the BBC and publishes information on the Badakhshan case on a daily basis.

May 7, 2022. The authorities of Tajikistan opened a criminal case against Anora Sarkorova, a journalist born in Badakhshan and a resident of Europe. (Experts consider this action of the authorities as an act of revenge against Anora Sarkorova's professional activity and civil status. Anora Sarkorova has a working experience in the BBC and publishes information on the Badakhshan case on a daily basis);

May 9. Journalist Anora Sarkorova published a list of Badakhshan natives who were wanted by the Tajik authorities in the last few months, who were arrested and convicted, as well as those who were killed, including:

9. Dilovar Khurramov (1982);
10. Olim Nasriddinov (1983);
11. Loik Tavalloev (27/04/1992);
12. Jalal Bilolov (1995);
13. Qurbanali Galchabekov (1970);
14. Samad Alovatshoev (12/08/1983);
15. Khushdil Akimbekov (04/05/1975);
16. Muminsho Iskandarshoev (15/08/1982);
17. Abad Akhmadbekov (16/06/1989);
18. Faridun Nodilyabov (28/02/1989);
19. Tutiyo Amirshoev (1991);
20. Amriddin Alovatshoev (18 years, article 181q2; 182q3; 187; 189; 302q2);

- 21. Muyassar Sahibnazarov (21/12/1986. (m. 237);
- 22. Firuz Saidibrohimov (26/03/1991, m. 237);
- 23. Darer Shukrihudoev (1996);
- 24. Umed Marodasenov (1987, p. 237);
- 25. Shakir Odilov (1982, p. 328). He is disabled as a result of torture);

26. Faridun Pulodov (d. 328).

- killed:

- 1. Gulbiddin Ziyobekov (31/05/1992);
- 2. Gulnazar Muradbekov (07/01/1977);
- 3. Tutisho Amirshoev (1998);

All three were killed by the powerful Tajik government.

According to reports, at least 80 more people are

May 16. Zamiri Nazarshoev, a 30-year-old resident of Khorug, was killed as a result of the dispersal of the demonstrators by the authorities;

May 17. *Asia-Plus* news media reported that it refuses to report on the incident in Badakhshan.

The reason was the pressure and warning of the state authorities;

May 17. Residents of the town of Vomari, the center of Rushon district, blocked the

Dushanbe-Khorug highway so that additional military forces would not enter Khorug to quell public protests. The authorities gave Roshan protesters until 16:00 to open the road, otherwise the authorities said they would use weapons;

May 17. In Berlin, Tajiks living in Germany



May 17. Asia-Plus news media reported that it refuses to report on the incident in Badakhshan. The reason was the pressure and warning of the state authorities.

still wanted.

May 13. The court sentenced Chorshanbiev to 8 months of imprisonment. Chorshanbiev considers himself innocent;

May 16. A shot was heard in the city of Khorog. People protested. The reason for people to come to the square is the violation of their rights, unjustified arrests, unjust sentences of residents of this region;

May 16. The authorities opened fire on the protesters. Internet stopped in Khorog;

May 16. Pamir daily news reported about injured citizens;

organized a rally to attract the attention of the world community to the Badakhshan case. In Moscow, near the Tajik embassy, police forces are preparing to disperse the gathering of Tajiks;

May 17. 150 people from the world and Ish-Kashim went to Khorog to join the protest. In the region of Andarab, the military blocked their way and did not allow them to go to Khorog;

May 18. Authorities in Roshan used weapons, there are dead and wounded;

May 18. Internet was stopped in all territories of Badakhshan region. The Tajik government declared the unarmed people of Rushon “international terrorists”;

May 19. The independent news agency *Pamirdaily-news* reported on the transfer of the bodies of 17 civilians to their relatives in Rushan;

May 19. In Dushanbe, the rented house of the senior adviser to the commander of the border guard forces, Major General Holbash Holbashev, was searched by the KDAM. General Kholbashev's whereabouts are unknown;

May 19. Shuhrat Rushtov, a 44-year-old resident of Roushan, was arrested by the authorities at his home and executed after interrogation;

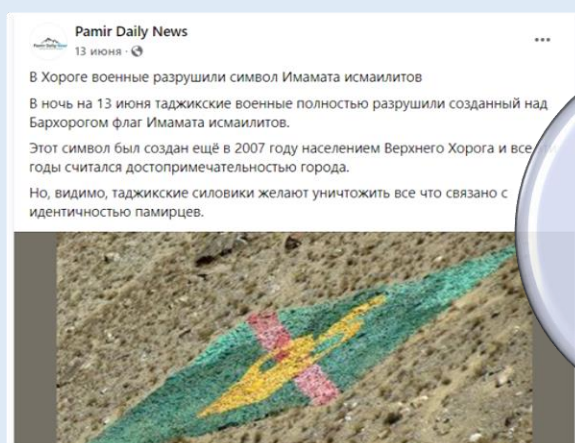
May 19. Young journalist and blogger Husham Ghulam was arrested;

Irgashev, Muzaffar Muborakshoev, Manuchebr Khaliqnazarov;

June 13, 2022. The government destroyed the symbol of the Ismailis in the foothills of Pamir. Hundreds of people arrested from Khorog and Roshan were transferred to Dushanbe;

June 16. *Pamirdailynews* reported that businessman Sorbon Yunoev was arrested in Khorug;

June 16. In Dushanbe, a former KGB security officer, 72-year-old Mavlonazarov Mamad-Sultan, born in Badakhshan, popularly known as Muhammad Sultan, was arrested. He is also a



June 13, 2022.
The government destroyed the symbol of the Ismailis in the foothills of Pamir.

May 19. According to reports, authorities shot several Roshan protestors after questioning and called it an “*anti-terrorist operation*”;

May 22. In the center of the city of Khorug, Colonel Muhammadbakirov was killed as a result of an assassination attempt by the military authorities;

May 22. Journalist and human rights defender Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva, born in Badakhshan, was arrested in Dushanbe;

May 29. Senior members of the “Commission 44” were arrested in Khorog. Among them Farpash

journalist;

June 17. The independent website *Pamirdailynews* reported threats by security personnel;

June 24. The Khorug court sentenced the videographers of “Commission 44”, Muyassar Sadonshoev and Iftikhor Saidbekov, to 11 and 10 years respectively;

June 25. Husham Ghulam was transferred from the detention center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to the temporary detention center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. He was charged with Article 307, Part 2;

June 25. Tutiyo Amirshoev, the cousin of Tutisho Amirshoev, was sentenced to 8.5 years in prison by the court. He was arrested when he returned to Dushanbe from labor migration. He was accompanied by Tutisho Amirshoev's mother;

June 27. Authorities took the mother and brother of journalist Anora Sarkorova with them;

June 29. 64-year-old Shaftolu Bekdavlatov and 58-year-old Khujamri Pirmamadov, two members of “Commission 44” were sentenced to 18 years in prison;

June 29. Jangiibek Chorshanbiev and Muslim Navruzov were extradited from Russia to

by the authorities, where he committed suicide. Doctors saved him;

July 26. Caliph Muzaffar Davlatmirov was arrested in Khorug;

July 29. Muslim Sherzamonov, brother of Alim Sherzamonov, deputy leader of the National Alliance of Tajikistan, was sentenced to 18 years in prison. The authorities accuse him of organizing demonstrations;

July 29. Oraz Vazirbekov and Ramzi Vazirbekov as well as Ruslan Pulodbekov disappeared in Moscow. They were leaders and social activists;

July 31. Oraz Vazirbekov and Ramzi Vazirbekov



July 29. Muslim Sherzamonov, brother of Alim Sherzamonov, deputy leader of the National Alliance of Tajikistan, was sentenced to 18 years in prison. The authorities accuse him of organizing demonstrations.

Tajikistan. They asked Tajik authorities to investigate the murder of Gulbiddin Ziyobekov and refrain from using force against unarmed people.

July 6, 2022. 66-year-old Abdurahim Ghulomov died during the interrogation at the Khorug Police Station;

July 8. A 32-year-old resident of Khorog, Adis Tuti-shoev, cut his own blood vessel after being interrogated at the head office of KDAM in Badakhshan. Khairomamad Dostmatov was transferred to the hospital after being interrogated

were found in Dushanbe. The Russian authorities handed them over to the Tajik authorities;

August 1, 2022. Hasanali Abdurrahman, the son of the former commander of the border guard, Talib Ayombekov, was deprived of his freedom for 12 years. He was arrested on July 23;

August 3. The “Rushon Case” trial began in Dushanbe. The court is considering the case of Major General Holbash Holbashev, a native of Rushon, and the case of about 70 people with him. The trial will be held behind closed doors. Holbash Holbashev, together with 20 other

people, are present behind bars in the court, the rest are outside the bars;

August 3. Muzaffar Davlatmirov, a priest, was deprived of his freedom for 5 years. He was arrested on July 26. From the arrest to the verdict, it took a week;

August 5. Another son of Talib Ayombekov, 33-year-old Gholomali Ayombekov, was sentenced

madbakirov, to 8 years in prison. Another brother of colonel Muhammedbakirov, Tahir Muhammedbakirov, was sentenced to 28 years in prison. Colonel Muhammadbakirov's friend Gulnazar Imomyorbekov 20 went behind bars. Mazorbanov Mazorbon, a physical education teacher in Barkhorug locality, was deprived of his freedom for 8 years;



August 17. Blogger Maksud Ghiyasov was arrested in Moscow.

to life imprisonment. The authorities found him guilty of the murder of security general Nazarov in 2012. He was arrested on July 23;

August 7. Aslan Gholomov and his brother Azim Gulobov, residents of the “Bizmich” neighborhood of Khorug, were deprived of their freedom for life, and Azim Gulobov for 18 years;

August 11. Abdullobekov Akbar, a native of Badakhshan, was arrested in Moscow in 1993 and transferred to Tajikistan;

August 16. The prosecutor demanded from the court a life sentence for Major General Holbash Holbashev and 25 years of imprisonment for journalist and human rights defender Ulfathonim Mamadshoeva;

August 17. The court sentenced Colonel Muhammadbakirov's brother, Akram Muham-

August 17. Blogger Maksud Ghiyasov was arrested in Moscow;

August 17. In Tajikistan, the former head of the Ismaili consulate in Tajikistan, Ms. Sharofat Mamadambarova, was interrogated by the KDAM. Earlier, on August 13-14, Mamadambarov was interrogated two days in a row;

August 18. The independent news agency Pamirdaily news reports that about 30 employees of the authorities traveled from Dushanbe to Moscow. It is said that the purpose of this group of 30 people is to arrest and extradite civil activists of Tajikistan, most of whom are natives of Badakhshan.