

2013-12-05

Fråga-svar

Romer i Uzbekistan

Fråga

Hur ser situationen ut för romer i Uzbekistan?

Svar

UN Human Rights Council (juli 2013):

sid. 5

"21. On the questions about Roma, their exact number is not known – 20,000 according to official data, but according to population experts, the figure might be twice as high. The Government follows the relevant recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and has conducted a survey among the Roma population. It brought to light that 84 per cent of Roma are citizens of Uzbekistan and that the majority are Muslims. Ninety-nine per cent of the respondents stated that they did not experience discrimination in access to education and or limitations to their traditional lifestyle."

UN Human Rights Council (februari 2013):

sid. 10

"58. CERD noted that education levels of Roma appeared to be considerably lower than the nation's average. It urged Uzbekistan to adopt a strategy to protect Roma from discrimination.100"

Transition Online (januari 2013):

" In Uzbekistan, the Mugat are outcasts, at best ignored, at worst reviled. A distinct ethnic group that has remained nomadic even as modernity took root in the region, they are widely called "gypsies" here, as they are in Tajikistan and Kazakhstan. Wandering through cities and villages, scraping a living from fortune-telling, seasonal work, recycling bottles, or begging, they are considered dirty or cursed."

"...But outsiders know little about day-to-day life among the Mugat. Also known among themselves as Lyuli, they maintain a rigidly closed society."

UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (september 2013):

sid. 4

"16. The Committee regrets that the information on the situation of Roma in the periodic report of the State party remains scarce and that there is no information on any strategy the State party may have developed with a view to protecting Roma against discrimination (art. 5). The Committee recommends that the State party include detailed information in its next report on the situation of Roma, in particular on measures to address the education levels of Roma, which appear to be considerably lower than the nation's average. It recalls its general recommendation No. 27 (2000) on discrimination against Roma and recommends that the State party adopt a strategy with a view to protecting them against discrimination by State bodies, as well as by any person or organization."

UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (mars 2010):

sid. 61

"295. Pursuant to the Committee's recommendations following its review of the combined third, fourth and fifth periodic report of Uzbekistan, and the Committee's general recommendation No. 27 on discrimination against Roma, the Ijtimoiy Fikr Centre has conducted a poll on the social and economic situation of the Roma in Uzbekistan.

296. The Gypsies living in Uzbekistan are referred to as "Lyuli" by the local population. They still speak both Tajik and Uzbek. Their everyday language is Tajik, peppered with a few Roma words. Some Gypsy groups speak mainly in Uzbek. The main faith of the Gypsies living in Uzbekistan is Islam."

Institute for War & Peace Reporting (augusti 2008):

"He said such agents provocateurs are recruited among vulnerable groups over which the police has some hold – prostitutes, female drug-addicts, homeless people with criminal records, and members of the marginalised Luli or Central Asian gypsy community."

Ferghana.Ru news agency (mars 2008):

"Shaimardanov in his turn branded it all as a provocation staged by Uzbek secret services. According to the human rights activist, sending women against protesters and journalists is secret services' traditional practice. These provocateurs are forgiven minor offenses in return for their services."

Uznews (september 2007):

"The police department of Jizak Region's Pahtakor District has arrested about 50 people for attacking gypsies, who had allegedly raped a six-year-old ethnic Uzbek boy. People said that police let alleged rapists escape".

"The boy's parents said that they would fight for the deportation of all gypsies from Pahtakor. "We do not hope for the local law-enforcement agencies, all of them are corrupt. If we do not unite ourselves now, the lyuli will do the same thing to your children," the boy's parents told fellow villagers. "

Thinking-East [2005]:

"The hardships experienced by the Uzbek Rromas have attracted the attention of Samarkand human rights activists, who say the authorities should do more for the Luli community. "At the moment, they don't even have a national cultural center," says Komil Ashurov of the Samarkand Human Rights Center.[1] While other ethnic minorities have their own national cultural centers, like 'Сохнут' for Jews or 'Русь' for Russians, the Luli lack an official forum for preserving their cultural heritage."

"Tajik and Uzbek outsiders call the Luli "gadoy," while Russian-speaking outsiders call them "poproshayka." The word gadoy means "pauper" or "cadger," which implies a parasitic way of life. The word poproshayka also means pauper, but also "beggar", and it has a scornful undertone. Obviously, outsiders have their own very negative view on the Luli's occupation, that they are simply beggars, leeches of society. This is in keeping with worldwide attitudes toward the Rromas. However, the question remains unanswered whether this lifestyle is a tradition or a need for the Luli in Samarkand."

Institute for War & Peace Reporting (februari 2005):

"It's a harsh reversal of fortune for the minority, which had prospered under the Soviet regime, working in factories and on farms, and even awarded state honours. But with the onset of the country's economic problems, public sector enterprises collapsed and the gypsies along with millions of other citizens found themselves out of work"

"But with the economic downturn, all the progress made during Soviet times is beginning to unravel - many gypsies having little option but to resort to begging, "All we achieved in previous years has been ruined," Nazarov told IWPR"

U.S. Center for World Mission, Joshua Project, Bethany World Prayer Center (1999):

"The quality of health care, nutrition, housing, and education is poor. Adequate educational opportunities must be provided in order to raise their standard of living.

Spiritually, the Islamic religion is very difficult to influence. Their nomadic lifestyle has also made it difficult for missionaries to reach them. It is encouraging to hear of recent breakthroughs in ministering to Gypsies."

Denna sammanställning av information/länkar är baserad på informationssökningar gjorda under en begränsad tid. Den är sammanställd utifrån noggrant utvalda och allmänt tillgängliga informationskällor. Alla använda källor refereras. All information som presenteras, med undantag av obestridda/uppenbara fakta, har dubbelkontrollerats om inget annat anges. Sammanställningen gör inte anspråk på att vara uttömmande och bör inte tillmätas exklusivt bevisvärde i samband med avgörandet av ett enskilt ärende. Informationen i sammanställningen återspeglar inte nödvändigtvis Migrationsverkets officiella ståndpunkt i en viss fråga och det finns ingen avsikt att genom sammanställningen göra politiska ställningstaganden. Refererade dokument bör läsas i sitt sammanhang.

Källförteckning

(länkar hämtade 2013-12-05)

Ferghana.Ru news agency, *Uzbekistan: Gypsy women attack Uzbek president's political adversaries*, 2008-03-14

<http://enews.ferghananews.com/news.php?id=159&mode=snews>

Institute for War & Peace Reporting, *Uzbek Police Accused of Rent-a-Mob Tactics*, 2008-08-11

<http://iwpr.net/report-news/uzbek-police-accused-rent-mob-tactics>

Institute for War & Peace Reporting, *Uzbekistan: Luli Hit the Road*, 2005-02-21

<http://iwpr.net/report-news/uzbekistan-luli-hit-road>

Thinking-East, *Perceptions of Identity: Luli in Uzbekistan*, [2005]

<http://www.thinking-east.net/index2ff8.html?option=content&task=view&id=53>

Transition Online, *Among the Mugat*, 2013-01-24

<http://www.tol.org/client/article/23567-mugat-uzbekistan-art.html>

UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), *Consideration of reports submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention : concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination : Uzbekistan*, 2010-09-15

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4d2c60662.html>

UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD), *Reports submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention : International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination : 6th and 7th periodic reports of States parties due in 2008 : Uzbekistan*, 2010-03-31

<http://www.refworld.org/docid/4d2c5fae2.html>

UN Human Rights Council (formerly UN Commission on Human Rights), *Compilation prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 5 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 16/21; Uzbekistan*, 2013-02-08

http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1930_1366900780_g1310830.pdf

UN Human Rights Council (formerly UN Commission on Human Rights), *Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, Uzbekistan*, 2013-07-05

http://www.ecoi.net/file_upload/1930_1375881261_a-hrc-24-7-uzbekistan-e.pdf

U.S. Center for World Mission, Joshua Project, Bethany World Prayer Center, *People-in-Country Profile, Gypsy, Domari, Luli in Uzbekistan*, 1999

<http://www.joshuaproject.net/people-profile.php?peo3=11597&rog3=UZ>

Uznews, *Police arrest 50 people for attacking gypsies in Jizak Region*, 2007-09-17

http://www.uznews.net/news_single.php?lng=en&cid=3&nid=817