

2014-07-10

Fråga-svar

Salafister i Tadzjikistan

Fråga

1. Hur blir salafister behandlade i Tadzjikistan?
2. Av landguidens information framgår att Högsta domstolen i Tadzjikistan förbjöd salafism år 2009. Har detta förbud implementerats och efterlevs det?
3. Blir salafister (särskilt barn) bestraffade på något sätt?

Svar

1. Situationen för salafister

Agency Asia Plus (2014):

.. Prominent Tajik clerics, Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda and his brothers Eshoni Nouriddin and Eshoni Mahmoudjon, call on the Tajik authorities to stop the practice of “seeking enemies and creating images of enemies.”

In an open letter released on May 7, the Turajonzoda brothers note that they were forced to make such a statement after accusation of them of adherence to Salafism.

United States Commission on International Religious Freedom, USCIRF (2012):

The Tajik Supreme Court banned the Salafi school of Islam in February 2009, although no criminal acts have been linked to followers of Salafism in Tajikistan. The court did not release the text of its decision. Reportedly, it was based on the alleged need to protect the constitutional order, strengthen national security, and prevent conflict between religious confessions. In January 2010, seven individuals were sentenced to prison terms of five to seven years for membership in the Salafi movement, according to the State Department. They were arrested in 2009 when local police and security service officials raided a Dushanbe mosque during evening prayers. A Tajik official also told Forum 18 that Salafis engage in "hooliganism" by disturbing other worshippers in mosques with their bodily gestures and shouting during prayers.

In May 2010, the Tajik Interior Ministry launched "Operation *Madrassa*," mainly targeted against the unlicensed religious instruction of children and youth, including numerous police raids of "illegal" (unregistered) private Qur'an lessons. In January 2011, local authorities in the southern province of Khatlon detained individuals who reportedly had held private, allegedly Salafi, classes on Islam for some 60 local children. Three women were fined in May and June 2011 for unauthorized teaching of the Qur'an to girls in private homes in the Khatlon Region. Local officials visited eight *madrassas*, 93 Friday mosques, and 955 daily prayer mosques in May 2011 and brought charges against 11 individuals for private religious education in the northern Sughd region; three illegal *madrassas* were closed and an administrative investigation launched into school personnel. In addition, an administrative case for the private teaching of religion was opened in June 2011 against the imam of a registered mosque in the Rudaki District near Dushanbe.

Se även tidigare Migrationsverkets Fråga-svar gällande salafister i Tadzjikistan, information i öppna källor från 2011.

2. Implementering av förbud mot salafism

The voice of Russia (2014):

The recruiting of young people for the war in Syria is a good example of the work which is being done by the Salafi emissaries in Central Asia. The Salafis have not yet shown their animosity towards the local regimes. But experts do not rule such a possibility in the future...

Traditional clerics offer an active resistance to the Salafis in Tajikistan. The Tajik authorities have forced about 2,000 young people who went to study to the Arab countries in 2010 to return home. ...

Norge. Landinfo (2013):

I 2009 ble den salafistiske retningen innen islam forbudt av tadsjikisk høyesterett. Begrunnelsen for forbudet skal ha vært å beskytte den konstitusjonelle orden, styrke den nasjonale sikkerheten og hindre konflikt mellom religionene. I tillegg er det forbudt å importere og distribuere salafistisk litteratur (Bayram 2009).

United States Department of State (2012):

In January local authorities in the Qubodiyon district detained two groups of followers of the banned Salafi branch of Islam. According to local authorities, the leaders of the two groups organized classes on Islam for 60 local children and planned to illegally send them abroad to study. Only a limited number of local imams were licensed to teach Islam and the Arabic alphabet to children. Children who wanted to study Islam in depth had to request permission to attend authorized madrassahs.

3. Bestraffning

Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty (2014):

A Tajik policeman from the northern region of Sughd has been arrested for propagating a strict Salafi form of Islam banned in Tajikistan

Bertelsmann Foundation (2014):

The period under review saw the political leadership continue to resort to openly prohibitive means to manage the cleavages along religious lines, potentially exacerbating them. The state detained and sentenced to lengthy jail terms hundreds of nonviolent Muslims for alleged membership in banned Islamic groups, particularly Hizb ut-Tahrir, Salafiyah and Jamaat-e-Tabligh. ...

Norge. Landinfo (2013):

Det er rapportert om fengslinger av salafister. I januar 2010 ble syv personer dømt til fengsel i fem til syv år for medlemskap i salafist-bevegelsen (USCIRF 2012, s. 191). I januar 2011 ble grupper av salafister anholdt i distriktet Qubodiyon. Ifølge lokale myndigheter skal lederne av de to gruppene ha organisert undervisning i islam for barn, og planlagt å sende barna ulovlig ut av landet for å studere.

Det er kun et begrenset antall imamer som har lov til å undervise barn i religion (U.S. Department of State 2012a, s. 5). (sid. 16)

Russian Legal Information Agency (2013):

Abdurakhmanov [informal leader of the banned Salafi] and 40 followers were detained by the police in summer 2009. He was convicted shortly thereafter of instigating religious hatred (Article 189 of the Criminal Code) and sentenced to seven years in prison.

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.

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