
Hazara People



- **Hazaristan**
- **Hazara Faces**
- **Persecution of the Hazara people**

Presented by Kamran Mir Hazar

Photos by: Muzafar Ali, Najibullah Musafer, Basir Seerat,
Muhammad Raja and Mahdi Mudaber

The Hazara are a Turkic people, and descendants of the Kushans. Mongol influences are present in 10% of the Hazara. Hazara people live primarily in several Central Asian countries such as Afghanistan, Iran, Turkmenistan, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, and India. Millions of Hazara people throughout history have been forced to leave their original homeland-- today called Afghanistan. Hundreds of thousands of Hazara have settled as refugees and political asylees in Europe, the Americas, and Australia.

Hazaristan



A narrow and dangerous mountain path in the Khedir district of Dai Kundi Province. During winter rainy seasons these passages are very dangerous and many travelers lose their lives by falling into raging rivers.

Hazaristan



During the winter season Daikundi's Nili is covered in snow, but in spring it is covered in white almond tree flowers. Just one day after Nawroz (New Year), almond trees bloom. This picture was taken on 22 March 2010. Dai Kundi is famous in Afghanistan for the best quality almonds.

Hazaristan



Nili in winter (Dec. 2009)

Hazaristan



A mountain above the clouds in the Waras District of Bamyan.

Hazaristan



A snowbound valley of the Waras district of Bamyan, shot on Feb. 8, 2010.
Heavy snowfalls have caused many casualties in Bamyan and Dai Kundi.

Hazaristan



Bamyan in winter.

Hazaristan



A house in the Yakawlang District, Bamyan Province in winter. Hazaristan becomes one of the most isolated places in the world during winter.

Long term forecast for Bāmyān, Bamiyan (Afghanistan)

Updated at 23:36. Next update around 12:30.



[Forecast as PDF](#)

Overview

Hour by hour

Long term

Statistics

RELEVANT PLACES

[Bāmyān](#)

[Nīlī](#)

[Honefoss](#)

Long term forecast

Sunday 03 February	Monday 04 February	Tuesday 05 February	Wednesday 06 February	Thursday 07 February	Friday 08 February	Saturday 09 February	Sunday 10 February	Monday 11 February
-1°	-5°	-9°	-8°	-8°	-4°	-2°	-4°	-5°
33 mm precipitation per 24 hours	17 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0.8 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours

www.yr.no

Updated at 23:36. Next update around 12:30.



[Forecast as PDF](#)

Long term forecast for Nīlī, Daikondi (Afghanistan)

Overview

Hour by hour

Long term

Statistics

RELEVANT PLACES

[Nīlī](#)

[Bāmyān](#)

[Honefoss](#)

Long term forecast

Sunday 03 February	Monday 04 February	Tuesday 05 February	Wednesday 06 February	Thursday 07 February	Friday 08 February	Saturday 09 February	Sunday 10 February	Monday 11 February
2°	-2°	-5°	-5°	-2°	1°	2°	1°	0°
31 mm precipitation per 24 hours	2.4 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours	0 mm precipitation per 24 hours

Recently, the weather has been much better, when compared to previous Januarys when temperatures reached -20°.

Hazara Faces



Almond flowers/ Daikondi Spring 2013

Hazaristan



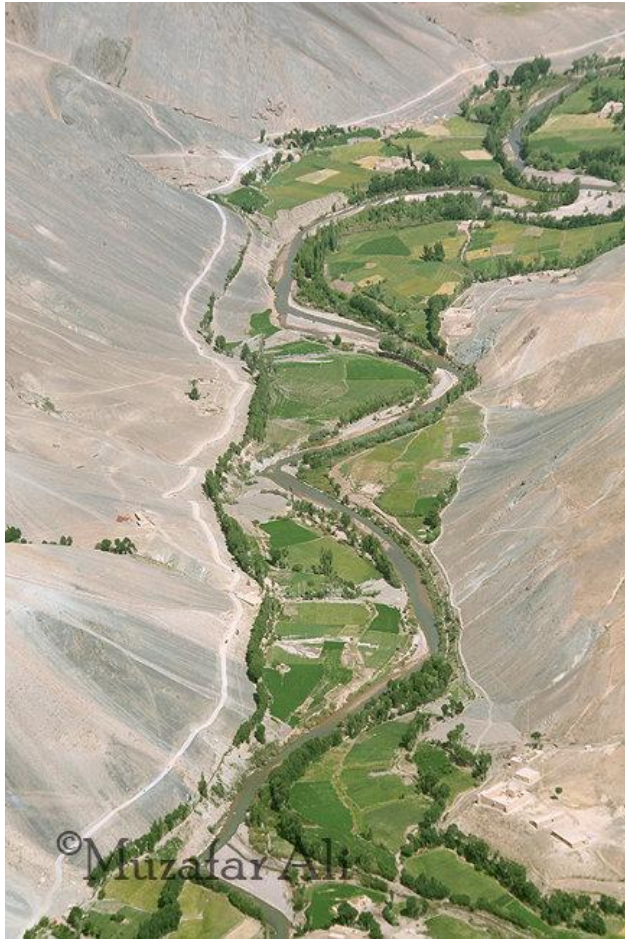
Bamyan in autumn. Bamyan hosts several rare species of birds during their annual migration over the city. The Giant Crane is one of them.

Hazaristan

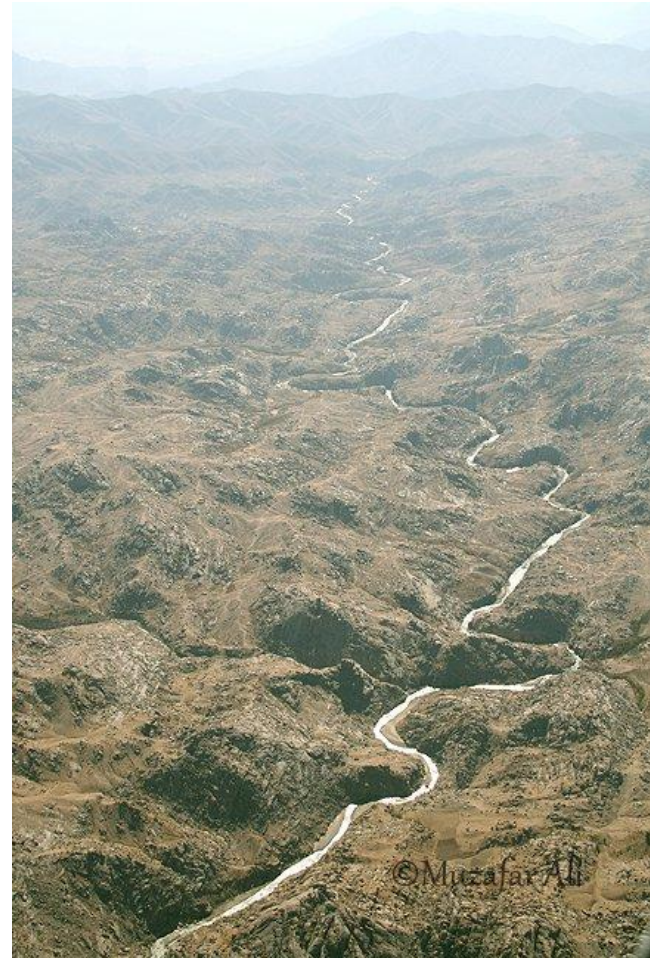


Aerial view of Behsood 1 District, Maidan Province.

Hazaristan



Aerial view of a valley in Panjao District, Bamyan



Aerial view of the Lazir River, Nili, Daikundi.

Hazaristan



Aerial view of a colorful mountain in the Panjao District,
Bamyan.

Hazaristan



Band-e-Amir, Bamyān on June 20, 2009.

Hazaristan



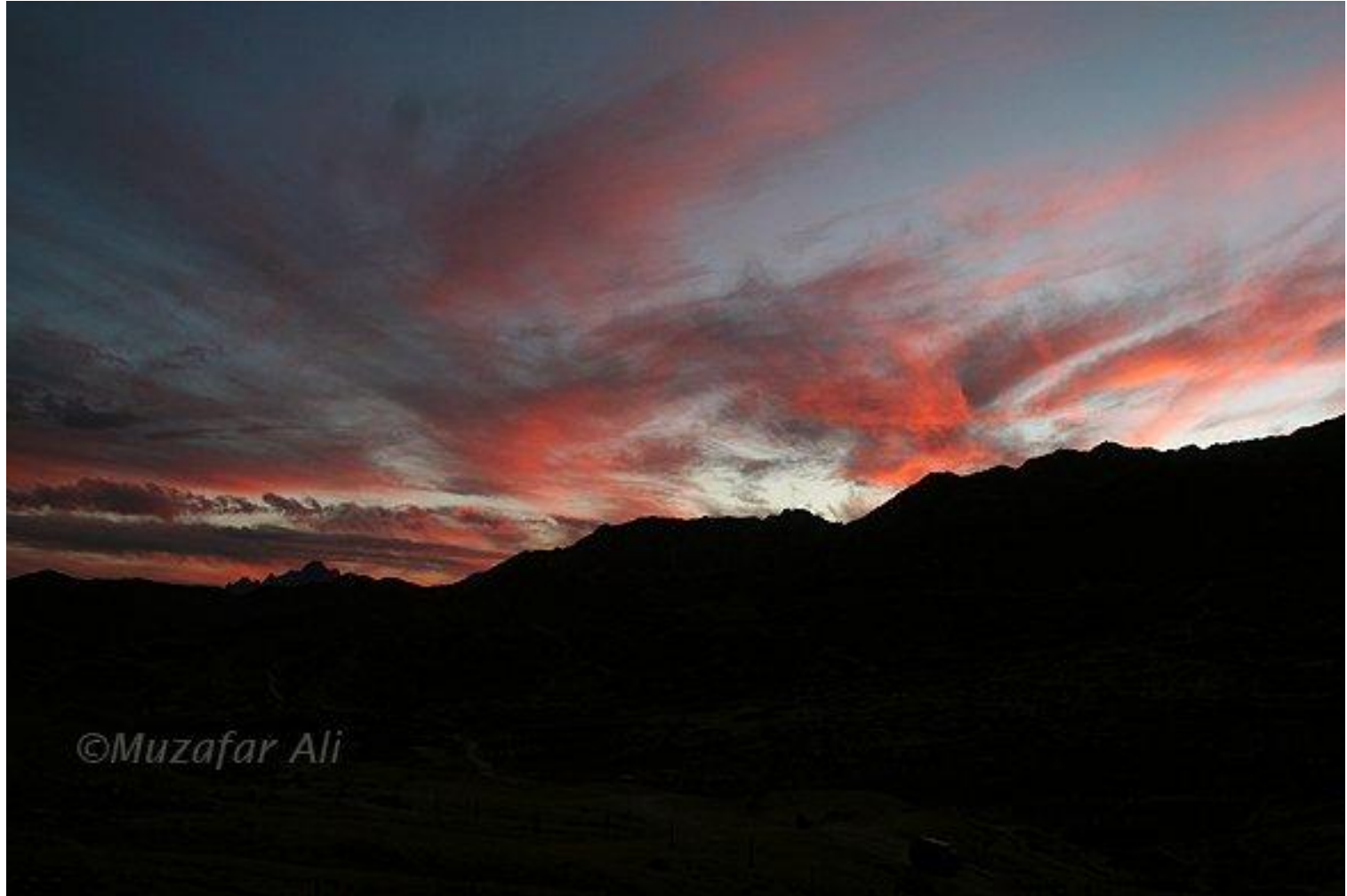
Band-e-Amir, Bamyan on June 20, 2009.

Hazaristan



A poetic night in Bamyan

Hazaristan



Red clouds in Nili, Daikundi at dusk.

Hazara Faces



Boys from the Mirasi Valley, Sangtakht District, Daikundi Province.



A Hazara boy from the Khawat Village, Nawur District of Ghazni Province.

Hazara Faces



A girl with her brother in Pul Band Shoy Village, Behsood 2 District, Maidan Province.



An old man with a gallon of water and bag of bread at work on the Nili Airstrip, Daikundi. The work continues despite the extreme weather.

Hazara Faces



This young girl was too frightened to be photographed. She thought I might shoot her, and ran towards her house. (Shot in Nili, Daikundi)

Hazara Faces



Children near Siah Chob Village, Sangtakht District, Daikundi. Look at the shoes of the girl on the right. Notice the different colours, and both shoes are for the LEFT foot!

Hazara Faces



A woman on horseback crosses Shah Tigh Pass, Khedir District Daikudi.

Hazara Faces



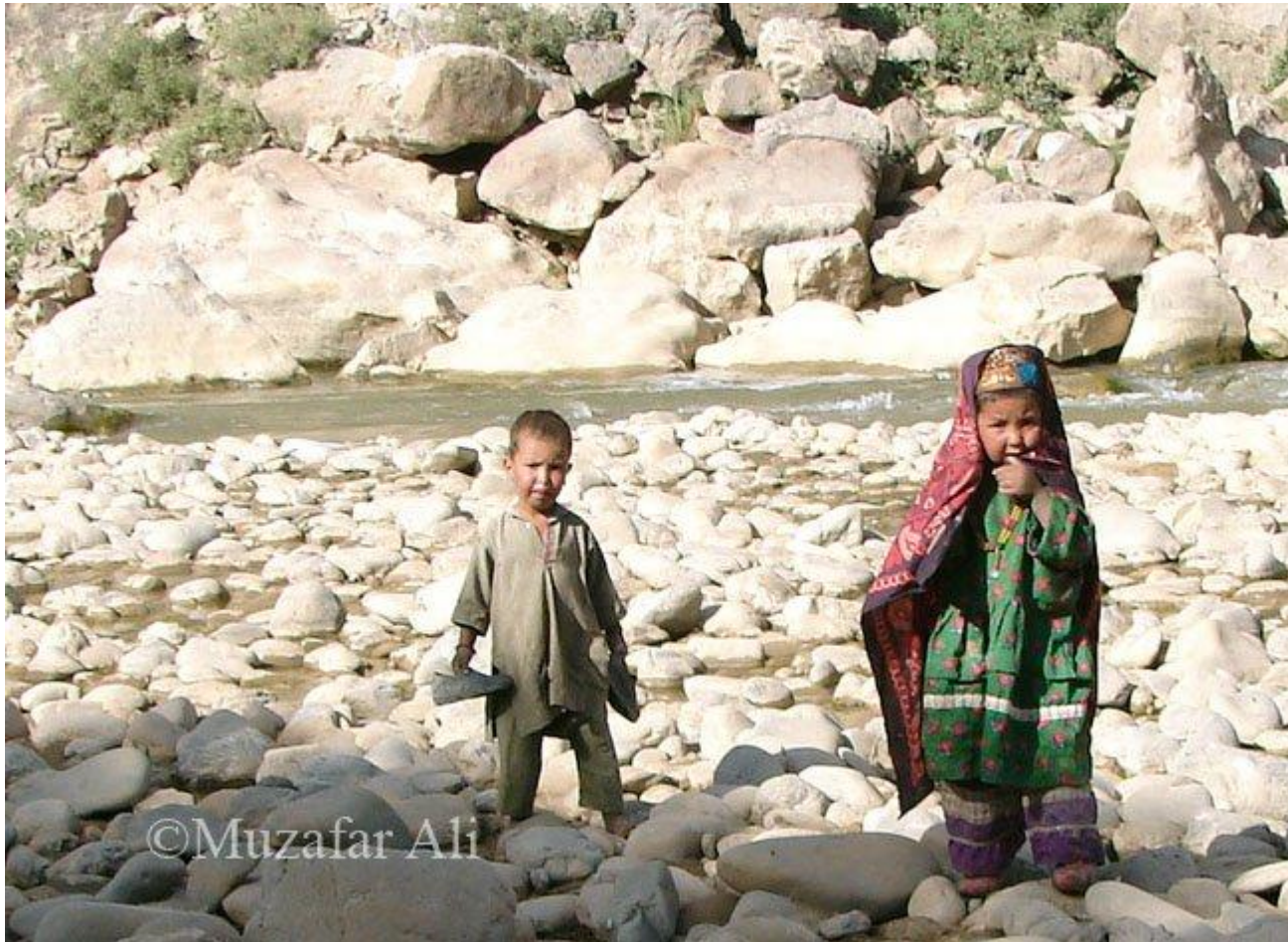
Some nervous faces from the Pusht Ruq Village, Khedir District, Daikundi Province. Though many parts of Daikundi Province have been affected by war, the Khedir District was one of the worst affected areas.

Hazara Faces



Men in Nili, Daikundi gazing at the raging Lazir River (2005)

Hazara Faces



Two young Hazara children play on a rocky bank of the Lazir River.

Hazara Faces



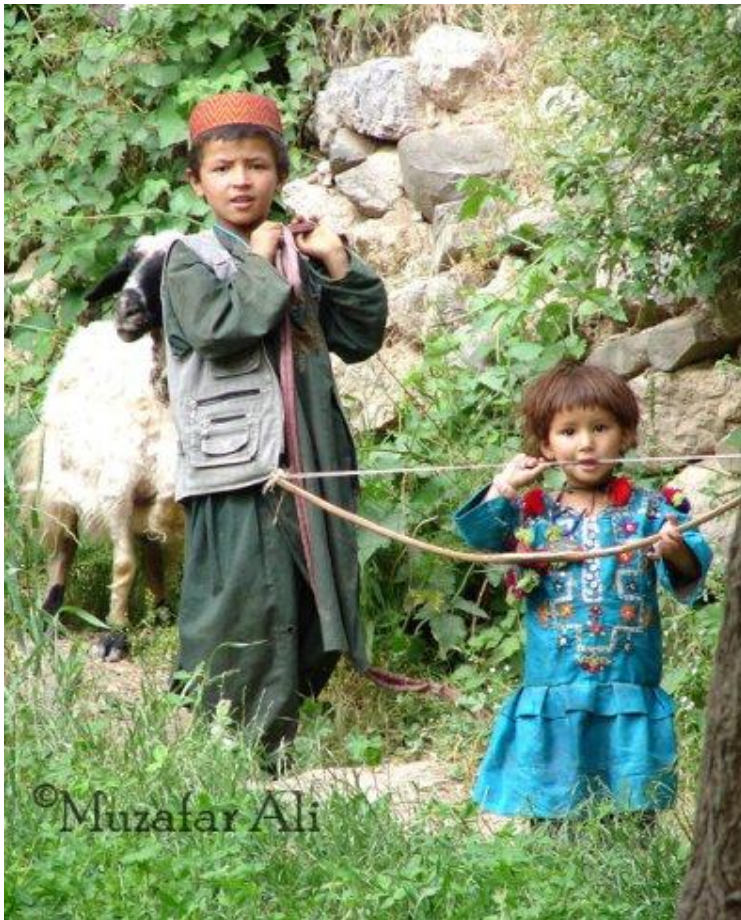
He needs a stick to support his back, but still must work to survive. From Ashtarlai District, Daikundi.

Hazara Faces

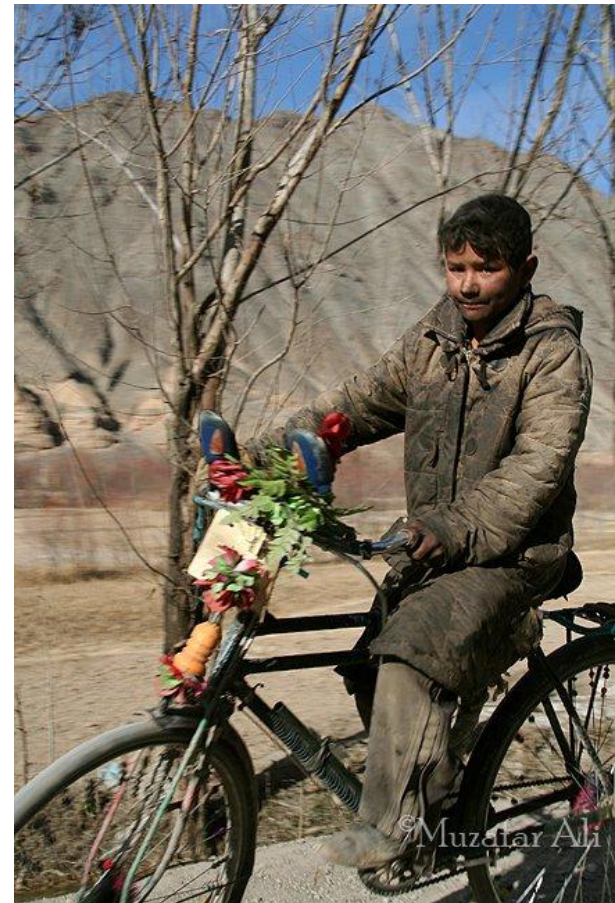


Boys enjoy swimming in the Lazir River, Nili, Daikundi

Hazara Faces



The bow is still a popular toy with children from the Upper Kissow Valley. Instead of arrows they shoot pebbles. The Upper Kissow Valley is like heaven, and accordingly the people are loving and open.



A young coal miner from the Du Aab Mekh Zarin Village, Kahmard District, Bamyan Province.

Hazara Faces



A cute girl, Fatima from Shah Neko Village, Nili Center, Daikundi Province swims in the Lazir River.

Hazara Faces



A Hazara family heads to a clinic in the Kissow Valley, Kitti District, Daikundi Province.

Hazara Faces



A boy looks from a window in his house in Bamyān Center, Bamyān.
Photo taken by Hameed Driver, Bamyān.

Hazara Faces



Women in Hazaristan gather to weave carpet in autumn when they have less work in the fields. During spring and summer, they help men harvest and prepare for winter. Photo by Hameed Driver, Bamyan.

Hazara Faces



Preparing for the long and harsh winter season in Bamyan. Photo by Hameed Driver, Bamyan.

Hazara Faces



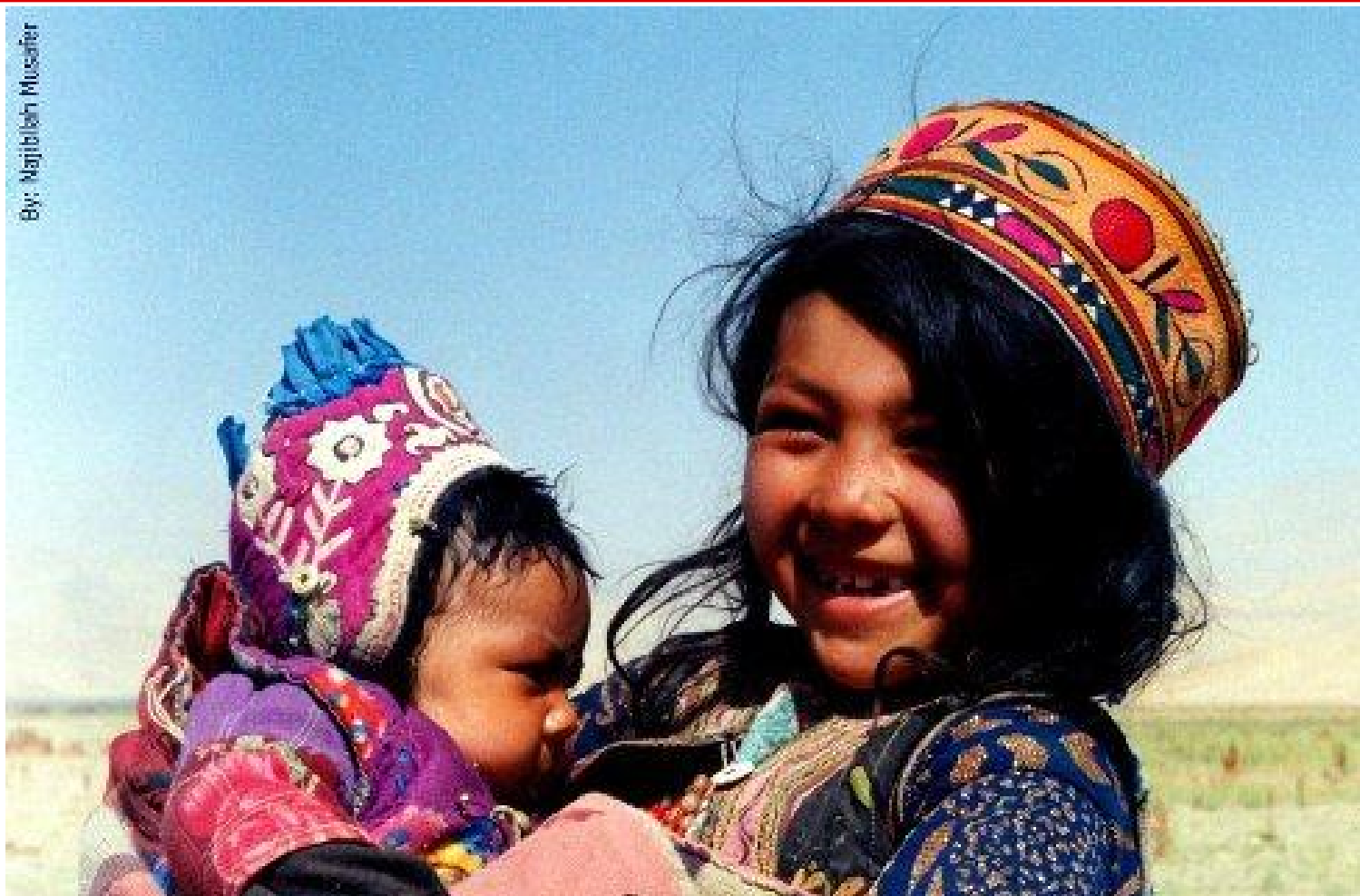
Excitement beams in the faces of young Hazara students in Bamyán-- both boys and girls. In most of Afghanistan, the government struggles to support education, because of the Taliban's constant threat. Education flourishes in Hazara areas, but the government does little for education in these remote and isolated areas. Instead it focuses on places where people don't value modern education, especially the education of girls. Photo by Hameed Driver, Bamyán

Hazara Faces



Girls carry their brothers in Bamyān Center, Bamyān. Photo by Hameed Driver, from Bamyān.

Hazara Faces



Chardeh village, Darasouf district, Samangan province.

Hazara Faces



Colorfully dressed girls and women are a contrast to the stark Bamyan village landscape. Photo by Hameed Driver, Bamyan.

Hazara Faces



Photos by
By Basir
Seerat



Hazara Faces



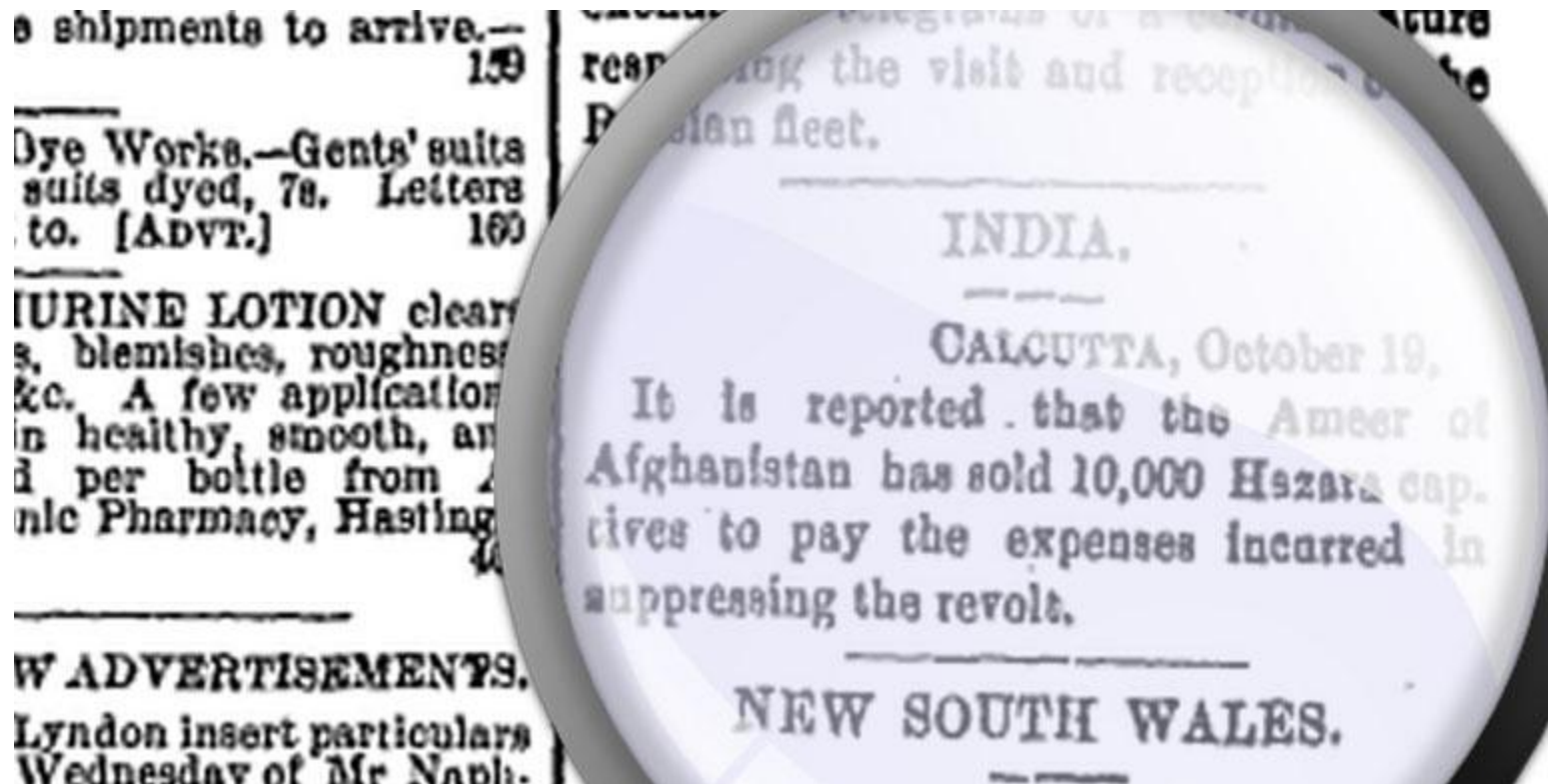
The Hazara insist on educating girls.
Photo by By Basir Seerat

Hazara Faces



A school in Daikondi. Photo by Muhammad Raja

Persecution of the Hazara people



Hawke's Bay Herald, Volume XXVIII, Issue 9508, 20 October 1893, Page 2 INDIA.
"CALCUTTA, October 19. It is reported that the Ameer of Afghanistan has sold 10,000 Hazara captives to pay the expenses Incurred in suppressing the revolt."

Persecution of the Hazara people

THE HAZARA REVOLT.

CALCUTTA, July 19

The Ameer of Afghanistan is raising 70,000 troops to suppress the Hazara revolt. If he is defeated it is expected that the whole country will rise in rebellion. The Ameer refuses to accept the Viceroy's interference, alleging that he has the right to quell the rebellion.

Persecution of the Hazara people

Foreign.

The Russian press urges that an effort should be made to convince Ameer of Afghanistan that Russia is his friend and natural ally against England.

The Ameer of Afghanistan is raising 500,000 troops to suppress the Hazara revolt. If he is defeated it is expected that the whole country will rise in rebellion.

Persecution of the Hazara people

**THE AMIR OF
AFGHANISTAN
CONDEMNING
TO DEATH
HAZARA
PRISONERS OF
WAR .**

*The Graphic
(London,
England),
Saturday,
November 4,
1893*



Persecution of the Hazara people

CALCUTTA, August 7.

Two regiments of mountain artillery have been sent to Gilgit, on the north-west frontier.

(Received August 10, 2.45 p.m.)

August 9.

The Hazara rebellion is increasing in extent. All the great tribes have joined the revolt. The Ameer has raised 40,000 troops, and is levying more, promising to divide the rebels' lands among his soldiers.

Pashtun Kuchi attacks from 19th to 21th century

Hazara
Land

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9

2

*Hawke's Bay Herald,
Volume XXVII, Issue
9128, 11 August
1892, Page 3*

Persecution of the Hazara people



Kuchi-Pashtun attack Hazaras, looting, burning Hazara homes and claiming Hazara land based on Pashtun Ameer's Farman.

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Pashtun Kuchi attacks from 19th to 21th century

Persecution of the Hazara people

Hazara homes in Behsood looted; Afghan Army stands by chatting with looters

Kabulpress.org was notified today of this video on YouTube. Taped by Mr. Mohammad Ahmadi in the Hazara area of Behshood, Afghanistan, the video shows a pick-up truck piled high with goods looted from the Hazara homes in the background.

Note that the goods include rugs, appliances, and large sacks of grain— all valuable items that can be re-sold. Clothing and other items have been strewn in the dirt. The goal is to discourage Hazara, who fled attacks that have led to many dead and wounded, from returning to their homes.

The Hazara people have lived in Behsood for at least 3,000 years, but their Asian roots and beliefs, stemming more from Buddhism than Islam have made them continual targets of Pashtuns. Hazara culture promotes democracy, equal justice, women's rights and education for all. This has been a great problem with Taliban supporters and fundamentalist Muslims, who are intent on dispersing millions of Hazara, and weakening their influence in modern Afghanistan



Bloody attacks against Hazaras in Afghanistan force thousands to flee

Use ctrl + click to open link.

Pashtun Kuchi attacks from 19th to 21th century

Persecution of the Hazara people



Pashtun Kuchi attacks from 19th to 21th century

Back to the primitive past: Pashtuns stoning, trampling with horses, and burning their victims with impunity

to open link.

Use ctrl + click

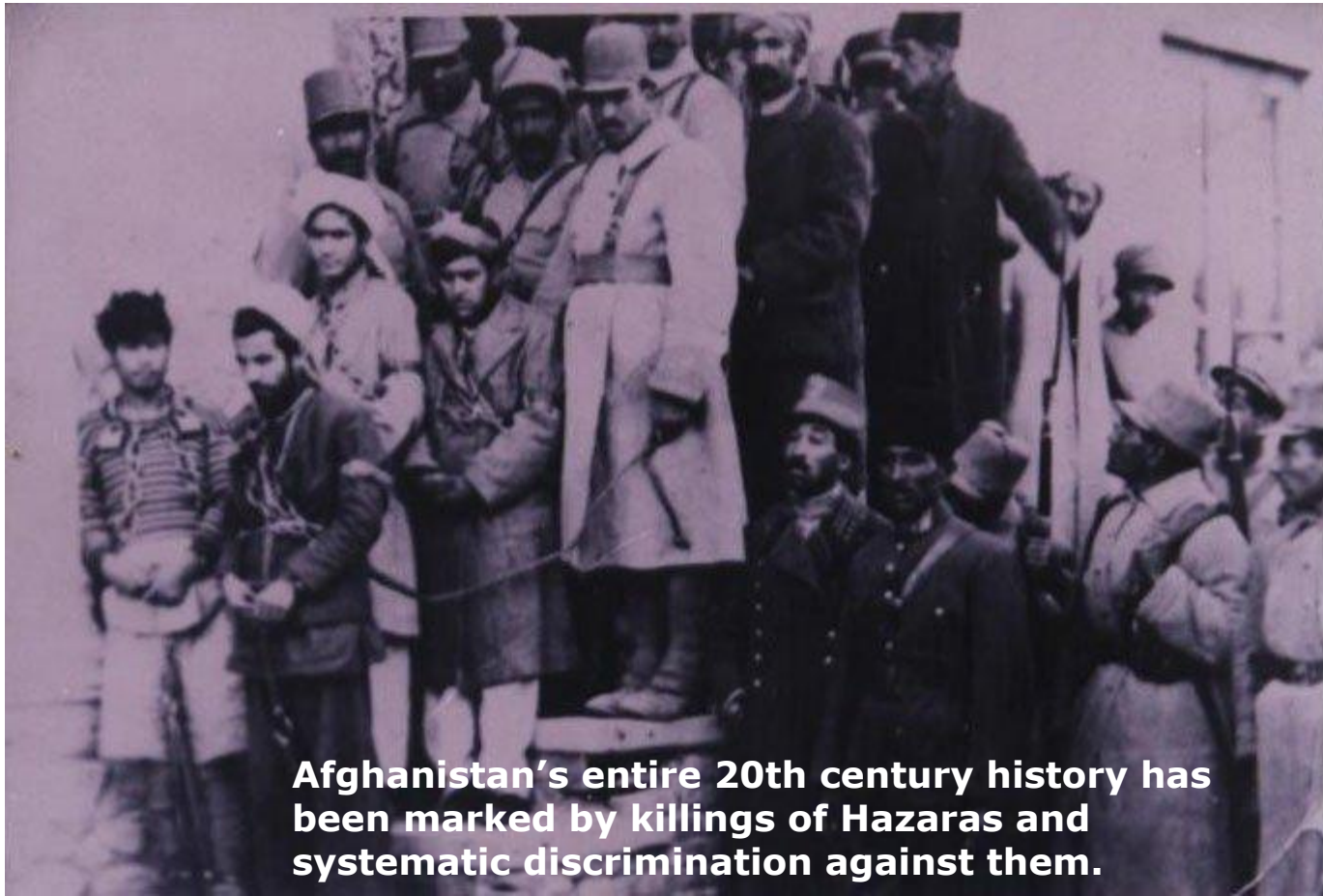
Persecution of the Hazara people



Use ctrl + click to
open link.

Pashtun Kuchi attacks from 19th to 21th century

Persecution of the Hazara people



Abdul Khaliq Hazara was a teenage Hazara student who was studying in Kabul. On November 8, 1933 he assassinated Dictator Nadir Khan during a high school visit. He and his entire family and friends were executed publicly. After Dictator Nadir's death, his son, the new king, and his brothers tried to establish relations with the Nazis, based on their common "Aryan race."

Persecution of the Hazara people

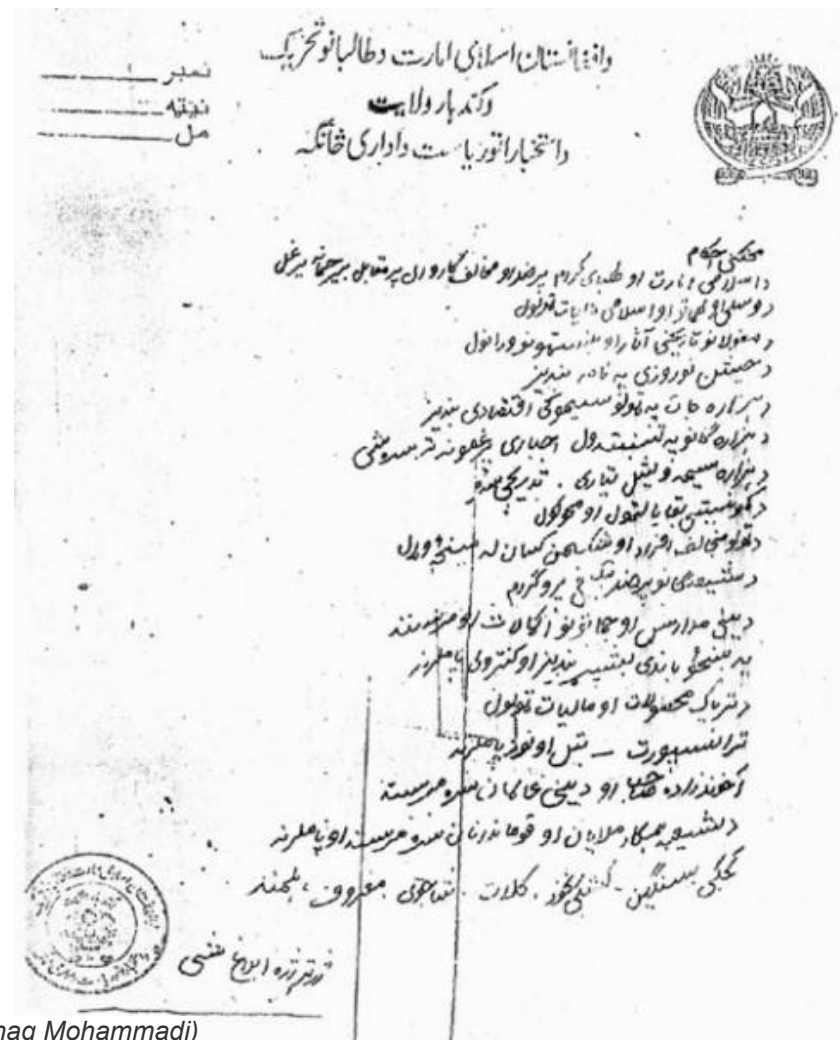
Mullah Omar Farman Plans to Destroy the Hazara Cultural and Historical Monument of the Buddahs of Bamiyan

ISLAMIC AMARAT OF AFGHANISTAN MOVEMENT OF TALIBAN
QANDAHAR PROVINCE (SECRET SERVICE CELL).
SECRET ORDER.

1. Ruthless army steps by Taliban against opponent enemy groups.
2. Recovery of arms and collection of Islamic Taxes.
3. Demolition of Mughul,s (Hazaras) historic cultural heritage and remains.
4. Ban for celebrating of Jashn-e-Nouroz (a cultural festival/ new year)
5. Complete economic embargo of Hazarajat.
6. Strict army measures to disown Hazara tribes from their lands and properties forcibly.
7. Disintegration of Hazarajat gradually.
8. Elimination and arrest of communist elements.
9. Rooting out of all mysterious and opponent forces.
10. Anti Shiite propaganda campaign.
11. Assistance for Islamic Madrasas (religious schools) and religious groups.
12. Strict control and watch on women (to out of their homes).
13. Complete recovery of Taxis from Opium production.
14. Care for transportations and oil.
15. Assistance of Akhund Zadas (Taliban) and religious Mullahs.
16. Assistance and care for pro-Taliban Shiite Mullahs and commander.

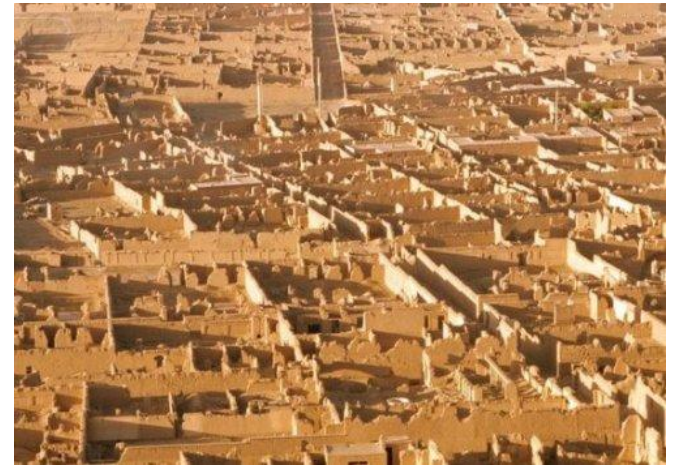
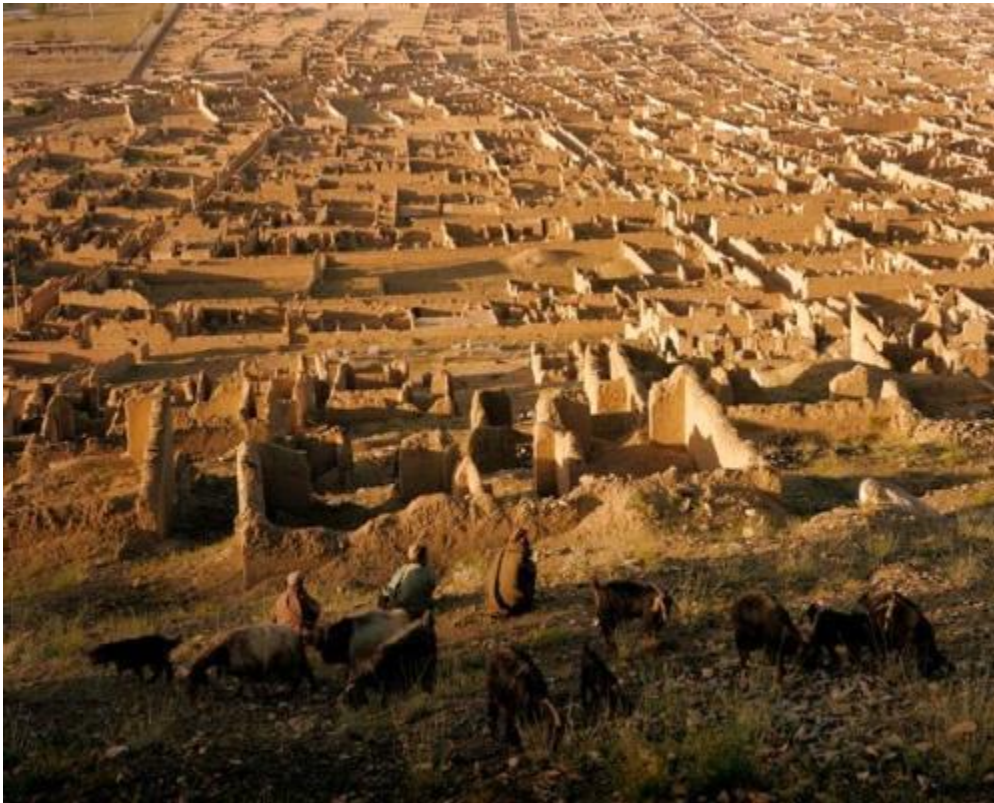
Attention for Kajiki, Kishki Nakhud, Kalat, Shah Joi, Maruf, Hlmand (Name of Provinces and Districts).

May be informed very quick.



Translation of the Pashto text (courtesy: Ishaq Mohammadi)

Persecution of the Hazara people



10–11 February

1993

Afshar, Kabul after the Massacre of Hazaras

More than five thousand Hazaras were killed by the Mujahideen government and its allies. Hazara homes were looted then destroyed in a hail of rockets.

Persecution of the Hazara people



Massacre of Hazaras in Afshar, Kabul

Persecution of the Hazara people



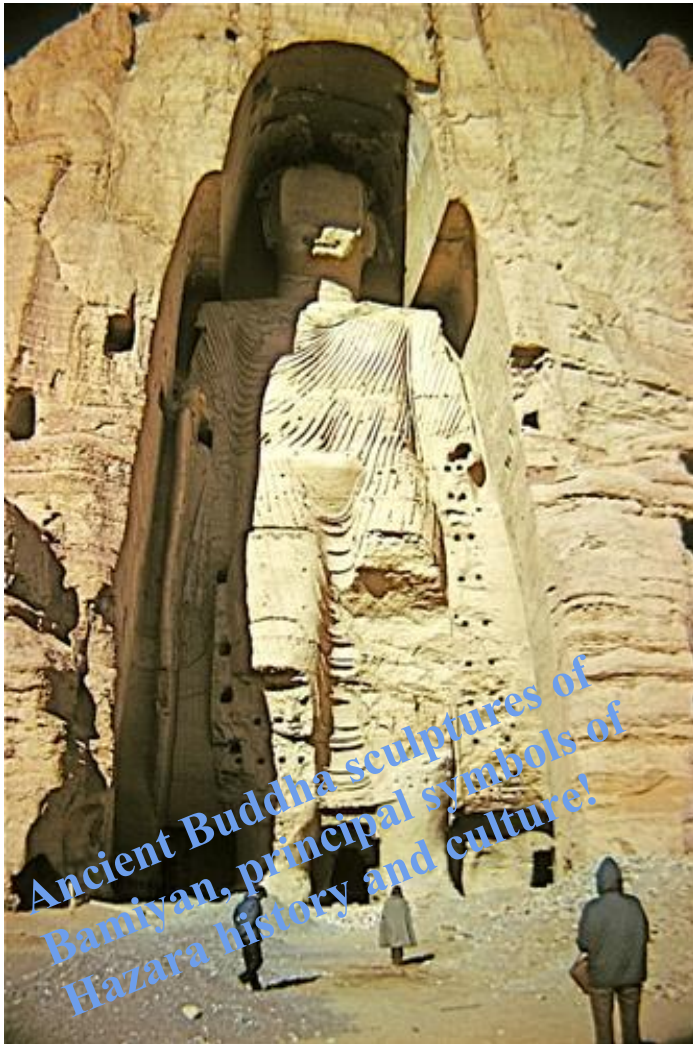
Afghanistan: Massacres of Hazaras in Afghanistan

Human Rights Watch

This report documents two massacres committed by Taliban forces in the central highlands of Afghanistan, in January 2001 and May 2000. In both cases the victims were primarily Hazaras, a Shia Muslim ethnic group that has been the target of previous massacres and other serious human rights violations by Taliban forces. These massacres took place in the context of the six-year war between the Taliban and parties now grouped in the United National Islamic Front for the Salvation of Afghanistan (the 'United Front'), in which international human rights and humanitarian law have been repeatedly violated by the warring factions. Ethnic and religious minorities, and the Hazaras in particular, have been especially vulnerable in areas of conflict, and Taliban forces have committed large-scale abuses against Hazara civilians with impunity. In this report Human Rights Watch calls upon the United Nations to investigate both massacres and to systematically monitor human rights and humanitarian law violations by all parties to Afghanistan's civil war.

Human Rights Watch, *Afghanistan: Massacres of Hazaras in Afghanistan*, 1 February 2001, C1301, available at: <http://www.unhcr.org/refworld/docid/3ae6a87c4.html> [accessed 2 February 2013] Use ctrl + click to open link.

Persecution of the Hazara people



Destroying Hazara history and making and promoting an inaccurate, demeaning history of their culture have been further strategies, in addition to violent attacks. In March 2001, the Taliban notoriously destroyed the ancient Buddah sculptures of Bamiyan which were principal symbols of Hazara history and culture, and one of the most popular masterpieces of the oral and intangible heritage of humanity. Such is the history of two centuries of crimes against the Hazara, and from which they still suffer.

Persecution of the Hazara people



2007

Daikundi Province, where half-a-million people are dependent on agriculture, the Afghan Department of Agriculture in 2007 had a budget of only **\$2,400** to improve farming in the area.

Use ctrl + click to open link.

2007

Government's plan to build a modern prison in Daikundi;

Cost **\$795,566**. Use ctrl + click to open link.

Less than 2% of National budget for Hazara-populated areas like Bamyan and Daikundi.

Persecution of the Hazara people

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Hazara roads are blocked by Taliban gunmen. Hazara cars are halted and its passengers are killed.

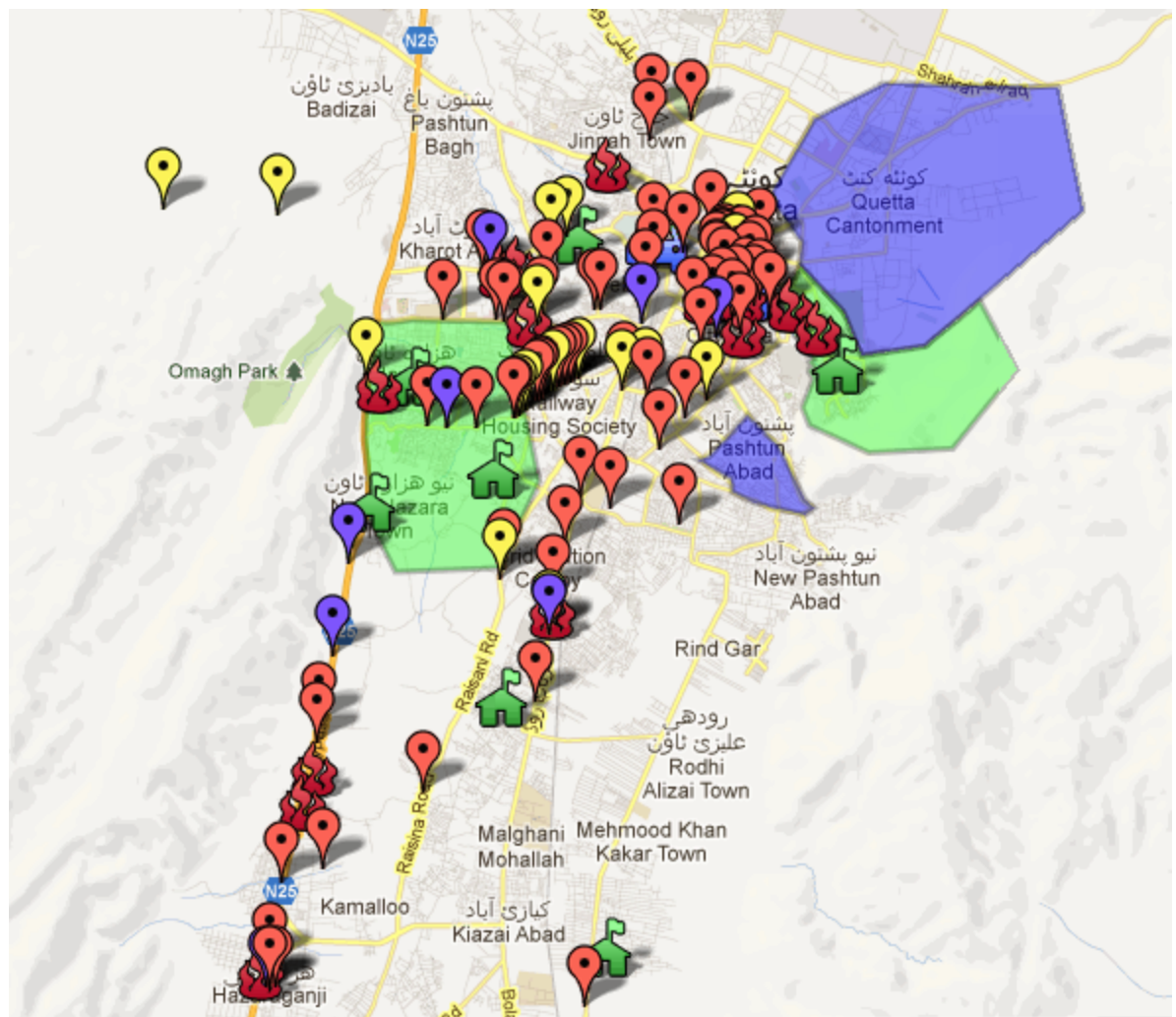
A statement of Afghanistan Independent Human Rights Commission (AIHRC) in Dari [Use ctrl + click to open link.](#)

Persecution of the Hazara people

Genocide in Pakistan
[Click here to see the map.](#)

Pakistan:
Abuses,
Impunity
Erode
Rights

ATTACKS ON RELIGIOUS MINORITIES
SURGE, JUDICIARY TAKES POLITICAL
DECISIONS
Human Rights Watch



Hazara World-wide Protest

In the present Convention, genocide means any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnical, racial or religious group, such as:

- (a) Killing members of the group;
- (b) Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group;
- (c) Deliberately inflicting on the group conditions of life calculated to bring about its physical destruction in whole or in part;
- (d) Imposing measures intended to prevent births within the group;
- (e) Forcibly transferring children of the group to another group.



Kabul, Feb 2013

**What is the Convention on
the Prevention and
Punishment of the Crime
of Genocide for?**

**What is the
Refugee
Convention
for?**

Resources

Hazara People International Network

www.HazaraRights.com

Hazara Women International

www.HazaraWomen.com

Hazara People Rights

www.HazaraRights.com
