

## SAUDIYA ARABISTONIDA INSON HUQUQLARI

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***Annotatsiya.** Saudiya Arabistonidagi inson huquqlari masalasi global miqyosda xavotir va bahs mavzusi bo'lib kelmoqda. Qirollik hukumati siyosiy dissidentlarni qatl etish va siyosiy faoliyatga nisbatan qat'iy cheklovlari bilan tanilgan. Saudiya Arabistoni podshohligi xalqaro tashkilotlar tomonidan inson huquqlarini buzishda ayblanib keladi. Mamlakatda mutlaq monarxiya hukm suradi, bu erda siyosiy partiyalar taqiqlangan, norozilik harakatlari bostiriladi, va siyosiy dissidentlar qamoqqa olinadi. Ayblovlar o'z ichiga qatl jazosining ko'pligi, qamoqlarda qiynoqlar, siyosiy mahbuslarga nisbatan zo'ravonliklar va so'z erkinligining cheklanishini oladi. Ushbu maqola Saudiya Arabistonidagi inson huquqlari buzilishining huquqiy, ijtimoiy, siyosiy va xalqaro munosabatlarini batafsil o'rganadi.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** Saudiya Arabistoni, inson huquqlari, siyosiy dissidentlar, mutlaq monarxiya, qatl jazosi, siyosiy mahbuslar, so'z erkinligi, qiynoqlar, norozilik harakatlari, xalqaro tashkilotlar.*

Saudiya Arabistonidagi inson huquqlari xavotir va bahs mavzusi. Siyosiy namoyishchilar va muxoliflarni qatl etishi bilan tanilgan Saudiya Arabistoni Podshohligi hukumati turli xalqaro tashkilotlar va hukumatlar tomonidan mamlakat ichida inson huquqlarini buzganlikda ayblangan va qoralangan<sup>1</sup>. Saud palatasi qoshidagi mutlaq monarxiya hukumati Freedom Housening siyosiy va fuqarolik huquqlari bo'yicha yillik so'rovnomasida doimiy ravishda "eng yomoni" qatoriga

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<sup>1</sup> Unattributed (28 February 2005). "[Country Reports on Human Rights Practices – 2004](#)". US Department of State, Bureau of Democracy, Human Rights, and Labour. [Archived](#) from the original on 7 November 2021. Retrieved 2 June 2008.

kiradi<sup>2</sup> va 2023-yilda dunyodagi eng avtoritar rejim sifatida qayd etilgan<sup>3</sup>.

Rejim inson huquqlarining poymol etilishi haqidagi rekordini oqlash uchun harakat qiladi. Misol uchun, u Publicis Groupe kompaniyasining AQShdagi sho'ba korxonasi bo'lgan Qorvis MSLGroup jamoatchilik bilan aloqalar tashkilotida o'n yildan ortiq vaqt davomida ishlaydi<sup>4</sup>.

Saudiya Arabistoni mutlaq monarxiya bo'lib, unda barcha qonun chiqaruvchi, ijro etuvchi va sud hokimiyati oxir-oqibat qirol qo'lida bo'lib, u ham davlat, ham hukumat boshlig'i hisoblanadi. 1992-yilgi Asosiy qonun boshqaruv tizimi, fuqarolarning huquqlari, hukumatning vakolat va majburiyatlarini belgilab beradi hamda unda Qur'on va Sunnat mamlakat konstitutsiyasi bo'lib xizmat qilishi ko'zda tutilgan<sup>5</sup>.

**Siyosiy erkinlik.** 1990-yillar qirollikdagi siyosiy liberallashtiruvning sekin davri bo'ldi, chunki hukumat yozma konstitutsiyani va maslahatchi maslahat kengashini yaratdi, ikkinchisi qirolga maslahat berishga ruxsat berilgan Saudiya olimlari va mutaxassislaridan iborat tayinlangan delegatsiya edi. Ba'zi siyosiy dissidentlar siyosiy partiyalarini tarqatib yuborishga rozi bo'lgach, qamoqdan ozod qilindi. 2005-yilda voyaga yetgan erkak fuqarolarga ba'zi munitsipal o'rinlar uchun ovoz berishga ruxsat berildi, ammo kelajakdagi saylovlar, jumladan ayollar ham bo'lishi mumkin bo'lgan rejalar noma'lum muddatga to'xtatib qo'yilgan.

Siyosiy partiyalar faoliyati taqiqlangan. Bugungi kunda Saudiya Arabistonining Yashillar partiyasigina qolmoqda. Kasaba uyushmalari ham taqiqlangan, biroq hukumat Saudiya fuqarolariga qirollikda gumanitar ishlarni

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<sup>2</sup> [Worst of the Worst 2010. The World's Most Repressive Societies Archived](#) 24 October 2021 at the [Wayback Machine](#). freedomhouse.org

<sup>3</sup> Coppedge, Michael, John Gerring, Carl Henrik Knutsen, Staffan I. Lindberg, Jan Teorell, Nazifa Alizada, David Altman, Michael Bernhard, Agnes Cornell, M. Steven Fish, Lisa Gastaldi, Haakon Gjerløw, Adam Glynn, Allen Hicken, Garry Hindle, Nina Ilchenko, Joshua Krusell, Anna Lührmann, Seraphine F. Maerz, Kyle L. Marquardt, Kelly McMann, Valeriya Mechkova, Juraj Medzihorsky, Pamela Paxton, Daniel Pemstein, Josefine Pernes, Johannes von Römer, Brigitte Seim, Rachel Sigman, Svend-Erik Skaaning, Jeffrey Staton, Aksel Sundström, Eitan Tzelgov, Yiting Wang, Tore Wig, Steven Wilson and Daniel Ziblatt. 2021. "V-Dem [Country–Year/Country–Date] Dataset v11.1" Varieties of Democracy (V-Dem) Project. <https://doi.org/10.23696/vdemds21>.

<sup>4</sup> Green, Chris (17 March 2016). "[PR firm accused of helping Saudi Arabia 'whitewash' its human rights record](#)". [The Independent](#). Archived from the original on 6 May 2016. Retrieved 18 May 2016.; "[Supplemental Statement Pursuant to the Foreign Agents Registration Act of 1938](#)" (PDF). fara.gov. [Foreign Agents Registration Act](#). 5 April 2015. p. 12. Archived (PDF) from the original on 3 October 2017. Retrieved 18 May 2016.

<sup>5</sup> "[Saudi Arabia 2021 Human Rights Report](#)" (PDF). U.S. Department of State. 17 July 2022. Archived (PDF) from the original on 5 August 2022.

amalga oshirishi uchun ayrim xususiy jamiyatlar tuzishga ruxsat bergan.

Ommaviy namoyishlar yoki norozilikning har qanday ommaviy harakati taqiqlanadi. 2011-yil aprelida, 2011-2012-yillardagi Saudiya Arabistonidagi norozilik namoyishlari chog'ida qirollik hukumat yoki diniy yetakchilarning obro'siga putur yetkazuvchi yoki davlat manfaatlariga zarar yetkazuvchi har qanday tanqidni chop etishni jinoyat deb hisobladi<sup>6</sup>.

Human Rights Watchning 2016-yilgi yillik hisobotiga ko'ra, Saudiya Arabistoni islohot tarafdorlari va dissidentlarni ta'qib qilishda davom etgan. Saudiya Arabistonining terrorizm sudi taniqli faol Valid Abu al-Xayrni 15 yilga hukm qildi. U o'z mamlakatidagi inson huquqlari ahvolini tinch yo'l bilan tanqid qilganlikda ayblanib, sudlangan. Iyul oyida rasmiylar faol Zuhayr Kutbiyni ommaviy axborot vositalarida tinch islohotlarni muhokama qilgani uchun hibsga oldi. 2015-yil sentyabr oyida barcha taqiqlangan – Saudiya fuqarolik siyosiy huquqlari assotsiatsiyasi (ACPRA) asoschilari qamoqqa olindi<sup>7</sup>.

Siyosiy mahbuslar. 1990, 2000 va 2010-yillarda Saudiya Arabistonida dissidentlar siyosiy mahbus sifatida hibsga olingan<sup>8</sup>. 2011-2012-yillarda Saudiya Arabistonining ko'plab shaharlarida o'tkazilgan norozilik namoyishlari va siyosiy mahbuslarni ozod qilishga chaqirgan o'tirishlar<sup>9</sup> 19-avgust kuni xavfsizlik kuchlari tomonidan havoga o'q otish orqali tarqatilgan edi. 2012-yil holatiga ko'ra, Mabahith qamoqxonalariidagi siyosiy mahbuslar soni Buyuk Britaniyada joylashgan Islomiy Inson huquqlari komissiyasi<sup>10</sup> va BBC tomonidan 30 000 tagacha baholagan<sup>11</sup>.

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<sup>6</sup> "Saudis Impatient For King's Promised 'Reforms'". NPR.org. [Archived](#) from the original on 12 May 2019. Retrieved 4 June 2011.

<sup>7</sup> "Saudi Arabia: Events of 2015". [Saudi Arabia](#). 12 January 2016. [Archived](#) from the original on 26 August 2016. Retrieved 23 August 2016.

<sup>8</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> "Saudi Arabia's political prisoners: towards a third decade of silence"](#) (PDF). [Islamic Human Rights Commission](#). 30 September 2011. Archived from [the original](#) (PDF) on 3 December 2011. Retrieved 2 February 2012.

<sup>9</sup> "Saudi protest ends with arrests". Al Jazeera English. 21 March 2011. Archived from [the original](#) on 21 March 2011. Retrieved 21 March 2011.; [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> Giglio, Mike \(1 May 2011\). "Saudi's Surprise Renegades". \[The Daily Beast\]\(#\). Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on 2 June 2012. Retrieved 20 July 2012.; "Saudi Arabia: Renewed Protests Defy Ban". \[Human Rights Watch\]\(#\). 30 December 2011. Archived from \[the original\]\(#\) on 8 January 2012. Retrieved 7 January 2012.](#)

<sup>10</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a</sup> <sup>b</sup> "Saudi Arabia's political prisoners: towards a third decade of silence"](#) (PDF). [Islamic Human Rights Commission](#). 30 September 2011. Archived from [the original](#) (PDF) on 3 December 2011. Retrieved 2 February 2012.

<sup>11</sup> Roberts, Sue Lloyd (11 March 2011). "Saudi Arabia show of force stifles 'day of rage' protests". BBC. Archived from [the original](#) on 6 September 2012. Retrieved 2 September 2012.

Aytilishicha, Xashoggi Saudiya ro'yxatida o'g'irlab ketilgan yagona dissident emas edi. Germaniyada quvg'inda yashayotgan Saudiya Arabistonining yana bir shahzodasi Xolid bin Farxon al-Saud The Independent nashriga ma'lum qilishicha, Saudiya Arabistoni rasmiylari unga nisbatan 10 kun oldin xuddi shunday o'g'irlash rejalashtirgan edi. "30 martadan ortiq Saudiya Arabistoni rasmiylari menga Saudiya Arabistoni elchixonasiga uchrashishimni aytishdi, lekin men har safar rad etdim. Agar elchixonaga kirsam nima bo'lishini bilaman. Jamol bedarak yo'qolishidan 10 kun oldin ular oilamdan meni olib kelishni so'rashgan. Men rad etdim", dedi Saud. Qirol Abdul Azizning nabiralari bo'lgan yana besh nafar qirollik a'zosi Qoshiqchining g'oyib bo'lgani haqida ovozlari baland ko'targanlarida hibsga olingan<sup>12</sup>.

2018-yil avgust oyida Saudiya Arabistonining taniqli ulamosi Ahmad al-Amari Saudiya qirollik oilasi tanqidchisi Safar al-Havaliy bilan aloqadorlikda ayblanib, Saudiya hukumati tomonidan hibsga olingan. 2019-yil yanvar oyida Amari miyasiga qon quyilishi oqibatida vafot etgan<sup>13</sup>.

2019-yil noyabr oyida Washington Post gazetasi Saudiya Arabistonining sakkizga yaqin fuqarosi qirollikka qarshi tanqidiy fikrlar bildirgani uchun ikki hafta ichida hibsga olingani haqida xabar berdi. Huquq guruhlari buni muxolifatga qarshi davom etayotgan tazyiqlarning kuchayishi deb atab, bu harakatni qoraladi<sup>14</sup>.

2020-yil 2-sentyabrda Saad al-Jabriyning oilasi Saudiya Arabistoni valiahd shahzodasi Muhammad bin Salmonni Kanadaga uni o'ldirish uchun otryad yuborganlikda ayblagan Saad al-Jabriyning kuyovi Salem Almuzayniyini hibsga olganini ma'lum qildi<sup>15</sup>.

2020-yil 28-dekabrda Ar-Riyod jinoyat sudi taniqli saudiyalik ayollar huquqlari faolini qariyb ikki yillik qamoq jazosiga hukm qilib, qirollikdagi inson

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<sup>12</sup> "Dissident Saudi royal claims he was targeted with plan to 'disappear him' just days before journalist vanished". The Independent. [Archived](#) from the original on 12 October 2018. Retrieved 11 October 2018.

<sup>13</sup> "Saudi cleric detained in crackdown dies: activists". Reuters. [Archived](#) from the original on 24 January 2019. Retrieved 21 January 2019.

<sup>14</sup> "Saudi Arabia's crackdown on dissent keeps going. Here are the latest arrests". The Washington Post. [Archived](#) from the original on 27 November 2019. Retrieved 26 November 2019.

<sup>15</sup> Ottawa, Charlie Mitchell. "Saudis hold son-in-law of ex-spy chief". The Times. [Archived](#) from the original on 10 September 2020. Retrieved 28 August 2020.

huquqlari poymol etilishiga yana bir bor e'tibor qaratdi.

2021-yil 8-iyun kuni Saudiya sudi sudanlik ommaviy axborot vositalari xodimi va jurnalist, 31 yoshli Ahmad Ali Abdelkadirni to'rt yillik qamoq jazosiga hukm qildi. Unga qarshi bu hukm uning tvitlari va ommaviy axborot vositalariga bergan intervyularida Sudanda 2018-19 yillardagi inqilobni ochiq muhokama qilib, qo'llab-quvvatlagani hamda Saudiyaning Sudan va Yamandagi harakatlarini tanqid qilganidan keyin chiqdi<sup>16</sup>.

2021-yil 22-noyabr kuni Saudiya Arabistoni rasmiylari shahzoda Salmon (G'azaloni) Al Saud va uning otasi shahzoda Abdulaziz bin Salmon bin Muhammadni norasmiy hibsonada hech qanday ayblovlarsiz hibsga olganliklarini tasdiqladilar. Ikki kishi 2018-yil yanvar oyida Saudiya Arabistonining maxsus xavfsizlik kuchlari as-Saif al-Ajrab brigadasi tomonidan qirollik oilasining taniqli a'zolari, hukumat amaldorlari va nufuzli ishbiarmonlarni valiahd shahzoda Muhammad bin tomonidan tashkil etilgan keng qamrovli tozalash doirasida hibsga olingan edi. Ota va o'g'il 2020-yil noyabr oyida g'oyib bo'lgan, ular 2021-yil oktyabr oxirigacha hech qanday aloqada bo'lmagan holda ushlab turilgan. Ikki kishiga nisbatan qo'llanilgan huquqbuzarliklar va ularni hibsdan saqlash sharoitlari hujjatlashtirilgan<sup>17</sup>.

**O'lim jazosi.** Saudiya Arabistonida zo'rlash, qotillik, murtadlik, fitna, sehrgarlik, qurolli talonchilik, zino va giyohvand moddalar savdosi kabi jinoyatlar uchun o'lim jazosiga ruxsat berilgan. Bu jinoyatlarning ba'zilari, masalan, qasddan odam o'ldirishda shariatda qat'iy jazo belgilangan bo'lsa, boshqa jinoyatlar, masalan, giyohvand moddalar bilan bog'liq jinoyatlar Islomda na jinoyat, na jazo belgilanmasdan, tazir hisoblanadi<sup>18</sup>. 2005-yilda 191; 2006-yilda 38; 2007-yilda 153; va 2008-yilda 102 ta odam qatl qilingan<sup>19</sup>.

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<sup>16</sup> "Saudi Arabia: Sudanese Media Personality Jailed for Critical Tweets". Human Rights Watch. 27 July 2021. [Archived](#) from the original on 27 July 2021. Retrieved 27 July 2021.

<sup>17</sup> "Saudi Authorities Reveal Location of Disappeared Royals, Allow Family Visits". Dawnmena. 22 November 2021. [Archived](#) from the original on 23 November 2021. Retrieved 22 November 2021.

<sup>18</sup> "Saudi Arabia - Death Penalty". Global Security. [Archived](#) from the original on 17 July 2022. Retrieved 17 July 2022.

<sup>19</sup> "Amnesty International Report 2009, Saudi Arabia". Amnesty International. Archived from [the original](#) on 24 July 2009. Retrieved 17 August 2009

Saudiya monarxiyasi tomonidan moliyalashtiriladigan Inson huquqlari milliy jamiyati vakili, jinoyatlar soni ortib borayotgani, mahbuslarga insoniy munosabatda bo'linganligi va jinoyatlarning oldini olish uchun qatl etilganlar soni ortib borayotganini aytgan<sup>20</sup>.

Saudiya Arabistoni politsiyasi va immigratsiya idoralari to'xtatilgan yoki hibsga olingan odamlarni, ayniqsa rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlardan kelgan ishchilarni muntazam ravishda haqorat qiladi. 2013-yilning noyabr oyi boshida rasmiylar noqonuniy ishchilarga qarshi kurashni qanday rejalashtirgani va olib borgani uchun tanqidga uchradi. Saudiya hukumati, ayrim hollarda, fuqarolarning yordami bilan, ko'plab noqonuniy ishchilarni to'pladi va ularga jismoniy zo'ravonlik qildi<sup>21</sup>.

2019-yil 23-aprelda Saudiya Arabistoni asosan qiynoqlar ostida olingan yoki ayblanuvchining qiynoqchilari tomonidan yozilgan iqrorlar asosida hukm qilingan 37 nafar qamoqqa olingan tinch aholini ommaviy qatl qildi<sup>22</sup>. Qatl etilganlarning aksariyati mamlakatdagi ozchilik shialarga tegishli edi<sup>23</sup>.

2020-yil aprel oyida Saudiya Oliy sudi qirol Salmonning qirollik farmoni asosida jinoyat sodir etgan voyaga yetmaganlar endi o'lim jazosiga mahkum etilmasligi, balki voyaga yetmaganlar uchun qamoqxonada 10 yilgacha qamoq jazosiga hukm qilinishini e'lon qildi<sup>24</sup>.

2021-yil noyabr oyida Britaniyaning o'n olti deputati tashqi ishlar vaziri Liz Trussni Saudiya Arabistoni olimi Hasan al-Malikiyni o'limga hukm qilishiga aralashishga va Saudiya Arabistonini to'xtatishga chaqirdi. Al-Malikiy 2017-yildan beri bir qancha ayblovlar, jumladan, Saudiya hukumatida ruxsat etilmagan "g'arb

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<sup>20</sup> [Tim Butcher](#) (16 July 2007). "[Saudis prepare to behead teenage maid](#)". [The Daily Telegraph](#). London. Retrieved 14 October 2008. <sup>[[dead link](#)]</sup>

<sup>21</sup> Genet, Kumera (24 November 2013). "[Beyond Outrage: How the African Diaspora Can Support Migrant Worker Rights in the Middle East](#)". Huffington Post. [Archived](#) from the original on 10 October 2017. Retrieved 20 February 2020.; "[Saudi services suffer under visa clampdown](#)". Arabian Business. 10 November 2013. [Archived](#) from the original on 20 January 2015. Retrieved 5 March 2015.

<sup>22</sup> Qiblawi, Tamara; Balkiz, Ghazi (26 April 2019). "[Exclusive: Saudi Arabia said they confessed. But court filings show some executed men protested their innocence](#)". [CNN](#). [Archived](#) from [the original](#) on 26 April 2019. Retrieved 26 April 2019.

<sup>23</sup> "[Saudi executions: Dozens killed included some arrested as juveniles](#)". [Middle East Eye](#). 23 April 2019. [Archived](#) from the original on 26 April 2019. Retrieved 24 April 2019.

<sup>24</sup> "[Saudi Arabia scraps execution for those who committed crimes as minors: Commission](#)". Reuters. 26 April 2020. [Archived](#) from the original on 27 April 2020. Retrieved 27 April 2020.

axborot agentliklariga intervyu berish” kabi ayblovlar bilan panjara ortida o‘tirgan edi. U uch oy davomida hech qanday aloqasiz va bir kishilik kamerada saqlangan. Leyboristlar partiyasi deputati Endi Sluterning aytishicha, taniqli akademikga nisbatan munosabat “valiahd shahzoda Muhammad bin Salmon tomonidan ilgari surilgan islohotlarga mutlaqo mos kelmaydi”<sup>25</sup>.

2022-yil noyabr oyida inson huquqlari tashkilotlari Saudiya Arabistoni giyohvand moddalar bilan bog‘liq jinoyatlar uchun yashirin qatlarni qayta boshlaganini aytdi. 2018-yilda valiahd shahzoda Muhammad bin Salmon o‘lim jazosini “minimallashtirish”ga va’da bergan edi. Rejim faqat qotillik yoki odam o‘ldirishda aybdor deb topilganlar o‘limga hukm qilinishini aytgan edi. Biroq, 2022-yil noyabr oyidagi hisobotlarga ko‘ra, hukumat 10 kun ichida 17 kishini zo‘ravonliksiz giyohvand moddalar bilan ayblab qatl qilgan. Ular yetti nafar saudiyalik, to‘rt nafar suriyalik, uch nafar pokistonlik va uch nafar iordaniyalik bo‘lgan. Qatl qilishlar, jumladan, boshini qilich bilan kesish, 2022-yildagi jami qatlarni kamida 137 taga yetkazdi. Bu 2020 va 2021-yillardagi qatlarning umumiy sonidan oshib ketdi<sup>26</sup>. Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti yana qancha odam o‘limga mahkum etilganiga amin emas edi<sup>27</sup>. Biroq, Saudiyaning Inson huquqlari bo‘yicha Yevropa tashkiloti (ESOHR) yana 54 ga yaqin odam, jumladan sakkiz nafar voyaga etmaganlar o‘limga mahkum etilganini aytdi<sup>28</sup>.

**Jismoniy jazo.** Jismoniy jazo qo‘llanadigan dunyoning 30 ga yaqin davlatlaridan biri bo‘lgan Saudiya Arabistoni o‘g‘irlik uchun qo‘l va oyoqlarini kesishga ruxsat beradi, “jinsiy buzulqik” va ichkilikbozlik kabi unchalik katta bo‘lmagan jinoyatlar uchun esa 2020-yilgacha kaltak urishga ruxsat berilgan. Kaltaklar soni qonun bilan aniq belgilanmagan va sudyalarning ixtiyoriga ko‘ra

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<sup>25</sup> ["MPs call on Liz Truss to intervene to stop Saudi Arabia executing academic for 'contents of his library'".](#) Independent. 13 November 2021. [Archived](#) from the original on 10 December 2021. Retrieved 13 November 2021.

<sup>26</sup> ["Saudi Arabia Executes 15 People in 12 Days For Non-Violent Drug Offences".](#) Vice. 21 November 2022. Retrieved 21 November 2022.; [Jump up to:](#)<sup>a</sup> ["Spokesperson for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Liz Throssell".](#) The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Retrieved 22 November 2022.

<sup>27</sup> [Jump up to:](#)<sup>a</sup> ["Spokesperson for the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights Liz Throssell".](#) The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Retrieved 22 November 2022.

<sup>28</sup> ["Fear grows on Saudi death row as executions ramp up".](#) France 24. 24 November 2022. Retrieved 24 November 2022.

o'zgarib turadi va o'nlab kaltalardan bir necha yuzgacha bo'ladi, odatda haftalar yoki oylar davomida qo'llaniladi<sup>29</sup>. 2000-yillarda ayollarga zino qilgani uchun qamchilash jazosi berilgani xabar qilingan; ayollar aslida zo'rlash qurboni bo'lishgan, lekin ular jinoyatchilar kimligini isbotlay olmagan uchun ular zino qilishda aybdor deb topilgan<sup>30</sup>. 2004-yilda Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkilotining Qiynoqlarga qarshi qo'mitasi Saudiya Arabistonini bunday qiynoqlar uchun tanqid qilgan. Saudiya Arabistoni delegatsiyasi uning huquqiy tizimiga bu "aralashuv"ni qoraladi va islom paydo bo'lganidan beri saqlanib qolgan 1400-yillik "huquqiy an'analar"ni himoya qildi. 2009-yilda Mazen Abdul-Javad Saudiya teleko'rsatuvida jinsiy ekspluatatsiyalari haqida maqtangani uchun 1000 darra va besh yil qamoq jazosiga hukm qilingan<sup>31</sup>.

2015-yil oktabr oyida britaniyalik nafaqaxo'r va saraton kasalligi qurboni, o'sha paytda 74 yoshli Karl Andree uyda spirtli ichimlik ichgani uchun 360 darra urishgan. Uning oilasi jazo uni o'ldirishidan qo'rqishdi. Biroq, u ozod qilindi va o'sha yilning noyabr oyida uyiga qaytdi<sup>32</sup>.

2016-yilda saudiyalik bir kishi islomni tanqid qiluvchi tvitlar yozgani va Xudoning borligini inkor etgani uchun 2000 darra, 10 yil qamoq va 20 000 riyol (5300 AQSh dollari) miqdorida jarimaga tortilgan edi<sup>33</sup>.

2018-yil sentyabr oyida Saudiya Arabistoni prokuraturasining rasmiy Twitter sahifasi ijtimoiy tarmoqlarda "jamoat tartibi, diniy qadriyatlar va axloq-odobga ta'sir etuvchi" har qanday satirik narsalarni tarqatganlar besh yillik qamoq jazosi va 3 million rial (800 000 AQSh dollari) jarimaga tortilishi haqida ogohlantirgan edi.

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<sup>29</sup> ["Annual Report: Saudi Arabia 2013 | Amnesty International USA"](#). Amnestyusa.org. 23 May 2013. [Archived](#) from the original on 8 December 2015. Retrieved 4 December 2015

<sup>30</sup> ["Exclusive: Saudi Rape Victim Tells Her Story"](#). ABC News. [Archived](#) from the original on 31 January 2015. Retrieved 5 March 2015.

<sup>31</sup> ["Saudi man jailed and gets 1,000 lashes for talking about sex"](#). 7 October 2009. [Archived](#) from the original on 12 January 2022 – via [www.telegraph.co.uk](#); ["Saudi man gets 1,000 lashes and five ears for TV sex boasts"](#). [www.thesundaily.my](#). Archived from [the original](#) on 23 November 2016. Retrieved 22 November 2016.

<sup>32</sup> ["UK pensioner Karl Andree faces 360 lashes over Saudi wine"](#). BBC News. [Archived](#) from the original on 4 December 2015. Retrieved 4 December 2015

<sup>33</sup> ["Saudi Arabia Sentenced a Man to 10 Years in Prison and 2,000 Lashes for Atheist Tweets"](#). [www.vice.com](#). 27 February 2016. [Archived](#) from the original on 30 August 2022. Retrieved 30 August 2022.; ["Saudi court sentences man to 10 ears, 2,000 lashes for atheist tweets"](#). PBS NewsHour. 27 February 2016. [Archived](#) from the original on 14 September 2017. Retrieved 31 August 2017.



Bir qancha ziyolilar, tadbirkorlar va faollar ana shunday ayblar bilan hibsga olindi<sup>34</sup>.

2020-yil aprel oyida Saudiya Arabistoni Oliy sudi o'z tizimidan kaltaklash jazosini bekor qildi va uni qamoq hamda jarimalar bilan almashtirdi<sup>35</sup>.

**Qiynoq.** Saudiya Arabistonining Jinoyat-protsessual kodeksi “qiynoqqa solish” va “nopok muomala”ni (2-modda) taqiqlagan bo'lsa-da, amalda qiynoqlar va qiynoqlarni o'z aybiga iqrar bo'lish uchun qo'llash amalda qolmoqda<sup>36</sup>.

Xalqaro Amnistiya ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, xavfsizlik kuchlari mahkama jarayonida ularga qarshi dalil sifatida foydalanish maqsadida iqrar bo'lish uchun mahbuslarni qiynoqqa solish va shafqatsiz munosabatda bo'lishda davom etgan. Tashkilot ma'lumotlariga ko'ra, Eron foydasiga josuslik qilganlikda ayblangan 32 nafar sudlanuvchi qiynoqlarga solinib, aybini tan olishga majburlangan. Vaholanki hibsga olinganlarning bularga hech qanday aloqasi yo'q edi va ularning oilalari bilan uchrashishga ruxsat berilmadi<sup>37</sup>.

2018-yilda qirollikning taklifiga binoan Saudiya Arabistoniga tekshiruv o'tkazish uchun tashrif buyurgan BMT guruhi qiynoqlarni oqlash uchun mamlakat antiterror qonunlaridan tizimli ravishda foydalanayotganini aniqladi<sup>38</sup>. Hisobotda aytilishicha, qirollikda o'z so'z erkinligi huquqidan tinch va osoyishtalik bilan foydalanayotgan saudiyaliklar rasmiylar tomonidan muntazam ravishda ta'qibga uchragan<sup>39</sup>.

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<sup>34</sup> ["Saudi Arabia Threatens Prison Time for Satire 'Disturbing Public Order'"](#). Bloomberg.com. Bloomberg. 4 September 2018. [Archived](#) from the original on 5 September 2018. Retrieved 4 September 2018.

<sup>35</sup> ["Saudi Arabia to eliminate flogging punishment"](#). Saudigazette. 24 April 2020. [Archived](#) from the original on 28 April 2020. Retrieved 24 April 2020.; ["Saudi Arabia to abolish flogging - supreme court"](#). BBC News. 24 April 2020. [Archived](#) from the original on 24 April 2020. Retrieved 24 April 2020.

<sup>36</sup> ["Saudi Arabia 2017/2018"](#). www.amnesty.org. [Archived](#) from the original on 15 August 2017. Retrieved 15 August 2017.; ["UN Committee against Torture: Review of Saudi Arabia"](#). 26 April 2016. [Archived](#) from the original on 17 May 2017. Retrieved 15 August 2017.; Alghoul, Diana (2 May 2017). ["Hundreds of 'tortured' Bangladeshi women flee Saudi Arabia"](#). [Archived](#) from the original on 15 August 2017. Retrieved 15 August 2017.; Kathy Quiano; Moni Basu. ["Indonesian maid dies after abuse in Saudi Arabia, rights group says"](#). CNN. [Archived](#) from the original on 2 January 2013. Retrieved 14 August 2017.; ["Saudi Arabia's Record of Torturing Those Who Dare to Critique It"](#). Human Rights First. [Archived](#) from the original on 15 August 2017. Retrieved 15 August 2017.

<sup>37</sup> ["Saudi Arabia 2016/2017"](#). [Archived](#) from the original on 2 November 2017. Retrieved 4 November 2017.

<sup>38</sup> ["Saudi Arabia using anti-terror laws to detain and torture political dissidents, UN says"](#). The Independent. [Archived](#) from the original on 7 June 2018. Retrieved 7 June 2018.

<sup>39</sup> ["UN accuses Saudi Arabia of using anti-terror laws to justify torture"](#). The Guardian. 6 June 2018. [Archived](#) from the original on 6 June 2018. Retrieved 6 June 2018.

1964-yilda Jiddada tugʻilgan shifokor Valid Fitaihi<sup>40</sup> AQShda yigirma yil oʻqib, ishlagandan soʻng 2006-yilda Saudiya Arabistoniga qaytdi. U 2017-yilning noyabr oyida Ritz-Carlton mehmonxonasida hibsga olingan va poytaxt janubidagi Al-Ha'ir qamoqxonasiga koʻchirilgan<sup>41</sup>. Saudiya faollarining fikricha, Ritz-Carlton 2017-yilda Saudiya hukumatining koʻplab taniqli mahbuslarini saqlash uchun ishlatilgan<sup>42</sup>. Al-Jazeera xabariga koʻra, Fitaihi "koʻzlari bogʻlangan, ichki kiyimini yechib, stulga bogʻlangan". Shuningdek, Saudiya hukumati uni elektr toki bilan qiynoqqa solganligi, shuningdek, u shunchalik qattiq qamchilanganki, u bir necha kun orqasida uxlay olmagan<sup>43</sup>.

2019-yil avgust oyida The Independent nashrida chop etilgan yangilik maqolasida kelib chiqishi Bangladesh boʻlgan 100 dan ortiq ayol muhojirlar va 45 ga yaqin erkak muhojirlar ish beruvchilarning psixologik va jinsiy zoʻravonligidan soʻng Saudiya Arabistonidan qochib ketishgan<sup>44</sup>i aytiladi.

2020-yil 19-noyabr kuni Independent Grant Liberty tashkiloti hisobotiga koʻra Saudiya Arabistoni qamoqxonalariidagi ayol huquqlari faollari va siyosiy mahbuslarga nisbatan inson huquqlari buzilishi holatlar kuzatilgan. Xabar qilinishicha, Saudiya Arabistoni qamoqxonalariida ayollar huquqlari faollari va siyosiy mahbuslar jinsiy zoʻravonlikka uchragan, qiynoqqa solingan va oʻldirilgan. Tadqiqotga koʻra, 20 nafar mahbus siyosiy jinoyatlar uchun hibsga olingan, ulardan besh nafari allaqachon oʻlimga hukm qilingan, qolgan 13 nafari esa oʻlim jazosiga mahkum etilgan. Hisobot Saudiya Arabistoni 2020-yilgi G20 sammitiga mezbonlik

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<sup>40</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a b</sup> Bohn, Kevin; Robertson, Nic \(3 March 2019\). "Family of dual US-Saudi citizen being held in Saudi Arabia believes he has been tortured". edition.cnn.com. CNN. Archived from the original on 23 July 2019. Retrieved 16 March 2019.](#)

<sup>41</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a b</sup> Bohn, Kevin; Robertson, Nic \(3 March 2019\). "Family of dual US-Saudi citizen being held in Saudi Arabia believes he has been tortured". edition.cnn.com. CNN. Archived from the original on 23 July 2019. Retrieved 16 March 2019.](#); [Jump up to:<sup>a b</sup> Dahan, Nadine \(1 February 2018\). "Famous Saudi doctor moved to high-security jail, source says". middleeasteye.net. middleeasteye. Archived from the original on 3 August 2019. Retrieved 16 March 2019.](#)

<sup>42</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a b</sup> Dahan, Nadine \(1 February 2018\). "Famous Saudi doctor moved to high-security jail, source says". middleeasteye.net. middleeasteye. Archived from the original on 3 August 2019. Retrieved 16 March 2019.](#)

<sup>43</sup> [Jump up to:<sup>a b c</sup> "Saudi Arabia tortured US citizen: Report". aljazeera.com. Aljazeera. 3 March 2019. Archived from the original on 3 June 2019. Retrieved 16 March 2019.](#); [Jump up to:<sup>a b c</sup> Kirkpatrick, David D. \(2 March 2019\). "Saudi Arabia Is Said to Have Tortured an American Citizen". nytimes.com. nytimes. Archived from the original on 14 July 2019. Retrieved 17 March 2019.](#)

<sup>44</sup> ["More than 100 Bangladeshi migrant women 'abused and harassed' return home from Saudi Arabia". The Independent. Archived from the original on 27 August 2019. Retrieved 28 August 2019.](#)

qilishidan bir necha kun oldin e'lon qilingan, uning kun tartibida ayollar huquqlarini kengaytirish muhimligi turgan edi<sup>45</sup>.

Xulosa o'rnida, Saudiya Arabistoni qirolligidagi siyosiy liberallashtirish sekin va uzoq davom etadigan islohotlar asosida amalga oshirishini ta'kidlab o'tish o'rinlidir. Bunga sabab esa Saudiya Arabistoni qirolligi hukumat siyosiy tizimining boshqa demokratik tamoyillarga asoslangan davlatlar siyosiy tizimlaridan tubdan farq qiladigan tizimga asoslanganligidir.

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<sup>45</sup> ["Women activists, political prisoners 'sexually assaulted, tortured and executed in Saudi Arabia' jails"](#). Independent. 19 November 2020. [Archived](#) from the original on 19 November 2020. Retrieved 19 November 2020.  
[www.pedagoglar.org](http://www.pedagoglar.org)