

# Tajikistan

Country name	Tajikistan
State title	Republic of Tajikistan
Name of citizen	Tajik
Official language	Tajik ( <i>tgk</i> ) <sup>1</sup>
Country name in official language	Tojikiston (Тоҷикистон)
State title in official language	Jumhurii Tojikiston (Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон)
Script	Tajik Cyrillic
Romanization System	<a href="#">BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Tajik 1994</a>
ISO-3166 code (alpha-2/alpha-3)	TJ/TJK
Capital	Dushanbe (Душанбе)
Population / Area	10.3 million <sup>2</sup> / 143,000km <sup>2</sup>

## Introduction

Tajikistan is a mountainous country in Central Asia. It shares a land border with Afghanistan to the south, Uzbekistan to the west, Kyrgyzstan to the north, and China to the east. In September 1991, Tajikistan gained independence from the Soviet Union. There is a distinct geographical imbalance in the population, owing to the topography of the country, with fewer than 500,000 people (6.5% of the total population) inhabiting the mountainous eastern half of Tajikistan. Its population of approximately 10.3 million comprises 84% ethnic Tajiks, 14% Uzbeks, with Russian, Kyrgyz, and other ethnic groups making up the remainder<sup>2</sup>. Ethnic Tajiks also live in the neighbouring countries of Afghanistan<sup>3</sup> and Uzbekistan.

## Geographical names policy

Geographical names in Tajikistan are found written in Tajik Cyrillic, reflecting the country's official language and script. Where possible, names should be taken from official Tajik sources and romanized using the [BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Tajik](#). Russian language names and spellings used during Soviet times may be encountered on older sources but should no longer be used. Since Tajikistan's independence, many toponyms have been changed or had their spelling modified, a trend that continues today (see also section on Language below).

It should also be noted that non-standard Roman-script forms may be found which differ from those arising from the application of the BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Tajik. Perso-Arabic script names may also be encountered, either on older sources or as part of a somewhat limited movement promoting the writing of Tajik in this script.

<sup>1</sup> ISO 639 codes are given for the languages mentioned in this Factfile.

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/tajikistan/>

<sup>3</sup> Ethnic Tajiks in Afghanistan speak Dari (Afghan Persian) rather than Tajik. See 'Language' section (page 2)

Tajik sources are inconsistent in the capitalisation of generic terms. Usually, each word of a toponym is capitalised and PCGN recommends this form.

## Language

Tajik (*tgk*)<sup>4</sup> is the official language of Tajikistan. In Tajikistan, Tajik is written in the Tajik Cyrillic alphabet<sup>5</sup>. This alphabet is used for official written purposes and now contains 35 letters, including six characters not present in the Russian alphabet: Ғ, Ў, Қ, Ў, Х, and Ч. Orthographic reform in 1998 abolished the previously-used characters Ў, Ў, Ў and Ў. The form of some Cyrillic characters may differ from the printed form in italic script or handwriting (see [BGN/PCGN Romanization System](#)).

Tajik is an Indo-Iranian language. There are four main dialects spoken in the country, corresponding to the northern, central, southern and south-eastern geographical regions. Tajik forms part of the Persian group of languages, along with Western Persian (Farsi) (*fas*), spoken in Iran, and Dari (Afghan Persian) (*prs*), both of which are written in Perso-Arabic script. Despite its different alphabet, Tajik is very similar to these other two languages. Many of the areas in which it differs are due to the influence of the Russian language and Soviet-era terminology, with many Russian loanwords integrated into Tajik.

The 1994 Tajikistan Constitution states that Russian (*rus*) is the language of inter-ethnic communication and as such it remains an important language of administration and business. The Constitution also supports the freedom of all national and ethnic groups residing in the country to use their native language. In addition to Tajik, there are a dozen or so such ethnic groups in Tajikistan, including Russians, Ukrainians (both mainly in the towns, mainly around the eastern town of Murghob) and Uzbeks. Uzbek (*uzb*) and Kyrgyz (*kir*)<sup>6</sup> are the natural languages of the Uzbek and Kirghiz ethnic minorities, both of which belong to the Turkic group of languages. The Pamiri peoples of the mountainous east are related to the Tajiks and speak various languages which, although mainly of the Persian family, differ substantially from Tajik, and do not have a standard written form.

Since independence, there have been various government-promoted movements to ‘Tajikize’ place names, street names, personal names and vocabulary in Tajikistan. Russian, Soviet, Arabic and Turkic influences on the country’s language and names have all been targeted in an attempt to define and formulate a national identity and culture. In 2016, Tajikistan officially banned Russian-style surnames. The government also ordered its citizens to give their children “pure” Tajik first names and issued a catalogue of recommended first names for babies. The political nature of issues related to the Tajik language mean that further name changes are likely<sup>7</sup>. There are regular reports of place name changes in Tajikistan, for which it is sometimes difficult to find official confirmation<sup>8</sup>.

The *izofat* is a grammatical element of Tajik, which is relevant to geographical names. Like the Persian *ezafeh*, Tajik *izofat* links words (such as the generic and specific elements of geographical names) in a possessive construction. In Tajik, the *izofat* involves the addition of the Cyrillic character и (romanized as ‘i’) to the end of initial and medial words in the construction. In Tajik script and romanization, this character is written joined onto the end of the word it modifies. Examples can be seen in the state title Ҷумҳурии Тоҷикистон (Jumhurii Tojikiston = Republic **of** Tajikistan) and in the names of administrative divisions, e.g. Вилояти Суғд (Viloyati Sughd = Province **of** Sughd) and Вилояти Мухтори Кӯҳистони Бадахшон (Viloyati Mukhtori Kūhistoni Badakhshon = Autonomous Province **of** Mountainous Badakshan).

<sup>4</sup> Sometimes called Tajiki.

<sup>5</sup> Imposed by the Soviet Government in 1940.

<sup>6</sup> The spellings Kirgiz and Kyrgyz may also be encountered.

<sup>7</sup> For further details see PCGN’s 31<sup>st</sup> BGN/PCGN Conference paper ‘Tajikization’ of Names, available on request.

<sup>8</sup> <https://ittiloot.com/en/all/main-page/36057-two-peaks-renamed-in-the-pamirs.html>

## Inventory of characters (and their Unicode encodings<sup>9</sup>):

The BGN/PCGN Romanization system for Tajik contains the following letter-diacritic combinations in addition to the unmodified letters of the basic Roman script<sup>10</sup>:

Upper case character	Unicode encoding	Lower case character	Unicode encoding
Ѐ	00CD	ё	00ED
Ӯ	016C	ӯ	016D
Ё	00C8	ё	00E8

## Boundaries

The way borders in the region were established during Soviet rule, often disregarding settlement patterns, has led to conflicts, displacement of people and the existence of multiple mutual enclaves.

Tajikistan has two exclaves within Kyrgyzstan: Vorukh (39° 51' 12" N, 70° 34' 37" E) and Lolazor at 40° 04' 09" N, 69° 32' 46" E (formerly known as Kayragach. The new name means 'place abundant in tulips' in Tajik); and one exclave surrounded by Uzbekistan: Sarvan (40° 55' 23" N, 70° 39' 36" E), also known as Sarvak.

That Vorukh (population c.40,000) is a part of Tajikistan is not disputed, though whether Vorukh is an enclave entirely surrounded by Kyrgyz territory (Kyrgyzstan's position), or more like a geopolitical peninsula, connected to Tajikistan by a slither of territory, 20 kilometres long and approximately 200 metres wide at its thinnest point, is contested. Both states cite their own maps from the Soviet period supporting their position: Tajikistan's date from the 1920s, while Kyrgyzstan's come from the late 1950s. The bottleneck between Vorukh and Tajikistan is also a vital strategic corridor for Kyrgyzstan. Given the mountainous terrain to the south of Vorukh, the corridor claimed by Tajikistan is also the only functional link between the western part of Batken province and Kyrgyzstan proper<sup>11</sup>.

In March 2025, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan signed a border agreement, whereby some of the land within the Tajik exclaves was given to Kyrgyzstan in exchange for other territory. The countries exchanged around 25km<sup>2</sup> of land, and some roads and areas were designated as neutral zones for shared use.

## Administrative structure

At first-order administrative (ADM1) level, Tajikistan comprises four entities of varying status, which can be summarised as follows:

- Two Provinces (*Viloyat* in Tajik): Sughd & Khatlon
- One Autonomous Province (*Viloyati Mukhtor* in Tajik): Kūhistoni Badakhshon
- One Capital Territory: Dushanbe - Dushanbe is the capital of Tajikistan, and is also separately and autonomously administered by the government at ADM1 level. In 2020, the city's boundaries were reportedly expanded to take in land from Rūdakī District.

These four entities are sub-divided into *nohiya* (district) and *shahr* (town) at second-order (ADM2) level. See Annex for a list of the ADM2s (further details below).

<sup>9</sup> See [www.unicode.org](http://www.unicode.org)

<sup>10</sup> Characters can be manually input into Microsoft word documents by typing in these character codes and then holding down the ALT key and pressing /x/. The code will change to the required character. The letter can be copied and pasted into other programmes if required. Alternatively, the 'Insert – Symbol' command can be used; the code can be entered into the 'Character code' box which will show the corresponding letter. A GeoNames Soft-Copy Keyboard can be downloaded from the NGA website and used to enter the required letter-diacritic combinations for a particular region: [http://geonames.nga.mil/gns/html/gns\\_services.html](http://geonames.nga.mil/gns/html/gns_services.html).

<sup>11</sup> <https://thediomat.com/2025/02/hope-and-fear-on-the-kyrgyz-tajik-border/>

## Khatlon - 37° 50' 00" N 069° 00' 00" E

Name in Tajik Cyrillic	Хатлон
Long form name	Viloyati Khatlon
Long form name in Tajik Cyrillic	Вилояти Хатлон
Variant names	Khatlan, Khatlonskaya Oblast'
ISO 3166-2 code	TJ-KT
Administrative centre	Bokhtar (37° 50' 12" N, 068° 46' 39" E) <sup>12</sup>
Variant names of centre	Qŭrghonteppa (Қўрғонтеппа); Kurgan-Tyube; Qurghān Tyube; Kurgan-Tube
Centre in Tajik Cyrillic	Бохтар
ADM2s	Consists of 21 districts & 4 cities
Website	<a href="http://khatlon.tj/">http://khatlon.tj/</a>

## Sughd - 40° 00' 00" N 069° 00' 00" E

Name in Tajik Cyrillic	Суғд
Long form name	Viloyati Sughd
Long form name in Tajik Cyrillic	Вилояти Суғд
Variant names	Leninobod <sup>13</sup> ; Leninabad; Leninabad; Sogd; Sogdiyskaya Oblast'
ISO 3166-2 code	TJ-SU
Administrative centre	Khujand (40° 16' 57" N 069° 37' 20" E)
Variant names of centre	Leninobod, Leninabad; Leninabad; Khojand; Khodjend; Hodjent; Khodzhen; Khudzhand; Khūjand; Khojent
Centre in Tajik Cyrillic	Хуҷанд
ADM2s	Consists of 10 districts & 8 cities
Website	<a href="http://www.sugd.tj">www.sugd.tj</a>

## Kūhistoni Badakhshon - 38° 00' 00" N 073° 00' 00" E

Name in Tajik Cyrillic	Кӯҳистони Бадахшон
Long form name	Viloyati Mukhtori Kūhistoni Badakhshon
Long form name in Tajik Cyrillic	Вилояти Мухтори Кӯҳистони Бадахшон
Variant names	Gorno-Badakhshan; Gorno-Badakhshan Autonomous Oblast (GBAO); Kohistani Badakhshan; Gornyy Badakhshan; Kūhistoni Badakhshon Autonomous Province; Mountainous Badakhshan; Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Avtonomnaya Oblast', ВМКБ, (ВМКБ)
ISO 3166-2 code	TJ-GB
Administrative centre	Khorugh (37° 29' 23" N 071° 33' 11" E)
Variant names of Centre	Khoroq; Khorogh; Khorog; Xoroq
Centre in Tajik Cyrillic	Хоруғ
ADM2s	Consists of 7 districts & 1 city

<sup>12</sup> Qŭrghonteppa was renamed Bokhtar in 2018: <http://prezident.tj/ru/node/16943>

<sup>13</sup> The province and the city were known under the Soviet Union as Leninabad in Russian (Leninobod in Tajik). Viloyati Sughd was known as Viloyati Leninobod until August 2000. The city was renamed Khujand in 1991.

## Dushanbe - 38° 33' 36" N 068° 46' 26" E

Long form name	Dushanbe
Name in Tajik Cyrillic	Душанбе
ISO 3166-2 code	TJ-DU
Centre	Dushanbe (38° 33' 36" N 068° 46' 26" E)
Centre in Tajik Cyrillic	Душанбе
Variant names of centre and ADM1	Stalinabad <sup>14</sup> ; Doshambe
ADM2s	Consists of 4 administrative districts
Website	<a href="https://www.dushanbe.tj/">https://www.dushanbe.tj/</a>

### ‘cities and districts under republic administration’

The remaining portion of Tajikistan, not covered by any of these four first-order administrative divisions, does not constitute a first-order division. Instead, the districts and towns within this region are directly subordinate to the Republic of Tajikistan as a whole and are administered from Dushanbe. This area can be described as “cities and districts under republic administration”<sup>15</sup> (shahri nohiyahoī tobei jumhurī - шаҳри ноҳияҳои тобеи ҷумҳурӣ in Tajik; goroda i rayony respublikanskogo podchineniya - города и районы республиканского подчинения in Russian) and should be labelled as such on cartographic products. As this is a description of the area and not a name, the term should be written in lower case. In the early 1990s, suggestions were made that this region should become a first-order division with the name of *Viloyati Qaroteghin* (sometimes spelt Karotegin), named after one of the local mountain ranges, and some unofficial sources reflect this proposal.

## cities and districts under republic administration - 39° 00' 00" N 070° 00' 00" E

Long form name	cities and districts under republic administration
Name in Tajik Script	шаҳри ноҳияҳои тобеи ҷумҳурӣ
Romanised Tajik	shahri nohiyahoī tobei jumhurī
ISO 3166-2 code	TJ-RA
Variant names	Districts of Republican Subordination (DRA); Region of Republican Subordination (RRP); Karotegin Province; Viloyati Qaroteghin; rayony respublikanskogo podchineniya (районы республиканского подчинения)
Administrative Centre	<i>Administered from the capital Dushanbe</i>
Centre in Tajik script	-
Consists of 9 districts and 4 cities	

<sup>14</sup> The capital city was known as Stalinabad from 1929 until 1961, when it was renamed Dushanbe.

<sup>15</sup> As this label is not a proper name it should be written in lower case.

## Other significant locations

\* The names marked with an asterisk are classed as international features, consequently the English language conventional name should be used.

PCGN Romanization	Conventional Name <sup>16</sup>	Name in Tajik script	Variant Names	Feature Type	Location
Aghbai Anzob	Anzob Pass	Ағбаи Анзоб	-	Mountain pass	39° 05' 01" N 068° 51' 54" E
Amudaryo	Amu Darya*	Амударё	Oxus River; Daryoi Amu (Дарёи Аму); Omudaryo (Омударё); Amudarya (Амударья)	River	43° 40' 00" N 059° 01' 00" E
Gharm	-	Ғарм	Rasht (Рашт); Garm (Гарм)	Populated place	39° 01' 43" N 070° 22' 28" E
Hisor	-	Ҳисор	Gissar; Khisor	Populated place	38° 31' 30" N 068° 33' 04" E
Istaravshan	-	Истаравшан	Ўroteppa; Uroteppa; Istaravshan	Populated place	39° 54' 51" N 069° 00' 12" E
Kūhhoi Fon	Fann Mountains <sup>17</sup>	Кӯҳҳои Фон	Fanskiye Gory; Fan Mountains; Fon tog'lari	Mountain range	39° 10' N 068° 15' E
Kūhhoi Pomir	Pamir Mountains*	Кӯҳҳои Помир	The Pamirs; Pamiri Mountains; Pomir	Mountain range	38° 00' 00" N 073° 00' 00" E
Kūli Sarez	-	Кӯли Сарез	Sārez Kōl; Sarezskoye ozero (Сарезское озеро); Sarezskoe	Lake	38° 11' 25" N 072° 43' 23" E
Kūlob	-	Кўлоб	Kulab; Kulyab	Populated place	37° 54' 52" N 069° 46' 59" E
Murghob	-	Мурғоб	Murgab; Margab; Murghāb	Populated place	38° 10' 13" N 073° 58' 00" E
Obanbori Qayroqqum <sup>18</sup>	-	Обанбори Қайроққум	Kayrakkum; Kairakkum; Qayroqum; Qayraqqum; Kayrakum; Kairakum; Kayrakkumskoye Vodokhranilishche (Кайраккумское водохранилище); Баҳри Тоҷик (Tajik Sea)	Reservoir	40° 18' 49" N 070° 08' 14" E
Panj	Panj River*	Панҷ	Daryā-ye Panj; Pyandzh (Пяндж); Āb-e Panj; Pyanj; Pandj; Ochus River	River	37° 06' 37" N 068° 18' 57" E
Panj	-	Панҷ	Pyandzh; Kirovabad	Populated place	37° 14' 11" N 069° 05' 57" E
Panjakent	-	Панҷакент	Pendshikent; Pendzhakent; Pendzhikent	Populated place	39° 29' 43" N 067° 36' 34" E
Piryakhi Fedchenko	-	Пиряхи Федченко	Khrebet Fedchenko; Lednik Fedchenko (Ледник Федченко)	Glacier	38° 52' 56" N 072° 14' 54" E

<sup>16</sup> PCGN recommends the use of conventional names for international features. For names within Tajikistan, the conventional names can be included in brackets after the romanized Tajik name on cartographic products, and can be used in English-language texts.

<sup>17</sup> This mountain massif lies in the western portion of the Zeravshan (Zarafshon) Range, to the west of the Anzob Pass which carries the road from Tajikistan's capital Dushanbe to the northerly town of Khujand.

<sup>18</sup> A proposal to change the name of this reservoir to Баҳри Тоҷик (Tajik Sea) was part of a list of name changes put forward by the Tajik president in 2016, but it is not clear that this name change has been widely adopted or officially implemented.

PCGN Romanization	Conventional Name <sup>16</sup>	Name in Tajik script	Variant Names	Feature Type	Location
Qarokūl	-	Қарокӯл	Karakul; Karakul' (Каракуль)	Lake	39° 02' 24" N 073° 23' 30" E
Qullai Abualí Ibni Sino	Ibn Sina Peak	Қуллаи Абуалӣ Ибни Сино	Abuali ibn Sina Peak; Pik Abuali ibn Sino (Пик Абуали ибн Сино); Lenin Peak; Pik Lenina (Пик Ленина); Avicenna Peak	Mountain	39° 20' 33" N 72° 52' 39" E
Qullai Ismoili Somoní	-	Қуллаи Исмоили Сомонӣ	Pik Ismaila Samani (пик Исмаила Самани); Pik Imeni Ismail Samani; Qullai Somoní; Qullai Kommunizm; Pik Kommunizma; Pik Stalina; Pik Garmo; Mount Stalin; Samanid's Peak	Mountain	38° 56' 33" N 072° 00' 56" E
Qullai Istiqlol	Independence Peak	Қуллаи Истиқлол	Istiqlol Peak; (Пик Истиклол); Revolution Peak; Qullai Inqilob (Қуллаи Инқилоб)	Mountain	38° 30' 36" N 72° 21' 15" E
Qullai Ozodi	Freedom Peak	Қуллаи Озодӣ	Pik Ozodí (Пик Озоди); Qullai Korzhenevskaya (Қуллаи Е. Корженевская); Korzhenevskaya Peak; (Пик Е. Корженевская); Korzhenevskoi Peak; Pik Korzhenovskoy (Пик Корженевской); Korzhenevski; Korzhenievsky	Mountain	39° 03' 27" N 072° 00' 30" E
Shahritus	-	Шаҳритус	Shahrtuz (Шахртуз); Shaartuz	Populated place	37° 15' 49" N 068° 08' 19" E
Tursunzoda	-	Турсунзода	Tursunzade	Populated place	38° 30' 46" N 068° 13' 54" E
Vodii Farghona	Fergana Valley	Водии Фарғона	Farg'ona Vodiysi; Fergana Ördönü; Farghona Wodisi; Fargana	Valley	40° 46' 00" N, 071° 30' 00" E
Zarafshon	Zeravshan	Зарафшон	Zaravshan (Zeravshan); Zarafshan	River	39° 22' 57" N, 068° 33' 06" E
Zarafshon	Zeravshan Range*	Зарафшон	Zeravshanskiy Khrebet (Зеравшанский хребет); Qatorkūhi Zarafshon (қаторкӯҳи Зарафшон); Zarafshan Range	Mountain range	39° 14' 23" N, 069° 07' 21" E

## Useful references

- BBC country profile (no longer updated): [http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/country\\_profiles/1296639.stm](http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/world/asia-pacific/country_profiles/1296639.stm)
- BGN/PCGN Romanization System for Russian: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/807920/ROMANIZATION\\_OF\\_RUSSIAN.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/807920/ROMANIZATION_OF_RUSSIAN.pdf)
- BGN/PCGN Tajik Romanization System: [https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment\\_data/file/816784/ROMANIZATION\\_OF\\_TAJIK.pdf](https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/816784/ROMANIZATION_OF_TAJIK.pdf)
- CIA World Factbook: <https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/tajikistan/>
- Constitution of the Republic of Tajikistan [https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Tajikistan\\_2003.pdf?lang=en](https://www.constituteproject.org/constitution/Tajikistan_2003.pdf?lang=en)
- Ethnologue (information on languages): <https://www.ethnologue.com/country/TJ>
- FCDO Geographical Names & Information: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/geographical-names-and-information>
- International Organization for Standardization (ISO): <http://www.iso.org>
- ISO Online Browsing Platform (OBP): <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui>
- *Jumhurii Tojikiston*, 1:750,000 map published by Department of Cartography of the Government of Tajikistan (2002)
- Library of Congress Country Study: <https://www.loc.gov/item/97005110/>
- Omniglot (Tajik language & script): <http://www.omniglot.com/writing/tajik.htm>
- PCGN Country Names list: <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/country-names>
- Tajikistan Agency on Statistics: <https://www.stat.tj/en/>
- Tajikistan: The Lofty Fastness of the Pamirs: [https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20140402151900mp\\_/http://www.pcgng.org.uk/Tajikistan%20-%202001.pdf](https://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/ukgwa/20140402151900mp_/http://www.pcgng.org.uk/Tajikistan%20-%202001.pdf) (contains a glossary of geographical terms found in Tajikistan).
- Unicode [www.unicode.org](http://www.unicode.org)
- US Board on Geographic Names GEOnet Names Server: <https://geonames.nga.mil/namesgaz/>

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## Annex

### Second-order Administrative Divisions (ADM2s) - listed by ADM1

Khatlon Consists of 21 districts & 4 cities<sup>19</sup>

ADM2 type	Romanized Short Name	Romanized Long Name	Tajik Short Name	Tajik Long Name	Location
shahr	Bokhtar <sup>20</sup>	Shahri Bokhtar	Бохтар	Шаҳру Бохтар	37° 50' 12" N, 068° 46' 39" E
shahr	Norak	Shahri Norak	Норак	Шаҳру Норак	38° 23' 57" N, 069° 17' 28" E
nohiya	Yovon	Nohiyai Yovon	Ёвон	Ноҳияи Ёвон	38° 17' 15" N, 069° 00' 15" E
nohiya	Khuroson	Nohiyai Khuroson	Хуросон	Ноҳияи Хуросон	38° 04' 00" N, 069° 41' 00" E
nohiya	Abdurahmoni Jomí	Nohiyai Abdurahmoni Jomí	Абдурахмони Ҷомӣ	Ноҳияи Абдурахмони Ҷомӣ	38° 03' 04" N, 068° 48' 51" E
nohiya	Kushoniyon	Nohiyai Kushoniyon	Кушониён	Ноҳияи Кушониён	37° 50' 43" N, 068° 51' 30" E
shahr	Levakant	Shahri Levakant	Леваконт	Шаҳру Леваконт	37° 57' 12" N, 068° 58' 23" E
nohiya	Vakhsh	Nohiyai Vakhsh	Вахш	Ноҳияи Вахш	37° 45' 22" N, 068° 56' 29" E
nohiya	Jaloliddini Balkhí <sup>21</sup>	Nohiyai Jaloliddini Balkhí	Ҷалолиддини Балхӣ	Ноҳияи Ҷалолиддини Балхӣ	37° 34' 22" N, 068° 48' 55" E
nohiya	Dūstí <sup>22</sup>	Nohiyai Dūstí	Дӯстӣ	Ноҳияи Дӯстӣ	37° 33' 16" N, 068° 28' 28" E
nohiya	Jayhun <sup>23</sup>	Nohiyai Jayhun	Ҷайхун	Ноҳияи Ҷайхун	37° 21' 38" N, 068° 42' 04" E
nohiya	Panj	Nohiyai Panj	Панҷ	Ноҳияи Панҷ	37° 18' 58" N, 069° 10' 00" E
nohiya	Qubodiyon	Nohiyai Qubodiyon	Қубодиён	Ноҳияи Қубодиён	37° 29' 46" N, 068° 15' 47" E
nohiya	Shahritus	Nohiyai Shahritus	Шаҳритус	Ноҳияи Шаҳритус	37° 28' 14" N, 068° 02' 15" E
nohiya	Nosiri Khusrav	Nohiyai Nosiri Khusrav	Носири Хусрав	Носири Хусрав	37° 12' 34" N, 067° 55' 12" E

<sup>19</sup> <https://www.stat.tj/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/osnovnoj-regiony-2024-1.pdf>;  
<https://moa.tj/mapinfo/156-vilojati-hatlon.html>

<sup>20</sup> Formerly Qūrgonteppa

<sup>21</sup> Formerly Kolkhozobod

<sup>22</sup> Formerly Jillikūl

<sup>23</sup> Formerly Qumsangir

ADM2 type	Romanized Short Name	Romanized Long Name	Tajik Short Name	Tajik Long Name	Location
shahr	Kulob	Shahri Kulob	Кулоб	Шаҳру Кулоб	38° 00' 47" N, 069° 48' 31" E
nohiya	Danghara	Nohiyai Danghara	Данғара	Ноҳияи Данғара	38° 05' 06" N, 069° 16' 12" E
nohiya	Vose'	Nohiyai Vose'	Восеъ	Ноҳияи Восеъ	37° 55' 40" N, 069° 37' 20" E
nohiya	Temurmali	Nohiyai Temurmali	Темурмалик	Ноҳияи Темурмалик	38° 10' 34" N, 069° 34' 04" E
nohiya	Baljuvon	Nohiyai Baljuvon	Балҷувон	Ноҳияи Балҷувон	38° 29' 51" N, 069° 50' 58" E
nohiya	Hamadoni	Nohiyai Hamadoni	Ҳамадонӣ	Ноҳияи Ҳамадонӣ	37° 42' 13" N, 069° 39' 08" E
nohiya	Farkhor	Nohiyai Farkhor	Фархор	Ноҳияи Фархор	37° 31' 31" N, 069° 19' 58" E
nohiya	Mu'minobod	Nohiyai Mu'minobod	Муъминобод	Ноҳияи Муъминобод	38° 08' 27" N, 070° 01' 32" E
nohiya	Shamsiddini Shohin <sup>24</sup>	Nohiyai Shamsiddini Shohin	Шамсиддини Шоҳин	Ноҳияи Шамсиддини Шоҳин	37° 59' 14" N, 070° 06' 14" E
nohiya	Khovaling	Nohiyai Khovaling	Ховалинг	Ноҳияи Ховалинг	38° 24' 31" N, 070° 06' 21" E

Sugd consists of 10 districts & 8 cities<sup>25</sup>

ADM2 type	Romanized Short Name	Romanized Long Name	Tajik Short Name	Tajik Long Name	Location
nohiya	Ayni	Nohiyai Ayni	Айни	Ноҳияи Айни	39° 17' 43" N, 068° 47' 20" E
nohiya	Asht	Nohiyai Asht	Ашт	Ноҳияи Ашт	40° 41' 37" N, 070° 21' 01" E
nohiya	Bobojon Ghafurov	Nohiyai Bobojon Ghafurov	Бобоҷон Ғафуров	Ноҳияи Бобоҷон Ғафуров	40° 25' 38" N, 069° 44' 38" E
nohiya	Devashtich <sup>26</sup>	Nohiyai Devashtich	Деваштиҷ	Ноҳияи Деваштиҷ	39° 49' 52" N, 069° 09' 23" E
nohiya	Jabbor Rasulov	Nohiyai Jabbor Rasulov	Ҷаббор Расулов	Ноҳияи Ҷаббор Расулов	40° 05' 56" N, 069° 29' 46" E
nohiya	Zafarobod	Nohiyai Zafarobod	Зафаробод	Ноҳияи Зафаробод	40° 10' 55" N, 068° 54' 27" E

<sup>24</sup> Formerly Shūrobod

<sup>25</sup> <https://www.stat.tj/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/osnovnoj-regiony-2024-1.pdf>;  
<https://moa.tj/mapinfo/155-viloyati-sud.html>; [www.sugd.tj](http://www.sugd.tj)

<sup>26</sup> Formerly Ghonchi

ADM2 type	Romanized Short Name	Romanized Long Name	Tajik Short Name	Tajik Long Name	Location
shahr	Istaravshan <sup>27</sup>	Shahri Istaravshan	Истаравшан	Шаҳру Истаравшан	40° 00' 08" N, 069° 00' 52" E
shahr	Isfara	Shahri Isfara	Исфара	Шаҳру Исфара	40° 05' 36" N, 070° 35' 01" E
shahr	Konibodom	Shahri Konibodom	Конибодом	Шаҳру Конибодом	40° 16' 08" N, 070° 19' 50" E
nohiya	Kūhistoni Mastchoh	Nohiyai Kūhistoni Mastchoh	Кӯҳистони Мастчоҳ	Ноҳияи Кӯҳистони Мастчоҳ	39° 26' 28" N, 069° 48' 09" E
nohiya	Mastchoh	Nohiyai Mastchoh	Мастчоҳ	Ноҳияи Мастчоҳ	40° 40' 17" N, 069° 29' 32" E
nohiya	Spitamen	Nohiyai Spitamen	Спитамен	Ноҳияи Спитамен	40° 06' 18" N, 069° 19' 52" E
shahr	Panjakent	Shahri Panjakent	Панҷакент	Шаҳру Панҷакент	39° 22' 28" N, 067° 47' 20" E
nohiya	Shahriston	Nohiyai Shahriston	Шаҳристон	Ноҳияи Шаҳристон	39° 42' 06" N, 068° 47' 45" E
shahr	Khujand <sup>28</sup>	Shahri Khujand	Хуҷанд	Шаҳру Хуҷанд	40° 16' 57" N, 069° 37' 20" E
shahr	Guliston <sup>29</sup>	Shahri Guliston	Гулистон	Шаҳру Гулистон	40° 08' 33" N, 068° 40' 06" E
shahr	Būston <sup>30</sup>	Shahri Būston	Бўстон	Шаҳру Бўстон	40° 31' 22" N, 069° 19' 59" E
shahr	Istiqlol <sup>31</sup>	Shahri Istiqlol	Истиқлол	Шаҳру Истиқлол	40° 34' 00" N, 069° 38' 00" E

Kūhistoni Badakhshon<sup>32</sup> is subdivided into 7 districts & 1 city

ADM2 type	Romanized Short Name	Romanized Long Name	Tajik Short Name	Tajik Long Name	Location
shahr	Khorugh	Shahri Khorugh	Хоруғ	Шаҳру Хоруғ	37° 29' 23" N, 071° 33' 11" E
nohiya	Darvoz	Nohiyai Darvoz	Дарвоз	Ноҳияи Дарвоз	38° 30' 31" N, 070° 46' 54" E
nohiya	Vanj	Nohiyai Vanj	Ванҷ	Ноҳияи Ванҷ	38° 25' 06" N, 071° 45' 46" E

<sup>27</sup> Formerly Ūroteppa

<sup>28</sup> Formerly Leninabad

<sup>29</sup> Formerly Qairoqqum

<sup>30</sup> Formerly Chkalovsk

<sup>31</sup> Formerly Taboshar

<sup>32</sup> <https://www.stat.tj/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/osnovnoi-regiony-2024-1.pdf>;  
<https://moa.tj/mapinfo/154-vilojati-muhtori-kistoni-badahshon.html>

ADM2 type	Romanized Short Name	Romanized Long Name	Tajik Short Name	Tajik Long Name	Location
nohiya	Rūshon <sup>33</sup>	Nohiyai Rūshon	Рӯшон	Ноҳияи Рӯшон	38° 08' 48" N, 072° 03' 17" E
nohiya	Shughnon	Nohiyai Shughnon	Шуғнон	Ноҳияи Шуғнон	37° 42' 00" N, 072° 10' 03" E
nohiya	Roshtqal'a	Nohiyai Rostqal'a	Роштқалъа	Ноҳияи Роштқалъа	37° 19' 47" N, 072° 08' 36" E
nohiya	Ishkoshim	Nohiyai Ishkoshim	Ишкошим	Ноҳияи Ишкошим	36° 59' 50" N, 070° 06' 33" E
nohiya	Murghob	Nohiyai Murghob	Мурғоб	Ноҳияи Мурғоб	38° 22' 51" N, 073° 42' 58" E

Dushanbe is divided into 4 administrative districts (ноҳияи маъмурӣ – nohiyai ma'muri)<sup>34</sup>

ADM2 type	Romanized Short Name (conventional) <sup>35</sup>	Romanized Long Name	Tajik Short Name	Tajik Long Name	Location
nohiya	Shohmansur (Shah Mansur)	Nohiyai Shohmansur	Шоҳмансур	Ноҳияи Шоҳмансур	38° 33' 43" N, 068° 49' 02" E
nohiya	Ismoili Somoní (Ismail Samani)	Nohiyai Ismoili Somoní	Исмоили Сомонӣ	Ноҳияи Исмоили Сомонӣ	38° 36' 09" N, 068° 47' 36" E
nohiya	Firdavsí (Ferdowsi)	Nohiyai Firdavsí	Фирдавсӣ	Ноҳияи Фирдавсӣ	38° 32' 12" N, 068° 46' 18" E
nohiya	Sino (Avicenna)	Nohiyai Sino	Сино	Ноҳияи Сино	38° 31' 59" N, 068° 44' 40" E

cities & districts under republic administration consists of 9 districts and 4 cities<sup>36</sup>

ADM type	Romanized Short Name	Romanized Long Name	Tajik Short Name	Tajik Long Name	Location
shahr	Vahdat	Shahri Vahdat	Ваҳдат	Шаҳру Ваҳдат	38° 51' 22" N, 069° 24' 05" E
shahr	Roghun	Shahri Roghun	Роғун	Шаҳру Роғун	38° 45' 13" N, 069° 44' 56" E
shahr	Tursunzoda	Shahri Tursunzoda	Турсунзода	Шаҳру Турсунзода	38° 36' 47" N, 068° 13' 19" E
shahr	Hisor	Shahri Hisor	Ҳисор	Шаҳру Ҳисор	38° 40' 09" N, 068° 30' 25" E

<sup>33</sup> Sometimes spelt Рӯшон (Rushon)

<sup>34</sup> <https://www.dushanbe.tj/pasport-goroda>

<sup>35</sup> The conventional names for the districts may be encountered in English or Roman script and may be included on products if required.

<sup>36</sup> <https://www.stat.tj/wp-content/uploads/2024/11/osnovnoi-regiony-2024-1.pdf>

ADM type	Romanized Short Name	Romanized Long Name	Tajik Short Name	Tajik Long Name	Location
nohiya	Varzob	Nohiyai Varzob	Варзоб	Ноҳияи Варзоб	38° 51' 41" N, 068° 48' 56" E
nohiya	Lakhsh	Nohiyai Lakhsh	Лахш	Ноҳияи Лахш	39° 17' 28" N, 071° 34' 35" E
nohiya	Nurobod	Nohiyai Nurobod	Нуробод	Ноҳияи Нуробод	38° 52' 22" N, 070° 05' 11" E
nohiya	Rūdakí	Nohiyai Rūdakí	Рӯдакӣ	Ноҳияи Рӯдакӣ	38° 21' 03" N, 068° 35' 08" E
nohiya	Rasht	Nohiyai Rasht	Рашт	Ноҳияи Рашт	39° 14' 06" N, 070° 21' 36" E
nohiya	Sangvor <sup>37</sup>	Nohiyai Sangvor	Сангвор	Ноҳияи Сангвор	38° 53' 21" N, 071° 07' 21" E
nohiya	Tojikobod	Nohiyai Tojikobod	Тоҷикобод	Ноҳияи Тоҷикобод	39° 06' 04" N, 070° 54' 48" E
nohiya	Fayzobod	Nohiyai Fayzobod	Файзобод	Ноҳияи Файзобод	38° 35' 18" N, 069° 25' 10" E
nohiya	Shahrinav	Nohiyai Shahrinav	Шаҳринав	Ноҳияи Шаҳринав	38° 38' 22" N, 068° 22' 20" E

<sup>37</sup> Formerly Tavildara