

# **Human Security in Kazakhstan, (2001-2010)**

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## DECLARATION

I declare that the dissertation entitled “Human Security in Kazakhstan, (2001-2010)” submitted by me for the award of the degree of **MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY** of Jawaharlal Nehru University is my own work. The dissertation has not been submitted for any other degree of this or any other University.

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## CERTIFICATE

We recommend that dissertation may be placed before the examiners for evaluation.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AIDS	Acquired immune deficiency syndrome
AMS	Academy of Medical Sciences
CEDAW	Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women
CHS	Commission on Human Security
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment
ENP	European Neighbourhood Policy
EU	European Union
GDP	Gross domestic product
HDFP	Human Development Forum Foundation
HDI	Human Development Index
HDR	Human Development Report
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ICG	International Crisis Group
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MAD	Mutually Assured Destruction

MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MEP	Ministry of Environmental Protection
MIA	Ministry of Interior Affairs
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGOs	Non-governmental organization
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSCE	Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
RATS	Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure
RFE/RL	Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty
SCO	Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
SME	Small and medium enterprises
SPNT	Specially Protect Natural Territories
TV	Television
UN ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
UN	United Nations
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPKAZ	United Nations Development Programme Kazakhstan
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHRC	United Nations Human Rights Council
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNO	United Nations Organizations
US	United States
USSR	Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics
WB	World Bank
WHO	World Health Organization
WMDs	Weapons of Mass Destruction

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Finally in this work omission and commission, if any, are exclusively of mine.

New Delhi  
25 July 2011

*Renu Sain*  
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## FIRST CHAPTER

# Theoretical Framework of Human Security

### **Introduction**

Security is not 'a new concept'; it is old concept since human being start live in the groups. The concept of security is very dynamic and broad .In the traditional way security means the interaction among the states used to be the main focus. But modern concept of human security rejected traditional security model which basically focuses on security of the state instead of security of individual. After the Second World War in a real way UN system was established to protect security of the people; the UN principle for security was initially focused on ways in which the structures and practices of the modern state might address threats to its sovereignty (Richard Jolly and Deepayan Basu, 2006:3).

Security is the protection of a state, person; property and organization form the any type of attacks. Security is the degree of protection against danger, damage, loss, and criminal activity. Security is a structure and processes that provide or improve security as a condition. It includes state security, regional security, social security and human security etc. (Danny Lieberman 2010: <https://www.infosecisland.com/blogview/9564-What-is-Security.html>).

The concept of human security is not new concept in the domain of international relations. It is old since human birth .But in the formally it was come in the 1994 UNDP repot. The UNDP 1994 report originally argued that human security requires attention to both freedoms from fear and freedom from want (UNDP 1994).

### **Concept and origin of human security:**

Human security is the security of the individual. The other security like national security, Regional security, and global security are biased on the human security. The notion of human

security is gaining worldwide acceptance in recent years, especially after the end of the Bio-polar World System (after the cold war). It is not the state security which is not the main concern what more import is the Individual (ibid).

Kofi Annan the then U.N Secretary General says that Human security, in its broadest sense, 'embraces far more than the absence of violent conflict. Its focus on human rights, good governance, access to education and health care and ensuring that each individual has opportunities and choices to fulfill his or her potential'(Kofi Annan. Millennium Report 2001). He further stated, 'Every step in this direction is also a step towards reducing poverty, achieving economic growth and preventing conflict. Freedom from want, freedom from fear, and the freedom of future generations to inherit a healthy natural environment these are the interrelated building blocks of human and therefore national security'. *Caroline Thomas* describes human security as 'a condition of existence which entails basic material needs, human dignity, including meaningful participation in the life of the community, and an active and substantive notion of democracy from the local to the global' (Thomas, Caroline. 2001: 159-175).

Human development report (HDR) 1994 defined human security as including "safety from such chronic threats as hunger, disease and repression and protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily lives, whether in homes, jobs or communities".

It has been observed that, 'Human security is a "people centered" approach that focused jointly on "freedom from fear and freedom from want. So human security as a useful tool of analysis, explanation, and policy generation. Human security is people centered, multi-dimensional, inter-connected, universal concept.' (Sabina Alkire 2008:7).

Since the Second World War most of the regional organizations are also looking at this aspect of security. Though state-centric securitization was also their focus of analyses. After 1994 UNDP report the concept of human security gained more prominence in international relations. It is not only the UN Developmental report which gave emphasis upon Human Security, even foreign policy of many countries are also directed to secure the same.. As Ministry of Foreign Affairs Canada, states, "human security means safety for people from both violent and non-violent threats. It is a condition or state of being characterized by freedom from pervasive threats to people's rights, their safety, or even their lives", (UNDP 1994).

Mahbub ul Haq first drew global attention to the concept of human security in the UNDP's 1994 *Human Development Report*. According to the report of UNDP 1994 the scope of global security should be expanded to include *threats in seven areas*: economy security, food security, health security, Environment security, person security, community security, and political security (UNDP 1994). These are:

*Economy security*: Economic security means that individual should have some basic income to full fill his basic needs. There should be employment through which they can earn money. This security is important for the development, political stability and other disputes (ibid).

*Food security*: food security is main thing to alive for anyone .this problem are on both nation and global level, especially in third world countries. The food insecurity comes from the poor distribution and lack of purchasing power. On the food security developing and developed countries have different idea. But this problem is not only a state problem but it is world problem. This food insecurity can do disturb to the global environment (ibid).

*Health security*: Health security is guarantee of minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles. In the developing countries the major reason of health insecurity are infection and parasitic diseases .where as in industrialized countries the major killers are diseases of circulation system. According to the united nation, the both developing and industrial countries, the threats of health insecurity are usually greater for poor people in rural, particular children (ibid).

*Environment security*: After the end of cold war the environment security is most focus point on the national and international level .its aims is to provide the clean water air without pollution and hygienic place for leave (ibid).

*Personal security*: Personal security is security of a person from physical violence, state, external state, individual and from groups.

*Community security*: human is a social man, they lives in society, they have them separate culture, norms, traditions etc .community security is security of a community from other community, state, external state. This security is guarantee of security of culture, norms, tradition, value etc of the community (ibid).

*Political security:* political security is security of free media, right of express the idea, right of voting, right of fight of election, to organize party, and the security of political institution (ibid).

'Freedom from Fear school argues to 'limit the practice of Human Security to protecting individuals from violent conflicts while recognizing that these violent threats are strongly associated with poverty, lack of state capacity and other forms of inequities.' (Human Security Report of UN's HDR 2008). The core objective of this school of thought aims at securing the basic human needs aimed at as well as assistance in disasters, etc. Unfortunately many scholars are not accepting the limited focus on security. They are arguing the need to protect is also come under the ambit of Human Security approach (ibid).

'Freedom from Want' looks at the notion of Human Security from broader perspectives. It looks at a holistic approach in achieving human security and argues that the 'threat agenda should be broadened to include hunger, disease and natural disasters because they are inseparable concepts in addressing the root of human insecurity'. (HDR report of UNDP 1994). (Human Security Report OF UN's HDR 2008). Different from 'Freedom from Fear', it expands the focus beyond violence with emphasis on development and security goals.

Kanti Bajpai, the Indian scholar gives a lucid explanation to the concept of Human Security. According to him, 'human security is the ideas that demonstrate how safe and free we are as individual? That is central question behind the idea of human security. It is not new question but it is attracting the interest of both police maker and thinkers. The idea of human security can be clearly delineated in relation to the dominant, neo-realist conception of security and that its elements can be presented compactly enough for further refinement.' He further argues that 'the human security conception presented here aspires to be a general schema, more or less applicable to any society in the world'(Kanti Bajpai 2003).

Anuradha M. Chenoy and shahrbanou tadjbakhsh argue that 'Human security is an important subject for the whole world, in particular Asia, as it deals with interactions among fields of social change, such as development, conflict resolution, human rights, and humanitarian assistance. In a globalizing world, in which threats become trans-national and states lose power, security can no longer be studied in a one-dimensional fashion.' (shahrbanou tadjbakhsh and Anuradha M. Chenoy 2007 :245-262).

Stephen E. Sachs says that the 'traditional definition of the state have change, Since the experience of the two World Wars, however, the nature of conflict has changed. Cross-border war has become a primarily "small or medium-power activity," and thus the attention of great powers has been focused on other types of conflicts.' Sach further emphasizes that 'iIn the Third World, the security threats to the state apparatus are far more frequently internal than external, especially given that many decolonized nations were formed containing substantial linguistic, cultural, or ethnic minorities with few ties to the state'. (Stephen E. Sachs 2003: [http://www.stevesachs.com/papers/paper\\_terrorism.html](http://www.stevesachs.com/papers/paper_terrorism.html)).

Amartya Sen is also talks broadly about the human security. He says that Human security is 'promotion of basic human freedoms as on grass-roots economic growth'. *Sen argue that 'we do need an integrated understanding of human freedom and security. Human freedom is the mean, in which not just political freedom and personal liberties, but also societal concern with food, medical attention, basic education, and other elementary ingredients of human lives comes'* (Sen, A. 2000:2-11). Page no Amartya sen says that 'richness of human life is more important, rather than the richness of the economy in which human beings live, which is only a part of the human security.' Sen urged instead a broader 'understanding of the richness of human identities that can include religious, communal, regional, national and global identities that can be present in all persons'. (Sen, A. 2000:2-11).

In his book '*The idea of justice*' he argues that 'justice and a perfect social order has to be non-parochial, inclusive and humane. It is based on reasoning and helps to remove inequities. According to him, justice must be free from the domination of the will of majority and one that touches lives that people actually live.' The Indian Noble laureate emphasized amodel that is "compassionate".' According to him, 'Twenty-five hundred years ago, when young Gautama, later known as the Buddha, left his princely home in the foothills of Himalayas in search of enlightenment, he was moved specifically by the sight of mortality, morbidity and disability around him, and it agitated him greatly.' According to Sen, Gautama Buddha's pain can be understood very easily and "appreciate the centrality of the human lives in reasoned assessments of the world we live in". This, he says, is a central feature of the traditional Indian perspective of 'nyaya' (justice) in contrast to 'niti' (rules) (Amartya Sen 2009:72-89).

Amartya Sen talks about a broader understanding of human security is extremely important because it affects human lives. He argues that the idea of Human Security is closely related to is closely related national security as welfare of the masses is the key to look at national development and national security. The defense preparedness will be proved to be futile it is not equally matched with well-being of the masses (ibid: 84).

The report of Sen Ogata Commission report published in 2003 quite closely relates to the view held by Sen. According to the Ogata commission report, 'human security complemented state security because its concern was focused on the individual and the community whose agency and well being represented an integral part of state security. Achieving human security therefore included not only protecting people but empowering people to fend for them.' Like Sen this commission has highlighted how number of internal and external actors causing insecurity (Report of the Sen Ogata Commission on Human Security 2003).

Barry Buzan examines security as about, 'freedom from the threat and the ability of the state and society to maintain their independent identity and their functional integrity against forces of change, which they see as hostile.' Buzan further argues, 'The bottom line of security is survival, but it also reasonably includes a substantial range of concern about the condition of existence' (Barry Buzan, 1991:431-451).

### **Different theories on the security:**

The realist view of security looks at security in terms of 'power.' This view could be considered relevant during the period of world war, where state seemed to be in the struggle for power. According to realism 'security of state is main point, because in the international system there is anarchy, so the security of state comes first, others security comes under state security. If state is not secure than how other thing like human security can be secure there' (Barry Buzan 1991:431-451).

E. H. Carr also contributed to the foundation of classical realism in International relations theory. Through study of history and reflection and deep epistemological disagreement with Idealism, the dominant International relations theory between the World Wars, he came up with realism. In his book *The Twenty Years' Crisis*, Carr defined three dichotomies of realism and utopianism (Idealism), derived from Machiavellian realism:

*"In the first place, history is a sequence of cause and effect, whose course can be analysed and understood by intellectual effort, but not (as the utopians believe) directed by "imagination ". Secondly; theory does not (as the utopians assume) create practice, but practice theory. In Machiavelli's words, "good counsels, whence so ever they come, are born of the wisdom of the prince and not the wisdom of the prince from good counsels ". Thirdly, politics are not (as the utopians pretend) a function of ethics, but ethics of politics. Men "are kept honest by constraint ". Machiavelli recognised the importance of morality, but thought that there could be no effective morality where there was no effective authority. Morality is the product of power"', (Carr, 1939).*

Hans Morgenthau is considered one of the 'founding fathers' of the realist school in the 20th century. This school of thought holds that 'nation-states are the main actors in international relations and that the main concern of the field is the study of power. 'Morgenthau emphasized the importance of the national interest, in his book *Politics Among Nations* as he stated he wrote 'the main signpost that helps political realism to find its way through the landscape of international politics is the concept of interest defined in terms of power', (Morgenthau 1978:4-15).

In the realist theory there are two key security management techniques 1.balance of power 2.deterrence methods. The key to Balance of power theory is existence of two or more actors in which most important task for actors to join together with one another to maintain peace. Here the nature of coalition will be determined by collaboration of interests among the actors. (Saleha Faruque, 30 Dec 2010). Another method through which peace can be prevailed is through using weapons of mass destruction . As each side fear others weapon of mass destruction, than this propel deterrence.. Deterrence is also mean by a strategy 'whereby a government builds up or maintains defense and intelligence systems with the purported aim of

neutralizing or mitigating attacks. Aggressors are deterred if they choose not to act, perceiving the cost of their action to be too high in relation to its likelihood of success' (Saleha Faruque, 30 Dec 2010). According to the realist nation, national interest, power and international systems, etc are main focus point, they give more priority to national interest than the individual interest.

Traditional security policies are designed to promote demands ascribed to the state. It protects a state's boundaries, people, institutions and values and seeks to states from external aggression. It makes use of deterrence strategies to maintain the integrity of the state and protect the territory from external threats. Traditional security as Walter Lippman observes, assumes that a 'sovereign state is operating in an anarchical international environment, in which there is no world governing body to enforce international rules of conduct and relies upon building up national power and military defense. In the traditional security conception state sovereignty is the most important value, it is the state's sovereignty that is to be secured or to defended. It means that a people and its government have exclusive control over some space or territory' (Walter Lippmann 1943:4-12). It also means that 'they are free to choose their enemies and friends from among other peoples and governments as also to conduct their relation with other societies without reference to any other authority or body. In the national security conception, the key values are exclusive territorial control, diplomatic autonomy and political independence. Another more compact way of putting this is that sovereignty implies territorial integrity and political freedom' (ibid).

Neorealism or Structural Realism is outlined by Kenneth Waltz in his 1979 book *Theory of International Politics*. Waltz argues in favor of a 'systemic approach the international structure acts as a limit on state behavior, so that only states whose outcomes fall within an expected range survive. This system is similar to a microeconomic model in which firms set prices and quantity based on the market' (Waltz 1979: [http://www.sccs.swarthmore.edu/users/08/ajb/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Neorealism\\_%28international\\_relations%29.html](http://www.sccs.swarthmore.edu/users/08/ajb/tmve/wiki100k/docs/Neorealism_%28international_relations%29.html) ). Neorealism developed to reformulate the classical realist tradition of E.H. Carr, Hans Morgenthau, and others. The neo-realist approach of human security has been advocated by the 'structural' or neorealist such as Barry Buzan in '*people state and fear*.' he



argued that the straitjacket' militaristic approach to the security, that dominated discourse during the cold war simple mind and led to the underdevelopment of the concept (Buzan 1991:431-451).

Neorealists accepted the 'anarchy in the international system and argue that international structure is like that so conflict happened. Thus the human being is not the main reason behind the conflict.' The structural distribution of 'capabilities then limits cooperation among states through fears of relative gains made by other states, and the possibility of dependence on other states.'

There are two ways in which states balance power: internal balancing and external balancing. Internal balancing occurs "as states grow their own capabilities by increasing economic growth and/or increasing military spending. External balancing occurs as states enter into alliances to check the power of more powerful states or alliances" (ibid).

Liberal theorist focuses on the security of individual. This theory owes its origin to John Locke. It argues that it would be security of life, liberty and property which is more important and also they envisages the creation of a liberal democratic political system. Liberal theory believes in the innate goodness of mankind to conduct peace keeping relation in the international system.' As stated earlier the core of liberalism is individual. The liberalism theory of security management consists of two key methods: collective security and arms control (Danny Lieberman, Nov 19, 2010: <https://www.infosecisland.com/blogview/9564-What-is-Security.html>).

1. Collective security: Liberal theorist strongly believes in the power of collective security. This is a protective measure used by a group of allied states. Collective security can be best described the concept of one for all, all for one. On the international level, the collective security is basis of state security, in which individual will be secure and human security also will be safe (ibid).

2. Arms control: According to liberalist the second key method of security is arms control like controlling, reducing, limiting or abolishing weapons completely. Liberalist said that if there will not be arms for the attacks and insecurity than the human security will establish (ibid).

Social constructivists as discussed above highlight the impact of social values in the construction of human identity. It may be recalled that the issue of human security is closely intertwined with other forms of security which is gaining importance in recent year. Constructivists argue that through processes of *accommodation* and *assimilation*, individuals construct new knowledge from their experiences. They incorporate the new experience into an already existing framework without changing that framework (Piaget 2009: 1-7).

The post modernist approach to human security approaches stress quite explicitly that the 'state must be dislodged as the primary referent of human security and encompass instead a wide range of non state actors, such as individual, ethnic and cultural groups, regional economic bloc, multinational corporation an nongovernmental organization and just about all human kind so human security is ultimately more important than state security' (Gucha and Mr jakkie cillers, july 2001, 23-24).

### **Scope and Significance of the Study:**

Kazakhstan is newly independent country since 1991. Like any other transitional countries it is also facing host of problems which is affecting its security. The task before the government is to widen the existing securitization framework to wider sections of the society. For instance with regards to the question of gender the Kazakh government is taking active measures to bring them into mainstream. The Kazakh government is taking active measures to address all these issues to address the question of human security.

### **Research Questions**

The present work tries to address following research questions:

1. What is the nature of human security in Kazakhstan?
2. How issue of human security effect the politics of Kazakhstan?
3. To what extent civil society is playing a role in addressing human security?
4. What is the constitutional provision for human security in Kazakhs?

## **Hypotheses**

1. The issue of addressing human security is assuming major concern for Kazakhstan.
2. Political stability of Kazakhstan to a great extent depend upon nature of inter-ethnic relations.

## **Research methodology**

The research would apply various primary sources for data such as the government official report, UN documents. For Secondary sources, books and articles, newspaper reports and web reports will be used. Nature both descriptive and analytical methods of study will be used to look at the wider issues.

## SECOND CHAPTER

# **Inter-Ethnic Relations and Human Security**

After the disintegration of Soviet Union central Asian countries became independent with its artificial boundaries as well as multiethnic social system. Ethnic and national identities are the biggest obstacles to the unity of these states.

### **Meaning of Ethnic conflict:**

Ethnic conflict is a conflict between ethnic groups due to the growth of chauvinistic ethnic nationalism. An ethnic group is a group of people 'whose members identify with each other, through a common heritage, often consisting of a common language, a common culture (often including a shared religion) and an ideology that stresses common heritage or endogamy.' So Ethnic conflicts can be defined as conflicts between ethnic groups within a multi-ethnic state. According to Michael E. Brown, 'an ethnic conflict is a dispute about important political, economic, cultural, or territorial issues between two or more ethnic communities' (Ismayilov – 2008: 50-66).

Ethnic conflicts sometime closely intertwined with identity conflict. Often state is also going to be part of broader ethno-national paradigm. Each elements sometime clashes with other that produce spiral of conflict. For example, conflicts in Afghanistan, Somali, or Cambodia are not ethnic conflicts, because these conflicts are not between rival ethnic groups, but between rival political groups, all of which belong to the same ethnic group. The dominant aspect of identity conflicts is ethnic, religious, tribal or linguistic differences.. Such conflicts are likely to increase. Identity conflicts are subdivided into territorial conflicts, ethnic or minority conflicts, religious assertions and struggles for self-determination (ibid).

There are many criteria to define an ethnic group or ethnic community. First, the group must have a name for itself as an ethnic community. Names are important not only for self-

identification, but also as broad and expressive collective “personality”. Second, language is also a powerful indicator of ethnic and national identity. The struggle over language policies and language rights are often a major reason in ethnic conflicts. Many linguistic minorities around the world are officially prohibited from using their language in public places, or in the communication media. Third is religion that has historically been an important marker of the ethnic identity. Especially, in the societies in which religion intervenes in the various spheres of public life, it may become a hegemonic factor and thus determinant for ethnicity. It becomes an ethnic marker. The more the religious factor is interwoven with other elements of social life, the more important does religion become as a determining factor of ethnicity. A fourth feature is territory. Territory is the basis of economic and political structures, which are the fundamental units in the life of ethnic groups and nations. The territorial state is considered to be the determining element of the existence of a nation in modern times (Smith, Anthony D. 2001:178).

The majority of ethnic groups in the world are identified with some territories, which are not only their vital environment, but also their real or mythical land of origin, sometimes imbued with sacred meaning. Serbia denies rights to the ethnic Albanians in Kosovo, because of the historically important (for Serbian identity) battle of Kosovo in the fourteenth century. A fifth feature, shared culture constitutes a complex of distinctive elements of any ethnic groups. In the definition of ethnic groups, culture is a system of values, symbols and meanings, norms, and customs shared by the members of a group. Culture defines the way of life, which distinguishes one ethnic group from another (Ismayil 2008 50-56).

### **Theoretical aspect of ethnic conflict:**

There are mainly three theories which provide understanding of ethnic conflict. Through we can justify ethnic conflict which effect to human security in Kazakhstan.

### **Primordial's theory of Ethnic conflict:**

Primordialist theory of ethnic conflict argues that ethnic groups and nationalities exist because there are traditions of belief and action towards primordial objects such as biological features and especially territorial location". The primordialist account relies on a concept of kinship between members of an ethnic group. Donald L. Horowitz argues that this kinship "makes it possible for ethnic groups to think in terms of family resemblances" (Donald L. Horowitz 1985:61).

According to this theory Kazak were the nomadic people of that region but there are other ethnic group like Russian, Uzbek, Tajik etc were came for many purpose to fulfill their interest. Gradually they settled permanently and increased the large population and become a strong ethnic group and to secure their human security they started similar demands, which create the ethnic conflict in this region (ibid: 65).

There are a number of political scientists who refer to the concept of ethnic wars as a myth because they argue that the root causes of ethnic conflict do not involve ethnicity but rather institutional, political, and economic factors. These political scientists argue that the concept of ethnic war is misleading because it leads to an essentialist conclusion that certain groups are doomed to fight each other when in fact the wars between them are the result of political decisions (ibid).

### **Instrumentalist theory of Ethnic conflict:**

Anthony Smith argues that the instrumentalist theory sought to explain such persistence as the result of the actions of community leaders, "who used their cultural groups as sites of mass mobilization and as constituencies in their competition for power and resources, because they found them more effective than social classes" (Anthony David Smith 1988:9-21).

### **Constructivist theory of Ethnic conflict:**

Profunder of constructivism theory Jean Piaget, suggested that 'through processes of accommodation and assimilation, individuals construct new knowledge from their experiences'

He further argued that ‘ When individuals assimilate, they incorporate the new experience into an already existing framework without changing that framework.’ This theory emphasizes, ‘accommodation is the process of reframing one's mental representation of the external world to fit new experiences. Accommodation can be understood as the mechanism by which failure leads to learning: when we act on the expectation that the world operates in one way and it violates our expectations, we often fail, but by accommodating this new experience and reframing our model of the way the world works, we learn from the experience of failure, or others' failure’ (Jean Piaget, 1967).

### **Causes of ethnic conflict:**

Ethnicity is not a cause of violent conflict. It is not caused directly by intergroup differences. Most ethnic groups, most of the time, pursue their interests peacefully through established political channels (David A. Lake, Donald Rothchild, 1998).

One of the most important reason for growing ethnic conflict may be due to fall of authoritarian political system. The collapse of the Soviet Union is one of the main instance of this argument. The growing conflict in different part of Former Soviet Union is one of the instance of this argument (ibid).

Many scholars explain the causes of ethnic conflict based on two levels of analysis: the systemic level, the domestic level.

### **Systemic Explanations**

Systemic explanations of ethnic conflict focus on the nature of the security systems in which ethnic groups operate and the security concerns of these groups. It has been argued that when two or more ethnic communities resides together than competition will took place among them that propelled conflict in the long-run. This transfer from micro-level to macro-level and engulf state itself (Ismayil 2008:50-66).

In systems where anarchy prevails individual groups have to provide for their own defense. These groups fear for their ‘physical safety and survival especially when groups are more or less

evenly matched and neither can absorb the other politically, economically, or culturally. Collective fears of the future arise when states lose their ability to arbitrate between groups or provide credible guarantees of protection for groups (ibid).

According to Barry Posen, instabilities develop when two conditions hold. First, when offensive and defensive military forces are hard to distinguish, groups cannot signal their defensive intentions by the kinds of military forces, which they deploy. Groups cannot distinguish one another's intentions, whether forces are defensive or offensive. Because forces deployed for defensive purposes will have offensive capabilities and therefore will be seen as threatening by others (ibid). Second, if offensive military operations are more effective than defensive operations, due to the nature of military technology or the kinds of available capabilities, groups will choose the offensive if they want to survive. The offensive advantage can cause preemptive war because the superiority of the offensive capability will greatly increase prospects for military success (ibid).

### **Domestic Explanations**

Other explanation of ethnic conflict focus on factors that operate primarily at the domestic level: the effectiveness of states in addressing the concerns of their constituents, the impact of nationalism on inter-ethnic relations, and the impact of democratization on inter-ethnic relations.

People look to states to provide security and promote economic prosperity. Nationalism reflects the need to develop states capable of achieving these goals (Jack Snyder 2011). Intense nationalism and a heightened growing risk of national conflict are caused when states fail to meet military and economic threats to their peoples and when they fail to develop effective institutions for managing increased levels of political participation. The, the collapse of the Soviet Union and east European communist states is unleashing a new round of nationalism. That has caused ethnic warfare in the post-Soviet states and mounting nationalist opinion in Russia itself (Ismayil 2008:50-56).



It has also been argued that nature of political system also to some extent contributes to the formation of identity and accentuates ethnic conflict. (Ismayil 2008:50-56). The second factor is the nature of inter-ethnic relationship among ethnic groups in the country or their relative size. If one group is larger than others are, the majority group will be able to dominate discussions about new political arrangement. In this case minority interest will be neglected. If two or more groups are almost equal in size, in this case all groups' concern will be addressed (ibid).

### **Other causes of ethnic conflict:**

#### **Culture Threat**

The ethnic conflict comes through the issue of culture, identity etc, and the culture and the identity made and destroy by the people, so like this the ethnic conflict become the threat to the human security. In the Soviet time the Russian culture was developed in main develop part in Kazakhstan that time Kazak people were nomadic. But after independent of Kazakhstan, Kazak culture becomes in developing situation .because the all political, culture social economic condition were part of Kazakhstan .psychologically main roll of the Kazak people. Ethnic groups think like as Kazak that the other ethnic groups shall disturb and destroy our culture and identity, so they want his occupation and control on the other ethnic groups. Sometime this thought becomes the main reason of the ethnic war.

#### **Political Threat**

At the contemporary time the political rights are main conflict issue among the ethnic groups and threat of human security. Because to live in a country the citizenship and political right are basis to participation in the political system, to secure his identity and rights. The other ethnic groups want some basic political right on the basis of secular state. Like as Russian people argue that we are important player in the Kazak social, economic, industrial etc. They want political rights and c dual citizen in the Kazak political system.

## **Economic threat**

Ethnic conflict held to get the economic benefits ,the main ethnic group of the country want secure his jobs and other economic right but other side the others ethnic groups also want basic income right to fulfill his basic needs.

## **Religious Extremism**

This idea of spiritual accord and inter-confessional cooperation was chosen as a basis of state policy in this sphere. This dialogue was not only important in the past, but remains a vital conversation due to the prevalence of religious extremism and religious conflicts throughout the world. The civil society and government of Kazakhstan have consistently been taking every possible measure to prevent any form of ethnic or religious radicalism (Embassy of the Rep. of Kazakhstan national initiatives, 2010).

## **Nature of ethnic composition of Kazakhstan (early to contemporary period): Social condition of Kazakhstan in soviet period:**

Kazakhstan is a multi-cultural state. Over the years the population of this republic subjected to change. For example, during the peasants' migration in the pre-1917 period, more than 1 million people came to Kazakhstan from Russia, the Ukraine, and Byelorussia. After the 1917 Revolution, about 1 million people were subjected to migration to Kazakhstan for the purposes of constructing industrial facilities; even greater numbers were victims of Stalin's policy of farm collectivization. They came mostly from the European part of the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR). During World War II, 150,000 people were evacuated from the territories occupied by Nazi Caucasus. In the 1950s, the reclamation of virgin soils in Kazakhstan brought Germans to work at the military facilities. Kazakhstan became a place of exile for several ethnic groups who were suspected of being potential collaborators with Hitler. These groups included nearly 800,000 Germans, 78,500 Koreans, 102,000 Poles, and 507,000 people from the North, 500,000 people from various USSR republics (Education Encyclopedia, Kazakhstan history and background, <http://education.stateuniversity.com/pages/759/Kazakhstan-History-Background.html>).

The standard of living of the population living in the rural area is quite less in comparison to the Urban areas. This has a great impact on the educational system and educational opportunities of people. The urban areas, mostly located in the northern part of the country, have highly developed industries, and a high number of educational institutions. They are heavily populated with ethnic Russian or Russian-speaking people, while the countryside has a larger proportion of ethnic Kazakhs and other Central Asian minorities (ibid).

### **Contemporary Period:**

The population of Kazakhstan is various by its ethnical compound. Representatives of 130 nationalities live here. The local ethnos Kazakhs make the largest part of the population 58.9%, while Russian are 25.9%, Ukrainians are 2.9%, Uzbeks are 2.8%, Uighur, Tatar and German are 1.5% each, and other groups are 4,3%. There are more than 100 ethnic groups living in the Kazakhstan (republic of Kazakhstan country profile, for more information see [www.kazembassy.hu/other/Country\\_Profile\\_Kazakhstan.doc](http://www.kazembassy.hu/other/Country_Profile_Kazakhstan.doc)).

Many nationalities have come to Kazakhstan not on their own will, but were driven here by political repression and persecution. In Stalin's times Kazakhstan hosted 1.5 million of political prisoners from Russia and other regions of the USSR. And more than 1.3 million of people were deported by Stalin regime during World War II years "as representatives of unreliable nations". All these people found understanding and support of Kazakh people, found their second Motherland on the land of Kazakhstan (ibid).

### **Alienation of ethnic minorities (Russian, Chinese, and Uzbek):**

#### **Kazak and Russian ethnic composition:**

There has been a substantial population of Russians in Kazakhstan since the 19th century. Although their numbers have been reduced since the breakup of the Soviet Union, they remain prominent in Kazakh society today. The emigration of Russians into the territory of present-day Kazakhstan began about 300 years ago. In the early 18th century, the Tsarist Empire advanced

into the sparsely populated Kazakh steppe. Cossacks, the farmer-soldiers of the Tsars, settled on the turbulent borders as the Russian empire advanced. The industrial towns of northern Kazakhstan were originally founded as "Stanista," or fortified Cossack villages. Almaty was once the Cossack settlement around a Russian fortress built in the mid-19th century. Following the abolition of serfdom in Russia in 1861, many Russian and Ukrainian peasants moved to Kazakhstan and were granted Kazakh lands. Resentment against immigration led to local disaffection with Russian rule, and in 1916 a major rebellion against Russian control was brutally repressed, with some 150,000 people killed (U.S. State Department. Country Reports on Human Rights Practices: Kazakhstan. 2000-2006).

The process of Sovietization that occurred under Stalin is well known. Huge numbers of Kazakhs were starved during forced collectivization of farmland, and many Russians, Tatars, Germans and members of other ethnic groups were banished to the republic during the Second World War. After World War II, Nikita Khrushchev attempted to open new agricultural lands under his "Virgin Lands Campaign." This fantastic experiment brought thousands of Russians and Ukrainians into Kazakhstan to build communism through increased agricultural production. The campaign, unprecedented in the history of agriculture, ultimately resulted in the ploughing of vast pasture lands. Kazakh President Nazarbayev has said that, on balance, the program was beneficial because it had made Kazakhstan a leading grain producer, increasing production 6-fold, to more than 24 million tons per year. As a result of Russian and Ukrainian immigration, both before and after the 1917 Revolution, northern Kazakhstan is today predominantly Slavic, with some areas reaching as high as 90 percent. In the country as a whole, ethnic Russians constitute just under one third of the population. They are racially, linguistically, culturally and religiously distinct from the Kazakh majority (ibid).

### **Ethnic Conflict with Russians:**

After Kazakhs it is the ethnic Russians who constitute the majority in the population composition. After independence the Kazakh government passed several laws to protect

Kazakhs. These include, making Kazakh the state language with Russian relegated to a secondary status as an 'official' language. Ethnic Kazakhs argue that such discriminations are necessary to rectify the legacies of 200 years of discrimination and forced Russification. Many Russians, bitter at the sudden shift of political power, have feared that the language law would be the first step in a strategy to destroy Russian identity and culture in Kazakhstan; while the language law is slowly being implemented, these hostility continuously to be manifested in different forms (UNHRC 2003).

The government of Kazakhstan decided not to grant Russians the dual citizenship option. Residents had to choose whether they wanted to be citizens of Kazakhstan or of Russia. This policy, and the lack of economic opportunity, triggered a massive departure of Kazakhstan's Russians. Other side Russian people argue that they are playing very important role in the economic, social, trade and development etc so security of them right should be there (ibid).

#### **Kazak and Chinese ethnic composition:**

As per the statistics provided by UNHRC, the number of Chinese people in Kazakhstan is not very clear. There have been various migrations of ethnic minorities from China to Kazakhstan in the 19th and early 20th centuries, the main reason of Chinese migration in Kazakhstan are jobs, trade, and ethnic conflict etc (UNHRC 2003).

#### **Inter-ethnic relations of Chinese Uyghur's and Kazakhs and Kazakhstan:**

Kazakhstanis generally express negative sentiments about the presence of the Chinese in their country. There is even some opposition to the presence or further migration of Uyghurs or Kazakhs from Xinjiang, because of the perception that their presence may draw more Han Chinese into the country as well. A 2009 proposal by the Chinese government to lease one million hectares of steppe for cultivation of soybeans sparked a series of protests in Almaty in December and January over the possibility that Chinese labourers would be brought to the country to work the land (Parham, Stephen 2004).

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According to a 2009 survey, national minorities, people between 18 and 29 years of age, and people in Almaty show the most tolerant attitudes towards Chinese. There is a popular perception that a large and rapidly-growing number of Chinese people marry Kazakhstani citizens to obtain permanent residency in the country, but in fact, there were only 74 such marriages between 1991 and 2007(Parham, Stephen 2004).

### **Uyghur's ethnicity in Kazakhstan**

The migration of Uyghur's to Kazakhstan started since the 19<sup>th</sup> century. (Giulia Panicciari 2010). During the 20<sup>th</sup> century, Flow of Migration increased due to instability in both the parts of the world. The 1949 incident marked a new situation for the Uighurs in Xinjiang. After the incident t large scale migration took place (N. Oka 2006: 368-373).

The ethno-religious resurgence in Xinjiang part of China had a deeper impact on the security and stability of Kazakhstan as it borders China. Growing religious resurgence had a deeper impact on Kazakhstan security in the long-run. Many argue that in near future Uyghur's will also demand territory from Kazakhstan because of ethnic linkages (N. Oka, 2006: 370).

### **Inter-ethnic relations between Uzbeks of Kazakhstan:**

The population of Uzbeks, the fourth largest ethnic group behind Kazakhs, Russians, was 433,500. They constituted 2.8 percent of the total population of Kazakhstan which was then 15,301,400.16 Most Uzbeks reside in the Sayram, Tolebiy, Makhtaaral and Saryagash districts (Kazakhstan Country Profile 2009) . Uzbeks in the cities of Turkestan, Shymkent, Kentau in South Kazakhstan Province, and in the Zhambyl Province are concentrated in the Merken district of Taraz, the capital of the province. Almaty, the largest city of Kazakhstan, is home to many ethnic Diasporas, including Uzbek. Uzbek tribes have inhabited southern parts of modern Kazakhstan for centuries, and today Uzbek cultural centers exist in Almaty, Shymkent, Taraz

and Kyzylorda (ibid). Many dissidence of Uzbekistan have also migrated to Kazakhstan. Despite the economic downturn in the Kazakh Republic there is still a need for low pay, hard-working laborers. Although there are constant cases of abuse by Kazakh law-enforcement and unpaid service workers, thousands of Uzbeks take the risk for any job opportunities available in neighboring countries, particularly in Russia and Kazakhstan (Republic of Kazakhstan country profiles, Accessed on 10 April 2011, URL: [www.kazembassy.hu/other/Country\\_Profile\\_Kazakhstan.doc](http://www.kazembassy.hu/other/Country_Profile_Kazakhstan.doc)).

### **Kazak efforts for ethnic security**

Despite there are lot of ethnic problems are there in Kazakhstan. This is in fact the real bone of contention for stabilizing country's unity and stability. Some of the governmental measures aims at ensuring unity and integrity of the country. As per a survey around 40% of secondary schools use Russian language in teaching. The higher education for 70% is available in Russian language. In areas of residence of compact ethnic groups schools function with Uyghur, Tajik, Ukrainian, German, Polish and other languages of teaching. The Sunday schools of national and cultural unions also receive support in the teaching of native languages. Today 30 languages of ethnic groups of Kazakhstan are taught in about 200 Sunday schools and 3 schools of national revival. Magazines and newspapers are published; TV and radio programs are broadcast in 11 national languages in Kazakhstan. Books in the languages of ethnic minorities of Kazakhstan are published annually on the state order with a total number exceeding 80 000. Besides Kazakh and Russian theatres there are also Uyghur, German and Korean ones (ibid).

The Assembly of peoples of Kazakhstan aims at giving representation to the different sections of the population. Apart from this there are number of regional political organizations aimed at addressing the grievances of the different ethnic communities.(ibid). The constitution further envisaged that 'any actions aimed at violating interethnic consent should be treated as anti-constitutional.' Furthermore, President Nazarbayev has also emphasized the importance of ethnic communities in enhancing inter-ethnic relations in the country. In 2007, the Program on Guaranteeing Religious Freedom and Improving State-Religion Relations in Kazakhstan on 2007-2009 was adopted. Within the framework of this program, many international scientific

conferences have been held, including those on religious legislation, interreligious consent, and religious extremism (Embassy of the Rep. of Kazakhstan in Netherlands national initiatives August 25. 2010).

**Kazakhstan Position for human security:**

Apart from institutional mechanisms the Kazakh government has also tried to strengthen country's unity and integrity by various measures to improve tolerance among ethnic communities. The constitution gives equal opportunities to all ethnic groups living in the country. For instance, Tajik diaspora in Kazakhstan is around 70 thousand people; there are several cultural centers where they can study, learn history, culture and traditions of their country. There are 5 Tajik schools in Kazakhstan. Chairman of the *Society of friendship of Tajikistan-Kazakhstan* professor A. Nuraliev noted that the Constitution of independent Kazakhstan included many rules and regulations that were part of the most developed countries meeting world standards (Ibid).



### THIRD CHAPTER

## **Gender, Health Issues, Environmental Degradation and Human Security**

### **Nature and different forms of environmental degradation in Kazakhstan:**

The linkage between human and environmental security takes both a conceptual and a pragmatic approach to complex environmental issues (such as soil erosion, desertification, water degradation, demographic shifts, food security and agricultural prospects, urbanization trends, hazard-induced migrations) that affect human security . Kazakhstan is also facing above mentioned problem as it has look at the multi-faceted problem from a holistic perspective. The whole question of ‘ Freedom from Want’ and ‘ Freedom to Fear’ are necessary to give a broader view to the question of security (Sanjeev Kha gram, William C. Clark And Dana F. Raad 2003 :1).

### **Land degradation and its impact on Human Security:**

Land degradation in Kazakhstan has serious socio economic impacts. It is also as a serious problem in the country, which threatens countrywide living standards, environmental and food security. The condition of the environment has a direct bearing on the standard of living and health of the population, especially of socially vulnerable segments of the population. Major impacts are decrease in productivity of agricultural crops as a result of arable lands degradation, decrease in efficiency of and high risk for livestock production caused by pasture degradation, etc (Draft-UNCCD National Working Group of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2006).

The impact of land degradation on rural populations increase their vulnerability and drive pressure to further exploit land resources for short-term gain. The prevention of land degradation plays an important role for Kazakhstan’s goal to secure sustainable development. Growing

desertification of the country as well as lack of employment opportunity as well as decline in food production accentuates threat to human security. By the mid-1990s, an estimated 60 % of the republic's pastureland was in various stages of desertification (Encyclopedia of the Kazakhstan 2003).

### **Water degradation and its impact on human:**

The shrinking of the Aral Sea in Central Asia is considered one of the most dramatic examples of a natural area destroyed by human activities. However, the real tragedy is in the associated impacts on the health and well being of the local population and the ecological balance in the region (Ataniyazova 2003:1).

The Aral Sea, is one of the longest Sea in the world.. Dramatic environmental degradation has occurred, with consequences for the 3.5 million people living around it, including 1.5 million children. The sea is located in Central Asia and is shared by the Republic of Karakalpakstan in Uzbekistan and Kzylorda region in Kazakhstan. (ibid).

The environment of Kazakhstan has been badly damaged due to excessive utilization of fertilisers. As large segments of the water in Kazakhstan is polluted by industrial effluents, pesticide and fertilizer residue, and, in some places, radioactivity. By 1993 the Aral Sea had lost an estimated 60 % of its volume, in the process breaking into three unconnected segments (Kazakhstan-Environmental Problems 1996 [http://www.mongabay.com/history/kazakstan/kazakstan-environmental\\_problems.html](http://www.mongabay.com/history/kazakstan/kazakstan-environmental_problems.html)).

Apart from declining water level in the Aral Sea the flora and fauna associated with has also destroyed due to containment of water as well as its depletion. Its sea level resulted in soil salinity. These measures have a consequences on socio-economic life of this region (ibid).

Industrial pollution is a bigger concern in Kazakhstan's manufacturing cities, where aging factories pump huge quantities of unfiltered pollutants into the air and groundwater. Mining is

also reason of population, little part of rocks swim in the air, in the morning and evening it seems clearly and create problem in breathing (Encyclopedia of the Kazakhstan 2003). The gravest environmental threat to Kazakhstan comes from radiation, especially in the Semipalatinsk region of the northeast, where the Soviet Union tested almost 500 nuclear weapons, 116 of them above ground. Quite often, nuclear tests were conducted without evacuating or even alerting the local population. Although nuclear testing was halted in 1990, radiation poisoning, birth defects, severe anemia, and leukemia are very common in the area. As an Aral Sea state, Kazakhstan is one of the immediate victims of the environmental devastation and collapse of the Sea's ecosystem, which derived from the shrinking of the Sea to almost half its original size due to a reduction in average annual discharge from 50 –60 km<sup>2</sup> before 1960 to only 5 km<sup>2</sup>, if at all, in the 1990s. The reduction of water volume in the lake is the basis of a chain reaction leading to desertification, contamination, air pollution and a dramatic loss of biodiversity (UN ECE 2000; *Environmental Performance Review of Kazakhstan*. Geneva: United Nations Economic Commission for Europe).

#### **Environmental degradation and its impact on livelihood on human security:**

Therefore the most urgent environmental concerns involving threats to human security in Kazakhstan are centered on water, radiation and waste. The Aral Sea represents a unique disaster with a sequence of devastating environmental and socio-economic effects, but water supply and quality are of concern throughout Kazakhstan and are identified as priority areas by its National Environmental Action Plan for Sustainable Development (UN ECE 2000). Radiation derives from large geological uranium deposits and waste from uranium mining as well as the use of Kazakhstan for military nuclear testing since the days of the Soviet Union. Industry also contributes substantially to pollution caused by improper waste treatment and management (UN ECE 2000).

Another major environmental concern in Kazakhstan derives from its high levels of radioactivity. Radioactivity in Kazakhstan is two to three times higher than the global average (UN ECE 2000) and the radioactive and toxic pollution associated with former defiance industries and test ranges based throughout the country still poses long-term health risks. The seriousness of this issue in

the Semipalatinsk region was recognized by the UN (Resolution 52/169 M) in 1997, stating that ‘radiological, health, socio-economic, psychological and environmental problems’ in this area would need the attention of the international community’ (ibid).

The third major environmental concern for human security derives from large amounts of industrial wastes and inappropriate waste management. ‘By 1998, accumulated hazardous industrial wastes amounted to almost 3 billion tonnes’ (UN ECE 2000). Industry is located mainly in the east of Kazakhstan, where many of its rich natural resources can be found. Improper waste disposal and the large quantity of hazardous wastes pose a substantial risk of lead poisoning (UN ECE 2000 ). These environmental problems pose risks to human health and personal security and also economic liberties (ibid).

The atmospheric air not only has a direct impact on humans, but it also accentuates pollution of soil cover, water sources, vegetation, and foodstuffs. In almost all countries of the world the quality of atmospheric air has undergone serious changes over the last 100-150 years (ibid).

#### **Radiation Effect of Nuclear Testing Sites:**

Since the Soviet days due to radiation activities there was increasing cases of nuclear pollution. There are instances of burning out of oxygen, poisoning of the atmosphere by unburned fuel, transboundary migration of dust and depletion of ozone layer (UNDPKAZ 2006). As a result of rocket launches, air will change its natural composition and consequently become unsuitable for living organisms to breathe (ibid).

#### **Impact of air pollutants:**

As per a report of UNDP problems of air pollution have been acute in Kazakhstan for a long time. Emissions of hazardous substances into the atmosphere in Kazakhstan stand at around 2.5 billion tons a year. Today, about 5 million people in Kazakhstan live in areas of polluted air, and about 2 million live in areas of highly polluted air (UNDPKAZ 2006).

This situation is aggravated by a fact that many urban centres are coming up due to industrial activities. Most of the effects of industrial pollutions are caused by air pollution in residential

areas caused by dust, sulfur dioxides, nitrogen dioxides, phenol, lead, formaldehyde, chlorine, anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, ammonia, carbonic oxide, hydrogen sulfide and hydrogen chloride. Each of these pollutants affects the populations health in a particular way (ibid).

### **Impact of Industrial Waste:**

As discussed above the problem of industrial waste is one of the most dangerous environmental processes for human health. Processing secondary waste has for decades been regarded as ineffective (UNDPKAZ 2006). Due to lack of technological innovations as well as weak state structure the government is also not taking effective steps to curb the industrial pollutions. The agricultural products are highly polluted as the soil under which it grew are also highly contaminated (UNDPKAZ 2006).

### **Environmental degradation and its impact on gender:**

Environmental degradation has a catastrophic impact upon the health and security of Women. This is due to the fact that women has to do multifaceted works ranging from domestic fronts to facing the catastrophe of environment. As it is a woman who rears a child , fetch water for home and work in a farm to feed her family (T. Sita Kumari 2004).This association between women and natural resources exists because of their social and economic roles, which requires term to provide food, fuel, fodder and income for the surrounding resource base. Therefore, women who interact with it for want of survival feel the impact of environmental degradation more acutely (Neelima and Swaroop 1991).

The shrinking of the Aral Sea in Central Asia is a classic example of environmental damage where the use of water for irrigation of cotton monocultures and the use of chemicals in insecticides and pesticides over the past 30 years has left a legacy of ecological, economic and social insecurity. Environmental pollution has a negative health impact for the local populations who are exposed to high levels of toxins in the drinking water (O.A. Ataniyazova 2003). Women and children are particularly affected. Levels of maternal and infant morbidity and mortality have

been reported to be significantly higher in the Aral Sea Region (Karakalpakstan and Kzyl-Orda) than in other parts of Kazakhstan and a very high proportion of women suffer from anemia (Ataniyazova 2003).

The Research Centre for Environment and Health in Belgium has been taking gender differences into account in screening the health effects of certain environmental substances. In this way, the bio-monitoring project has found that women are more sensitive to certain types of pollution. These results are an important information source for preventative measures to protect, for example, pregnant women (Ataniyazova 2000). Summing up, the identification and analysis of sex-disaggregated data in the economic, social and environmental realms is an important first step in recognizing existing gender gaps and gender differences. No one, however, is better placed to draw attention to the needs and concerns of women than women themselves. (Ataniyazova 2000). The longer term impact of exposure to environmental pollutants on public health is beginning to be recognized. Diseases due to environmental degradation resulted in anemia, tuberculosis, kidney and liver diseases, respiratory infections, allergies and cancer, which far exceed the rest of the former USSR and present-day Russia (ibid).

Average life expectancy in the Kzyl-Orda region of Kazakhstan has declined from 64 to 51 years. Women and children are the most vulnerable. Maternal and infant morbidity and mortality are significantly higher in Karakalpakstan and Kzyl-Orda than in other parts of Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan (Ataniyazova, Oral A. 2003). A high rate of anemia is found in almost all groups of women in Karakalpakstan in 87% of teenagers, 91% of non-pregnant women, and in 99% of pregnant women. Anemia, the region's greatest health problem, has been increasing for the last 20 years. In the 1980s only 17-20% of pregnant women had anemia. The level worsens during pregnancy about 70% of pregnant women in Karakalpakstan have severe anemia by the third trimester. Most of these women have complications during pregnancy and delivery, including hemorrhages. Some 87% of newborn babies are also anemic (Ataniyazova, Oral A. 2003).

High levels of reproductive pathologies (infertility, miscarriages, and complications during pregnancy and in birth) have been observed in this region for more than 20 years. In a survey of 5,000 couples, 16% experienced infertility. Among infertile couples, male infertility increased

from 30-40% in the 1980s to 65% in the late 1990s. Miscarriages rose to 18% in 1998. The rate of birth abnormalities, another serious consequence of pollution, is also increasing (Health and Ecological Consequences of the Aral Sea Crisis the 3rd World Water Forum Regional Cooperation in Shared Water Resources in Central Asia Kyoto, March 18, 2003).

### **Impact of economic development on gender:**

Economic security ensures that an individual can lead a dignified life as well as ensures basic necessity to himself and his family. The prolonging of economic crisis at a broader level precipitate ethnic tension as well as generate hostile insecurity (WHO 2010).

Women have long been neglected in the process of development; a secondary role is usually assigned to them whether in taking part in crucial issues related to development as beneficiaries of the process itself. Women's participation in development is a positive concept, related to their ambitions and aspirations that symbolize their conviction about their personalities in relation to society. An analysis of the past efforts at development of women only reflects discontent with respect to their status and position (B.N. Neelima and T. Shyam Swaroop June 2000).

### **Government measures on Environmental Degradation:**

The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan, which was adopted in 1995, forms the basis of national environmental legislation. Article 31 of the Constitution states that "*the state shall set an objective to protect the environment favorable for the life and health of the citizen*" (Article 31 Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan 1995). The Constitution also states that 'officials shall be held accountable for the concealment of facts and circumstances endangering the life and health of the people. The access of the citizens of Kazakhstan to information on the environmental situation is viewed as a guarantee of the implementation of state policy on environmental protection' (ibid).

The Kazakhstan parliament is developing a legal framework for natural resource use and environmental quality management. Environmental management is conducted by the Kazakhstan Government through its central executive bodies, such as the *Ministry of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Economy and Budgeting, the Ministry of Energy and Mineral*

*Resources, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agency for Land Resource Management* (Kazakhstan Governmental Agencies Web Sites for more information see <http://en.government.kz/documents/govprog>). National and local governments set out procedures for environmental protection and use, approve resource use fees, regulate activities of natural resource users in accordance with legislation and implement activities for the reproduction of biological resources. *The Ministry of Environmental Protection of Kazakhstan* (MEP) is the central executive body in the area of environmental protection. Its responsibilities include pursuing national environmental policy, enforcing laws, Administering state supervision and state environmental impact assessment for projects in the area of environmental protection. The MEP oversees the country's compliance with ratified conventions and interstate agreements in the area of environmental quality and conservation of bio-diversity. The MEP controls emissions and discharges of pollutants, issues permits to enterprises setting the volumes and composition of pollutants, and provides state environmental expertise for projects (UNDPKAZ 2006).

#### **Legislation on Environmental Expertise:**

The Law on Environmental Expertise, adopted on March 18, 1997, is the first law in Kazakhstan that regulates public relations in the area of environmental expertise. This normative legal act defines the basic terms and competence of state agencies and identifies the possible and obligatory objects of environmental expertise. This law also regulates the principal issues related to the order of environmental expertise, including funding, expert commissions' conclusions, resolution of disagreements with the environmental expertise agency, and establishes general provisions pertaining to responsibility for violation of environmental expertise legislation. Article 16 of the Law on Environmental Expertise regulates the issues of environmental impact assessment (EIA). EIA details are specified in a *Temporary instruction on procedures of environmental impact assessment* this document requires that this procedure should be applied to all types of planned economic activity, without exception. The procedure of environmental impact assessment is applied in corpora to types of environmental activity which are defined as environmentally hazardous, or can be applied by the decision of the central executive body in the area of environmental protection i.e. the Ministry of Environmental Protection of the Republic of



Kazakhstan. Current instructions on EIA procedure do not clearly specify the requirements and do not provide for effective public involvement in this procedure (UNDPKAZ 2006).

It is estimated that about 5 million of Kazakhstan's population live in conditions of polluted air. About 2 million live with extremely high pollution levels that result in serious pathological effects for human health (ibid). Lack of and low quality of consumed water causes infectious diseases and seasonal epidemics. Health risks increase in arid and desert regions and ecologically hazardous zones, near mineral mining and processing facilities, thermal power stations, industrial and domestic landfills and major industrial centers. Due to industrial and agricultural emissions and discharges, the atmosphere and water basins of the country are contaminated with different types of chemical and toxic wastes in many regions of the country. Therefore, these regions have become zones of ecological disaster not favorable for economic activity. Despite water scarcity, especially drinking water, the existing practice of its use for economic activities does not provide complete treatment of the polluted water. Existing treatment facilities are not designed for treatment of industrial discharges. This results in the shortage of potable water in a number of regions and significant pollution of surface and ground waters. However, it does not limit consumption of water by industrial, agricultural and municipal enterprises. As mentioned earlier Because over 60% of land in the country is exposed to 'natural' desertification, soils lose their fertility, which leads to a loss of potential farmland. In addition, desertification causes migration of the population from zones of ecological disaster to economically advanced regions, resulting in serious social and economic consequences for the entire country (UNDPKAZ 2006). Post-soviet socio-economic policies have worsened the living standards of the population. These have particularly affected ecologically disturbed areas. Depletion of water resources, loss of land due to Stalinization, inundation and the effects of testing grounds and launches have caused decreases in production in a number of regions of the country, thus depriving many families of a source of income and putting them on the edge of survival (UNDPKAZ 2006).

## FOURTH CHAPTER

# **Governmental Measures/Action to Address Human Security**

This chapter covers the government policy to secure the human security. I have tried to cover all parts of human being which is needed for a good life. The present chapter is trying to look at the Kazakh government policy and the constitutional provision to secure the Kazak people's political, social, religious and economical life? Also level of human right violence in Kazakhstan in terms of international human right has discussed in this chapter. finally its tries to examine the role of UNO, World Bank, ADB,SCO,CIS and other international and regional organization to fulfill the human security in Kazakhstan.

According to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) reports in "*Human Development Report: Kazakhstan 2004*" Kazakhstan saw a dramatic decline in its human development indicators immediately after independence from the Soviet Union in 1991, dropping in rank from fifty-fourth to ninety-third on the UN's human Development Index (HDI) of 177 countries. Between 1996 and 2002, though, Kazakhstan rose on the HDI to seventy-eighth place, due largely to its steady economic growth that averaged 10.4% annually from 2000 to 2004, and as of 2005 it ranked eightieth (HDR 2004). However, as with other developing regions, a growing economy has not necessarily translated to a decrease in poverty or an increase in the standard of living for ordinary people, especially for those living in rural areas (HDR 2004).

The World Bank's *Dimensions of Poverty in Kazakhstan, vol. 2: Profile of Living Standards in Kazakhstan in 2002* (November 9, 2004) reports that the total poverty rate in 2002 was Fifteen percent, down from Eighteen percent in 2001. Sixty-four percent of the poor lived in rural regions and fifteen percent in large cities. As in Russia, poverty in Kazakhstan tends to be shallow, meaning that the greatest number of the poor is concentrated near the poverty line. The UNDP's *Millennium Development Goals in Kazakhstan, 2005* reports a large gap between urban

and rural households in the availability of in-house utilities. While Eighty one percent of urban households had piped water in 2004, only Eight point three percent of rural households did, with just 0.8% of rural houses having a hot water supply, versus 56.1% of urban houses. Although nearly Hundred percent of both rural and urban households had electricity, just 1.9% of rural homes had central heating, contrasted with 68.6% of urban homes. Sanitation was also lacking in rural households: only 4.3% had improved sewage systems, while Seventy three point Seven percent of urban households did. This situation in particular seems to be worsening over time. In 1999, Seventy three point nine percent of urban and Ten point Four percent of rural houses had access to a sewage system. Given that the public expenditure on health has been decreasing since 1995, this is a partial explanation for these worsening conditions (UNDP Kazakhstan 2004).

According to the UN's report Millennium Development Goals 1 (MDG1): Eliminate Extreme Poverty and Hunger, Kazakhstan has already achieved the first MDG of halving extreme poverty by 2015, reducing its total poverty incidence from thirty nine percent of the population in 1998 to 16.1% in 2004. In rural regions, however, the poverty rate averaged 24.8%, almost three times the rate of 9.2% in urban regions. This huge gap indicates uneven development and growth throughout the country. The average annual per capita GDP was \$7,363 as of 2005 (UNDP 2005).

Kazakhstan has already exceeded the MDG of universal primary school education 84% of children are enrolled in primary school, and the adult literacy rate is 99.5%, according to the UNDP report “The Great Generation of Kazakhstan: Insight into the Future” However, the country has a high inequality ratio because of the great differences between rural and urban areas, especially in secondary education (ibid).

## **Human security in other Central Asian countries plural:**

### **Kyrgyzstan**

The Kyrgyz Republic was called an ‘island of democracy’ in post-Soviet Central Asia. Further, Kyrgyzstan was the first country in the region in 1998 to become a member of the World Trade Organization. March revolution in 2005 ousted the corrupt leadership and demonstrated strong mass support for democratic values and reforms. Despite political and economic liberalization,

and the highest aid per capita, Kyrgyzstan remains a heavily indebted poor country (Tabyshalieva 2006:24).

### **Tajikistan**

Tajikistan is the poorest country among the post-communist states; it has to address many problems after the war in 1992–97. About Eighty per cent of the population of 6.3 million is estimated to be living in poverty. The government under President Emomali Rakhmonov has taken measures to restructure industrial and agricultural activities. After the war and the subsequent redistribution of power, the traditionally better developed north has been marginalized from political processes, whereas the factional groups from the poorer south, led by the president, dominate the government (Zakirova, 2003).

Tajikistan remains the only country of the former Soviet Union that has a legal religious political party, the Islamic Party of Rebirth, and its members are included in the government administration. Prince Aga Khan and his Foundation have an impressive aid programme for stability in Tajikistan, including the Ismaili population in mountainous Badakhshan (Tabyshalieva 2006:25).

### **Turkmenistan**

Main sources of Economic growth in Turkmenistan are provided by the export of hydrocarbons. Besides having the world's fifth-largest reserves of natural gas, the country is among the world's top ten producers of cotton. However, the political situation in Turkmenistan is not conducive for ensuring human security. It is the only country in Central Asia where only one political party is operating. Saparmurad Niyazov, supported by Mikhail Gorbachev, became president in the late 1980s. Since the early 1990s, the opposition movement was suppressed and many opponents of the regime had to flee the country (Tabyshalieva 2006:25).

## **Uzbekistan**

Uzbekistan's political situation is under strain from different sources. . Since September 2001, President Islam Karimov's term has been extended by an additional two years by the Oliy Majlis (parliament) and by referendum. During peaceful demonstrations in Andijon (Fergana Valley) on 13 May 2005, protesters demanded liberalization in political and economic life. However, hundreds of civilians were killed and fled to neighbouring Kyrgyzstan. Thus there are many similarities and differences in the political, social, economic and security issues present in each of the Central Asian countries (Tabyshalieva 2006:26).

### **Constitutional measures undertaken to Protect Human Security:**

Like other democratic constitutions the Kazakh constitution since its enactment has offered numerous rights and liberties to the general masses. The basic goal of the constitution makers is to harness the human capital of the country which can strengthen national unity and integrity. Like other advanced countries the Kazakh constitution has also taking measures aiming at alleviating poverty as enshrined in the principles of the United Nations.

For a good life Kazakhstan constitution has provided some constitutional guarantee like the right to safe and hygienic working conditions (Article 24 of the Constitution of Kazakhstan), social security in old age and in the case of disease, disability, or loss of a breadwinner (Article 28), the right to protection of health and medical assistance in state and private medical institutions, the development of systems of health protection (Article 29) and other guarantees. These provisions are providing the right to life, liberty and ensuring human rights. For example, rights such as the right to social protection, to favorable environmental conditions, to a meaningful life, as well as the right to freedom from cruel forms of treatment or punishment serve as supplementary instruments, ensuring its effective realization (Amended Constitution of Kazakhstan 2007).

Article 17 of Kazak constitution provides for the right of every person to be protected against arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, family, home or correspondence as well as against unlawful attacks on his honor and reputation. The objective of this article is to ensure protection of human rights. The obligations imposed by this article require the State to adopt

legislative and other measures to give effect to the prohibition against such interferences and attacks as well as to the protection of this right (Article 17 Constitution of Kazakhstan).

Further Article 32 of the Constitution of Kazakhstan states that “Citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan shall have the right to peacefully and without arms assemble, hold meetings, rallies and demonstrations, street processions and pickets The right to participate in the government, the right to elect and be elected into governmental agencies and institutions of local government are established in Article 33 of the Constitution of the Kazakhstan (Article 33 Constitution of the Kazakhstan),and also in Article 21 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in Article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. The Head of the State, Parliament and local representative institutions are chosen on an electoral basis. Citizens of Kazakhstan have active voting rights upon reaching 18 years of age, despite their parentage, social, official and material status, sex, race, nationality, language, religion, beliefs, place of residence and any other circumstances (Amended Constitution of Kazakhstan 2007).

The Constitution of Kazakhstan ensures the right of citizens to the protection of health, to guaranteed free medical assistance and paid medical care established by the law and to medical assistance from state and private health care institutions as well as from private medical practitioners for which they pay (Article 29 Constitution of Kazakhstan). The health of the population is the most important factor that ensures the national safety of the Republic. Currently, the development of health care is entering the stage of institutional reforms, development of the potential of personnel and security of quality medical services. Preventive health care and formation of a healthy life-style have become priority, which is expressed in the Message of the Head of State to the People of Kazakhstan on February 6, 2008 “Enhancement of the Welfare of Citizens of Kazakhstan the Main Objective of State Policy” (Ibid).

Improvement of citizens’ health implies such goals as the improvement of the health of mother and child, the reduction of the burden of socially significant illnesses and injury, the security of sanitary and epidemiological welfare and the cultivation of a healthy life-style and correct nutrition. During the last three years, the birth rate in Kazakhstan has increased by 13%, the total mortality rate has stabilized and therefore the rate of natural increase of the population is 1.6

times greater. During the last three years, there was a reduction of the illness rate (11%) and the tuberculosis mortality rate (19%); however, there is a need of further logistical support and intensification of activities related to compulsory treatment and isolation of sick ones with resistant forms of tuberculosis. According to WHO, Kazakhstan is at the concentrated stage of the HIV/AIDS epidemic 0.2% of population compared to the world average of 1.1% (UNDP 2005).

With the purpose of improvement of the drinking water supply to guaranteed quality in compliance with the State Program “Drinking Water”, measures for the modernization and installation of upgraded laboratory equipment are being implemented at existing laboratories of the sanitary and epidemiological offices, which fulfill laboratory control of drinking water (UNDP 2005).

On the basis of World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993, Kazakhstan also adopted The National Human Rights Action Plan of Kazakhstan 2009-2012 ( aimed at taking steps for the perfection of human rights legislation, the national system for the protection of human rights and also the improvement of the education of the population about human rights and mechanisms of their protection. The National Human Rights Action Plan of Kazakhstan for the years 2009-2012 formed to protect human rights, and the education of the population regarding human rights and mechanisms of their protection. The National Plan was prepared and founded according to the results of the baseline report “On the Situation of Human Rights in Kazakhstan,” (Tastemir Abishev, Sagynbek Tursinov 2007).

For the protection of human rights, the National Plan reveals the presence of gaps in the legislative base and practices of application of rights, and the absence of sufficient coordination and systematization in the work of governmental institutions and nongovernmental organizations for the protection of human rights. Implementation of the recommendations of the National Plan will allow Kazakhstan to make new achievements in the formation of a legal government, strengthen governmental and social mechanisms for the protection of human rights, and create a well-developed civil society on a level with generally accepted international standards (Tastemir Abishev, Sagynbek Tursinov 2007).

## **GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES FOR HEALTH SECURITY:**

As per World Health Organization statistical data life expectancy in Kazakhstan is low; it was fifty-six years for men and sixty-seven years for women in 2004. Healthy life expectancy at birth in 2002 was 52.6 years for men and 59.3 years for women. Under-five child mortality in 2002 was eighty-three per 1,000 live births for males and sixty-two for females. Different agencies within the country report different numbers for maternal mortality, and there are to date no official statistics. The Kazakhstan Ministry of Health reports that there were 75.8 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1990, while the Agency for Statistics reports fifty-five. Both groups report a decrease between 1990 and 2004, to 36.9 deaths per 100,000, although the number is still considered unreasonably high, particularly in light of the fact that nearly 100% of births in Kazakhstan are attended by health professionals. This indicates an issue with the quality of obstetric care (WHO 2006).

There were about One Thousand Seventy Three point nine million teenage allocated in the state budget 2008 for the development of the design and estimate documentation and start of construction of six medical and social institutions in the Karaganda, Kyzylorda, Atyrau and Zhambyl regions (The Ministry of the Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2008 There are 10 rehabilitation centers for social protection of the disabled (in the Almaty, Atyrau, Zhambyl, Kostanay, Pavlodar, Northern Kazakhstan and Southern Kazakhstan regions), (The Ministry of the Finance of the Republic of Kazakhstan 2008).

### **The Right to Freedom from Domestic Violence:**

The international community views the security of protection against family violence as one of the most important tasks of the socially oriented state. The UN has developed Model Legislation against family violence as a recommendation. The Model Legislation recommended by the UN stipulates the extensive intervention in family life, securing the protection of its members against violence, regardless of the presence or absence of claims of suffering individuals to the police or social services. Presently, there is a need for a Law ensuring the establishment of agencies involved in the protection against family violence and having the right and opportunity to work in our specific conditions, in which family violence is concealed from the social surroundings and the police try to avoid family crisis situations (Jolly and Basu2006).



**Rights of the Child:**

To protect the interest of children Kazakhstan government has ratified UN Convention “On the Rights of the Child” by Kazakhstan in 1994. The general principles of the Convention On the Rights of the Child were implemented in many laws of Kazakhstan, including: “On the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Kazakhstan”, “On Marriage and Family”, “On Children’s Villages of Family Style and Youth Homes” (UNICEF 2007).

Various studies and monitoring activities are being held jointly with governmental and non-governmental organizations in order to study the situation of the children in the Republic. Thus, in harmony with the Agreement between the Government of the Kazakhstan and the UN Children’s Fund UNICEF, two sociological studies have been conducted jointly with non-governmental public associations: “The Situation of Orphan Children and Children Left without the Support of Parents in the System of Children’s Boarding Institutions” and “Evaluation of Needs and Requirements of Vulnerable Children and Families for Social Services”. Special attention is paid to the prevention of the worst forms of child labor, which can also affect the quality of life of children. Although legislation of the Republic of Kazakhstan has established restrictions on child labor and stipulated criminal and administrative liability for compulsion of children to the worst forms of child labor, there have been instances when children were forced to do work which could damage their physical development and hinder their receiving a good quality education (Tastemir Abishev and Sagynbek Tursinov 2007).

**GENDER EQUALITY:**

Despite having a oriental culture the Kazakh government is taking steps in aiming at ensuring family security and safety. It enacted a law on the 1998 Law on Marriage and the Family sets the minimum legal age for marriage at 18 years for both men and women. If there are “legitimate grounds”, a registry office can authorize marriages at 16 years. Early marriage does occur in Kazakhstan: a 2004 United Nations report estimated that 7 per cent of girls between 15 and 19 years of age were married, divorced or widowed. Religious and traditional marriages are not

registered by the administration, a practice that can undermine women's rights. Article 60 of the Family Code states that mothers and fathers should share parental authority and make joint decisions regarding their children's education, taking into account the best interests of the children. No information is available about child custody rights in the event of divorce. Under the Kazakh Civil Code, men and women have equal inheritance rights. According to the Kazakh Family Code, property acquired during marriage is considered joint property and is distributed accordingly upon the death of a spouse (Gender Equality in Kazakhstan 2008).

During the last years of its independence, Kazakhstan has made certain advancements in the sphere of protection of the rights and legitimate interests of women and men. In 1998, Kazakhstan ratified the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. In addition, the UN Conventions on the Political Rights of Women and on the Nationality of Married Women have been ratified. In all, Kazakhstan has ratified more than 60 multilateral international universal agreements on human rights. It should be noted that in general, the experts of the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women have given the situation with regard to the protection of women's rights in Kazakhstan a positive assessment (US Department of State, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices in Kazakhstan 2006).

The Strategy is an important document directed at the implementation of the gender policy of the government and an instrument of its implementation, monitoring on the part of the government and civil society, an important factor of the development of democracy. The implementation of the Strategy will promote conditions for equal realization of the rights of women and men and ensures the resolution of the problems of achievement of equality of the rights and opportunities of men and women during the period of 2006 through 2016 (CEDAW 2005).

#### **Women Participation in the Government:**

Currently (March 2011) the number of women in the Parliament of the Republic of Kazakhstan is Thirteen percent of the total number of deputies and in the Maslikhats-17.1%. In developed countries of the European Union, the number of women in representative authorities amounts to 30-33% of the total number of deputies. In harmony with Article 12 of the Law of the Republic

of Kazakhstan “On Government Service”, no gender restrictions are permitted in the employment of government service. The number of women in governmental executive agencies has increased and currently is 58%. The posts of political government employees, like at the level of decision-making, are held by only 7% women. In addition, it is necessary to increase the representation of women at the decision-making level in governmental executive authorities (Kazakhstan Newswire March 2011).

### **Prevention of Women and Child Trafficking**

The Office of the Prosecutor General of the Republic of Kazakhstan jointly with the National Security Committee and the Ministry of the Interior has reviewed the results of criminal investigations related to human trafficking during 2008. The review shows that during recent years, this type of crime tends to grow rapidly. According to evaluations of the experts of the United Nations Organization (2004) and the International Organization for Migration, the number of victims of human trafficking all over the world amounts to hundreds of thousands and even millions (according statistics of American experts, it amounts to not less than 700,000 every year and by other expert estimates it reaches 2 million people), (Embassy of Kazakhstan 2004).

It should be noted that there are many features that indicate that the problem has quite explainable fundamental causes (Tastemir Abishev, Sagynbek Tursinov 2007). First of all, there is the openness of the boundaries of the Republic of Kazakhstan with CIS countries; second, the intensification of migration both between the countries and inside Kazakhstan; third, the favorable economic situation and high salaries in Kazakhstan in comparison with other former Soviet countries; and fourth, the globalization of organized crime and expansion of its opportunities with regard to the establishment of stable delivery channels of “living goods (ibid: 114).

For the purpose of the complete security of women’s rights on the level of generally acknowledged international standards, we recommend that the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan during the years 2009-2012 implement the following measures:

- “Accelerate the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Domestic Violence”.
- “In 2011, adopt the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities of Women and Men”.
- “Legislatively secure the realization of equal rights of retiring men and women of age 58 or 63, with due consideration to the international obligations of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the sphere of human rights and the demand of the domestic labor market.
- “Legislatively establish a quota for women working in representative governmental agencies of the amount of 30% of the total number of deputies. Increase the representation of women at the decision-making level in governmental executive agencies.
- “Practically implement the recommendations of the UN Convention on The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, given after the consideration of reports by the Republic of Kazakhstan regarding the fulfillment of the provisions of the Convention on The Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.
- “In 2012, ratify the Convention “On Maternity Protection” of June 28, 1952.
- “In 2012, ratify the Convention concerning Equal Remuneration for Men and Women Workers for Work of Equal Value of June 29, 1951.
- “Implement regular preventive activities aimed at the prevention and suppression of crimes related to human trafficking, sexual, labor and other exploitation.
- “Establish shelters for women suffering from domestic violence, human trafficking and other kinds of discrimination.
- Implement in practice the recommendations of the OSCE Action Plan on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings, which was ratified at the meeting of the Council of Ministers in 2003 in Maastricht.
- Consider the possibility of establishing in Kazakhstan an Institute of National Reporter on Human Traffic (Tastemir Abishev, Sagynbek Tursinov 2007).

## **Economic security**

Economic security requires an assured basic income for individuals, usually from productive and remunerative work or, as a last resort, from a publicly financed safety net. In this sense, only about a quarter of the world's people are presently economically secure. While the economic security problem may be more serious in developing countries, concern also arises in developed countries as well. Unemployment problems constitute an important factor underlying political tensions and ethnic violence. Kazakhstan constitution provide Economic right in “Article 6, that The Republic of Kazakhstan shall recognize and by the same token protect state and private property. Property shall impose obligations, and its use must simultaneously benefit the society. Subjects and objects of ownership, the scope and limits of the rights of proprietors, and guarantees of their protection shall be determined by law. The land and underground resources, waters, flora and fauna, other natural resources shall be owned by the state (Parham, Stephen 2001).

## **Policy for environmental security**

Kazakhstan has ratified the three Rio conventions (United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Convention on Biological Diversity, and Convention on Combating Desertification) and has signed the Kyoto Protocol. It has accession status to the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances, the UN ECE Convention on Long- Range Trans boundary Air Pollution, is Party to the UN ECE Convention on the Trans boundary Effects of Industrial Accidents and has ratified the UN ECE Convention on the Protection and Use of Trans boundary Watercourses and International Lakes as well as the Aarhus Convention on Access to Information, Public Participation in Decision Making and Access to Justice in Environmental Matter( Khaydarov 2008).

Kazakhstan faces several important environmental issues. As the site of the former Soviet Union's nuclear testing programs, areas of the nation have been exposed to high levels of nuclear radiation, and there is significant radioactive pollution. The nation also has 30 uranium mines, which add to the problem of uncontrolled release of radioactivity. Kazakhstan has sought international support to convince China to stop testing atomic bombs near its territory, because of

the dangerous fallout. Mismanagement of irrigation projects has caused the level of the Aral Sea to drop by 13 m, decreasing its size by 50%. The change in size has changed the climate in the area and revealed 3 million hectares of land that are now subject to erosion (Barnet, J. & Adger, N. 2005).

For roughly the first decade following independence in 1991, environmental issues received scant attention from Kazakhstani authorities. Lately, however, the government has come to realize that environmental issues are capable of galvanizing large numbers of Kazakhstanis into a cohesive pressure group. Over the last three years, state spending on environmental protection has increased nearly three-fold, but still stands at a relatively modest figure of 400 million tenge (roughly US \$2.6 million), NGOs have played a key role in helping to harness grass-roots concerns into cohesive pressure on policy-makers. A key moment for Kazakhstan's environmental movement occurred in early 2003, when an NGO coalition mounted a successful campaign to force the government to shelve a revenue-generating scheme to import nuclear waste (Aksartova, S. 2006).

### **Regional cooperation:**

The phenomenon of Human security is a global issue and all the regional and international organization taking measure for the Human security. To respond to the challenges of state and human security the Central Asian countries have established regional and sub regional organizations, loose coalitions and bilateral relations. The slow pace of regional cooperation, however, reflects the conflicting interests and disagreements among the Central Asian neighbors. As Robert Keohane points out: cooperation should be defined not as the absence of conflict which is always at least a potentially important element of International relations but as a process that involves the use of discord to stimulate mutual adjustment (Keohane, 2005,).

Regional organizations have only a modest impact on political and economic developments in the region. The post-Soviet states (excluding Turkmenistan) attempted to cooperate when faced with the threat from the Taliban. Since the removal from power of the Taliban in 2001, many multilateral efforts to discuss regional problems have remained theoretical little has been done on the ground. In contrast, bilateral relations have developed rapidly among the other Central Asian

neighbours and there are numerous good examples of partnership and support in promoting human security (ibid).

### **How SCO securing human security in member state?**

Shanghai Cooperation Organization was founded in 2001 in Shanghai; the SCO includes China, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Russia, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan. Among observer states are Mongolia, Pakistan, Iran and India. Terrorist activity, drug trafficking and cross-border crimes from Afghanistan are of particular concern to countries within the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). At its September 23<sup>rd</sup> convention in Almaty, Kazakhstan, the Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure (RATS) of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) announced it would assist Kyrgyzstan to provide security in the country's southern regions by establishing channels to rapidly exchange information about possible attacks by international terrorist, separatist, and extremist organizations aiming to destabilize the region (HDFP 2011).

Within this international counter-terrorism framework, the role of regional organizations in the promotion of international peace and security is accorded special recognition and legitimacy, in light of these organizations' presumed local experience and expertise. This whitepaper examines one such regional organization in operation since 2001: the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), states with a total population of approximately 1.5 billion. As a regional intergovernmental organization, the SCO is intended to enhance mutual security and cooperation between its member states, and takes as its core principles the respect of sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs, and territorial integrity. While the SCO facilitates multilateral cooperation among its members in a variety of fields, including the economy, cultural exchange, and health initiatives, this whitepaper focuses on the SCO framework for security and counter terrorism measures and the key role of China in that framework; identifies the human rights concerns raised by SCO structure, policies, and practices; and analyzes the SCO's impact on international human rights norms and standards and on the international counter-terrorism framework (HDFP 2011).

One of the first documents adopted by the SCO member states was the 2001 *Shanghai Convention*, which preceded even the SCO's organizational charter, and signaled that a paramount priority of the regional framework would be national security and counter terrorism.

The *Shanghai Convention* is unique in that it obligates member states to take measures against the “Three Evils”: not only “terrorism,” but also “separatism” and “extremism.” The document is particularly significant because, as the SCO members recognized, “For the first time at the international level, the *Shanghai Convention* fixed the definition of separatism and extremism as violent, criminally prosecuted acts (ibid).

### **CIS and Human Right :**

More than 30 representatives from 10 countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), along with UNAIDS representatives, took part in the meeting of the CIS Coordination Council on HIV/AIDS on 30 October in Moscow. The meeting, hosted by the Russian Government, brought together government representatives, country and regional civil society leaders and members of the Eastern European and Central Asian Union of the Organizations of People Living with HIV to build on their experiences to scale up HIV prevention, treatment, care and support. The number of people living with HIV in the CIS countries included Kazakhstan rose in 2007 to an estimated 1.6 million, with an estimated 150,000 new HIV infections. This represents a 150% increase since 2001 (*UNAIDS annual report 2009*).

The HIV epidemics in the CIS area are concentrated mainly among injecting drug users (IDU), sex workers, and their respective sexual partners and, to a lesser extent, men who have sex with men. Of the new HIV cases reported in 2006, for which there was information on the mode of transmission, nearly two thirds (62%) were attributed to IDUs and more than one third (37%) to unprotected heterosexual intercourse (UNAIDS 2010).

### **How is the World Bank contribution to human rights?**

The World Bank's objective in Kazakhstan is to support the country's efforts to achieve long-term economic growth that translates into more jobs and better social services for all citizens. agenda.



Since joining the World Bank in July 1992, Kazakhstan has been supported by the institution in various spheres. The Bank assisted in upgrading and modernizing the country's power transmission systems, helped increase agricultural productivity by rehabilitating deteriorating irrigation systems, and encouraged the rural community to diversify into non-traditional areas by nurturing their business skills.

Since 1992, total World Bank commitments to Kazakhstan have amounted to more than \$4.2 billion for 35 projects. Currently World Bank supports projects in the following sectors ;

The terrorist attacks on the United States of September 11, 2001, have changed the political system of international politics which gives new idea for the human security. This new security environment created an new problems for this region.. Too many still believe that peace and security in the Central Asian region can be preserved in the absence of economic and political reform in each and every Central Asian state (Martha Brill Olcott M.B.2006).

## **FIFTH CHAPTER**

### **Conclusion**

Human Security is one of the most important issues facing global security today. 'Freedom for Fear' and 'Freedom of Want' are two most crucial issues facing today. This concept has gained notoriety in the aftermath of the 1980s. The Willy Brandt commissions the South-South commission, AFRICA Fund, are some of the instances of growing significance of Human Security concept in the 1980s. The issue got added importance in the aftermath of the disintegration of the Soviet Union. The emergence of Constructionist school of thought as well as growing significance of liberal school of thought propelled growing significance of security of human being .

Kazakhstan which has gained independence in the aftermath of the Soviet Union is also facing the problem of ensuring human security. Some of the problems , Astana inherited from the past and some of them are originated recently due to the transitional character of socio-political system. Take the case of nature of inter-ethnic relations. The nature and mis-perception among the ethnic communities played a prominent role in shaping the security environment for the minority. As it has been observed the predominance of Russians during the Soviet period resulted in alienation of large- section of Kazakh population. This feeling of isolation generated a sense of hostility in recent years. The same is also true with other ethnic communities also.

Apart from inter-ethnic relations, one witness growing environmental crisis in Kazakhstan. The shrinking of Aral Sea has a catastrophic impact upon the environment of Kazakhstan. Lacks of safe drinking water, growing health-related issues are some of the problems these states are facing in recent years. Unfortunately the government has also not undertaken effective measures to resolve the problem. Problems like Anemia, cancer and other environmental related health issues are quite rampant in Kazakhstan. Closely related to the issue of Environmental diseases is the issue of gender. The problem related to the gender empowerment is still creating lots of

problems in recent years. The Kazakh government is also taking suitable measures to improve the living standards of the common people, as well providing employment opportunity. The improved performance of the economy due to the growing investment in the country has also to a great extent strengthened the social safety networks.

Like other newly independent states Kazakhstan is also facing lot of problems relating to human security issues. Unfortunately no suitable measures have been adopted to strengthen the same. Corruption, authoritarian political systems are some of the elements hindering the enhancement of quality of life of the people. Only through assistance of countries like Russia and India Kazakhstan can able to address these issues more meaningfully. Apart from state actors non-state actors like SCO, CSTO and World Bank and IM are also can certainly augment the Human security of Kazakhstan.

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