

**GLOBALIZATION AND WOMEN'S SECURITY IN
TAJIKISTAN, 1991-2015**

*Dissertation submitted to Jawaharlal Nehru University
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MASTER OF PHILOSOPHY

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DECLARATION

I declare that the dissertation entitled "GLOBALIZATION AND WOMEN'S SECURITY IN TAJIKISTAN, 2001-2015" submitted by me in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy of Jawaharlal Nehru University is my own work. This dissertation has not been submitted for any other degree of this University or any other University.

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CERTIFICATE

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

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Dedicated to
My Dearest Uncle
Jogeswar Meher

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Abbreviations

EU	European Union
WTO	World Trade Organization
ICC	International Criminal Court
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
MNC	Multi National Corporation
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IMF	International Monetary Fund
NAFTA	North America Free Trade Agreement
GATT	General Agreement of Trade and Tariff
FTZ	Free Trade Zones
SAP	Structural Adjustment Policies
UTO	United Tajik Opposition
NPAAW	National Plan of Action for Advancement of Women
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
PDPT	People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan
IRP	Islamic Rebirth Party
IRPT	Islamic Revival Party of Tajikistan
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
GNI	Gross National Income
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
UNDP	United Nations Development programme
HDP	Human Development Report
IMO	International Organization for Migration
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment
CAREC	Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Forum

CHAPTER I

Introduction: A Conceptual Framework of Globalization and Women Security

Discourse of Globalization and Security

Before embarking upon the conceptual framework of globalization and women security, at the outset, it is imperative to have a brief outlook on both the concepts. Both globalization and security are integrally interrelated to each other. Both are inherently associated with each other in various ways. Both globalization and security are used in academic arena and in different spheres of life. Globalization is a process which connects the local space with the wide ranges of spaces of the world. It brings forth the interactions among various locals, communities, nation states and international organizations. It promotes exchanges of information, cultural codes, symbols, languages, values etc among different societies and nation states.

The security generally means the protection from any kind of danger that challenges the very existence of human lives. It makes the sustainability of human lives possible. The very idea of security depends upon the mutual understanding, peaceful coexistence and respecting others. Unlike earlier, the notion of security has broadened from traditional to non- traditional definition which encompasses wide variety of aspects like, human dignity, right to life, education, poverty, health, environment etc. All this aspects focuses upon the creation of conducive environment for mutual development to the fullest extent.

Both globalization and security are highly interrelated. Globalization has different kind influences upon security. It shapes the security differently. Before going to the interrelation of these two concepts, the conceptual understanding of them have been done separately.

The Idea of Globalization

Globalization gained its momentum in the last half of the twentieth century. The term became a buzz word in late 1980s and more specifically since the mid 1990s. The process grew rapidly in those decades. Before looking into the meaning of globalization in detail, it is imperative to have an overview on the discourse of globalization.

Anthony Gidden defines globalization as the “Intensification of the world wide social relation

which links distant localities in such a way that local happening are shaped by the events occurring many mile away and vice-versa (Giddens, 1990)” The thought given by Anthony Giddens, in relation to globalization captures the most of the sense of the global process where the interconnectivity of the events is very vital. It establishes a widespread of networks that make connected to each part of the earth. According to David Held, “Globalization includes transnational networks and relations in all areas of human activities such as goods, capital, people, knowledge, communication and weapon as well as crime, pollutants, fashion and belief rapidly more across territorial boundaries (Held, 2007)”. David Held has also the similar opinion which says that the relations or the communications go beyond the territorial boundary. The aforementioned definitions capture the sense that the human activities cross the traditionally perceived boundaries unlike the past where the communication and other exchange of information met the setbacks. Arif Dirlik opines that this process has novelty in thought, perceptions which have different implications. It not only shows the natures of a paradigm but also follows the features of process. A distinguished scholar of sociology professor Roland Robertson defines globalization as the enhancement in the consciousness of humans and shrinking of the space of the world at the same time (Ritzer, 2007). Paul James understands the globalization process contextualizing it in history. According to him globalization is the extension of social relations across world space whereas he defines world space as the different ways which are practiced and understood through changing world time historically. Albrow defines it as “All those processes by which the peoples of the world are incorporated into a single society, global society (Christopherson, 2004) “Waters defines “Globalization is a social process in which the constraints of geography on economic, political, social and cultural arrangements recede, in which people become increasingly aware that they are receding and in which people act accordingly(Thacker, 2005).” In the opinion of Held et al, “Globalization can be thought of a process (or set of processes) which embodies a transformation in the spatial organization of social relations and transactions assessed in terms of their extensity, intensity, velocity and impact generating transcontinental or interregional flows and networks of activity, interaction, and the exercise of power (Held, 1999).”

The meaning of globalization becomes obvious taking the consideration of all the above definitions. Furthermore, globalization may be defined as “a complex, economic, political cultural and geographical process in which the mobility of capital organizations, ideas,

discourses, and people has taken a global or transnational form (Moghadam, 1999).” This definition shows how the things and thoughts have circulated everywhere giving it as the transnational form. Globalization can be defined as the “Process of international integration arising from the interchange of world views, product, ideas and other aspect of culture. Advance in transportation and telecommunications infrastructure including the expansion of information technology and the internet are major factors in globalization generating further interdependence of economic and cultural activities (Stoudann, 2006)”. The term has been used in variety of ways. It refers as the intensification in the global networks, organization of social life on a global scale and the development of consciousness globally. It, in other terms, Intensify the consolidation of all the parts of the world. The day to day livelihood of the people is not left untouched with this global process. It influences the lives of the people in multiple ways. Globalization includes different processes like uniformity, convergence and unification. The socio-cultural and political events of the society get more divergent meanings yet they show the interconnected line. It is the process where the increasing free flow of ideas, services, goods, people and capital take place to integrate the societies and economics.

Different Perspectives of Globalization

Globalization has been looked upon through different perspectives which need a critical analysis. Perspectives have many facets such as social, cultural, political, economic etc. Social aspect gives a new understanding about the process of globalization. This aspect focuses upon the social relations that move beyond a particular locality and gets connected with the other parts of the world. Any event of the distant place is affected by and affects the event of the other part of the globe. Looking from social perspectives, globalization is the escalation of global social relations which connect far localities in such a way that local events are influenced by events occurring in the far distance and vice versa.

Cultural globalization mainly deals with the cultural aspects of the society. It includes the gradual disappearance of religious mosaic, the deterioration of cosmopolitanism and diversity, widespread spreading and consumption of simulations and representation, the visibility of images and information globally and universal tourism. So, the cultural globalization is perceived as the process where the local cultures shun away some of its

elements and get some of the aspects of global culture. And the global cultures also pick up the elements of local aspect.

The economic aspect has become the vital parts of the globalization. The reciprocity of symbolic commodities and services among localities, the productions of locality in relation to geographical and physical characteristics, decentralized and restriction free open markets and free movement of labor. Robinson opines that the process of globalization started with capitalist economy which made all the distant regions connected into one. The capitalist economy outgrows from a particular territory for its inherent nature of expansion and growth. Capitalism expanding its horizon takes the form of globalised economy (Cole 2015).

On the other hand, political globalization has the access to the state affairs directly and indirectly. The transnational characteristics of globalization influence on the sovereignty of state and try to shape the politics of the state. According to Beck, globalization is “The processes through which sovereign national states are crisis-crossed and undermined by transnational actor with varying prospects of power, orientation, identities, and network (Meurs 2009)”.

It is considered as the continual process that integrates political, social, cultural and economic aspects of the society. This process also involves the coordination and integration of the aspects among nations, localities, communities and the rest seemingly isolated places.

Another word used mostly as the substitution of the globalization is globality. It is the time where no space remains untouched by the other space or locality as it is marked by wide ranges of networks. So many cultural, social, economic and political spaces come to one platform and a contestation and interaction of ideas take place. These interactive processes of various aspects of globalization influence the social relations of the society and also determine the course of national- state politics to some extent. Globalization also denotes a phenomenon by which the affairs of nation states are influenced through a series of transnational actors with varying prospects of identities, orientation, networks and power.

The intensification of the globalization process or the limitation of this global process could be identified to some extent looking at these three crucial parameters, “ (a) extension in space; (b) Stability over time; and (c) social density of the transnational networks,

relationships and image flows (Ritzer 2007).” This process of globalization can be assumed through the extent of the relationship between regional network with the global network and the stability therein, constant changing of the definitions through different kinds of mass media and other social spaces and the constant flow of the images at social, economic, political and military spheres (Beck, 2000).

Dynamics of Globalization

Labor migration has become one of the recurring processes and has been incorporated in different aspects due to globalization. Migration as a phenomenon gets driven defined and reshaped the capitals only. The flow of capital determines the directions, forms and overall its pattern. The inflow and outflow of the migration also gravely influence the social fabrics of the society and the cultures, customs, new codes, symbols and other things are accumulated and some of the things are erased due to the very process of migration. This very nature of migration makes it as the integral part of globalization. Migration can bring the major changes in the social transformation and it plays a vital role in shaping and re defining the communities and the societies (Castles & Wise 2008).

However, it is worth taking account that the social transformation which is inherent in globalizations does not always results out of economic aspects. The socio-political aspects accounts for these kind of re shaping of the society. Along with all these factors, hundreds of thousands people migrate or are displaced due to violations of human rights and the violence unleashed at them. It also happens through different natural calamities or the developmental projects. Forced migration and the existing conflicts of the society create hurdles in the development.

Many social transformations have come into the society due to the changing political scenario which was influenced by so many factors. The appearance of violence, other turmoil or political instability of the state led to enormous changes of the society even resulting into mass flight or migration. Sometimes, these displacements happen within the state. In some contexts, this takes the international migration crossing the defined boundaries of nation states.

It may be assumed from the above facts that the changes in the society create the background

for both forced and economic migration (Koser, 2009). Mostly women from underdeveloped and developing countries are being affected with the all these developments. The structural and social barriers of the societies made women to encounter the battered conditions. They step out to seek different opportunities. Globalization has escalated the chances for women to challenge such kind of hurdles boldly. The end-number of situations and opportunities flourished by the global process has uplifted the conditions of women drastically. At the same time, globalization has its share in escalating the trafficking of women and children along with the migration of both women and men to different labor markets. Immigrants and refugees are also included in this whole process of movement.

It is not limited to the economic and political process only, besides that many things involve here. The diffusion of values, symbols, codes, norms, mores and different ideologies are disseminated through this giant process. This makes possible for different facets of globalization. The political and economic globalization gets legitimacy as significant phenomena with the presence of all these elements. Globalization as a process has been seen critically by many scholars and intellectuals. It takes both positive and negative connotation simultaneously. Some have the views that globalization is nothing but the expansionist form of market capitalism. The inherent nature of market capitalism makes it to gain the transnational nature. It is considered to be beneficial in some of the places whereas it is seen as reverse to the previous one by some. The interplay of power is given high priority in the discourse. It is seen as the tool to dominate or keep hegemony over the developing and underdeveloped countries by the rich countries. It has also the role of eroding local cultures and thrusting upon the dominant or global cultures in the society. The constant process of exclusion and inclusion is inevitable. Again the very notion of homogenization and hybridization also come into the globalization discourse.

The Idea of Security

It is a concept much in vogue in international relation and also in the day to day common practices. In general term security denotes the concept of protection or the quality to resist from any impending danger or threatening objects. The idea of vulnerability is always associated with it. It is the vulnerable object which requires the protection from the imminent dangers which create challenges or problems in the existence of the former. The interplay of power is evident when one analyses the concept of security. The concept is always attached

with any valuable or vulnerable objects, dwelling, asset, individual, community, nation or organizations.

In the academic arena, different kinds of security conceptions are there. They are traditional, nontraditional and national security conceptions. Traditional conception of security generally includes the military threat to a nation. Here, this conception of security is considered as the one of the grave danger to the state. It endangers the core values of sovereignty and the territorial integrity of the state. The source country always tries to keep the other country in hegemony or endangers the base of the other country. Again, in some of the cases the lives of the common mass are threatened by the military operations itself. It is imperative that soldiers would be wounded or killed. Moreover, the common people of the society are killed or hurt in the time of war. To break the moral conscience of the state, mostly common people are targeted in war or such threatening situations.

Both security and insecurity show the dichotomous position. Generally, security denotes stability and peace in the society. On the other hand, insecurity is always associated with war, threats or any such kind of dangers. Security is considered to be the prerequisite for human existence with all its necessary requirements. It is the very basic of both individual and collective lives. It becomes the foundation for the human livelihood. The basic of security has been well captured by Hedley Bull. He defines it as follows, 'Security in international politics means no more than safety: either objective safety, meaning safety which actually exists, or subjective safety, meaning safety which is felt or experienced (Bain 2006)'. Safety makes the human relations wider and solidified. It is the pre essential things for the human relations.

However, in current discourse of security, the conception and notion of security has altogether changed. The significance of security became widened, multi dimensional and complex. The earlier notion of security which was almost traditional security in nature got replaced by the non- traditional or new conception of security. The previous perception about security could not capture wide ranging of problems or threats that transcend the boundary or have easy access into a nation state.

In such scenario, terrorism becomes one of the complex and complicated security threat which is beyond general perceptions. The omnipresent nature makes this as one of the most

pertinent security threats to all nations. This globalised nature of international terrorism creates havoc in different nation states and it endangers the lives of hundreds of thousands people. However, many nations have joined their hands to face such kind of deadly menace. They become interdependent and connected to tackle the threats of international terrorism. Most of the states are facing severe challenges due to imminent threats of terrorism. The terrorist attack in the United States in 11 September, 2001 becomes the turning point to see terrorism as the deadly global menace.

Keeping the concern about the extent of damages it creates, people have started spreading awareness vis a vis this security threat due to international terrorism. Tackling the terrorism becomes the main security agenda of many nations and institutions. Almost all the nations recognize the significance to fight with this issue and make it their priority in their security agenda. Globalization has made this problem reach nook and corner of every society. Globalization has helped it to spread its wings in the desired destinations and creates uncountable havoc within a few seconds. This made all humanity suffered a lot. In the days of globalization, it escalated its activities rapidly. Although fighting against terrorism is gaining momentum very fast, still it becomes tougher and much more challenging. The terrorist onslaught on the humanity is increasing day by day in large numbers in different regions of the world taking tolls of lakh of people. The awareness against terrorism has also been spreading about the causes and the consequences it can unleash to human security.

The concept of human security is vital in the discourse of security. Unlike the traditional security, the non-traditional security broadens the meaning and scope of the concept. It is used in wide ranges of arena. Emphasizing the concept of human security, the former UN secretary-General Kofi Annan puts the following words, “the protection of communities and individuals from internal violence (HSC, 2005).” Those who advocates the broad conception of human security, they hold the view that these category should include different things that threatens the very existence of human life. Those elements are diseases, hunger and natural disaster. They argue that these take the tolls of more human being than war, genocide and terrorism in combined. The policy of human security should keep the human away from these problems along with violence. The broadest formulation of human security encompasses both the economic security and security of human dignity. To sum up these, this broad conception carries the dual meanings one is ‘freedom from want’ and another is ‘freedom from fear’.

The health epidemics also constitute the concern for the security threats of a nation. The diseases such as bird flu, AIDS, swine flu and other diseases know no boundary in spreading. They spread across the territory through different means like tourism, business, migration and military operations. The spreading of these diseases to other countries depends upon the extent of endeavor to get rid of diseases in the source country. Therefore, the success and failure of a country in this regard influence the security of the other country too.

Another new dimension of 'global security' was added to the discourse of the security. Global security as an idea emerged in the late 1990s when most of the nation states faced the challenges like global warming, nuclear calamities, health epidemics like AIDS, international terrorism. The important dimension of these security challengers is that it cannot be dealt with single handed by one country. Although, any single country may encounter such global problems like terrorism or global warming and experience the consequences disproportionately, the solution for the problems like these lies in the very effort of all the countries in unison.

Recently, feminist perspective has added a new dimension to the concept of security. It sees even micro level of power play within the society. All forms of brutality, violence, rape, poverty, gender subordination, ecological and economic destruction.

The term is used as a comprehensive category which includes physical security of women in different time periods like war, ethnic conflicts, transition period and the broader conception of human security includes the combination of different kinds of security like material security, social security, legal and political security. It is well established presupposition that both the security of women and men is identical in all kinds of situations. However, researches on these aspects have highlighted the fact that both women's and men's securities are not same and one in any situation, instead end numbers of hurdles and challenges are found in the relation to women's security. These challenges double up both in conflict ridden states and the transitional political environment and in the state where the state of affairs in normal. These challenges include the absence of conducive milieu, obstructing women to function smoothly everywhere making her more vulnerable to the fearful or harm inducing situation.

Women subjected to the violence based on sex. They are more vulnerable to this particular

form of violence and oppression the physical violence are highly perpetrated mostly in the conflict time, instability within the state and also war time. The violation of human rights against women continues before and after the war or conflicts. Women become the easy victims of any war, conflicts or any transition time.

The role of security is much more vital and it keeps the dangers out of the way. Thomas Hobbes has rightly pointed out these following lines about security, 'there is no place for industry, no arts, no Letters, no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life of man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish and short'. Hobbes has a concept 'state of nature' which says that man is struggling over limited resources. Every individual is a potential enemy of other individual. Each and every individual is capable enough to inflict harm upon other in their own. 'Complete trust' or 'mutual security' can never be achieved as each individual is suspicious over other individual. A kind of insecurity will always loom large in the human minds. So, the insecurity as a phenomenon will always perpetuate in the society with different forms.

The security of human being is depended upon the mutual respect to each other. Mutual concern is prime important to maintain the security in the society. The major vulnerability of the society should be addressed to keep the dangers at bay. Mutual trust and respecting the freedoms of each other make the base for establishing a secure human society. Combating the global terror, deadly health menace, environmental degradations and other security threats to humanity could be challenged with proper unity and commitment to fight these by all the nation states.

The concept of security has been seen through different perspectives which show its significance presence in the present discourse. They have been divided into two categories. One is Traditional security threats and the other one is Non-Tradition security threats.

Traditional security threats: This includes many traditional notion of security. The traditional notion of security threat encompasses the impending danger or potential harms to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of a nation state by military power or any external threat like war or other onslaughts.

Non-traditional security threats: The well- knit definition by Mely Caballero-Anthony

catches the essence of the non-traditional security threats. He says that, “Non-traditional security threats may be defined as challenges to the survival and well-being of peoples and states that arises primarily out of non military sources, such as climate change, cross-border environmental degradation and resource depletion, infectious diseases, natural disasters, irregular migration, food shortages, people smuggling, drugs trafficking, and others forms of transnational crime (Anthony 2007)”. From the above cited definition, some of the essential qualities of the non-traditional security threats could be derived. They subsume all the security threats which are non-military in nature and endanger the survivals of human being. It creates instabilities in the peace and welfare of the people by its different facets. The transnational characteristic of it makes the nation states more vulnerable. However, it subsumes both international and domestic nature that has grave threatening powers having an access from any side. The threats of this kind gain acceleration due to various global processes like globalization and liberalization and revolution in the sphere of information and communication.

All these factors influence heavily upon common people and governments. Not only the effects of all these are limited to economic losses but also the social security, human right violations and other things are also taken into account. The nontraditional security threats subsume six different types of aspects. They are as follows:

- i- International Terrorism
- ii- Transnational organized crime
- iii- Environmental security
- iv- Illegal migration
- v- Energy security and
- vi- Human security.

Paradigm of Security

Three main paradigms of security come into the arena when one discusses about the aspects of security and its scopes. They are: human security, national security and international security. The last two approaches like national security and international security presuppose the vital significance of the state which is essential pre condition for the development of

human lives. However, in addition to this, the first one is also highly inevitable in the flourishing of human agencies. The last two is state centered approach whereas, the role of human security is always prime than others. The development of human beings and the necessary conducive environment for it is the first and foremost than the national or international society where they belong. However, the essential assumption is that the security of individual, the society and the states where they live in are not part apart. The interconnectedness among them make milieu conducive to flourish the human lives. The well-being of individual only constitutes the national and international society. The unsafe on the part of any child or woman or man can no longer be the safety of others. The insecurity of a person may spread the insecurity to other persons and states and through this way only, it extends to international society. A problems occurred in one state may have spill over impacts to many states or have the effects on international level. For instance, the violations in the human or minority rights in one state may create migration or refugee problems trans-nationally that also in turn has problems of increasing numbers of mass exodus and the seeking of shelters. As a consequence, this becomes the concern and matter of actions in many international institutions vis a vis refugee. The similar snowball effects could only be seen in the matter of terrorism or environmental degradation or resource depletion.

The multi dimensional nature of security is not the new the concept. Although the concept has retained its basic dimensions during the Cold War but the substantive specifications differ around 1990s. The multifaceted aspects have got added at the time of post cold war. The variety of securities like identity security, environmental security, economic security, social security, military security, food security and health security constitute and come under different forms but the core aspects remain same (Baldwin, 1997).

It is clearly evident that not any single nation can keep secure by itself only. The prime goal of security is to start a process of disarmament and peace in the society. This process would create safe and secure international milieu, devoid of nuclear weapons, maintenance of peace and security and reallocation of resources at the purpose of improving the quality of life both at national and international level.

Due to the vulnerability of developing countries, the security acquires the special importance. War, conflicts, internal contradiction and other such issues make it security vulnerable. The

growing interdependence of developing and developed regions, the international relations are influenced by the security concerns of developing countries. These security concerns of developing countries multiplied when the great powers intervene politically, economically and militarily in the developing countries.

For many of the four billion inhabitants in the developing countries, security is conceived at the most basic level of the struggle for individual survival. Eight hundred millions live in absolute poverty and deprivation. Five hundred millions are malnourished. Many millions have no access to safe drinking-water and do not have the income necessary to purchase food. They lack protection against the consequences of environmental degradation and natural calamities, such as floods and drought, which, in Africa in particular, have produced famine and suffering of unprecedented proportions.

Along with deadly threats of proliferation of arms producing technologies, nuclear arms and the traditional arms race, the threats coming out of development, population and different issues related to the resources of environment have come to challenge the problem in the peace and stability of the world. The United Nations population conferences (1984) held in Mexico City and Bucharest have tried to address the problems and have tried to increase the awareness about the impacts and the action that will lead towards development (DDARSG, 1986).

The Globalization and Security

Although the relation between security and globalization is so much, still it remained untouched. New explorations were done in this field since the historical incident of September 11, 2001 attacks. This incident has suddenly developed the interests in exploring different nuances of the two concepts globalization and security. This tried to discover new things like the state oriented and the military related frameworks which were not taking into account.

This shows clearly that the policy makers and scholars has referred as the 'state failure' as one of the security threat of grave nature which harbors the destabilizing elements like terrorists due to the weaken nature by the neoliberal globalization.

The traditional notion of security prioritized on the adoption of military force in achieving the national goals and objectives. The traditional approach of Stephen Walt focuses upon state centric action and limits the approach in the military domain. In new conceptualization of security, two dimensions are there. One is broadening, i.e. this is non military in nature and include spread of diseases, environmental problems, overpopulation, terrorism and another one is deepening i.e. it focuses upon both persons and groups rather than on the external threats to states. It includes ethnic conflict, civil war, threats come from environment and existence of individuals (Bahar 2008).Clark opines that the, “part of the broadening of the concept of security can be and has been attributed to the effects of globalization (Karacasulu 2007).”

Furthermore, globalization has contributed both positive and negative to the phenomenon of security. It has widened the scope of security. Means that go alongside globalization are communication, information and technology and economy result into some of the issues like ozone depletion, global warming, terrorism and other environmental problems. Drug smuggling, women trafficking, organized crime, ethnic militias cults have taken the international form due to globalization.

Globalization and Human Security

It is needless to mention that the human security and globalization has interrelated to each other intrinsically. The significance of it has increased in the twenty first century. Mostly the insecurity came as the result of political, social and economic changes due to globalization process. It also resulted in the inequality in the dynamics of power starting from national to international level. The globalization process creates imbalance in the existing power interplay integrating many forces that led to such results. The social, political and economic relations shattered. Due to the vulnerability of the social structures and the imbalance in social, political and economic relations many challenges crop up in the forefront of the society. Many conflicts and destabilizations or movement in the society appeared due to fragile bonding between society and state.

The security of human being is concerned with the conducive environment where the rights

and liberties of the persons are respected. One can exercise all these freely without violating the same rights and liberties of others. Mutuality, negotiations and the commitment to share peaceful coexistence is the very foundation of the human rights. It covers all the aspects like social, political, cultural and economic aspects of the society. As all these aspects of security of is interrelated. The following areas are the major concerns of it:

Economic security (e.g., assurance of a basic income), Food security (e.g., access to food), Health security (e.g., access to health care and protection from diseases), Environmental security (e.g., protection from harmful effects of environmental degradation, Personal security (e.g., freedom from threats by the state, groups, or individuals), Community security (e.g., freedom from harmful community practices,), Political security (e.g., enjoyment of human rights, and freedom from political oppression)

It has already been said that globalization has dichotomous influence upon the society. It does not have equal and homogenous impacts in all aspects and everywhere. Some of the aspects get benefitted and others encounter the reverse of the process i.e the negative results. With the process of globalization, some of the nation states enrich them profusely, on the other hand the rest struggle to cope up with the results ensued by this giant process. The system theory propounded by Wallerstein captures this whole dynamic properly. Economically, developing states face many challenges and the process disproves as a beneficial factor mostly. Socially, culturally also the homogenization process also override other cultures putting an imposition of cultures of developed countries. The benefits of economic globalization is limited in nature for developing states and do not contribute so much. However, with regards to developed countries, the impact is different. The security of developing countries is prone to this process as the situations of developing countries are vulnerable enough.

The developing states are influenced by the global process differently than the developed countries. The hegemonic nature of the developed countries severely influences the developing states through its different economic activities. The lack of security concerns in developing states constrains the activities of developing countries. Developing countries do not avail the benefits from such economic process as the vicious circle of infrastructural underdevelopment becomes the cause for its socio-economic conditions. Different policies of liberalization spread all over the globe and they produced different impacts as according to the social, political and cultural conditions. The interrelation of global cultures with local

cultures leads to many security concerns of developing countries. These were health hazards; environmental problems, food security and others for affect the underdeveloped and developing states. Again, the security of human is accentuated due to the marginalized conditions of the people. The local economic relations also account for such exclusionary conditions. The spread of democracy through globalization tries to develop and strengthen the human security in some of the developing countries, but the rights and liberties suppressed by the elements of the state itself could not open up the security development of human rights ironically. The liberalized political economy and the security concerns therein produce the alienated social relations.

Impacts of Globalization

Globalization is the process which has multifarious contribution in the society. It shrinks the time and space and makes the whole world a small platform where different contesting spaces come together. This process opens up the gate for knowledge, trade, economy, technology and information, power dynamics, symbols and cultural moorings. Those who advocate globalization as beneficial they see that it develops the economic growth and development of socio-political living standards. According to their claim, globalization creates new opportunities and widens the horizon of the space. This contributes in the development of human lives through globalization and modernization. However, those who see globalization critically, they view it as hegemonic in nature as this process creates different opportunities for rich and poor people at the same time. It also making vulnerable to local and national societies, cultures and economies. All the different dimension of globalization has been analyzed below.

Social Aspect

The social dimension of globalization refers to the impact of globalization on the life and work of people, on their families, and their societies. Concerns and issues are often raised about the impact of globalization on employment, working conditions, income and social protection. Beyond the world of work, the social dimension encompasses security, culture and identity, inclusion or exclusion and the cohesiveness of families and communities.

It is well accepted fact that this global process develops the economy of a state. But, one has to take into account the thing that it does not have equal harmonizing or homogeneous effect in all space and time. The benefit of globalization is a relative concept as well as process. The economy of the state determines the benefits and limitations of the globalization. Many see globalization skeptically for its divergent socio-economic effects on different society. It also alleges that the globalization also creates unemployment, inequality and poverty while others contend that globalization helps to reduce them.

The technological development along with the structure of society could enhance the ideas of change as an effect of globalization. The social institutions like families, communities, nation state etc become the space of social aspect in the process of globalization. The ideas like social justice, equal protections and opportunities, dignity in the working places, the idea of equality, provision of conducive environment , health facilities and other vital living conditions could be included in this aspects of globalization. The continual growth of economic aspects of globalization has influenced the common masses of the society. However, the gender dimension of this global process which specifically focuses upon the women's participation is also of vital significance.

Although this global process creates job opportunities for women, it does not affect the inequality of gender that exists in every field like job and public space. The medium like television, newspapers, telephones etc influenced both positively and negatively to the people in general and women in particular.

Globalization has led to many transformations in the social structure and the social relations of the societies. As has been mentioned earlier, it never has influenced in the homogeneous way. The cultures of one society spread to other societies instantly with different mediums like globalization like television, newspapers and other media. The various aspect of the cultures like customs and traditions, mores, living patterns, symbols, language and codes diffuse in different places and it takes various elements from other cultures also. the social institution like family was influenced heavily through the arrival of the globalization. It transformed the core values of the society.

However, the discourse of development and underdevelopment also comes here, while discussing different facets of globalization. A particular society unique to other culture is seen

differently when it does not carry the features of a particular culture. The hegemonic nature of the cultures and the power therein play vital role in branding a particular culture as differently. Critics argue about the western oriented civilized notion of cultures as problematic one because due to such conception the west tries to inculcate the culture of West and this could help it to dominate the world.

Globalization as a process it influences different social realms differently, taking consideration of space and time. It does not have a homogenous impact everywhere. It has both positive and negative dimensions depending upon the situation which brings multiple changes in different aspects of society.

Political Aspect

Alike social aspect, the political aspect of globalization is immensely important. It has great influences upon the political situations of a nation state. In this global process, the power comes in the contact with a single entity, i. e. international government. Families come into tribe which again comes to nations, then nations meet with the regional power blocs that again combines with a single global political system (Buckley 1998, P.51). This development is seen in the current political situations of international order. The emergence of many organizations at international level is the glaring example of political aspects of globalization. The most popular such organization is the establishment of United Nations. It works for the betterment of all the member countries of the world. Peace and development oriented goal of different nation states. In addition to this, it also promotes awareness for different issues. It becomes a platform for the issues like organized crime, environmental problems, education and poverty.

The global political process becomes the better platform to address different issues which are of global significance to which the developing states are prone of. It provides a space for developing countries to challenge and solve the issue which they are fighting with. However, this dimension of globalization is not always glorious. The developed states accumulate the power through it. Although all the member nation states forms the UN General Assembly, the power it enjoys is less effective and powerful than the Security Council where five developed countries are entitled with enough power (Buckley, 1998). All the decision of this

international organization is affected and influenced by the permanent members. Again, these global political institution becomes a platform of ideological contestations. Powerful nations may come in conflict to spread their ideologies in the global political domain, just as the case in cold war between two big powers and in recent times, the growing conflict between China and USA (Blanchard & Rondonuwu, 2011). At this juncture, many developing countries bear the brunt of these political tension and they associate themselves with any particular ideologies coming under the pressure of international political force like globalised politics.

The most important aspect of this political globalization is the massive interference of the international organization in the political domains of all the states. The sovereignty of the states, mostly of developing and underdeveloped countries are severely affected by all these global political process. The international institutions like UN, WTO, European Union and others affect the internal affairs of the state to facilitate various treaties and agreements of the global political institutions. They take the decisions in most of the matters affecting the in every aspect. The development of civil society or the Non-Governmental organization is one of the significant political aspects of globalization. They have growing influence on the area like environmental issues, poverty, illiteracy, human rights, and health issues of the state. So many organizations came up to work with such issues with the massive donations from different international institutions.

The political globalization has given a new dimension to the issue of terrorism. The sophisticated technological development, the instant dissemination of information and wide varieties of networks across the world helped the growth of terrorism enormously. However, it has, at the same time, created a platform to come closer by different states across globe to combat the problem like terrorism. Democracy is seen as one of the best form of government which promotes stability and peace in the world. However, the western laden values like equality, peace, rights etc prove to be an excuse for the establishment of democracy in different countries of Middle East Asia by the giant force like United Nations. The geopolitical location of the country attracts those big powers to take interest there. All these countries are rich in oil mines that shape the political, social, economical and cultural aspects of the country. This again may be viewed as the initiative towards the development of 'World Government'. The emergence of global civil society could provide the base to fight with problems globally. The agitations that come against capitalism come in this context only.

This clearly shows the potential power of political aspects of globalization everywhere.

Economic Aspect

Due to globalization, the economic activities were multiplied by to a large extent. All the economic functions crossed the transnational border of state. “Globalization is marked with increasing economic integration and growing economic interdependence between countries of the world. There is an increased cross border movement of goods, technology, people, information etc. (Mehlika, 2015)”. It opens up new areas for the development, accumulation and spread of wealth. As it spreads the economy everywhere, it tries to address the demands of people. However, similar to other aspects like cultural and political, the developed countries take the benefits of economic globalization. The developing countries lag behind in this process because of their substandard infrastructures and the growing economy. The developed economies always try to seek the resources and materials from the developing states in cheaper rate. They have easy access to all these resources through their developed economy. Many multinational companies became the medium in this process.

Economic aspect also influenced the society to a large extent. This widened the gap between developed and the rest countries, i.e developing and underdeveloped countries. It excluded and marginalized some states through this process.

This process is also spreading the ideas of capitalism in the developing and underdeveloped countries, even though without the proper infrastructure of the state. The acceptance of this capitalistic mode of economy in a vulnerable condition pushed the economy of the country further down. The large number of multinational companies tried to take the profit even at the cost of its social, political, cultural and environmental values. The climate change leading to disappearance of many species is the result of globalization.

The concentration of wealth and the marginalization in a state accelerated due to the large scale impacts of globalization. It divided the dichotomy in the society. The change based on technological skill, education and the high import from other countries also created a large gap between poor and rich in the society. It also increased the inequality in the society benefitting the few and marginalizing the rest through the process of globalization.

The merging of economies with the global economy with free exchange of goods, information and technology, capital, skills etc among different states is the mark of globalization (Mrak, 2000). The elements coming in this economic processes like investment, foreign trade, technological access and skill etc usher in the development economically and improving the living standards of the people in the developing countries (Kotilainen and Kaitila, 2002). It is seen as the beneficial for any economy as it shares the ideas with other economy, creation of new democratic institutions and above all tries to develop the infrastructure of a society which is very vital for the development of the society. “According to a report from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), many developing countries have substantially increased their exports of manufactures and services relative to traditional commodity exports: manufactures have risen to 80 percent of developing country exports (International Trade & the Economy, 2011)”.

However, alongside these beneficial aspects of globalization, a critical comment comes through other quarters of the society who perceive this process skeptically. They put forth the argument that due to globalization, many societies do not get benefits from this global process equally with other societies. This unequal influence results into inequality and marginalization of the society. As has been mentioned earlier that it creates such environment in the society by which the economic structure goes down the line of unemployment, underdevelopment, illiteracy, poverty etc. It is needless to mention the point here that globalization has contributed to the development of some of the countries socially, politically and economically, but many countries are still left marginalized and excluded in the global domain. The transnational character of trade and business help MNCs to extend their business by accumulating resources and materials from many countries. Contradictory to this, the local trades and business suffer because they do not compete with the transnational companies who dominate in business arena. The local trades an business do not meet up to the standards of international level. This hinders the business and trade of the local and regional areas as the products produced in the local level do not stand with the objects available in the global market in terms of the availability, its price and quality or other such things. The objects, things and other commodities are made available in low price, easy access with better quality to the common masses of the society. This kind of process does not help in expanding in business and trade of local people.

The society response to the process of globalization differently as it is of multidimensional in nature. This also enhances the processes like privatization, adoption of capitalism, developmental projects in the state. The mass flow of capitals, services, trades, investments and technology across the world affect the existing socio-economic and political conditions of different societies.

In the same contexts only, many societies face the devastating influences of globalization in the aspects of cultures, politics, economy, environment and health. It increases the gap between rich and poor in the society. The deepening crisis of poverty perpetuates and sustains as the global process promotes inequality in the society. “The HIV/AIDS pandemic is devastating economies, communities, and individual families, especially in the poorest countries; and it is widening inequalities within countries. More than 1.2 billion people live on less than \$1 a day, a similar number lack access to safe water, and more than 2 billion lack access to improved sanitation. Some 11 million children under age 5 die each year. About one child in three living in developing countries does not complete primary schooling. Approximately 120 million couples who want to space the births of their children or stop having children are not using contraception. Gender equality and women’s empowerment remain distant targets in much of the world (Huda, 2002)”.

“Globalization has direct effects on demographic processes. Those include movements of people within and across national borders, health and fertility outcomes, and changes in age structure. Over the next 15 years more than 1 billion persons will be added to the global total of 6.2 billion, and almost all of them will be net additions to the world’s poorest countries (Huda, 2002).”

Both the structural adjustment program and globalization come to society to develop the macro economy of the state. It includes introduction of liberalized economy and capitalism. At the same time, it has the other aspects of affecting the economy of the state adversely deepening the phenomena like poverty and unemployment further. Similarly, it impacts on the demographic dynamic of the society like mortality, fertility, migration etc. The other social sectors like education, health, cultures and others are greatly influenced by all the development of structural adjustment program. All the change influenced the society both positively and negatively simultaneously.

The government of a state maintains all the business devaluing the foreign exchange to meet the deficit. This foreign exchange regulates the economy of a country to some extent. It can impact upon both export and import impacting upon the prices of the live saving medicines, medical equipments and other things. The fluctuations in the prices of all these adversely affect upon the cost of the transport that again influences the earning of household, for health and education services. This shift in prices and other things are determined by other global processes.

Cultural Aspect

Due to the varied nature of impacts of globalization on cultures, the cultural aspects gained importance globally. This aspect encompasses the elements of social interrelations. Through this interaction, the cultural moorings, symbols, language, customs, codes, values etc spread to other societies. It diffuses the cultures of one society to other society. Thus it influences the very base of the society which regulates the social relations and interactions among people.

According to Anthony McGrew and David Held globalization is “the expanding scale, growing magnitude, speeding up and deepening impact of transcontinental flows and patterns of social interactions (Zajda 2005).” Arjun Appadurai has rightly said that globalization as a process of interactions. He has emphasized upon the interactions of different cultures. In order to understand the multi dimensions of the globalization, he has given the concept of ‘scapes’ that affects the cultures. The interaction ensue the diversity in the cultures. He argues that cultural homogeneity or hegemonic culture is not the nature or result of globalization (Mehlika 2015). His concept of scapes which shows different kind of social interactions that takes the following forms.

- a. Ethnoscape refer to flows of people such as tourists and immigrants.
- b. Technoscape include technology that crosses boundaries.
- c. Financescapes refer to flows of currency markets.
- d. Mediascapes refer to mass media technology and images.
- e. Ideoscapes also refer to images but specifically to the political and ideological Aspects.

All the scapes has the interaction among them constantly and affects the other ‘scapes’. Consequent to these interactions, changes come in the cultures of the society. It brings in the

varied natures of cultures.

The diffusion process of cultures always takes place among cultures. It is never a single way process. Constant exchanges among different cultures bring the elements of other culture. The wide range of interactions across cultures makes globalised cultures. In cultural globalization, the role of communication and media is immensely vital. Both communication and globalization is deeply interrelated to each other. The process sustains through the medium of globalization. Media or communication plays important role because of three reasons which are as followed.

- a. Media corporations have increasingly globalized their operations
- b. Global communication infrastructure facilitates global information flows.
- c. Global media play a key role in how we view events across the world in developing shared system of meaning.

The cultural codes are transmitted through a proper communication like television, newspaper, mass carriage, and internet. However, it has been found that the cultures, which is transmitted and diffused do not integrate with other cultures directly. The dynamics of power work very much in the process of interactions. The popular cultures or western cultures always replace the local cultures with the so called ‘civilized cultures’. Local cultures, occasionally get space in international level. This process of hegemony goes always with the process of globalization. The cultures of developed countries always get the legitimacy. And therefore it also accompanies with power always.

Impact of Globalization on Women Security

Women security is very crucial in the time of globalization. The divergent aspects of globalization like social, political, economic and cultural aspects influence the conditions of women. These influences shape the rights and liberties of women. Although globalization has some of the beneficial effects, the rights and liberties of women are also influenced adversely. So in this juncture, the security of women becomes more significant. Both the security of

state and security of women is very much important. Here, the concept of security encompasses broader meaning which not only captures the physical meaning but also material, political, social and legal security.

A misconception prevails in the society that the security for both the gender is same and identical. This is a falsified notion of looking at the fact. Women encounter the challenges in multiple levels. Unlike men, women fight with all these hurdles and barriers which threaten the very existence of women in the society. The absence of secure environment, curtailment of rights and liberties, access to public space, economic independence etc gravely affects the security of women in the society. This crisis deepens further with globalization. This makes the women security more vulnerable. In most societies, women face the subordinate positions and are never treated as equal to men. This notion is further strengthened in the capitalistic or globalised society. Women face new kind of discriminations in the time of globalization. As has been previously discussed that globalization creates new opportunities, connects the local social space with wider network with information, women are benefitted as it creates avenues for women in the society. Women avail all the opportunities that the global processes like globalization, capitalism and liberalization bring forth for the society. However, along with all these new opportunities, globalization also introduces the new forms of discrimination. Objectification of women, unequal salary, strengthening traditional roles and status, occupational barriers and discriminatory roles in working places etc further intensifies the women status as unequal to men. The portrayal of women also in media also takes different form in the society.

Globalization intensifies the issue like the trafficking of women, prostitutions, migration, sexual abuse etc which are of international nature and make the women conditions more vulnerable. Capitalism which is an integral part of globalization creates the migration of women to working force in large scale who were taking traditional roles earlier and dependent upon male members of family. Again, the restoration of traditional roles of women in household also created double burden for women. The multidimensionality of globalization had the mixed impacts upon the rights of women. The gradual decrease of welfare state, growth of religious fundamentalism, feminization of poverty, increasing militarism put further challenges in the rights and liberties of women.

The forces of globalization promoted mostly western oriented cultures and ideologies and introduced in the rest of the world as a model which excluded the cultures and ideas and

values of the rest of the poor countries. It ignored and marginalized the indigenous movement of women in these countries.

Capitalism expanded its territory beyond a particular nation state. Thus, it tried to search places mostly in third world countries. Large number companies competed for cheap labor in those states. From the cheap labor, they could accumulate large scale of profit from cheap labor force. In such type of work, women constituted large numbers of laborers. Although female work for worked there, they had to live in a battered situation. They were given low amount of wages. The working condition of them was hazardous; no proper health care was taken of the female workers along with other workers. Women as a labor forces were migrated to different places which had negative impacts on their family. The high pressure of works, long tedious hours along with meeting certain quotas etc were given less attention as profit making was the only goals of those corporations. This forms of shifting for works or engagement in works severely violated their rights and liberties.

Women conditions in Free Trade Zones (FTZs) is more vulnerable. Women are behaved in a different manner. Women are also abused physically and verbally to maintain demand of production from companies. Despite the weak health too, women are compelled to work and maintain the demands. Women were employed normally in household work or formal laboring and some time, work in informal sector. All the works of the women are limited by the patriarchal rules of society. Women do not enjoy easy access to both authority and resources.

Gender aspect also stratified in employment opportunity in the informal sector. Here also females were employed as subcontract workers. For their survival women performed informal work in their families and also in factories. Inside home women were confined to care for their children and other household activities. They were unable to get formal sector employment due to family responsibilities. Some women seek informal jobs because the contribution of their husband was not enough for the survival of the family. The men were spending their money in tobacco and alcohol consumption. This also leads to domestic violence against women by demanding money to them for their alcohol consumption.

United Nations development Fund for Women's Report (1997) reveals that, over the past two decades the process of globalization increased the inequality between and among the

countries. With the growing economic inequalities, the transnational corporations with the secret consent their governments exploited the women. The process of trade liberalization caused by decline of small scale and subsistence farming in developing and under developed countries. It is due to selling of heavily subsidized agricultural product to the developing or less developed countries by the western countries. As a result of this female farmers were employed in export processing zones, at lower wages than the male in Tajikistan. Again the Structural Adjustment Policies (SAPs), forced many poor countries to borrow money from many organizations such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank. In developing countries the SAPs has had a negative impact on women because, when the government borrowing money from SAPs they have rescheduled their debt by reducing it. This influenced publicly funded health services, educations and child cares which have contributed to maternal mortality. The introduction of school fees has made them hard to achieve education for poorer children especially girls child in developing countries.

The women in third world countries portrayed as poor, uneducated, victimized and lack of leadership by the western world. This view was challenged by the post colonial feminist movement. In the meantime a causal connection was made between capitalism and subordination of women by the Marxist feminist philosopher. They believed that in the capitalist mode of production women were the most exploited class in the society. Globalization leads to labor migration based on short-term and temporary employment. This short term contracted labor migration leads to migration of women from developing countries. They are increasingly became the victims of trafficking, for the purpose of sexual harassment. In the world today 90% of armed conflicts casualties are civilians with a disproportionately high number of women and children among them. Rape is on the rise as well as other crime that are used as a tactic of war and pressure. Women and children become innocent victims, being physically and emotionally traumatized, suffering from unwanted pregnancies, infamy and disgrace. Over 80% of the refugees and IDPs are women and children which make it critical to utilize gender based approaches in addressing their needs.

Thus, the meaning, definitions, perspective and effects of globalization are varied and dynamic in nature. It has a complex interrelation with life and security of human being. It has a colossal impact on social, economic, cultural and geographical aspects of human life. The lives of women are impacted by the flow of globalization in various ways. It has become both bane and boon for them.

CHAPTER II

The Security Approaches of Socio-Political and Economic Conditions of Women in Tajikistan

It is needless to say the consequence unleashed by the transition from Soviet Union to Tajikistan had the massive influence upon the people of the Tajikistan irrespective gender, age, regions and religion. However this transition had the greater repercussion upon the women and children specifically. Both women and children have been sharing unequal and disproportionate shares in this partition and the problem thereafter.

The collapse of Soviet Union had a very impressive and distinctive impact upon the present day states of central Asia. This historical incident had the extensive transformation on the part of Central Asia. The political, economic and social structures of these regions had encountered the drastic changes due to the aforementioned historical incident. Still it has been impacting the life and way of living of the people directly or indirectly. It is shaping the sustaining capacity of the people there. It led to the shift of agrarian economy to market oriented economy and the emergence of many new institutions could influence the geo politics of that region. The five states of Central Asia include Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. They share a history as socialist republics that existed under the Soviet communist ideology of the USSR. This experience has had important consequences on gender relations and the development of both formal and informal political institutions in the post-Soviet period (Ahrens, 2012).

Just after the independence of Central Asian states many things got died down or disappeared from the scenes and many disappeared things and new things came with full fledged form. One of such kind of things is the revival of Islamic rules and rituals. Due to these things, women returned back to the traditional social status. Unlike the Soviet system, it sustained and continued many socialistic rules and regulations that highly influenced the socio-economic and political conditions of the people. Revival of Islamic rules and rituals had such kind of repercussions on the society. So, it created many problems and opportunities for the people residing there.

All the revival and emergence of new things contributed and affected different regions differently and disproportionately. Among the other people, it is the women of the society were affected most by the changes in the structure due to the disintegration of United States of Soviet Russia. After the collapse, it is the women who were the first to lose the employment opportunity and they were stopped from the social programs which helped them in an enormous way such as child care facilities and universal child allowances, could no longer be funded. Since the dissolution, many alterations have come up there and it is important to look at those changes in mapping the importance of gender relations and its development there.

Unlike the role of Islam in Kyrgyzstan, the role of Islamic rituals and rules had the different connotations in the Tajikistan. The same religions impacted differently in both the societies differently. The nomadic traditions of Kyrgyz and the embrace of Islamic religion created a unique milieu which made women to participate actively in the public space and all the benefits from Soviet period were benefitted them directly whereas in Tajikistan, it shrunk the role of women down to the private space making them unaware about the rights and liberties and other benefits. However, the contrast happened in the case Tajikistan. The changes came after the collapse of Soviet Union made the conditions conservative and tradition oriented, unlike the ideology of the previous.

There has been a substantial drop in female involvement in formal politics until the dissolution of Soviet time. Despite the fact that quotas were considered ineffective in creating real equality among men and women, the decline of female participation presents concerns about the status of women in post-Soviet society. A primary factor in the decline of women's involvement in formal political structures is due to the resurgence of traditionalism. The result has been greater female involvement in areas of civil society rather than formal political institutions. This is most clearly seen in the high level of female involvement with NGOs. Involvement in this sector is growing and it is believed that it will continue to attract women as it allows women to balance their history of de jure equality that existed when they were citizens of the Soviet Union with their newly formed identities as Tajik or Kyrgyz Muslims.

Lenin had made observations on the conditions of women in Central Asia. He made a point on the situation of the women in the Central Asian regions. Pointing out the Central Asian Muslim women in the Soviet Union he reiterated that the women from central Asian region were the most oppressed of the oppressed and the most enslaved of the enslaved.’ The Bolshevik ideology was largely based on the idea that the proletariat, who were predominately industrial workers, was being exploited by the ruling class and needed to be liberated in order for a true socialist state to develop. In predominately rural Central Asia, however, there were few industrial workers for whom the ideology could be directed towards. Instead, Russian observations of female seclusion and the strong patriarchal system, led the Soviet policy makers to adopt the project to liberate Central Asian Muslim women (Northrop, 2004). Historian Gregory Massell suggests that women became Central Asia’s “surrogate proletariat (Massell, 1974)”. The attempt to liberate Central Asian women from both men and their religion was very much in line with the overarching political ideology that was created by the Soviet system. Subsequently, much of the early Soviet period is characterized by the attempt of ‘liberate’ women from their prescribed gender roles and to eliminate Islam from society. This kind of things had the severe repercussions in the various conditions of women enormously. It became the base for the uplifting of the conditions of the women. The ideological push-ups and the subsequent actions by the state tried to ameliorate the measurable and conservative conditions of women.

The ensuing conflict between the Soviet powers and the people of Central Asia has had important impacts that can still be observed today. The Soviets worked towards destroying Islam’s fundamental hold on society as they established de jure equality for women. Although some of the population welcomed these changes in society, others resisted such forced modifications of the fundamentals of Central Asian life.

Women in Transition Phase of Tajikistan

The unexpected collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 was a difficult period for the states of Central Asia. Surprisingly, almost at overnight, the Central Asian republics were forcibly given independence. The states which were not in the existence earlier got conceived up and formed. The emerged regions were got broken apart from the earlier connective regions, i. e Soviet Russia. Due to all these hasty processes and unpreparedness, the regions could not

meet out the sufficient needed infrastructure which is vital and necessary to maintain and develop the standards of living of the people. The states had come up neither with any ideological basis nor with any infrastructural foreground. Undoubtedly, the fall of the former Soviet Union had influenced immensely upon the status of women in each state of the former but the status quo condition of women decelerated further after the re-emergence of the traditional and orthodox beliefs. The transition from communism to a market economy disproportionately impacted the lives of women in the region. Women were the first ones to lose their employment status, and their living standards disintegrated. Many programs and initiatives by the erstwhile government were withdrawn unnoticed due to the structural constraints and constrains in the budget. The prime beneficiaries of those programs were mother and children. These were meant to bring them up to the level of the common masses of the society both in terms of social, political and economic development. But these were also cut back due to budget constraints. The sudden demise of the previous government and the abrupt emergence of the newly independence state led to create many problems and issues which needed more time and substantial amount of financial support. The inadequate infrastructure could hardly mitigate the growing need of the people which came out of the previous historical incidents and the outbreak of civil war from the period of 1992 to 1997. Specifically, these two incidents changed the whole milieu of the society of Tajikistan. In comparison to the male counterpart, women were affected to the most due to the structural changes in the society and outbreak of the war. Whatever facilities and opportunities were made available to women got suddenly ceased. The dilapidated economic conditions decreased the state's ability to invest and provide the allowances, opportunities and benefits to the women and young children. This dropping made the conditions of women more meager and miserable. Their social standards and living conditions degraded drastically just after these incidents. Medical care and education had once been free, but were no longer with independence. The cost of education has become a large obstacle for female attendance. The Soviet period's policies, including gender quotas, which had assisted women in the public sphere, were quickly disbanded.

The economic problems in post-Soviet Central Asia had direct impacts on the daily lives of all citizens in Central Asia. In Tajikistan, more than eighty percent of a family's income was put toward food in 2000 compared to just around fifty percent in 1991 (Harris, 2006). From the aforementioned data, it is easy calculable about the prevailed conditions of the society. As

the society was not so developed in the basis of gender parity, the manifestation of all the discriminations around women came out slowly and gradually after 1991. Quite being different to the ideology of former Soviet Union which persisted in the believing that both men and women are not part apart or the later is not subjugated/ subordinated to the former, the newly formed Tajikistan could not follow the same principles, and instead, it gave its free way to develop the patriarchal mode of relations in the society. Women were considered as subordinate to men and were never allowed to enjoy the free public space. The rights and liberties of women were curtailed and restricted to private domains only. The economic onslaught and the structural changes aggravated the miserable conditions of women and further shrank the rights and liberties of women. In other words, it constrained and shrank both the public and private spaces of women. The subordinated and miserable conditions of women increased manifold with the advent of these forces. And the economic breakdown of the society contributed immensely in making the women's conditions worse and vulnerable. These economic problems have had significant impacts on society as poverty rates became very high. In 2004, sixty-four percent of Tajik people were considered to be living in poverty. These problems have persisted. Since 2003, however, there have been some small drops in the poverty level, particularly in rural areas of Tajikistan (World Bank, 2005).

During the time of independence, Tajikistan was the poorest state in the Soviet Union. Such kind of historical background led it to emerge in a unique and different way as compared to other states by that time. Since then, many incidents had shaped the future of Tajikistan. It not only got affected by the severe impact of political, economic and social transitions from a planned to capitalistic and market-led economy, withdrawal of the benefits and subsidies from the previous government, then the state went through the period of civil war in 1992-97 followed by a long period of instability. Due to all these factors, the beginning women have suffered a lot as there was no personal security at all following the war, and the economic impoverishment and declining political participation accompanying both war and transition affected those most. As has been mentioned earlier, the transition has laid a deep down impacts upon all aspects of society. Due to the shortfall in economic aspects, other aspects were affected severely. It brought a drastic change in the society. During transition period, it is women who were the first one to lose their jobs; as the sectors like textiles, agriculture, manufacturing industries got sudden drawback and these sectors did not priorities women to have their physical presence there. Other sectors also got affected due to impact of former.

The sectors like health and education where women had predominant numbers and good positions were paid scanty attention as women workforce could not make easy access to it and even if it came, it hardly paid the necessary amount of wages.

Immediately after the collapse of the state, the social safety net has fallen down and exacerbated the situation of women living the families to live in the poverty. This phenomenon came into existence because of the failing social structure that boycotted women from the all the productive activities, consequently women who were the sole source head and supplementary head of the family could contribute further in sustaining the family. So they were forced face the horrible face of poverty. In addition to this, this poverty also, in other way, could not make the members educated enough to compete outside to get the job. It also adversely affected the health system of the people. All these processes, kept the women out selectively from the male counterpart. Even the quotas which they were availing during the earlier regime were no longer available to the women in Tajik society, and this kept out the large chunk of women from the government machinery where they had earlier equal representation with the male and also has kept them out from the decision making body in various governmental institutions. This kind of boycott made a large difference in the various social and political institutions where the number reduced drastically as compared to the former Soviet Union. The subordinated positions of women got intensified in the society aftermath the dissolution of the Soviet Union.

Transition of Tajikistan and Thereafter

Tajikistan got independence in the year 1991, after that it faces the disastrous Civil War in 1992 and it lasted up to 1997. It brought grave effect on the Socio-Economic field of the newly emerged country. It is pertinent to mention here the point that the civil war which lasted for the almost five years had the drastic repercussion on the societal level. This long duration of civil war took the tolls of so many male members of the house because they were the only one who actively participated in. Consequent to the war, many women became widow and due to their miserable circumstance, they were compelled to work in a low salary to feed the children. They struggled to survive with their children in a situation where women were no longer preferred and relegated to the subordinated conditions.

Moreover, as has been said earlier that the economic problems and the hardships related to it, emerged from the transition of the economy into market economy that led to further deterioration of the society in innumerable ways. It make the condition worsen, it destroyed properties of about \$7 billion US dollar. It also losses more than 100,000 human property, around 7 million people of Tajikistan found refuge in the different countries like Pakistan, Afghanistan, and Iran had created the situation of the country more difficult (Dodkhudoeva, 2013). In the year 1997, a Peace Treaty was signed between the opposite forces and government of Tajikistan which became famous for shaping the state and addressing the situation prevailing inside the state. This peace Accord tried to solidify the integrity of the state through the overall consensus. It sought to solve the existing problems which reeled inside the society. It also tried to put the society ahead bereft of all the problems.

In addition to other, the improvement of the status of the women both in the private and public spaces became the top priority by the government of Tajikistan to address. This initiative by the government became one of the historic decisions to ameliorate the condition of the people, especially women in the Tajik society.

Tajikistan was one of the poorest countries in the Soviet System; it had only half GDP per capita of the Kazakhstan. However, Tajikistan had comparatively high human development indicator in common with its Central Asian neighbors which manifest the legacy of Socio-Economic development which was achieved during the Soviet regime.

In spite of having low level of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), the Human Development Index (HDI) of Tajikistan was about 0.629 in comparison to 0.649 which is averaged as medium income countries classified by the United Nation Development Program (UNDP) (Illinois, 2011).

The Present- Scenario

This transition of Tajikistan is the most important and unique one. It is also peculiar in one sense because of the thing that by the time of collapse of Soviet Union, Tajikistan was one of the most poor and backward states in economic, political and social aspects. Notwithstanding

the immediate consequence just after the dissolution, the society of Tajikistan still struggles with the problems aroused out of that incident. It still tries to deal with the consequences unleashed in that period due to two major historical incidents, transition and emergence of Tajikistan and the persisting nature of civil war.

Even though Tajik society was the part of the Soviet system and adhered to the principle of socialism and other ideological impetus, still Tajikistan could not shun away the traditional and orthodoxy belief system in a full- fledged way by that time and those beliefs re-emerged with the re-emergence of the Tajikistan as an independent state.

Despite of all these odds and catastrophic situation, the state tried to initiate a peace building process just after the signing of an agreement on the Establishment of Peace and National Agreement in 1997.

Gender issue in Tajikistan presume that the people have overcome the prevailing stereotype of the “women’s question”. Before they are being addressed the women and men have to understand their respective role and responsibilities and they also should be concern about social problems. The existing social problems are concern both male as well as female. In this respect gender relations exist across all social, political institutions, culture, and way of thinking.

In the present day Tajikistan, the feudal conception of gender is still there, where the obvious demarcation of two sexes and the social relations of both the gender in the society are easily discernible. The clear picture of hierarchy in man and women dominates all kind of behavior in every aspects and everywhere. Tajikistan is mostly a region of rural area dominated. Here, in approximately 73% of the population live in rural areas. This rural area is become the harboring ground to perpetuate such kind of discrimination as the education and the liberal thinking hardly gain any access there. The thoughts become status quoits there. Any initiative of equal opportunity would not work out because of the traditional thinking pattern shapes the stereotypical role of both female and male ones. The relation pattern of the society affects the other social, political and economic aspects of the society. Therefore, thinking about in an equal term to both becomes a herculean task. The conception of gender as the social category

and the status and roles that are attached to it differs from place to place. It has altogether different connotation both in rural and urban areas. It has different constructed meanings in different regions. There are the instances of women fighting the gender discrimination in urban areas. Unlike the rural areas, these things are unique to urban areas because of certain privileges that are available, to some extent, in urban areas. Some of the important opportunities like getting some kind of basic education (may it be secondary and profession oriented education), space for getting a job (employment), participating in some of the activities of public space (may it be related to decision making) or easy access to health service make the urban space different and unique from the rural space in relation to the matter of gender. However, one thing one needs to take into account is that, although the aforementioned uniqueness is there in the city, notwithstanding all these it is still biased towards women and women never exercise their rights and liberties equally as compared to the man of the society in all levels. This scanty privileges and opportunities are not substantially enough for the women as a being equal to others. The discrimination is still there enormously.

The Gender Related Development Index (GDI) for Tajikistan is 0.524 as per the report of the government (National Status Report on Gender in Tajikistan, 1999). The data show evidently that the drawback of women is much higher than the man, if a comparative study is done in that respect. Women are relegated to margins in many fields like employment, leadership, income, dignified position in various governmental institutions, high positions in the management and enterprises. The structural transition of the state made the women lose their jobs and employment. In comparison to the male members, women are highly unemployed in Tajik society. They found a place nowhere to earn to sustain their families. Again another fact could be added here is that women, generally in rural area, do the household chores all the times. It consumes lot of time and energy but no attention and acknowledgement is made to these works. These are considered as unpaid work. The society attaches a kind of stereotypical tag on women that they are the passive receivers and dependent persons whereas man is considered to be the breadwinner of the household. The society never acknowledges the work done by the women, instead it is considered to be unpaid and non-productive labor of the household. A kind of stigma is attached in those works. This notion is the product of the overall perception of the society towards women. This makes their social status as inferior and subordinated to the man of the society. This denigrates their independent identity as

human being and excludes them from the independent exercising of their rights and liberties. All these so called non-productive occupations which are generally done by women are never assessed in proper way and this renders them to be called as dependent and tagged with low social status. As per the data collected in a survey of 1998, the 33.3 % of women in the working age group are not counted and recorded. (Gender Statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan, 1999)

The armed conflict had led to a turbulent period in Tajikistan. Undoubtedly, it had many political, social and economic repercussions in the Tajik society; more so, it had a weakening impact upon the women. It further intensified the subordinated conditions of women as they are the ones who suffered the worst due to the civil war and civil unrest. Many male relatives, who were both protectors and bread winners, lost their lives leaving their female members in an appalling condition. Even those who survived, they had to sustain their livelihood by any way as the civil unrest and war had almost dilapidated and stalled the economic conditions of the society. So, the husbands of those women became refugees and labour migrants. In order to keep themselves and their family sustained, most of the women were compelled to take up the burden of their household. Women started seeking jobs as their husbands were either in armed groups, dead or refugees or hardly could they roam out freely due to the ongoing civil war and unrest.

Due to the less number of male members in the society and the forced conditions of the then time, women adopted trading as a means to survive regardless of their educational and professional skills and knowledge. Traditionally, the jobs which were meant for only man were undertaken by the women. Mostly women, in order to cope with the changing situation, adopted occupations which they were not habituated of. The works such as growing cereals and vegetables on private plots and gardens were accepted by the women to feed their children and sustain the family. The onus of the family was taken by women where the male members were not present or left for Russia in search of income and livelihood. This broke the stereotype and conservative notion of the women in the society. The drastic consequences of structural transition followed by the civil war in Tajikistan and the breaking down of all institutions and government machineries and the hardships in socio economic and political levels during the post conflict period prepared the fertile ground for the nourishment of

criminality and violence in the community. Women go through innumerable tales of tortures, harassment and violence. The prevailing notion of the male dominated society that women are secondary to man becomes the base to legitimize and justify all kind of miseries and sufferings of women.

Since the cradle to the grave, women are subjected to violence in different ways. Tajikistan is no longer an exception to this. Both the private and public sphere of women is replete with violence in different ways. Women always go through the risk of the violence. Domestic violence happens rampantly but this thing goes unnoticed in the Tajik society. Wife beating is the one of the worst behavior which is never considered as serious problem in the society. Wife beating is prevalent both in rural and urban areas. Sexual abuse and molestation also show its presence everywhere. All these cases go unreported and even if it is reported somehow, it goes without investigation. All these psychological and physical tortures and harassments along with domestic violence like women beating and sexual abuse become the salient and signifying mark in Tajikistan.

Emerging as an independent state from the erstwhile Soviet Union, Tajikistan embraced liberal ideology and embraced globalization, capitalism and liberalism. So, socio- economic and political milieu of Tajikistan have created conducive atmosphere to nurture various things which are antithetical to society. Phenomena like prostitution, poverty, drug addiction influence the women most. “In 1997 the share of female criminality grew from 12.5% to 14.5% (Tajikistan. Human Development Report 1998). Women basically used to commit rapine, theft and seldom murders, but in recent years, they have committed grave crimes: gangsterism, robberies, murders, and often in connection with narcotics trafficking. In 1993, 29 women were arrested on drug-related crimes, in 1994 – 47, in 1995 – 58, in 1996 – 66, in 1997 – 63 women (Gender Statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan, 1999)”.

Another interesting fact that affects the security of women is the revival of orthodox Islam. It is needless to mention the point that the society of Tajikistan is not bereft of feudal orientation and patriarchy. Women were treated inferior to men. In addition to this, civil unrest and war made the condition of women much more appalling. So, the revival of orthodox Islam brought a new phenomenon called polygamy in Tajikistan. In Tajikistan due

to economic hardship, women faced unemployment mostly and low income, lack of permanent work made the women helpless. In such miserable situation, polygamy became the common fact in Tajikistan. The prevailing feudal and patriarchal attitude of the society also contributed a lot in aggravating the conditions of the women.

The economic and social insecurity against the backdrop of civil war made polygamy a common phenomenon. Women remain subservient to men. They never fully exercise their individual freedom and rights. Society snatches away all the notion of women being an independent being. There are many women who are facing unpredictable future and absence of security.

“Since the year 1991-1998, the number of officially registered marriages went down by 2.7 times (Falkingham, 2000)”. But this does not prove an actual decrease or an increase in extra-marital unions. Through the agreement of the parents of the bride and through “nikah” many marriages have been sanctioned. It is also found that the second or third wives are not entitled to any legal rights as to joint property, inheritance in case of divorce or death of husband. As they do depend upon the husband economically and deprived of any legal rights, so they do not avail any chance to make their choices in relation to economic and social activities. Almost all the decisions on behalf of women are taken by the male heads of the household. Women accept and adapt all such decision without any voice of their own.

However, Tajikistan is not all about the odd pictures only; attempts are being made to change the odd image of Tajikistan. Initiatives are taken by the government to reform the social and political life and many programs are coming up after the transition of the market economy. Due to all these deliberate attempts, women have participated, accomplished and played the major roles, especially during the late 1990s. The number of women’s organizations has grown from 3 in 1995 to 54 in 1998 (Gender Statistics of the Republic of Tajikistan 1999) and at present, the number have increased into many folds, i .e 70 women’s NGOs working in different places of the Tajik society (Bassiuoni 2011). All the organisations, programs and initiatives by the government were taken just to address the problems of women that came out as a result of the fall of Soviet Union and civil war. The NGOs of women are actively engaged in the causes of women and have achieved some success in this regard.

Female NGOs are the ones, among other organizations and institutions which have been working consistently to ameliorate the conditions of women. Here are some of missions which very much focus upon the existing conditions of women. The female NGOs defined their missions in the following directions:

- Promotion of the role of civil society comprehending the role of a woman in democratic organization.
- To promote the formation of the civil society through the comprehension of the role of a woman in the democratic reorganization.
- To hasten up women's movement to ensure stability and peace.
- Ensuring the equal space to the women from rural area in all spheres of life and to protect to their rights and interests.
- To give women and girls law education.
- Organizing various training programs to make the women capable enough to show their presence in all spheres of socio-political and economic life.
- To support and develop female business.
- Ensuring enough representation of women in science, culture and arts and making usage of the creative potential therein.
- To study the issues and various problems of violence against women and rehabilitation of victims of violence.

The NGOs achieve operational and a long-term goal through their work. They preferred to solve the refugees' crisis by providing dwelling to them. They also provide assistance to orphans children whose families' breadwinner lost life during the military conflict. Secondly, they uphold the civil and political rights of women by providing legal education and training to them.

Around half of the women's NGOs put their hard efforts for the construction of the civil society. The main concerns of these NGOs are to change the traditional gender roles of the

society, which are dominated all important structures of society. Through the extension of women rights many problems of women which are considered to be as private such as cruelty and assault on the part of the husband become a general concerns for the society as a whole. In rural areas gender injustice is stronger than in urban areas. This is due to lack of communication, information, education, poverty and other factors.

With the growing influence of women's NGOs qualitative changes have occurred in the society. In the early 90s, NGOs which was primarily worked within a vertical hierarchy, has become more horizontal by including local people and experts in conferences, seminars and joint projects. The women's NGOs also have started forming coalitions to lobby for their interests. They especially want that there should be improvement of women representation in elected and appointed government institutions.

Due to the massive campaign, the President Emomali Rahmon issued a decree called 'On Increasing the Role of Women in the Society' in December 1999. It was meant to give the responsibilities of the government to qualified women in the various leadership positions in the governmental bodies, educational institutions, committees and agencies.

Immediately after this notification, the women's participation remarkably increases in both national and local governments. In comparison to old Majlisi Oli where five women were elected, in 2000 elections eight women were elected to the new lower chamber of the Parliament, Majlisi Namoyandagon. 13 % of the total seats were represented by the women in the lower chamber in the same year as compared to 3% in the old Majlisi Oli. A "National Program on the Main Directions of State Policy on Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women (2000)" was developed jointly by scientists, professionals and representatives from women's NGOs. In different levels of Tajik society its implementation was discussed in a broad ways. Different groups of community were also working relentlessly in this regard. It can work in a corroborate way with different segments like political parties, working agencies, institutions , NGOs who work in the interest of the women, for their uplift (Rather, 2013).

In parliamentary election campaign of 2000, many NGOs, including women's groups has promoted women's participation in the political process. They helped to organize various

roundtables, conferences, training seminars, civil forums for debates and discussion. Through this they want to provide equal opportunities to everyone to promote their election platforms for the voters. It has found that as compared to men, women were more motivated for participation rather than to achieve personal or political leadership. All these aspects reveal that the role of NGOs and social movements has promoted decentralization of power and emergence of civil society. They also created informal channels of communication along with formal democratic institutions to increase people's participation in the political process. The role of local scientist and professionals could not be undermined in the resolution of armed conflict and peace-building process in Tajikistan. This model has been followed by other countries as well to resolve conflicts and to bring normalization in the post conflict periods.

Tajikistan is reeling under so many problems. And migration is supposed to be one of the major problems that affect the state directly and indirectly. Large numbers of people migrate from Tajikistan to abroad to find the work there. Out of all, 90% of people leave to Russia. According to the 'Russian Federal Migration Service' till March 3, 2014 there were 1,033,914 Tajik citizens leaving in Russia. They represented approximately 10% of foreign citizens residing in Russia. After Uzbekistan, Tajikistan is the second Central Asian country in terms of the number of citizens living in Russia (weigmann, 2009).

Tajikistan is predominately an agrarian society with more than 72% of its population dwelling in rural areas and more than 60% of those employed in agriculture constitute women. Women accounts for 51% of population in Tajikistan. The two historic periods i.e. the collapse of Soviet Russia and the civil war created a chaotic time for people of Tajikistan as society broke up with previous values and ideas and struggled to find its ethnic and national identity. This movement brought forth many changes and challenges for the women. So many organisations came in grass roots level to address all the challenges (JICA, 2008).

The Tajik government has initiated large number of program to solve the problem faced by women. One of such initiatives is the formation the Committee on Women and Family Affairs under the Government of Tajikistan which aims at increasing the status of women in Tajikistan. The Committee is also a central body to implement the state policy to protect and ensure the rights and interests of women and families. This also want to create a conducive atmosphere for exercise of the rights and liberties of women to achieve gender equality,

enlarging the space for women's participation, addressing to the issues that causes socio-economic troubles in managing the state affairs and other legal, institutional and welfare services. This special provision has dramatically changed the representation of women in different socio-political, cultural and economic spaces of Tajikistan.

The Government of Tajikistan is striving hard to achieve the practical measures to improve the social status of women and to enforce the basic rights of women which could be based on legal, democratic, humanitarian and secular ethos and norms of the country. Many legal acts were enacted to protect the human and constitutional rights of women and to level up the status of women in the society. Some of the legal acts are, 'the Decree of the President "On measures to improve women's status in society", Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On

State guarantees of equality between men and women and equal opportunities for their implementation", National Plan of action to increase status and role of women as well as State programs "Main directions of State policy to ensure equal rights and opportunities for women", "Preparation, selection and placement of managerial personnel of the Republic of Tajikistan out of talented women and girls". All these measures taken by Tajik government helped to improve the status of women and increased their participation in the social and political sphere.

The present day scenario shows that large number of women could be found in almost all branches of the Government. Their contribution in executive, legislative and judicial branch of the government is highly praiseworthy. They contributed large extent for the development of various aspects of social life. At present there are more than fifty percent of women employees working in different sphere like healthcare, education, science, and communication and information services in Tajikistan. Besides this, there are five women became the member of Upper Chamber of Tajikistan's Parliament, and 12 women represented to the Lower Chamber of the Parliament. In the Municipality of Dushanbe city, 66 women were elected as people representatives. Women also represented as Head and deputy Head in different cities and district of Tajikistan. Their numbers are 4 and 67 respectively.

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CHAPTER-III

Globalization and Tajik Society

Globalization has all pervading impacts upon human life. All the aspects like social, political, economic, demographical and cultural aspects are influenced and shaped by this global process. Therefore, both global processes and the influence on the social life cannot be looked separately. The integral relationship between human and culture never go untouched with the advent of this global process like globalization. Due to globalization, world has become a village where any part of the world can be communicated with other part of the world with the short span of time. The time and space have got shrunk. Different institutions like economic organization, political organization and system, institutions, cultural activities, occupational pattern of the people, social interactions are shaped by the unavoidable process of globalization. The alteration of the society has been brought forth by the inevitable and dynamic forces of the globalization. This very force has created a dialogue or dialectics between the tradition and modernity which has immense repercussion on the society. The society tries to adopt the process as per its shaping by global force.

Among other states, Tajikistan constitutes the smallest country and it is located in the south-eastern part of the region. The topography of Tajikistan makes the country unique among others. Nearly 93 percent of the area of Tajikistan accounts for mountains and almost half of Tajikistan is situated in higher altitude which is above 3000 meters of the sea level. This topographical location of Tajikistan decides the geopolitics and shaping the living conditions of the people. Due to this fact, the large number of population i.e. approximately 7 million people dwell on in 6.52 percent of arable land and maintain their day to day lives producing in that limited lands. However, residing in such locations make them more vulnerable to natural calamities and disasters and thereby determine their living standards. The natural problems like earthquakes, landslides, mudslides, unreliable access to clean water mark their frequent presence there making the lives more miserable and meager. As has been said earlier that the geopolitics of the state is affected by the high ranges of mountains of the state. The mountain ranges not only create challenges for agriculture, but also it contributes in developing regionalization and divides the area from east to west and from north to south. These complexities of region got

strengthened during the break out of the civil war starting from 1992 to 1997. As per the International Crisis Group (ICG), the number of people died was between 60,000 and 100,000, the number of people internally displaced was around 600,000 and the people who left the country rose to 80,000. However, the important factor is that the Slav population accounts for the significant share in this data. As per the estimation of the ICG, the country had cost up to U.S. \$7 billion and this heavy loss of both human resources and material resources decelerated the pace of the recovery unleashed after the collapse of Soviet Union.

It is important to mention that all the states of Central Asia achieved independence in the time of globalization. All the Central Asian states gained independence in the era of globalization. The emergence of Tajikistan and its neighboring allies seems to be a unique feature of that locality during post 1990s. Both Collier and Ong have termed this as 'Governmentality Decade' where series of problems like political, technological and ethical problems are appeared to be clubbed together around the various global processes (Jolley, 2011). The presence of Soviet sovereignty in Central Asia came around 1918 and 1922 and it remained under the ruling of Soviet Union more than 70 years. With the Soviet rule was established in Central Asia between 1918 and 1922, and for more than 70 years Tajikistan was integral part of USSR. It is said that the control of Soviet Union over Central Asia could help in annihilate class oriented human inequality and exploitation and establishing an equal society (Brudryi 1988). Making Central Asia as an integral part of Soviet Union, the Soviet Russia had started many significant programs to develop the condition of the society. Among all those prime programs, making Endeavour to increase in the literacy rate, electrifying almost all the regions, industrialising intensively, establishing a proper communication and transport networks, giving chances for employment opportunities, improving the health and nutrition, expanding the horizon of media outlets, extending different cultural facilities like creating art galleries, museums, libraries and introducing various modern institutions of the state like bureaucracy (Shamatov, 2005).

However, it was a general assumption that, after getting independence from the erstwhile Soviet Union, it would best use its freedom to develop the socio, political and economic aspects of the country to the full fledge. In addition to this, it was also expected that the new political order would demolish the old political order which hinders the development and will flourish the

cultural heritage of the nation, language and nation. More so, it also dreamt up that it would usher a success in every fields of human lives of the society starting from the dignified life, work, and easy access to better health, education and information.

Improvement of women's conditions in all spheres of life was also given prime importance in the thought process of the Tajik people. It is worth noting the point here that the Tajik government was given the membership and included in the United Nations. It also ratified the most of the human conventions including 'The Convention on the Elimination of all form of Discrimination Against Women' (CEDAW).

When the Tajik women have the time and capacity to change their own strength, they are unlikely to define their feminism by drawing exclusively on either their Soviet and previous Islamic history on the current external interpretations of Islam visited on them. This might also be the thing that the values from Western Society which came through social, political and economic transition and the process of globalisation. They may even engaged with other Muslim women to whom their access is as yet limited and one day challenge an Islam that is interpreted for them by men. What kind of feminism might emerge from these considerations and prospective is something that remains in the realm of supposition until Tajik women choose to engage with Western academics about their perspective on gender issues on equal terms rather than as subjects of others academic's studies. In the mean time, those of us who seek to research gender relations in education in such contexts as Tajikistan need to ensure that our research is not another imposition or colonization of their situation with all that the terms implies. It might be wise to engage in an approach where we look to ourselves even as we look out at other cultures. It is important to remember that economic necessity, domestic violence, the repression/exploitation sexually and otherwise of women is a common in Western society as it is in Tajikistan. Above all it is important to recognize that Tajik women are already engaged in redefining their own gender roles and their voices and their actions.

The independence of Central Asia gave the hopes, dreams and aspiration to the people of Central Asia to live a better standard of life. They dreamt up a society where people would get ample opportunity in a peaceful and harmonious society. Although people had such kind of visions

regarding the betterment of the lives and society, the tragic incident of disintegration of Soviet Union had left an indelible mark in the mind of the common people. It shattered the lives of thousands of people. Uncertainty, despair and the chaos became the principle of the people. Many issues came up shaking the structure of the society. The problems like unemployment, poverty, dilapidated health care and hygienic system, economic crisis, outbreak of many old diseases and decline in educational values and social services have weakened the state machinery of erstwhile Republics of Soviet Union. The instability and appalling conditions of the society compelled the people, mostly skilled and educated one to migrate out of the state (Allien, 2003).

Aftermath of the incident, the situation of the country worsened so much and poverty increased manifold. The incident of disintegration did not leave any area untouched. The severe onslaught of the disintegration on agricultural infrastructure and the absence of any viable industrial developments were one of the prime reasons to push the people to seek the employment opportunities out of the rural settings. Lack of enough infrastructural bases for the employment opportunities made the rural youth to step out of the rural settings en masse either to urban areas or the newly formed Russia. Seeking job opportunities outside own localities, most of the people poured down to town and tried to take the low paid jobs, temporary jobs or no work at all. Thus, this influx of people to urban areas created many problems. Problems like dysfunction of law and order, insufficient housing and basic amenities of the common people, low key educational and health care system, and inadequate job opportunities created enormous challenges to the milieu of urban area which, in return, affected badly the socio-politico-cultural and economic interactions of the people.

The incident of September 11, 2001 created the tensed conditions everywhere. The government undertook more stricter and coercive actions in order to subdue the conditions taking the help from other power which further heated up the tension and produced discontent in the region (Institute for War and Peace Reporting, 2004). The very actions of Central Asian government which adopted the stricter and coercive security policies to address the issues of religious extremism did not succeed and it was seen sceptically as this kind of state coercion mostly have accumulated the anger and resentment of the people. This resentment of the people has also

opened the outlet in the form of mass movement attracting the fringe elements which are subjected to state repression and coercion (Akiner, 2005).

It is needless to mention that the state is fighting with so many challenges. The socio-political and economic situations have been the fertile ground to nurture so many illegal problems like drug smuggling, drug abuse which have severely affected the health and longevity of the people (International Crisis, 2003). Scanty attention of government to health system, inadequate funding for the health systems, heavy prices of medicines has influenced the health of the people negatively. However, there are factors like low level of nutrition, unhygienic water availability, improper sewage systems and sanitary system, and the heavy usage of chemicals in agricultural fields make the milieu more vulnerable creating the infectious diseases like Tuberculosis, Cholera, Goitre, Gastritis, Anaemia, Diphtheria, Typhoid, Malaria, Cholera, Diarrhoea and so many other diseases, mostly in the village areas. Globalization has affected all the peoples, regions and cultures throughout the world and Tajikistan is no exception to it. The changes and effects brought about by the elements of globalization in various field can be discussed as below.

Social Impact

Globalization has become a buzz word now-a-days. The importance of it is gaining ground both in the academic discourse and also in the arena of government policies and analysis. Mostly, this very word encompasses so many processes like liberalization and other phenomena like reduced cost in transportation and technology transfers. The impact of globalization is multifarious. Its impacts pervade to all spheres of life starting from economic, social and political aspects. It is not at all confined to a particular aspect of the society. Each and every side of the lives is affected all the time by this. Income distribution often without distinguishing between countries and within-country inequalities and other social impacts such as opportunities for poverty alleviation, human and labour rights, and environmental consequences and so on.

The sudden pullout of the Soviet Union from all the sectors after disintegration, the horrendous consequences of prolonged civil war relegated Tajikistan to margin in the global economy leaving the country to reel under poverty, unemployment, lawlessness and so many and so forth. The phenomena of migrant Social networks are overwhelmed by poverty. Migrant labour has significantly disrupted families and yet, it would be hard not to choose given the limited option.

As a case in point, every spring an overwhelming majority of people living in Khoji Bagh, a northern mountain village, leave to seek seasonal jobs in Russia. In a few months they earn as much as \$1000, compared to only \$10 a month in Tajikistan (Cheldelin, 2008).

When the need of getting recovered from the civil war came, it was imperative to strengthen the family and community networks. But the family members adopted the departure line. Many instances could be found purporting this very fact. For instance, as per the need of social situation, women had to take the role of daughter-in-law to provide the contribution to household and farm labour without taking any support of a spouse. Women who took the responsibility of the household had to confront many unfamiliar situations like making all the decision related to child or paying tax.

This has also been the fact that women who take the sole responsibility of the family but they are abandoned by the family members due to some of the factors leaves an indelible mark in the family and keeping a saddening trail of predicament of women who are left with no support of the family. In some of the situations, where the Islamic law, customary rules and regulations and state laws have no clear definition and have hold on the society, it becomes difficult to get the independent voice of the women and getting autonomy with regard to divorce and maintenance of relationship become a hard task. The resentment and rage of the common people along with the uncertain and turbulent politics make the situation of women more miserable and making it difficult to cope with the situations. The religious practices like orthodox Islamic practices provide the backdrop to curtail the autonomy and rights of women. The path of them is filled with struggles. Poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, women abuse and women trafficking and others make the women more subservient to the anti social element. The overall milieu of the society has not come out of the patriarchal milieu that fuels the desperate conditions of women. To address all these developments, many women organisations have come to forefront with new aims and objectives.

Political Impact

The transition left a significant mark in the history of Tajikistan. The emergence of Tajikistan was followed by the democratic shifting of the state from the Soviet model to liberal democratic

model. The suppressed nationalities and various ethnic communities which were under the repression of the Soviet government could manage to express their voice to the rest of the world. With the emergence of the new state, those nationalities and ethnic communities also got themselves solidified and managed to come to the forefront of the society. Immediately after the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the civil war and instability in the society followed leaving a deep and irrevocable damage to the human society. The civil war clubbed the various factors like regional disparity, ethnic division, economic inequality, religious fundamentalism, drugs and arms smuggling and human trafficking, power mongering, poverty and illiteracy and others into one and these factors shook the society from its bottom and it severely affected every nook and corner of the society. All these elements pose a halt to the development of the country. Even though the civil unrest broke out just after the country, it firmly decided to resolve to the principles of the constitutions. The constitution of Tajikistan had accepted a secular mode of constitution. It had ensured enough to provision to its citizens of Tajikistan. Many new things were taken into account for the development of the people. The principles like equality, liberty and liberal democratic ideals were given by the constitution to deal with the ongoing crisis of the country keeping the past in the mind. Concerning the surrounding of Tajikistan, the constitution was made in 1994 to address the major challenges of the country that it was going through by that time. The new constitution provided a new vision, aims and objectives for the country. It tried to address all the shortcomings of the earlier regime.

The civil war of Tajikistan broke out on the basis of regional, ideological and ethnic fragmentations of the society. The underdeveloped conditions of the country also appeared as the proper backdrop to ignite the things further. The instability sustained a longer time because of the facts that the ethnic and political identities were foreground causes for the civil unrest of the society. The same ethnic Tajik groups were the prime perpetrators and victims of the historic incidents. In addition to this, another important reason that harbours such feelings among each other is the political and ethnic division of the regions of Tajikistan or oblasts. The northern oblast or Khojand is well associated with the Leninobod clan; the Kulyab and Kurgan Tyube which forms the central oblast and are associated with the same clans are hostile to each others. Both of the clans merged recently with different clan names and occupying different space in the region.

The Kulyab and the Khojland oblasts were the prime oblasts where the most incidents of civil war and other interplays of civil war took place. These two oblasts have the presence of ex-communist forces which had played important roles in Soviet era. In contrast to this, the Kurgan tube and Gorno Badakhshan regions are well known for its underdeveloped and less influential regions. These regions are the den of most of Islamic parties and democratic parties which act as the opposition to government. Those parties are like Tajikistan Democratic Party, Rastokhez, the Islamic Renaissance Party, Lal-i- Badakhshan (Ruby of Badakhshan).

However, these regional barriers or divisions have hardly deterred the Tajiks from staying outside of the own regions for long. The presence of communists stronghold also has the high presence of the supporters of Islamic and democratic parties and vice versa. However during and after the civil war, all the places where the oppositions had the stronghold were dominated by the forces which were loyal to the prevailing Tajik government. Under the circumstances of disintegration and civil war thereafter, the conditions of those Tajiks who overwhelmingly support the opposition could be easily imaginable. These people from the major chunks in many places of Tajikistan. The Tajik who support the opposition groups all over Tajikistan and the people who live in the Gorno Basakhshan and the erstwhile Kurgan-Tyube areas and those who are outside the ethnic origin face the problems and challenges on the grounds of political association or clan linkages.

There were many nationals like Germans, Jews, Russians and Armenians along with other Slavs who were always subjected to the ethnic hostility and caught in the crossfire of ethnic conflict and the situations of them became so unbearable during independence of Tajikistan although war had little share to induce it. Russian speaking minorities along with Jews and Germans being the worst sufferer of the incident left the country in large numbers (USBCIS, 1993).

Tajikistan's politics are dominated by President Imomali Rahmonov and his People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan (PDPT). The constitutional checks and balances on executive power are rarely exercised and there is no true political plurality. The unicameral 230-seat Supreme Soviet of Tajikistan elected in 1990 included 227 communists and three members from other parties. This body chose Tajikistan's first president, communist party Chief Rahmon

Nabiyev. In the first direct presidential election, held in 1991, Nabiyev won in a rigged vote. An unpopular leader in a volatile country, Nabiyev was overthrown in 1992 and fled the country as it fell into civil war (Cheldelin, 2008).

In between Imomali Rahmonov, the former Chairman of the Supreme Soviet was the nominal chief of the state. He won a vote in the presidential election of November 1994, was condemned by opposition parties and Western observers as fraudulent. He got criticism for the poor economic condition of the country and finally he was forced to resign as Prime Minister in 1993.

The political power was with the communist party of Tajikistan till the time Tajikistan was the part of Soviet republic. This party was the part and parcel of the CPSU till the disintegration of USSR and was working under the central party leadership. The number of members of Tajik Communist party was overwhelmingly large initially but later on, it fluctuated with the proportional presence of the purges, revitalizations and trials. The political situation of the state accounted for the fluctuation in the membership. This variation came up with the arrival different socio-political forces also. During 1980s, it was around 123,000 members. However, later on, the unsuccessful endeavors by the hardliners to coup against the President Gorbachev from the power made the unpopular image among people and this became one of the prominent reasons to reduce the members in support of the communist party. However, notwithstanding all these incidents, the communist party succeeded in managing as the largest party although not as equal the previous one. It showed its spectacular presence in the legislative election of 1995 but it could not win the absolute majority (Nelson, 2008).

Unlike the existing communist party, many opposition parties emerged with novel ideas, new belief system which took the features of both the religious and secular views at the late 80s and 90s of the twentieth century. Opposition parties came up with new ideas, new belief system combining both the religious and secular views around the end of the 1980s and the beginning of 1990s. In this juncture, a new Islamic Rebirth Party was formed in 1990. The initial number of membership was quite well around 10000. The party was banned when the political party who was anti reformist came into the power in December, 1992. During this period only, it is claimed that the membership went up to 20,000 but it was indistinct as there was no authentic or impartial fact was given. And also, it was not known whether the size of membership increased or the

extent of public support was multiplied. At post civil war period, the party was renamed with the Movement for Islamic Revival. The Democratic Party and Rastokhez (Rebirth) were banned just like the previous one. This ban culture left no political party to work as the opposition party with official sanction since 1993. However, some of the party like the Democratic Party, Rastokhez and La-li Badakhshon had played an important role in opposition movement. Due to the force of these political parties, President Nabiyev was compelled to resign from the power. In the early 1996, the Dushanbe regime had the peace deal with the power of much weakened Rastokhez movement. Many political parties which came newly started functioning legally since the civil war (Liebert, 2011).

Rakhmonov emerged as winner after civil war and weakened his sole rival or opposition that is United Tajik Opposition (UTO). This happened when he named a movement leader as Akbar Turanonzoda as a deputy prime minister. In the subsequent year, United Tajik Opposition went out of the political scene with the strong effect from one organisation called the Islamic Rebirth Party (IRP). A number of independent political parties marked their presence in the society but the functions of these parties were circumscribed and possessed very marginal influence.

The Communist Party of Tajikistan which played as the opposition party and also supported the President Rakhmonov in pertinent issues lost the support from 2000 onwards. Another political party Democratic Party which is comparatively market oriented and liberal in nature also faced the same fate. After the sorting out of the issues related to ban of the religious parties in 2003, IRP had no issues at all to sustain with. Again further the party also did not find any aid and support from religious institutions. The tension between these parties and the government ensued ahead. Later on, the IRP managed to secure the main opposition party in Tajikistan and as the only party which had affiliation with the religion in national legislature of central Asian country. The demise of Said Abdullo Nuri who was in the party since long time led to the possible split in the fight for the party leadership. The head of the Democratic Party, Mahmadrusi Iskandarov, convicted for terrorism in 2006 and thereafter, the party was replaced on the official list by Vatan which is a splinter group backed by government itself. The banning of political parties was still there. One faction of the Democratic Party along with six other political parties was banned and the number of parties registered was six in total.

Notwithstanding several hurdles and disorganizations inside the party, the Tajik opposition parties campaign strongly in the parliamentary elections of 2010. The same law persisted during the parliamentary elections in 2005, despite the endeavour was made for its revision by the opposition party. The People's Democratic Party of Tajikistan which is a pro-government party of president Rahmon, had the vibrant presence in the *Majlisi Namoyamdagon* as it occupied 46 seats and the rest 8 seats were held by deputies who voted with the PDPT. The number of deputies elected to the *Majlisi Namoyamdagon* from party list was 22 whereas the number of candidates chosen on individual mandates from electoral districts is 41. The significant role of international organizations in promotion of fair elections could not be shunned away. The organizations like EU and OSCE took almost all the initiatives related to elections.

Although the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan stood as the dominant political contender of the PDPT and had secured two seats in the election of 2005, but it did not initiate any moves to oppose the government's actions like restrictive laws on religions. This sort of situation of the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan made the people believe that the IRPT is no longer as the opposition party of the state.

In this regard, the Deputy Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda of Independent Majlisi Milli (Upper House) has made a point which is worth mentioning here. He opined that the IRPT expects some more seats in the election for its role. He also added that the party has 33,000 members with 40,000 supporters as it claims. The party is no longer is restricted with limited ideology. Instead it goes far beyond. Deputy Hoji Akbar Turajonzoda said the IRPT hopes to be granted an additional couple of seats in the 2010 polls as a reward for its good behaviour. Being inspired from the colour movements in erstwhile USSR, he reiterated that the party would prefer 'light blue', instead of Islamic green giving the message that the "We look at life more broadly than it seems" (Mirzoeva, 2009). As per the aforementioned source, the prime concern of the party would be labour migration, religion, fighting against corruption, establishing civil society and separation of powers within government. The party also expects to come in to politics without forming the coalition government.

The Communist Party, claiming 40,000 members, would compete in the February elections at all levels, focusing on economic and political reform. The Tajik Communist Party's shifting ideology 18 years after the fall of the Soviet Union called for selling off run-down state enterprises that have been a drain on the economy since independence. Tajikistan's top election body declared the parliamentary election in the ex-Soviet republic valid, with more than 50% of eligible voters casting their votes. The election commission said 51.4 percent of registered voters had come to the polls. Tajikistan's ruling People's Democratic Party, the largest among the eight officially registered political parties in Tajikistan numbering 85,000 members and led by Rakhmon, received 54 of the 63 seats in the Parliament after elections on 28 February 2010. The People's Democratic Party received 70.6% of the votes, according to the Central Election Commission. The opposition Islamic Revival Party of Tajikistan (IRPT) and Communist Party of Tajikistan had two seats each in parliament (Kabeer, 2012).

Economic Impact

It is rightly said that globalization proliferates the ideas, belief system, codes, symbols establishing a wide variety of networks of communications and information. It has enriched with wide range of changes in the thought patterns. The traditional beliefs, institutions and ideologies which had the legitimacy of the society were challenged by different orientations which are brought forth by globalization. Although the history of globalization goes long back, the economic liberalization geared up in the 1970s with its fastest growing information Communication and technology (ICT) and transport. The economic and the cultural globalization occurred in the same time and place independently (Zajda, 2010). It has been observed that some of the countries are more active in the globalization processes and in all aspects where as some other countries are not so active enough and limited to few aspects of it (Thompson, 1996).

Economic globalization is not all about exchange of goods and services internationally or neither it is interactions among separate economies; it is more than those things. The economic processes and actions are the prime forces of globalization (Brethernton, 1996). Through economic globalization, people are encouraged or compelled to enter into monetised, commodified and price exchanges taking the role of both consumers and producers. The ideological aspects of market along with the notion of making the behaviour of individuals in

terms with the liberal norms of modernity through the process of modernization (Duffield, 2002). This results into ideological and economic modernization and economic exclusions.

Among all the states which emerged as independent, Tajikistan was the most poor. The social, political and economic transition from a planned to market driven economy and the subsequent withdrawal of subsidies from the Soviet Union along with the civil war followed by a long period of civil unrest made the state instable with number of problems and issues. This whole scenario impacted the women gravely. The security threat for the women following the war, the decline of political participation during and post transition and also war and the economic impoverishment have influenced the conditions of women adversely. The transition and civil war had the deeper consequences upon the industries in the country where large number of women workers were working as the industrial workers.

After independence the transition phase was severely damaged by a brutal civil war of 1992 which had lasted till the year 1997. During this span seven years time the Tajikistan had lost its economic capacity, political stability, peoples will power, human resources and so on. Its agriculture was completely destroyed. As agriculture was the source of livelihood for most Tajik, particularly, the women were involved in those jobs so the destruction of agriculture, education and health care women suffered most. The group of widows who became vulnerable of both poverty and discrimination. Therefore the process of country's developmental process lost its speed. All those changes created a male dominated society in the country.

However the Peace Accord of 1997 brought the war into its end and thereafter the government sought to bring the development again in the country. They succeeded in establishing the growth in economic as the economy of the country was rising with 7 percent Gross National Product (GDP) per year where the Gross National Income (GNI) was 2500 US \$ in 2014 (Pal 2015). At present eradication of poverty, unemployment and the economic development has been the main concern of Tajikistan government in the time of globalization. Recently the Asian Development Bank has provided loan of \$1.2 Billion as well as supporting in developing the energy security, transport connectivity (Pal, 2015).

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the devastating Civil War, the country has experienced a significant decline in living standards through a rise in unemployment and poverty, and a deterioration of infrastructure, health care and education. Furthermore, the country lost its previously established export markets, sources of supplies and subsidies from Moscow (accounted to almost 40 percent of government revenue) (European Observatory on Health Care Systems, 2000). According to Trade and Investment Division (2001), "Between 1991 and 1997, the level of GDP diminished by more than 60 percent which significantly reduced the living standards of the less protected part of the population" (UN, 2010). All these above mentioned factors urged Tajikistan to accumulate foreign debt, which reached \$880 million US dollar by 1998.

The process of globalization has accelerated the labour migration in Tajikistan. According to UNDP Human Development Report (2005) and World Bank (2008) "from 600,000 to 1,500,000 Tajik citizens migrated overseas for work in 2005 and remittances being sent by them constitute staggering 36% of national GDP of Tajikistan". According to World Bank (2005) "remittances are considered as the second biggest source of development finance after foreign direct investment". In Tajikistan the remittance is one of the important social stabilizing factors. The production of cotton is large and very common in Tajikistan. According to FAO (2008) "the cotton growers in Tajikistan were indebted about 100 million US dollars due to dramatic drop in prices for raw cotton in the year 2000".

Tajikistan is a poor country in the world. Around than 75 percent people live in rural areas that completely depend on agriculture as the source of their livelihood. There was estimation that, in 2003, more than 65 people were living in rural region and the percentage of poor from the urban area was even below 60 percent. Thus on the basis of the context it can be said that the country has a rural poverty. The country has more than 70 percent people who are under the age of 30 years old who lived mostly in villages. Without opportunities of employment, good health care centres, food and so on they suffer the gravity of poverty, particularly the adult girls are at high risk of life. So people got wounded or migrated abroad or never came back. These conditions destroy the human capital of Tajikistan. It has also led to instability in the society (UKESSAYS, 2015).

According to a year 2006 International Organization for Migration (IOM) survey (2006) on "trafficking from Tajikistan, 96.9 percent of the approximately 1 million migrants from Tajikistan went to Russia in search of work. 1.4 percent of the migrants work in Kyrgyzstan, 0.7 percent in Kazakhstan, and another 0.7 percent in Ukraine". Also, according to an IOM report (2002) the average, 68.5 percent of the migrants each year. Therefore this is a important concern of Tajikistan government.

Cultural Impact

Tajikistan is culturally rich country. The socio- politico- economic domains of this have been shaped by its culture. Historically the cultural aspects have made the national awake and crave for its identity based on this. The nations seek its independence to express its cultural hegemony and dominations from the clutches of Soviet Union. Language, literature and culture have formed the important dimensions to revive the culture of Tajikistan. The culture of Tajikistan is mostly dominated by the Islamic culture of the state. The Islamic culture of the state has contributed to the national treasure of the state in number of ways enormously. It has solidified the base of the cultural and moral strength of the state. This cultural aspect of the country became the national identity of the Tajikistan Republic. This is considered as the pertinent factor in shaping the course of political history. During the regime of the Soviet Union, the open expression of all kind of cultural realities were restricted and it never came out in full fledged manner. However, the disintegration could open the floodgates of all these cultural realities. The restricted activities of Soviet time could see the day light openly and these were practised freely unlike earlier. The Islamic rituals and practices could get the space to spread the nook and corner of the country. The people of the state could get a sense that it provide them the identity they need and they are so much inclined to take this as their way of life. The inclinations of the people towards Islamic culture is known from the increasing number of mosque that has been built and the size of congregation for daily prayers take place after independence.

To attend daily prayers after independence, the activities of official mufti and mullahs have increased along with inauguration the mosque every day. Number of facts like conduction of the marriage as according to the Islamic rules, Islamic form of greetings and Islamic rites and rituals,

increased number of Hajj pilgrims show the revival of Islam and its solid presence everywhere in the society. Sufism also got vibrant reverberation in the social milieu. Again, another surprising fact that most of the women are restoring the mausoleums of the state, for instance Baha-ud-din Naqshaband's sanctuary in Bukhara, officially opened as a mosque in 1989, which was in September 1993, the focus of international conference for the celebration of the 675th birth anniversary of the leader of Naqshbandiya.

Undoubtedly, the Islamic culture has become the way of life of the common mass of the society and thus it influences the all sphere of life. On the other hand, this Islamic revivalism has posed different challenges in the society. Many fundamentalist's groups and outfits and political parties have been blooming under the pretext of Islamic principles. However, they have adopted the departed line from the common masses of the society. It is the persisting view among the fundamentalists that the principles of Islamic culture have deep ingrained in the domain of the social, cultural and political aspects of the society. Even major shares of Muslims have the conception that Islam has the capacity to regulate the economic and political spheres of activities of the society. Furthermore, they add the point that it has also been imperative to interfere proactively in these spheres. All these fundamental forces have posed a threat to the secular and liberal government of the state. It has created instability in the society. It has been difficult on the part of the democratic, secular and liberal forces to run the state machinery as these elements have started infiltrating creating disturbances in the peaceful society. To counter the radicalisation of Islam by some of the vested interest groups, the government has also initiated to propagate the liberal and political form of Islamic ideas and practices. The government has endeavoured to give it recognition and an official status so that it the messaged lies in it could go properly to the masses. It became the common word in every household after the disintegration of Soviet Union. To make the people oriented towards liberal form of Islam more and more, the government has also taken the steps to introduce both Muslim customs, Quran and other Arabic scriptures in primary schools for teaching.

The secular ethos and the base of the Tajik society came to endanger with the arrival of radicalised and militant Islamic culture that propagated with their vested interests. It gravely destroyed the much cherished secular belief system of the society. The social, political and

economic conditions of the state were heavily influenced by the arrival of such kind of thought patterns. The moral responsibility, cooperation and co-habitation policies of the nation encountered the onslaught of the militant Islamic cultural practices. The Tajik government not only perceived threat by the growing popularity of the militant outfits but this sort of activity also alarmed the central Asian states. The religious leader and clergy who were in underground during the Soviet time are openly propagating the beliefs, rituals and the Islamic way of life in the society even by the forceful way.

Globalization is nothing but establishing a networks to each and every part of the world. Due to the globalization only, the increase in the intensity and volume of flows of goods, ideas, technology and finances and it has made people to come into one platform due to the rapid development of the process in the recent years. Cultural globalization is mostly considered as the spreading of ideas, symbols, objects to other parts which are adopted as per the need of the locality. It is also supposed to be patterns of hybridity where some of the elements are taken and they are used in the society where as others are rejected. However due to these hybridization, these ideas are mostly incoherent and compete each other. They are not well integrated systematically. The most important force which drives globalization is the economic growth and its journey to integrate with international economy. The foreign direct investment and its inflows to different economies, the imports of goods and services and other kind of trades are said to be the important indicators.

The amount of investment in Tajikistan is relatively little. Despite that, the investment in Tajikistan that has been made has the significant contributory role. As observed in a 2011 report by the OECD, “In Central Asia, economies have achieved staggering growth performance over the past 10 years labour productivity has grown between 3 and 6 percent above the world average, GDP has grown by about 8 percent annually and FDI has grown nine-fold.” According to World Bank data, FDI net inflows in 2010 were roughly \$375 million, in Tajikistan (Blum, 2007).

Although globalization has such vibrant presence in the Tajik society and it has the role to influence the socio-cultural, political and economic aspects of the society and has the significant share in raising the trade of the country, still it remains below than the expectations. It encounters

several challenges like numerous bureaucratic procedures, policy restrictions, infrastructural challenges and other social and political challenges of the country. Lack of adequate communication, limited storage capacity and scanty supply of electricity are some of the factors which have affected the process gravely.

Internet, cinema and television are the prime medium for the cultural globalization. The movies from Hollywood, Indians film, India, Turkish and Russian are gaining popularity among the masses. Despite the fact that all these the markets are regulated nationally and the subsidised domestic production, these films (mostly in pirated version) are easily found in the urban areas. Many American television programmes along with Islamic, Russian and Turkish channels are also available which create a diversified culture in the society. The high network of cable connections and the satellite access make such programming easier. The growing internet cafes for video games and gambling and fast increasing amount of social sites like Vkontakte, Agent, Odnoklassniki, and Facebook, and access various informational as well as media sites (Wikipedia, YouTube, pornography, etc.) prove the omnipresence of cultural globalization in Tajikistan. The opening of Karaoke bars and discos where Russian and western music is played are also indicators of cultural globalization in Tajik society.

Other important aspect of globalization is large number of migration at international level. Both the return migration and sustained Diasporas promote the cultural exchange and adoption of new things of different regions enormously. The large chunks of people of Tajikistan migrate to Russia to seek the livelihood there as the previous state is still struggling to cope up with the situation unleashed by the disintegration and civil war and other internal turbulence. These movements of people massively have intensified the process of globalization. Many new things like foreign exchange bureaus, widespread of internet cable telephones, travel firms, money wire services, internet cafes all strengthened and facilitated the communication from the diasporas.

The influence of globalization on women led a different kind of experience. Within the educated circle, the movement of women also has changed the perception about women after the disintegration of USSR. It changed the perceptions, notions and images of women in the society. Women have been availing the benefits of the society. Notwithstanding this, the gendered difference could be easily marked out as a result of cultural globalization. According to Colette Harris, that the girls mostly in teenage tend to believe about the marital equality but the boys discount to such perception (Blum, 2007). In addition to that girls do think about the love in an

idealistic way where as boys subscribe to this notion to a lesser extent. Due to arrival of globalization, the restricted norms and mores related to sexuality and body have been loosened by hyper sexualised commercial and media imagery. However, this does not go well with the older generation who always lament that the globalization is destroying the old values and morality.

The globalization has proliferated the imageries, symbols, codes, languages and other things which influenced the thought process and cultural mores of the Tajik society. The increasing numbers of media and new forms of technology are being used in many purposes which were prohibited earlier. For examples, the significance of cell phone is increasing in educational purposes every day. Besides cultural artefacts, new belief systems and values are shared and spread through media, educational activities and other means. These things shape and influence the roles, experiences and identities of the people enormously (Kellner, 1997). They also acknowledge that all these things have the gendered dimensions. However, taking the consideration of this phenomenon, both the processes like homogenisation and hybridisation or heterogenisation go along the line. There is also evidence where the local people engage themselves to the globalisation that is conditioned in the local way (Mathai, 1985).

As has been mentioned several times, globalization, especially its cultural aspects has influenced the gendered norms of the society to a large extent. Unlike before, the socially constructed meaning of femininity and masculinity got new definitions. The meanings of these were influenced by the global images and values. Traditional belief system was not only determining factor for a girl to consider which non-traditional occupations or nurture in child care. The global discourse is shaping the traditional values and belief and on the other hand it also faces the mass resentment or transformed at local levels.

The relation of cultural dimension with knowledge is of very integral nature. The knowledge is constructed socially by the education and the different kind of development policies and how they are implemented locally. The socialisation process from the both formal and informal platform includes all these processes. The pertinent issues related to gender, human rights and other sensitive issues are often neglected or ignored from the curricula and educational policies. In such conditions, the infiltration of knowledge or intensification of such knowledge gains ground in the society through globalization.

Educational Impact

It posed multifarious challenges in the field of education. The devastated economy just after the civil war could not meet enough resources to meet all these need of the society. Mostly, its economy was channelized in the infrastructural building of the society. Lack of adequate infrastructures like schools, colleges, shortage of qualified staffs, lack of funding to satisfy the growing demands of the society do create hurdles to make the people aware about education in the society. It becomes a heavy burden for the people to get educated themselves where the livelihood becomes a struggle for them. Large number of students cannot steps to the schools because they cannot afford to buy the pen, paper, clothes, shoes and other stuffs. The parents are compelled to send their children for agricultural activities than schools because they need their help in the works. It is easy to mark the growing gap and inequality in education in Tajikistan as most people approximately 80 percent of population live in rural areas.

It has been reiterated many a time that the setback in the economy of Tajikistan has been triggered by the dissolution of Soviet Union and its allies in Soviet bloc. The incident led to many unexpected economic, political and social problems, poverty of the people, inter ethnic conflict, civil wars, unemployment and isolation. The changing unfavorable political and economic milieu fetched extreme poverty for some of the indigenous and ethnic groups of the regions.

The Mountainous Badakhshan Autonomous Province (MBAP) of Tajikistan provides a suitable case study for the problems it goes through. It is situated in the region of high Pamir mountain range and it is culturally also very rich as it is the homeland of six small ethnic groups. Along with these six ethnic groups, Iranian Tajiks and Turkic Kyrgyz were two other groups who lived there for centuries. The majority of the population is the Ismaili shi'ite follower. As the source says that the Badakhshani multi-ethnic community, nationalism, cultural and linguistic identities and globalism came to forefront in the post disintegration period from 1992 to 2002. The current scenario is somewhat different now. Division among ethnicity and the subsequent migration have made these as the common features of the region. This results in tussle, ethnocentrism and violence which could be replaced by peace, tolerance and equality in the classroom as it is one of the best platform to socialise or build the society.

Challenges of Globalization in Tajik Society

During the end of the 20th century and the beginning of the 21st century the difficulties of Tajikistan started to emerge. These are likely to shape the immediate future of the country in three key areas: in the political arena, in the economy, and in the regional context.

The same dynamics work here in the sphere of economy. The prime national economic assets such as the national airline, the Aluminium company TALCO and other state enterprises owned by the state are in the hands of few elites have slowed down the progress of Tajikistan. This has made the economy functioning market economy although; it resulted in the economy for poor management. The foreign investment of it is limited and due to that the management of external assistance could not meet that much success. Migration had severe impacts in the economy of Tajikistan. Although it had influenced the economy in a negative way, it also contributed in the development of the economy by its remittances of migrants. But the stress in the scenario is easily visible in the economy.

Some of the positive trends developed in the regional level which scuttled the negative developments. After the incident of 11th September, 2001, the triumph over Taliban in Afghanistan reduced the security threats and it opened up a new relationship with its neighbour of southern border. This takes place as Tajikistan's access to the ports of Pakistan on Indian Ocean is still limited by its insecurity came from the side of Afghanistan. Another significant development is the boost in the economy of the Central Asian neighbour countries, of Russia and China that helped as the driving force for Tajikistan to set its economy. Central Asia is at the centre of all the activities and it creates such milieu to integrate the Eurasian supercontinent.

And the last one is the emerging regional economic coordination mechanism which works effectively and actively. The Central Asia Regional Economic Cooperation Forum (CAREC) is one among them. It is consisted of eight states and has six multinational institutions. The primary functions are to support the integration of regional economy by implementing regional trade, facilitation of trade, transport and energy strategies.

On regional level, there are two potential factors which restrict the progress and put barriers for Tajikistan. The first one is the lack of negotiation between two countries i.e. Tajikistan and Uzbekistan in relation to highly integrated cross-border regional transport and energy infrastructure. This unsolved agreement has put a halt and created constrains on Tajikistan's

trade capacity especially in market electricity exports and imports of gas. This matter engages Tajikistan so much for its high priced infrastructure and its trading routes. Then, the second factor that makes Tajikistan more concern is the regional water shortage. This makes the countries to engage in conflict as the allocation of water is not well accepted either one of the countries attached to this issue. The conflict mostly rotates around the Aral Sea basin and between upstream and downstream. Tajikistan encounters many problems or crises due to all these forces. The economic crisis of the state is integrally interlinked with the imminent threats to water, energy and food security.

Tajik Government Responses towards the Dynamics of Globalization

It is said that the crisis in the society impacts the people at every aspect. Even there is the possibility of conflicts and war at the national boundary. Accordingly, the civil war in Tajikistan has destroyed its economic capability and political instability. Sometimes it has happened that the provinces of the country confronted each other on the matter of water use and illegal drug trafficking. Always it has been seen the domestic instability of a country has been the main impediment in the countries' growth and development. Therefore it is highly necessary that the government has to deal with these elements with determination. At the societal level the government need to ensure numerous opportunities of food and income and it also should the norms of marriage so that the wives would be supported by monetary assistance by their migrated husbands.

On the other hand many Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) have been actively involved to empower the women since 1991. They conduct many workshops and spread awareness on women empowerment through radio, television and so on. In light of the discussion above, it can be inferred that the effect of globalization on Tajikistan are varied and multifarious and hence having a critical bearing on its economy, society, culture and political structure. The Tajikistan government has not been able to adequately handle the forces of globalization, the policies taken by it is either inadequate or poorly implemented. There is a serious need to rethink on the part of policy makers of establishment to effectively tackle the challenges posed by the forces of globalization and making it beneficial for Tajik people.

CHAPTER IV

Women Security in Tajikistan

In the previous chapter we have discussed about the Globalization and its various impacts on Tajik society, such as Social, Political, Economic and Cultural. After the dissolution of USSR, Tajikistan got independence. The people of this newly Independent country aroused hopes and aspiration that they could get opportunity to make their life better and prosperous. But their hopes did not materialize as it brought tragic events for many people such as chaos, despair and uncertainty to the lives of thousands, Economic crisis, unemployment, poverty, drugs, human trafficking, conflicts the returns of old diseases and inability to cope with new ones, a decline in education and social services etc. Highly educated and skilled persons migrated to different places of the world, especially to the Russia.

Of course, there are some positive developments also took place in Tajikistan due to the process of globalization. Mass migration took place from Tajikistan which could provide the better live conditions of the people and contributed to the GDP growth of the nation. This massive cross-border movement of the people has greatly contributed to the infrastructure of globalization, fostering the spread of Information Technology, Foreign Exchange Bureaus, Money Wire Services, and Travelling Firms etc. Political Parties, Academic Institutions, Mass-media, NGOs are actively engaged in their own ways and reflecting their own interests to improve the life of the people.

Vulnerability of the Women to the Process of Globalization

The civil war broke out in Tajikistan in the year 1992 and it lasted till the end of 1997. It claimed hundreds of thousands lives and wealth of the people. Displacement took place in larger level. Majority of people remained poor. After the collapse of USSR and the civil war the economy and the social structure of the nation also got collapsed. As the result of that, women had forced to leave their more paid jobs and position with low paid job. The women and children have been deprived from the different benefits due to the financial crisis.

Like other sector, the education of the women also got affected which was guarantee to them. The poverty developed the traditional believes about the place of women which resulted in the

drop out of the girls from the secondary and higher secondary education. This resulted in the difficulty of the future of the majority of women. Poverty deteriorated the health condition of women and there are many problems which declined the health service in Tajikistan. The present conditions of Tajikistan is could not be seen in isolation and it is to be seen as the result and continuum of the past. Today Tajikistan struggling with the high numbers of infant (under 5 years) and maternal mortality rates. Different kinds of diseases like Anaemia, Chronic Malnutrition, and Micro nutrient Deficiencies, high level of malaria cases, increasing prevalence of tuberculosis, measles, increasing numbers of sexually transmitted diseases, spread of HIV/AIDs etc. increasing day by day (JICA, 2008).

One of the main reasons of the death in the country is the dangerous cancer. The breast cancer among the women is the second dominating cancer disease in 2000. Tumour death indicators are lagging behind of only cardiovascular pathologies and respiratory diseases. The increasing number of commercial sex worker, Labour migrants, drugs users, low awareness level and poor system of epidemiological control, registration and monitoring contribute to spread of HIV/AIDS. According to UNAIDS experts and Republican Center of HIV/AIDS there are 6-10,000 people are infected by HIV/AIDS. Among them 14.8percent are women (JICA, 2008).

The legacy of Civil War and increasing workload in the house do not encourage the women to work other things. The number of women participation in the politics is decreasing day by day. The male dominated society hardly supports women to be the part of it. Violence against women became a common phenomenon for Tajikistan. Unemployment, poverty, and social inequality contributed to the increase of psychological, sexual and physical violence against women in Tajikistan. The larger social network of business takes the benefit out of it. Women become more and more vulnerable to the things like sex trafficking, drug trafficking, prostitution and other form of low paid jobs. The economic insecurity of women leads towards such problems. It works as a vicious circle. Various global networking gives a boost to such phenomena (UNs, 2003).

The Civil War (1992-97) resulted in the death of around 60,000 people, about 26,000 women were widowed, 55,000 children orphaned and 600,000 people were displaced. It damaged about \$7 billion. The GDP fell down more than 70percent in 1999s. During and after the end Civil War the condition of the women worsened, the number of violence increased against the women.

Many interviewers reported that there are numbers of women and girls were kidnapped and raped. As a result of that women are afraid to go outside from the home. Parents are feared of the security of their daughter and withdrew them from school.

Unemployment hit both sexes but women are more at risk than men. According to the data provided by the Ministry of Labour and Social Protection, it was identified that the registered women's employment in lower paid, In 2003 women's wages were less than half (46 percent) of those of men. According to the official statistics, in 2005, there were 47.5percent of female hired laborers. More than 60percent of women are engaged in housework.

Demolishing of the social security system after independence seriously affected especially women, who relied on vast system of benefits for families and children. The reformation of the institutional base of social insurance (1999) resulted in the elimination of different categories of women from their eligibility for state support connected with child bearing and upbringing. Monetary compensations are diverted by the reform to 20percent of the children from the poorest families, since the state budget is powerless to keep with the previous system of coverage due to complicated economical situation. However the compensations are not often claimed by this category of families due to lack of awareness on their rights for such benefits. The reform increased the age of retirement to three years and now it is 63 years for men and 58 for women.

Violence against women has become all the more common phenomenon in Tajik society during and after the civil conflict in Tajikistan in 1990's. Unemployment, poverty, and social inequality contributed to the increase of psychological, sexual and physical violence against women in Tajikistan. Patriarchal moods have confined majority of Tajik women to homes and if not addressed will waste governments affords to stimulate active participation of women in public and economic life by means of specially targeted programs. These attitudes alongside with other stated problems are also, a reason for the fall of numbers of women in decision making and their political participation.

Initiative of the Government

The Government of Tajikistan, understanding the importance of elimination of women's problems, has undertaken considerable measures to address them. In 1991, it established a National Committee on Women and Family Affaires to coordinate and implement the National

Plan of Action of the Republic of Tajikistan for Enhancing the Status and Role of Women for the Period 1998–2005, which was adopted in 1998 and the State Program on Main Directions of the State Policy aimed at Promotion of Equal Rights and Opportunities for Men and Women for 2001–2010. Tajikistan has also ratified many international conventions, including Convention on Elimination of all Forms of Violence against Women. It adopted a Law on State Guarantees of Equality between Women and Men and Opportunities for Their Realization which brought changes to Family Code and made an effort to gender mainstream and Poverty Reduction Strategy etc.

Domestic Violence

Violence against women has become all the more common phenomenon in Tajik society during and after the civil conflict in Tajikistan in 1990's. Problems that turned into burning issues in the transition period, such as unemployment, poverty, and social inequality contributed to the increase of psychological, sexual and physical violence against women in Tajikistan.

Though domestic violence existed long before independence of Tajikistan, the Soviet system provided some social and legal mechanisms functioning system of rule of law, equal access to education for girls and women, an enabling economic environment to mitigate the problem. The violent war of 1992-1997 resulted in the death of 60,000 people, 26,000 of women were widowed, 55,000 children orphaned and 600,000 displaced. During the war violence against women significantly increased and many women and girls were subject to rapes, torture, verbal abuse and forced marriage. They also faced abuse and harassment when were displaced. These years are marked by peace and stability, however revival of traditional patriarchy culture and social values as well as Islamic practices together with hardships of economy have contributed to a wide scale increase in the levels of violence against women and girls within families and communities in Tajikistan.

Phenomenon of violence against women in the, families has deep cultural roots. Most of the Tajik, both men and women do not consider hitting, beating and humiliating behaviours (like constant belittling, calling names, ridicule, non-physical forms of hostility) between the family members to be violence, they view it as a normal part of the family life. Traditionally and culturally wife abuse has been held to be a normal part of married and a family life, and an

expression of a man's right to chastise his wife and children, who are considered to be his property, as well as a mother-in-law's right to humiliate and dominate her daughter-in-law. Wife abuse is typically referred to as a family dispute, conflict or quarrels and is considered a family private matter.

In August 2005, a social scientist conducted a survey on domestic violence in the Khatlon Oblast of Tajikistan. The report documented interviews with six hundred people, both women and men. In this survey, (Khatlon survey), over one third of the women responded that their husbands had beaten them. The survey noted that married women can experience a layering of multiple forms of violence. Seventy five percent of the women who reported that their mothers-in-law beat them also reported that their husbands had beaten them as well. Finally, the study concluded that there were no significant differences across distinct age groups, levels of education or work status in regards to whether a woman had ever been beaten by her husband or mother-in-law.

Some evidence suggests that domestic violence is more prevalent in rural areas. The World Health Organization's 1999 study reported a disparity in rates of violence between the geographic regions. The study found that women in Khatlon experience more physical, sexual and psychological violence than women in the other regions. This was reinforced by the fact that the civil war started in this region.

Women, who speaks about her family problems in public or complaints about being beaten is considered to be a bad wife. Because the problem family violence is not openly discussed, acknowledged or addressed in Tajik society, women and children typically suffer in silence. One of tragic outcomes of violence against women in Tajikistan is the number females who attempt and commit suicide each year by means of self immolation, poisoning or drowning. Female suicide is seldom spoken about, which makes difficult it to record by local authorities and obtain actual it figures on the number of cases of female suicide each year. According to United Nations' Interregional Information Network between 2001 and 2004, 344 women committed suicide and 433 were reported to have been murdered by their husbands/partners in Tajikistan.

In many cases, girls and women view suicide as the only way to escape the violence that they are experiencing in their lives. Having attained the age of majority (after 15), women have to regularly face violence and abuse. For example, almost 50percent of women were reported to have suffered from some forms of physical, sexual and psychological violence from family

members (e.g. husband or his relatives), and 47percent of married women had forced sexual relations with their spouses. Many girls and women, however, do not succeed in their suicide attempts and remain emotionally and physically scared and disabled, which places them at increased risk of repeated suicide attempts, as well as discrimination, oppression, poverty and gender based violence for years to come.

Analysis of the causes of suicide showed that over 45percent of self immolations were committed as a result of a domestic conflict with the mother-in-law and husband's relatives, and over 10percent as a result of conflicts with the husband. An important role here is played by the increased religious factors, which worsen existing trends. Quite often, the so called religious behaviour is a guise for stereotypes and traditional society customs discriminating against women and having no religious justification. Thus, bigamy is argued for by Islamic domestic law, which, in accordance with the provisions of Koran, approves of polygamy. However, only in rare occasions are all the required conditions observed in the second and sometimes in the first marriage. In other words, most conditions, (such as the consent of a woman to get married) are neglected, despite the fact that marriage is considered invalid if a bride was not previously consulted and her consent to marriage was not received. A woman has the right to administer her property at her own convenience (without her husband's consent). Her husband and other men of the family have no right to consider themselves as co owners and administer her property. However, before the revolution, land in mountainous Tajikistan was scarce and women were often denied it, which contradicted Islamic standards (Minnesota Advocates, Domestic Violence in Tajikistan). This situation, alongside a number of other reasons, such as poor legal knowledge, strong stereotypes existing in society and criticizing women who discuss their domestic problems in public, has led to domestic violence in Tajikistan

Results of the survey conducted by the Forensic Pathology Chair of the Abuali Ibn Sino Tajik Medical University devoted to various aspects of violence against women showed that during 1998-2003, forensic and medical institutions of Dushanbe and RRS received 400 people requesting the assessment of bodily injuries and the evidence of sexual crimes (rape and sexual abuse) of them 357 (89.3percent) were women and 43 (10.7percent) men. To determine the level of violence, specialists analyzed results of women's attendance at medical facilities after violent actions (bodily injuries, beatings, and torments). Thus, in 1998-2002, Emergency Station in

Dushanbe administered help to 89 women. Most of them were aged 21-40 (66.3percent); girls under 20 constituted 19.1percent of the total number. In 68.8percent of cases, the acts of violence had been committed by their relatives (father, brother, husband, sexual partner) and only in 31.2percent of cases by strangers.

Reaction of Tajik Women against Domestic Violence

Increasing rate of domestic violence in Tajikistan gradually forced the women to take bold step to protect them. There are approximately 500 women in the women's prison in Tajikistan. A former prison official reported that most of the women imprisoned for homicide had killed their husbands in self defence. In comparison, current prison officials reported that there were five or six prisoners who killed their husbands out of jealousy, but no cases of killing the husband because of domestic violence. A guard said that cases of women killing their husbands due to domestic violence are very rare, and women are hesitant to speak about it. If they do not have strength to kill their husband, they will pay money to others for killing their husband.

The Government Response to the Domestic Violence

The government of Tajikistan has acknowledged the need to address violence against women. In 1998, the Tajik government adopted the National Plan of Action of the Republic of Tajikistan for Enhancing the Status and Role of Women for the Period 1998-2005. The National Plan includes the goal of preventing all forms of violence. Tajikistan has also implemented the 'State Program on Main Directions of the State Policy Regarding Provision of Equal Rights and Possibilities for Both Men and Women in Tajikistan for the years 2001-2010' along with another one 'Access of Rural Women to Land.' In March 2005, another one Law on the State Guarantees towards Equal Rights for Men and Women and Equal Possibilities to implement them was adopted. In 1991, the National Committee on Women and the Family were created.

A variety of non-governmental organizations now provide support to women who are victims of domestic violence. Their activities include counseling services, research, public education, hotlines, medical and psychological care, legal services, and training programs for police, judges and government officials and economic empowerment.

Social Impact of Globalization on Women

Tajik society is now experiencing a revival of traditional, patriarchal structure and customs like polygamy and unregistered marriages. A severe economic crisis that has lasted for several years now, is forcing women to engage in shuttle business and other uncontroversial forms of labour either to enlarge the family budget or because they have become the sole providers for their families. This may destroy the old gender order that was primarily based on the man's role as breadwinner and family head. The women in Tajik society have to put up with two repressive systems simultaneously the public and the family.

The situation of declining educational and job opportunities for women is worsened by mounting Islamic gender pressures and decreasing support for women's rights in marriage and family or for their participation in public life at the same time, with globalization affecting Tajikistan, some women are becoming aware of new opportunities. They have found employment with many NGOs that are sponsored by United Nations (UN) or other aid and International Organizations, while others have found jobs in computers and communications businesses or journalism. These women have thereby gained access to alternative gender constructions and have become aware of a new form of freedom remembering their better Economic, Social and educational conditions under the Soviet Union and also observing women's situations in the wider world, they can compare their own poor living conditions with both the past and the new alternatives. The situation of Tajik women is worse; still they are suffering the devastating consequences of civil war poverty, diseases, increasing criminality and spreading violence.

Globalisation breaks down the cultural barriers, especially in the relationship between women and men within households and communities, impede increased economic participation, or undermine the quality of that participation. Even women who do work face differential treatment such as wage gaps and segregation into traditionally female industries. Globalisation is changing these norms; the new global developing economies demand women in the monetized as well as non-monetized sectors of work. Thus, globalization has the potential to improve women's economic achievement. Increased employment opportunities for women in non-traditional sectors might enable them to earn and control income, thus providing a source of empowerment and enhancing women's capacity to negotiate their role and status within the household and

society. According to the World Bank's report 'Enhancing Women's Participation in Economic Development,' women's economic development will also benefit their households and society as a whole.

Unlike, its neighbours in the Kyrgyz Republic and Kazakhstan, with their nomadic way of life, Tajikistan had an urban culture, and many of the cities were famous as centers of Muslim scholarship. The focal point of the social and religious life of the community was the mosque and the traditional customs were accordingly associated with Islamic practices. Large extended families were the norm. Marriages were arranged by close relatives in accordance with the rules of Islamic law and often neither party had any say in the choice of their future spouse. Girl children were considered as only temporary members of their own family and upon marriage women became members of their husband's family.

In the society women did not have much autonomy. However, it is clear that among the ruling elite women did enjoy a greater degree of freedom. By the early twentieth century, there were some educational facilities for girls, primarily religious schools run by the wives of the local mullah. There is also evidence that in some regions women who were skilled artisans, such as the potters in the mountains of Tajikistan, could acquire a certain degree of autonomy. However prior to the twentieth century, the majority of women were illiterate and excluded from public life.

Most of modern day practices in Tajikistan had been brought about under the Russian rule at the end of the nineteenth century. Under Soviet rule, Tajikistan underwent an intensive process of modernization. From the outset, the emancipation of women was a strategic priority. In part this was a response to the perceived enslavement of women, but perhaps more importantly it also acted to aid the war against religion, and to supplement the labour force by bringing women into socialized production.

Another priority of the Soviet period was education, both for men and women. In the early 1920s literacy among the Tajik was just over 2 percent, and for women it was scarcely above 1 percent. Primary schooling was made compulsory for both boys and girls around 1930, and by independence in 1989 literacy was 93 percent, with the majority of the illiterate aged over 60.

Efforts were also made to involve women in the political and administrative process. Women's unions were set up and female delegates were elected to represent their communities at all levels. This process was accelerated by a quota system, under which women were allocated approximately a third of the posts in government. However, they were rarely appointed to senior positions. Women were also increasingly involved in all spheres of economic life, but most notably in the agriculture and social sectors.

Since independence traditional cultural and social values have enjoyed a renaissance. Although Tajikistan remains a secular state, there has been a revival of Islamic practices. It is too early to assess the impact of this on gender roles. However, as we shall see there has been a marked withdrawal of women from political life and the balance between women's roles in the public and private spheres achieved during the Soviet period appears to be changing.

An increasing number of young women, particularly outside the main cities, have begun to wear the hejab (Muslim headscarf), although it is very rare to see women fully veiled. There is also a growing tendency for men to impose their view of Islamic norms on women. A number of young women in Dushanbe stated that they cover their heads due to fear of abuse from young men. Women are now more vulnerable, both because the protection offered by the State is now much weaker, and also because in most cases women do not know their rights in Islamic law and as such are unable to argue their case on these grounds. Another indication of the shift in values is a greater readiness to admit to the existence of polygamy. Although still illegal, there is a growing recognition of the practice and in some circles it is regarded as an acceptable informal coping strategy to deal with the increase in the number of young childless widows that resulted from the civil war.

Economic and political transition has also resulted in the discontinuation of many of the state structures and benefits that supported women in combining their reproductive and productive roles. Universal child allowances have been abolished, maternity benefits are often not paid, and many nurseries and kindergartens have been closed. Increasing charges for health and education mean that family finances are coming under even greater pressure, and there is evidence that a gender gap is opening up in post-primary school education. As some of the old large state enterprises have closed and job losses and unemployment have risen, there has been a renewed emphasis on women's domestic responsibilities.

Violence against women and threats against women is a major barrier to the empowerment of women and their equal participation in society. Gender based violence of all forms is a serious violation of the human rights of women and girls and can have a lasting impact on mental and physical health. However, such violence often goes unrecognized and unreported and therefore unaddressed.

Any discussion of violence and its impact upon women during transition in Tajikistan is complicated by the fact that, following Independence in 1992, the country experienced a brutal civil war and an extended period of civil unrest, which only ended with the signing of the peace agreement between the government and the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) in June 1997. The greatest cost of the violence of war was in the loss of human life. An estimated 50,000 men died as a result of the civil war. The death of their men folk had a direct impact on women as mothers lost their sons, wives their husbands, children their father, and families their breadwinners. There are an estimated 55,000 orphans and 20,000 widows as a direct result of the war.

The increase in the number of young, often childless widows has also resulted in the revitalization of the tradition, banned during the Soviet period, of Tajik Muslim men taking a second wife. Although still illegal, officials have often turned a blind eye as this has been seen as one solution to the problem of a shortage of men of marriageable age. Often women's status is still defined in terms of her traditional role of wife and mother and therefore it is thought better for her to be a second wife than not a wife at all. However, many women's NGOs are increasingly concerned about the vulnerable position of second wives and their children who have no legal status and no rights to protection under the law. The problem however has received little, or no, recognition at the governmental level.

The legacy of the civil war is still marked in certain regions of the country, and fear of harassment has restricted girls' access to school. The number of girl students from rural areas has fallen over time as parents are afraid to send their daughters to the city. Most of the parents fear that their daughters will be harassed or assaulted by soldiers at checkpoints in the town. Fear of physical violence, and of being beaten up by other children was cited as two of the main reasons. Gender-based violence is endemic within Tajikistan, but it is only recently that it has been recognized as a social problem, manageable to policy intervention. In 1998 the issue of violence

against women was explicitly recognized by its inclusion in the National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women.

After the disintegration of Soviet Union, though Tajikistan got independence in 1992 it could not prevent a civil war happening over there in the following years that continued till June, 1997 when the government and the United Tajik Opposition (UTO) had signed a peace agreement. The civil war had a brutal impact the condition of its people; especially it was the women who suffered more than others during the time span of transition.

As per the estimation, the civil war took almost 50,000 men's lives. It had a direct impact on woman. Here woman's loss was unrecoverable, as a mother she lost her son, as wife she lost husband, as a child her father. As a result the country had more 55,000 orphans and 20,000 widows in the period which means 75,000 people had lost their source of bread and livelihood.

The government made the remarriage of childless widow and becoming second wife legal as to make balance the ratio of man and woman in the society as well as for a better future of the widow. On the other side number of national and international Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) took part in the process of reducing the grave of vulnerability of women and children across the country. Though, on the basis of Tajik law, they had no legal status the government managed to provide some basic assistance.

Even now some parts of the county are haunted by the elements of civil war. On the other hand because of unwillingness of government officials to take action for the protection, the women of the country face many security problems. For such reasons, the girl students hardly go to outside of their home and village. In such way they are deprived from accessing education, good healthcare centre and other institutions public life. The girls from rural area are never allowed to go to the cities. They face mental harassment and physical violence by the soldiers, aliens and all so by their own family members. For decades women have been victimized by the gender based violence across the Tajikistan. Though in 1998 the National Plan of Action for the Advancement of Women (NPAAW) has recognised it as a social evil, still its practice is rampant there.

Preventive Measure of Government

Always the recognition of the existence of the evil practice in the society is the first step to fight against it. Therefore, both the government and the Non Governmental Organizations have together affirmed that violence against women is such an issue that everyone of the country must

stand together to combat it. It means the first step is done. Without women's protection and progress the establishment of equality in the society would be nothing but a kind of mockery. Now there are many governmental and non- governmental mechanisms have already been deployed to deal against the evil. For instance, the prevention of every forms of violence against the women is one of its main six goals of National Plan Action for the Advancement of Women. In February, 2000, under the leadership of the Director of the association 'Open Asia' Muborak Sharif, a coalition of fourteen Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) was created to protect the women both before and after the violence. The coalition is put pressures on the government to act strictly for the maintenance of women security it the country as well as preaches the rationality of women safety.

Recently, the collaboration of two NGOs namely the SOROS Foundation and the Tajik Branch of the Open Society Institute Assistance Foundation had held a workshop on many themes on women safety. It was for the judges, lawyers and doctors. Numbers of telephone hot line offices have been established in Dushanbe, Kofarnihon and Aini by the local NGO, Women of Science of Tajikistan'.

Health and Health Care

After independence in 1992 Tajikistan experienced a period of transition which became hard to overcome without Soviet Union's contribution. Every sphere- political, economic, and societal- became weak than before. Again the brutal civil war deteriorated the condition. The public sector was completely damaged. In 1994 the health sector had the share of 6.4 percent of GDP which suddenly had come down to 1.5 percent in 1999. There was hardly any health centre which was in operation in those days otherwise all public buildings were captured by either parties of civil war. Even due to damaged transportation and communication the accessibility of medicals was difficult. For the sake of security of life people always preferred to go the green zone areas where the impact of civil war was less compared to other places. So people in haste migrated to the places inside and outside of the country. So people lived a kind of nomadic life during the civil war period. At the same time due to poor sanitation conditions there was spread of many infectious diseases such as malaria, typhoid fever, tuberculosis, and measles as well as

respiratory and intestinal infection across the country. Because of all those reasons it was the women who suffered a lot, particularly the women from rural area.

Social Protections

Before the independence, as a federate unit of the Soviet Union, the people of Tajikistan were being provided numbers of welfare facilities both socially and economically. There were welfare benefits for children, adults, families, women, sick individuals, disable persons and even for the old aged people. There were free education and healthcare system for the children and adults. The benefit of holiday camps, free cultural programmes and sports facilities for all adult students. The distribution of reasonable cash to every household was also there under the state welfare scheme. Apart from that a subsidized housing and utilities were given to the families. But all these facilities went disappeared since the year 1992 when Tajikistan became independent. But after the end of civil war the government is trying to re-establish a minimum welfare benefits for the people.

Economic Impact of Globalization on Women

Now there is not a single field of human life which has not been influenced by the process of globalization. It has a great impact across the globe. So Tajikistan is not the exception. Its political, economic and societal life has also been influenced to some extent. As substantially more than 50 percent women are actively engaged in trade activities such as embroidery, sewing things for sale; selling milk, fruit, vegetables and nuts; they also sale summer drinks, groceries and so on. The labor migration was the other consequence of impact of globalization. There a new tendency took place that many husbands went to cities and abroad for earning and never came back to home again even they did not send money for their families. Even the young male members of families preferred to go cities and outside of the country. Thus the women who stayed in home lost the daily bread and source livelihood and faced poverty. That posed a hard task to the housewives who remained at the house to manage the household needs and activities. This hardship condition compelled them to become the second wife.

As a result of painful socio, economic transition, domestic labor market was affected by the series of negative factors. The major of them was the collapse of labor demanding real industrial

sector along with 70 percent contraction in GDP level during 1990s. Most of large manufactures became non-competitive and had to cut the majority of their staffing. In opposite, the total share of labor age population during 1991-2004, according to the official statistics, has enlarged from 47 to 55 percent. For the period from 1989 to 2000, the total country population has increased by 1 million, while the absolute increase in labor age population was 640 thousands.

The economic globalization has brought a great change in the structure employment of the country. As the government failed to produce opportunities for job sector after the independence, the people joined into the private sector. The number of hired workers substantially came down suddenly. People began their own trade and business in their locality that helped women for earning. Even to some extent, it decreased the number of migrant men. Some of the men came returned to home.

Under the Soviet rule, 78 percent of men were employed where only 70 percent of women were employed as workers. This share of percentage is less compared to other federal units of Soviet Union. In the year 1991 both women and men had the share of 29 percent and 44 percent respectively. In 2005, the State Statistics Committee reported that 47.5 percent women were hired workers out of that more than 47 percent women were not paid for their work. However, no assurance was given to them; neither by the government nor by the Non Governmental Organizations. In such a way, though the women got some opportunities of employment because of globalization. It cannot be denied that they also had been exploited than the men.

On the basis of the study of Ministry of Labour and Social Protection it had been found that there were around 70 percent men and 45 percent women were participated in the constructive work in the country. Here it is seen that the participation of men is 15 percent more than that of women. Even now less than 30 percent women do work in the private sector. However as there are many informal economic sectors which are functioned without official registration, so it is very difficult to find out the exact participation of women. However a new trend is taking place in the economic sector that many private employers are unwilling to employ women than men workers.

Tajik Women in Politics

Equality was there in Tajikistan during the time of Soviet Union era. Both men and women were being given equal civil as well as economic rights. Therefore the participation of women in both

economic sector and in political participation was higher than that of Western capitalist states. After independence the seven years of civil war damaged the security environment completely. The economic, political, societal and life security of Tajik people became question mark and uncertain. Thousands of men were killed. The government could not ensure life security of the people. It was common phenomenon that most of the women were employed in the agriculture, educational and health sectors but the war situation destroyed them too. So, women lost their livelihood. As its result mass migration took place. In that context the security of women became extremely vulnerable

There were two factors which were responsible for the destruction of women's political and economic participation; firstly, the government haunted by civil war and the process of transition was failed to provide the opportunities and the second one was that the personal insecurity problem as well as their state of poverty discouraged them to participate in those activities. Apart from that women and girls were being discriminated in schools and health care centres as well.

After the independence there was only 10 percent of women participation in the national government, the parliament has 3 percent and 7 percent at the ministry level. Their participation in the local and regional government was worse than that in the national government. There were only five women administrators in the country and twenty eight women out of 342 chiefs at the villages. Here the facts are reflecting that the women participation in the national decision making body and in the executive body was very low. That was why there were no effective governmental policies formed neither for the protection nor for the improvement of women both at regional and the national level.

Though there is the provision of quota for women in political machinery that ensures the representation in the government and at the political parties of Tajikistan, in reality that is not being implemented. Women have been kept long away from the political affairs of the country. As many crucial post are filled by the process of selection or appointment, the men has the domination over there. Every significant decision bodies are headed by a male as the head. The low participation of women still is prevailing in Tajikistan. According to the data of last electoral campaign for the election of parliament that only the name of 17 out of 365 women candidates

were registered. And just 5 of 181 deputies were women. At present there are just two women ministers in the country.

Table A: Proportion of Elected Female Representatives, 1999

		Parliament	Oblast	District	Municipal
Number of administrations		1	3	45	26
Total number of elected members		181	205	1699	631
Of whom:	Male	176	196	1582	564
	Female	5	9	117	67
Percentage:	Male	97	96	93	89
	Female	3	4	7	11

Source: State Statistical Agency 1999

A study was conducted, recently, on the subject that what the changes have taken place in the domain of Tajik women involvement in the political sphere of the country particularly after the independence by the Aga Khan Foundation. As per the report of the survey a common opinion has been expressed by the respondents that most of them very much talked about their present difficulties of daily life, male domination and so on. They did not get much time to even think about the politics and their rights in the society. Many of them have given the statement that this low participation in the politics was one of the main factor that has a significant negative impact on women in the country. That is the reason because of what the women are not able to contribute in the country's development as well (Kanji and Gladwin 2000).

However after a long time the government, political parties and the Non Governmental Organisations have realised that the low women representation in the nation's decision making process is one of the main obstacle in the nation's developmental process. So at every sphere of society they are encouraging to the women to participate at every national affair. Thus in order to achieve the goal, in 2000, they decided to reintroduce the quota system and implement it effectively. That was the first initiative of men in the favor of women's development in Tajikistan.

Educational Impact of Globalization in General

During the Soviet Union rule the function of effective educational system was one of the main objectives of the government. During the time education was being considered as the backbone of societal development based on equality. Therefore the government was providing free education and much incentive facilities such as student camps and cash to the students. The dissolution of Soviet Union affected at every sphere of people in Tajikistan particularly after the independence.

However the Tajik government sought to maintain the legacy of Soviet Union by sustaining good educational policies in the country. Despite of civil war, it brought many educational reforms. In the first year of independence in 1991 only the country implemented the first educational policy. The second phase started in 2005 that lasted up to 2015. And by 2015 the government has already established the third phase of education. The whole educational system of the country is regulated as per the Educational Law that was made in 1993. On the basis of the law, there are two types of educational systems they are National School and State Education Standards. According to the 2003 amendment, Article 41 of the Constitution of Tajikistan provides a provision that everyone has the right to education get free education in the government educational institutions. The provision also has made education- primary, secondary and higher-free and compulsory. There are the following levels of education under the Tajikistan Educational Law such as pre-school education, general secondary, primary, secondary special and higher professional education, postgraduate and in-service training and retraining.

Though in the year 1991, there were around one thousand schools with 14,500 students in Tajikistan. Since then because of brutal civil war the number of students started falling down every year. In 2000, there were only 496 students had enrolment. That further went down as there were just 17 units of student by the year 2006. On the other hand the dropout of student was very large. As there was around 60 percent dropout in the urban areas in the period of 1991 to 2001. But the rate of dropout of student was very high in the rural areas as compared to the former one. As the dropout was 73 percent in the rural area by the same period. However, at present the government is trying to establish many schools at the accessible distance to the students to encourage them and providing many scholarships as well.

Educational Impact of Globalization on Women in Particular

The post independence of Tajikistan, the civil war began which resulted lost of property and the GDP gone down to 70 percent. Displacement happened and as a result of which affected both sexes. The educational condition also badly affected. Only 68.7percent of girls and 86percent boys attended secondary school, according to a report of MICS. There is also huge dropout number of cases of girls from school. In the year 2003-04, there was 54 percent against 44 percent in 1991-92. At the University level education it was 34 percent and 25 percent in 2003-04. From 1992, most girls preferred occupations like dress maker, nurse, primary school teacher, weaver. The proportion of women although high but there numbers in agriculture institutions is very few.

The prevalence of traditional gender stereotypes makes a negative impact on the actual availability of higher education for girls compared even to secondary education. There is a belief among the people, that education reduces chances of girls to get married. Since marriage traditionally is a priority for girls, they are influenced by such attitudes, not in favour of education. Low involvement of girls in the higher education system results in the fact that many young women are poorly prepared for employment, and are barely educated at all in basic skills and therefore remain dependent on their parents or husbands.

Another factor explaining the reasons behind an early interruption of girls' education are the prevalent traditional gender stereotypes on the role and destiny of genders that have greatly increased in the last decade. One of the direct consequences of traditional gender stereotypes is the fact that girls and boys of school age are more actively involved in the non paid labour market such as housework, small trade and farming. According to a UNDP assessment, in 2003 non-paid labour activity involved around 25percent of children aged 5-15. At the same time, ideas on the social role of girls are often limited to household and family duties.

To reduce problems in gender gap within higher education system, alongside with equality program and the law, the President of Tajikistan in 1997 introduced the so-called Presidential quotas, making it possible for girls from remote mountain areas to enter higher education institutions.

There is data available on the share of women among Teaching staff, professors and senior researchers, which is interesting to explore. Although women are widely represented in the education sector, their share is gradually decreasing when it comes to higher hierarchical positions. In 2003, 17percent of women occupied responsible positions in universities, 22percent occupied positions of senior professors, and 34percent of women worked as teachers. According to statistical data, the proportion of women among teaching staff has been increasing in the last few years despite the absolute reduction of this professional group. At the same time, the share of women in executive positions in secondary schools is considerably lower that among the total number of teaching staff. In 2004, of the total number of secondary school headmasters 3,695, among them 576 were women (15.6percent), and 6,134 deputy school headmasters, there were 1,698 women (27.7percent) and 30 rectors of higher education institutions, there was only one female. Among the teaching cadre of universities and research institutions, the percentage of women is even lower that in the sphere of higher education.

Preliminary data obtained from the UN baked Tajikistan's Needs Assessment on achieving Millennium Development Goals shows that provision of full primary and secondary general education in 2005-2015 will cost \$20 per person. The assessment notes also on necessity of additional specific investments to assist in improving people's understanding of gender equality issues, e.g. conducting trainings, mass awareness campaigns and providing systematic support to the National Committee on Women and Family Affaires to strengthen its base for it to able to provide technical support to the ministries to mainstream gender into their policies, programs and their implementation.

CONCLUSION

Gender becomes one of the pertinent phenomenon in all the aspects of human lives. The omnipresence of gender determines and constructs all the activities and processes of the society. Although men and women are equally born in the society, they are never treated equally. They do not have equal access to all the spaces of society. The society expects them to take different status and roles. This conception of femininity and masculinity is a constructed category. Particular set of roles are attached to those statuses and they are expected to be governed by those roles.

Women encounter challenges everywhere all the time. The patriarchal nature of society creates constrains for women everywhere. The interplays of power never work equally for both women and men. Women are considered to be subordinate to men in every sphere. This backdrop of society makes women more vulnerable. This conception of women takes different form in capitalistic society. Capitalism combined with patriarchy worsens or subjugates the conditions of women further. Women are treated as an object devoid of any feeling or self identity. The socialisation process of the society itself debars women from the access of different spaces and enjoying her rights and liberties. This very fact of women depends solely upon men in male dominated society. Their concern or security is dependent upon the male person of the society mostly, although some of the exceptions to this are available. The rights and liberties or the very existence of women is curtailed due to the presence of so many situations like war, poverty, ethnic conflict, unemployment, migration, natural calamities and others. Those situations endanger their very existence. The security of women is prone to the impact of all these factors. Both the traditional and non-traditional security threats as well impact upon the livelihood of humanity in general and the lives of women in particular. These security threats challenges the lives of women to a great extent. The lives of women are enormously affected by these factors negatively.

As has been discussed in the previous chapters, both women and men were enjoying equal rights and privileges in Soviet society. Women were entitled to equal benefits and rights in the society. Both in ideological and practical levels, they had equal positions in every sphere. It is a well

evident fact that Tajikistan emerged out of disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991 with a different political identity and a sovereign geographical territory. The global processes like globalisation, capitalism and liberalism came into newly emerged Tajikistan just after the dissolution of erstwhile Soviet Union. Tajikistan faced prolonged civil war and civil unrest thereafter which created instability in the society. It destabilised and shattered the economy and social relations giving rise to a series of problems like poverty, unemployment, ethnic conflict, migration, health hazards and other problems which impacted upon conditions of women to the maximum. The process of globalization also intensified issues like women trafficking, migration and drug smuggling etc. Many permutations and combinations came in the way of security of women in Tajikistan due to the larger process of globalization.

To understand the nuances and development of above phenomena, the research centred upon the following hypotheses and tried to explore various dimensions from available sources.

- Economic liberalization and shrinking labor market accelerated mass male labor outmigration from Tajikistan resulting in greater hardship for women which made them vulnerable to trafficking and violence.
- Decline of Soviet values led to the revival of traditional institutions like polygamy and bride price etc. which has further restricted women's access to socio-political and economic institutions.

As has been analysed in the previous chapters that the political instabilities and unrests followed by the disintegration disrupted the existing social structures and the relations therein. Simultaneous to the transition process of Tajikistan in 1991, globalization entered in the arena. It could usher multifaceted changes in different aspects of Tajik society. Globalization along with other global processes like neo liberalism and capitalism influenced and restructured the social fabrics of the society.

Aftermath of independence of Tajikistan, civil war broke out and continued for five years starting from 1992 to 1997 which had enormous impacts on the social, political and economic structure of the state. Although Tajikistan society was vehemently affected by these changes in general, women were the worst sufferers. They became unemployed, no pension was paid and what they used to get as the social security and safety were made unavailable. In addition to this,

traditional customs, religious orthodoxy, poverty, illiteracy etc. worsened the conditions of society in general and women in particular.

Again, the internal disruptive struggle in the form of civil war devastated all the energy and resources which could have been used in planned manner to uplift the condition of the state. The overall structural changes in Tajikistan like introducing democratic form of government, granting of personal liberties and freedom, concept of private property, coming up of many independent newspapers, journals and magazines, espousing new entrepreneurial enterprises and industries, liberalization of economy and sweeping effect of globalization on all institutions made Tajikistan different from its earlier situation under the Soviet Union.

The globalization process provided some opportunities to explore the human potentials. Women could avail the opportunities provided by the global forces and to some extent, it helped women to empower themselves. The prime benefit it gave was education to women and adoption of the occupation which was forbidden for women earlier. The traditional thought patterns related to sexuality, mores and other practices also softened up due to globalisation. Although these developments were partial and it intensified the traditional roles of women in different new forms. For instance, the report 'Enhancing Women's Participation in Economic Development' produced by World Bank says that this modernization process only could develop the economic participation of the household. It perpetuated the same household roles of women although in newer form. Women's inequality continues to persist in every field of social life. Traditional mode of thinking makes their position more subordinate in the society.

Undoubtedly, many legislative reforms have come in this regard to improve the conditions of women. However, the revival of traditional value system accounts for the degrading condition of women in the society. Implementation of social policy concerning gender parity becomes a difficult task. The limited access of women to various socio-political and economic institutions due to the structural barrier of the society accounted for the 'feminisation of poverty'. Women suffered the brutality and violence during and after the war. The earlier banned practices like polygamy, payment of bride price and marriage without consent have come back. Against such backdrop the question of sustainability and survivability become the pressing need of the hour. The globalization process further widened the gap between rural and urban, which had direct repercussion on the women's livelihood and approaches towards life. This influences women's

approach towards society heavily. Urban areas experience technological inventions, information and technological know-how and rationality where as conservatism and religious control, poverty, gender inequality mark the features of rural areas. However, despite such technical developments, in urban areas too globalization ushers a new form of inequality vis a vis women. The resultant processes of globalization and economic liberalization perpetuated the inequality and represented women in an objectified way. The security of women becomes a matter of grave concern.

Again, globalization along with economic liberalization accelerated mass labour migration in the Tajikistan which affected the security of women to a large extent. The debilitated economy and the global processes pushed for large scale migration that impacted heavily upon social, political and economic aspects of Tajik society. As the previous chapters show that this high volume of movement of people makes women more vulnerable through different kinds of security threats. According to the report of UNDP Human Development Report in 2005 and World Bank in 2008, the number of migrated people from Tajikistan to overseas for work increased from 600,000 to 1,500,000 during this period.

Many husbands who work abroad are hardly concerned about their wives in terms of financial and social support. They live in a condition of 'true widow' due to lack of any support and sustainability. Women by virtue of unemployment, poverty and helplessness agree to become second, third or fourth wife in Tajikistan society. The internal social problems of poverty, illiteracy, unemployment and the weakening legal and administrative provisions make women more vulnerable to trafficking, increasing rates of suicide among women, violence against women, shrinking access of women in public space and decision making, drug and narcotics smuggling and others. Again, many foreign companies exploit women as cheap labour force. Commercialization and liberalization processes project women as a commodity making her condition as subordinate.

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