MIGRATION AND NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS IN CENTRAL ASIA, 1991-2008

Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University
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DECLARATION

I declare that the dissertation entitled "MIGRATION AND NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY THREATS IN CENTRAL ASIA, 1991-2008" submitted by me in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy in Jawaharlal Nehru University is my own work. The 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 the evaluation.

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Dedicated to My Family members

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ABBREVIATIONS

CIS Commonwealth of Independent States

CPSU Communist Party of the Soviet Union

USSR Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

USAID United States Agency for International Development

OSCE Organisation for Security and Cooperation in Europe

EU European Union

WHO World Health Organization

WTO World Trade Organization

IMF International Monetary Fund

WB World Bank

UNEP United Nations Environment Program

UNESCO United Nation Education Scientific and Cultural Organization

UNHCR United Nation High Commission for Refugees

UNDP United Nations Development Program

CSTO Collective Security Treaty Organization

IOM International Organization for Migration

ILO International Labor Organization

OSCE Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe

Chapter-1

Introduction

&

Historical Background

Chapter 1.

Introduction:

The demise of USSR in 1991 and the emergence of five Central Asian states in the mean- time made a drastic change in the socio-cultural land scape of the ethnic people of the region¹. With the disintegration of Soviet Union, the cold war phenomena came to an end and the age-old history of Soviet Union had seen a sea change with the emergence of fifteen newly independent CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) countries². Central Asian states which were earlier part of Soviet Union have been facing many threats from both conventional and non-conventional issues which are emerging day by day. Among the security issues which are imposed by non-state actors (malign in character), the flow of migration in 21st century is attracting the scholars and thinkers to put emphasis on it. Migration as an emerging threat to Central Asian states has been difficult to solve by simple initiatives which are taken by states. It needs a well-established 'Locus and Focus' approach to understand the dimensions and the recent trends of migration, equally in and out flow of migration³. Migration as an international issue, covers not only the borders but emotional values of people as they are affected by it. In the sphere of international politics, the word migration and security are so much interrelated and at the same time challenge with each other. The flow of migration is taking place due to the feeling of insecurity and threats to the people, as it imposed by the states and non-state actors to the people of a particular region, in the name of ethnic, cultural and political ground. Many factors are playing important role in the 'migration cycle' which has been taking place in Central Asia and Russia, these are divided as Socio-cultural, Psychological, Economic, Political and the Environmental factors. And these aforesaid factors are included in two broad aspects, i.e. "the Pull and Push factors of migration". Migration in twentieth century has emerged as a recent phenomenon. It is very difficult to explain the non-conventional security discourses without the proper understanding of the nature and the characteristics of migration. Migration as a contested concept came to the forefront of

¹ USSR-Union of Soviet Socialist Republic also known as Soviet Union.

² CIS-Commonwealth of Independence States. It consists of 15 Post Soviet states, which came into existence in 1992, after the Disintegration of Soviet Union.

³ The 'Locus and Focus' approach was first developed and popularised by Nicholas Henry while analysing the phases of Public Administration.

the society of Central Asia and Russia, after the disintegration of Soviet Union and with the creation of CIS as a platform for the regional cooperation in the region.

1.1 Meaning of Migration and the Broader Outlook

Human leaves their home in search of safety, food, and other physiological needs like shelter and good cloth etc. In simple term, the movement of people from one place to other place for fulfilling their basic necessities is known as migration. 'Emigration' is also a condition of departure from one's native country with the desire of a better life by settle elsewhere. On the other hand 'immigration' means the voluntary movement of people from one country to other part of a region with the intention to settle there. Both are the instance of movement across the national boundaries. Geographical boundaries maters a lot while moving from one nation to other nations. According to the Demographers, the factors which are attracting the people to leave one country without any choice for their family are acting as the push factors. The existing conditions to be pushed out of one place and attracted to another are interrelated and are inter connected in its outlook and aspects. There are many wants which are not fulfilled by the concerned state so the poor people want to shift due to negative environmental aspects in the region, such as shortages of land, lack of job opportunity or unfair treatment. People always attracted towards the opportunities available in other regions.one migrated from one region to other region when he/her explores new life support system and better opportunities. Permanent emigration can be taking place if any on is taking asylum in other states in the form of displaced person or in the form of refugees.

According to the dictionary, the definition of "Forced displacement" refers to groups those who are forcefully leaving their native country, such as by the initiative of transmission of the people or by putting pressure on them by giving threat of 'ethnic cleansing'. Ethnic cleansing is an act of humiliation and brutal murder and exploitation on an individual in the name of protection of the age old ethnic culture and the convention of a particular region. Ethnic clenging are acting as a 'causal affect' for the

⁴ The concept of forced migration and ethnic cleansing are personified with the trans-national and non-conventional security discourse. The cause-effect phenomenon of migration is constantly affected by the result of ethnic cleaning.

result of out-migration in the region. In the preceding years, the rate of brutal killing has been very high and posing threats to the state and individual security, in the name of 'protection and preservation of ethnicity' the act of ethnic cleansing has been increasing.

1.2 Historical Background

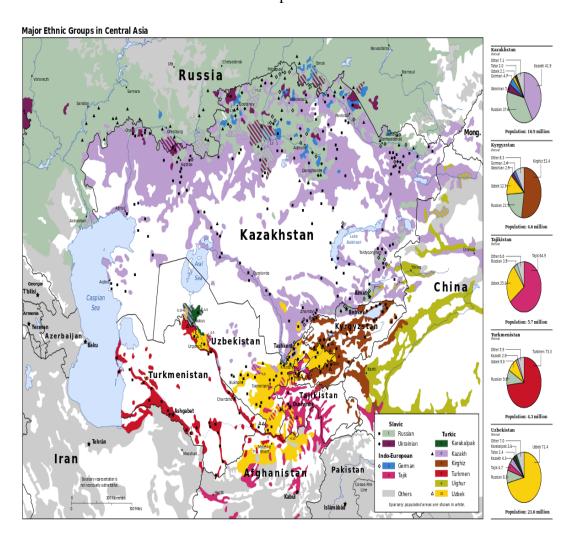
Broadly speaking migration can be defined as the mass directional movements of many species from one place to another. But in 21st century a shift has been taking place in the concept of migration from financial needs to security needs as there has been a temporal change in the security discourse after the end of cold war. Human migration process has always been a complicated and most peculiar phenomenon due to its vastness of involvement through the socio-economic factors.

1.2.1 First Phase – the "Nomadic Phase"

The historical background of migration in Central Asia can be traced back to the Nomadic People of the Mongolians in the Central Asian region, before the Russian domination on the Central Asian territory in the twentieth Century. Animals or cattle rearing and searching of the food for the animals of the Nomadic ethnic peoples, provided the ground for the establishment of ethnic society in the mountainous areas and the river banks of the Central Asian region. The mountains like Pamir Mountain, the Tian Shan Mountains and the other parts of the Mountains Steppes in the central Asian region were created the platforms for the Mongolians and the Kyrgyz nomads for the establishment of the steppe houses and ethnic colonies in the region. The Tatars, the Kyrgyz, the Mongols, the Turkish and the Kazakhs were some ethnic groups who were first created the ethnic societies in the region. If we considered the ethnic groups as the creator of the society in Central Asia then it is the fact that they were nomads which in contemporary time we call it as 'Migrants'. Historically these migrants or the nomadic people were migrated from one place to other in the mountainous region and the river banks of Sir Darya and Amu Darya, in search of food and shelter. But the main region behind the migration of these ethnic groups was the cattle rearing and the weather conditions of the region. Mobility had been an enduring feature for these

Nomadic Ethnic groups to change their destination regularly with the focus of the weather condition for their livelihood. They were very home seekers as they were usually lived together in clans. The family bonding of the ethnic nomads (those were migrated from one place to other in search of suitable pastures for their animals) were very high as they were spending time with each other in most of the time. For the suitable pasture for cattle rearing they were roaming from mountain to mountains and from one grassland to other grassland in search of food.

According to Schmidt and Sagynbekova, "usually the nomad families lived together in clans, settled during the winter in less snowy valleys and moved in summer to pastures at higher locations, known *as jailoos*" (Schmidt and Sagynbekova 2008). The migratory nature of the nomadic ethnic population were voluntary in nature as in comparison to the contemporary migratory trends in Central Asia.



Map. No-I

Source: https://joshberer.wordpress.com/maps/iran-afghanistan-and-central-asia/

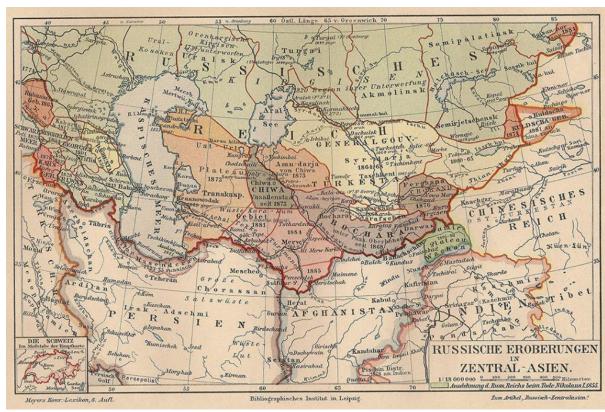
The ethnic people in the Central Asia during the time of 'Nomadic Phase' were varied in nature on the basis of the language and the culture they used. The nomadic phage of migration last till the last decade of 18th century. The "Pastoral nomads" utilised their socio-economic backgrounds to establish colony the Pamir Mountains and Tian Shan Mountains in Central Asia. Many new ethnic colonies were established after the availability of resources for the territorial access of the Central Asia. Ethnic communities like the Turkic ethnic groups (Kyrgyz, Uzbeks, Turkman, Uighur, and Kazakhs), the Slavic ethnic groups (Russian and Ukrainians), and lastly the Indo-European groups such as German and Tajiks had been migrated to the Central Asian region in the later part of Eighteenth century. The process of migration to Central Asia was also preceded in the first decade of 19th century with the emergence of Tsarist Empire in the Central Asian region.

1.2.2 Second Phase -"The Tsarist Phase"

During the Tsarist period, which was started in the first decade of 19th century had last till the end of Soviet Union regime with its demise. With the expansion of the Soviet Russian Empire in the latter half of 19th century, i.e. in 1876, the movements of Russian peasants were very high due to the territorial access and the richness of the region which is filled with natural resources and cultivated land with high fertility rate in use for agriculture. The region was filled with rich flora and fauna as well as the mountainous environment was very conducive for farming and cattle rearing. The river banks such as the Sir Darya, the Amu Darya and the Isfara river banks are highly fertile and prosperous with climatic flora and fauna. The prosperous region with good climatic conditions had attracted the Russian peasants to establish colonies in the Tsarist dominated Central Asian region. During the Tsarist regime the Soviet modernisation schemes and programs were introduced due to the migration of the Russian peasants from centre (Tsarist Russia) to the periphery i.e. the Central Asian region.

Annexation of the new amalgamated portions of the Russian empire was concentrated with the movements of 'Russian Migrants' from its centre to the peripheries. During

the last part of 19th century many Russian peasants, got freedom from slavery by the liberation in 1861. According to Scamidt & Sagynbekova, "with the emancipation the Russian peasants migrated to Central Asia. It was part of the Russian military strategy to strengthen the Russian population in the peripheries of the Tsarist Empire" (Katsunori 2000, Scamidt & Sagynbekova 2008). To them "this trend was further encouraged by Stolypin's Resettlement Act of 6th June 1904 that came into force in



MAP II-The Tsarist Influence in Central Asia in 18th Century

Source: Bibilographisches Institute.in Leipzing

Central Asia in 1907, granting the migrants privileges such as full exemption from taxation and all compulsory service for five years, various subsidies to farming and building materialism (Katsunori 2000, p. 71 Scamidt & Sagynbekova 2008 p-111-117). This resulted in a massive migration of Russian peasants, for whom land was expropriated from the native Kyrgyz. According to Katsunori, "the relation between Russian peasants and the Kyrgyz nomads began to worsen and culminated in a violent uprising of the Kyrgyz after the Tsar's decree recruiting indigenous people from

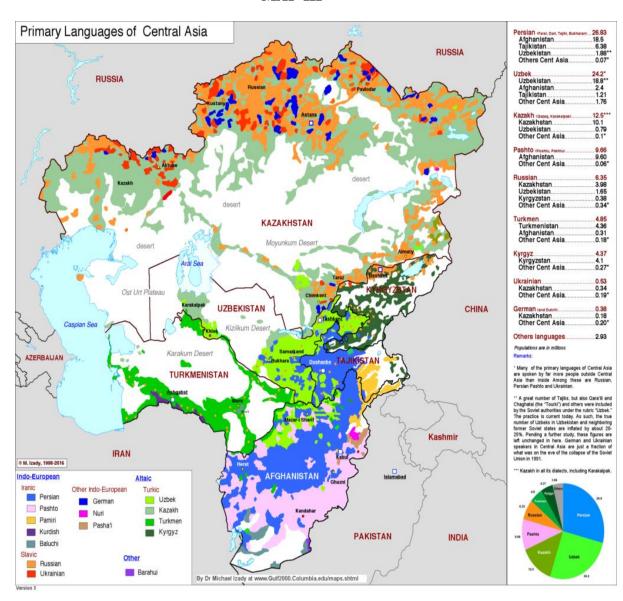
Central Asia for military service in 1916. After the Tsarist troops had bloodily defeated the revolts, thousands of Kyrgyz took refuge in Xinjiang. These processes of Russian immigration and Kyrgyz refugee flows changed the composition of the population significantly between 1916 and 1920. The number of Russians (including Ukrainians and other Europeans) almost doubled, while the Kyrgyz population was reduced by half' (Katsunori 2000, p. 82).

1.2.3 Language: A Factor for Cross-border Migration

Towards the latter part of 19th century and in the beginning of 20th century language had been the centre stage for the outflow of migration in Central Asia. Russian language had been the dominant way of communication in Central Asia during the Tsarist regime and its dominance is still prevailed in many parts of the Central Asian region. Languages, other than Russian, were also used in many parts of Central Asian region. The 'domino effect' of language as a source for the migration of Russian to the Tsarist Central Asia had been evolved in many times. On the basis of language the peasants were moving to Central Asian region.

The peasants and the small scale industrialist in Central Asia could no found difficulty in their work in the Tsarist Central Asian region due to the similarity of their language and culture. On the basis of language many ethnic colonies were established in the Fergana Valley region and the Osh region in the Tsarist Central Asia. Even the river banks of Sir Darya and Amu Darya were highly popular for the development of the ethnic colonies on the basis of language. Many ethnic groups and the families in the Central Asian region were not acquainted with the Russian language during the Tsarist rule in Central Asia. But with the passage of time they came in contact with the people of Russia and their language. In the post-Soviet era the dominance of Russian language had decreased to a greatest extent.

MAP-III



Source: https://joshberer.wordpress.com/maps/iran-afghanistan-and-central-asia/

1.2.4 Third Phase-"The Soviet Era"

With the end of Tsarist rule in the 1920s which was resulted through the Bolshevik Revolution in 1917, the process of migration in form of immigration was still continued but the flow was very low if we consider the migration to Russia but the migration of Russians and Central Asians were still there. The people, those who were working in the Russian periphery during the soviet era. They were supplemented by other forms of migratory population which were started by the Soviet government.

First, the Soviet government professed "Nomadic Pastoralism" as invalid and did not considered it in their ideology. It was an ethnic nomadic culture that was no longer considered as a part of soviet history (Scamidt & Sagynbekova 2008 p-111-117). According to Scamidt & Sagynbekova, the "soviet leader justified that, the establishment of nomadic groups in ideological terms to enable the establishment of modern institutions, the building of schools to expand literacy and participation in the modern economy and state institutions were not fruitful" (Schoeberlein 2000, Scamidt & Sagynbekova 2008 p-111-117). The settlement of nomadic population during the pre-tsarist and the Tsarist period was enabled with the political control of the migratory people. The main reason behind the lack of support to the nomadic life style was the increase in poverty line in the region. The nomads were not acquainted with the agricultural procedures but by the influence of the Russian peasants they wanted to carry out the agricultural farming and failed in agriculture as they were not skilled full. Due to the inability of the Tatars and the other ethnic communities in the region the poverty rate increased and their unaccustomed nature of agriculture provided platform for it.

Secondly, the "program of collectivisation" and "political purges" as adopted by Stalin made the forceful deportation of millions of *Kulaks* communities in the region. According to the historians "the collectivisation process had started in the 1930s and the *kulaks* were captured the pre-Revolutionary elite and religious classes was forcibly translocated". Thousands of *Kulaks* were transported during the collectivization in the 1930s to Siberia as hostages.

To make a lucid and clear explanation on migration, a researcher has to analyse it within the context of several disciplines and prospects. As far as the creation of a unifying model is concerned, a global approach is required for the better understanding of the 'migration history'. Although, the evolution of the whole phenomenon of human migration has to be defined and explained at world level. In the evolutionary process of human migration in Central Asian region, the natural determinants of human migration were identified, their evolution and their capacity to explain the phenomenon were studied by many writers and eminent scholars.

According to the simulation of human migration evolution, the historical development of human migration is divided into three stages, these are diffusion, stabilization and concentration. But with the peace full demise of Soviet Union, the complicated migration process was the result of the new world order with the introduction of globalization, in which nations are characterized by various aspects like, specific politics, economic and sociological policies. The evolutionary study of human migration concluded that, the natural determinants of human migrants are ranked historically and in an order of priority as "water availability, climate, security, population size, and area".

The results of an empirical findings reveal that the determinants of human migration which were earlier playing important role are still explaining the current migration trends

1.3 The Theories of Migration and the Level of Analysis

In the layman's analysis the meaning of migration is essentially a "movement of population or people from a particular geographic area to another for various reasons ranging from better employment possibilities to persecution". The theories which are giving emphasis on migration maw be new, but the concept of migration is as old as humanity itself. In 1880s, the systematic explanation of the process of migration started with theorist, Revenstien. His theory called "Laws of Migration" was based on empirical migration data in which he argues that migration is taking place only in 'short distances'. Likewise, the early migration models such as "Zipf's migration model of 1946", used the "physical concept of gravity and analysed migration as a function of the size of the origin and destination population and predicted to be inversely related to distance" (Zipf 1946).

From 1990s onwards, according to many theorist, "migration theory stimulated from machine-driven and automated models to more refined theories" (Jessica Hagan; 2008). The dual economic models of Lewis in 1950s and 1960s also argues that, "the elementary alterations in the supply and demand of labour in the rural and urban sector

is the main cause of migration in parts of the world". The "New Economics of labour Migration" model as advanced in the 1980s argues that migration is nothing but asset of domestic result.

As far as the different levels of analysis migration is concerned, we have seen three main types of migration theories. These are basically broad in nature and wide in their phenomena. Basically, these theories are known for their broader perspective like the micro level analysis, the Meso level analysis, and the Macro level analysis.

The worldwide accepted theory on migration i.e. "macro-level analysis of migration" looks at the whole migrating process, through an aggregate migration trends. The perpetuation theory includes under this smooth analysis process, for example, the macro level opportunity structure contains the wide range of economic structure. And as far as the economic structure of migration is concerned, it also includes the income and employment opportunity structure of a particular region e.g. Central Asian economic structure and the migration and economic nexus. The main theories which comes under this theory are —the 'neoclassical macro migration theory', 'migration as a system theory', 'dual labour market theory' and 'the mobility transition theory'. According to this theory, the main cause behind the age-old migration process, is nothing but the "perpetuation".

The macro theories of migration, which includes neo-classical approach argues that, migration as a part of economic development. The basic models of Lewis (1954), Ranis and Fei (1961), and Alison (2004) (as includes in this theory) assumes perfect markets can be possible through the flow of migration. All these aforesaid models argue heat migration occurs until 'wage equalization' has occurred. To this theory, migration is always a risk full decision in which the migrant may or may not be get a job in the urban cities. To this theory migration to urban areas upsurges if the urban incomes increases or the rural unemployment rate increases. Likewise the "Dual labour Market theory" of Priore (1979) argues that, migration occurs as the results of a temporary pull factors like the strung structural labour demand in developed countries like USA, and former Soviet Union before the disintegration.

1.4 The Nexus between 'Migration and Security'

The traditional security discourse which is state centric in nature, as it perceives that state is the referent object of security to its citizens. The paradigm approaches like realism views that 'state is the referent object of security' which is defined by the state owned military power with its territorial context as realism views that the territory of a state should be protected because the protection of borders is ultimately render protection to its citizens. But with the introduction of Globalization and Liberalization, in the sphere of international relations after the disintegration of Soviet Union in1991, a paradigm shift has been taking place in the sphere of security. The state security discourse is now facing many new security threats which are emanating by many new problems as it arises after the departure of Soviet Union. And these security threats cannot solve by the traditional military powers i.e. hard power, hence there has been a paradigm in the security concerns of all nations, particularly from a narrow unilateral, traditional military threats to a broader multilateral, non-military threats to security.

The UNDP's Human development report of 1994 which talks about "Redefining Security: The human dimensions", put an emphasis on non-traditional security issue and offer an substitute to traditional security discourse by professing a necessary supplement to human security and states that it is time to address the balance and protection of people as security. The report consists of seven elements which are core values to Individual security, e.g.-

- 1. Economic security;
- 2. Food security;
- 3. Health security;
- 4. Environmental security;
- 5. Personal security;
- 6. Community security; and
- 7. Political security (UNDP Report 1994).

The realistic interpretation of "state centric view of security" is not focusing on the humanistic interpretation of security threats but it is dealt with the traditional concept of 'freedom from fear'. But the recent developments in non-traditional security discourse brings a broad perspective in security discourse by distinguishing between 'freedoms from fear' versus 'freedom from want' in a nutshell. The new dimensions of security, which is dealt with non-traditional threats, by keeping the people at centre stage and individuals as the part and parcel of the state, argues that the main focus should be given to human beings as referent object and not to the states.

Generally, the twenty-first century is regarded as the "power shift era". In this age, the internal meaning of security has been changed from unilateral perspective to multilateral perspectives in which the referent object of security has been from state actors to individual actors and articulated by their interests. Dietrich Fisher, an eminent theorist and political scientist, argues that the aspects of 'non-traditional threats' can be included in the fivefold classification of non-traditional security threats and the effects which are which are occurred from it-i.e. Survival, Health, Environmental Wellbeing, liveable environment and the effects of the threats are Death, Diseases, Poverty, Environmental degradation, and Oppression. According to Fisher, both are overlapped with each other and it is generally believed that, the root cause of migration is also depended on these aforesaid factors and the effects are similar. As we all know that, the non-traditional security issues, uncontrolled migration, environmental degradation and miss managed national economy are contradicting with each other, as far as the non-traditional security is concerned. These factors can also threaten the stability of the state and the individual rights of a citizen is concerned.

Richard H. Shultz in a broader way describes non-traditional security threats as "a complex myriad of threats (internal, regional, and transitional), where in a large number of factors are involved (government and non-governmental), where violence is generated not only by conventional physical force but by economic, environmental and social forces". Further, he also divides the non-traditional threats as: -

- "Environmental threats (such as "Epidemics, diseases, droughts, catastrophic flooding, pollution" etc.);
- Social unrest and violence (Internal conflicts, complex emergencies, dissident groups, civil war, rebel or secessionist movement and organised crimes and refugee rated issues);

- Non-conventional regional and Transnational security issues such as Crossborder insurgency, ethnic militias, foreign based terrorism, international organised crime; and
- Internal war spill-over" (Schulz 2014).

The securitization theorists, particularly, Barry Buzan talks about a "multi-sectoral approach finding security agendas appropriate about the environmental, economic, social and political as well as military sectors" and he argues about the cross-linkage between them.

Barry Buzan made a beautiful distinction between the 'first paradigms' and 'second paradigm' security issues based on referent object, sources of security, conventional and non-conventional threats and the approaches supporting to these paradigms.

FIRST PARADIGM	SECOND PARADIGM
Focuses on conventional security issues.	Focuses on non-conventional security issues
Survival of the state	Survival of People
Use of military means	Use of non-state actors, International law, NGO, Global governments.
Unilateralist narrow in nature	Multi-literalist broad based in nature
Traditional threats originate from State itself	Non-military threats originate from Non-state actors and transnational actors like Terrorist groups and crime groups
Realist view	Liberal view.

Security is always motivated by some factors. These are as mentioned bellow lucidly.

The multidimensional approach must be articulated from various perspectives.

The above-mentioned paradigm shift of security has argued that, the traditional paradigm of security is now having problem because of the emergence of new threats from both conventional and non-conventional factors which are responsible for security issues.

The theories which are dealt with the flow of migration argue that migration is a huge threat to the societal security. According to Aniol (1992) many new values such as economic independence, cultural identity, social stability and others are playing important role, as far as the referent object of national security is concerned.

Should migration be named as security threat, is a big question? Various other question arises like –"Is migration more a threat to international community or to state only? At which level it should met -national as a part of national security strategy or at international level? Is migration already a threat or a challenge to the human security? Is migration is itself a threat or some part of overall migratory movement, namely illegal migration constitute a threats?"

As far as migration and security nexus is concerned, there are many aspects which are important.

According to Aniol (1992), "International migration in relation to international security can play three major role wiz; -

- International migration can be a consequences of other security threats like human right violations, ethnic conflict, internal war;
- Migration can by itself constitute a threat to International security when it has massive uncontrolled characters.
- Migration can result in other security threats e.g. xenophobia and racial violence".

The nexus between migration and security is also clearly explained by Myron Weiner in his article "Security, stability and International Migration" (1992). In this article he argues about five circumstances in which 'expatriates and migrants can be perceived as a security threat to the country that sending the migrants as well as the receiving country' (Weiner 1992). In other words, migration may be a threat to the relationship between sending and receiving country. The five situations are given bellow: -

Migration may perceive threat to a state

- "When they are involved in anti-social activities, participating with malign non-state actors like radical groups, and in a particular situation when they are against the concerned state and society;
- When migrants are professed as a major governmental threat to the host country,
- When migrants are seen as a cultural threat as a process of immigration,
- When migration is articulated as socio-economic problem for the host country in the form of refugee,
- When the concerned society uses immigrants as an instrument of threat against the country of origin" (Weiner 1992).

To him, aforementioned five situations perceived migration as a source of non-traditional security threats to a country. The so called 'migration process' is also posing challenge to the regional security of a state. To Mohapatra, migration provides an advantageous atmosphere for the development of criminal syndicates. It also involved in 'narco-trafficking and in some extent proliferation of small arms in the region' (Mohapatra 2005).

1.5 Migration flow of Central Asia:

Migration, being a part of non-conventional security threats, is an emerging issue in 21st century. Central Asia is a land of many ethnic culture and its economy is highly depending on remittances which comes from Russia and Kazakhstan. Science the demise of Soviet Union in a peaceful manner, Russia has become the centre stage of immigration which comes from central Asian states, particularly from Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Uzbekistan. According to 'Regional Migration Report: Russia and Central Asia' around 10.2 million international migrants have entered Russian federation from 1991-2013 by changing their permanent residents (Anna 2014). From 1991-2008 the growing Russian economy was a centre place to fascinate refugee and workers from other parts of the 'post-soviet space', specifically from Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan. In the 2000s, their percentage of total immigrant's flows rose from 24.4% (2000-2004) to 33.5% (2005-2008-9) (ibid). They were the main migrant working groups in Russia, whose presence was

contested on cultural ground. They argue that the main reason for ongoing flow of migration is Russia's ambiguous migration policy as well as the open borders for visitors from other CIS countries have made it easier for migrants to enter Russia. In 1990s the disappearance of enormous and huge number of qualified specialists has caused a huge 'brain drain'. In the year 2000, Kazakhstan has become an attractive destination for other Central Asian states. As far as the data of OSCE is concerned, it argues that the consecutive flow of migration from Central Asia to the nearest border is taking place due to various reasons: -

- Disparities in economic development as well as standard of living,
- Geographic similarities and
- 'Visa Free Program' (with some exemptions) inside the CIS countries.it encourage the Central Asian states, 'where the supply of labour was excessive and the wages low, to migrate not only to Russian Federation but in same way to its Southern neighbouring states.

In mid-2000s, more than 1 million labourers were migrated to Kazakhstan in the preceding years till 2008(OSCE 2016). According to OSCE in these preceding years the migrant sending country's receiving remittances contributed around 12% to their GDP. But their number has been slowdown in the preceding years due to the economic instability and the financial crisis in the region in 2008. The government of Kazakhstan passed an Amnesty Law in 2006 which was based on a three-year legal status to the labour migration, simply speaking, it was an important step towards legalising irregular migration (ibid). According to the OSCE, "165 thousand irregular labour migrants had been legalised by the end of 2006, a great achievement to Kazakhstan and a unique experience in the CIS region" (OSCE 2016). According to a survey, as conducted by Yelena Sadovskaya under OSCE in 2005, 31% of labour migration found the job through friends in Kazakhstan, 22% through relatives and 20 percent on their own (Sadovskaya 2005). According her, only 5% to 7% were employed through the recruitment agency. Through this survey she founds that illegal employment network prevails in central Asia, with middle men operating black labour market (Ibid). As per OSCE Database 'Self-regulation of staffing and engagement could have expedited by a free and effortlessly reachable electronic data base of accessible occupations' (Sadovskaya 2005).

Over the past few decades, the Central Asian countries have become one of the migration sending zones. Therefore, the former Soviet Regime turned into one of the major refugees and migration receiving regions in the world. As far as the flow of migration is concerned, Russia is the important destination for migrants in all times. The volume of transfers sent home by labour migrants increased expressively in the 2000s and peaked in 2008 (Marat 2009, pg-7). According to Erica Marat, the flow of labour migration has become a potential major source of integration among the CIS countries, but as far as labour migration is concerned the official state response is fragile, as together receiving and sending countries unable to corporate on migration problems due to the negligence of state responses. Labour migration is basically treated as a political issues in Central Asia because both Russia and Kazakhstan –the migration recipient countries use migrants as a weapon to exert pressure on migrant sending countries (Erica Marat; 2009, pg-7, Yelena Sadovskaya; 2006). Both Russia and Kazakhstan as the centre stage of migration receiving countries have profited from immigration entries, but they have needed much incentive to create more favourable conditions for the labour migrants of sending countries.

To a great extent migrant remittance establish a substantial share of sender country's GDP .According to IOM, the amount of remittances to Tajikistan was greater than before as it grew from \$1.7 billion in 2007 to \$2.7 billion in 2008(IOM;2009, Erica Marat; 2009, pg-7,8). But after the economic crisis in Russia in mid-2008 a shift has been taking place as far as the migration flow is concerned.

Many of labour migration community from Central Asia who were working in Russia retuned from there and had tried to do something for their family. The labour \legal migrant community who had been contributed to their GDP growth were facing many problems after the global economic crisis and particularly after the devastating Russian economic crisis in 2008-09. As far as the migrants flow of Central Asia to Russia is concerned in 1994, migratin growth in Russia reached its historical maximum of almost one million . The major reason behind thin huge flow of migration was the ethnic belongingness . So in 1990s a significant portion of the movement of Russians to Russia involved the participation who had left this country for better livelihood. The other strong factors which were pushing the former soviet to Russia were the political event, especially, the laws about state languages and armed conflicts in Caucasus, Tajikistan

and in other areas. These aforesaid tensions are nothing but the security issues which were emerging day by day in Central Asia. Russia and Kazakhstan have benefitted from the flow of migrants but lacked any motivation and any effort to create more favourable conditions for incoming migrants. According to Erica Marat by 2008 around 3% of the total world population has been working as migrants abroad. Central Asia represents only a little share to the total world migration flow, but the region's economies are heavily influenced by migrant workers. In terms of GDP comparison within the Central Asian republics in the forms of remittances then Tajikistan has the world's highest proportion of remittances to GDP. According to the reports of IOM, in 2007 remittances comprised 36% of its GDP or \$1.8 billion, while Kyrgyzstan ranked fourth in the world with 27% of GDP or \$322 million as per the IOM data.

The flow of migration is increasing day by day due to the emerging situations which leads to a lot of threat perceptions as far as the human security threats are concerned. The illegal migration process being a part of non-traditional security threats posing many problems to the societal security discourse in Central Asia region.

1.6 CENTRAL ASIA: MIGRATION AND ECONOMIC CRISIS OF 2008

The economic crisis of 2008 has caused a drastic change in the flow of migration because lots of refugees and displaced people from Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan had deprived of employment opportunity in the flourishing economies of Russia and Kazakhstan (ICG, Asia Report no 183, 2010). Workers in the form of migrants from Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan have been an economic and social lifeline for the youyh population of the Central Asian region (Asia report no-162, 2009). The flourishing economies of Russia and Kazakhstan have been become a destination for the less developed Central Asian region as it facilitated millions of Central Asian migrants the work they could not find at home. In 2004-2008, is regarded as 'the boom years', because 8 lakhs Kyrgyz, 1.5 million Tajiks and two and half million Uzbeks were working in Russia and Kazakhstan, in construction sites, agriculture and housing services etc. (Ibid).

When the international financial crisis hit in the year 2008, particularly in Russian federation a huge number of migrants lost their jobs. Approximately, a million migrant

workers had to return home by the end of 2009, due to uncertain unemployment. The remaining migrants stayed there and had to accept lower wages, worked illegally. The potential return of migrants due to the unpredicted economic crisis and the effect of dropping remittances had created social and political disorder in the region. The impact of the global financial crisis on migration from Central Asia to Russia considers potential dangers as far as the decline in the trends of migration flow is concerned. The political and social stability in the region has been diluted due to vast home coming of migrant's. Interviews and researches were carried out by many NGOs and particularly by the Crisis Group in Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan in the year 2009 with the asylum seeker workers, administrative officials, civic activists and members of the international community who worked with the displaced persons (Ibid).

From 2004 to 2008, Russia enjoyed unpredicted growth that has increased the rank of Russian federation and projected it as one of the world's major economic powers. The boom was resulted due to increase in oil production and price rise, which leads an influx of foreign investment. In 2004, as per the data of ICG report, 'Russia's gross domestic product (GDP) was about \$592 billion and by 2008 it was \$1,677 billion. In the same year its gold and hard currency reserves reached \$427 billion – the world's third largest, behind only Japan and China, and over five times more than the U.S' (IMF International Fact book database, 2009). In mid-2008, on the one hand, the oil price distorted and on the other hand due to the oil price inflation many migrants are forced to leave Russia and Kazakhstan. Values oil companies dropped from \$129.7 per barrel in August 2008 to \$39.2 towards the end of the same year i.e. towards the end of the year 2008 (IMF, 2009). This process made an adverse effect by sending the capital flow into inverse. Private capital was overflowing during the period of financial crisis i.e. around \$50 billion a year (ICG Report 2009). By the end of 2008, more than \$131 billion loss was experienced by the private oil companies (Ibid). Kazakhstan, had major oil producers. But it was highly susceptible to instabilities in the economic well-being. According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), 'a 1% change in Russian GDP brings about a 0.8 percent change in the economic growth of Kazakhstan' (Ibid). Until 2008, the decadal GDP growth of Kazakhstan grew at a yearly mediocre growth of 8.7 per cent (IMF, 2009). This financial and oil inflation disaster flabbergasted and jumbled the decision making of the leaders in both countries. The then finance minister of Russian Federation, Alexei Kudrin, viewed deplorably that Russian Federation had

accepted a historical boundary: "Abundance is ending. 2008 was the peak in terms of [government] incomes, and will not come again" (Gazeta, 2009). The then Prime Minister Vladimir Putin (now he is the president of Russian Federation), predicted that "Russia would be among leaders of economic growth in 2009, with 5.5 per cent" (Kommersant, 2009; ICG Report- 2010). In 2009 both Russia and Kazakhstan had experiencing modest adverse GDP growth. According to the Asia report 2010, "Russia's GDP, which had grown by 8.1 per cent in 2007 stood at between minus 6 and minus 7 per cent towards the end of 2009" (Asia Report no 183, 2010). Kazakhstan's Gross Domestic Product rate decreased from 8.9 per cent in 2007 to '- 2' per cent negative progress rate towards the end of 2009(Ibrahim, 2009; Asia report no 183, 2010). The decline in oil price in Russia and Kazakhstan were rapidly affected their banks and the monetary systems. Therefore, the construction sectors had been fallen rapidly. Although the oil prices were progressively improving, neither Russia nor Kazakhstan were anticipated to achieve more than an uncertain progress in 2010.

1.7 THE MIGRANTS AT HOME AND ABROAD: GRIM CHOICES

The response in Russia and Kazakhstan, attached with the indolent and principally symbolic arrangements of their own front-runners, has made it excruciatingly explanation to migrants that they should work elsewhere. They could not get any support or financial aid and benefits from either their own countries or their governments at the regional level.

According to Khakimov, "migrants usually leave home in the spring and return towards the start of winter. Those from Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are typically young and male, over half are between eighteen and 35 years old" (Khakimov, 2009). To him "most graduated from high school, some had vocational training, but few had received higher education. Younger migrants, educated after the collapse of the Soviet Union, and those from rural areas increasingly have both limited Russian and work skills. City dwellers and migrants in their mid-30s and above have a working knowledge of the language. Between 10 to 20 per cent are women. The decision to leave was sometimes due to a combination of economic and political motives. Thus one Uzbek migrant in Kazakhstan, a university graduate, says that he left because 'there were no prospects' for him and his family at home. The way I saw it there would be no changes for the next

twenty years, as long as [Uzbek president Islam] Karimov and whoever is his handpicked successor are in power" (Ibid).

As it is argued by many theorist, that the student sand graduated young migrants were highly skilled full but due to the employment opportunity they were failed to get jobs in the financial crisis. Language is also one of the important reason behind the communication gaps between the migrants and the native of a particular region.

This kind of differences might not be there in future but there is no guaranty that in the future the people of Central Asian region will manage the ethnic differences on their own. It is very obvious that, those who have acquired dual citizenship may be faced many problems in the presiding years. In future the wives and the children of the migrants may face the problem due to the attitudes of their family members and society. The integrated approach in the thinking process is necessary in Russian society.

The value of migration can be analysed by the improvement in the GDP rate of the Central Asian states. Therefore, the process of migration is still going on within and across the border of the Central Asian states and the Russian Federation.

According to Khakimov "By 2008 remittances were providing the equivalent of half Tajikistan's gross domestic product (GDP), a quarter of Kyrgyzstan's GDP, and an eighth of Uzbekistan's GDP. The economic crisis of 2008-2009 destroyed this semblance of prosperity. First oil prices plummeted, then the crisis rolled through the highly leveraged banking sectors of Russia and Kazakhstan, finally bringing construction— the single largest source of migrant employment—to a near standstill. Migrant labourer quotas were cut, xenophobia increased in Russia, companies laid off migrants or in some cases simply stopped paying them" (Ibid). In the central Asian states government is not taking any serious steps for the migrants those who are residing outside the home country.

1.8 Review of literature

Scholarly works on the issue of migration and the threats emanating from migration, particularly from the illegal migrants, are substantial and made impact on the societal security of the receiving states the basic aim of migrants is to give a good life to their families. In her article 'Migration make us Safer, Richer, Resilient and Secure', Teresa Albano argues that migration is a 'diversified phenomenon and the tool for managing it must be adopted to the different motives that push people to move'. In this article she argues the positive aspects of migrants which aims to provide an optimistic outlook on migration. But as far as the negative aspects of illegal migration are concerned, she did not explain why the migration trends that are still in progress are the aspects of instability and chaos in the central Asian region.

1.8.1 Migration and Non-Traditional Threats

Myron Weiner in his article "Security, Stability and International Migration" (1992) argues that there are five situations in which refugees or migrants may be perceived as a threat to the country that sending the migrants and the receiving country or to relation between sending and receiving country. These are discussed earlier but these are given below for better understanding of the security discourses.

He argues that the phenomena of non-conventional security discourse include certain criteria like the situations in which it is considered as threats-" When they are involved in antisocial activities, participating with malign non-state actors like radical groups, when they are against the concerned state and society, When migrants are perceived as a political threat to the host country, When immigration is seen as a cultural threat, When migration is articulated as socio-economic problem for the host country in the form of refugee, When the concerned society uses immigrants as an instrument of threat against the country of origin" (Weiner 1992).

To Myron Weiner, these aforementioned five situations perceived migration is a non-conventional security threats to a country. The so-called'Migratipn Process' is also possing challenge to the regional security. According to Mahapatra, Weiner explain that "migration provides favourable atmpspher for the growth of criminal business syndicates involved in narco trafficking, proliferation of small arms etc. in Central

Asian Region.". He did not mentioned these five situations comprehensively and eleboratelly because, as we have seen that the redicle groups the narco traffickers, even the migrated people are the influenced by the non-state actors to spread conflict across the region.

1.8.2 Migration and Social Identity

The migration flow of the Central Asian region are related with the concept of social Identity. Many important question in Central Asian are coming up with regard to the flow of migration, contributed to the construction of new social divisions within the country and – exacerbated the splintering of Uzbehnic identity.

"Who are the others? Who are we? What is the difference between 'them' and 'us'?" Rano Turaeva put emphasis on the above-stated questions early in the first chapter of his book popularly known as 'Migration and Identity in Central Asia: The Uzbek Experience' (2016). This book is basically focused on the social construction and maintenance of collective difference. Turaeva considers these questions with reference to the specific circumstances of the Khorezmi, an Uzbekistani ethnic sub-group hailing from the country's North West Khorezm region, and their experience as internal migrants moving to the capital city of Tashkent.

The Khorezmi share a common ethnic culture with those families have resided in Tashkent for generations with difference between the two groups mainly difference in dialects and some cultural practices. Despite this, government restrictions on internal migration to Tashkent have authoritarian countries like Kazakhstan and Turkmenistan still differ significantly. For instance, after independence, Kazakhstan agricultural sector shrank significantly from almost 30% of GDP in 1991 to about 5% in 2010, while the country became more dependent on oil sector and FDI.

Gubka in his Article "Implementation of Human security concept into Central Asia's Regional Policy" (2011), argues that the concept of migration has a link with the emerging human security issues such as political security; community security; food security; health security; personal security; and economic securityAccording to him migration is a significant attribute to human security, particularly the region has seen considerable migration during the violent conflicts such as Tajik Civil War, events in Andijan in 2005 or ethnic clashes in southern Kyrgyzstan in 2010. To him, the biggest challenge to human security in domain of societal security is illegal work. Illegal migrants tend to have lower salaries, face the threat of deportation, inappropriate treatment coming from the lack of legal protections and possible leading events to trafficking and slavery. Due to the number of migrants in the region, migration as political issues have the potential to be a building stone for broader cooperation. More emphasis according to the author, should be given to the process of legalization of the workers. But here the loopholes only one that is the author is lacking to give a feministic interpretation in migration.

1.8.3 Migration and Socio-Economic Problems in Central Asia

Another book which is very important in regard to the concept of migration as a source to non-traditional security threats is 'Development in Central Asia and the Caucasus: Migration, democratization, and inequality in the post-Soviet era' edited by Sophhie Hohmann, Claire Mouradian, Silvia Serrano and Juliem Thorez (2014).

This book particularly focuses on the comparative perspectives on Central Asia and Caucasus and talks the socio-economic problems facing the region- migration inequality and lack of transparency and democracy. The editor of this book argues that the new reality in which the Caucasus and Central Asia are now a part of the Global South as a result of industrialization, economic crisis and growing inequality.

The section called "Development, inequalities and poverty" deals with the socioeconomic realities on the ground. Helenc Rouselot argues that seemingly similar

1.9 Definition, Rationale and Scope of study

Broadly speaking migration can be defined as movements of the large number of species from one location to another. Migration place out over time across scale, and in specific geographer. Underdeveloped Central Asian economies are unable to offer an alternative to labour migrant and the other states are not able to replace Russia in this respect. In 2008 the global economic crisis forced labourers (who were migrants to Russia) to return to their home places. As per the IOM report, the basic migration model is labour migration to Russia and Kazakhstan mainly from Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan. Migration became a large-scale phenomenon at the beginning of this century.

1.10 Objectives:

- 1. To highlight recent trends in Migration process in Central Asia.
- 2. To evaluate the factors which are responsible for ongoing cyclic process of non-traditional security discourse and migration issues related to security of Central Asia.
- 3. To articulate the steps taken by the concerned states and the NGOs, especially UNO.
- 4. To highlight the situation of women and children of the migrants due to immigration and emigration processes.

1.11 Research Questions:

- 1. What were the effects of migration before 2008 in Central Asian region?
- 2. In what way migration is related to security of Central Asian States?
- 3. How and why the superpowers are failing the vital role on humanitarian ground to resolve the issues which are revolving around migration in and out?
- 4. How and in what way migration is emerging as an important source of non-traditional security threats?
- 5. In what way we can figure out the inefficiencies of the government policies which are taken together as measures to migration issues?

1.12 Hypothesis:

Migration is a major factor contributing to the instability and a threat to security in the Central Asian Region.

1.13 Methodology

As far as the methodology is concerned, the present study consists of both descriptive and comparative, qualitative and quantitative methods. The collection of data, analysis of data is based on both primary and secondary data. In primary data- government report, statistical analysis, Non-governmental Organization Reports such as IOM, UN Report on migration and security etc. are considered. In secondary data-Books, Journals, Articles, News Paper and sources of Internet are considered.

1.14 Chapters

Chapter 1: Introduction

The introductory chapter shall include the basic background on migration and how the non-traditional security has been affected by migration (in/out) in the Central Asian Region. It includes the basic non-traditional threats like internal conflicts (Tajik Civil War 2005, ethnic clashes in Fergana Valley), poverty, environmental degradation, oppression and survival etc. which are responsible for migration in Central Asia. It also deals with the causes which create instability and insecurity in Central Asian Region due to migration like human trafficking, narco-trafficking, illegal work, lack of poor policy responses by the government etc.

Chapter 2: Push and Pull Factors Responsible for Migration

In this chapter the focus will be more on the pull factors like high rate of wages, good health facilities, fulfillment of physiological needs (food, shelter and cloths), good education etc. which are attracting the laborers, engineers, scientists from the poor countries like Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan to Russia and Kazakhstan. It also deals with the push factors like poverty, unemployment, lack of education, poor health and most important factor i.e. security/survival, which leads to large number of migration from one country to other within the region and near borders like Russia

Chapter 3: Migration and Internal Conflicts, Socio-economic Problems

This chapter shall deal with the inter-ethnic conflicts as caused by the migratory flow of population in Central Asian region.

Chapter 4: Migration, Environmental Degradation and Human Security in Central Asia

Chapter fourth is dealing with non-traditional security threats like environmental degradation, food security, economic security political security and many other issues which are affected by migration in a positive and negative way.

Chapter 5: Conclusion

This chapter will contain the conclusion of the entire study. In this chapter, the hypothesis and research questions will be answered wholly based on the finding of the study and hypotheses will be checked whether they have been proved or disproved. This chapter will also reflect the works of previous chapters cumulatively.

Chapater-2 The Push & Pull Factors of Migration In Central Asia

CHAPTER-2

The Push and Pull Factors Responsible for Migration

Generally, migration is taking place when individual found himself insecure, as far as the basic necessities are concerned. The physiological needs, the psychological needs, are some basic necessities should be fulfilled by the state in which the individual resides. The attitudes of an individual may vary from others, but the internal problems and the regional insecurity feelings are some factors which determines most of the migration processes, particularly in Central Asia. As far as the migration of Central Asian region is concerned, the flow of migration is taking place due to some internal factors like ethnic conflicts, instability in the demographic features, environmental degradation, autocratic nature of the political regime and the political elites, and most necessarily, the hope for a good life somewhere away from the concerned region. The 'push-pull' factors, which are responsible for the ongoing migration process in the Central Asian region, are articulated by many authors in different way. Some says push factors are more important as they are directly involved, as far as the migrant's region is concerned. Push factors are acting like 'fuel to the vehicle', the basic aim of migrants is to give a good life to their families. In her article 'Migration make us Safer, Richer, Resilient and Secure', Teresa Albano argues that migration is a 'diversified phenomenon and the tool for managing it must be adopted to the different motives that push people to move'. The factors, which are psychologically motivated for the migrants, are people's aspirations, dreams, creativity, spirit of challenge and sacrifices. This factor is also some of the most power full forces that drive the economic innovation and growth. Migrants are in many ways searching an opportunity to demonstrate their values to society. As per UNDP (2009) data, labour migration and the remittance flow have become the key international development drivers (UNDP, 2015). According to the UNESCO Conference on international migration in central Asia, 2005, in the articulation of migration potential, the mobility among respondents ranged from approximately 15 percent in Tajikistan up to around 50 percent of respondents in Kyrgyzstan who expressed intentions to migrate (UNESCO, 2005).

Factors contributing for the migration from Central Asia- 'in and out'

There are many factors responsible for the growing instability in the region due to it the economic development of the region has been hampered. The 'push-pull' factors which are responsible for the growing 'Migration flow' is in many forms and in many kinds. These are discussed as follows: -

2.1 The Economic Factors

Traditionally, Central Asian region was highly motivated by various factors and the quantity of working age. The wage rate of the migrants are highly depends on the age dependency ratio of the working population in Central Asia from 1991 to 2008.

Table-I

Age dependency Ratio percentage of working Age population central Asia

Year Country	1991	2000	2008
Kazakhstan	50.80	52.43	45.23
Kyrgyzstan Republic	73.80	67.91	53.73
Tajikistan	91.02	85.61	66.90
Turkmenistan	79.73	68.19	53.25
Uzbekistan	81.104	72.07	53.76

Source: World Bank Data Base, 2017

Declining production, low salaries, high unemployment, job shortages, increasing poverty, and an idle workforce are some typical pusher factors which play a vital role in the process of migration. These are the factors responsible in the country's migration flows that export migrant workers and the departure of a significant percentage of knowledge population from the central Asian regions to other foreign countries particularly to Russia and Kazakhstan. Both Russia and Kazakhstan have become the popular and more attracting destination for the underdeveloped Central Asian region.

Certain economic factors in Russia and after 2000s in Kazakhstan, have been the centre of attractions for the migration sending countries. These factors include a migrant oriented large labour market, a well-established diversified economy, high salaries and more importantly, a better standard of living in a well-equipped economic system. The migrant workers found themselves secured in these economic structures where they will full fill their economic necessities. This well-established economic system creates a migration subsystem called Eurasia with Russia and Kazakhstan at its centre stage of attraction which attracting migrants from the Central Asian region. A common imbalance in the economic subsystem, as far as the wages are concerned, have been found in the disparities the in the salaries among the central Asian region and Russia. As the most popular destination country, both Russia and Kazakhstan provide a highest monthly wage, at \$689 and \$526 to the migrant workers as monthly salaries respectively (Sergey Ryazantsev, 2016). But in comparisons to Russia and Kazakhstan, Tajikistan offers the lowest average monthly salaries, at just \$81 per month, while the average in Kyrgyzstan is \$155 per month. So the economic conditions of a daily worker in less developed economy is more severe than the migrant workers in the developed well established economy (ibid.). Both Kazakhstan and Russia have the lowest level of unemployment at 5.2% and 5.5% in the region since 2013, after the Economic Crisis in 2008 in the Eurasian region (ibid.). The highest unemployment rate had found in Tajikistan at 11.6 percent and Kyrgyzstan had the mid-range unemployment with 8.4% (ibid.). According to Sergey Ryazanstev, in Uzbekistan the number of unemployed reached 640,000, 471000 in Kazakhstan, and 241000 in Tajikistan and 206,000 in Kyrgyzstan respectively, but this number may increase or decrease with the passages of time. As per Sergey rural residents of the Central Asian region suffered mostly from the unprecedented unemployment conditions. Many people in rural areas, mostly from the three migration sending countries, are not even registered with employment services due to their physical remoteness and the lack of transportation between their community and employment centres in the region. Although, lack of employment and job opportunities in a given area demotivate many residents and it leads to search for jobs in the immediate vicinity and nearby countries. As far as the economic factor is concerned, the lack of opportunity and unfamiliar unemployment conditions has increased the brain drain and the knowledge-based worker communities have been migrating from the countries of Central Asian regions frequently. According to Sergey,

the countries of Central Asia were major migration sending countries to the Eurasian region, and that migration activity increased significantly in 2000-2008. Migration flow that has created a corridor formed between the central Asian states and Russia is one of the most stable and the largest corridor in Eurasia and in the world. Basically, as per the data, it consists on labourers and workers from the sending countries. It is estimated that 2.7 million to 4.2 million people or 10-16 percent economically active population, working in Russia and Kazakhstan, constitute the so called 'migration corridor' (Sergey, 2016). This migration corridor faces intense problems and instability, and in return it creates serious political, social, economic and demographic repercussions for all the countries involved.

Table no. 2. Total Population Migrated to other places from Central Asia

Country Year	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Kazakhstan	3619200	3245250	2871300	3102962	3334623
Kyrgyzstan Republic	623083	510296	389558	312897	231511
Tajikistan	428900	348347	299266	280444	278152
Turkmenistan	306500	273565	218498	213051	197979
Uzbekistan	1653000	1512577	1405250	1329345	1220149

Source: World Bank Data Base, 2017

Labour migration is acting like a significant form of economic and political integration between countries of CIS, which were earlier part of Soviet Union, and it is contributing to the formation of Eurasian Economic Union (which includes- Russia, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia, and Kyrgyzstan). As per the data of Federal Migration Services (FMS), a Russian organisation, in 2001-11 more than 1.6 million people from the Central Asian region obtain Russian citizenship. In Tajikistan, as per the International Crisis Group data in 2001 more than 30% of the Tajik population were unemployed. This report of ICG said that "the economic situation is dire. The average monthly salary is less than US \$7 per month, and unemployment is estimated to be over 30%" (ICG

2001, IRIN news 2001). According to this report the situation was more severe as more than one million people in Tajikistan rely on food aid. It was also estimated that the share of malnutrition is also high in Tajikistan in comparison to other states of Central Asia, e.g. it has said that, more than 30% of children has chronically affected by malnutrition (ICG, 2001).

2.2 The Political Factors

The factors, which are important and receives attraction in the think-tank community (based on migration and non-traditional threats), have been putting more emphasis on the peculiarity of the concerned issues by looking after political aspects. The political push factors like economic factors also play crucial role in determining the flow of migration on the basis of policies, and major steps taken by the government bodies, as far as the Eurasian region is concerned. Due to the politicization of the migration issues, it is now more important to put focus on the factors which are important for the push and pull elements of migration which are emanating from the day to day politics in the region. Many from the Russian-speaking people of Central Asian region and Transcaucasia immigrated to Russia in between 1990 and 2010 for a range of ethnopolitical factors responsible for the politicization of migration issue and creating more instability in the Eurasian region. These ethno-political factors are emanating from various civil wars, inter-ethnic conflicts, and the domestic nationalism in the 1990s and in the preceding years due to the less use of the Russian language, lack of career opportunity, and lack of general prospects of the region. The direct or the indirect involvement of the state in the persecution of the citizens by the use of official policies and political views and sexual orientations.

Politically motivated conflicts, wars and revolutions in the Kyrgyzstan, Georgia, Uzbekistan, and Ukraine and Tajikistan prompted migration to Russia particularly in the ethnic Russian populations through the feeling of hate and hostility by the use of migrants. The 90 days free movement in the Russian federation without the visa was one of the aspects to create political instability in the region by the ongoing illegal migration trends, since 1991. The illegal flow of migration is the result of the insufficient visa programme and government's negligence with regard to the cross border illegal migration coming from the neighbouring states, especially from the

Central Asian regions. Fergana valley has been the place of continuous conflicts on the basis of politically motivated ethnic conflicts and violence. Sometimes the political factors are also playing positive role for motivating the people to migrate from one place to other for fulfilling their basic necessities.

2.3 Socio-Demographic Factors

According to the eminent writers and other researchers on Eurasian region, since the 1990s, the Russian labour force has been shrinking and more importantly growing older. That kind of shortages of labour forces is pushing Russia backward at the international labour market, due to this reason Russia needs cheap labour workers from the post-soviet central Asian region. Russian economy is based on the youth and dynamic labour forces from central Asian region. This trend of diminishing in the Russian labour force in 21st century intensifies the competition for labour resources. This intensifies the increment in the labour migration from donor countries. The demographic situation in the Central Asian region that send a huge number of labour migrants to Russia looks different, as far as the radical nature of the people of Central Asia is concerned. The working age population in the Central Asian region is growing day by day drastically. So, it is very difficult to give employment to all the labour forces where resources are less in number and lack of government initiatives for the concerned issues. So many organisations indicate that by 2050 the working age population Central Asian region will increase drastically, e.g. at that time Uzbekistan will have 6.4 million, likewise 2.8 million in Tajikistan, 900,000 in Turkmenistan, and 600,000 in Kyrgyzstan (Sergey, 2016). According to Ryazantsev, even if the economic development were to accelerate in the region, the countries of the Central Asian region could not provide employment to all of its working age population especially the youths. In the meantime, after the disintegration of the soviet-union in 1991, migration trends among the postsoviet states grew and transformed from 2000 to 2010. In many of post-soviet states a pervasive stereotype took hold that, the only way to succeed in life was to work and earn money in Russia. Many young and middle age people in Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, and many other parts of the Eurasian region prefer working abroad instead of continue working in the region or continue their studies at home. As far as the rural migration is concerned, the rural migration is highly attracted by relatives who have earned money from working abroad. The new social and demographic groups like

residents of rural regions and small villages, women and youth have been involved in the migration trends which creates problems as far as the stability of the region is concerned.

Table III

Total percentage of migrants in Central Asia from 1990-2010

Country	1990	1995	2000	2005	2010
Kazakhstan	21.89	20.37	19.19	20.08	20.44
Kyrgyzstan Republic	14	11.11	7.86	6.11	4.23
Tajikistan	7.3	6.03	4.83	4.13	3.66
Turkmenistan	8.35	6.53	4.85	4.48	3.92
Uzbekistan	8.05	8.66	5.73	5.12	4.39

Source: World Bank Data Base, 2013

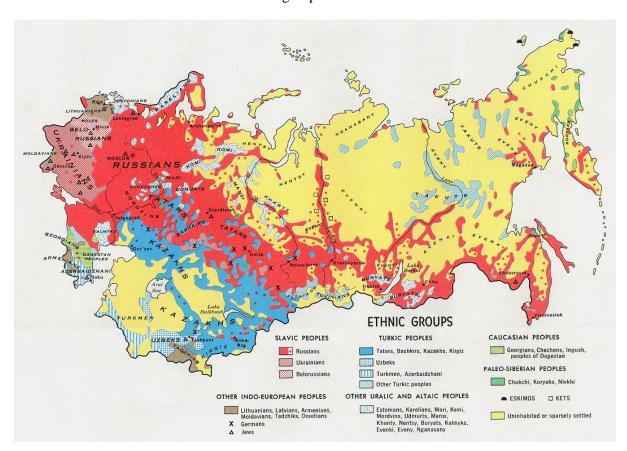
The aforementioned table shows the percentage of the total number of the population in Central Asia those who were migrated to Russia and other country.

2.4 Cultural and Historical Factors

Language, culture, customs and conventions are some determinant factors which are acting like agents of migration, especially in Central Asia and Russia. A migration subsystem has formed in the Eurasian region on the basis of the socio-economic relations between the countries of the former Soviet Union and the widespread use of Russian language as the primary language of communication. Language as the referent object of communication is also based on the cultural affinities of the people who resides in a region. Many migrants use to practice Russian language to come to Russia and many others, and many emigrants from Central Asian region decides to settle in Russia because of their knowledge of the language and the Russian mentality increases the chances of finding job in Russia. Most labour migrants find jobs through social

networks, relatives, private intermediaries, as per their language and culture similarities and sharing.

Although, government agencies and NGO's have been playing a minor role in the process of incorporating migrants into the Russian workforce. Due to this reason, since the 1990s there has been a decrease in the migration flow coming from Central Asia to Russia and Kazakhstan and to many other foreign countries. Sharing of same history, language and belongingness on the basis of cultural affinities and traits, helps the people of Central Asia to become a migration donor among Eurasian migration corridor:-



MAP-IV Ethnic groups in Central Asia

2.5 Miscellanies Factors Responsible for the Out Flow of Migration

 Lack of employment or business opportunities is one of the main factors for the flow of out migration in the region. Because of it many youth have left their own country and settled down there. In Central Asian states the process of out migration for the business purposes is quite similar to other states but it has its own reason. Therefore it is the sole responsibility of the states to provide some kind of incentives to the small scale industrialist for their development within the region. Even in the neighbouring states they found difficult to settle their own business, that is why, many people in Central Asia left the region for the betterment of their families and beloved members.

- Lack of educational opportunities is also posing some kind of hindrances for the betterment of the society as well as to the personal development of the children. The education system is the backbone of a well-structured society. Therefore, it would be very difficult for the central Asian states to coup of with the international standard of the students, if they don't have taken education in considerations. Political socialisation can be possible if the future citizen is well aware of the socio-cultural glitches and the societal conflicts of his/her native states.
- Lack of political or religious rights is one of the psychological instinct of conflictual conditions and for the creation of instability in the region. Religion and politics are always go hand in hand as one cannot fulfil the interest of the individual without the other's helps. Political instability in the region is the instinct reason for the emergence of many kinds of conflict in a particular political environment. The democratic form of government is the best bay to solve the outset of this kind conflicts which are taking place due to the improper treatment of a situation. Many political leaders intentionally creates conflicts for their own benefits. In Central Asia the inter-ethnic conflicts are the result of political instability in the region. Therefore the outflow of migration in states like Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan is very high.
- Threat of arrest or punishment is the factor arises after some kind of mischief is done by an individual. The criminal mentality persons, religious fundamentalist groups and the people with strong political support are always behind the occurrence of socio-religious and the inter-ethnic crisis in a particular society. After creating the aforementioned conflictual situations they leaves the country in the fear of getting cut by the law enforcement agency and the police department.
- Persecution or intolerance based on race, religion, gender or sexual orientation- The migrant population living in Russia is recently experiencing

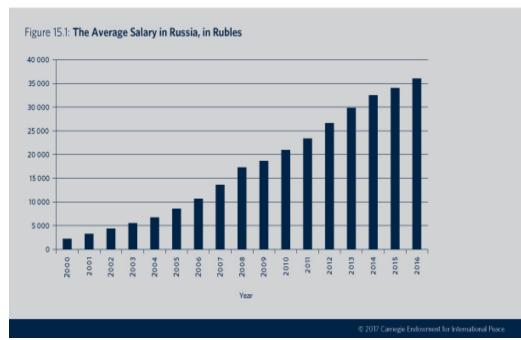
new impediments on day-to-day basis. Intolerance towards the way of life of Central Asian migrant is just one of them. This intolerance which results into day-to-day experience of discrimination has resulted into unaccounted forms of hardship meted to a significant migrant population. The aspirational class of these migrants have found new medium to translate and propagate these grievances for early solution of the same. There are many factors which result in this phenomenon of discrimination against the migrants.

- Inability to find a spouse for marriage- The new aspirational class of migrants is facing an ambiguous but persistent problem of inability to find suitable spouses in foreign lands. The barriers of making strong societal pitch are so strong that it might lead to alienation of a major chunk of youth migrants. The invisible and insidious factors if left unresolved might create a major crisis inside the host that is Russian as well as the social communities back home. The Russian state does have a stake in over-all stability of the society which might be effected because of it.
- Favourable family contacts with the informants who have already moved and settle in the developed areas can be very helpful for the people who wants to move from their native places and chain migration is taking place due to this reason.
- Better opportunities for acquiring farms for self and children- The Russia economy provides favourable opportunities to the migrant population of the Central Asian region. These opportunities are not limited to only job market but also extend towards starting a new way of life by exploiting the opportunities present. One such aspect is easy process of acquiring farm lands in Russia. This aspect allows the migrants to settle around with their children and spouses which might accompany them in foreign lands.
- Cheap purchase of farmland- The price of acquiring new lands is also a good factor for promoting migrant population to invest in Russia. The land also provide other aspects of economic prospects to happen.
- Quick wealth (as in a gold rush) The pool factor of Russian provide a 'gold rush' moment for migrant population. It is seen as a good foreign land with hospitable memories supported by long social, cultural and political collectivises, formed during the Soviet rule. The attraction of wealth should

be seen at the background of saturation at domestic labour market of Central Asian republics.

- Human wants are unlimited and these wants are varied from person to person. In Central Asia, the people are very poor and are mainly dominated by the foreign countries. So they are always in search of the better hospitality in a foreign land, which attracted many young population in Central Asia
- More job opportunities and salary structure:

The Russian Federation has supplemented a good amount of salary structure for the migrants in the region. But after the disintegration it was quite obvious that the amount of salary had been decreased for some time. From 1990 till 2016 the World Bank data has shown that the rate of wages have been increased with a high substantial rate to the skilled full workers. So from 2000 to 2008 the amount had increased a lot.



Graph I Average Salary in Russia in Rubbles

Source: World Bank Data Base (2017)

Better welfare programmes- The better governed Russia state provides an added layer of attractiveness towards migration. The migrant population see it as opportunity which might lead to great personal saving as a welfare state apparatus will be serving their day to day needs. This supported by other health benefits, education for children and job opportunity at the informal sector for accompanying spouses all makes Russia an attractive migrant destination.

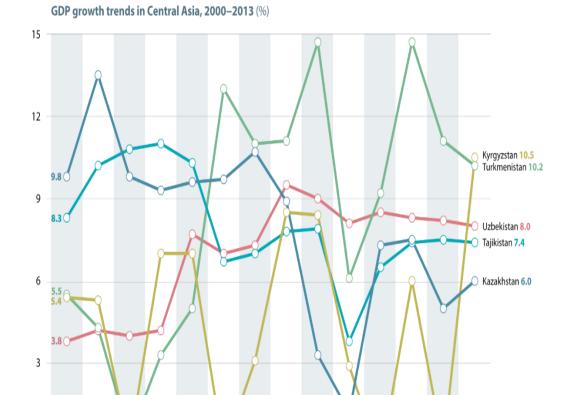
• Inability to find a spouse for marriage

Inability to find a spouse for marriage is one of the reason behind the out-migration in Central Asian region. It is one of the psychological instincts for the community as far as the marriage is concerned if one could not find job then he is not considered as a good spouse so it is very obvious that they are migrating to other people are the states for better job employment opportunities. It may be a small reason behind the outflow of migration but it can't be ignored because the number is very high as far as migration is concerned.

2.6 Central Asia: A Remittance Dependance Region

Central Asia is known as one of the main regions for forced migration sending to other countries. So before 2008, the social instability in the central Asian region to nearest countries like Russia and Kazakhstan were not so high, but after the Global economic crisis, the social Instability in the central Asian region had been increased (World Bank 2009). Tajikistan is the most vulnerable and poorest country in the central Asian region and the migrants those who are coming from the central Asian region are highly influenced by the region's economic instability and Social backwardness. If we considered the economic aspects of Central Asian region, then we can find that Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan are the more vulnerable region in the in Central Asia after the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991 it was found that many snakes community had been migrated to Central Asia because of their killing of sameness and similarity between their culture the reports like UNO IOM and other Nongovernmental Agencies reports are of the opinion that due to the economic instability in Central Asia the outflow of migration is very high in the region so it was quite similar that after the disintegration of Soviet Union people were migrated to the nearest neighbouring countries like Russia and the Baltic States.

Graph-II GDP growth and Trends in Central Asia



Source: World Bank (2014) Global Economic Prospects, Table A1.1, p. 100

2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007

2000 2001

2008 2009

2010 2011

LABOUR MIGRATION FROM CENTRAL ASIA TO RUSSIA

Valdai | Discussion Club

Approaches by Central Asian Countries to Regulating Labour Migrations



1,332-2,100



Estimates of the number of migrant workers from Central Asia working in the Russian Federation

(2010-2015, min.-max., thousands of people)

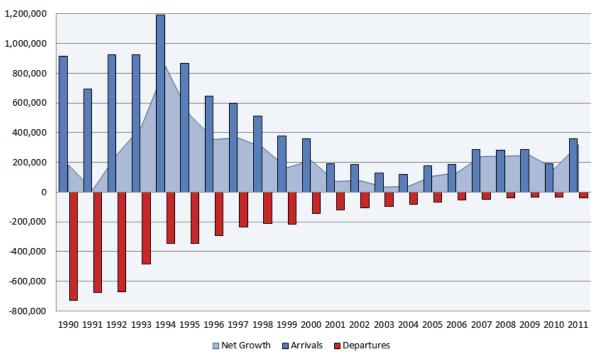
Personal remittances from Russia in 2013, millions of dollars





GRAPH- IV

Russian International Migration



Uzbekistan being a most populated country in Central Asian region is the highest migration sending country to Russia and Kazakhstan. Uzbekistan being a populous country cannot fulfil details of each and every citizen due to the lack of economic resources and financial stability. But according to the World Bank report 2009 Uzbekistan constantly denying that there is issues like migration in its society. It is very hard to realise that being a most populous state in the central Asian region why the Government of Uzbekistan is denying such an important issue like migration. While Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan also sending migrants to Russia but their number is very less in comparison to Uzbekistan. In the year 2008 more than 27% of Kyrgyzstan GDP where coming from Russia and Kazakhstan in terms of remittances likewise Tajikistan is also depending on remittances which are coming from Russia and Kazakhstan. In 2008 around 49% of Tajikistan GDP where coming from the remittances of migrants those who were working in other neighbouring countries. In the same year around 13% of Uzbekistan GDP were also coming from the migrants as remittances ((UNIFEM 2009). Before the financial crisis these developing States with growing very fast as the

migrants were sending money to their families in the form of remittances. According to the IMF report the National Bank of Tajikistan enhanced its net International Reserves because more than 70% of Tajikistan trades supported by remittances send by the migrants (IMF 2009). From 2006 to 2008 the remittances sanded by the migrants helped a lot for economic stability in the region. The pull factors like high wages, employment opportunities and better placement are some of the attracting features for the higher level of outflow of out-migration. If one will take into consideration of all these issues he will find that the process of migration is highly attracted by the pull factors and not the post factors for the voluntary migration. Due to the increase of remittances the banking system, business and the government revenue has increased in the central Asian region in 2008 the consumer price is also increased in Kyrgyzstan around 24.5% and 20.5% in Tajikistan according to Alexei Kireyev, in his article the macroeconomics of remittances the case of Tajikistan argues that migration had created an Illusion of growing and sustainable affluence in the economic field. For majority of central Asian States remittances are the lifeblood of the people in the region for example in Pakistan more than 60% of population depends upon the remittances which are coming from their family members from Russia and Kazakhstan But after the economic and financial crisis in Central Asia and Russia the oil prices head fell down and the amount of remittances had been decreased According to the IMF report and many other NGOs remittances head fell down by 30% in Uzbekistan and Tajikistan and 25% in Kyrgyzstan so it is very obvious that these States where highly depended on remittances. In the developing countries remittances are the lifeblood for their economic sustainability and development it support the economic structure of a particular state by providing financial helps and economic assistance. During the disintegration of Soviet Union the population in rural areas constituted around 70% and they were highly dependent on remittances from the migrants. before 2005 in Tajikistan the poverty line was very high and due to this reason The people were migrated to the neighbouring States job employment and economic assistance phase full stop the same situation were in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan the poverty line was very high in all these Central Asian States except Kazakhstan because Kazakhstan was highly industrialized during Soviet Union resume and the reason is possessed with natural resources and minerals the impact of disintegration of Soviet Union was both positive and negative for the central Asian States because in many times it was found that the

poverty rate has been increased to a greater extent after the independence of Central Asian States.

2.7 Government's reaction in Central Asian region

The steps which were taken by the comments of Central Asian region was quite diplomatic in nature with the disintegration of Soviet Union. Some positive steps were also taken by the governments of Central Asian region like the free visa plan and the free flow of migrations with a simple process of registration. According to many theorists and political funding it is argued that the diplomatic nature of regional governments towards the migration issue is very difficult to understand and explain .Russia in 2009 made some stringent laws for the visa free program and it is the main reason behind the increase of threads towards the employment opportunities for migrants.

Ethnic intolerance in Central Asian region was grounded with the discrimination on the basis of Race religion gender or sexual orientation are some kind of disturbances Which are responsible for the Force full migration from one place to other Central Asia is one of the most popular reason for the ethnic conflicts and it is obvious that due to the ethnic conflicts based on race religion gender or sexual orientation the instability in the socio cultural aspects of Central Eastern region has been increased day by day. Discrimination on the ground of language religion are very come on in the ethnic disputes which are occurred due to the lake of basic understanding among the people in a society. These discriminatory aspects are the reason behind the forced migration and the displacement of the people in Central Asia.

Inability to find a spouse for marriage is one of the reason behind the out-migration in Central Asian region. It is one of the psychological instincts for the community as far as the marriage is concerned if one could not find job then he is not considered as a good spouse so it is very obvious that they are migrating to other people are the states for better job employment opportunities. It may be a small reason behind the outflow of migration, but it can't be ignored because the number is very high as far as migration is concerned.

In 2009 Russia had adopted stringent law to reduce the visa a program from 3.5 million to 1.95 million. Kazakhstan also had adopted the same process to reduce the unstoppable flow of migration by limited its figure to 66,300. According to the UNDP

report 65 % of migrants those who were working in Russia and Kazakhstan were coming by adopting the illegal methods (UNDP 2009). According to the theorist on migration the proportion of illegal migration was very high after the stringent visa program to Kazakhstan and Russia. More than 3 lakhs migrants were working illegally in Russia and Kazakhstan. The gradation of illegality is different in many places but the result is same. Therefore in Central Asia many people choose to work in Russia on the basis of a temporary registration card without a specific visa. The concept of so called 'grey economy' have been evolved after the devastating financial crisis in 2008. In this condition the workers don't have employment protection, employers pays no taxes, and they can hire and fire the migrant workers on their own will without the consideration of rules and regulations. After the financial crisis the quota restriction for migrant workers have remained same still today but the Central Asia region.

Chapter-3 Migration, Internal Conflicts and Socio-economic Problems

CHAPTER-3

Migration and Internal Conflicts, Socio-Economic Problems

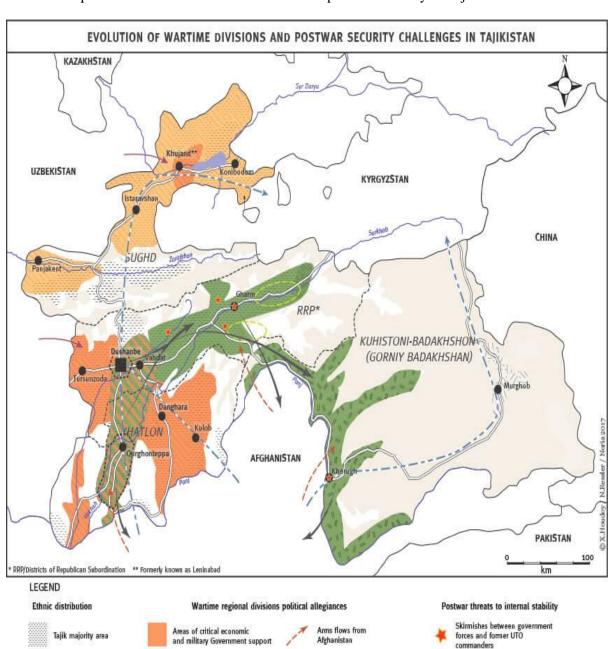
Migration into a region, particularly for the receiving countries, has always altered the socio-economic and cultural fabric of the receiving society (Pushpita Das, 2016). The post-soviet Russia has been threatened by many traditional and most recent internal conflicts since the disintegration of the so called 'Soviet Union Empire' in 1991. After the disintegration of Soviet Union in 1991, many people from the disputed areas sharing the multi-religious and multi-ethnic culture, are always trying to move from one place to other in search of safety, well structure economic structure, and healthy environment and good surroundings in a familiar society. The "local verses others", the "rich verses the slave", "self-verses-others" are some filthy and unstructured thought process in the mind of a religious ethnic man, creates instability and internal conflicts in the Eurasian region. Of all kinds of migration, illegal migration is playing the role of demotivating factor for the local residents, as they are illegally entered in the foreign territory and try to spread crimes and the feeling of communalization on the basis of religion and ethnic culture. Illegal migrants from Central Asia to other country, particularly Russia and Kazakhstan, has become the most volatile and diplomatic issue along with the socioeconomic problems it has bought in its wake. The impact of illegal migration from Central Asia to Russia can be articulated though two reasons or indicators. Firstly, that is the socio-economic problems between migrants and the locals over the scares resources, job opportunities, and cultural dominance of one over the others etc. Secondly, the politically motivated socio-religious and ethnic conflicts on the basis of language, culture and communalities. These leads to illegal and anti-national activities, civil wars and non-traditional security threats. The feeling of 'self-verses-others' at regional level has created a lot of disturbances in the Eurasian region since the creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States due the unprecedented flow of illegal migration. Language, ethnicity, the feeling of diversified cultural bonding are some important aspects of internal conflicts and regional instability, emanating from illegal migration in and out. The most devastating and dangerous example of internal conflicts is the Tajik Civil War took place in 2005. The concept like displacement is also an integral part of the internal conflicts in which a particular territorial community has to vacant their place due to some internal or external pressure.

Graph-V Demographic Development of Tajikistan During Soviet Era

Ethnic Group	1926^		1929		1939		1959		1979		1989			
	Absolute figure	Percent	Absolute figure	Percent	Absolute figure	Percent	1959	Percent	Absolute figure	Percent	Absolute figure	Percent	Percent change 1926/1929- 1989^^^^	Percent change 1959-1989
Tajik	620.0	75	901.4	78.4	883.6	59.5%	1,051.2	53.1	2,237.5	58.8%	3,172.4	62.3%	411.7%	201.8%
Uzbek	88	**	206.3	17.9	353.6	23.8%	454.4	23.0	873.2	22.9%	1,197.8	23.5%	480.6%	163.6%
Russian		0.7	**	**	150	10.00/	262.6	13.3	395.1	10.4%	388.5	7.6%	7575.9%	47.9%
Ukrainian	5.6	0.7	27/	333	153	10.3%	26.9	1.4	35.8	0.9%	41.4	0.88%		53.8%
Kyrgyz			22.0	2.0			25.6	1.3	48.4	1.3%	63.8	1.3%	229.9%	149.3%
Kazakh			22.8	2.0			12.6	0.6	**	88	11.4	0.2%		-9.7%
Turkmen	**	88	16.4	1.4	**	**	7.1	0.4	14.0	0.4%	20.5	0.4%	24.9%	188.6%
Tatar	**	**	**	**	**	**	56.9	2.9	79.5	2.1%	72.2	1.4%	**	26.9%
German	**	8.8	**	88	8.8	8.8	32.6	1.6	38.9	1.0%	32.7	0.6%	88	0.2%
Jew^^	**	**	**	**	**	**	12.4	0.6	14.7	0.4%	14.8	0.3%	**	19.1%
Korean	**	**	**	**	**	**	88	88	**	88	13.4	0.3%	**	**
other^^^	406.4	24.3	**	**	94.9	6^^^	37.6	1.9	69.6	1.8%	63.4	1.2%	**	68.7%
Total	1,032	100%	**	**	1,485.1	100%	1,979.9	100	3,806.2	100%	5,092.6	100%	493.5%	157.2%

[^]Pre-1939 Data from Rakowska-Harmstone and own calulation
^12ews are considered one group until the 1989 Census when they are broken in to 4 group. These groups are added together
^^other includes all groups for which there is no data or data is not present in the graph
^^^If data is available for 1926 and 1929, the 1926 data is used.
Source: U.S.S.R Census 1939,1959,1979,1989, Tereska Rakowska-Harmston 1971, own calucations

Map-V Evolution of Work time division and post war security in Tajikistan





Sources: Jan Tomek, fieldwork March-May 2016
Viatcheslav Avloutskii, «La crise du Tadjikistan», Hérodote n°84, 1997/2, Yaroslav Trofimov, "Afghan Drug Trade Sends Tremors", The Wall Street Journal, 3 August 2012

In the early 2000s, due to an alleged armed leap by the outlawed Islamic Movement of Uzbekistan (IMU) from Tajikistan, the government of Uzbekistan violently forced the relocation of ethnic Tajiks from nine mountainous villages in the Sukhandaria province to the areas of desert of Kaskhadaria (Berry and Petrini, 2011, pg-11). In Turkmenistan also, during the period from 2000-03, forced resettlement and violent relocation occurred, but the extent of it is unknown due to lack of freedom of press and of humanitarian organisation's activities (Ibid.). In June 2010, in the southern cities of Osh and Jalal-Abad, Kyrgyzstan experienced an outpouring of inter-ethnic violence which evacuated 375,000 ethnic Uzbeks. According to ICG report on Tajikistan in 2001, the wide spread poverty is fuelling a major drug trafficking business and providing a potential breeding ground for Islamist migrant groups in the region. During the period from 2001-2002 more than 80% of the population were living under poverty (Kahane, 2002). The socio-economic problem has been increased since the formation of CIS states with their independence in 1991. In 2003, the U.S. Census Bureau has given some data on the youth population and their situations in the region. As per the data given by U.S. Census Bureau and the ICG group, 16 million –almost every third central Asian – is aged between 15 and 29 and half the population is under 30 (Ibid). In Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan, the youth population aged between '15 and 29' represent around 25% and it is predicted that it will remain same for twenty years (ibid). In Tajikistan the youth population was over 30 percent and according to U.S. Census Bureau this will almost double by 2025, with a substantial growth in numbers. In Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, more than 30 percent of the population were youth but, as per the prediction of the U.S. Census Bureau, it may decrease to 25 percent with the preceding years till 2025. Under the Soviet-union until 1991, there was 100 percent literacy rate, easy access to education, full employment and reliable and free medical service, as far as the youth population is concerned (ICG Asia Report No-66, pg-1, 2003). But in the preceding years most of this has been lost, young people are facing unemployment problems due to poorly educated, dropout of the schools. Their health is seriously threatened by many health issues such as drug abuse, HIV/AIDS, and many other diseases. As per the US CENSUS BUREAU before 1991 the average life expectancy at birth was 75 but after the disintegration of Soviet Union, Central Asian region got independence and found difficult to maintain this as it is now between 60 and 64.

Many studies suggest that the so called "youth bulge" represents a serious potential source of conflict, particularly in countries facing economic problems and social backwardness, as far as its multicultural aspect is concerned.

In May 2013, the then Mayor of Moscow, Sergei Sobyanin told the Moskovskiye Novosti newspaper that, "Moscow is a Russian city and it should remain that way. It is not Chinese, Tajik, or Uzbek, people who speak Russian badly and who have a different culture are better of living in their own country" (Murat Sadykov, 2013). He also blamed migrants for the internal crimes in Moscow. Russia's Federal Migration Service (FMS) estimates that 2.5 million Uzbeks, over a million Tajiks and 555.000 Kyrgyz were working in the country in the year 2013 (Eurasiannet.org, 2013). As per the World Bank data, 47% of the Tajikistan's GDP came from remittances during the year 2011, and 29 percent of the GDP of Kyrgyzstan came from remittances (World Bank, 2011). AND as per the data of Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), until 2013, illegal migrants comprised between 6.5 and 7.5 percent of the Russia's workforce and as per the data of FMS 60 percent migrants were illegal. Due to the significant increase in migration and particularly in immigration, the Russian Federation has been facing the unprecedented demographic crisis in the region. It can say that, such a large scale demographic loss can be a serious threat, as far as the societal security of the region is concerned. The immigrants, who are coming from the Central Asian region, are posing threat to the Russian communal identity. In the articles called "Open Border, Closed minds Russia's changing migration policies: Liberalization or xenophobia" (2010), Schenk Caress and Marlene Laruelle in an article "Anti-Migrants Riots in Russia: The Mobilizing Potential of Xenophobia" (2013) argue that in Russia the security aspects of immigration, framed the main debate within the narrower areas like nationalism, xenophobia, demographic crisis, immigration policy and labour migration. In the article called "Migration Flows, Societal Security and EU's Integration Process, the Spanish Case" (2001), argues that migration cannot change the host countries ethnic composition, but it can change the outlook of ethnicity by creating a potential situation of worry, a threat, insecurity or even danger. Here the important question is: "how does Russian federation construct migrants as a security threat?" Mikhail A. Alexseev in one of his articles "Societal Security, the Security Dilemma, and Extreme Anti-Migration Hostility in Russia" (2011), argues that hostility can be speculative and pre-emptive in nature. It means that the host society becomes hostile

toward migrants prior to the large inflow of immigrants and prior to recognising the existential threats (Alexseev, 2011).

3.1 Migration and Radicalization in Central Asia

Central Asia is a home of many religious affiliations, beliefs, and practices. It encompasses a broad range of religious and ethnic culture. There is no base line of religiosity before migration in Central Asia because during migration some people changes their religious practices and some people do not change their religious practices as they are very much concerned about their religious practices. Many factors are playing important role in the process of radicalization and extremism, so we cannot rely upon a particular factor called religion. Although, religious changes have more to do with the process of radicalization through the illegal flow of migration in Central Asian region many other factors are working important role e.g. the working conditions, the influence of people, family affections and many other factors. The process of radicalization, due to the flow of migration has been increasing day by day but the numbers are very limited e.g. as per IOM data, in reality, of the 3 million Central Asian migrants in Russia, only around 5000 has gone to Syria (Abashin;2017,Naronskaya Anna and Polyakova Victoria;2017).

Here, the topmost question arises like, does migration cause radicalization in Central Asia?

With the peaceful demise of Soviet Union, the Central Asian countries became independent in 1991. After onwards, basically poor people from rural areas of many parts from Central Asian region have been migrating to the urban areas in the form of both "in and out migration ", due to the poor social and economic conditions as prevailing in central Asia. The poor people from Central Asian region, with little education and resources, are radicalised during migration. They are forced to migrate because of the pathetic situation in the homeland and migration cause a rupture in rural life tradition and family ties and because of this migrated people experience difficulties and extraordinary pressures and stress. Therefore, isolated migrants away the home, with lack of family support, turn to conservative Islamic practices to support them in developing an identity and position in society which ultimately leaves them vulnerable

to radicalization. Many writers and theorists of Central Asia argue that, the underdevelopment of Central Asian countries and the flow of migration due to it cause radicalization in both Russia and Central Asian region. In his article "central Asian migrants in Russia: Will there be a Religious radicalization?" (2017), Sergery Abashin argues that, "religious radicalization among Central Asian migrants to Russia has raised attention in regards to achieve recruitments by the Islamic state". He further argues that, for Russian Federation migration and terrorism are always 'intertwined discourses' shaped by academia, the social milieu, and the media as they are translated through the economic and political issues. To him, migration and Islam are viewed by Russian as foreigners and they believe that it is migrants who brought radicalism in Russia and creates human security threats. He argues that Islam is equated with migration and viewed as problem, so migration is likewise, perceived as a problem (Abashin; 2017). Abashin posed two key questions and elaborate the situations due to the radicalizations of migrations:

- (A). Does Migration cause radicalization?
- (b). Does Islam cause Radicalization?

Here, the radicalization discourse is attached to the ideas of religious (Islamic) extremism and radicalization. Therefore, these ideas which are combined with the Central Asian migration trends human security perspectives lay the foundations for the idea the radicalization problems stems from Central Asian migration to Russia(Abashin: 2017). In reality religion is one aspects to the radicalization of migrants and the migration process. Migrants have their own languages, costumes and conventions which makes a huge difference between them and the average Russian people. This differentiation is making it easier to discriminate against them.

3.2 Migration and Human Trafficking in Central Asia

Jacqueline Lopor in one of her article argues that a significant portion of Central Asian population work as migrant labourer abroad and the remittances which are contributed by them is plating an important role in the national GDP and in their state economy. According to IOM an estimated 10 million people in Central ASIA are on the move to other places. IN Tajikistan alone, as per World Bank's estimation, half of the Tajik young male population is working as migrants in Russia and Kazakhstan consecutively.

Russia has been the traditional destination county for central Asian migrants but in 2000s the proportion of migrant workers in Central Asian region—were looking for other safer places for work, and Kazakhstan becomes the most attracting destination for central Asian migrant population. In Central Asia single most attracting destination for migration is Kazakhstan, due to its high economic growth, which has created demand for seasonal skilled workers.

Remittances of migrant labours are highly important to the families and the national economy as well, as far as the developing Central Asian countries are concerned it is highly important for their economic development. As far as the non-traditional security of Central Asia is concerned, the seamless flow of migration, to some extent, has a significant implication for the region's economic stability and security. Migration increases the threat of ideological radicalisation, as migrant workers are isolated from their community and spiritual support (Lopor, 2015). Radicalised migrants then have returned to home and try to spread extremist ideology in the region (Mohapatra, 2013). Irregular migration is closely linked to human trafficking of labourers who are working in mines and other places on daily wages (IOM, 2015). Terrorist groups and the vibrant radicalized groups are always looking for vulnerable workers and daily wage labourers as instrument for their terrorist activities. These terrorist groups are promising for large salaries and other facilities to the illegal migrant workers and try to manipulate them and trafficking them forcefully. As per IOM data over 1 million people in Central Asian region are at risk for trafficking, and over 69 percent of trafficking victims are male (IOM, 2015). The factors that are driving for the seamless flow of migration, as per IOM data, is also contributing for human trafficking and smuggling, e.g. high unemployment, poverty, and growing youth population and corruption. Irregular migration is a phenomenon which by destination is very difficult to measure because it is very tough to get accurate data on it. As per IOM data, one third or one half of the entries in developing countries as migrants, is irregular. Approximately this represents a 20% increase over the past years (IOM, 2003-06). According to IOM, it is estimated that half of all irregular migrants were smuggled and that smuggling as a business generates US\$ 10 billion a year (IOM, 2003, 06).

Smuggling of migrants is not being widely researched, as compared to trafficking of persons.

The IOM Report as published by Central Asian Partnership Groups (CAPG) identifies the trends of smuggling of migrants its patterns and most susceptible groups who are responsible for this migrant smuggling. This report identifies the trends and routs of smuggling migrants in, from, and through Central Asia by using the specific model called "vector approach" which includes the volume and patterns of smuggling migrants. IOM as per smuggling protocol, article 3, 2004 defines smuggling of migrants as "procurement, in order to obtain, directly or indirectly, a financial or other material benefit, of the illegal entry of person into a state party of which the person is not a national or permanent resident" (IOM, 2006).

Interpol also defines the meaning of smuggling in the same way as "the procurement for financial or material gain, of the illegal entry into a state of which the person is neither a citizen nor a permanent resident" (Interpol, 2003). Therefore in order to fulfil the basic element of smuggling of migrants, illegal cross border movement on the basis of material benefits needs to take place.

The data as provided by UNDC, 2005, argues that there are four basic elements required for smuggling of migrations, these are as follows:-

- Cross-border movement of people
- Procuring illegal entry of others
- Organising criminal groups
- Obtaining a financial or other material benefits as defined by UNDC (2005).

As far as the differences between smuggling and trafficking are concerned, the UN under Article 3 of Trafficking Protocol defined the act of trafficking as "the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threats or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction of fraud, of deception or abuse of power and position etc." (UN Trafficking Protocol Report, 2005).

The aforesaid definitions of trafficking of smuggling of migrations can be distinguished trough the following criteria: -

• Victim's (those used as a part of illegal works forcefully) Consent;

- Aim of movement as based on the initiatives though which this movement is taking place;
- Tran's nationality, Characteristics of the client, Coercion and Arrival.

As far as the difference of victim is concerned, the trafficking the victim of a crime is the trafficked person, whereas, the smuggling of migrants is a crime against state (IOM, 2006).

In the process of human trafficking, there can be both legal and illegal migrants involved but there will be no border crossing because it is a part of conventional security issue and also dealing with the military threats.

Migration movement from one place to other can be legal or illegal on the basis of the documents the migrants produce during the process of migration, on the basis of it, the legitimacy of the movement is articulated and examined and verified.

As far as the process of human trafficking is concerned, the movement of migrants as the victim of trafficking could be restricted by the international and the state actors. Here the victim is individual and also the referent object of the threat is an individual actor.

GRAPH- VI BASIC DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRAFFICKING AND SMUGGLING OF MIGRATION

TRAFFICKING	BASES	SMUGGLING
Legal, illegal or no border crossing.	Profitable business involving human beings criminal networks.	Illegal border crossing.
Legal or illegal documents		Illegal (false or stolen documents) documents.
Documents taken.		Voluntary.
Coercion or repeated exploitation.		Commodity: a severe movement
Restricted movement, controlled commodity.		Uncontrolled commodity;
Individual crime against an individual.		Crime against the state
Unconventional issues		Conventional issues.

Source: IOM, 2004.

But in the process of human smuggling, illegal border crossing is an integral part of smuggling which involves the conventional security threats. Particularly it is an uncontrolled commodity structure in which human being is considered as a product which is going to sell in the international market.

3.3 Social Conflicts in Central Asia

With the disintegration Soviet Union in 1991, protective layer on socio economic conflicts were removed from the society of the central Asian region. The approach of the big brother attitude of the Soviet Union consigned to the dustbin of history. After the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991, Russian federation has no dominant role in the socio economic aspects of central Asian region. The new independent states are no doubt emotionally attached by the similarity of the culture and religiosity. But after the disintegration of the Soviet Union, it pave the way for the emergence of religious fundamentalism and cultural disparities in the Central Asian region. The phases of interethnic conflicts are many and it varies from state to state with the regional disparities and divergence of the society in their own diversified nature. In Central Asia the centre stage of the inter-ethnic conflicts are the commercial and most diversified inter-ethnic population in the Central Asia. The commercial towns and cities are the most attracting place for the emergence for the inter-ethnic conflicts in the region, as it provides the platform for the outset of any conflict in Central Asia.

In Uzbekistan the chances of inter-ethnic conflict is very high as it has cities like Fergana valley, Kokand, Kuvasaj and lastly the city of Namangan. These cities are populated with many ethnic community and culture. During the period of 1989 and 1990 the aforementioned cities were the centre stage for the creation of the inter-ethnic crisis in the Central Asian region. During the period of 1989 and 1992, cities like Isfara and Dushanbe (Tajikistan) were also pave the way for the inter-ethnic conflicts in the region. Cities with the multi-ethnic communities are the major zone for the emergence of the inter-ethnic conflicts. For example, before the disintegration of the Soviet Union, it was seen that many places in Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan were involved in the social and inter-ethnic conflicts. These cities were Urgent and Frunze (after disintegration of Soviet Union it was termed as Bishkek) in Kyrgyzstan and in

Uzbekistan many cities like Nebitdaghand, Ashkhabad and Krasnovodsk in Turkmenistan. These are the main and most important hot beds of the Central Asian region. In Central Asia generally the conflicts are taking place due to the native population's involvement for the possession of the region. Particularly conflicts are taking place between the native and the migrants in the region. According to many historians and theorists, the aforementioned cities are the few hotbeds of the region for the occurrence of the ethnic crisis in the region. Generally conflicts on the basis of ethnicity and culture is taking place if the region is highly dominated by on ethnic group and the opposite ethnic groups are also in the same interest i.e. to become a unique and popular ethnic community in the region. In Central Asia conflicts are taking place due to the quarrel between the indigenous people i.e. those who are professing Islam and the representatives of the nationalities of the Uzbeks, Kyrgyz, Kazakhs and the Tajiks. The representatives are coming from other sides of the Central Asia i.e. the Meskhetians Turks, the Muslim community of North Caucasus and the Christian communities those who are using Russian language in their way of communication. It is very difficult to understand the peculiarity of these socio economic crisis. But all these ethnic conflicts are something in common like the issue of perseverance of their ethnic culture, to become a hegemonic culture in the region and more often in the name of protection of the region they are speeding heterogeneity among the communities.

Talib Saidaev in his article "Inter-Ethnic Conflicts in Central Asia: Social and Religious Perspectives" talks about the nature of these inter-ethnic conflict. According to him, in these inter-ethnic quarrels the main source of the conflict are the young and youth population of the society. They are not so old but they are between twenty years and thirty years. So the young blooded ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, Turks and the Tajiks are the main reason behind the outset of any conflict in the region.

Towards the end of 20th century, particularly in the Soviet dominated Central Asia the conflicts on the frontline of ethnicity and culture had a mass character. It means that the conflicts are taking place by the mass and huge number of ethnic population. For instance, in Kokand, Dushanbe and Frunze around six thousand people were participated and more than 385 people were prosecuted, in Fergana valley it was 10,000 and in Osh oblast it was around twenty thousand people were participated. According

to Talib Saidaev the tactics and the objective are the same in each and every ethnic conflicts which involves mass destruction and incendiarism. In each conflicts mass destruction and loses of property is common. Due to the mass mob crisis Institutes, houses, shops and public transport were damaged or plundered. Members, those who are involved in conflicts represented with barbaric brutality and bloodthirstiness. According to Saidaev, in Namangan, 5 combatants were tom to shards by a manic mob of fledgling Uzbeks, then drenched with petrol and set on fire. According to the local authorities, in this incident at the time of conflicts more than four hundred people of different ethnic groups were murdered and more than eight hundred went disappeared. Many private citizen, armed forces and militiamen were aggrieved. Patriotic and anti-Russian feelings were emblematic in all the struggles, as it had vibrant slogans and demands like "We strangle Meskhetians Turks, and Lenin's degenerate Russians, Russians must answer for everything, Aliens! Get out of Tajikistan, Tajikistan is for Tajik speakers, Uzbekistan for Uzbeks, Meskhetians Turks must get out of Uzbekistan" (Saidaev 1992). But the recent clashes in Central Asia were not only hostilities between different ethnic groups but they were the mass agitation against the government. There were many instances of defiance, heading for the dissolution of the ruling classes and emphasis for the creation of the new government. According to Saidaev, "everywhere Party premises were besieged and the local authorities were pelted with stones, beaten up and bombarded with Molotov cocktails. There were many attempts at vengeance against Party and soviet workers" (Ibid). The role of Islam in Inter-ethnic conflicts in Central Asia can be explained through the peculiarity of the ethnic crisis. To him these Inter-ethnic conflicts in Central Asian region are conceptualised by many theorists and writers from various perspectives, but we are mostly concerned in the multifaceted and provocative role of Islam. As per the peculiarity of Islam as a provocative instinct for the outset of the conflict, it is necessary to know the Party's political motives which demanded that for the Central Asian peoples Islam had developed as 'a living monument and vestige of the past'(Ibid). The proceedings of '1989-1990' have also postured many new questions. Without making an answer to them we cannot enlighten the turmoil or forecast the consequence of the ethnic factor in the upcoming political situations of the region. If we consider the facts then it can clearly reveals that the inter-ethnic conflicts had a social and economic origin, which we can't deny it. The Fergana Valley and the surrounding region to it are

highly affected by these inter-ethnic conflict and people are always in a feeling of in security at the time of regional interethnic conflicts and fights. Struggling with these insurgent groups are the main huddles for the common civilians in the society in which something has happened without prior acknowledgements. Provocative moves, banners, political slogan are the instincts for the outbreak of these conflicts. The psychological instincts in these religious fundamentalist groups are also acting as the determining factors for the outset of these socio-economic conflicts.

As per the data of many NGOs particularly the IOM data, since the independence of these Central Asian states, the number of interethnic conflicts have been increased in the preceding years. There stringent action is necessary from the every corner of the society and nuances for which these conflicts are taking place should be eradicated. The affirmative actions of the government agencies have been in doubt. Because it has nothing to do with the intricacy of the conflict. The rich and aristocratic people in the region are very conservative in outlook and their possessive thinking towards their culture and custom make it difficult for progress of the Cultural commonalities in the society.

Corruption in Kyrgyzstan, economic struggle in Tajikistan and the shadow of Afghanistan on the socio economic aspects of Central Asian region. During the period of financial crisis the Tajik migrant workers and labourers came back to their native places for the betterment of their family during the instable crisis. These migrants had no work at that time so they again worked primarily in the agricultural sector and some used to manage themselves in their home gardens to produce something for their family. In this burden full crisis it was difficult to survive but they manage to do it. During the financial crisis it was very difficult for the home comers to rely upon the unpredictable agriculture sector. Therefore they choose the small scale industries and these successful small businesses they got some profits but they were very precarious for the instability in the region. But during the crisis it was very difficult to find jobs for everybody so some families were still struggling at that time.

During the financial crisis the condition of Tajik people were very miserable as their county's economy and family system was highly depend on the remittances which were coming from Moscow. But at the time of economic crisis in Moscow and Kazakhstan

it was very difficult to survive in the region in which they were not having any employment opportunities. Tajikistan before the financial crisis had been rely on the migrants those who were working in the industries and mines in Kazakhstan and Russia. But with the emergence of the economic instability in the region there was miserable condition for the people of the region. During the financial crisis in Russia and central asia due to the lack of proper education system and illiteracy the young populations were struggling for their existence in the region as they did not find any job opportunities in Russia and Kazakhstan. Young women in the range of 20 to thirties were considered very old so before that they were forced to get married and as early as possible. The condition of women was very miserable at the time economic crisis. Even the condition of widows and divorce women were very harsh and pathetic. During the period of economic crisis in Central Asia and Russia the socioeconomic situations were very pathetic. Suicide rate was very high in the Central Asian region at the time of financial crisis. Many of the family mostly depended on the charity which was coming from the neighbouring states and relatives from the other part of region. Many developed state came to the forefront for their rescue but nothing was fruitful. Many children were deprived of their secondary and higher education as their parents had no money for sending their children to schools.

Tajikistan could have move on from the division of labour to the large scale industries but due to the socio-economic conditions that was not possible at the time of its independence. Tajikistan under the Soviet regime before the dis integration of Soviet Union depended on a cleverly devised barter system. Half decade were lost during the 1990s in Tajik civil war. But after some years the unwaged and jobless people were migrated to the richer neighbouring states, and the education system deteriorated. A large number of people almost 50% of the Tajik population who are young and energetic are taking interest to work abroad. Remittances dropped by thirty five percent during the financial crisis in 2009 (Borgel 2011). Sometimes it is very difficult for the migrants to send money to all their relatives. Because up to 30 relatives depends on the remittances of a single migrant, whose money, must fulfil the demands of family celebrations and basic necessities (Ibid). Most of the states in Central Asia are of the migration sending countries so they should know how they will save money.

Most of the people in Central Asia are depends on the extraneous aid and monetary helps. Therefore the upheavals of the people of Central Asia is largely depends on the salaries and remittances of the migrants. The individuals who have no entree to land possession, who did not articulated the importance of land when the land was distributed, wright now they are considered as the most vulnerable families today. In some parts of Tajikistan up to 40 % of the ménages depend on food assistance and reliefs. In Central Asian region, the migrants who are victimized in the process of trafficking and smuggling, most of them are from poor families and are illegal in nature. Particularly, most of them are used in illegal activities and many of them are engaged in the most devastating terrorist attack, bombardment and many other criminal activities which spread chaos in the region. The regional instability, which is a part of both conventional and non-conventional security threat, is widely caused by these human traffickers.

Emigrants, who are involved in narco-trafficking are also the victimised persons as illegally and forcefully involved in it.

Chapter-4 Migration, Environmental Degradation and Human Security in Central Asia

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Chapter-4 Migration, Environmental Degradation and Human Security in Central Asia

In this chapter the main and most important issues will be discussed. Issues like environmental security challenges such as climate change, Aral Sea crisis, hazards like (earthquake, floods, and landslides etc.) and slow and abrupt changes which affects a lot and pave the way for the outmigration and migration related crimes. Central Asia is not an exception from it. With the introduction of the humanitarian security discourse many political pundits and scientists put emphasis on two conceptual lines i.e. (I) humankind or the individual as the referent object of security and (II) focuses on the environmental dimension of security (GECHS 1999, UNU-EHS 2004 and Brauch 2005). The report of the UNGC's Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Threats on 2nd December 2004, elaborately explained the 'vulnerability of the humanitarian threats as posed by both the anthropogenic (state and non-state actors like terrorist groups and threats from migration) and natural sources'. The synopsis of the Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Threats Report says that:

"Today's threats recognize no national boundaries, are connected, and must be addressed at the global and regional as well as the national levels. No State, no matter how powerful, can by its own efforts alone make itself invulnerable to today's threats. And it cannot be assumed that every State will always be able, or willing, to meet its responsibility to protect its own peoples and not to harm its neighbours. ... Differences of power, wealth and geography do determine what we perceive as the gravest threats to our survival and well-being. ... Without mutual recognition of threats there can be no collective security. ... What is needed is nothing less than a new consensus. ... The essence of that consensus is simple: we all share responsibility for each other's security" (UN High Level Panel on Threat Report 2004).

4.1 Six Cluster of Threats on Human Security

The high-level panel report talks of six cluster of threats, as these are emanating from the traditional and the non-traditional security threats. These are discussed as follows:

4.1.1 Poverty

Poverty plays important t role in the sphere of physiological needs.as we all know that the basic human life needs should be fulfilled by which individual can enjoy a peaceful, happy and prosperous life. Food, shelter and cloth are the basic necessities that must be fulfilled at any cost. In twenty first century one cannot live without these rights as these are the basic necessities of an individual. Poverty is the only aspects which can strongly force the individual to do the wrong things in an unfavourable conditions.

Basically poverty implies the inability to achieve something in a society in which the individual resides. Poverty is the condition in which individual has no control on the basic necessities. Ultimately, this inefficiency of individual will push him/her to do against the will of oneself. Poverty is the main cause behind the out migration in most of the rural areas of the Central Asian region. Economic exploitation, illiteracy, inefficiency to do something and most often the concept of slavery in the prevailing society are the reason behind poverty. They are acting like the pull factors for the migration from one place to other, from rural to urban, from one country to another i.e. cross border migration.

4.1.2 Infectious Diseases

Central Asia is mainly depended on the remittances of the migrants which are coming from other developed countries. In search of the job opportunity, many people basically the youth and young men due to lack of opportunity in the countryside they are moving towards Russian, Kazakhstan and other states of the EU. While working in abroad they came in contact with the infectious diseases like HIV/AIDS, Cancer and other vector borne diseases. According to IOM the migrants going outside the state for the job and employment opportunity are the main cause behind the increase number of HIV/AIDS patients in Central Asia. To IOM migration is the only source for the huge number of increase in the HIV PATIENSTS in the region.

4.1.3 Environmental degradation

Environmental degradation is also become a threat to the life and security of the region. Central Asia is prone to natural hazards like earthquake, flood, and drought etc. many parts of Kazakhstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan, particularly the Fergana valley region, are prone to natural disaster. Central Asian states are vulnerable to the unprecedented nature of the climatic condition in the region. Environmental degradation is one of the main cause behind the migration out process in the region. The Fergana valley region has been witnessing the unprecedented migration process both in and out migration due to the fear of natural threats.

4.1.4 Interstate and internal conflicts

Interstate and internal conflict are the regional socio-cultural conflicts as it emerged from the ethnic and language problem. Central Asian region is a melting pot of the multi-ethnic and multilingual communities in which ethnic conflicts are going on in a regular intervals. The most devastating example of ethnic conflict is the Tajik civil war which had been lasted more than half decade. During Tajik Civil War unlimited number of ethnic community migrated from Tajikistan to other states in the region. Russia has been the centre stage for the migrated ethnic people those who are coming across the transnational and Trans regional boundary.

The people those who live in the region are related to the "Nomadic Culture" as their historical origin can be traced back to the Mongolian Nomads. The Tajiks, the Kazakhs, the Kyrgyz and the Uzbek community all have the similar historical origin and their culture is related to each other. According to historians and specialists in the Nomadic life, for example Dr Tahir Asghar has pointed out that the Nomads are the people those who have moved from one place to other place in search of foods, cattle rearing and they are very indigenous in nature. They are mountainous people as they used to stay in the large mountains in Mongolia, Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan. So one can say that the creation of theses "Stan's" are the result of the voluntary migration of these Nomadic ethnic people from one place to other.

4.1.5 Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)

It is the only weapon which comes under the preservation of national security but there is no guaranty that it will protect if a state possess Weapons of Mass destruction. There is no indirect relation between migration and WMD but indirectly it is one of the causes for the creation of the situations like instability in the region and the feeling of insecurity. It is one of the main cause for the Environmental degradation and in future it would be the cause for mass destructions.

4.1.6 Terrorism and Transnational Organised Crimes

Terrorism, in twenty first century is a dangerous weapon of the malign non state actor which was created by the state actor for their own advantage. But in course of time they failed the control and command over them. Terrorism and transnational organised crimes are inter-related and interconnected with each other as their origin and their purpose is similar and the tactics used in it are also, in some way or the other, is quite similar. In transnational organised crimes narco-trafficking and narco-smuggling are the main crimes in which the illegal and the vulnerable migrants are the victim and drugs smuggler are the main resions behind the transnational organised crimes.

4.2 New Security Threats in Central Asia

The central Asian region, as argued by many historians and specialists, is one of the important regions as far as the geopolitics is concerned. The central Asian region is historically significant due to vast history and age old culture that is why many historian call it as "Cradle of Civilization" (Khan 2012). New security situation and new conflicts were gained currency in the aftermath of 1990s following the end cold war (Azizi 2018).

New security threats were emerging with the changing scenario of world system and with the disintegration of Soviet Union the world has witnessed a new kind of security paradigm with some kind of humanitarian perspective. This concept of human security has been able to supplement the traditional concept of security which is state centric in nature. The boundary of human security is very vast and contested in nature. Even, the

definitions of human security is very similar to each other, it is because the humanitarian issues are similar in each and every corner of the world. So the issues emerging from Central Asia is very similar to the human security issues of other part of the world.

Notwithstanding, the definition as proposed by the UNDP in 1994 on the concept of human security is more precious and very comprehensive in nature as it provides a lucid description on the most important threats to the human security(Azizi 2018)⁵. After the collapse of soviet union, as stated by Dr Hamidreza Azizi(2018), the security of the newly independent Central Asian states have been deteriorated, as far as the human security of the region is concerned. To Azizi migration in Central Asia is one of the main resions for drug trafficking in the region, because due to illegal migration flow it leads to inefficiency in the region. Central Asia was jeopardised due to the prevalent drug trafficking and the illegal marketization of drugs by the illegal migrants coming from central Asian regions (Azizi 2018, Mohapatra 2013).

The focus of the policy makers in central Asian states should be on migration issues and the conflictual situations emerging from migration. The geopolitical conditions in Central Asian states was very much conducive to developing economy and political ties with Europe and Southeast Asia and china (Azizi 2018). Because after the disintegration of the soviet union, the so-called 'Iron Curtain' surrounding the soviet union consigned to the dustbin of history and the newly CIS countries got new opportunity to integrate in global economy and the international community(Azizi 2018). The communication structure and the promotion of trade route during the time of soviet rule helped a lot for the creation of the "Great Silk Road" (Osmonaliev 2005, Azizi 2018)⁶. The main emphasis here is the nexus between the migration and thw human security threats. Drug marketing and the distribution of drugs in the central

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⁵ UNDP- United Nations Development Programme in 1994 gives a comprehensive definitions on human security.

Asian region is mainly done by the few people those who are illegally migrated from the region both in and out.

The geopolitical structure of the region i.e. the age old prosperous history and the naturally rich geographical factors made the five central Asian republics attractive for drug-traffickers (Azizi 2018). The situation of the central Asian region geographically located among the largest drugs producers and the main drugs markets of the world, particularly the Western Europe, the countries forming the "Golden Crescent" and "Golden Triangle" via China (Azizi 2018). To him both areas are the centre-stage of drug manufacturing and for the transportation (distribution of drugs) they need the people those can easily manipulated by the drug mafia. So they choose the illegal migrated people from the central Asian region. M. Olcott, N.Udalova in their article 'Drug Trafficking on the Great Silk Road: The Security Environment in Central Asia', 2013 argue that porous borders play important role in the nexus between migration and the circulation of the drugs in the Central Asian regions. Tajikistan (1206 km), Turkmenistan (744 km) and Uzbekistan (137 km) have common borders with Afghanistan. While Turkmenistan has 992 km common borders with Iran, the weak border control of this country has caused it to act as a conduit of the transfer of the drugs between Iran and Afghanistan (Azizi 2018, M Olcott and N Udalova 2013). Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan have 1533, 858 and 414 km, respectively, of common borders with China, as it considered a sizeable market for selling drugs, and, in addition, considering the legality of the sale of ephedrine in this country, it is an attractive place for drug smugglers (Azizi 2018, M Olcott and N Udalova 2013). Analysis the impact of drug trafficking in central Asia Azizi argued that a set political and geopolitical factors are playing important role in the growth of the drugs phenomenon in the region. These factors are discussing as below:

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⁷ The "Golden Crescent" means the countries of (Afghanistan, Iran and Pakistan) and "Golden Triangle" means the states like (Burma, Laos and Thailand).

Lack of central power in the region due to the peaceful demise of Soviet Union

Azizi argues that with the independence of central Asian republics it opened the borders and facilitated the free flow of the movement of people and goods across the borders. This increased cross border communication pave the way for the drug smugglers to reach out to the producers and consumers in the regions and beyond.

Lack of democratic structure in the region

As we all know that the existing condition in the central Asian region is deteriorated day by day due to the prevailing situations like nepotism, corruption in the political system and poverty in the social system. All these factors pave the way for the increasing gap between the rich and the poor. So that the prevailing situations makes it more difficult to tackle the spread of the drug trafficking processes in the central Asian region. The prevailing situations creates the conducive atmosphere for the drug traffickers. Internal crisis in Afghanistan and instability of the government to control the drug trafficking in the region. The internal crisis in the Afghanistan region and the government's instability to control the drug production on the one hand and the illegal cross border crossing provides a free flow of movement drugs to the West through the migrated people of central Asian region.

4.3 Crisis in the social-political structure of the central Asian region:

Azizi argues that the internal crisis in the Central Asian states are the result of the lack of democratic structure and the states are governed by the hegemonic and most dominating personalities. The state structure is extremely weak which leads to the instability in the region. Even the governments are not serious about the issues which are coming from migrated peoples insolvent in the drug smuggling market. It is because the states are incapable of solving the structural problems, as stated by Azizi, and are vulnerable to all levels.

Shadow economy: after the disintegration of the Soviet Union in 1991 both the political and state controlled economy of the central Asian state liberated from the Soviet Union control. And the newly establish states from central Asian region took over the control of the economy oi their own. But unfortunately they failed somewhere to make a command economy as far as the drug smuggling is concerned. In central Asia a shadow

economic system is still going on⁸. For the last several decades, due to the spread of the shadow economy the movement of drug trade smuggling has been crossing across the central Asian region day by day (Saadat and Bhaktiyari 2008, Azizi 2018).

4.4 The Impact of Drug Trafficking on human security in the Central Asian regions

If the factors defined by United Nations Development Programme are to be taken in to considerations, then it can be stated that the drugs crisis in the region particularly related to illegal migration, affects the sanctity of humanity. It can say that following indicators of the issue of drug trafficking is strongly linked with the migration and human security in the central Asian region. Drug smuggling somewhere affects the socio economic process and the factors which are affected by the drug crisis are many. These are clearly explained as follows:

4.4.1 Economic Security and the Impact of Drugs-Trafficking

The concept of shadow economy is very famous in the central Asian region as well as in the west, as far as the drug trafficking and smugglings are concerned. The region is very simple i.e. lack of stringent law and policies from the government's side as well as the unstoppable mushrooming of drug mafia in the region. Notwithstanding, the impact of drug trafficking on the economic aspects of the region is very negative as it pose a great threat to the legal economy through the emergence of mafia raj. Corruption and rent-seeking are two major problems that are raised by the process of drug smuggling and drug trafficking. The migrated people found themselves in the trap of drug trafficking and the illegal migration process make them forcefully to do the works against their will. M. Bolverdi, in his article 'The Impacts of Drugs Crisis on Central Asian Economies' (2008), argues that the financial benefits of drug trafficking primarily flows into criminal and terrorist groups and networks, hence the governments are forced to increase their military spending to fight these groups. This shadow economic process has an adverse impact on the economy of the concerned state.

⁸ Shadow Economy means where the economic activities are not under the control of states and reflected in the official statistics.

The phenomenon of the illegitimate accumulation of wealth through the process of the illegal drug smuggling has been increasing day by day in the region. The process of drug crisis is prevented to the development of "legitimate capitalism".

4.4.2 Social security and the impact of drug trafficking

Due to the illegal migration and the linkages of migrants in the drug smuggling activities paves the way for the increase in the drug related crimes in the region. F. Navaee, in his article 'Drug Trafficking and Its Consequent Security Threats in Central Asia (2010)' argues that in Uzbekistan in the year 2008-9 a total of 8834 people arrested in connection with the drug trafficking out of it 5490 were sentenced and 2305 were imprisoned on the charges of selling drugs. Likewise in 2011 Kazakhstan accounted 66 percent of the drug related offences which is the highest in the same year in the region (Azizi 2018). There are no specific data on Turkmenistan but the drug trafficking crime and smuggling rate is very high in Tajikistan. Azizi argues that in the Tajikistan the capital city of Dushanbe and most of the part of Badakhshan region are related to the highest rate of drug related crimes in the state.

4.4.3 Personal security and the impact of drug trafficking

M. Madi, in his article 'How Effective is International Anti-Narcotics Cooperation in Central Asia?'(2004) argues that the most important factor that threatens the Central Asian countries in the sphere of personal security is the increased rate of drug addiction in the region. As far as the statistics on drug addicted are concerned, the number of addicts in Tajikistan and Turkmenistan is higher than in other countries of the region, as these countries are considered as the entry points of drugs Afghanistan to the Central Asia (Azizi 2018, Madi 2004). The migrated people are highly affected by the severe drug addiction charges and more often they are indulged in criminal activities in the Central Asian region.

4.4.4 Health security and the impact of drug trafficking

Basically migrated people those who are away from the family and parents do not find the right way and proper guidance so they use drugs but in simple terms drug addicts are considered potential victims of HIV/AIDS. As far as statistics is concerned, 70 per cent of AIDS cases across Central Asia are linked to the issue of intravenous drug abuse (Azizi 2018). UNODC in its report "Illicit Drug Trends in Central Asia", 2008 around 82 percent AIDS/HIV cases of Kazakhs and Kyrgyz people involved in the issue of intravenous drug abuse(Azizi 2018, UNODC 2008)⁹. As Azizi argues that from 1997 onwards the cases of HIV/AIDS infection has been increasing with the increase volume of drugs or heroin trade day by day. One cannot say that it is just an incident or it accidentally happens but it is the cause and effect phenomenon between drugs addicted both migrants and the permanent residents as affected by the insufficient mechanism to tackle with the situations. Free flow of illegal drugs and the drug trafficking affected the geo-political as well as socio-economic aspects that is the humanitarian ground of the migrated people.

4.4.5 Environmental security and the impact of drug trafficking

The twenty first century is considered as the most vulnerable age in the history of mankind as it has been surrounded by many environmental security threats in the world as a whole and Central Asia is not an exception from it. It is argued that Central Asian region has been the region for the bulk processing of opium into heroin and the waste generated out of this creates many problems both to the atmosphere and to the surface water (Azizi 2018, Bolverdi 2008). Waste management is very difficult as far as the developing states are concerned. Lack of technology, poor quality of management system and lack proper place to dumb to all these clear waste are some important problems and to find proper solution for it is very difficult. The conducive nature of the weak economy in central Asia cannot solve all these problems without the proper economic and solid waste management system. Azizi argues that Central Asia is facing a serious environmental security threat due the spreading nature of drug smuggling and marketing (Azizi 2018, Mohapatra 2013)

4.4.6 Political security and the impact of drugs trafficking

Drugs trafficking and money laundering both determining each other in a similar way. It means drugs trafficking is one of the important sources of income for the drugs mafia

⁹ UNODC stands for United Office on Drugs and Crime as established in the year 1997. https://www.unodc.org/

in the Central Asian region that are also involved in the money laundering activities (Olcott and Udalova 2000). The concept of drugs trade are always synonymous to corruption as it affects the democratic political processes in the Central Asian region. The drugs money (money coming from drugs trade) also used by the corrupt politicians in their election campaigns and they succeed to win the election then drugs mafia try to persuade the authorities to do what they wanted to do. That is why it is very difficult to make stringent laws and regulations to put a full stop on the drugs terrorism or narcoterrorism.

4.5 Drugs trafficking and smuggling

The concept of "narcoterrorism" as a concept has been evolved due to the wide spread use of drug consumption in the terrorist activities ¹⁰. The term "narcoterrorism" was first popularised by the former President of Peru Fernando Belaúnde Terry in 1983 to describe the terrorist-type attacks against the anti-narcotics police department of Peru. Drugs smuggling or trafficking has been the important source to both traditional and non-traditional security threats in most of the parts of the central Asian region. These two groups are using the same tactics and methods and the basic purpose of these groups are to killing civilians, taking hostages, and more often resorting to terror and money laundering to achieve their objectives by hook or crook.

With the peaceful demise of the Soviet Union in 1991 the problem of the 'spread of narcoterrorism' came to the forefront of the socio-political atmosphere of the region. Now the threshold of the Russian federation has been decreasing day by day so the free flow of drugs across the borders is posed a serious threats to both the human centric and state centric security in the Central Asian states.

Militant/insurgent movements are also being organised with the aim of the shadow economic outlook. And it has also been tied to huge economic resources generated by the drugs trade leading to organised crimes. There is a strong nexus between "organised crime" and "militant organisations" in many state states of the Central Asian region. After September 11, the dictum of the war on terror as declared by the Bush

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¹⁰ The term "narcoterrorism" refers to the use of drug as a link pin between trafficking and terrorism. The people those who are migrated from one place to other in search of the job opportunities are highly vulnerable to the narcoterrorism.

Administration disabled state support for terrorism to a considerable extent, many terror organisations have been shifted to the drugs trade to sustained themselves and to find alternative sources of income (Azizi 2018).

It is very difficult to distinguish between different types of security threats in the region, because these threats are interlinked and interconnected each other by the consecutive involvement of the drugs mafia, criminal and militant organisations. Regional instability and lack of stringent policy measure make beneficiary to these groups. The continuous prevalence of organised criminal groups and militant outfits can be easily linked to degradation in human health, the environment and legal economies in the affected areas of the central Asian states.

4.6 Environment Security threats as a key to the forced migration in Central Asia

According to Brauch environmental security challenges led to expose the societal vulnerability which may affect the concept of survival dilemma as affected by natural environmental hazards.

The concept of forced migration is not only physical but some time it is related the surrounding i.e. our environment-the most important phenomena for the out migration. The condition in the Central Asia is deteriorated day by day. It is not the recent phenomena but the devastating condition of environment can be traced back to the industrial legacy of the Soviet Union. Most of the region in the Central Asia are prone to earthquakes and landslides. The ongoing Aral Sea crisis is also major threat to the forceful migration from Central Asia to Russia. By 1991, the level of Aral Sea had fallen 15 meters (Gemenne and Reuchlin 2008). According to Gemenne and Reuchlin, the surface area of Aral Sea had been halved and its volume reduced by two-thirds towards the end of 1991. The Aral Sea crisis is still going on, so the dried-up region is not conducive to as well as not favourable the free flow of trade and navigation in the region. Thereafter, the Fergana Valley region has been the determining factors as it exemplify the intertwining relationship between environment degradation, climate change and migration both in and out. According to Gemenne and Reuchlin, in the Fergana valley region the migration pattern involves both internal and cross border migration between three nation states.

It has a complex history with varied ethnic culture, complex language structure and more importantly the issue of unclear property rights over the land and water pave the way for the potential environment threats. Culture plays a vital role for the protection of the environment but if it is multicultural in nature then it may leads to the degradation of environment. The central Asian region is largely multicultural in nature and Fergana valley is a classic example for it.

The region is prone to natural disasters and a significant part of this region has been affected by the unprecedented natural disaster. Most often, a large portion of population have been migrated forcefully from the region to other parts and settled down there due to the fear of devastating nature of environmental issues. Migration patterns in the Fergana Valley not only involve the age old internal migration also it involves the illegal cross-border migration among the three nation-state such as Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan. Sharing the multicultural ethnicity, the Valley has been the centre stage for the discussion regarding the property rights on land and water. In the southern provinces of Kyrgyzstan, the inhabitants are regularly affected by natural disasters. The entire communities are often displaced so the issue of resettlement and protection of their life has been the ardent approach of the government. According to Gemenne and Reuchlin there are insignificant population displacement and refugee movements from an increasingly unstable Uzbekistan into the south of Kyrgyzstan. To Gemenne and Reuchlin border regions between Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan (where most pastures and grazing areas are located) are becoming a place of tension. A shortage of land for newcomers (and subsequent pressure on forests) increases environmental impacts (OSCE 2008). In addition, about 3,000 earthquakes are registered annually in Kyrgyzstan. Floods and landslides are frequent in the Valley, and their frequency is expected to increase as a result of climate change (OSCE 2008).

4.7 The concept of water security and the issue of migration

The issue of scarcity of water in Central Asia particularly in rural areas paves the way for the forceful migration in the central Asian region. Rivers like Isfara River and the Aral Sea crisis of water scarcity is forcing many male population of Tajikistan and other parts of the region to find jobs in other states as the scarcity of water results in less productivity in agriculture. Lack of sustainable water management projects and the

inefficiency of the regional governments to tackle the water scarcity issues in a proper manner leads to the flow of out migration and it helps in the displacement of the people. Climate change ranging from poor rain is the main region behind the dry land in the region.



Map-VI Aral Sea Crisis

http://www.flickr.com/photos/zoienvironment/7525832184/in/photostream

4.8 Regional Approach to face Human security issues

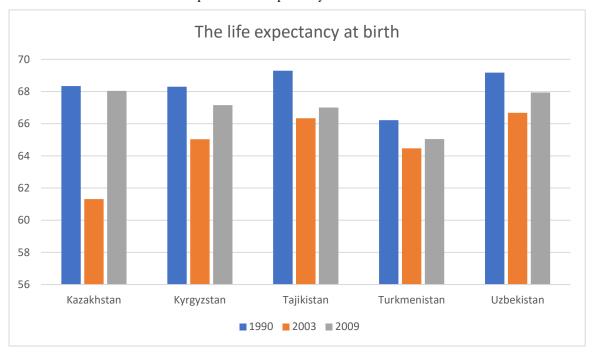
Since independence, according to Gubka "Central Asian countries have been engaged in many inert-regional relationships as they integrate and cooperate in regional organizations, such as the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) 1991, Central Asian Cooperation Organization (CACO) succeeded by Eurasian Economic Community (EurAsEc), Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) or Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO). Regional cooperation protection of the human life became the aim of multilateral institutions like Central Asia Regional Economic

Cooperation program (CAREC) under the Asian Development Bank" (Gubka 2011). According to Gubka these organisations have been playing important role in dealing with various issues in Central Asia, for example the role played by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE). The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) is basically focused on the interregional migration issues and it puts more emphasis in the humanitarian security threats.

To address the issues of human security all these International organisations and regional organisations have been coming to the forefront of the international system and they provide the opportunity to the states as well as to the people to settle their disputes. It is important especially in this strongly interlinked region to create regional cooperation mechanisms by which it can be possible to imagine and pursue a dream for the creation of a stable and more prosperous society. Speaking of Central Asian human security issues, these regional organisations have been playing important role which deals not only with those components of human security which are raised by the economic aspects, also it covers the larger phenomena i.e. the societal security as a whole(Gubka 2011). These inter regional organisations contribute towards the societal security as they play an important role in social development, regional health, education challenges and migration. According to Gubka these elements have a major influence on the stability of every state, as it involve the crucial aspects for the development of human potential and also have significant regional implications.

According to Gubka for many years, the region had been under the influence of the soviet regime, so directly or it indirectly it has been the initiative for the human capital in the region. During soviet regime many developmental activities were done under the soviet supreme such as high literacy rate in the region, modernisation in the whole spectrum of social need in the region. But after the demise of the Soviet Union in 1991 the situation has been deteriorated, as the new states were forced to face an unprecedented situation of independence. The transition according to UNICEF, CIA World FACT Book and World Bank, had a negative effect at the societal level. According to Gubka, life expectancy at birth illustrates the unexpected birth and the decline of living standards after the dissolution of the USSR. It is evident that the expected length of life considerably shortened in the years following independence (Gubka 2011).

The demise of Soviet Union had a negative impact on the Central Asian economic system as well as socio-cultural condition of the nations, which is clearly visible in most of the parts of Central Asian region.



Graph-VII Life Expectancy at birth Rate

Source: IOM 2011 Database.

4.9. Human Security, Environment and Forced Migration

The concept environment and migration are the parts of the whole human security discourse in which both play a determinant role, individually as well as collectively in their own space. But it is very important here to analyse some most important questions, to understand the intervention of environment in the dichotomous relationship between the contested concept of security and forced migration. Through the core understanding of the migration and security nexus in which environment plays a vital role, it can easily determine the intricacies and overlapping nature of migration which affects human security as a whole. The UNU-EHS put emphasis on six more important questions in which Hans Günter Brauch, (the writer of the article called 'Environment and Human Security: "Towards Freedom from Hazard Impacts") argues that by understanding all these question on can easily analyse the nexus between environment and human security.

Graph-IX Traditional and Non-Traditional Sources of Security

Concept of security:	Reference object	Value at risk	Sources of Threats
	(Security of whom?)	(Security of What?)	(Security from whom or what?)
National security: (Political military and Economic Dimensions) Morgenthau, Hobbes, Machiavelli	The state	Sovereignty, Territorial integrity	Other states, Terrorism, (sub state actors)
Societal security	Nations, Societal groups	National unity and identity	(States)Nations, Migrants, Alien cultures
Human security	Individuals Human kind	Survival, Equality of life	State, Globalization, GEC, nature, Terrorism
Environmental security	Ecosystem	Sustainability	Humankind
Gender security	Gender relations, indigenous people, minorities	Equality, Identity, solidarity	Patriarchy, Totalitarian institutions (governments,religions,elites), intolerance

Source: Expanded Concept of Security as given by Moller (2001, 2003), Oswald (2001) and Brauch (2005)

Hans Günter Brauch puts emphasis on six major questions. These are as follows;

- a) 'How has security been reconceptualised since 1990?
- b) How have the environment and security linkages been conceptualised so far?

- c) How has the human security concept evolved?
- d) How can the human security perspective be introduced into analysis of environmental challenges?
- e) How could the environmental dimension of human security analysis be strengthened?
- f) How can these conceptual considerations be translated into action to enhance the potential for environmental conflict avoidance, early warning of hazards and conflicts and better disaster preparedness?'(Brauch 2005)

One can easily understand that the humanitarian threats which are coming from the environmental degradation are not only caused by natural phenomena but the anthropogenic courses like industrialization, migration and the growth of population demand are also pave the way for the instability in the environment. If we consider migration as a source of environmental degradation and human security threats then the aforesaid questions will help to reach a conclusion that the illegal migration trends pave the way for the instability in the region.

Chapter-5

Conclusions

Chapter-5

Conclusion

In the concluding part, it can say that the basic arguments of this study is all about migration and contemporary security threats in the Central Asian region. In previous chapters it is justified that the concept of migration as a source to the human and environmental security threats. Security and survival of individuals should be the main interests of any state. If a state is failing to protect the individual's prior concerns i.e. security of life, liberty and property then it is not a benevolent state in the sphere of international politics. Migration being a threat to the basic requirement of the state is acting as a security concern. In twenty first century the issue of migration is coming to the forefront of the society as a source to human security threats and as an instrument of international organised crimes. Terrorist groups and drugs mafia use migrants as an initiative in the devastating terrorist activities. Migrants are also one of the major reasons behind the socio-ethnic conflicts and instability of a particular region.

Issues such as migration (voluntary or forced migration), immigration, emigration, displacement and refugees are the common dictums which are the results of the fear or feeling of insecurity. Societal security as a contested concept is multidimensional in action and can be achieved if the issues like forced migration both in and out, refugees crisis and the devastating displacement phenomena would be solved by the cooperation of both state and non- state actors like IGOs and NGOs.

Issues like, Environmental security threats, the concept of migration is also acting as a potential threat to both state and to the societal security of the individuals. Security as a contested concept have been hampered by the unprecedented migration and refugee crisis in the Central Asian region. The unstoppable flow of migration (in and out) has been the main headache for the societal and state security as it pose threat to the life and liberty of the individuals who lives in society. The ongoing migration flow in the Central Asian region is the result of many factors which are coming from the anthropogenic sources and natural hazards like climate change, flood, drought and earthquake etc. As we all know that, lack of government initiatives and policies are the major reason behind the unprecedented cyclic process of migration and security nexus in which both are affecting each other in an environmental setup.

Environment has been playing important role in the nexus between the process of non-traditional security threats and the flow of migration from one place to the other. Migration may be one of the effects behind the feeling of insecurity but in return it is also acting as a source to the feeling of insecurity. If we considered Central Asia as a victim of non-traditional security threats then we can considered migration as a source to this non-traditional security issues. Due to illegal and forced migration process the displaced persons are misguided by the drugs traffickers and smugglers. There are possibilities that these illegal migrants may come into contact with the malign non state actors like the Terrorist groups, the religious fundamentalists, drugs mafias and many a time they are voluntarily participated in the illegal organised crimes at international level.

Migration is one of the main reasons behind the instability in the socio-economic and cultural life of the people as it provides the platform for the ethnic conflicts, riots and many illegal activities in a particular region. The involvements of the illegal migrants in the crime rate is very high, as per the IOM and Central Asian Individual state crime database. The illegal out going migration to Russia and EU paves the way for the migrants to involve in the cross border terrorist activities and many hazardous crimes.

Many NGOs and IGOs particularly IOM and OSCE in their reports argue that the illegal migrants particularly the youth male population are involved in the crimes like murder, rape, drugs smuggling, rubbery and money laundering. Many cases have been registered against these criminals but it is much unexpected that most of them belong to other states as they are the illegal migrants. The main region behind the unprecedented flow of illegal migration to Russia and Kazakhstan is the "Visa Free Program" of Russian Federation. The Russian Federation due to its similarities in the history and culture of the Central Asian people. They share a commonness in the language and religion that is why they provides a visa free program to the Central Asian people.

There are other reason behind the illegal activities in the Russian territory like religious heterogeneity, feeling of jealousness toward other community and the negative outlook of the Russian people towards the migrated people of Central Asian states. Migrants are also the reason behind the spread of HIV/AIDS at large scale in the Central Asian region. Due to the seasonal migration the migrants return to their homeland when the season for agriculture would arrived. They visit their native place occasionally in a year

or in a decade if they became the permanent citizen of the concerned state in which they are working and many a time it has been found that the migrants are being affected by the HIV/ AIDS. Through them it spread to their wives and children. The reports of WHO found that many a time HIV/AIDS is caused by the untreated relationship of migrants with the Prostitutes and sex workers without the proper prevention system. Which is the main reason for the spread of HIV/AIDS in the Central Asian states in the preceding years. As per the study, migration is the important indirect source for the infectious diseases in the CENTRAL ASIA and Russian Federation.

Most of the migrants left their home in search of the work, job opportunity and more often they have been trapped by the drugs mafia. Even the work conditions in which the migrants are working are very pathetic and unbearable. Low wages, lack of medical facilities, lack of education facilities and lack of proper residential system is one of the main reasons for their state's poor Human Happiness Index rank. Lack of education, placement and lack of health facilities are the loopholes for the unhealthy and improper environmental conditions. The migrants have been affected by these improper environment and infrastructure for which they have no alternatives. The people of Central Asian region also facing many problems due to the lack of understanding with the migrants and the displaced persons within the region.

The multi-ethnic and multicultural structure of the Central Asian society is sometime faced problem due to the feeling of inequality and exploitative nature of some individuals/groups. The feeling of "We verses them" as a psychological concept is deepening in the Central Asian region. Therefore it is very difficult to rescue the migrants from the inter-ethnic conflicts and communalism. There is no doubt that the religious fundamentalist groups are behind these unexpected inter-ethnic conflicts, still regional governments are failing somewhere to tackle these issues. The suitable example is the Tajik Civil War in which the involvement of these religious fundamentalist groups was very high and unbearable. These groups are manipulating the religious and cultural aspects of the migrants. There is a high probability that the youth migrants specially the male peoples are at risk because they are fit for the works which are mainly done by these religious fundamentalist groups. According to the UN report and many other organisations also argue that these religious fundamental groups are guided by the war mongering nature which is very difficult to control. These groups are taking advantage of the pathetic conditions of the migrants and their family's by

giving monetary help and placement. The socio, cultural aspects of forced migration have been hampered by the unhealthy behaviour of the native place in which the migrants are doing their work. In reverse, same thing is treated by the natives due to the illegal and anti-social activities of the migrants in the concerned states where they are staying.

Migration is not taking place on the basis of economic aspects but the Socio, cultural and the psychological aspects are also important while evaluating the process of migration from one state to other state on from one region to other region. The psychological aspects of the migration process is based on the believe system and the perceptions of the individuals. If they feel insecure in a particular region then it is very difficult to stay there for a longer period of time. If they perceive that right to life, liberty and property is under threat and the government of the concerned state is not able to provide security to these needs then there is every chance to leave that place which is insecure for them. In social science the belief system is acting as an agent to control each and every part of an individual's life.

Central Asia a land of many ethnic culture and religiosity. Therefore it can say that the structure of the region is very ambiguous in reality and it is very difficult to manage all religion and ethnic culture in a single melting pot. The distinguished behaviour of the ethnic people is related to their inherent believe system and faith in the culture and religiosity.

The most important question here would be, how migration is a source to the societal instability and a threat to the human security in the region? Whether the migrants are the real agent of the human security threats or they are just misinterpreted by the state actors? How migrants are posing threat to the vulnerable women and children in Central Asia? All these questions are looking similar to each other but in reality it is very difficult to make a connection among these aspects. The women and children are vulnerable and highly affected by the outflow migration of their family members, particularly the male population. Migrants in most of the cases after leaving their family are not comeback as many of them settle down there with new relationships. The concept of 'New life new wife' as a contested concept comes to the forefront of the society of Central Asia. This concept of 'new life and new wife' has been the basic concern of the recent years as it becomes as a societal threat.

There is an urgent need to secure better data in order to better analyse linkages between environment, migration, economics and security; this will require increased transparency from governmental agencies, harmonisation across countries and an increase in data-collection capacities. Develop resettlement programmes for areas where public health and livelihoods are at risk reduce human vulnerability – i.e. adequately address the needs of victims of slow and fast natural disasters ,uphold human rights and provide economic opportunities to settle and integrate elsewhere. Forecast future flows: this is vital to help governments prioritise scarce budgetary resources.

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