Human Security and Central Asian States

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Abstract

[Since independence, Central Asian states are facing problems of security in one form or another including civil wars, ethnic and interstate conflicts, border issues as well as terrorism and extremism. Having a look at the 21st century security threats to the region, human security challenges become prominent. There are growing activities of drug and human traffickers, child labor, corruption, growing poverty, ecological issues and climatic changes along with growing radicals and extremist elements in the states of Central Asia. Security of Central Asian states depends significantly on the human security. Lasting security and development cannot be obtained unless and until various dimensions of human security become priority of the governments in the region. The improvement in this arena requires three level strategies: national, regional and international. – *Author.*]

Introduction

Disintegration of Soviet Union not only changed the world map but also the world politics and concept of security. Traditional security concept (related to external military aggression to any state) has been replaced by the concept of human security. Human security is people centric approach which is based on human welfare concept and it is related to the assumption that peace and development can be achieved if people are satisfied with their daily lives. It is the responsibility of a state to provide such living conditions where people are free from fear and want, as 95 percent of violent conflicts are intrastate conflicts and civilians are the main victims.[1] If people feel secure, so does the state. Human security as defined by the Commission on Human Security, is:

> "...to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms – freedoms that are the essence of life. It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and

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1 Wolfgang Benedek." Human Security and Prevention of Terrorism". Occasional Paper, No.2. European Training and Research Centre For Human Rights and Democracy. Vienna 30-31 October 2002., p 3.

situations. It means using processes that build on people's strengths and aspirations. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity."[2]

For Kofi Annan, human security implementation would provide healthy environment to the future generations and this will ultimately leads to building a nation which will be secure and protected internally and externally.[3] It indicates that if the individuals/citizens of a state are satisfied, it will reduce internal conflicts as people will work for the development and protection of their own state (national perspective) and also the security threats between the states (regional perspective) will be reduced; this will bring peace and development in the world (global perspective). Since the publication of UNDP 1994 report which identified seven key areas of human security, which are, economic, food, health, environment, person, community and political security, the concept has gained popularity.

The concept of human security faces criticism also, that this concept is too broad and flexible as mentioned by Hideaki Shinoda that "…concept of human security discussed by UNDP is so broad that it lacks conceptual clarity and covers too diverse topics."[4] While others are of the view that this concept is too ambiguous and wide to be treated under one heading of human security. Also differences and similarities related to human security and human development, human rights, human welfare, are pondered about. The questions related to responsibility, funding, the role of non-state actors, its relevance in policy making and role of international community are thoroughly discussed. Further, the issues related to the data collection, data analysis and results' analysis of the human security issues are also discussed by experts, at great lengths. However, with the concept of human security gaining currency; efforts have been made by different governments to incorporate the concept and its various dynamics in policies and strategies. Countries like Canada and Japan incorporated human security agenda at national and foreign policy level. While

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[2] *An Overview of the Human Security Concept and the United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security* http://www.un.org/humansecurity/sites/www.un.org.humansecurity/files/human_security_in_theory_and_practice_english.pdf p 5

[3] Secretary-General Salutes International Workshop on Human Security in Mongolia, 8th May 2000. http://www.un.org/press/en/2000/20000508.sgsm7382.doc.html

[4] Hideaki Shinoda. *Conflict and Human Security: A Search for New Approaches of Peace-building*. IPSHU English Research Report Series No.19 (2004). P.11 http://home.hiroshima-u.ac.jp/heiwa/Pub/E19/chap1.pdf

different regional countries are trying to comprehend and implement human security programs.

Table 1: **Possible Types of Human Security Threats**

Type of Security	Examples of Main Threats
Economic security	Persistent poverty, unemployment
Food security	Hunger, famine
Health security	Deadly infectious diseases, unsafe food, malnutrition, lack of access to basic health care
Environmental security	Environmental degradation, resource depletion, natural disasters, pollution
Personal security	Physical violence, crime, terrorism, domestic violence, child labor
Community security	Inter-ethnic, religious and other identity-based tensions
Political security	Political repression, human rights abuses

Source: Based on the UNDP Human Development Report of 1994 and the HSU. Cited in *Human security in Theory and Practice: An Overview of the Human Security Concept and the United Nations.* Trust Fund for Human Security. Human Security Unit United Nations, p. 66.
http://www.un.org/humansecurity/sites/www.un.org.humansecurity/files/human_security_in_theory_and_practice_english.pdf

This paper focuses to analyze the existing condition of human security in the region of Central Asia. While observing that human security situation in the region is not up to the required standards, it is argued that the main reason for this is the political elites in all the Central Asian States, who exhibit more interest in maximizing their power than in the agenda of human security. Also, due to weak economic performance, lack of political will and misappropriation of the resources available, the central Asian states are unable to concentrate on the agenda of human welfare. Further the worsening situation of human wellbeing provided opportunities to the terrorists, drug and human traffickers, and other criminals to get maximum out of the situation and use the frustrated and grieved humans for their own ends. This paper further tries to analyze possible threats in the region due to the appalling situation of human security.

Beyond this introduction about the concept of human security, the second section of the paper deliberates upon the overall existing human security situation in Central Asian states; the next one takes up the threats to the regional states due to human insecurities, leading towards the way forward and concluding remarks.

Human Security and Central Asian States

Since independence, to adjust themselves in the then newly emerging situation, Central Asian states adopted new democratic constitutions, national laws and signed the charter of Universal Declaration of Human Rights[5] to provide basic rights to their citizens. The constitution of each country provides protection and security to its citizens. Further, each Central Asian state signed several international organizations and treaties that protect human rights, women rights, child labor, and environmental issues. Multilateral institutions, international and regional agencies are working in Central Asian Republics (CARs) to guide and monitor policies and implementation of human security agenda. Besides, different NGOs and several UN agencies are working to assess the threats to human security in the region. Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) and European Union (EU) run programs to keep a vigilant check over the violation of human rights in countries of the region. International Financial Institutions such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) provide loans for the projects related to human security.[6] Although countries of Central Asian region are working on the agenda of human security; still much has to be done to protect the individuals of the region. According to 2015 Human Development Report, out of 188 countries the CARs' situation of human development stands as under.

> Multilateral institutions, international and regional agencies are working in Central Asian Republics (CARs) to guide and monitor policies and implementation of human security agenda.

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[5] Anara Tabyshalieva. *Promoting Human Security: Ethical, Normative and Educational Frameworks in Central Asia.* UNESCO. 2006., p. 28.
[6] Ibid., pp.28- 32.

Table 2:   **Ranking of Central Asia**
Human Development Index in 2015

Country	HD Ranking
Kazakhstan	56
Kyrgyzstan	120
Tajikistan	129
Turkmenistan	109
Uzbekistan	114

Source: *UNDP: Human Development Reports*:
http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries

After independence, the CARs faced negative growth of economy and poverty. Different reasons are cited for such an economic performance:

"Many factors have been put forward to explain the difficult transition experience including disruption in production and marketing relations with the former Soviet Union, collapse of aid from the former Soviet Union, a nascent private sector, the lack of capital markets, limited institutions required for a market economy and gaps in infrastructure."[7]

Although rich in natural resources, the economic situation did not improve alike in all the CARs. Here again, different reasons, internal and external, such as corruption, arbitrary laws, bureaucratic structures, ethnic conflicts, lack of modern technology and expertise, are held responsible for the lower-than-desired economic performance of the CARs in general, except the strides noted in Kazakhstan. Further, external factors like fluctuating gas and oil prices, lower levels of foreign investment and decrease in remittances, also resulted in undesirable economic performance by the countries of the region, in recent years. All this resulted in unemployment, corruption and poverty.

In Kazakhstan, the largest and richest economy among CARs, economic growth that was satisfactory in first decade of the 21st Century, the trends of slowth and even decline in some sectors are being witnessed since 2014, with the fall in oil prices and resultant devaluation of its currency in 2015. The Central Asian states economic and existing poverty situation is shown in table 3.

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[7] Malcolm Dowling and GaneshanWignaraja. *Central Asia's Economy: Mapping Future Prospects to 2015.* Silk Road Paper. July 2006   P. 16 http://www.silkroadstudies.org/resources/pdf/SilkRoadPapers/2006_07_SRP_DownlingWignaraja_Central-Asia-Economy.pdf

Table 3: **CARs Economic and Poverty Situation in 2015**

Country	GDP Growth in 2014 & 2015	Population Below National Poverty Line
Kazakhstan	4.3% in 2014 1.0% in 2015	2.8%
Kyrgyzstan	4.0% in 2014 3.5% in 2015	30.6%
Tajikistan	6.7% in 2014 6.0% in 2015	32%
Turkmenistan	10.3% in 2014 6.5% in 2015	N/A
Uzbekistan	8.1% in 2014 8.0% in 2015	13.7%

Source: Asian Development Bank

Table 4: **Gross National Income (GNI) Status World Bank 2016**

Country	Status
Kazakhstan	Upper Middle Income
Kyrgyz Republic	Lower Middle Income
Tajikistan	Lower Middle Income
Turkmenistan	N/A
Uzbekistan	Lower Middle Income

Source: World Bank Group: Economic Characteristics:
http://www.doingbusiness.org/data/exploreeconomies/economycharacteristics

Central Asian states claim that they, since independence, are trying to build their respective societies on the principles of neo-liberalism, democracy, rule of law, civil rights, political rights, decentralization and human rights. However, UN reports on human rights issues and OSCE Reports on the Human Dimension Implementation, present a not-so-desired situation in this respect (Table 5).

**Table 5: Ranking of Central Asian countries
Freedom House Report**

Country	Freedom Status	Political Rights	Civic Liberties
Kazakhstan	Not free	6	7
Kyrgyzstan	Not free	5	7
Tajikistan	Not free	6	7
Turkmenistan	Not free	7	7
Uzbekistan	Not free	7	7

Source: Cited in *Security Challenges in Central Asia*, International Conference on Prospects of EU-Central Asian Relations, Almaty 2014
http://iep-berlin.de/wp-content/uploads/2014/10/Paper_Yakovleva.pdf

While the merits of such indices may be discussed separately, Table 5 shows that none of the Central Asian states is showing any progress as far as civil and liberties security of the citizens is concerned. All the states of the region do provide rights to their citizens in their constitutions, but coming to practice, the situation becomes quite the contrary. Analyzing the existing socio-economic and political situation in the countries of the region, one finds that the leaders of all the five states pledged for democracy and rule of law but by and large continued with authoritarian regimes. All the five Central Asian states have since independence been ruled by authoritarian rulers, continuing from the times of the Soviet Union (except for change in Turkmenistan in 2006 and in Uzbekistan only recently in 2016).

While the leaders and their families enjoyed all kinds of immunity, they all restricted the political rights of their citizens. Political opposition is hardly tolerated, and in some cases opposition parties have even been declared as terrorist organizations. In most cases, religious organizations are banned. Same is the situation depicted in Freedom in The World 2016 Report where the Central Asian States (as far as Political Rights and Civil Liberties are concerned) are categorized under the heading of not free, only Kyrgyzstan is categorized under the heading of partly free.[8]

The Social Progress Index 2016 defines social progress as "the capacity of a society to meet the basic human needs of its citizens, establish the building blocks that allow citizens and communities to

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[8] Arch Puddington and Tyler Roylance *Freedom in the World 2016*. Pp. 20-24. https://freedomhouse.org/sites/default/files/FH_FITW_Report_2016.pdf

enhance and sustain the quality of their lives, and create the conditions for all individuals to reach their full potential."[9] The definition is based on Basic Human Needs, Foundations of Wellbeing, and Opportunity, as given below.

1: **Basic Human Needs**

- Nutrition and Basic Medical Care
- Water and Sanitation
- Shelter
- Personal Safety

2: **Foundations of Well-being**

- Access to Basic Knowledge
- Access to Information and Communications
- Health and Wellness
- Environmental Quality

3: **Opportunity**

- Personal Rights
- Personal Freedom and Choice
- Tolerance and Inclusion
- Access to Advanced Education

Source: Michael E Porter, Scott Stern and Michael Green. *Social Progress Index 2016*. P. 13

According to The Social Progress Index 2016, keeping in view the above-mentioned criteria, four Central Asian States fall in Lower Middle Social Progress category.[10] Only Turkmenistan, due to non-availability of the required data is not ranked in the index. All states are also regarded as having poor record of human rights.

According to Alex Gupta, environmental problems are among the key issues confronted by the Central Asian States. Climatic changes may lead the region to problems such as depletion of water sources, and the over-farming of land, increase in temperature, lower rain falls, melting of glaciers, and importantly, shortages / insecurity related to food.[11] It is noted that "Eventually, melting glaciers in the Pamir and

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[9] Michael E Porter, Scott Stern and Michael Green, *Social Progress Index 2016*. P. 12
[10] Ibid., pp. 17-18.
[11] Alex Gupta. *Central Asia: Five Key issues. Discussion Paper*. American Security Project. August 2014.p. 7. https://www.americansecurityproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/08/Ref-0165-Central-Asia-5-Critical-Issues.pdf

Hindu Kush mountain ranges will lead to arid, dry desert landscapes. Water flow will substantially decline."[12] This will affect the livelihood of the people of the region especially those living in rural areas who are engaged in cotton cultivation and other agricultural activities. It will also lead to worsening of interstate issues and conflicts between Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan (upstream countries) and Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan (downstream Countries), where the upstream countries are building dams, which obviously raised concerns in the downstream countries.[13] Gupta, further notes that "Climate change in Central Asia is a growing threat because of the impact of water scarcity. Lack of water flow will cause lush, coastal environments to turn into deserts. The fishing and cotton industries will deteriorate from the lack of irrigation resulting in high unemployment."[14] Moreover, there are issues related to soil erosion, pollution, biodiversity, drought and landslides.

> Climate change in Central Asia is a growing threat because of the impact of water scarcity.

Threats to Central Asian States

In December 2016, total population of Central Asian region stood at 68,774,921.[15] If the population of such a size, or a major chunk of it, is faced with human insecurities and is to live in the above-mentioned situation then it may lead to chaos and turmoil of several sorts. Firstly, it is feared that some within such an insecure population may indulge in violent, militant tendencies, further heightening the already prevailing threat of militancy in the region. The situation is further aggravated by the porous and soft border between Afghanistan and three Central Asian States, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. In the initial years after independence, the activities of militant organizations and their recruitment were associated, by and large, with religion. However, with the passage of time new realities started surfacing and now the shift is towards the living condition of the people that can be exploited. Organizations such as ISIS are already finding in the region men, women and children to join them. According to International Crisis

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[12] Ibid.
[13] Ibid.
[14] Ibid., p. 9.
[15] Worldometers.
http://www.worldometers.info/world-population/central-asia-population/

Group, out of 25, 000 foreign fighters in ISIS, 2000 to 4000 were recruited from Central Asia.[16]

As mentioned by Sebastiano Mori and Leonardo Taccetti "the socio-economic insecurity makes this a vulnerable spot for terrorist recruitment."[17] The same issue has been highlighted by The Hague International Model United Nations, Singapore 2015, XI Annual Session:

> "While Central Asia might not be an area with as much conflict as countries like Syria and Iraq, the region still faces economic and political challenges. Many believe that terrorist groups will use this as a method to bait uneducated and poverty-stricken youth into recruitment. Although no major incidents have occurred yet, measures must be taken to prevent the recruitment of young persons from Central Asia by terrorist groups."[18]

Fiona Hill, while giving the testimony before the House Committee on International Relations Subcommittee on the Middle East and Central Asia, mentioned that the main reason for the people joining Hizb-ut-Tahrir (HT) in the region is that the organization talks about social and economic injustice and "…social grievances in the region…including poverty, official corruption, the spread of drug addiction, prostitution and HIV/AIDS…and to criticize the governments' failures to pursue reform".[19] Militant outfits thus find it convenient to use their organization as a platform for the people to voice their frustration and disliking[20] as there is no political mechanism in all the Central Asian states for the citizens to express their grievances.

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[16] *U.S. Helsinki Commission*. (2015, June 10). *Wanted: Foreign Fighters – The Escalating Threat of ISIL in Central Asia.* cited in Sebastiano Mori and Leonardo Taccetti. *Rising Extremism in Central Asia? Stability in the Heartland for a Secure Eurasia*. European Institute for Asian Studies Briefing Paper February 2016., p.6.
http://www.eias.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/EIAS_Briefing_Paper_2016_Mori_Taccetti_Central_Asia.pdf., p. 14.
[17] Sebastiano Mori and Leonardo Taccetti. *Rising Extremism in Central Asia? Stability in the Heartland for a Secure Eurasia*. European Institute for Asian Studies Briefing Paper FEBRUARY 2016., p.6.
http://www.eias.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/EIAS_Briefing_Paper_2016_Mori_Taccetti_Central_Asia.pdf
[18] The Hague International Model United Nations, Singapore 2015 | XI Annual Session.
http://www.singapore.thimun.org/images/downloads/SG-2015/Research_reports_SG2015/GA1_1_FrankTseng_16Aug_29Aug.pdf
[19] Fiona Hill while giving the Testimony before the House Committee on International Relations Subcommittee on the Middle East and Central Asia. July 23, 2003. The Brooking Institution., p. 3.
[20] Ibid.

Further, there are no active opposition political parties in the countries of the region. This leads to depression, hopelessness and frustration among the citizens, who may start looking towards some extremist organizations as an alternative to solve their issues and be listened.

Next is drug trafficking, being the neighboring countries of Afghanistan (known for world opium market). It is well established fact that the drug trafficking activities increased in the region and "…25% of all of drugs from Afghanistan cross through Central Asia".[21] Scholars considered social, economic, security and political state of affairs (existing human security situation) as one of the main reasons behind the increase in the activities of drug trafficking.[22] Drug traffickers are at times facilitated by the government and security officials of regional states.

Corruption, or the perception of it, is considered as another major threat to the region. The perception is that corruption is all-encompassing and at all levels in the region (Table 6).

Table 6**: Central Asian states in Corruption Perception Index**

Country	Corruption Perceptions Index		
Kazakhstan	133/174	140/177	126/175
Kyrgyzstan	154/174	150/177	136/175
Tajikistan	157/174	154/177	152/175
Turkmenistan	170/174	168/177	169/175
Uzbekistan	170/174	168/177	166/175

Source: *https://www.transparency.org/research/cpi/overview* cited in *Andrei Kazantsev. "*Fragile Central Asia: Secular Statehood Challenged by Radical Islam". *Russia in Global Affairs*. 13 February 2016. http://eng.globalaffairs.ru/number/Fragile-Central-Asia-17993

The situation of corruption is explained in her survey research by Xeniya Rogan in following words: "… influential persons were

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[21] Ryskeldi Satke. "The social impact of Afghan drug trafficking in Central Asia". *Asia Time*. July 13, 2016. http://www.atimes.com/article/the-social-impact-of-afghan-drug-trafficking-in-central-asia/
[22] Nalin Kumar Mohapatra. "Political and Security Challenges in Central Asia: The Drug Trafficking Dimension" http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/002088170704400205

contacted and the necessary payments were made to secure admission into hospitals, direct payments were made for the admission of children into "more prestigious" schools and universities, 85% had bribed land registrars for recording a false lower sale price when registering a land or property, majority of the entrepreneurs found it impossible obtain trade licenses without money to influenced people. Almost 70% of driving licenses were simply bought for the price of US $50-70. Similarly, businessmen have complained that their high costs are due to the payoffs they have to make to government officials for sanctions, bank loans, and permits indeed, according to one businessman, he got sick in his stomach whenever he had to see a government official. In Central Asian countries, the paternalistic role of government in organizing and subsidizing preferred industries leads to direct social benefit and creates avenues for rent seeking and bribe taking. Privileges are distributed in the form of special interest legislation, tariff protection, price supports. The resulting patronage allows the state to be captured by narrow, private interest group."[23]

Bad governance, poor economic conditions, authoritative and oppressive regimes, non-transparent judicial system are a cause of concern. Similarly, absence of rule of law and non-credible law enforcing agencies are cited as the main causes of corruption. Violation of human rights in all states of Central Asia is another main concern for the international community. In all the CAR states, there are strict restrictions on freedom of speech, media, newspapers, religion, protest, political assembly or gathering of citizens. Situation with regard to child rights, women rights and in other similar matters is extremely poor with no right to fair trial, human trafficking and much more. Thus CAR citizens hardly enjoy civil liberty and freedom. Governments in CARs justify such abusive human right situation as a check on terrorists and other related menaces. However with such kind of situation "… Central Asian governments are in effect radicalizing their own populations rather than effectively rooting out the individuals or groups engaged in terrorism or promoting extremism".[24]

> Bad governance, poor economic conditions, authoritative and oppressive regimes, non-transparent judicial system are a cause of concern.

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[23] Xeniya Rogan "Corruption problems of transition countries: Asian Model and Nepotism" http://www.10iacc.org/download/m1-05.pdf

[24] Fional Hill. Testimony: Silencing Central asia: The voice of Dissident. July 18, 2001. https://www.brookings.edu/testimonies/silencing-central-asia-the-voice-of-dissidents/

Human trafficking comes next, according to United Nations Global Report on Trafficking in Persons, 2016, human beings are trafficked for reasons such as, a) sexual exploitation b) forced labor, c) organ removal d) forced begging, e) forced marriage, f) selling children, and g) child soldiers. Different methods are used by the human traffickers and these mafias have links even with politicians and security agencies as well as influential individuals, which facilitate them "…These mafia groups infiltrated the financial and political institutions which are still saturated today with corrupt officials who get big pay offs from sex traffickers"[25]. People in Central Asia are deceived on the promise of better life, education, career and bright future for themselves and for their families.[26] Human trafficking for prostitution purposes is more in Kyrgyzstan and Uzbekistan. Again, the counted factors are poverty, corruption, conflicts and poor socio-economic conditions.

Furthermore, there are transnational threats to the regional states including ethnic conflicts, migration, transnational terrorism, divergences over use of natural resources, water management issues, environment security, and boarder management.

Conclusion and The Way Forward

End of the cold war changed the concept of security. It is no more relied on military or state, more so associated to human security with domino effects. It provides a new thinking to the emergent threats to people, state, region and world at large. Looking at the region of Central Asia, one finds that human security is gravely threatened by the fragile states of the region. In 2017 Tajikistan and Kyrgyzstan are among the 10 poorest states in Asia. Prospects for the foreseeable future are also gloomy and depressing, with the existing scenario. However, there is silver lining. It may be said that these very challenges, some of which are of interstate nature, may soon compel the states to act and to cooperate *vis-à-vis* issues related to water, environment, illicit trade, drug trafficking, human trafficking and terrorism. As noted by Fiona, "… in land-locked Central Asia, states are dependent on the willingness and ability of their immediate neighbors to take action on critical issues that affect them all" [27] Central Asia is energy rich region, assumes importance in the New Silk road strategies

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[25] Marina Kurban. "Human Trafficking in Central Asia". May 9, 2016. http://www.marinakurban.com/human-trafficking-in-central-asia/
[26] Ibid.
[27] Fiona Hill. Areas for Future Cooperation or Conflict in Central Asia and the Caucasus. September 19, 2002. https://www.brookings.edu/on-the-record/areas-for-future-cooperation-or-conflict-in-central-asia-and-the-caucasus/

of existing and emerging global powers. It is geographically adjacent with Afghanistan. All this make Central Asia strategically a very important region for China, Russia, US, EU, Pakistan, India and others; hence, human security issues of the region are also equally important for all these players.

However, it is a fact that human security goals cannot be achieved quickly, in any part of the world, much less in a region at a development level as is this region. It requires long-term commitment and investment. To be well prepared for the state security linked with the human security, the countries of the Central Asian region must adopt three level approaches; national, regional and international.

At national level each state has to take measures to improve the living conditions of their citizens. The leaders have to seriously realize new threats to their country in the form of human security. The political leaders should come out from the utopian world that they can continue to rule and contain the human desires with authoritarian rules and laws. In the contemporary times of globalization and vibrant role of media, things cannot be concealed and people cannot be kept ignorant. Ensuring the rights mentioned in the constitution are the responsibility of the state to provide to its citizens. Media should be encouraged to discuss and present programs related to human security and insecurities.

Further, CARs have to provide conducive environment and favorable laws for the civil society to work on the agenda of human security and play its role to make public aware of the threats like drugs, extremism, violence and others. Law enforcing agencies like police, boarder security forces, anti-corruption organizations, must be reasonably paid and trained so that the menace of corruption can be dealt with, prudently. Also there must be effective and efficient judicial system that people must have trust in.

> CARs have to provide conducive environment and favorable laws for the civil society to work on the agenda of human security.

At regional level, after the disintegration of Soviet Union, the regional states developed the mechanism of cooperation in the form of organizations like: Border Management in Central Asia, Central Asia Drug Action Program, Central Asian Regional Economic Cooperation, Commonwealth of Independent States, Collective Security Treaty

Organization, Eurasian Economic Community, International Fund for Saving the Aral Sea, Special Program for the Economies of Central Asia, and many others. Scholars present different views regarding the success and achievements of these organizations, however, they, by and large, agree that these very human security issues didn't allow the concept of regionalism to be implemented in the region of Central Asia.[28]

Nevertheless, these regional organizations do have mechanisms and setups to work collectively for the development of the regional states. All the regional organizations must include the policies and strategies to implement the agenda of human security in their respective constitutions and programs. Sates can pool in their resource and cooperate for eliminating HIV/AIDS, child labor, human trafficking, forced labor, terrorism, environmental issues, border management and water issues. It is encouraging that regional and international organizations realized the existing nontraditional security threats and are giving priority, though slowly.

For international actors, the importance of Central Asian region is an established fact and reality. The unending conflict cannot be ignored and the instability is showing and would continue to show its impacts on the broader region. The US, China and Russia should address the human security agenda in the region for the sake of their own economic, political and security interest These states, along with others, must coordinate in a comprehensive way to help regional states' political elites to improve situation in this respect. Bulk of foreign aid, financial resources and political support should be used for improvement in human security situation. Transnational organizations like EU and NATO also have to play their role effectively. Budget allocations for human security programs must be increased.

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[28] Marlene Laruelle and Sebastien Peyrouse. *Regional Organisations in Central Asia: Patterns of Interaction, Dilemmas of Efficiency.*Working Paper NO.10, Institute of Public administration. University of Central Asia 2012. http://www.ucentralasia.org/Content/Downloads/UCA-IPPA-WP-10-RegionalOrganizations.pdf

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