

Emergence of Migration Violence in Central Asia

A Nexus Between Ethnic Intersectionality and State Actor

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Abstract:

Emerging migration paves the way to understanding the influence of international politics, which indicates new trends of human peace and security. For a long time, post-soviet nation Central Asia has faced tremendous spiral violence among identical interethnic clashes from regional govt. Adaption of democratic values does not mean fully corroborating peace and security among diverse ethnic groups after independence. Still, religious and Cultural factors, stereotypical perceptions, and unequal opportunity induce cross-border infestation, which leads to violation of Migration laws by the regional government. The evident picture of colonial legacy shows premature border security and government brutality on regular migrating ethnic segmentation. Recently, this region has been facing internal and external security challenges due to infiltrate cross-border migration, and its major failure is due to discriminatory policies and mechanisms by the government and its regional agency. The regime generally denies discrimination, claiming daily and socio-economic harmony, which is to blame. Despite official rhetoric about tolerance and multiculturalism, ethnic minorities face open racism and colonial attitudes from ethnic majorities, suspicions of separatism, and suppression of social movements. Therefore, with the advent of the modern global era, it has become increasingly essential for Central Asian regimes to protect migration rights and endorse international law, which is deeply rooted in ethnic and cultural values in the region. This study has been made using first-hand reports and secondary sources and analyses of the cause of the government's failure towards ethnic migration violence and associated consequences in Central Asia.

Keywords: Migration Violence, Intersectionality, State Actor

After the three-decade, the Central Asia region has always been part of the debatable discussions in international politics. Unfortunately, even after being abandoned, that region created a new identity. Along with the unique experience of a long quest for independence, many identities became part of the mutual conflict geopolitically, demographically, and socio-economically for a long time. Historically, the whole of Central Asia has a unique identity, as well as the culture, living and speaking of the people's language, and their general behaviour affects geopolitics to a great extent. There has also been a long history of religious disparities in this entire region, which has been the more extended experience of war invaders, due to which the whole area is violently disturbed. Undoubtedly, it is the emerging power in the modern epoch. However, many serious challenges exist, including socio-economic disparity, political prejudice, religious and cultural disparity, high-level racism, and superiority-inferiority. In this modern epoch, central Asia faces factors and problems that erode the human rights of migrants. Simultaneously, one of the emerging challenges and problems of migration is that people face difficulties from both sides, internal and external, in their country. The study's leading objective is to discover the primary cause and dynamics of migration problems in Central Asia, the specific interlink between government brutality on migrated ethnicities, and the solution-oriented approach to escalated migration problems in Central Asia.

Since their independence, the political regime has yet to frame any such policy or mechanism based on migration, which could prevent this problem. In the past three decades, the Central Asian population has dramatically increased by fifty-five per cent, which was considered substantial growth. Apart from that, a fragile education system, limited employment opportunities, and unequal distribution of the economy are caused by migration. Central Asia regimes have been forced to migrate to develop their modern skills in markets. For a long time, Central Asia migration

has negatively impacted society, particularly Kazakhstan, with the highest percentage of people going overseas. On the other side, several Tajiks and Kyrgyz children have been waiting for years to see their families, which is vulnerable. The economic aspects of migration determine the internal instability vulnerable to external shocks and have discouraged the government from pursuing economic development efforts, particularly in Kyrgyz and Tajiks. This migration plays a crucial role in the political system, bolstering unemployment, fuelling socio-political separatism, and allowing the undemocratic regime in power and position. From the economic perspective, migration in Central Asia in recent times, Kyrgyz, seems more stable than others because most of the Russian descendants vitally reside and give their services.

There is more chance of central Asia countries' economic dependency increasing the vulnerable migration and external currency flow, and intervention exacerbated the political dependence through Beijing and Moscow. Still, the socio-economic condition in Central Asia is considerably worsening in-built institutional capacity, lack of fund utilisation and lack of political will to address the necessity of their citizens. Consequently, the migrant labour in their neighbour countries such as Russia, China, or other European countries faces spiralling violence based on culture, race, or identity. Significant migration in Turkmen society was vulnerable based on political bases, leading to unemployment. The political regime firmly serves for a long time, creating undemocratic frustration or unequal job opportunities. For a long time, this regime was unable to accommodate the employee. Education or socio-cultural harmony must be monitored as a repeated cycle of unfiltered regional migration problems.

There is a multi-facet challenge in migration for regional instability, which induces internal and external security threats such as human security concerns mass terrifying across Central Asia, the socio-economic and geopathic aspiration to take advantage of long-time external sources such as Russia and China inflict their hegemony through their regional policy initiation. The political regime is the more rigid crust of the prosperity of their country. They do not prefer equality for grounded social assets such as education, fraternity, joy, and happiness. In the concurrent situation in Central Asia, a significant chunk of migration is influenced by unequal economic management, forcing them to flee to Russia or China. In developing countries such as Tajiks, labour is bound to migrate due to uneducated job opportunities. At the same time, Kyrgyz rural unemployment is higher than in urban, in which rural workers flee to their neighbours. Kazak's recent occurrence clearly shows the many people who left their countries for job sustainment in Moscow, where they are bound to do unwanted jobs. This Central Asia region has a significant migration account, which has always been an attentive, concerned corridor worldwide. The crystal cause might be the migration concern that poverty in depth the racial or cultural hatred or political regime prejudices since the independence, the grave lust for power could not allow harmony and fraternity. Disharmony has also been monitored when migrant people do not pay back their families, which is a serious cause of mental frustration for local householders. The regional agency or lack of political efforts through policy mechanisms has deep loophole protection on border infiltration, contributing to instability in socio-economic harmony. For instance, the Kyrgyz Uzbek ethnic conflict or Tajiks Kyrgyz border conflict determines the deep hate rate or failure of political efforts; therefore, the labour market has also been affected. For the past two decades, social agitation has been prevalent, and these interlinks with socio-economic concerns have resulted in the execution of marginalised ethics, most of them torture or harassment based on mental or physical. The regional United Nations organisation have been disclosing that the government has taken a more complicated step, such as illegally punishing or targeting marginalised ethnics based on gender or religion, which creates more internal instability. Through aftermath, migration has become more prevalent and persisting the local social disharmony.

Geographically, the Central Asia region came across several significant civilisations and their extensive influence, such as Buddhism, Christianity, Chinese, and Islam, determining the region's uniqueness. Intuitively, history always reflects the present; similarly, migration happened for ancient trade purposes even though the extensive migration problems boomed during the USSR regime based on persecution. This region demonstrates that the buffer region or connector between civilisations such as east or west on orthodox Christianity and west on Sino-Japanese on

the based-on migration is not a new phenomenon from ancient classic times. Gradually, this phenomenon has been transferring to invasion happening due to the intention of looting or socio-political aspirations to inflict hegemony, or several social revolutions such as class conflict on October revolution, and Basichamsi revolution on self-freedom of local organisation, or Tulip-1 or Tulip-2 based on the unequal distribution of socio-economic assets or transparency in politics. Based on this transition, the major cause identifies the great hold of local religious segmentation or political conquest; the intensive migration during the USSR carried absolute power. This reflects several rooted conflicts based on their religious, cultural, or racial identities, which transform into the consciousness of ethnic minority conflicts. Geographically or demographically, the region has suffered dramatically based on extensive ethnic migration from Europe to CARs since the 20th century (Abazov, 2007). These significant shifts in ethnicity were considered the dramatic change in Central Asian state policies by the USSR. The prominent role of mainstream struggle is associated with civilisation. For instance, Kyrgyz people follow Turkish culture, and Tajiks follow Prussian culture, based on several clashes.

After the complete flag independence of all five stans countries, the religious fundamentals remained challenging the political regime to have a small pocket of democratic practices and implementation of constitutional values. Simultaneously, the poor governance chain became an unprevented ethnic base migration in the entire region. The study has demonstrated that regional ethnic confrontation has inspired a post-soviet legacy. Therefore, the conflict can be seen between the majority and the minority (Abashin, 2018). The multifaceted ethnic problem emphasises the fundamental cause of the personal interest, self-motives, or inspiration of local groups of people about the local institutions, which could not always cause the problem at the local level. The traditional backlash of Central Asian migration history conflicts specifies that specific intellectual or local fundamentalist organisations proliferated the ethnic migration. In this present time, the cluster of ethnic segmentation and deep hostility among each other, which can be observed daily in social conflicts, become identical problems. On the other hand, the filter of fragile cross-border migration becomes a severe problem with regards to drug or human terrify from Afghanistan or Xinjiang, indicating the execution, ill-treatment, or denial of them. This is the emerging trend of violence in Central Asia because the government institutions also have viable responsibility for violence and support to ruling officials.

Migration violence has also been elevated because most of the Central Asian population lives in rural and natural disasters often become causes of fleeing from one country to another; about forty per cent of the GDP is based on agriculture, and fifty per cent of the population depends on this agricultural occupation. The migration tends to become more severe when natural disasters occur, such as famines, crop failures, water stress, and desertification. Even though the government is not responding to suffering under the limited options, the people are bound to migrate illegally. Due to ongoing circumstances, the mental status of people is deeply affected. Therefore, the issue becomes to compel them to migrate from one country to another country where they face tremendous physical or mental problems such as poverty or racial violence. Natural disasters are also a leading cause of several challenges in migration; this is an undeniable problem in all five Central Asian countries. The vulnerability has been assessed by infiltration at the cross border, which induces terrorism at the regional level, which the government efforts have failed to prevent. These terrorist groups focus on local militant groups to spread religious separatism, radicalism, fundamentalism or profit-making among the ethnic groups. This terrorist activity is highly alarming for internal or external security, except in Uzbekistan and Kazakhstan, the other countries facing extensive cross-border infiltration. Both have worked a lot for border security since the Taliban terror organisation spread their lags. The incidents are monitored on the link between political motives or ethnic. Recent clashes between Uzbeks or the Kyrgyz minority led to several innocent deaths, fuelling social-level lynchings, kidnapping, or severe torture; despite the happening, the political regime remains silent. So, the root cause of the insecure border debellated the democratic values and internal harmony are deeply linked with local societies, and the politicians control the constitution, which is more dangerous for the country. Due to this unstable governance structure, there are many times police behave extreme brutality against innocent people and accuse them of being illegal. Police brutality is faced by those working for the

freedom of media. In the local society, the visible other ethnic migrated people cannot be accepted by other local groups; instead, they become victims of violence. Due to the threat of insecurity, they are bound to wonder there and there. There is a notable instance also inspired by old traditions where the police are not intervening in the traditional crime against women, such as bride abduction, which is the conventional practice of one enemy group still bride another enemy bride, which is still in mass practice in Central Asia. This shows the prevalent animosity between two social groups or crushing the dignity of women becomes a cause of the suicide of a young girl. This cultural aspect is a significant reason for internal instability, where migration and inter-ethnic hate are still prevalent in democratic countries. In the present scenario, the region faces displacement, migration conflicts or internal instability due to a lack of education, technology, or extensive poverty.

If we look back at a glance, we find more or less central Asia countries commonly fitting of the border clash in this political regime have a pessimistic view toward the ethno-border issue. During the transition of independence, a large number of Russian ethnicities were inhibited in Central Asia, mainly in Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, or Uzbekistan, due to little experience in a demographical settlement, which is why interethnic conflict became a considerable concern for internal security (Gavrilis, 2003). This general trend shows lengthy interethnic disputes and contrasts with the political regime, regional agencies, and ethnic migration. Illegal migration becomes critical regarding water scarcity, creating compelling migration with their neighbour; the silent political motives indicate the loss mechanism and derail social assets such as water, shelter, health, education, etc. The brutality seems extreme in this lack of necessities, such as snatching, burning houses, and kidnapping, becoming a common trend among inter-ethnic decedents. The political regime could not come to the front line to support sufferers instead of indulging the lust for power and position, and common mass inflects into extreme poverty as the source of internal security threat. The intro-regional challenge came under the shadow when China expanded its influence through political and economic motives. This influx, the Human Rights threat, and increased displacement of locally inhabited or massive man-made environmental disasters came under the track. This concern also invites the Uighurs to be alert in Central Asia and try to expand their motives for occupying the natural resources by assisting the technology and support system with the regional government. The tendency has become evident that the workforce is transforming into a migration, which shows the dependency on Central Asia people. Russia realised cheap or low-skill labourers when it felt the labourer shortages. Due to this transmitting requirement, the central Asia ethnics experience high-fighting jobs such as hospitality, tourism, catering services, etc., but simultaneously, this leads to discrimination. These are the big attractive job market for migrated people. There has been an increase in the different jobs and money flowing into their countries. The recent trend of Russian policies on Central Asian migration identifies migrated ethnics and safeguards the job market for their people. However, this is the future concern about the unpredictable long-term impact on Central Asia's economy.

Millions of Central Asia people are bound to leave their homes to find earning resources due to the dark side of migration becoming insufficient protection of human life through risky routes, which leads to terrifying sexual exploitation. The significant aspect of the role of the government is the little effort to prevent the outflow or illicit labour migration; therefore, the regime's intention exacerbates the Human rights violence on ethnic and promotes trafficking or exploitation. The significant gap in this problem in the region is collaboration among local groups, policymakers, government, and religious harmony. They must work affirmatively on the mutual partnership to prevent the cause of the problems. Undoubtedly, international organisations, stakeholders, and human rights lawyers are working at the ground level for a better support system for sufferers, especially migrants' rights. They are successful to some extent in building civil society and strengthening cooperation while they also need support or a safety system from their government; therefore, these institutions are motivated to work affirmatively to counter all these evils of their country. Undoubtedly, Central Asia has an emerging power in global politics. Still, without the implementation of democracy and human rights values, it cannot be fruitful, so the problem might not be ultimate. Still, the problem begins with how the countries build their foundation for inter-security through the quality of education, health, shelter, jobs, fair

governance, etc. The emerging debate of migration in Central Asia is a significant aspect of international Politics, which still reflects the colonial history of the USSR and its associated issues, such as internal and external security concerns and cultural, racial or identity-based violence.

Conclusion:

Emerging migration problems in Central Asia are complex and significant because these five countries contain important geographic locations, natural resources, and complicated historical legacies, which provides a glance at the reasons for migration problems. But now the trend has been changing to migration after the disintegration of the USSR, which creates more complex or unequal socio-economic standards of migrants, which become violence or humiliation not only in their country but also those who migrated to another state in the name of racial or cultural identities and denies to accept them. So far, the conflict and stability part of the debate about migration and its nature in Central Asia is needed to underline the significant dynamics of migration and what the extra-regional source induces the migration problem in Central Asia. The migration challenge is deep-rooted in central Asia, which leads to human rights violence in this tent. The locals need humble support, which could be provided by humanitarian agencies, such as professional skills, education, labour, as well as socio-economic security and stability or acceptance, which indicate the positive aspects of people who migrated. The political regime must emerge from their suspicious behaviour in marginal sections; thus, they can feel safe and produce their higher capacity or growth; therefore, the actual development of their country can be monitored. Central Asia is a significant part of the study from a migration perspective. Still, it needs to focus more on other associated points such as ethnic or cultural aspects, thus pertaining different results for further necessary study on migration.

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