

Fatima Kukeyeva,
Professor of al-Farabi Kazakh National University
Leila Delovarova ,
PHd student of al-Farabi Kazakh National University

MIGRATION CHALLENGES IN CENTRAL ASIA: PROBLEMS OF REGULATION

During the whole XX century there was a rapid expansion of migratory flows, and at the beginning of the XXI century the phenomenon of migration has become contributing factor of global change.

The collapse of the Soviet Union, changing situation in Europe and the emergence of the new non-traditional security challenges caused new geopolitical realities. In these new conditions the migration studies assume new shape.

Migration as a problem did not exist during the Soviet rule. Millions of people more than half a century easily moved on within 15 republics. The existence of 'propiska' institution regulated this process.

During the twenty years of independence, the post-Soviet states have followed its own path of development. Due to various circumstances, these states differ in their level of development.

In this context, the region has developed its own migration system. In this system, five Central Asian states and Russia should be specially emphasizes. And four of five countries (Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan) are donors and Kazakhstan and, mostly, Russia are host states.

Migration regulation processes in Central Asia is very important issue as a migration binds states in the region.

Migrants in the region are very important link between these states. They make a huge contribution to the donors and the host countries. However, these movements are not always painless. Migration processes are accompanied by numerous problems for the migrants themselves, donor and host countries. Therefore, the cooperation of the states in the region is extremely important.

This is especially significant now when the migration increases and the number of illegal migrants are very high. The situation is further complicated by the fact that social stability in the region is very weak. This is evidenced by the frequent revolutions in Kyrgyzstan (2005, 2010), closed regimes in Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan and, finally, by unstable Afghanistan.