

**Tajikistan NGOs comments on the Issues Paper
«A Region Fit for Children»**

**VISION OF THE MOVEMENT IN THE INTERESTS
OF CHILDREN**

**This work was coordinated by
SCF/UK Tajikistan and UNICEF Tajikistan.**

TAJIKISTAN –2001

Contents

- I. Introducing: The analysis of a situation**
 - Consequences of armed conflict**
 - Present situation of children**
 - Violence concerning children**
- II. Approach, grounded on biotic cycle**
 - A. Infancy and earlier childhood**
 - i. Health**
 - ii. Preschool education**
 - B. Children of school age**
 - i. Accessibility of education to all?**
 - ii. Quality of education and processes**
 - C. The adolescents and youth**
 - i. From youth, dwelling in risk to easygoing to it's services Children - orphans**
 - Street children**
 - Children - refugees**
 - Narcotics and children**
 - ii. Participation of youth and entrainment**
- III. Antidiscrimination approach**
 - A. Incomplete children and young people**
 - B. Ethnic, national and other minority**
 - C. Girl and young women**
- IV. Approach of system measures**
 - A. Social policy, directional against poverty and inequality**
 - B. Education, protection of children and service to family**
- V. Partnership in concerns of children**

Notes

At writing the given document were utilised:

The data of the State Committee for Statistic of the Republic Tajikistan

The results of the meetings of the NGO of republic working with children, taking place in February and March 2001.

The data of outcomes of researches and estimations:

UNISEF – Information-Research Centre (IRC) « Opened Asia » « Violence concerning children in Tajikistan », 2000-2001

World Bank according to poverty, 2000.

UNISEF - Ministry of education RT « Education for all », 2000,

«Woman and narcotics », 2000,

WHO, UNDP, IRC « Opened Asia » « Violence concerning the women in Tajikistan » 1999-2000 āā.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

I. Introducing: the analysis of a situation

Republic of Tajikistan - society state with a republican form of government. Tajikistan - country of children. More than halves of population are children in the age of up to 18 years¹. Tadjikistan has high birth rate and high growth of the population.

During last 28 years the population of republic, was doubled. In 1989 the index of a natural growth of the population in Tadjikistan was highest in former Soviet Union, exceeding average level of the USSR in 5, 6 times. Mean age of the inhabitant of Tajikistan - 22.9 years, with an anticipated mean life time - per 63.3 years. The main population lives at agricultural region (72.6 %). The women make a majority of the populations (52 %).

Up to 1991 Tajikistan developed on the basis of the centralized planned economy of the USSR, the investments of it in social pattern have allowed to achieve a high level of development of a social infrastructure, and in particular education systems. In spite of material poverty², the level of literacy of the population in Tajikistan on the moment of gaining of independence was at a level highly of developed industrial countries, the educational institutions were at all levels accessible to the majority of the population, the level of children's death rate was low, formation and medical service were almost completely shared and charge-free.

Experience of cohabitation in a unified structure with other countries USSR has introduced in life of Tadjikistan huge changes having nature of modernization. However it was not fated to full implementation of the Soviet program of « modernization », because of disintegration of union and subsequent civil war.

Consequences of armed conflict

During of war operations, tens of thousands of people were killed and wounded, the majority of which were women and children, thousands of houses were broken down, hundreds of thousands of people were sprung up from places⁴.

56. % of the experts have notified, that during act of war in their region children were subjected to tortures, to mutilations (55.4 %), rape (58.1 %).
Not all families could manage the sufferings, which have fallen to their lot. Quantity of diseases, bound with a posttraumatic stress has grown. Some parents were compelled to section children: a part from them to distribute to the cognates, kids to place in different children's houses, there were cases, when the parents sold children to salvage from famine remaining.

Among consequences of civil war - destruction of a social infrastructure, poverty and destitution⁵, bound with economic crisis, basic performances of which - slump in production,

¹ Of 6 066.6 thousand population in 1998 50.5 % were children in the age of up to 18 inclusively (or 3 million 66 thousand 580 men)

² In 1989 in country the lowest mean income per capita among the Soviet republics was watched, namely is much lower than 50 % from the mean income on Russia, at most high percent of the population, dwelling in poverty.

³ On population census of 1989 the literacy of adult population reached 99 %, 77 % of the workers of an industry had secondary and higher education

⁴ Only under the official data during civil war more than 60 000 people were killed, majority of which were the peace population, including woman and children, the great many has disappeared without a message. 35 thousand houses were burnt, more than 26 thousand women become the widows, 55 thousand children became the orphans. 700 000 people became refugees and were enforced moving, from them 60 000 were about 5 years in Afghanistan. More than 195 thousand of Tajiks have gone out of republic in countries of CIS. Behind these official data there are tens of thousands of ruined fates, becoming victims of violence. In the interview given to the BBC radio in the first year of war one of the leaders of opposition has recognized the fact of numerous rapes of the women in areas of hostilities, as with one and on the other hand.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

inflation, unemployment, non-disbursement of a wage, and manuals. The situation with maintenance of food is at a critical level.

Among other effects of war it is possible to mark organized crime⁶, migration of the population in cities and out of the republic, growth of vagrancy, alcoholism, drug addiction, different diseases,

According to last statistical data the monthly average salary on country - 9.6. US dollars. However average salary of the teacher makes that less - 4.7 US dollars, and average salary of the doctor -1.5 dollars, and basically, therefore 16 000 places of the teachers of schools are vacant. About 80 % of the girls do not finish the high schools. About 200 000 specialists of different occupations has abandoned country owing to war and its consequences. Less one-thirds of the population of country has the access to qualitative (clean) drinking water. The food safety is not ensured up-to-the-mark. The deficit of food makes 500 000 tons. According to World Bank more than 90 % of the population of country is behind a poverty line. Mostly it was by a consequent of civil war, disorder of economics, unemployment, and low level of the wage.

bound with posttraumatism stress etc. Such phenomena, as enforced prostitution, dens, pandering, larceny of the girl, trade in children and girl, entrapment both usage of the women and children in narcotic have appeared. ***In these composite conditions children and youth have appeared the most unsheltered group of the population.***

Present situation of children

In the Tajik culture children was given special moral value. Children - true source of a health, - Tajiks always trusted in it. Before that how to begin the relevant activity they laid an arm on the head of the child and scooped for this clean spring of life force and blessing. The Tajiks always trusted that house righteous person is full of laughter of children and the one who takes the child for an arm, passes under protection of the God and everyone, who educates the good child lays a road in paradise... However today to idealize culture of attitude of the Tajiks to children it is not necessary.

The criminality has grown, children participate in which one, specially there are a lot of crimes, bound with narcotics. The customs even more often detains children, young girl and women, which one for definite reward become « living pods » for transportation of narcotics. All these phenomena result that even more children become the homelesses, cease to visit school, become the loaders, beggars or pilferers in the markets, and that and fall in a net of adult crime, which mercilessly plunge them in all gross adult criminality.

⁵ « The Level of poverty in Tadjikistan is high: 96 % of the population live below level of a minimum consumer's basket. 80 % of the population fall in a category of « poor », and the one-third - in a category of « very poor », and almost 20 % - in a category of « poor », i.e. their income is lower 1. 075 \$ a ? ? ? . More halves of all interrogated have not eat meat products within 7 days before realization of interrogation », 61 % did not eat eggs and 85 % did not eat confectionery. Three quarters of the population are deeply anxious, how they can provide their minimum vital needs within the subsequent 12 months », « the average salary does not exceed one third of living standard» page 2. « Rate of unemployment - 33 % ». The common picture of poverty has shown, that one of the most strong indexes from the point of view of a correlation with poverty in Tajikistan is quantity of children in the family.

⁶ After war such forms of violence, as killing with the aggravating circumstances, wrongful wearing, storage, acquisition of weapon, banditry, robberies, which until 1990 for us were not committed almost were increased »

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

The present situation of children in the republic as contrasted to by Soviet time much more has worsened, so considers the absolute majority - 93.2 % of the interrogated representatives of government and non-governmental agencies, working with children¹. 60.0 % of them consider, that our children are not happy. Now children in Tajikistan do not receive in a sufficient measure love and care in family (55.2 %). The drug addiction among children was spread, - so consider 86.4 % of the experts, the juvenile delinquency - 80.7 % has grown, there is a larceny and sale of children - 30.5 %. Almost half of experts (44.6 %) consider an actual problem of the cruel and unhumane treatment to children, spreading of different forms of violence concerning children.

As many men have been killed, become the refugees or leave on earnings for other countries, in many families all gravity of survival of remained members of their families were layed on shoulders of the women and their children. Many parents are compelled not only to leave their occupations, to be busy with not appropriate earlier for them, small business⁷, but also to attract in this children. Instead of receiving education, to develop the intellectual, spiritual, creative capacities, children become the vendors in the markets, «shuttles», «businessmen». All these «occupations» are connected to huge degradings, sex solicitations, extortion in the markets, quoters of law enforcement bodies, and that simple criminals⁸. Children are compelled to raise huge heavy loads, bags, bales, suitcases. Very much frequently these children fall in medical institutions with traumas, fractures, different kinds of a hernia, vescceral ptosis. Not speaking about growth of different venereal diseases which are marked recently, and including among children.

As reacting to changes and the unsafe living conditions of families, were spread such phenomena, as enforcement of children to marriage, including minors, growth of related marriages, limitation of freedom of behavior of children, and also large number⁹, and as a consequent of it, growth of number of nonregistered children.

Problems and the difficulties of adults result, that many children suffer from cruel and neglectful attitude, frequently only famine, illness, the tears and spiritual sufferings become alone valid companions of children. On the other hand as the reacting to impairment of the status of children it is necessary to mark the growth of NGO, engaging children, comprehension of an urgency of children's problems, which promote, in particular activity of the same NGO and a number of the programs of international organizations, such as UNISEF, Save the Children, OSCE, WHO etc.

It is necessary to mark also state policy concerning children and women in Tajikistan in postsoviet time. The leaders of republic undertakes substantial steps that, in spite of difficult social and economic and political conditions, even to keep those seizures, which were reached in the Soviet time, however till now does not exist integrated effective policy concerning children and youth.

⁷ Development of private business and trade creates capabilities for the small market retail companies to be engaged in the craft, and for the farmers to sell commodity from the home kitchen gardens. However on markets from the majority of the merchants levy «tribute» by the supervisors, militia by criminal groups. Owing to the increased competition in the field of obtaining state services and impoverishment of many government officials, usage of bribes and connections with the purposes of obtaining the state help now more widespread, rather than than it was before civil war. The poor population is less capable to counter to corruption, as for them they have no money to give a bribe, no connections for usage of someone's influencing.

⁸ The civil war has resulted that there was an atmosphere of lawlessness, in which one the armed racket. Absence of the strong judicial authority and militia service handicap capabilities of needy layers of the population in protection of the rights pursuant to the law. Moreover, during civil war the population of Tajikistan has received access to a unprecedented arsenal of arms. In post-war situation armed groups, many of which were connected both with opposition, and with the government are engaged in racket.

⁹ Officially (under the local law of republic) the polygamy is forbidden.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

Violence concerning children

As characteristic phenomenon of this time it is possible to call strengthened even more aggressiveness in the society, and specially in family, appearance of large social groups of children - invalids, victims of war, children - orphans, children of the refugees etc. Children are subjected to the different forms of physical, sex¹⁰ and psychological violence.

19.7 % of the experts consider, that in their region there are killings children, children are subjected heavy physical violence, assault, beatings, maiming (54.2 %), different forms of sex violence (23.5 %). Propagation in their region of enforced prostitution have stated - 41.4 % of the experts, about larcenies of children, taking in the hostages - 31.0%. Children in their region force to beggary, - so consider 58.6 % of the experts, force to violations of law - 42.0: %, to narcotic spreaing - 43.1 %.

The different forms of psychological violence are widespread also. Children in their region are deceived for their own profit, so consider 51.5 % of the experts, limit their physical activity - personal liberty - 47.1 %, intimidate - 73.6 %, threaten by a use of violence - 56.5 %, degrade the advantage of children, is insulted by 73.6 %.

56 % of the experts know from personal experience or from others familiar about cases of heavy physical violence above children, 63.4 % of the experts are known cases of sex attack, rape of children.

69.5 % know, that children become the witness of quarrels of the parents, guardians, finished by physical by violence.

And though 64. % of the experts, interrogated by us, have notified, that in Tajikistan there are mechanisms to support children damaged as a result of violence, however they do not correspond to the problems, and there is a necessity of creation of such gears and in particular work out the bill on «Protection the rights of children » (73.8 %)

The common proposals (partnership in operation):

To create conditions, indispensable for valuable development of the child, and with the purposes of implementation of the rights of children on valuable physical, intellectual, spiritual, moral and social development pursuant to the Constitution of RT, international obligations, NGO of Tadjikistan propose:

To participate in working out and implementation to an effective complex national Program of struggle with poverty.

To consolidate legal base of protection of childhood; by realization of expertise of the local law, from the point of view of maintenance of the best accessible maintenance of protection of the rights for all social groups of children and youth, revision and updating of the laws and other statutory acts, adopted during the years of independence of country, including in the

field of formations tangent in particular 9-year compulsory education, in the direction of increase of a level of compulsory education to encourage creation of effective gears of fulfilment of the laws defending the right and interests of children.

¹⁸Experts mark, that the cases of sex outrage above children are committed in family, by the members of the family (by father, by the stepfather, brother, uncle, other cognates), that in a most cases the rapist is known for a victim, or it is the cognate, or familiar on the house, on school etc. In total the girls are subjected more to sex violence, than boys, but in the last decade the tendency of growth of the sex invasions on the boys is marked (unfortunately such statistics nobody conducts). As a rapists basically act the older boys or man of young age.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

To elaborate an integrated and complex state policy concerning children and youth applicable to substantial concerns and needs of children and youth.

To encourage creation to analytical group at created public coordination advice, which entrust realization of the systematic analysis of the status of different social groups of children in the society.

To encourage working out and publication of the annual report about the situation of children in RT and degree of fulfilment of the Convention about the rights of the child.

To encourage association of efforts of different organizations government, non-governmental, organizations of private business, international organizations, in business of improvement of the situation of children and youth in the country.

To encourage working out and implementation of a program " Analysis of the rights of children in the education system ", within the framework of which to encourage implementation of the projects:

- Working out an optional course " Protection of the rights of children " and its experimental introducing on departments of not legal profile carrying on high schools of country;
- Working out and introducing on all departments of legal, legal
- profile of high schools of the country a special course " Right protection activity in the field of a guarantee of rights of children " and obtaining of applicable legal specializations;
- Creation of new teaching aids and tutorials, programs, contributing to increase education on protection of rights of the child.

Working out and implementation of a program on actualization in the society specialities and occupations that have priority for it, including teachers, medical workers, scientific, and also workers of creative specialities etc. Change of models of mimicking kinds of activity propagated in mass media.

Working out both adoption of a program " Mass media and right of children ", within the framework of which to execute the projects on a training of the journalists in problems of protection of the rights of children both rooting out of discrimination and violence concerning children

Realization of a different level of conferences, meetings, seminars, round tables dedicated to consideration of a role of different organizations, public, and mass media on protection of the rights of children

To develop cooperation of all organizations (government, non-governmental, international, citizens, and also NGO of different countries), working for children and with children.

Working out and implementation of the programs on analysis of NGO of Tadjikistan on experience on protection of the rights of children in countries of Neighbour and Distant foreign countries.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

II. Approach, grounded on biotic cycle

A. Infancy and early childhood

1. Health

Tadjikistan has high birth rate, the statistical data of last years require the severe corrections. On the average, annually about 20 % of newborn children do not register and have not the certificates of birth. In the same way data about children's death¹¹ require severe correction coefficients.

Tadjikistan takes 61 places on a level of children's death rate (children till 5 years). A level of maternal death rate - 30.7 on 100 thousand and children's death rate - 32.3 on 1.000
--

The level of the women repeatedly giving birth in Tajikistan¹² is high, that results in increase of the loosed and ill mothers, and does not promote implementation of the right of the child on a healthy beginning of the life.¹³ Specially such diseases, widespread in our country, as an anemia¹⁴ drastically influence a development of the child. Children of such mothers, if are born in time, suffer by an inherent anemia, oligotrophy, are more often subject to diseases, and make a contingent, among which more often has a place early neonotal and infantile death rate. Survived children suffer by delay both physical, and mental development¹⁵.

The level of gastrointestinal and respiratory diseases among children is high. Such diseases again were spread, as a poliomyelitis, malaria, typhoid, diphtheria, which in the Soviet time were almost completely eliminated. A morbidity by a tuberculosis, which on the consequences is dangerous any other taint, only for one year has grown in republic with 30 up to 42 on 100 thousand population. Among children this parameter has grown more, than 3 times with 5.3 up to 16.3 on 100 thousand. »¹⁶

Among children the chronic malnutrition, delay in development (stunt) and acute malnutrition (full absence of food) is watched. The families with a great many of children are subject to higher risk of life in poverty rather than adult population, and outside of any doubts the situation is very severe both for street children, and for children located in institutional environment. Financially - household and the sanitary-hygienic living conditions of children do not promote a health maintenance of the children.

The number of the chronic diseases which have been not detected at early stage grows because of that in many regions, specially agricultural not conduct preventive inspections of children

¹¹ The State Commission in 1997 has established, that in all locales there are problems with registration of births and mortalities, only in one, Varzob region 66.7 % of morses of children were not registered.

¹² Their numbers make from 41 % up to 43 % of all pregnant women.

¹³ Scientist demonstrates an inconsistency of representations that « the fetus is well protected by a mother organism from damaging influencings » already during the very first months of development of the child in womb of the mother it depends on its condition. What its moods, as far as this pregnancy is welcomed, as it feeds, what are created for it padding facilitating working conditions, household activities and rest, what ecological conditions ambient it, and certainly, most important – how is its health.

¹⁴ There is a straight line intercoupling between frequency of an anemia and parity. So, among pregnant with criterion «0» of an anemia there are in 40 %, for repeatedly birth - 68 %, and for many births - 80 %. For pregnant suffering by an anemia are more often watched early and late toxicoses not harbouring pregnancies, complication at kinds. (T. Abramova, Healthy mother - healthy breed, in collection, Woman of Central Asia for a world and safety, Khudjand, 2000 (materials of an international forum « the role of female NGO in social and political life of the society » (Kairakkum on May 24-28, 2000)

¹⁵ there

¹⁶ There.

¹⁷ According to the results of ? ? ? ? , less than halves of all facilities have access to a town water, almost a quarter of facilities can calculate only on consumption of water from the rivers, lakes and ponds, 75 % of facilities have not sources of supply of hot water, 85 % of facilities use toilets in streets, two thirds of all facilities heat the houses within no more than 4 months, and only 14 % of facilities have telephones in the house.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

Naturally health of children is influenced by all spectrum of negative conditions, and specially violence, it was pointed by 86.9 % of the experts, children have not a capability to be treated (47.0 %), feed poorly (96.4 %), quality of meal and water, which one they consume, does not correspond to the indispensable standards of public health services (77.1 %).

And adolescents. The experts mark growth of pregnancies of the girls, ? ? ? ? among children. The war drastically had an effect and on mentality of children, their behavior has changed, skills of the peace resolution of conflicts became weak. Practically majority of children require special treatment.

Though the different Laws and programs directional on support of health of the population, improvement of medical services and preventive measures of diseases recently are adopted, the experts mark low level of health services, restricted and unequal access to medical services. Including it is marked, that about 30 % of birth takes place in home conditions, in mountain regions this figure reaches up to 75%. Owing to poverty, children and their parents are limited in access to medical services. It takes place because of the very low salaries established with budgetary sphere, and specially in medicine, that has resulted in informal transition of medicine to paid service. The majority of families are not able to pay for treatment, medicines, for realization of essential medical operations. An actual decrease of social support of families, actual cancellation of payment of the social benefit to vulnerable families also is marked.

Essential actions

To encourage improvement of the recording system, statistics on children.

Participation of a public in reforms, more active participation of NGO in implementation of the government programs on public health services at all levels

- To encourage universal accessibility to the free base medical services, and specially of primary medicosanitary help, to realization of public monitorings of implementation of the State Programs adopted in the field of public health services.
- To develop the market of non-state services in the field of preventive services, specially for vulnerable families, to promote development of family medicine.

- To promote training of the workers of medicine to the new approaches in activity with the population.
- To encourage maintenance of secure motherhood and protection of children's health;
- Strengthening of children's health and the problems of their feeding should be esteemed as prime for NGO, working with children and for children. Reforming of a system of children's houses (children without the parents), system of Adoption etc.

2. Preschool education

In Tadjikistan the program of preschool education is determined by the Concept of preschool education, on the basis of which one the complex activity on change of a system of preschool education is started, in which the concerns of family and child are allowed, the nonconventional

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

forms of work with children in children's preschool institutions (CPI) are entered.

However, it is only insignificant success - as well as in other fields, in a system of preschool education recently is watched steep crisis. Conditions in children's preschool institutions, and also all system of preschool education, directional on child care and development of children of low age, education of capacities of perception of an ambient actuality and the opening-up of children for school in conditions of financial and political instability of last years does not respond at all to modern requirements.

During the war operations (1991-1993) many kinder gardens and the day nurseries were broken down and plundered, 152 of more than 900 preschool institutions have been closed. So, if in 1990 in CPI 150.9 thousand children were brought up, or 15.2 % from number of children of the corresponding age, in 1998 their number has amounted 44.2 thousand, that makes, only 4.3 % from a total number of children of this age.

With each year the number of children visiting preschool institutions decreases. Growth of children's death rate, migration of the population, poverty of families and actual payment of services CPI, fear or reluctance of the parents to return of children in CPI, are only some reasons of elimination of children from CPI. Among other reasons:

- Absence of financing CPI by the local authorities, firms, offices,
- Departing the specialists, low level and shortage of staff, bound, including with the low salary of the specialists of a system CPI
- Absence of teaching-methodical materials, security by children's furniture, toys for children of early and preschool age,
- Not conformity of conditions of stay of children in CPI to the sanitary regulations, absence of central heating, water line, water drain, specially in agricultural region

- The educational occupations with children in many CPI are primitive, pattern a school system of training, that negatively has an effect for physiological and mental development of children and decrease of requirement in acquisition of knowledge.

Thus, the system of preschool education does not execute the problem – preparing children for training at school, specially in agricultural region. Children under school age are frequently submitted to themselves, as the parents experience huge difficulties, and are not capable to supply to children with challenging environment for their children.

Essential actions

- To encourage working out a development Program of modern preschool education in the country.

- To encourage recovery of CPI, schools and other objects of education broken down and damaged during military events

¹⁸The mechanisms of legal relationships between the parents and CPI are established by signing of the Mother agreement and Charter of CPI. In some (CPI) on the basis of the guidelines of ME « About education of paid additional educational services » extending the spectrum of services, analysis of foreign languages, circles of an applied art, music, training of sailing and sports etc.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

- Contributing to creation of the new educational programs for children of preschool age, on the one hand and with another to development of an enlightening system for the parents, specially of women, creation of National Mother Universities.

- By public monitoring to encourage preservation of a network of CPI and realization of their reorganization, change of their structures, forms of work with children and their families;

- Contributing to development of non-state sector of services for children and their families, including in the field of education, activating of the role of communities, specially in agricultural region, in creation of different centers for maintenance after children and their training in small groups.

B. Children of school age

1. Accessibility of education to all?

Strategic purpose of education is formation of such citizens, which can be trained during all life and are capable to live in difficult and permanently varied environment, which have the high moral principles and are capable creatively to decide problems, accordingly to act in the civil society and democratic system.

The accessibility to all and actual obtaining is guaranteed by all of an elementary education by the Constitution of RT and Law « About education ». By these laws for all is entered nine-year (11-9 classes) main base education, free secondary education (11 classes), in state educational institutions and also secondary professional and pursuant to ability and on the competitive basis, secondary special and higher education. In connection with opening of

new types of educational institutions, operation of classes for gifted children and facultatives education has become much profile, multivariate. Depending on local conditions we can form in our republic separately elementary school, base or main (nine-years) and high school (1-11 classes) at preservation of unity, and eligibility of all levels of training.

The access to education was and is a key problem in policy of the state¹⁹. Despite of political and social and economic cataclysms of last years, in general, in country the past achievements are saved in the field of education, operation of educational institutions in all regions, the installment reforming of an education system is made, the purposes and contents of education are revised, the structural changes are conducted, the new types of CPI, schools, high schools develop, the new normative - legal base of branch is created, the economical and financial policy of branch is essentially revised.

In consciousness of the majority of the population for the present there is an implanted comprehension of relevance and compulsion of training of children in an elementary school, though, in connection with general material difficulties and poverty of the majority of families, and in particular and very low salaries skilled specialists²⁰ - doctors, teachers,

¹⁹ In the Soviet time the territorial accessibility of a comprehensive school by means of optimal school zoning was provided. In the country the measures on providing of access to education for everybody, irrespective of a nationality, sex, habitation, social and property status implement.

²⁰ In public sector the salary for the workers of education is no more the main source of the incomes of family. So, to the end of 1996 the substantial salary were less than 5 % from a mean annual level of 1991, and monthly average salary of the teachers in

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

tutors, workers of social sphere and scientists, value of education with each year are reduced.

The experts of Ministry of education also mark a decrease of access to education, in particular among children from needy families and among those who lives in agricultural regions, in mountainous hard-to-reach regions, that was a severe consequence of chronic lack of means of financing of education, discontinuance of practice of transport service of children of school age to schools from distant villages²¹. Unstable situation in a number of regions of country in the last few years have resulted in attenuation of state institutes (housing controls, bodies of statistics, regional educational institutions), carrying on the registration of children of school age, their communications with pedagogical collectives of educational institutions.

Among other problems of access to education it is necessary to mark as well the imperfect law on education (decrease of an educational level to 9 classes), impairment of relationships in educational environment (Mahala - school, parents - school, teacher - schoolboy, schoolboy - schoolboy, street - schoolboy)

The State expenditure on one pupil of comprehensive schools were reduced from 48.5 US dollars in 1993, to 19.5 US dollars in 1998, that is to say almost 2,5 times.

Some part of children from poor families are not capable to visit even an elementary school. The facts are widespread, when children from needy families because of absence of warm footwear, clothes, can not

visit schools, and parents are not unable to help children. The direct and indirect costs, bound with visit of school lessons increase. The indirect costs include those means, which children can earn for family, working, instead of visiting lessons. But also, by not receiving the high level of education, these children are deprived in the future of obtaining of definite material and spiritual biotic values. A direct cost are the consumptions on different school fees, acquisition of the school form, footwear, tutorials, and other teaching materials. The common negative effect from increase of these costs for the population bound with visit of children of school, conducts unequal access to education, to ascending number of children from poor families or families living in distant rural areas, throwing school before its ending, or those who never go to school. The growth of number of children escaping school, creates a problem « of the lost breed ».

Thus, cultural traditions, outlook of obtaining job, personal attitude of the people (members of community, parents) to formation of children, material difficulties of families - all this encumbrances on paths of obtaining of universal education.

Essetial measures

Constant realization of monitoring for definition of substantial scope of children school

1996 made approximately 7 US dollars, that of the much below computational cost of a minimum food level of the man (300 calories per day). And as a consequent many teachers leave an occupation, being not capable to manage poverty, and in some cases leave country on earnings to support family. These factors are reasons of a decrease of quality of education, that negatively had an effect on a level of knowledge of the pupils, specially of those children, which enter in poor group of the population.

²¹ In the past pupil of high schools situated 3 kms and more from the habitation up to school were provided with a trasport, that is were delivered to school regularly during academic year at the expense of the local authorities and state enterprises. Now these practice does not exist any more because of financial difficulties.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

age by formation in different regions of country to take under the special control prolongation of study by the girls and scope by study of children of the refugees who were come back home.

- The lobbying of guaranteed financing of education at a rate of not less than 10 % of the national income, that will allow education to become accessible and applicable to standards, and also to provide special systems of the fiscal incentives for organizations and citizens (including foreign), investing in development of education system.
- To encourage strengthening of ó÷ááî-material base CPI, SCPI, schools, high schools, specially, pedagogical institutes, colleges, faculties of preschool education of pedagogical high scools of country, adoption of new programs in training and education, improvement of the quality of training of the specialists working with children;
- To encourage development of the adjustable market of educational services for children and youth;
- To boost families and patterns in charge of education, that children visited school.

2. Quality of education and processes

Tadjikistan has inherited from the Soviet sistem a developed network of educational institutions and potential, applicable to this, pedagogical staff, high ratio of conformance of

children by an education system and gender equal rights in obtaining compulsory base education.

Pursuant to designed and favoured by the Government of RT from June 13 1994 by the Concept of national school, before national school puts 5 primary goals:

1. To spare and to consolidate health of children;
2. To develop their intellectual capacities, providing the differentiated personal approach;
3. In a learning process to provide moral education of children and youth;
4. To educate humane relationships, feeling of patriotism;
5. To increase a role of school in development of children according of their psychological abilities;

The solution of these problems is supposed to be executed through developing differentiated training, and also through humanization and democratization of an education system, learning process and education.

The new educational programs²² and schedules are designed for implementation of these problems in country, the large activity on working out state standards, establishing total volumes of knowledge of educational disciplines, requirement to development of skills, skills and formation of the person was conducted.

However social and economic and political shocks of last years have resulted in deep crisis in the sphere of education²³. At schools everywhere is felt acute shortage of the tutorials and other

²²During last years were prepared or completely processed considerable proportion of the old tutorials, the teaching-methodical literature for all educational levels, however this activity was not possible up to the logical end. The bookings of ME on issuing of the new educational literature are not executed because of absence of a paper and other polygraphic resources, though there are available indispensable tipographical capacities for printing of the tutorials in the country.

²³According to researches IMF and WB, about 20 % of schools were broken down and plundered, more than 130 school buildings require maintenance activities and full rigging by the equipment, educational-visual aids, technical means of teaching instead of 126 broken down

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

training aids new tutorials is well-timed and in the necessary quantity are not issued, and old are strongly worn and are unsuitable to use. The neediness of the tutorials loosens incentives to obtaining educations, limits capabilities and access to valuable education.

In spite of the fact that children basically have access to education, and knowledge (73.8 %), they can't receive education which takes into account the factors of culture, age, needs (37.3 %), there are no books, eligible for their age, toys, they have ability to take part in the cognitive activity (69.4 %).

There is no effective system of scientific-information and methodical maintenance of activity of schools and high schools.

The experts mark, that the quality of education at schools does not respond the modern standards, at many schools there are lack of the new methodical manuals, tutorials or they are limited, the teaching programs have become outdated, the schoolboys are considered only as

objects of training, the participation of children in educational process is insufficient. There is an acute necessity of gender and humanist expertise of education programs.

The quality of a pedagogical staff of schools and other educational institutions leaves much to be desired²⁴.

Problems of operation of schools, quality implementation of the state educational programs, absence of effective techniques, tutorials, and other training aids, TMT, the restricted security of schools by the educational programs, tutorials, and other teaching-methodical literature results in a decrease of quality and educational level, to dip of a level of general literacy of the pupils and students, and at the end results in deterioration of human resources.

Essential actions

- Humanization of schools, by revision of education programs, maintenance participation of the schoolboys, parents, «mahallas» in decision making, creation of committees of support, participation of a public in working out and acceptance of national education programs, in which alongside with the best world educational standards, including to foresee obtaining knowledge, occupations, which necessary to the country, in consideration of modern social and economic conditions

- To introduce in education programs of CPI, schools, high schools the gender-oriented programs on human rights, and also program teaching children to skills of exact behavior in extreme situations.

Development of the effectively operating market of services in the field of education, extension of capabilities of more active cooperation of NGO with bodies of ME, development

building new school buildings for 20 000 student's places is necessary. On preliminary calculations, in consideration of inflation, on building of new school buildings, repairing and rebuilding works and the equipment of schools is required to all indispensable of means about 66.3 billion somoni²³.

²⁴ In 1998 at schools of republic 10.2 % of the teachers with secondary education, 17% with secondary pedagogical, 20-4 % with the secondary-special education worked. In initial classes now 14.1 % of the teachers - have only common secondary education (at a level 11 classes). The number of pedagogical staff grows basically by teachers, who have no special pedagogical education. In 2000 the number of the directors of schools not having special pedagogical education also is great, so 13 % of the directors of elementary schools have secondary-special education, and 11.3 % secondary education. The number of the teachers with a higher education has decreased on 11 % in Khatlon, on 7.6 % in Sogd, on 15.6: in Badakhshan, on 24.9 % in RPZ, and on 5.1 % in Dushanbe.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

of partnership at a level school - family - community, contributing to growth of organizations assisting process of positive reforms in the field of education. Contributing to new perception of the schoolboys from object of education to its subject. For this purpose contributing to an adoption on all stages of education a differentiated, creative approach to training pursuant to capacities and capabilities of the schoolboys, extension of capabilities for self-expression of the pupils, usage of high-performance techniques, including interactive forms of education.

- Adoption of the programs of a healthy way of life in base education to encourage reforming of a system of training and retraining of the teachers

- To encourage creation of such education programs, which would allow to realise creative intentions of teachers of schools, that the educational process would be directed on a development of the personality and abilities, specific features of the pupil and teacher.

C. Adolescents and youth

In the whole decrease of access and value of education in the society, the distribution of violence in the society results that youth and the adolescents have not opportunity for full development of the abilities in secure and favourable environment, their chances of full participation in public life are limited.

Adult consider, that children do not have capability of education of independence (39.%, intellectual development and self-expression (46.4 %), development their professional skills (58.8 %).

1. From «youth, dwelling in risk » to services benevolent to it

Children – orphans

In post-war time in Tadjikistan an acute problem has become growth of number of children of the orphans. According to the data of UNICEF in 1995 the number of children - orphans and children who have left without guardianship and custody, amounted 60 thousand.

During last two years in country more than 10 schools - boarding schools for children - orphans are opened. However to embrace all requiring children by training and education in conditions of schools - boarding schools it is impossible, only in 24 regions of Khatlon area damaged as a result of act of war, 30.7 thousand children - orphans are registered, more than 150 boarding schools, at the rate of 200 pupils in everyone are indispensable construction of which in conditions of an economic crisis in country is impossible. Present boarding schools and the children's houses for children - orphans in country have severe difficulties because of restricted financing, absence here already more than five years of the centralized state maintenance by food, clothes, footwear, soft and rigid stock, teaching-methodical manuals and equipment, other means for care of the children. The support of them by their international and local charitable organizations only partially troubleshoots.

Preferential transfer of these children under guardianship (custody) on adoption by bodies of guardianship and the custodies in places also are run into number of problems, mainly of

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

legal nature. On the other hand families receiving children - orphans to bring up require economical support.

Street children

Street children, homeless children is a great problem for Tadjikistan, the number of them during the post-war years was notably increased and it is transformed into a severe social problem. According to the data widespread on the Internet daily 5 000 children leave on streets of city in looking for earnings, frequently they are send by their own parents. Homelessness of children, adolescents and youth is connected to numerous risks and

hazards²⁵. In postconflict Tadjikistan in connection with above-stated circumstances the growth of a level of a children's traumatism bound with applying of fire-arms is marked. It is connected, first of all, to irresponsible attitude of adults to storage of explosion-dangerous subjects, non-observance of the safety regulations of the carelessness with dangerous subjects (shells, grenade and other) at school, house, in a court yard, underestimation by children of a level of risk careless handling of these subjects and mainly because of carelessness of adults. Fire wounds of children disable them, in the total children remain the invalids for ever. Specially hard damages are marked in the time of explosion of cartridge. As a result of which children receive heavy craniocerebral traumas, traumas of internal organs, penetrant wounds an eye, separation of fingers and toes of limbs.

Children – refugees

Till now there is an acute problem of children - refugees, returning back, requiring special support and care running into huge social - psychological difficulties of the reintegration, adaption to new living conditions, liquidation of their lag in study.

Narcotics and children

Last years the number of children, adolescents, young men and even of the girl using drugs is augmented. About 70 % of an ill drug addiction and customers of drugs are young men of about 25 years old. In such case 135 000 drug addicts - make - 2.3 % of the population of country. In opinion of the experts for last three years in Tadjikistan a kind of potent narcotics - heroin was spread. In spite of that the main part of this kind of narcotics is conveyed out of republic, however definite part remains and becomes a reason of growth of quantity of customers of narcotics. The expert estimations demonstrate, that the main reason of growth of drug illness is the accessibility and cheapness of a heroin in a home market of republic. The price of a heroin on those estimations is lower than the cost of vodka.

²⁵In the board of traumatology of RCH ? 3, only for 8 months of 2000 889 children with a trauma has appealed for medical aid. Among them 263 girls, 626 boys in the age of from 1 year till 18 years old.

²⁶In the board of traumatology of RCH ? 3 there were 64 children with fire wounds of the upper limbs, in the age of from 3 till 14 years old. The main part of victims were the boys (65,6 %), in the age of 10-14 years old. In 84.5 % cases children become a victim of a trauma because of absence of supervision by adults. So in 18 cases the fire damages came as a result of detonating in arms of the self-made device, charged powder or caliche, for 14 children the cartridges, for 10 men - grenades have blown up in arms. The mine-explosive wounds in a combat zone are marked as a result of the game with fire-arms - 12 cases.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

To preventive measures of a drug addiction, realization of enlightening measures, about a harm and negative consequences of a drug addiction, including in mass media, through realization of different seminars, meetings, trainings etc.

Realization of the mass actions against narcotics and for a healthy way of life.

To conduct preventive activity with the adolescents and youth at schools, technical schools, high schools;

Contributing in working out and implementation of the programs on ensuring of accessible skilled anonymous medical care for ill drug addicts specially youth;

Contributing to creation of institutes of a psychological aftertreatment of ill drug addiction;
Contributing to working out and adoption of the programs of social support of former drug addicts, creation of groups of a self-care of the drug addicts;
Analysis and adoption of the best world experience in the field of a decrease of a harm from the uses of narcotics;
Intrusion juvenile justice and its viability.
Alternate methods of punishment of youth for crimes
Preventive measures among youth and adolescents (information, psychological, legal, medical)

2. Participation of youth and entrainment

Above-stated and other problems of the adolescents and youth, in particular poverty, high level of diseases both death rate among the adolescents and youth youth unemployment, drug addiction and prostitution, high level of criminality, engaging of the adolescents and youth to participation in armed conflicts, the widespread occurrence of weapon in youth environment results in absence of a legible civic position for youth. The adolescents and youth live as a whole in a hostile environment, the household violence, violence in the street, violence is widespread on the part of the quoters of official patterns, in power structures.

Through mass media the information which is not contributing to formation of a high system of values is diffused the access of the adolescents and youth to secure, useful, quality leisure²⁷ is limited, there is a definite and effective youth policy at a national level.

The experts mark a decrease of scope of the adolescents and youth by activity of the out-of-school institutions, that reduces capabilities for their intellectual development, satisfaction of their concerns and spiritual inquiries, predilections and talents in different areas of science, engineering, literature, art, physical culture and sports.

If in 1990 in republic operated 113 out-of-school institutions and only belonging to a circle activity in this system enveloped 8.2 % of the schoolboys, in 1995 this figure has falled up to 1.5 %. In 2000 only 66 out-of-school institutions operated in republic.

Paths of the solution

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

Some total characteristics of a teenage and youth drug addiction in Tadjikistan are submitted below:

- The tendency of «rejuvenescence» of a drug addiction is exhibited, the fraction of the quoters of native born nationalities is augmented and there is a displacement of a drug addiction in locales;

- Mean age of the drug addicts - about 24 years;

- Overwhelming majority ill have not activities for a long time;

- In last 3 years share of heroin-dependents of the drug addicts in a total number sharply has increased and goes on growing;
- Among the young people from all kinds of the use of narcotics the heroin is most widespread;
- There is a tendency of transition of the ill drug addicts on a path of injecting of narcotics and increase of a share of the injection drug addicts.
- High frequency of relapses among men, already elapsed treatment for a drug addiction.
- The use of a heroin results in a fast social disadaptation;

Essential measures

To support the children which are in a difficult circumstances, specially children - orphans, and children - invalids;

To promote, that services of the psychological help, specialized on the help to children in difficult situations, suffered from different forms of discrimination and violence played the relevant role in warning of their consequences.

To develop Services of the Telephone of confidence for children and adolescents in large cities

of the republic, also can promote preventive measures of cases of violence.

These services follows, to pay attention not only on victims of violence, but also to the people, which to the considerable extent suffer from psychological traumas and illness of relatives (mother, wife of victims and drug addicts) and also on persons comitting violence, aggressors. Mostly these persons also require the help of the psychiatrist, psychologist. The practice of analysis of the person of the rapists shows, that in childhood they were victims of sex violence. To encourage teaching and training of the specialists for activity in such services among local psychologists, teachers, children's doctors in a system of education, public health services of each region of republic.

To conduct a training for the teachers and students (schoolboys), directed against violence and drug addiction, moral and sexual education, analysis of the rights of the man.

In a system of law-enforcement and courts of justice to prepare the specialists for management and consideration of criminal cases on the fact of sex violence in relation to children. It will help to shield in some cases mentality of the child from traumatizing situation investigatory and judicial procedures.

Issuing and distributing of high quality and of different nature popular, accessible literature, video clips, TV and radio transmissions about such hazards and risks, as sex violence, drug addiction, AIDS to suggest safety precautions, and paths of escaping from difficult situations. In this work also to use force and capabilities of official mass media.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

With assistance of the scientist and specialists of the psychologists, sociologists, teachers, doctors, the lawyers to conduct constant monitoring, both estimation of the status of children and youth in the country, the level of their susceptibility to different risks to study the factors, contributing to spawning of these hazards and their eradication

To encourage working out and implementation of the national Program on

- To encourage increase of access of youth in obtaining high and vocational education.
- Contributing of organization of training centers in agricultural region, which will have a data bank on required specialities. Creation at these centers schools of legal and economical knowledge
- To conduct a training on the bases of small business and entrepreneurship for youth.
- Creation of youth labour exchanges
- To encourage working out programs of support of the young worker, increase of their proficiency
- To encourage development out-of-school education.
- For the extension of capabilities on acquisition of knowledge, skills, it is necessary to expand a network of formal and informal educational institutions, to develop activity of different clubs, centers, circles, theatres, studios, musical, art schools, to create and to issue education program via radio and television, to create and to develop a network expert forms of obtaining of knowledge.
- To promote development of access of children and youth to mass media, libraries, studios etc.
- To promote development of civil education at schools, in a system of informal training, formation of a civic position of youth.
- To encourage the extension of capabilities of participation of youth in public life, including in working out a state policy on problems of youth
- To work out and to realise the program of realization of special competitions on the best product among youth in the field of science, culture and art, to develop children's and youth creativity.

III. Antidiscrimination approach

A. Incomplete children and young people

Up to 1990 at the beginning of last decade was made much for improvement of conditions in specialized CPI for abnormal children. Their activity (CPI) was directed on correction, compensation, during development, preparing of children having deviation in physical or mental development to psychological adapting and aftertreatment.

Now function of detection of children with different anomalies are assigned on psycho-medical and pedagogical commission, which should execute complex examination of children living in families, educated and taught in different institutions. However these commissions, as a rule, work without payment (free), and operate not systematicalally, productivity of their activity is low.

The network of special educational and preschool institutions for children with deviation in psychophysical development each year decreases and does not meet their objective needs.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"

The outflow of the specialists, teachers and medical attendants, residual, and frequently, is simple absence of financing, results that tens thousand children and schoolboys with lacks of mental and physical development, do not receive special education and training.

Many of these children visit customary nursery schools and schools, where character of defect development does not take into consideration, and that simply do not visit any institutions, the years appear torn off from a world.

Under the data of the Ministry of Health, on the registration in preventive institutions of country consists about 160 thousand children of preschool age, with different diseases requiring of environmental sanitation in conditions of children's sanatoriums, however from them only 4.6 % pass an annual course of environmental sanitation. The children's sanatorium institutions are located in shabby puttings which are not permitting to organize improving process up-to-the-mark. There is a systematic improvement of professional skill of defectologists, logopedists, tiflopedagogists, tutors working with children of different anomalies.

Essential actions

To encourage creation constant psycho-medical and pedagogical consultings in locales invoked to determine children with different deviations in development, to execute complex examination of children living in families, educated and taught in different institutions and to render them indispensable assistance in an aftertreatment, education and training.

B. Ethnic, national and other minority

Tadjikistan - multinational country. The main national structure: the Tadjiks (68,8 %), Uzbeks (24.9 %), Russian (3 %), others (3.3 %). Its(her) indigenous population - the Tadjiks concern to the Iranian group of the peoples.

In the country education for all at a level of obtaining of full secondary education (11 classes) are conducted on 5 national languages: Tajik, Uzbek, Russian, Kirghiz, Turkman. In 1995\96 educational year on the Tajik language 71.3 %, on Uzbek - 24.9 %, on Russian - 2.6 %, on Kirghiz - 1.0 % and on Turkman - 0.2 % of the pupils were trained.

However in republic the national type of school was not added up yet purely: Uzbek, Russian, Kirghiz, Turkman, main distinctive tag of these schools while the language of training is only one. The national schools yet did not become integrated spiritual - national and informational - educational centers of the people.

Now national schools of republic execute educational process on the basis of the adapted educational schedules and programs of countries of an ethnic genesis of minority and padding actuation in them of components of state standard of secondary education of Tadjikistan (Tajik language, history, geography of Tadjikistan and others).

Other problems, bound with security by the tutorials of school of national minorities - problem

of finishing of the tutorials up to the pupil. The deliveries of the tutorials from ethnic countries require considerable costs, the issuing them in Tajikistan - also requires the considerable investments. The Ministry of education has elaborated the mechanism of rent usage of the tutorials through school libraries, when the parents for small fee get these tutorials for temporary use. -

Substantially these problems are connected with that there is a unified teaching-methodical center in republic on problems of national schools. There is a legible pattern of the educational schedule of national school, its scientific substantiation and optimal ratio between those or diverse components of the educational schedule.

Paths of the solution

Development of cooperation NGO, national minorities, local and national governmental bodies on mining integrated national education programs for national schools, realization of joint measures and stocks on development of culture of conversation and tolerance between the quoters of different nationalities living in republic to attract mass media for propagation of valid attitude in culture both national minorities and population presenting this culture wider.

NGO working in an sphere of the education together with ME could promote realization of wide area research, with the purpose of the analysis of problems of national schools, including teaching-methodical problems, pattern of the educational schedules, their conformity to requirements of development of national cultures etc. To encourage the introducing in an education system of analysis cultural - historical heritages, traditions and achievements of national pedagogics of all nations living in Tajikistan. Through development of non-state types of schools, the founders which one can become separate NGO, association, society of national minorities, through creation and usage of special funds of development of education, as NGO and national communities of associations, associations to promote to material equipping of national schools.

C. Girls and young women

In RT the principle of equal rights in equal capabilities of the men and women is fixed in article 17 of the Constitution of RT: all are equal before the law and court. The state guarantees the rights and freedom of everyone irrespective of his (her) nationality, race, sex, language, religion, political convictions, education, social property status. The men and woman are equal ». A number of the laws and orders of Government of RT forms gears of practical implementation of equal capabilities of the women and men.

Till 1990 in an education system and as a whole in many sphere of life of society the rather satisfactory situation for the girls and women was watched, in particular there were no large gender differences in obtaining, in achievement of a level of 10-11 years secondary educations. Due to achievements of the Soviet period and now great many of the girl continue to receive general secondary education.

Nevertheless, the preservation of a gender inequality in country is one of actual problems. In particular there is a disproportion in obtaining education, the educational level of the men and in the Soviet time was high, than of the women. So in 1989 the educational level on 1000 populations in the age of 15 years also is higher for the men has compounded 959, while for the women this figure equalled 908 men.

Now these problems have accepted more acute nature, the fall-off of quantity of the girls in a comprehensive school after 9 classes is watched. In many respects the decrease of quantity of the taught girls at 10-11 classes was promoted by the Law of RT «About education», admitting for the base basis nine-years compulsory education.

With increase of age of the pupils percent of the girls, specially in agricultural region, is considerably reduced. So, if in 1990-1991 educational years in 11 class 51.3 % of the girls and 48.7 % of the boys was trained, already in 1997-1998 educational year quantity of the girls in 11 class was reduced up to 38.3%.

The scope education of the girls in different locales depends on particular welfare features of locale, from attitude of families in miscellaneous locales in given to a problem. The alone locale, where an educational level of the women on all stages of training is saved – Badakhshan region,

Growth of unemployment, specially female, cut down of production and reduction of workstations, the absence of hostels at High Schools, diffuses a negative attitude to obtaining education by the girls. In high schools also with each year percent of the adopted girl is reduced, that is conditioned also with material difficulties in family, and spreading of stereotypes of preference of obtaining of education by the young men. Spreading of violence against the girl and young women, general unsafe situation, larceny of the girl, decrease of the age of marriage, propagation of early and related discards, enforcement to marriage. All this also preclude with continuation of education by the girl after school.

The marriage among the minor were spread, and as a whole the age of marriage, so consider accordingly 57.6 % and 68.6 % adults, working with children has decreased. 73.6 % from them consider, that their parents and guardians force them to marry, and that it precludes with obtaining of education (60.5 %). The experts also mark occurrence of such phenomenon, as pregnancy early age.

Among forms of discrimination and violation of gender equal rights of children and adolescents it is possible also to mark universal limitation of freedom of behavior of the girls and women, including freedom to dress oneself, to have relation with familiar, friends and cognates, freedom of choice of an occupation, activity, associate. The rigid treatment of the parents of frequently forcing children results in an entrance to early marriage that these children fall in a more composite situation. Cruel attitude of the new cognates - husband and his cognates, subordination and adaptation to stringent hierarchy of power in family, severe regulation of duties and control behind the consumptions, waiving of the help in home business, breach of law to have (desirable quantity) or to not have children - all this incomplete characteristics of that vicious circle from which many girls can not be selected all life any more.

²⁸ During war the belligerent parties revenged each other by degrading and rape of the women, woman, specially girls and young women were considered as a military bag (quarry). At its best they were forced to marry the winners. At the same time, parents trying to avoid such fate for the daughters, gave them in marriage to the first man²⁸, and even in very early age -10-13 years, sometimes in the second and third marriage to the man much older than them, «only to avoid a shame».

This circle is reshaped by that children, and specially girl have not access to acceptance of the vital solutions in family of the parents, and the more so in family of the husband. The young girl and women practically have no access to material, economical and manufacturing resources²⁹.

Paths of the solution

In case of maintenance to the girls the equal rights including on obtaining of education guaranteed by the Constitution of RT³⁰, large role the removals of gender differences in the society an education system can play as a matter of fact being one of optimally operational levers of education of equalling.

On the basis of the gender projects NGO to elaborate and to insert special education program for the girls and girl becoming victims of violence, and also for all specialists engaging this problem (of the judges, workers MEA, Ministry of health, Ministry of labour, journalists and other)

To conduct a training under the already realized programs for training the highly qualified coaches, which will organize seminars for the social workers from among the employees Ministry of health, Ministry of education, MEA, NGO, «crisis centers» and other specialists engaging this problem. With engaging of the highly qualified specialists to elaborate the educational programs for realization of such seminars;

To encourage creation of public coordination advice at the President of the RT from the quoters of government and public including analytical center, for implementation of public monitoring behind a guarantee of rights of the girls and women, eradication of violence against the women and operating development of specific proposals on the solution of arising problems, bound with violence against the girls and women.

To elaborate and to realise the program of «Raising the role of religion and tradition in an eradication of violence concerning children, and specially of girls and their mothers», within the framework of which the exploratory, enlightening and educational projects on this subject oriented on analysis and articulating of perniciousness of discrimination and violence concerning children, and specially of girls for development of the society and separate person will be carried out.

To spread the experience of creation of Kurgontepa female college in other cities and regions with the purpose of insuring capabilities of the girls from agricultural regions to study; discovery of affiliates of this female college in other regional centers and cities.

IV. Approach of System measures

²⁹These forms of discrimination and violations of rights are reshaped in entrails of sofiom, its culture, traditions and adat, and determine a general high background of violence concerning the girls and women. The discrimination forms of gender relationships is strictly controlled on the part of small and large community adjusting personal and public life of the terms by a ramified system of the conventional norms and rules, religious norms, grounded on peculiar comprehension, and norms of the adat.³⁰Equal rights are provided also with new Labor Code of RT (acts since June 11 1997), Code about family and marriage by the new Criminal Code (acts since September 1, 1998). RT ratified the Convention on liquidation of all forms of discrimination concerning the women of June 29, 1993, On removal gender of the disbalance in country the different State programs and orders, adopted by Government of RT also are directed.

A. Social policy, directed against poverty and inequality

The destruction of a system of a social protection of the population has resulted in disastrous consequences for families. And though, in country now at support of international organizations the different social programs directional on support of deprived layers of the population, against poverty and inequality will be realised, these programs are not classified, they frequently leave out of local conditions, particular features of locales or separate social groups, on which one operatings these programs are directed.

Paths of the solution

Working out, acceptance and implementation of a special exploration program on analysis of efficiency of social policy in the solution of social problems of different layers of the population in different locales of republic and formation of the applicable guidelines on creation of the effective Social Programs and gears of their implementation..

Fissile participation of a public in implementation of the programs on improvement of education of children, protection of the child and services oriented on support of families, on strife with violence concerning children, creation of the public forms of support of children and their families, contributing to creation of family boarding schools, for example etc.

Lobbying increase of the budget directional on protection of childhood and families.

A. Education, protection of children and service to family

Now state support of family was almost stopped, family submitted itself to decide all difficulties of social and economic problems, by not maintaining tests, are in most cases disintegrated, multiplying quantity of children rising in ill-behaved conditions.

Paths of the solution

Contributing to creation of services on education of children in frameworks «of continuous education», grounded on long-term needs for development, instead of on reacting on any crisis.

Elaboration of measures on simplification of issue to the women allowances on birth of the child, care after children. Free of charge to give the mandatory documents: the certificate of birth, help, passport to the women with children

Working out means of implementation of the state warranties on presentation of a charge-free medical care including, preventive women and children

To encourage working out and implementation of the programs on health of family

To encourage organization of multifunction centers of support of family in different cities and regions of country.

UNICEF

Save the children

IRC "Open ASIA"