YOUTH AT TRANSITION PERIOD IN AZERBAIJAN REPUBLIC

COUNTRY PAPER
Co-ordinator: Mery Gardashkhanova
State Statistical Committee, Baku


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Youth at transition period in Azerbaijan Republic.

Youth movement in Azerbaijan Republic as in other Republics of the former USSR was monopolized by komsomol till the end of 80-th beginning of 90-th. LKSM in Azerbaijan Republic united in its ranks more than 1 million girls and boys by the middle of 80-th. Socio-political processes of last decade introduced an important changes into character and social base of youth movement. In the result of collapse of communist regime and loss of monopoly among youth by comsomol many youth organizations of different direction were set up in Republic. From 1991 to 1999 there were founded more that 110 child and youth associations, third of which by certain reasons, mainly because of the lack of material and technical base and finance stopped their activity.

Following categories of youth were represented in most of youth organizations:

- students (Association of students - medicine graduates, Association of young economists, Scientific society of students - historians, Organizations of young enlightenmenters, Organization of democratic student youth, Club of Baku youth, Club of elite youth and other ).
- participants and invalids of Karabakh was (Association of veteran Patriotic war, Society of Karabakh war invalids, Society “for international cooperation of invalids”, etc ).
- refugees Independent organization of Karabakh youth - refugees (Youth organization of refugees and displaced persons and other).
- young specialists (Society of young specialists rights protection, Organization of specialists graduates abroad Azerbaijan, Society of post-graduate students and young researchers)
- businessmen (Youth organization of Democratic Owners party, Club of young businessmen).

Other categories of youth- workers, employees in social sphere, rural youth, unemployed , are almost not covered by forms of self-organization, that makes the work of state and public structures more difficult.

These youth organizations are considered as direct subjects of state policy on youth.

Invaluable is the role of these associations in the process of socialization of a young generation, conducting of youth policy with minimum efforts and expenses of state, in practical mastering of norms and principles of a democratic society by young people, identification of talented youth, receiving of organizing abilities by young leaders.
The Ministry of Sport and youth that was set up 26 July 1991 is the state organization dealing with youth problems in the country, it makes efforts to reanimate the activity of youth organizations, establishing normal relations with them. With this aim a section on work with the youth organizations was set up within the structure of Head department on youth issues of the Ministry.

Till the set up of Ministry (July, 1994) youth organizations were acting as isolated. There were a lack of efforts coordination. On November of 1995 National Council of Youth Organization of Azerbaijan was set up with the help of the Ministry (NCYOA). At present it contains 45 children’s and youth organizations. On November 1995 NCYOA passing observe status was adopted a candidate member of European Youth Forum. One of the main directions of the work of the Ministry is the elaboration of normative-legal base of youth movement. Ministry worked out a draft law “On state contribution to social association of children and youth”, after the detailed consideration jointly with representatives of youth organization, the draft was submitted to parliament of the republic – National Assembly. In the draft following forms of state contribution were provided for:

- exemption of above mentioned organizations and enterprises about them from all kinds of taxes and duties, of which allocations to pension fund and social insurance fund
- granting of privileges on rent of premises, buildings, equipment and plots of land, being in the state ownership
- implementation of state orders for set up of social agencies, and or for other activity in accordance with the main directions of state youth policy
- partial funding of projects of children’s and youth associations
- allocation of annual subsidies etc

The draft of this law is under the consideration of an appropriate commissions of the parliament at present. Not waiting the adoption of the laws, Board of the Ministry endorsed by its decision provisions “On partial funding of children’s and youth associations projects” “On allocation of subsidies for children’s and youth organizations”. According to these provisions state assistance is rendered only to the organizations, which are legal persons and have no less than 100 members. Expenses on projects funding do not exceed half of the total sum of expenses. Subsidies are consisted of three forms:

- base subsidy, that is the equal for all organization
- additional subsidy – is granted only to the organizations that have structures in cities and regions of Republic.
-special subsidy, issued only to the reestablished organizations for producing of stamps, seals, forms, and for purchase of office papers

One of the main functions of the Ministry is analysis of main trends and prospects of youth movement development in country. This work is done by the employees of the Ministry due to the lack of specialized institute or scientific-research center.

The Ministry also provides participation of Azerbaijanian youth in international activities, funds international activities hold in Azerbaijan.

A Public Board was set up within the Ministry, that consist of leaders of almost all youth organization. Public Board discussing important issues of state youth policy prepares recommendations for the Board of the Ministry. Work of Public Board allows to use an intellectual potential of young leaders on analysis and evaluation of socio-political processes, elaboration of state programs and corresponding normative-legal acts. It is sufficient to note that during the consideration of the new Constitution of Azerbaijan Republic at the session of Public Board there were made 150 proposals and amendments, more than half of which were taken into account by the Constitution Commission and were included in the final text of the Main Law.

At present in Azerbaijan there are functioning about 75 non-state organizations, of which 11 - youth organizations of political parties, 10 - youth socio-political organizations, 8 – children’s public associations and 46 – youth-public associations.

Law of Azerbaijan Republic “On state youth policy” adopted 13 November 1991, determines juridical, economic, political organization bases of this policy realization and also the system of rights and obligations of population, directed to provision of real equality in rights among youth with other social groups.

**Essence and principles of state youth policy**

State youth policy is the main direction of the activity of Azerbaijan Republic; this policy being conducted by its bodies of state administration, having the aim of creation of socio-economic, political-legal, organizational conditions and guarantees for overall development of growing up generation, and full realization of youth potential for the society interests.

State youth policy is conducted on the base of following principles:

- recognition of specific interests and requirements of youth being a special social group, determining the future of the people
- determination of the legal and social status of the young guaranteeing its equality in society, regardless of sex, nationality, language, religions believes, education, social origin and political views
- creation of conditions, guaranteeing thorough social, spiritual and physical development of youth, realization of their rights and freedoms
- education of young for careful attitude to the cultural inheritance, traditions of people and to the spiritual links of generations
- equality of freedoms, right and obligations of youth
- set up of legal and organizational guarantees for the social protection of youth

The youth of the Republic, youth organizations and associations using granted to then rights and freedoms, socio-economic privileges, direct own activity to the progress of Republic, society, protection of its interests.

**Legislation of the Republic of Azerbaijan on youth policy.**

State policy on youth and legal status of the youth are regulated by the Constitution of Azerbaijan Republic and the present Law and other legislative acts of Azerbaijan.

**Legislation on youth and international traties of Azerbaijan Republic.**

If rules, provided for by international treaties differ from those, contained in the legislation of Azerbaijan Republic on youth, then rules of international treaties are used.

**Provision of the youth rights protection**

1. The youth of Azerbaijan Republic have a socio-economic, political and private rights and freedoms, fixed in the Constitution of Azerbaijan Republic and in other laws of the Republic, and perform obligations, foreseen for citizens of Azerbaijan Republic.

   In order to achieve a real equality of youth with other social groups a conditions are created, that gave an opportunity of real realization of fundamental rights and freedoms, and additional guarantees are established for youth at the age of 14-30 years, young specialists, young families, in which spouses are under 30 years.

   Forbidden are any direct or indirect restrictions of rights and freedoms of young citizens depending on their age, unless provided for in the law.

2. Minors are enjoying a special protection by the state. Acting in accordance wit the principles of justice and humanism and taking into consideration that minors, because of their age, are not able to
understand meaning of their actions, it is possible to restrict their ability to gain rights by their actions, to define for themselves obligations of the state and bear juridical responsibility and in corresponding cases to determine procedure of the implementation of their rights.

Restriction of work ability volume of youth until coming of age may be determined exclusively for their interests and only by laws of Azerbaijan Republic.

**Protection of the business activity of youth**

1. The state defines system of activities on organizational and legal protection business activity of youth, young families and collectives united for doing business 4/5 total number of participants of which are citizens not under 30 years.

   Above mentioned activities are implemented on the base of state programs, adopted in accordance with the present Law and other legislative acts.

2. Young citizens and young families engaged in individual labor activity or in private farms, cooperatives founded by them, centers and other enterprises are exempted from taxes for the first 3 years of their activity.

3. Reestablished youth production association, cooperatives and other enterprises 4/5 of members of which are youth and young citizens engaged in individual labor activity may be granted purpose targeted loans bearing no interest that are exempt from taxes by organizations and enterprises.

   Banking institutions may present for these aims credits on favorable terms, interests, received by banking institutions for the use of these credits are exempted from taxes.

**Demographic situation**

According to the primary data of general population census of Azerbaijan the number of population for the beginning of 1999 made 7953 thsd. person, of which 4119 thsd. person or 52 % are urban and 3834 thsd. person or 48 % are rural.

Average annual growth of population for the period between the previous population census of 1989 made 98 thsd. person against 99 thsd. in last decade.

Age sex composition of population are characterized by following: 3955 thsd. person or 49% - men and 4048 thsd. person – women, number of persons at the age of 0-14 years made 33%, at the age of 15-64 – 61%, and over 65 – 6%.
Number of youth at the age of 16-29 years for the beginning of the current year made 1903 thsd. or 24% of the population of the country, a bit more than half of which are residing in urban localities.

Mean age of population makes – 27 years.

Growth of the population for many years are realized due to the vital, namely birth. In 1998 124 thsd. babies were born in the Republic, more than 2/3 of which were born by mothers at the age of 20-29 years.

In connection with the features of socio-demographic and economic situation in Azerbaijan for recent year the reduction of birth rate has been observed, that in comparison with 1990 reduced for 40,3% (with 26,3 of born for 1000 person of population till 15,7), and children of mothers at the age of 20-29 in comparison with 1990 reduced for 34,9% (with 19,2 of born for 1000 person of population of corresponding age till 12,5)

Now in average per 1 women during her life there are 2 born babies (in 1958-1959 almost five children). If 10 years ago specific gravity of children, born as a third and more made 33%, then today it is 28%.

A certain influence to birth rate is made by urbanization, characterized for recent years by reduction of share of women resisting in rural localities for 10 years from 52 to 51 percent and mainly women – city residents, women in urban localities at the age 20-29 years correspondingly in comparison with 1990 reduced for 39,5% (with 8,6 of born for 1000 person of corresponding age till 5,2), also reduction of birth is connected with the changes in age structure of women. Now in active child bearing age are women, grandmothers of whom were born during the Great Word war, which, as we know took not only many lives but also leaded to a significant reduction of number of births.

An important influence to the birth rate is made by marital status. In past there were concluded 40,9 thsd. marriages and were divorced 5,7 thsd. marriages, i.e. for each 1000 population there are 5,2 marriages and 0,7 divorces against 10,5 and 2,0 in 1990. Among women at the age of 16-29 years there were concluded 35,7 thsd. marriages, 2,0 thsd. divorces against men of corresponding age 29,2 thsd. and divorces 1,2 thsd., that for 18,2% is more than for men of given age - for 40% divorces for women more than for men. A divorce is a serious social problem. Break off of blood relationship makes difficult interrelations between generations, negatively reflecting in socialization of growing generations, transmission of cultural and spiritual traditions, formation of the ability to cooperation, formation of these qualities and properties as altruism, humanism, collectivism and etc.

Mortality in the Republic is characterized by a relatively little and
stable level: in 1990 and 1998 died -42.8 thsd and 46.3 thsd. person. Furthermore, in 1993 there were registered 52.8 thsd cases of events that made 7.3 in calculation to 1000 population against 6.1 in 1990 and 6.9 in 1998. Among women at the age of 15-29 in 1990 and 1998 died correspondingly 19.8 thsd and 21.6 thsd person, and in calculation per 1000 population of the same age against 9.1 in 6990 and 9.8 in 1998.

Many human deaths registered 5 years ago , are the results of military aggression by neighboring country, that exercised a great influence to the mortality rate. So mortality from murders in comparison with 1990 in 1993 raised 7 times and made 3039 person, or 42.2 in calculation per 1000 population. Among youth mortality from murders in comparison with 1990 in 1993 raised 9 times and many 2121 person, or 10.5 in calculation per 100 population.

As in most world countries, as a main reasons of mortality remain diseases of circulatory system, neoplasm and respiratory organs. In 1998, 247.1 , 62.3 , 68.5  person per 100 population died from these diseases. A considerable mortality has been observed for recent years by diseases of nervous system, digestive organs, sense organs , accidents and poisoning. Among youth at the age of 16-29 in 1998 died 11.4, 8.4, 5.0 person per 100 population at the age of 15.29 from these diseases.

Mortality rate is reflected in life expectancy indicator, which in 1990 made 71.6 years, of which men 62.9 women -75.0 years.

Maternal mortality per 100 births in 1998 made 41 against 37 in 1995 and at the age of 16-29-30 against 26 in 1990.

One of the factors of population growth restraining in the Republic is a population migration.

Azerbaijan people who in past leaded a settled life got a new attitude to migration. According to researches made in 1998, about half of the respondents said, that world like to go abroad, to change place of residence, the main reason is the need.

In 1998 10.5 thsd person left the country and 5.4 thsd person arrived.

Out of people who left the country 9.2 thsd person left for Russia, 0.4 thsd person for Ukraine 0.2 thsd person for Kazakhstan 0.4 thsd person. Migrates to CIS and Baltic states. So, volume balance of migration in 1998 made minus 5.1 thsd person, which for minus 53.6 thsd person or almost in 9 times less than in 1990.

Besides aggression of neighboring state as result of which there were numerous human deaths and hosts the number of refugees and displaced people amounted more near 1 mln person, who have lost in their own country houses and who are scattered over all territory of Azerbaijan.
Entrance and leave of school environment, transfers and exclusions from schools.

In the scale of all society lack of education damages democracy and social progress. People can not work productively and ensure secure life of themselves and their families and make use of cultural wealth without education. Illiteracy makes difficult interaction in society in the spirit of understanding, peace and equality of sexes among all people and groups.

Inclusion of right to education in Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998 was a beginning of wide scale efforts of United National Organization on contribution to social, economic, cultural, civil and political rights.

Indivisibility of this right is guarantied by Convention on children’s rights, what became a legally obligatory internationally -legal document from 2 September 1990 and which has been ratified by our country too.

A need of children now is transformed to their rights.

The main problem in the sphere of education in Azerbaijan is still maintenance and development of unite educational space, providing conditions over all territory of the country necessary for realization by every young person of a legal right to receive a general secondary, secondary special, technical and higher education in full correspondence with state standards.

In 1998 26.4% of boys and girls at the age of 15-24 studied in 10-11 classes of day general secondary educational schools, vocational-technical schools, secondary special and higher education establishments of our country. In number of girls this indicator made 25.8%, boys - 27.0%.

General secondary education.

General secondary education is compulsory in our country. It is consisted of three stages:
- primary education - 1-4 classes (6-9 years)
- main education - 5-9 classes (10-14 years)
- secondary education - 10-11 classes (15-16 years)

On graduation of main school boys and girls making enter the 10 classes of secondary school. Other part enter the vocational technical schools and secondary special establishments on the base of main education in which besides compulsory secondary education they get a work specialization (PTU) or the profession of mid link.

In the system of general secondary education there are functioning
3087 day general education schools of which 28 litseyes and 8 gymnasiums, where in 10-11 classes are studying about 200 thsd of pupils or 65% of population. Coverage of girl of the same age in 10-11 classes makes 25,8%, boys – 27,4%.

The percent of second year studies in secondary schools is insignificant. So, in 1998-99 school year the specific gravity of second year pupils in 10 classes made 0,8%, in 11 class – 0,1%.

Below is given data on number of pupils left 10-11 classes of day general education schools during the school year and further summer holidays:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>person</th>
<th>1996\97</th>
<th>1997\98</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total left</td>
<td>13020</td>
<td>14962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of which:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abroad</td>
<td>1146</td>
<td>1246</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working but not studying</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>418</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other reasons.</td>
<td>540</td>
<td>1972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

General secondary education is aimed at ensuring development of pupils, and to lay bases for receiving of vocational education in future.

11846 person of youth in 1998 were adopted to secondary-vocational schools.

228900 person of youth at working age were studying at colleges, institutes and universities.

Main trend in the development of general secondary education system is the preparation of new generation of textbooks. For the last five years there have been done a grate work, the result of which is the significant updating of content of subjects of natural-scientific courses, strengthening of applied directions of training courses.

However more radical changes happened and are happening in the sphere humanitarian education, called to lay bases of world outlook and legal culture; to form a careful attitude to cultural values; history of our country; to educate patriotism.

As an actual remains the problem of keeping of educational establishments network. So, according to latest data almost third of school buildings need a capital repairs. Refugees and displaced people, who left the places of their permanent residence, are still accommodated in schools.

According to the available data for the beginning of 1991/97 school year only more than fourth of secondary schools have rooms for
information technologies and computer (in towns – 49%, in villages–15%)

In 1998/99 school year a foreign language was not taught almost at third of main and secondary schools of the country (in village – 41%).

Per 4536 day general education schools in 1998 there were 224 doctors and 447 nurses working in these schools, of which in villages per 3368 schools there were 7 nurses and no doctor.

Every year secondary education certificate is received by 70-80 thsd. boys and girls that makes half of the population at the age of 16 years. Having received a certificate on secondary education young people have a right to enter the secondary special education establishments on the base of secondary school and higher education establishments.

Secondary special education
In 1998 there were functioning 73 state and 4 non-state secondary special institution, where were studying 37 thsd. pupils. A system of state secondary special education establishments have decreased five units for recent years, and the number of pupils have increased for two thousand or for 5%.

While the prestige of secondary special education establishments is not as strong as in last decade. A system of secondary special education needs reformations. Within the framework of a new national policy in the sphere of education a number of technical schools were transformed to colleges.

New specialization were introduced to study a business activity. Acceptance of students whose payment for education will be done on the base of contracts with natural and legal persons is being conducted. In 1998 their acceptance made 18% out of the total number of persons entered.

Each year 8-9 thsd. specialists graduate from secondary special education schools. A diploma on secondary special education gives a right to enter a high school.

Higher education establishments
In 1998 the state system of higher education included 28 universities, academies, institutes providing training of specialists in different spheres of science and techniques, with the number of students more than 80 thsd. In calculation per 10 thsd. person of population this makes 106 students (in 1993 – 125). Trend of interest growth of youth to get a higher education remains for last year.

A system of paid education is expanding that was begun in 1995. In 1998/99 school year on terms of paid compensation of expenses there were studying 31 thsd. students, or 37% out of the total number of
students in state institutions. Acceptance of students on terms of paid compensation of expenses made 42% out of the total number of entrance to high school against 27% in 1995/96 school year.

A big development is observed in non-state high schools That makes 38% out of total number high schools of Azerbaijan. In 1998/99 school year 24 thsd. students were studying there (in 1995/96 – 13 thsd.)

In accordance with the Law on education, from 1993/94 school year there have begun a training of bachelors the first graduations of who was in 1997. Transfer to preparation of bachelors and masters required a radical change of education process in universities. High schools were presented a right to elaborate individual programs of specialists training , work out education plans on different subjects.

For the 5 recent years graduation of specialists with higher education has made 17-20 thousand .

From schools to labor market

Employment is one of the main problems of socio-economic development in terms of transition. Occurring transition from full employment based on low efficiency of labor and social guarantees to market system assumes full freedom of labor and choice of profession.

According to the legislation of Azerbaijan Republic on labor acceptance to work of adolescents whose age is under 14 years are accepted for work on the base of individual contract , or written permission by one of the parents, persons under 18 years may not work in hard, dangerous, harmful and underground work, persons under 18 are accepted for work only after medical check up, employees at the age of 16-18 years are working only 36 hours in a week, and at the age of 14-16 years - 24 hours.

For 1990-1998 economically active population has risen from 3703 to 3743.8 thousand, i.e. for 40.8 thousand person. A big share of economically active population belongs to employed population. There are undergoing cut of hired workers and rise of employees without hire.

Other distinctive feature of population employment in the Republic is reduction of employment in state sector and rise in non state from 1440.8 thousand person in 1994 to 1992.0 thousand person in 1998. Such a change of correlation in state and non state sector of economy is explained by development of an alternative forms of employment, development of business and other economic changes, aimed at formation of multistructural economy. Although the state is still the main employer in the Republic, in labor market there is observed a step by step rise of demand for labor force by domestic and foreign businessmen.
Real opportunities of choice between state and non state sector and an appropriate high payment and dynamic production process is created for the economically active population and especially for those part that can propose a high quality labor force.

Azerbaijan for many years has been a labor excessive region and characterized by high level of labor resources, not employed in public production.

In 1998 youth at the age of 18-30 years made 25.9% out of total population of the country. According to the official data the period from 1991 to 1998 the number of registered at the age of 18-29 years has risen from 1506 to 20883 person. In total number of employed the rise made from 37.9% to 49.3%. While women made a big part of them, correspondingly 817 and 12379 persons.

For 1998 53427 persons applied to employment agencies at the age of 16-29 years, that made 25.7% of all persons applied. 5497(23.2%) out of them were given a job. Unfortunately to give a full analysis on unemployed is not possible, i.e. there was not held a survey on employment, due to financial difficulties.

At present, stimulation of small business, development of individual labor activity and other forms of alternative employment is a good starting in reduction of unemployment.

Interregional and social differences in life style

Formation and development of market relations in society is followed by serious changes in labor and house conditions practically of all socio-demographic strata of population. In these terms the main task is health care of population and in particular of youth, which represents economic potential and motive forces of our society.

Each sixth of preventively observed adolescents at the age of 15-17 years in 1998 were not at good health. During last year there were registered 75.7 thousand cases of diseases, of which with diagnosis determined for the first time -45.8 thousand cases.

29141 young people or each fifteenth of adolescents of the republic were under regular medical check up due to the chronic diseases.

Among chronic diseases the mostly spread are respiratory system disease -6.8 thsd person ill, nervous system and sense organs 4.1 thousand, digestive organs -3.4, circulatory system-3.0 thousand.

For the present day there have been registered 4.4 thsd of ill with active tuberculosis, 70% of who are at the age of 15-39 years, young people aged 15-29 made 12%.
Smoking has a great influence for illness of youth with different disease and especially with tuberculosis of lungs, that we can see from the table given below:

### Population who smokes cigarettes 1 January 1999

#### Percentage distribution and sex distribution (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Sex distribution (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-20</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20-29</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 and over</td>
<td>1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| of them:               |          |          |
| smokers who smokes 20 cigarettes per day | 13.8  | 25.1 |
| average number of cigarettes per day     | 13.5  | 15.5 |

*Source: based on the research results of the household budgets*

A rise of morbidity with different infectious diseases continued in 1998. Reason for that were availability of a large number of refugees, residing in unpractical conditions for living, their migration, insufficient scale of the preventive measures conducting, lack and high cost of medicine etc.

In 1998 there were registered a sharp rise of morbidity. Number of sick has raised in comparison with 1997 in 4.3 times and made 2890 person out of them 72 % children at the age of 14.

Unsatisfactory condition of water supply, sanitation, low quality of water sold to population (data of Center on epydemiology the checking of a drinking water showed 40% bacteriologic pollution) leaded to the rise of intestinal diseases among children at the age of 14. There were registered 6639 sick children or 82 % out of total number of sick.

According to data of 1998 number of sick with firstly determined diagnosis syphilis at the age of 15-29 made 340 person or half of all sick with gonorrhea correspondingly made 577 person or 61%.
There is no sufficient attention paid to family planning, abortions are still remain as a usual form of elemental regulation of births.

Out of registered 24942 abortions forth are related to youth at the age of 15 -24 years ,while 520 women out of them or 8% are pregnant for the first time.

In 1998 only 5707 women aged 15-24 used i.u.d. , that makes 0/4 % out of corresponding age , hormonal contraceptives were used by 8490 women 0.6%.

Out of 92.8 babies born alive of young mothers aged 15-24, 3.1 thsd were born with a little weight (less than 2500 gr), that makes half of all born with a little weight.

Existing stratification of society , rise of little provided groups share exercises a negative influence on structure and level of consumption . Low quality, poor calorie, ecologically unfriendly food, stresses and low availability of access to health care lead to the rise of number of diseases.

To stop these diseases as anemia, goiter, there were set up a interagency commission on food and control of with micronutrient insufficiency aimed at rising the quality of food by mineral additions, vitamins iodination of salt as domestic as imported, addition of
preparations of iron and vitamins (B1 and B6) in flour, vitamins A and D in milk.

At present there is no country left, where there have not been found a HIF infected residents. That is why, specialists classify AIDS as the first real epidemic of infectious diseases in the World.

Acknowledging that diseases, caused by virus of immune deficit of a man has acquired a mass dissemination all over the world, and creates a danger to private, public and national security, leads to serious socio-economic and demographic consequences, our state has raised an accent to preventive measures to stop the spread of HIF-infection.

Despite, in Azerbaijan the problem of AIDS is not so actual, as in other world countries, nevertheless, there is marked a certain trend to the growth of HIF infected sick. By results of 1998 registered are 66 sick infected by HIF, out of them 2 with diagnosis of AIDS. It is necessary to note that until 1998 there were no person infected by HIF among children aged under 14, then at present their number makes-3 person.

For the domestic health care especially actual is the problem of rise of efficiency of the medical aid rendered to population.

Existing system of state-medical preventive institutions is not able to fully satisfy needs of population due to the insufficiency of funds allocated. So, a part of these institution is transferred step by step to the paid service of their patients. Besides, widely spread are financial flows in our health care by the line of humanitarian aid. In particular Japanese, German, Canadian sides have presented grants for certain programs (aid to children, retraining of personal, development of private medicine etc.)

In difficult conditions is solved the problem of transfer of health care budget to the model of unite state system of health, consisted of sectors with different types of ownership and providing additional sources of funding, development of multistuctural medicine, foundation of market of medical organization with the right of service of a sick.

In accordance with the decree of the President N 234 dated 1994 there have begun a process of a particular transfer of health institutions to paid services. The volume of paid services rises each year, if in 1994 it made 535 min. manat, then in 1999 it reached to 47 mld. manat.

Draft project on reforms in health system of Azerbaijan is prepared to improve the quality and efficiency of health. There was set up a commission on reforms policy in the sphere of health and reforms strategy was determined. The law on insurance medicine has been prepared and submitted for the consideration to National Assembly.

Measures are undertaken to rise the output of a domestic medical preparations, improvement of vaccine provision of population.
The President of the country has signed on March 1998 decrees “On system of population health monitoring” and on August of the same year “On reforms of health statistics”.

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Draft project on reforms in health system of Azerbaijan is prepared to improve the quality and efficiency of health. There was set up a commission on reforms policy in the sphere of health and reforms strategy was determined. The law on insurance medicine has been prepared and submitted for the consideration to National Assembly.

Measures are undertaken to rise the output of a domestic medical preparations, improvement of vaccine provision of population.

The President of the country has signed on March 1998 decrees “On system of population health monitoring” and on August of the same year “On reforms of health statistics”. lead to the rise of number of diseases.

To stop these diseases as anemia, goiter, there were set up a interagency commission on food and control of with micronutrient insufficiency aimed at rising the quality of food by mineral additions, vitamins iodination of salt as domestic as imported, addition of preparations of iron and vitamins (B1 and B6) in flour, vitamins A and D in milk.

At present there is no country left, where there have not been found a HIF infected residents. That is why, specialists classify AIDS as the first real epidemic of infectious diseases in the World.

Acknowledging that diseases, caused by virus of immune deficit of a man has acquired a mass dissemination all over the world, and creates a danger to private, public and national security, leads to serious socio-economic and demographic consequences, our state has raised an accent to preventive measures to stop the spread of HIF-infection.

Despite, in Azerbaijan the problem of AIDS is not so actual, as in other world countries, nevertheless, there is marked a certain trend to the growth of HIF infected sick. By results of 1998 registered are 66 sick infected by HIF, out of them 2 with diagnosis of AIDS. It is necessary to note that until 1998 there were no person infected by HIF among children aged under 14, then at present their number makes-3 person.

For the domestic health care especially actual is the problem of rise of efficiency of the medical aid rendered to population.

Existing system of state-medical preventive institutions is not able to fully satisfy needs of population due to the insufficiency of funds allocated. So, a part of these institution is transfered step by step to the paid service of their patients. Besides, widely spread are financial flows in our health care by the line of humanitarian aid. In particular Japanese, German, Canadian sides have presented grants for certain programs (aid to children, retraining of personal, development of private medicine etc.)

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**Transfer from parental environment to own family**

The first national population census held on January 1999 would give an opportunity to investigate a family problems. However, data of this census are not rendered unfortunately, therefore we used data of sociologic researches made in our Republic by one of the sociologic organizations.

Family, as an important element of public relations is being undergone to permanent changes of socio-economic, spiritual-moral and psychological plan. Sociologic researches of family problems connected with this are always actual.

For present the following changes are taking place in the process of family formation

- reducing is the marriage age for men and women, as a whole family is formed at early ages, while time for family formation of different socio-demographic groups is coming closer.
- families start to have children at more early ages, as a rule, after marriage or soon after that, but are restricted by their small number.
- there is observed a strongly expressed trend to nuclearization of families, desire to live separately of elder and younger generations in family and together with that maintenance between them more or less close relations, that is expressed in existence of so called family groups.
• leaving parents at an early stages of life, related to study, military service, general growth of youth mobility, leads to growth of number of people living outside family at young ages.

• small number of children and early leave of elder people of parental families, and also men are rising number of persons living outside families at the elder ages.

• remained is the gap in life expectancy for men and women in favor of women, and this leads to maintenance of relatively big number of widows at elderly ages.

• general demographic aging of population and more early separation of grown up children leads to the rise of share of a special type of population – old spouses without children.

• high frequency of divorces and difficulties for repeated marriage of women with children leads to constant accumulation of not incomplete families.

All these happens in terms of change of public ideals, interests and needs of persons at all stages of development.

Family is rising its autonomy, influence of traditions and norms by society is becoming less significant in comparison with individual norms and values.

Some social norms are violated, some has originated, there happens a constant combination of social personal norms with group norms.

A negative experience of a conflicting family for the future marriage and family life is expressed in following, as it noted by researchers;

• child is growing up in terms of contradictory, non agreed requirements of mother and father; spiritual atmosphere of family is deprived from calm, peace, welfare, stability, i.e. all those terms, that are necessary for a full spiritual and psychological growth of a child;

• sharply raised is the risk of nervous - psychological diseases

• non control and non supervision of behavior is rising

• ability of a child to adapt is reducing

• defects of moral order are rising

• child does not learns number of moral human norms

• frequently are formed contradictory feelings to own parents and sometimes even hostile feelings to one of them.

Author comes to a conclusion, that “we have to consider problems of a young marriage not only from one point of view of insufficient preparation of youth to family life, but also from the
point of view of old defects of psychological and moral development in parental family”.

So, availability of conflicts in one family transfers to existence in another, and this also should be a subject for research. Subject to research are also reasons for family conflicts, which from one point help to clarify interrelation, and form other sharpens them, till full break off. Such study might help to prevent family collapse, conducting of a preventive work among people, in correspondence with norms and traditions of public life.

In all these work there are touched upon problems of marriage -family functioning, of which in the sphere of conflict distribution of roles in family, social consequences of divorces. In particular, in interesting monograph by Kuliyeva N.M in the second chapter there are considered structure and house life of family, interfamly relations (problems of distribution of family functions, traditions and customs, property relations, problems of mutual aid. In the third chapter author defines own attitude to marriage -family rites, of which divorces and its reasons. In particular there is emphasized that, if 70 -80 years ago divorces were according to the will of men so rights of women were violated, then in modern terms divorce happens on grounds of moral contradictions. Most of the divorces in investigated zone fall on first 3 years; reasons are insufficient preparation of spouses to a new life, inability to correlate correctly own family rights and unwillingness to live with a person not loved, or in a village, bad relations with relatives.

There are cases of fiancée kidnapping, when future life is almost not formed. There are cases, when after the divorce children are left at husbands home.

**Youth in a conflict with law**

Difficult conditions of economy reforming in the Republic aggravates social life of the society. It is natural that a certain part of representatives of society solves their problems by committing crimes. So, out of the total number of crimes discovered in 1998, 5% are committed by minors (14-17) or by accomplice (in 1993-6%). Among convicted in 1998, a share of adolescents and youth at the age of 14-24 is 20% of convicted (in 1993-31%).