

Report

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***THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS ON GENDER ISSUES.  
CULTURAL IDENTITY OF MODERN FAMILY VALUES in  
TURKIC-SPEAKING COUNTRIES (perspectives in legislation)***

**I. INTRODUCTION**

1. As in the UNDP Strategic Plan, one Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) is dedicated to gender equality, but it is also integrated within other SDGs as a cross cutting issue: «Realizing gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls (SDG-5) will make a crucial contribution to progress across all the SDG's and targets. Women and girls must enjoy equal access to quality education, economic resources and political participation as well as equal opportunities with men and boys for employment, leadership and decision-making at all levels».
2. As international practice shows, models of gender relations have a significant impact on the level of family functional stability. The higher the level of gender equality, the more responsibility, parity and effectiveness in the performance of family members of their domestic, economic, moral, educational, protective and other important functions.
3. Analysis of the development of foreign countries shows that there is no single universal model in the field of family and gender policy in the world. Each country, taking into account the established system of government, national characteristics and culture, forms its own family and gender policy.
4. The cultural identity of a modern family (including TURKPA members regional context) is a set of economics, culture, gender sociology, employment, health care, behaviorism, social-historical stereotypes, children's education, religion and many other parameters, by which one family is recognizable as a member of definite society in global context. Turkic-speaking societies historically and geopolitically were located between Europe and Asia, have been influenced by Roman Empire, Arabs, Russia, China, Iran, so their cultural identities were formed by multicultural historical heritage.

5. The purpose of this report is to assess cultural models of gender relations in modern family of the TURKPA countries in the context of the UN SDG, including their national legislation systems of and to work out priorities of regional cooperation on these issues between TURKPA member countries.

## **I. GENDER EQUALITY**

6. The state family policy of the TURKPA member states (Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkey) at least on papers follows the basic principles: a) stable economy of each family; b) stimulating and supporting harmony in partnership between spouses; c) health of family; d) keeping of cultural identities and mother language; e) health&education for children. It is important to create conditions for the successful interaction of private partnerships and balanced employment for family keeping at the same time the richness of the cultural heritage of the Turkic world.
7. According to OECD statistics, government spending on family support in OECD countries is made through direct payments (benefits), financing services and reducing the tax burden to families. The experience of countries that have gone through social modernization suggests that the success of its implementation is directly correlated with the achievement of gender equality in society and the family.
8. In well-known world practice there are four approaches to gender equality: 1)“Gender integration” - covers all aspects of socio-economic life, political, private, civil society, etc. (Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and Finland, i.e.Scandinavian model). Integrating the principle of gender equality implies that certain views on equality become part of politics in all areas. Gender equality includes an equitable distribution of power and resources, as well as an equal assessment of the actions and needs of men and women. In practice, this means that women's rights, conditions and social status should be considered in comparison with the corresponding rights, conditions and status that men have. 2)the model of “equality outside of gender” - based on the understanding that inequality goes beyond gender, covering other categories: age, capacity, nationality, etc., which also need to restore the balance (UK). 3)the “allied incentives” model — a new model that emerged in response to both the “bottom” requirements (women's organizations and communities) and the “top” - international statuses, finances, and investments. This model involves the achievement of gender equality through social partnership between the state and civil society and the inclusion of wide participation of non-governmental organizations in this process. 4)The “model of intersection” is characteristic of European countries (Belgium, France), which base their policies on the traditions

of positive actions towards women (any kind of support for women). Three countries fall under this model - France, Belgium and Spain. In those countries all services for women regarding education and raising of children are free of charge. Regarding European Institutions we can notice that Belgium introduced the post of Secretary of State for Social Emancipation with two goals: the promotion of equal opportunities between men and women, as well as government consultation on these issues. In France, for example, there is the High Council for Equality between Women and Men.

## **II. CULTURAL IDENTITY OF MODERN FAMILY in TURKPA MEMBER COUNTRIES (current legislation on gender issues)**

### ***AZERBAIJAN***

9. Azerbaijan has achieved significant results in the protection of women's rights over the past 100 years. These achievements also covered the UN Sustainable Development Goals.
10. The Democratic Republic of Azerbaijan, established in 1918, ensured the people's gender equality rights. Thus, Azerbaijan was the first country in the whole of the East to provide women with the right to vote and be elected. Azerbaijani women play a special role in the protection of family integrity. Mothers are the backbone of every family. Everyone should be grateful to mother for their existence. **Language factor in Azerbaijani families.** The Azerbaijani people are a nation that respects its culture and language. Despite being educated in foreign languages (English, Russian, etc.), every citizen of the country knows and speaks Azerbaijani.
11. Azerbaijani family traditions are rich and versatile, such as loyalty, mutual love, honesty, respect for the elderly and parents. The Azerbaijani people have a unique family example, while the basic national values such as parent-child relations and respect for adults have been preserved in the Azerbaijani family from ancient times to the present day.
12. The Azerbaijani family is a key indicator of a society where national-cultural values and identity are formed. Historically, the Azerbaijani family has played an important role in the national development as a protector of the high moral values of people, as the carrier of the gene pool.
13. Today, Azerbaijani women are actively represented in all areas of life: politics, economy, diplomacy, military, cultural, humanitarian, and manufacturing.
14. **Reforms.** The appointment of First Vice President Mehriban Aliyeva by the decision of President Ilham Aliyev in February 2017 is a logical continuation of successful reforms in all areas of Azerbaijan, including gender equality.
15. While the number of female entrepreneurs in 2012 was 71,000, as of January 1, 2018, it had grown to 174,000. Thus, the percentage of female entrepreneurship in the country increased by 17.4 - 28%. This growth trend is currently on the rise.
16. If women were elected to the municipal sector by 4% in 2004, in 2014, it increased by 35%. 28% of them are the chair of the local municipal government.

- 17.20 members of the Milli Mejlis of the Republic of Azerbaijan are women, representing 17% of the Parliament.
18. In 2012, there were 26 women in the executive branch of the local executive power, while in 2018, 1 woman was appointed as the head and 78 deputy heads of executive power.
19. **Legislation.** According to Article 25 of the Constitution of the Republic of Azerbaijan, everyone is equal before the law and courts. Men and women possess equal rights and freedoms. The State shall guarantee the equality of rights and freedoms to everyone, irrespective of race, ethnicity, religion, language, sex, origin, property status, occupation, beliefs or affiliation with political parties, trade union organisations or other public associations. Restrictions of rights and freedoms on the grounds of race, ethnicity, religion, language, sex, origin, beliefs, or political or social affiliation are prohibited.
20. In 2006, the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan on Guaranteeing Gender Equality was adopted. The law included the notions of gender, gender equality, equal opportunities, gender discrimination, and sexual harassment.
21. The laws “On Family farming”, “On children’s rights”, “On Preventing restrictions on children with disabilities and their health, their rehabilitation and social protection”, "On social protection of children deprived of parental care", "On nutrition of infants and young people", "On compulsory dispensary for children", Convention on United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime”, laws "On Prevention and Punishment of Human, especially Women and Children Trafficking", "On the ratification of protocols on illegal entry of migrants by land, sea and air", "On the citizenship of a married woman", "On Regulation of Human Rights and Freedoms of the Azerbaijan Republic", "On the social services for the elderly", "On the legal status of children born out of wedlock" was passed.
22. According to Article 154 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, depending on race, nationality, religion, language, gender, origin, property status, position, beliefs, affiliation with political parties, trade unions and other public associations, Violation of a person's right to equality with damage to the rights and legal interests of a person is punished with fine from one thousand to two thousand manats or corrective works for up to one year.
23. According to Article 176-1 of the Criminal Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan forcing of a woman to enter into marriage is punishable by fine in size from two thousand to three thousand manats or by deprivation of liberty for a period up to two years. The same acts committed against the person who have not achieved the legal age for marriage is punishable by fine in size from three thousand to four thousand manats or by deprivation of liberty for a period up to four years.
24. In 2010, the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan “On Prevention of Domestic Violence” was adopted. Under the law, new concepts and institutions such as domestic violence, victims of domestic violence, physical violence on the ground, mental abuse on the ground, the application of unlawful economic restriction on the family land, the provision of housing, sexual abuse security order have been

- created in national legislation. At present, 10 NGO shelters are accredited in Baku, Ganja, Sumgait and operate with the support of the state budget.
25. According to Clause 1.2 of Article 1 of the Rules of the Cabinet of Ministers for the Organization and Maintenance of Domestic Violence Database, the Data Bank is established and maintained by the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan. In accordance with paragraph 1.3, the State authorities and aid centers for victims of domestic violence should submit information on domestic violence cases to the Committee. To this end, on October 4, 2017, the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs and the United Nations Population Fund presented an electronic database on domestic violence. On October 11, the training on the use of an electronic database on domestic violence was held in the framework of the project "Combating Gender-Based Violence in Azerbaijan". The training was attended by officials responsible for the use of the data bank (ministries, executive authorities in Baku, PU Sumgait, PU Absheron District, assistance centers, Committee staff). On February 22, 2018, a training on the use of electronic databases related to domestic violence was held for officials from the Dashkesan, Agstafa, Tovuz, Gazakh, Shamkir, Gadabay districts. The Application Forum in the Data Bank contains personal information such as the name, surname, sex, date of birth, nationality, address, employment, profession, education, and marital status of the victim and the perpetrator of domestic violence. In addition, information about domestic violence, the applicant, the form of the violence, the recurrence and the outcome of the investigation are also posted in the database. We would like to inform you that for the designated officials, the law enforcement agencies, lawyers, assistance centers, the justice system, non-governmental organizations and others have been trained in the use of electronic databases related to domestic violence.
  26. In the 1990s, Azerbaijan joined international conventions to strengthen the family, protect the rights of women and children and passed appropriate laws. Also, the country joined the Recommendation No. 156 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) entitled "Equal Opportunities and Treatment for Women and Men - Family Responsible Workers", United Nations` Conventions "On the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women", "On Protection of Rights of Children", "On Protection of Children in Inter-country Adoption and Cooperation", "On the Minimum Age for Agricultural Workers", "On the Prohibition and Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor" and other international legal acts.
  27. The Family Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan also defines the standards for establishing and strengthening the family, the rights and obligations of family members, the responsibilities of state agencies in this area, as well as the rules of state registration of civil status acts and civil rights.
  28. Since 2011, following the principle of gender equality, the Family Code has increased the age limit for girls to marry from 17 to 18 years.
  29. In accordance with the Law of the Republic of Azerbaijan "On Amendments to the Family Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan" dated from October 17, 2014 No. 1080-IVQD, the requirement of compulsory medical examination of persons

wishing to get married came into force on January 1, 2015. Medical examination of persons wishing to get married is free of charge at the registered medical institutions at their request.

30. **Institutes.** The State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs of the Republic of Azerbaijan was established by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated from February 6, 2006 and by this order Hijran Huseynova was appointed Chair of the Committee. The State Committee on Family, Women and Children Affairs is the central executive body implementing state policy in the field of work with families, women and children. The Azerbaijan Gender Information Center (AGIM) was recognized by the Open Society Foundation in 2002. AGIM consists of several women's organizations: the Center for Contemporary Social Processes Research, Creative Women's Union and the Association of Organizational and Technical Development of Azerbaijan, as well as Shams Women's and Youth Center in Mingachevir and Khudat Youth Program Development Center.
31. In 2018, the State Committee for Family, Women and Children Affairs had conducted in Neftchala Women Resource Center an event dedicated to the creation of women's business incubator and aimed at the prevention of economic violence as one of the types of domestic violence, problems faced by women in the regions, increasing their financial literacy, building business plans, strengthening the existing women's business, as well as at implementation of Article 4 (Measures taken to create Women Business Incubators), Article 4.4.3 (Creating of Women Business Incubators), Article 4.4 (Women Entrepreneurship Development) of the Plan of Action related the Strategic Road Map for the Production of Consumer Goods at the level of small and medium entrepreneurship.
32. About 300 of numerous NGOs operating in the country work in the area of gender equality and protection of women's rights, especially in society.

### ***KAZAKHSTAN***

33. At the end of 2018, among the 149 countries, Kazakhstan ranked 60th in the Gender Inequality Index of the World Economic Forum (hereinafter referred to as the WEF). According to the indicator "Economic participation and opportunities of women" it occupies the 32nd place, according to the "level of education" - 30th place, according to the "health index" - 42nd place, according to the "political progress" - 94th place. Today, there are 34 women in the highest representative body - Parliament, this makes up 22% of the total number of deputies. The proportion of women reaches 30% of the total number of deputies in all levels of local representative bodies. The representation of the leadership position of women exceeded 30% in the financial sphere of the country's economic corporate sector.
34. The historical position and role of women in Kazakh nomads were largely determined by the specific nature of the nomadic economy and the nomadic views about the place of women in life. Legends and tales of the Kazakh people retain the image of a woman of the Great Steppe as a parent and a brave defender of the Motherland, an outstanding leader of the country. The steppe has no natural

defenses. It is open, to survive on the steppe requires respect for the individual, but above all, it requires social organization, cooperation, and teamwork. Close family ties and clan identities remain strong in Kazakh society to this day. In nomadic society women never veiled or secluded. Kazakh women participated in councils and assemblies; they joined in songs, games, and competitions (aitys). The head of the Kazakh family at all time was a man. He combined the role of the defender and the breadwinner. And a woman was not only a housekeeper and a teacher for children, she was also a companion, counselor for her husband. Kazakh society adhered to monogamy. Historically, polygamy existed, but only rich men could take advantage of it (Mendikulova, G.Nadezhuk, E., 2017. 'Education: Colonial: Kazakhstan', S.Joseph (Ed.) Encyclopedia of Women & Islamic Cultures.). 'Education: Colonial: Kazakhstan', S.Joseph (Ed.) Encyclopedia of Women & Islamic Cultures.). S.Joseph (Ed.) Encyclopedia of Women & Islamic Cultures.).

35. At the modern stage in Kazakhstan, family institute is transformed. Many elements of folk traditions, customs and rituals were transformed and simplified, and some even disappeared altogether. Principal changes, according to the scientists' comments, occurred in the relations of members of the Kazakh family. Namely, the actually dependent position of the daughter-in-law (kelin) was completely overcome, up to the norms of treatment and behavior in the family. The stereotype of the modern Kazakh family has already been (qayinata) and especially the mother-in-law (qayn-ene) provide all possible assistance in the management of the household, raising children, and thus create normal conditions for self-realization and career daughter-in-law. Mutual relations of husband and wife in the modern Kazakh family, as a rule, are based on mutual love, respect, mutual help and support. And the main condition for marriage is voluntariness, mutual feeling and an independent solution of the problem by young people. But the custom of kalym was preserved to give the bride a dowry. However, the modern dowry differs significantly in its purpose and content and serves exclusively the interests of the young family as a one-time material and economic aid and the basis for their joint life on the part of the bride's family.
36. Kazakhstan supported the Sustainable Development Goals, guided by the fact that the guidelines of the UN document completely coincide with the priorities and objectives of the country outlined in the Strategy "Kazakhstan - 2050", the Nation Plan "100 Concrete Steps to Implement Five Institutional Reforms", the Five Social Initiatives of the Head of State and the "Ruhanizhangyru".
37. On June 28, 2018, Head of State- First President Nursultan Nazarbayev emphasized the role of traditions and values in the "Rouhani Zhangyru" program. According to this Program, modern sovereign Kazakhstan is experiencing a period of its national revival.— During the seventy-year Soviet period in Kazakhstan, they fought with traditions as "remnants of the past". However, no socio-political processes were able to gloss over the ethnic individuality and national self-expression of the Kazakh people. In this regard, a positive appeal to religion and the history of its people, its own national and cultural roots can serve to address the most pressing problems of modern society in the field of marriage

and family, such as an increase in the number of divorces, a low number of marriages and a fall in the birth rate, families, etc.

38. The Kazakh exogamous barrier is mainly limited to the seventh generation and it has a good influence on the genetics of families. In general, the modern family life of the Kazakh people, according to the scientist, who absorbed all the best from the centuries-old experience and traditions of the people, at the same time, is qualitatively different from the pre-revolutionary one. It clearly reflects the fundamental changes in the socio-economic, socio-political and cultural life of the Kazakh nation. It has substantially changed the way of thinking of Kazakh men and women, and their relationship. Many elements of folk traditions, customs and rituals were transformed and simplified, and some even disappeared altogether.

39. Legislation. The Kazakhstan Constitution, ratified international instruments (Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and Children), and put into effect in the territory of the Law «On Marriage and Family» and «On gender equality of citizens of the Republic of Kazakhstan». In 2005, the Gender Policy Concept of the Republic of Kazakhstan was adopted, and in 2005, the National Strategy for Ensuring Gender Equality for 2006–2016 was approved by Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. The new document pays great attention in an important area of our society - in family politics, namely: preservation and development of family values, raising a high-quality generation, developing a family culture, and other issues.

40. Kazakhstan became a member of the following fundamental international instruments in the field of women's rights and gender equality: the Beijing Platform for Action for the Advancement of Women (1995), the UN Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1998), the Convention on Political Women's Rights (2000), Convention on the Nationality of Married Women (2000), ILO Convention No. 151 on Equal Remuneration for Men and Women for Equal Value Work (2000), Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against women (2001). In the United Nations Millennium Declaration (2000), which was signed by most countries of the world, the promotion of gender equality, the empowerment of women is identified as the main goals of human development in the third millennium.

**41. Current strategic and program documents:**

- Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated March 1, 2016 No. 205 “On approval of the State Program for the Development of Education and Science of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2016 - 2019”.
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated January 15, 2016 No. 176 “On approval of the State Program for the Development of Healthcare of the Republic of Kazakhstan“ Densauilyk ”for 2016 - 2019”.



- Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan of September 24, 2013 No. 648 “On the State Program for Countering Religious Extremism and Terrorism in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2013-2017”.
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan dated August 1, 2014 No. 874 “On approval of the State program of industrial-innovative development of the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2015 - 2019”.
- Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan of June 29, 2011 No. 110 “On the State Program for the Development and Functioning of Languages in the Republic of Kazakhstan for 2011–2020”.

**42. Current national legislation relating to gender equality and family protection. The main of them are:**

- The Constitution of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- 2) The Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Marriage (Matrimony) and the Family."
- 3) Labor Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- 4) Budget Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
- 5) The Code of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On the health of the people and the health care system."
- 6) The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women”.
- 7) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Prevention of Domestic Violence”.
- 8) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Amendments and Additions to Certain Legislative Acts of the Republic of Kazakhstan on Counteracting Domestic Violence”.
- 9) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On minimum social standards and their guarantees”.
- 10) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Education”.
- 11) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the State Educational Cumulative System”.
- 12) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On State Youth Policy”.
- 13) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On the Rights of the Child in the Republic of Kazakhstan”.
- 14) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Physical Culture and Sport”.
- 15) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Culture”.
- 16) The Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "On Employment".
- 17) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On pension benefits in the Republic of Kazakhstan”.
- 18) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On State Social Benefits for Disability, on the Occasion of Loss of Survivor and on Age in the Republic of Kazakhstan”.
- 19) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Special State Allowance in the Republic of Kazakhstan”.
- 20) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On State Benefits for Families with Children”.

21) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On State Targeted Social Assistance”.

22) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Compulsory Social Insurance”.

23) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Special Social Services”.

24) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On Social Protection of Disabled Persons in the Republic of Kazakhstan”.

25) Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On social and medical-pedagogical correctional support for children with disabilities”.

43. The government implements state programs to support mothers and children.
44. In the Republic of Kazakhstan, until 2030, there will be active work on the finalization of the Concept of Family and Gender Policy. The Kazakh approach provides for the creation of the state as a means of expansion of the possibilities of self-sufficient development of the family and the survival of living conditions in the genetic equivalence in family relationships. A necessary condition in the sphere of labor relations is the creation of equal relations between men and women, not only at the public level but also within the private family.
45. However, in a Kazakh family, the gender stereotype is maintained by the male privileges. With this, in the current circumstances, the both parents should be responsible for their children growing up. And at the same time, it is important to preserve the prosperity of the cultural traditions and spiritual values, characteristic, including ethnocultural identification. Thus, family is responsible itself for gender equality and financial prosperity. And family is responsible for preserving its cultural identity. It is important to support not only women, but men equally (especially alone men growing children).
46. *Language in the Kazakh family* . Modern mothers in the Kazakh families speak to their children on both languages (Kazakh and Russian). As for the new generation, the situation is improving. Currently, young people speak in Kazakh, Russian and English. Young Kazakh guys and girls feel themselves more comfortable with their cultural identity than it was till 21st of century
47. Kazakhstan has a very high rate of suicides. There should be analysing of situation. Family should play great role in order to stop school violence.
48. INSTITUTIONS. In 1995, a historic decision was made, the Council for Family, Women and Demographic Policy under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan was created. The head of state by his decree in 1998 transformed the Council into the “National Commission for Family and Women” under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan. On March 4, 1999 the first composition of the commission was approved, the rights and powers were significantly expanded than in the previous council, in 2008 the concept of “family and demographic policy” was introduced into the name of the commission. From the first days, the National Commission carried out close work with government agencies on all socio-political and socio-economic issues.

## ***KYRGYZSTAN***

49. Kyrgyzstan was the first in Central Asia to take a course towards the development of parliamentary democracy, building the principles of parliamentarism and makes every effort to further the development of democracy. The people of Kyrgyzstan are rightly proud of the fact that Kyrgyzstan is also the first and only country in the region, headed by a woman in a difficult transitional historical period for the country
50. At the 59th session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, the Kyrgyz Republic expressed support for the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals agenda and the identification of gender equality as one of the leading development priorities.
51. Kyrgyzstan has ratified over 50 international covenants, including the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), and the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness. Kyrgyzstan has an extensive legislative base guaranteeing gender equality. Civil, penal, labour and family codes proclaim equal rights for men and women. In 2013, Kyrgyzstan approved a road map on Sustainable Development for 2013 to 2017 proposed by the President's Office. These steps reinforce its first long-term innovative gender equality strategy (2012-2020) and its 2012 initial National Action Plan.
52. In February 2013, with strong advocacy from UN Women and in cooperation with the United Nations Regional Centre for Preventive Diplomacy for Central Asia (UNRCCA) and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), Kyrgyzstan adopted a National Action Plan on UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which together with six supporting UN Security Council resolutions – 1820, 1888, 1889, 1960, 2106 and 2122 – is part of a series of UN commitments to women's rights. These policy documents represent a new approach to gender equality in the Kyrgyz Republic.
53. The Constitution of Kyrgyzstan enshrines the principle that men and women of the Kyrgyz Republic have equal rights and freedoms, equal opportunities for their realization. The Constitutional Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On the Election of the President of the Kyrgyz Republic and the Deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic" provides a standard when determining the list of candidates that a political party should take into account representation, i.e., no more than 70 percent of candidates of the same sex. At the same time, the sequence difference in the lists of candidates for women and men nominated from political parties should not exceed three positions; Kyrgyzstan applies the legislatively defined

special measures to ensure the representation of women and men in some state bodies (no more than 70% of persons of the same sex): in the composition of deputies of the Jogorku Kenesh, the CEC, deputies of municipal keneshes, auditors of the Accounts Chamber, judges of the Supreme Court, the Constitutional Chamber of the Supreme Court, deputy Ombudsman (Akyikatchy). To prevent violence against women, the Kyrgyz Republic has taken a wide range of actions. One of the priorities of the National Action Plan of the Kyrgyz Republic to achieve gender equality is the work on reducing violence against women. Measures are taken to improve the legislative framework. The second edition of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Care and Protection against Family Violence” was adopted; studies were conducted to identify the prevalence of various types of violence and assess the effectiveness of measures taken; drafts of new forms of statistical reporting were developed; a series of information materials were published in print media; documentaries were created, several dozens of different radio and television programs were produced; a number of information events were held to raise awareness of the problem of gender-based violence among employees of the judicial system, law enforcement agencies, local governments and other groups of citizens; booklets, educational and methodical manuals on work with victims of violence and prevention of problems were developed and published; premises were allocated to several crisis centers, and privileges for utilities were provided; practical assistance was provided to victims of violence and much more. A working group on monitoring the implementation of legislation in the field of combating human trafficking is functioning under the second convocation of the Jogorku Kenesh of the Kyrgyz Republic on social issues, education, science, culture, and health care. The Law on the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons is monitored annually. According to the results of the monitoring, the Government was instructed to develop mechanisms to identify and redirect the victims of trafficking.

54. Aware of the importance of gender equality, Kyrgyzstan for the years of independence has ratified a number of major international instruments on the protection of women's rights. The ratification process has become the basis for introducing international law into national legislation in order to improve the status of women.
55. Complying with its international and national commitments, Kyrgyzstan regularly submits periodic reports on the implementation of CEDAW (CEDO) to the UN Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and successfully defended the Fourth Report in February 2015.
56. The National Action Plan for Achieving Gender Equality for 2015–2017 includes measures, which by 70% are related to discrimination against women and girls,

including measures to eradicate the practice of underage marriage, covering the implementation of the recommendations of the Committee on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. An order of the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic No. 123 dated April 19, 2017, was approved, which concerns the approval of the Action Plan for the implementation of the final recommendations of the UN Committee in relation to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women to the 4th periodic report of the Kyrgyz Republic.

57. Remaining committed to further progress, the Kyrgyz Republic for 2012 for the first time adopted a long-term document - the National Strategy for Achieving Gender Equality until 2020, where development priorities such as women in economics, education for girls and women, access to justice and political equality were identified. And also, in order to enhance the role of women in ensuring peace and security, the Government of the Kyrgyz Republic, in 2013, approved the National Action Plan for the implementation of Resolution 1325 of the UN Security Council.
58. Regarding the issue of improving legislation, it should be noted that Kyrgyzstan became the first country in the region of Central Asia, whose parliament adopted the Law “On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women” (in 2003 and then in a revised version in August 2008) and “On protection and protection from family violence” (in 2003 and updated in 2017). Article 20 of the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On Normative Legal Acts” provides for five types of mandatory examinations, including gender expertise.
59. The legislation expands a set of measures aimed at protecting marriage and the family, in particular, clearly specifies the conditions for entering into marriage: reaching the age of marriage, voluntary mutual consent of individuals and mandatory registration of marriage by the state, expanding the list of temporary special measures (not only during parliamentary elections, but also in a number of state bodies, and in elections of deputies of city keneshes).
60. The basic rights and interests of men and women are represented in the following sectoral laws: 1) Labor Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, 2) Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, 3) Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, 4) Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, 5) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On state guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for men and women”, 6) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On State Allowances of the Kyrgyz Republic”, 7) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Protection of the Health of Citizens in the Kyrgyz Republic, 8) Law of the Kyrgyz Republic on the Protection and Protection from Family Violence.
61. Currently, in the Kyrgyz parliament out of 120 deputies, only 19 are women, which is about (15.8%). At the beginning of the convocation there were 26 women

(21%), whereas, according to the law, this quota should be at least 30%. In the Government of 22 members, 3 are women (13.6%).

62. At the same time, despite the well-developed gender legislation, the achievement of de facto equality remains problematic. Indicators of political participation of women, namely the representation of women at decision-making levels are vivid evidence of this.
63. Taking into account the concern of the persistent stereotypes and patriarchal perceptions about the roles and responsibilities of men and women in the family and society expressed in the Final Recommendations of the CEDAW Committee, in 2016 the Ministry of Labor and Social Development and the National Statistical Committee participated in the nationwide study "Gender in the perception of society" in the framework of the joint program UN-Women, the United Nations Population Fund and the International Organization for Migration to form an evidence base to promote gender-sensitive policies and programs. The Kyrgyz Republic has taken further measures to improve the legal framework for combating the abduction of women with a view to marriage and early marriage. So, in addition to the amendments of articles 154 "Forcing to enter into actual marital relations with a person under the age of seventeen" and Article 155 "Forcing a woman to marry, abducting a woman for marriage or hindering a marriage" of the Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic made in 2013 and aimed at increasing the punishment, the Law of the Kyrgyz Republic "On Amendments to Certain Legislative Acts of the Kyrgyz Republic (to the Family Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, Criminal Code of the Kyrgyz Republic)" was adopted on November 17, 2016.
64. As the experience of other countries shows, the representation of women in decision-making and their political participation is a significant lever of influence in the area of protecting women's rights and promoting ideas of gender equality.
65. The Kyrgyz family is generally composed of three generations, with married sons living with their parents. Because of the tradition of the youngest son taking care of his parents, it is common for a family to consist of grandparents, parents, and children. Individuals live with their parents until they marry. Most families have three or more children, with larger families common in rural villages. Members of the extended family also may visit and live with the immediate family for months at a time.
66. In the Kyrgyz Republic, cutting the umbilical cord of a child is not celebrated since this process mainly takes place in medical institutions until the child is 40 days old. It is forbidden to invite home guests and even relatives to prevent possible infection of any disease, to ensure peace and quiet for the child and mother. Grandparents or the parents themselves give the name of the child, and

no celebrations are held. The sacrifice of animals is carried out only at Kurman-ayt. Only wealthy people do this. The wedding celebration is held mostly by all Kyrgyz people as far as possible.

67. Kyrgyz women have a higher status level and receive more respect than women in many Muslim countries. They have traditionally been less conservatives in their behavior and dress than women in Central Asian countries such as Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. Kyrgyz women generally do not wear the veil or avoid contact with males that are not relatives. They are allowed to pray with men. Kyrgyz women They are regarded as independent, strong and able advisors. There are legends of women warriors and heroes. Three of the most prominent women in Kyrgyz history and legends are Konikey, the powerful wife of the legendary figure Manas; Kurmanjan Datka, the Kyrgyz leader who signed the original treaty between the Kyrgyz and the Russians in the late 19th century; and Jongil Misar, a female warrior who conquered the khans in the 16th century.
68. Theoretically Kyrgyzstan has a progressive legal framework in relation to human and women's rights. The average age of marriage for a woman in Kyrgyzstan is 22, and under aged brides are common in religious, unofficial marriages (ibid.). In addition, forced marriage by kidnapping of the woman remains widespread despite being illegal. For women who have been kidnapped or abused in their home, poverty and economic instability is a common consequence if they manage to leave the perpetrator. For this reason, many choose not to leave, and they are usually encouraged by family and governmental authorities to try to reconcile with the perpetrator. The issue of women's poverty and the increasing unemployment of women are even more emphasized by the limited participation of women in local and national politics. This results in that questions related to women's vulnerable situation are in practice a very low priority by politicians, despite a progressive legal framework especially considering the region and its history. See: Women's Role in the Construction of Identity in Kyrgyzstan; Ideas and Expectations of Women (<https://centralasien.org/2017/01/09/part-2-womens-roles-in-the-construction-of-identity-in-kyrgyzstan-ideas-and-expectations-of-women/>).
69. *INSTITUTIONS*. It should be noted that the Forum of Women Deputies is functioning in Parliament. The forum was created in order to unite and consolidate women deputies, regardless of which party and faction they represent. In our work, we have prioritized several issues of promoting political rights and increasing the number of representation at all levels of decision-making. In addition, the agenda of the Forum includes such issues as reproductive rights, family violence, alimony, sexual violence and theft of brides. The field meetings

of the forum allowed activating the work of both local women activists and deputies of local keneshes.

70. Activities. The Law of the Kyrgyz Republic “On State Guarantees of Equal Rights and Equal Opportunities for Men and Women” lays down the institutional mechanism for ensuring compliance with gender equality. Currently, the authorized body for the implementation and development of gender policy is the Ministry of Labor and Social Development of the Kyrgyz Republic. It should also be noted that women's organizations in Kyrgyzstan are promoting the solution of many women's issues in a variety of areas. So, the Alliance of Women's Legislative Initiatives, which today unites 140 NGOs and individuals. The main goal is to increase the influence of women in decision-making through lobbying for legislative initiatives, strengthening the interaction between state and local governments and civil society for the effective implementation of national policies to improve the status of women. After independence, Kyrgyzstan set an aim at a democratic path of development, which presupposes the development of civil society, the creation of democratic institutions and NGOs. The bulk of NGOs in Kyrgyzstan is involved in social, economic, educational and charitable projects. Public organizations such as “Center for Women’s Support”, “Association of Women Lawyers”, “Association of Women Police Officers”, “Association of Security Sector Women”, “Association of Crisis Centers”, “Center for Support of Civil Society”, “Association of Women with Disabilities” are working on the social protection of the fundamental rights of women, as they are exposed to domestic violence, theft of brides, and unregistered marriage in the cities of Bishkek, Osh and all seven regions of the country. Curricula for secular and religious institutions are under development that highlight how much internal and other violations of women's rights disrupt community cohesion and violate international human rights. It is particularly important to note such non-profit women's organizations and associations as "Association of Women Entrepreneurs," "Central Asian Association in support of artisans," which are encouraging women to conduct entrepreneurial activities in rural areas, especially in such areas as agricultural processing, handicraft, and rural tourism. More and more women are engaged in small and medium-sized businesses in the countryside and provide jobs for the local population. Food products obtained by local producers as a result of processing animal products and farming, such as cheese, jam, canned food, honey, have gained recognition in the domestic and foreign markets of ecological (herbal, fruit) soap and cosmetic products that are in high demand both among rural residents and among citizens and tourists. New technologies for growing agricultural products are mastered. The range of handicraft products is expanding annually. Moreover, today traditional clothing,



interior items, gift items, and souvenirs are successfully sold both in the domestic and foreign markets. The network of rural guesthouses in Kyrgyzstan has gained international recognition for compliance with international standards and is popular with tourists.

## ***TURKEY***

71. Turkey attributes great emphasis to sustainable development and UN Sustainable Development Goals. Public institutions, such as ministries and agencies largely refer to UN Sustainable Development Goals, including gender equality.
72. Gender equality stipulated in the Constitution of Turkey. Article 10 of the Constitution states that; “everybody is equal under law notwithstanding their gender...” and “Women and men have equal rights. State has the responsibility to implement this equality”.
73. Turkey aims to be one of the world’s 10 largest economies in the next decade and economy is projected to join the trillion-dollar club by 2023. In order to achieve this vision Turkey addresses its gender equality challenges in a wide range of socio-economic development goals and with a view of promoting gender equality and girls’ education. In gender policy Turkey has placed prevention of domestic violence, gender issues, family values and development of human capital as the main priorities.
74. UNDP Turkey Country Programme Document (CPD), 2016-2020, applies the same approach as the UNDP Strategic Plan and gender mainstreaming is seen as a crosscutting issue. A sole output is dedicated to gender equality but it is also mainstreamed within all other CPD outputs. In line with the UNDP Strategic Plan, CPD for Turkey prioritizes women’s participation to labor market, women’s participation in decision-making processes and elimination of Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV).

### **General Historical View of Women’s Rights in Turkey**

75. Turkey has a progressive history of women’s rights movement. Women’s right movement in Turkey has its roots in 19<sup>th</sup> century with a number of periodicals for women. In 1868, first women’s journal (Progress / Terakki) was published in Istanbul with a mixed staff consisting of women and men. Following some other publications, in 1885, first journal that was owned and staffed by solely women appeared in Istanbul (Garden of Flowers / Şükûfezar). By the dawn of 20<sup>th</sup> century, women’s associations appeared in Turkey. After many civil associations, in 1923, a few months earlier than establishment of republic, first feminist

political association (partly political party and partly a women's rights organisation) was established and lasted until 1935.

76. In 1926, Turkey adopted the new Turkish Civil Law. With this law, many aspects of civil code are equalized for women and men; such as inheritance, witness standing, marriage, divorce, property rights and ban of monogamy. Many reforms followed until today in all areas of law to eradicate any other disadvantages.
77. Turkey is one of the first countries in the world where women's suffrage –the right of women to vote and be elected– has been achieved: 1930 for local elections and 1934 for general elections. These dates are decades earlier from many European countries such as; France, Italy, Belgium, Portugal, Greece, Romania, Yugoslavia, Switzerland etc. Also, some of the largest economies of world acknowledged women's suffrage decades after Turkey, such as; Japan, China, India etc.
78. Turkey is one of the first countries to have a female head of government/prime minister. In 1993, Tansu Çiller became the first female Prime Minister of Turkey and served for a three year term. Turkey is the third muslim country to have a female prime minister. Also, 15<sup>th</sup> country in the world and 8<sup>th</sup> country in Europe to have a female prime minister.

### **Contemporary State of Turkey's Gender Policy**

79. Primary plans and programs regarding Turkey's gender policy are; National Development Strategy, Gender Equality National Action Plan, National Action Plan on Violence against Women. Prime Minister' Circular on Increasing Female Employment and Achieving Equality of Opportunities (2010).
80. Primary institutions regarding Turkey's gender policy are; On the legislative side the Parliamentary Committee on Equality of Opportunity for Women and Men. On the executive side the Ministry of Labour, Social Policies and Family. General directorates; General Directorate on Women's Status, General Directorate on Family and Social Services, General Directorate on Child Services, Family Counseling Centers and Women's Shelters.
81. Parliamentary Committee on Equality of Opportunity for Women and Men was established on 2009 in order to protect and promote women's rights and ensure gender equality. In addition to law making duties, Committee accepts appeals, has right to request information and insights from public institutions, and can utilize works of public institutions, academic institutions, civil associations involving Committee's business. Committee also publishes reports, reviews and recommendations regarding gender equality. Female parliamentarians have a priority in the Committee.

82. Primary goals of the Ministry of Labour, Social Policies and Family is providing social services to strengthen individuals and family, contribute to socio-economic development, promoting work force and employment, keeping the effectiveness of social security system. Legislation for the Ministry of Labour, Social Policies and Family consist of 26 laws, 1 decree with the power of law, and about 600 other regulations and protocols.  
<https://kms.kaysis.gov.tr/Home/kurum/24304011>
83. There are other institutions of Turkey working to improve the human capital of women, especially on education. During 2010s, both Ministry of Education and Institute for Higher Education developed and implemented projects to raise awareness and promote gender equality both in education and academia.
84. Current legal basis of gender policy in family matters is the Civil Law (was adopted on November 22, 2001). In 2003, Family Courts were established in all districts with population higher than 100 000 in order to specialize on family aspects of civil code and protection of victims of domestic violence.
85. According to the Civil law, basic condition of marriage is full and free individual consent of the couples getting married. Legal age of marriage for both women and men is 17. According to the Law, boys and girls who have not completed 17 years of age can not get married. However, under extraordinary conditions and for an important cause, the court may rule to permit boy or girl who has completed 16 years of age to get married.
86. In order to prevent polygamy and protect women's rights regarding marriage, marriages must be registered with civil authorities before religious marriages can take place. Amended in the year 1936, carrying out unregistered religious marriage was defined as a crime in Penal Code. In the current system, in order to prevent unregistered religious marriage, province and district religion authorities shall keep a register and submit this register to Civil Registration Directorate (Nüfus Müdürlüğü) and Civil Registration Directorate shall approve this register. In the current Penal Code, polygamy is a crime punishable with up to two years in prison.
87. Women's studies in Turkey are a rising field in academia. First specialized research institute for women's studies was opened in 1989 in Turkey. Since then, the number of research centers of women's studies has grown rapidly and there are women's research centers in 85 universities in Turkey by the beginning of 2018. This number excludes private associations and institutes that are not part of a university.

### **Gender Equality in Education**

88. In order to answer rural areas' problem of access to education, especially for girls, many projects have been developed from the first years of the republic. Despite all the efforts, in 2000, there was a gap of 7% between boys and girls to access primary schools. In order to close this gap, Ministry of Education and UNICEF began developing a joint project in 2001 that was put in force in 2003. With this project, 53 provinces of Turkey were selected to improve access to education. In the first year of the project, the result was 40,000 additional girls' accessing schools and the project finalized at the end of 2005. Government pushed forward by developing new projects to extend reach to education. Such government projects include free educational materials and milk for all students, free boarding schools in rural centers and free daily shuttles for students to remote villages.

### **Gender Equality in Labour**

89. In the first months of the 2019, Turkey's population surpassed 82 million. This number does not include refugees, foreign labour and other people under temporary status. Mass of current residents (whether temporary or permanent) reaches nearly 90 million. Labour force of Turkey (including domestic and foreign) is nearly 35 million. Women/men ratio of labour force is about 1:2. While generally this is considered lower than developed countries, women's participation to higher status jobs in Turkey are higher than lower status jobs. For example, medical doctors' women/men ratio is about 2:3 and academics' ratio is almost 1:1. There are also other factors effecting women's contribution to labour market.

90. Gender equality in labour market is affected not only by negative factors but also with positive discriminatory provisions for women. In addition to many legal positive discriminations for women in Turkey, there are very unique privileges. For example, a widow receives 75% percent of her deceased husband's pension or salary from the government without age restriction –for her whole life– unless she is remarried (*popularly known as "widow salary"*). Also, an unmarried daughter receives 50% percent of her deceased father's pension or salary without age restriction –for her whole life– as long as she is not working (*popularly known as "orphan salary"*). These positive discrimination provisions, while provide comfort to women, negatively effect women's participation to labour force. These special assistances are exceptional and non-existent in developed countries.

91. Turkish law guarantees equal pay for equal work and practically all educational programs and occupations are open to women.

92. Following the 2001 Economic Crisis in Turkey, rising unemployment affected Women more than men. Women's employment percentages dropped sharply, where laid off women almost doubled the number of laid off men. Economic boom following the crisis moved the figures to the pre-crisis levels. Stable economic growth shall improve women's contribution to workforce. While this effect needs to be studied deeply, since traditionally men are considered responsible to look after their families, employers probably choose to keep husbands/fathers during recession layoffs. Unlike current European or Anglo-American values, Anatolian culture burdens unemployed husbands much higher than wives and long time unemployment is considered a shame for men, to the point that some men commit suicide.
93. In addition to growing employment figures for women following the aftermath of 2001 crisis, the number of female entrepreneurs is constantly growing, both in metropolises and small provinces. Government, private banks and international programs have been developing and applying many projects for entrepreneur women in Turkey.

#### **Family Values and Protection of Family**

94. According to traditional values in Turkey, family is considered sacred. A new marriage is supported by grandparents and relatives, and ending a marriage is undesirable. When problems occur, tendency in the extended family is to help couple to fix their marriage than to end it. In a traditional Anatolian family, inter-generation relations are also definite. Young generations show deep respect to both their mother and father, and also grandparents. In rural areas and somewhat in metropolitan areas, extended families live in a single household. However, since 1950's, parallel to urban development and labour mobility (especially getting a job other than where the rest of extended family lives), nuclear families are growing in number in metropolitan areas.
95. Parenting in Turkey cannot be explained by the concept of co-parenting, as is frequently seen in Western societies. In families where both parents work, grandparents or sometimes other relatives voluntarily provide day care for the minors. Still, day care centers are widespread in metropolitan areas where nuclear families are common. Traditionally, Anatolian women take more responsibility among family for child care but fathers' contribution to childcare is gradually on the rise. Also, there are many single fathers who have custody and need to take care of their children.
96. Effects of media, internet and video games are a widespread concern in Turkey. Uncontrolled media degenerate family values and promotes different forms violence. Especially young individuals are affected by this. "Safe internet" and

“media literacy” campaigns are developed to counter the adverse effects of media. Since 2007, Media literacy classes are introduced to middle schools.

97. In order to eradicate domestic violence, judges and law enforcement officers are given special trainings on domestic violence. Many government projects were developed in the recent years to minimize domestic violence and protect victims, such as 24-hour on-call experts for abused children, guaranteed alimony pendente lite, more restraining orders and also wireless panic buttons for susceptible women.
98. As of September 2018, there are a total of 132 Women's shelters in Turkey.

## **Conclusions**

99. Legislation of four TURKPA countries looks quite progressive and well developed in global context of gender equalities. Azerbaijan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkey demonstrate full paper-package of national legislations and strategic programs to declare their participation in the UN Sustainable Goals reaching. But a gap between amount of national legislation on gender issues in families and reality like in many other countries.
100. Culture, traditions, family and religious affiliation often take precedence over official laws. Culturally all countries-members of TURKPA have cemented male dominant role and still working stereotypes like honour for elder people, close relations between parents and children after 18 y.o. 75-80 percent of young people in TURKPA member-countries pay attention to parental advice and respect them.
101. Cultural identity of family in each country-member has its own sensitive and challenging sides. For example, it is still unclear how to reduce demographic problems and suicide amongst teenagers, how to protect women's rights after divorce, how to end honor killing of women, or brides' kidnapping and rape, how to diminish alcohol problems in families.
102. Somewhere women seem as more educated in using of their human rights in cases of domestic violence, even their employment rate is about 25%. Women on some societies often prefer not to declare such cases of violence to the police or official authorities, preferring to hide cases in internal family borders. Victims usually reveal incidents only when there are life-threatening consequences.
103. Seems like women are not confident that they can contribute by themselves their pretty energy in family budget as well as their spouses.
104. The family is not only the most important group that accompanies the entire life cycle of a person, but also the basis for the stable and sustainable development of society itself and the condition for the welfare of the state. The family has many projections in real life - from moral and spiritual to financial and economic. It performs the overwhelming number of functions related to reproduction,

education, diversified socialization, transfer of traditions, preservation of ethnocultural traditions. The more powerful are both partners in family, the more powerful society is. The more strong economy a family has, the more developed and strong society is.

105. All four cultures should be more protective for self-estimate of women. Any kind of violence (physical or moral) should be erased from the mentality of people. Alcohol must be excluded in families (especially in front of children).
106. Woman's domestic and public duties are often conflicting (she is working much more hours than a man). On the one hand, a woman's unemployment or refusal of gainful employment infavour of being at home significantly reduces the aggregate family income. On the other hand, a women's overemployment has become one of the key factors in decreased female fertility. To get specific balance between work and family care for women is not work of one day or of one month.
107. Some families demonstrate higher respect for their own languages than others. High respect for mothers' languages needs more professional attention from governments's side through ministries of education.
108. It is not secret that many families prefer to give their children to Russian or English speaking kindergarden just with one reason: because there use more interesting and intellectually developing methods for children. For example, in some traditional family's children are used just to seat peacefully in the corner and playing by themselves.
109. School violence is widespread, it looks like serious issue and TURKPA member-countries also have to pay attention on this fact.
110. Any kind of violence towards women and children provoke very low self-estimate for their personalities. A person with low self-respect becomes vulnerable psychologically. Health of family depends on high self-respect of any family member.
111. In cases of teenager's suicide countries should practice big public response through mass-media and net-social companies. In some countries such kind of cases are just registered in police files and stay as known only amongst relatives and family without public response.