

The main problems of women in mountain regions of the Kyrgyz Republic

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Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous country with the expressed regional disproportions, which is caused by complex objective historical, geographical and political factors.

Kyrgyzstan is located in north - east of Central Eurasia at a great distance from World ocean (from 1700 up to 6530 kms), occupying western part of Tien-Shan mountain system and northern part of Pamir-Alai mountains. Total area is 199,9 thousand km, forests cover 4,2 % of the territory, 4,4 % - water, 53,5 % - agricultural lands. 94,2 % of territories of Kyrgyzstan are located at height of 1000 m above sea level, and 40,8 % - at height of 3000 m above sea level. At heights more than 1000 m to 2000 m located more than 50 % of settlements, with 1745 thousand inhabitants (36 % of the population), more than 2000 m the number of the inhabitants makes about 5 % from the common population of the country (240 thousand the man). Average height above a sea level makes 2750 m, maximal - 7439 m, minimal - 401 m (territory of Lailak district). The large difference of heights, a complex(difficult) relief of district, long geological history of area have resulted in formation of a wide spectrum of natural conditions and variety of stocks of minerals. In territory Кыргызской the Republics can be found all natural zones peculiar to Northern hemisphere, except for tropical.

According to the law of the Kyrgyz Republic «On mountain territories», clause 7. about the status of mountain territories, the mountain territories of the Kyrgyz Republic are subdivided into the following:

Low mountains - up to 1500 meters above sea level

Medium mountains - from 1500 up to 2000 meters above sea level;

High mountains - more than 2000 meters above sea level.

The nature of Kyrgyz Republic, as high-mountainous ecological system concerns to systems especially vulnerable to natural and anthropogenesis influence (Principle 6 UN Rio de Janeiro Declaration on environment and development signed in 1992).

From 199,9 thousand sq. km of the common territory of republic by natural and climatic conditions no more than 30 % are suitable for constant residing and only about 20 % concern to a zone of comfortable and rather comfortable conditions, at which absolute majority of the population of republic lives. Major branch of economy of Kyrgyzstan is agriculture producing more than 1/3 of GDP. Industrial sector of Kyrgyzstan making more then 20 % of GDP, the major place is by(with) color metallurgy, and mining industry (about 60 % of industrial

manufacture). The greatest role play production of gold on a deposit "Kumtor". This sector provides about 40 % of all export of Kyrgyzstan.

The problems of poverty reduction and gender development have a high priority in Kyrgyzstan. For these purposes were developed CDF and the document on the second stage of its realization NPRS which are the completely new complex approach directed to mobilization of domestic resources, human, financial, material basic directions of these fundamental documents became formation of effective public administration, at the expense of reforming the central and local bodies of the executive authority according to the principle of decentralization of public administration, maximal management of local communities. For this purpose the public service should ensure maximum effective transparent performance of state functions.

For Kyrgyzstan, country with mountain territory and severe climatic conditions for production and for life in various regions, the state policy on sustainable mountain development and support of women in mountains is now very urgent. Taking into account that 94 % of territories of Kyrgyzstan are above than 1000 meters above a sea level many occupied items are located in remote, remote and mountain districts. In mountain areas of the country there is no sphere of employment, a modern infrastructure and the extremely rigid extreme conditions, that in aggregate cause a high level of poverty and heavy socio economic rule(situation) of the population. If on the average level of poverty in Kyrgyzstan on the official data makes 40 %, the level of poverty in mountain territories of the country practically exceeds twice average level of poverty on the country and makes - 74 %. In conditions of transition to the market attitudes(relations) and total стагнации, the rule(situation) of the population of mountain areas was even more aggravated and became heavier. In result the mass population shift of mountain regions in other regions and outside the country and intensive наступательный process on consumption of natural resources began, that there is a danger of ecological crisis.

Woman in a community. In Kyrgyzstan 5207,6 thousand the man, and 52.23 % from total of the population make the women. From them the girls in the age of till 15 years (40.8 % from total of the women), in the age of from 16 till 59 years (51.0 %) and pensioners in the age of higher(above) 60 years (8.2 %).

Health and medical services. The medical service for the population of mountain territories appears medical attendant- obstetrician centers and groups of the family doctors. Material base of medical institutions and maintenance with medicines is on a low level. The price for medicines is high. The absence of regular improvement of professional skill of the

employees is the no more important problem in this sphere. The most widespread illnesses in mountain territories for last years are:

- cardiovascular
- oncological diseases
- gastrointestinal diseases
- anemia
- ulcers
- hepatitis
- skin parasites and diseases

The distance from settlements to the nearest hospital makes from 5 up to 60 km. Access to the hospital in the certain interval of time is possible only if there is a vehicle. The main problem is that the people do not consult with the doctor, except for stationary conditions in hospitals, and also do not care of their health at full. The problems concerning pregnancy and **sorts** are well known and consequently the children mortality become frequent. In particular it is marked in the winter period, when the roads become impassable for transport, and sometimes this happens to people for several days.

Plenty of infectious diseases occur from intensive contact with domestic animals or bad quality of drinking water. The crude used water and few toilets, and also other hygienic problems are the source of fast distribution of infectious diseases.

Other important source of problems with health is under nutrition (in particular of children).

The limited and decreasing budget of regional hospitals does not allow to provide with good health services. Frequently for local hospitals it is very difficult to receive **calming medicines** (or sanction on them). The high price for medicines (both for stationary, and for out-patient treatment), and also their limited availability aggravate the situation.

It was heard the set of the complaints on health services and on that fact, that the majority of specialized medical services are not available in village hospitals. To reception of some specialized medical services it is necessary to go in regional, and than in regional hospitals.

Education and Literacy. The monthly salary of teachers make from 800 up to 3000 soms. Annual the charge on one schoolboy is made from 2,5 up to 3,0 thousand by(with) a catfish.

In the basic given charges, approximately up to 2,0-2,5 thousand soms are directed on

purchase of clothes for the schoolboy, 0,5 thousand soms on purchase of writing accessories(belongings), and other part, approximately of 0,5 thousand soms are spent for rent of the books in village school library and on different reconstruction work at school.

The high schools village управы have only basic equipment. Textbooks are insufficient, also there are no visual manuals (слайдопроектор, maps etc.), the technical manuals (computers, Internet). There are no skilled teachers of the Kirghiz, Russian, German, French and English languages, chemistry, physics. The schoolboys very much aspire to learn Russian and English language and basic computer skills.

Because of their low salaries the teachers are leaving the country or changing the sphere of activity. An average earnings of the experienced teacher is approximately 700 som per one month (for comparison, 1 bag of a flour costs 500-600 som).

For heating school premises in the winter period the school administration uses self-made heaters.

The nearest high educational institutions are in Ош city. The state and private high schools accept the students not only from Kyrgyzstan, but also from other countries. The basic requirements to enter universities are: the certificate about secondary education, medical information on a state of health, opportunity to pay a money for contract signed with the administration of university, and, of course, students' knowledge, which is checked in nation-wide testing for receipt in university.

3 libraries, 4 objects of a cultural - educational direction also function. The maintenance of the given cultural - educational objects by necessary inventory, updating of book funds is on the average level. Maintenance of the given cultural - educational objects by necessary inventory, updating of book funds appropriate reconstructive work are in a satisfactory condition.

Home working loading and distribution of work. The distribution of labor (to a sexual and age feature) on various tasks is still traditional. The head of family carries out field work, business and represents his housekeeping. The women are responsible for all productive work in the house, garden, water etc. Moreover if necessary women help in field works. As a sample two calendar plans of work on the basic tasks for the head of family and his wife are resulted. These two tables - synthesis of the information on 6 housekeeping.

The table: the annual calendar plan of work for the "typical" chapter of family.

Task	Month											
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Work on a field on cultivation of a potatoes				+	+	+	+	+	+	+		
Haymaking						+	+	+				
Care of cattle in the summer (migration to summer pastures)					+	+	+	+	+	+		
Care of cattle per spring, autumn and winter months in pastures	+	+	+	+							+	+
Preparation of fire wood, угля and pressed dung								+	+	+		
Realization of a crop in the market											+	+
Realization of cattle in the market		+	+					+				

The women usually help in all field works. In addition to field work, which is in conducting of the family head, on the wife includes also various daily home work. Therefore working loading the woman is listed not on an annual basis but on daily.

The table: the approximate working diagram for the women

Task	Hours																
	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.
Preparation of food - 3 times in a day		+	+			+	+	+					+	+	+		
Home cleaning - each day				+					+							+	
Milking the cow, horse - each day	+	+											+	+			
Processing of milk				+	+	+	+										
Care of the child (if small till 7 years)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Stock of water	+	+							+	+							
Manual washing - 1 time in one week									+	+	+						
Bread making - 1 time in one week									+	+	+						
Field work on cultivation of a	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			

potatoes (if necessary with all family)																	
Haymaking (if necessary with all family)	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+			

Children up to 7 years help the parents after school in the period from September till May. During summer vacations (June 1 and August 30) children all day involved in working process. In particular girls do some home work, for example cleaning, washing, care of the younger brothers and sisters.

The given analysis shows, that loading on the women in mountains is much more than, at the men. Such situation is characteristic in many mountain regions of the world. And our task to facilitate burden and to support the women living in mountain regions.