

Во-вторых, значительные отличия в процессе прохождения государствами тех или иных этапов развития государственности, не позволяют определить четкие временные рамки возникновения того или иного вида правовых иммунитетов. Это свидетельствует о необходимости вести речь не столько об исторических этапах, сколько о политико-правовых условиях, в которых возникает необходимость повышенной защиты отдельных лиц с помощью правового иммунитета.

Выводы. Итак, такими условиями для возникновения внутригосударственных иммунитетов становятся развитие и отражение в законодательстве идей конституционализма и реализация принципа разделения властей в практике государственного строительства.

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Drug Situation among Women in Kyrgyzstan: Trends, Problems and Responses

У статті розкриваються сучасні тенденції і проблеми, пов'язані з алкогольною та наркотичною залежністю жінок в Киргизстані, також зроблені відповідні висновки та пропозиції, щодо розглядаємої проблематики.

Ключові слова: алкогольна залежність, наркотична залежність, споживачі ін'єкційних наркотиків, споживачі опіатів, споживачі канабісу.

В статье раскрываются современные тенденции и проблемы, связанные с алкогольной и наркотической зависимостью женщин в Кыргызстане, также сделаны соответствующие выводы и предложения по рассматриваемой проблематике.

Ключевые слова: алкогольная зависимость, наркотическая зависимость, потребители инъекционных наркотиков, потребители опиатов, потребители каннабиса.

In article the current modern trends and problems of alcohol and drug addiction among women in Kyrgyzstan.

Key words: alcohol addiction, drug addiction, intravenous drug users (IDUs), opiate users, cannabis users.

Background: The Kyrgyz Republic is a sovereign independent state located in the Central Asia, mostly in the western and central part of Tien Shan and in the northern part of Pamir. Its territory is equal to 199.9 sq. km. Kyrgyzstan is bordered by Kazakhstan to the north, Uzbekistan to the west, Tajikistan to the southwest and China to the east.

State of research: The administrative territories division of the Kyrgyz Republic is based on dividing it by 7 regions (Chui, Osh, Jalal-Abad, Batken, Issyk-kul, Naryn and Talas) and 2 cities of republican importance (Bishkek and Osh).

Unofficially the territory of Kyrgyzstan is subdivided into conventional "South" (Batken, Jalal-Abad, and Osh regions) and conventional "Norths" (Chui, Talas, Issyk-kul and Naryn regions). These two regions are connected by the only automobile road Bishkek-Osh. The rest of territory is difficult to access, and sometimes impassable mountains.

The main material: The state structure of the Kyrgyz Republic is determined by the Constitution adopted on June 27, 2010. This new Constitution determines the state form of governance of the Kyrgyz Republic as the Parliamentary Republic.

According to the estimate as of January 1, 2011 the number of resident population of the Kyrgyz Republic was 5 million 478 thousands, of whom 2 million and 774 thousand are men. In the gender and age dynamics the preponderance of female population over the male population over the male population starts after 35 years old, and at the age group of 80 years old and older the number of women is almost twice bigger than men [1].

The dynamic of absolute and relative number of the three main age groups of population-children, people of working age and pensioners-gives evidences of growth of the number people working age and reduction of two other age groups [2]. Thus, in 2009 the of people of working age reached its historical maximum [3]. The specific changes in the structure of the birth rate is as follows: with increase in number of women at the age most favorable for giving birth (20-29 years old), stable growth of births at this age was observed. Regardless of the fact that starting with 2006 the increase in number of registered marriages was observed, almost every sixth of them is finished with divorce (in the rural areas-105 divorces per 1000 marriages, and in the urban areas this rate is almost three times higher) [4].

Socioeconomic position of the country population had worsening dynamics, which become one of the main reasons for two radical changes of existing authorities in 2005 and 2010. The main slogan of both revolutions was democratization of the society and the state. However, these violent political processes to some extent aggravated crisis processes in the economical and social sphere. Thus in 2010, 1 million 846.2 thousand people lived below the poverty line, of whom 74.4% lived in the rural area. In the domestic households, lead by women the level of extreme poverty is higher (3.4%) than in the households lead by the men (3.0%) [5].

The rate of officially registered unemployed is higher among women than among men. According to the data for 2010 it makes 52.7% among women and 47.3% among the men. Herewith the correlation of data on the rate of women and men dismissed because of release or who was not employed after completion of their education correlates to the general data on unemployment.

Kyrgyzstan is characterized with significant dependence of the population's health status on the level of its wealth.

According to the data of the World Health Organization, Kyrgyzstan occupies 107th place by the level of alcohol consumption among 188 countries. 41,091 people with dependence on alcohol were registered with the Republican Narcological Centre at the beginning of 2012; 15% of them are women. However these indicators do not reflect the picture, as revealing of the patients is registered only upon application for help to the state drug treatment facilities.

1,810 new cases of alcohol addiction were registered in the Kyrgyz Republic in the half year 2012. The highest level of alcoholism was registered among both men and women aged 40-44 year old. No studies were carried out to find out the population of which part

of the country has higher rate of alcoholism. Simultaneously, the experts state that the number of people suffering from alcohol addiction is higher in the rural areas than in the cities. Thus, the head of outpatient diagnostic unit of the Republican Centre of Narcology Elmira Israilova supposes, that "the villages are drinking mostly because of unemployment. In addition, the agriculture is not very profitable business; it happens that the people are working long and hard growing vegetables and fruit, but receive very small money for their yield. In this case the depression comes, and according to the opinion of the most people, the easiest way to release it is to get drunk and forget yourself"[6].

The experts relate significant increase in alcohol consumption observed in the previous two decades with the significant deterioration of living conditions, with feeling of social exclusion, increase of feeling of vulnerability and uncertainty, which promotes significant increase in alcohol demand among the population, because alcohol consumption serves for many people as illusory escape from reality.

The situation is similar in the field of drug addiction. Kyrgyzstan, being located in the direct proximity to Afghanistan, where more than 90% of all illicit opiates of the world are produced, suffers from all consequences of the opiates transit through its territory [7]. Due to its geographic location Kyrgyzstan borders to the Republic of Tajikistan; total length of borders is approximately one thousand kilometers. The Republic of Tajikistan in its turn borders to Afghanistan. The transparency of the border negatively influences to the fight against illicit drug traffic. The biggest part of the border is a mountain ridge with numerous horseways and pedestrian paths. At present it is known about numerous mountain passes, through which the drugs are smuggled into the territory of Kyrgyzstan, and further to the CIS countries and Europe.

In October 2009 the President of Kyrgyzstan K. Bakiev has abolished a Drug Control Agency, which was established for the funds of international organizations and functioned successfully, and divided its functions between the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Health. This fact has brought its input into the negative influence to the combating against drug crimes. After the revolution in April 2010 the decision was made to reinstate the work of anti-drug agency. In April 2011 it has become known about launch of a range of new regional projects on combating against drug trafficking in Afghanistan and neighbor countries, including Kyrgyzstan by the United Nations Organization. The UN is planning to support a newly established anti-drug agency by means of training courses, procurement of specialized equipment and provision of other resources, which would allow this agency to play a leading and coordinating role in the combating against drugs in the republic. The UN is also intended to support Kyrgyzstan in development of program aimed at strengthening of government's efforts to strengthen the criminal legislation, penitentiary system and fight against corruption.

The number of drug user population in Kyrgyzstan shows constant increase. Thus, 10,705 people were registered with drug treatment institutions of Kyrgyzstan as of January 2010. According to the data of the deputy head of the Republican Centre of Narcology T.Borisova, the rate of women is 10%.

The dynamic of sustainable increase of drug addiction is observed in the country, thus in 2011 the number of drug addicts increased by 5.2% (534 people) in comparison with 2010 (10,171 people). 9,730 people were registered as drug addicts in 2009, and in 2008 this number was 9,172.

According to the 2006 UNODC estimation study, the number of problem drug users

(PDUs), i.e. people consuming drugs (opiates) by injecting or people consuming opiates regularly and within long period of time, in Kyrgyzstan was estimated at 26,000, of whom 25,000 were intravenous drug users (IDUs) [8].

According to the results obtained the age at which the users first injected was 22 years old on average. Risky behavior related to the use of shared equipment was practiced by 74.8% of IDUs, and the use of shared syringes/needles by 46,4% of them. According to the results obtained, 24.0% of injecting drug consumers were in Bishkek (747.6 per 100 thousand people), 12.0% (397.6 per 100 thousand people) in the Chui Oblast, and 12.4% (302.9 per 100 thousand people) in the Osh and Jalal-Abad Oblasts, while the remaining 51.6% were distributed through the other regions of the republic (799.7 per 100 thousand people).

For comparison, as of January 1, 2012, the main part of registered as drug addicts reside in the cities of Bishkek and Osh, and in the Chui oblast (9 087 or 84,8%). 4,767 people were registered as drug addicts in Bishkek in this period, of whom 425 were women.

Concerning type of drugs, the most widespread is consumption of opiates/opioids (Bishkek, Chui, and Osh Oblasts). However, the bigger distance from the center is, the more prevalence of cannabis products consumption is observed (Naryn, Talas, Issyk-Kul, Jalal-Abad Batken oblasts).

The number of registered of opiate users in 2011 increased by 65.8% (7365 against 6950), cannabis users by 2.9% (2442 against 2372). It should be noted, that more dynamic increase in number of opiate users (particularly, number of heroin users increased by 18% (6300 against 5340) was observed in the recent years.

Increase in consumption of opiates/opioids is accompanied with increase in injecting drug use, and consequences related to it, such as hepatitis B and C, HIV/AIDS. In general, increasing trend of the injecting drug use (in 2011 – 74.1%, in 2010 – 73.5%, 2009 – 72.9%, and 2008 – 69.5%) has remained. The highest concentration of injecting drug users is observed in the capital city of Bishkek (50%), Chui Oblast (26%) and in the city of Osh (17%).

Similarly to previous years, the categorization of patients by gender evidences on prevalence of men (9961 or 93.1%), the rate of women is 6.9% (744 people). The number of people under 18 years old is 22 persons or 0,2% of total number of registered patients.

In 2012 increase in number of patients with addiction to narcotic and other psychoactive substances revealed for the first time increased by 8.8% in comparison with the previous year (744 cases against 711 cases in 2011). Among them the rate of women with addiction to narcotic and other psychoactive substances revealed for the first time was 7.3 %.

If categorized by type of drugs, among patients with drug addiction revealed for the first time 80.2% (621) were opiate users, 18.2% (141) were cannabis users, 1.3% (10) consumed several types of narcotic and other psychoactive substances, 0.3% (2) consumed inhalants. It should be noted that similarly to 2011 the rate of persons with the first diagnosed opiates addiction (first of all heroin) during year has shown increasing trend.

In total 14,577 cases of HIV infection (including 4,381 citizens of the Kyrgyz Republic) were officially registered as of November 1, 2012. According to expert estimates the number of people living with HIV/AIDS in Kyrgyzstan reaches approximately 12 thousand people. The HIV prevalence in Kyrgyzstan exceeded the level of 5%. Most cases of HIV

infection are observed among injecting drug users, however in the recent years the sexual pattern of transmission is increasing, as well as vertical transmission from mother to child.

2628 (59.9%) of people living with HIV/AIDS are injecting drug users. 29% of HIV positive persons out of officially registered cases are women.

456 children living with HIV/AIDS are registered in the country, their positive status was revealed in one third of them in 2012. 69% of people living with HIV are in the most productive age, namely in the age group from 20 to 39 years old. 667 persons died because of HIV, including 234 people, who died because of AIDS. More than 75% of people, who died because of HIV/AIDS were in the active working age. The results of data collection performed by the state agencies are provided below in the form of summary statistical data:

**Statistical information by the data of the State Drug Control Service,
Ministry of Health and National Statistics Committee
of the Kyrgyz Republic for 2009-2012**

Pos.	Position (by the end of year)	2009	2010	2011	As of 01.07.12
1.	Total for registered drug addicts: drug addicts – toxicomania -	9730 9616 114	10,171 10,060 111	10,705 10,592 113	
1.1.	Including: Men	9061	9473	9961	
1.2.	Women	669	698	744	
1.3.	Including adolescents: -aged 0 -14 years old -aged 15-17 years old	64 19 (2 girls) 45 (2 girls)	51 13 38	22	
2.	Total for registered drug addicts: Registered for the first time: Removed from registration:	868 865 310	715 711 274	774	
2.1.	Including: Men	802	664	717	
2.2.	Women	63	47	57	
2.3.	Including adolescents: -aged 15-17 years old	3	3	6 5m;1f.	
3.	Number of cases of lethal overdosing with drugs in Bishkek, total for KR:	82	120	94	24
3.1.	Men	78	117	92	22
3.2.	Women	4	3	2	2
3.3.	Including adolescents	-	-	-	-

Situation with HIV infection in Kyrgyzstan as of December 1, 2012

Years	Number of detected cases		Number of detected cases among the citizens of the KR		Injecting drug users (IDU) in the KR
	Total	Citizens of the KR	Men	Women	
1987-2000	53	14	11	3	8
2001	149	134	123	11	126
2002	160	146	134	12	121
2003	132	125	107	18	106
2004	161	153	119	34	119
2005	171	165	114	51	102
2006	244	233	170	63	161
2007	409	388	280	108	237
2008	552	532	353	179	277
2009	687	671	495	176	452
2010	570	554	387	167	327
2011	599	594	414	180	358
2012	690	672	384	288	234
Total	4577	4381	3091	1290	2628

Note: 667 persons died, including 234 died because of AIDS.

Conclusions: These data evidence that at present consumption of alcohol and drugs in Kyrgyzstan is specific mostly for men. However, specific difference in the level of harm induced by the alcohol and drug addiction to the men and women, as well as accelerating increase in number of women among persons with chemical addiction actualizes study on gender aspects of this problem.

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