

CAUCASUS RESEARCH RESOURCE CENTERS – AZERBAIJAN

OPPORTUNITIES FOR TEENAGERS LEAVING ORPHANAGES

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Introduction

The poverty reduction process includes the improvement of future opportunities of different social groups in every country. One of these groups is teenagers leaving orphanages (hereinafter referred to as: TARGET GROUP). The transformation process to a self-dependent path in life of this group is accompanied by complex and deep problems in developing countries like Azerbaijan. When teenagers leave their orphanages, losing the protection of government and other

social institutions, they become susceptible to different crimes such as narcotics, trade in harlots, prostitution, etc. From the source of the Statistical Committee, at the end of 2008, 449 children lived in the orphanages in Azerbaijan. We assume that, graduates of orphanages and boarding institutions in Azerbaijan typically have a poor life and live below the State determined Poverty Line. In order to secure and provide a better life for the target group, the State should formulate a relevant protection program for this group. From this point of view, investigation and research of above problems of the target group and determining of way out of these problems is very important from a social, economical, public and moral perspective.

The results of the research; might be applied especially by government institutions, also non-government organizations and other institutions.

The purpose of the research: creating the report for different institutions regarding social problems of teenagers leaving orphanages and in this way increasing the future living opportunities of the target group.

This research project covers the following issues: in the Azerbaijan Republic: the relation of opportunities in the future between the target group and orphanages; the future living experiences of the target group; the social programs directly addressing the target group and their outcomes; benefit opportunities of the target group from different social programs such as the addressed social protection of government, state mortgage credit system, etc.; definition and attracting perspectives of available social-economic resources for improvement of the future opportunities of the target group; developing of a protection program for them and its presentation to related organizations.

Methodology

The theoretical, analytical and information resources of the research are two main groups and their subgroups:

- I. Existing resources. These resources include the following:
 - Theoretical resources from foreign social science sources.
 - Official information resources. These information resources are reports of 1) State Statistical Committee, 2) State committee of family, women and child problems, sum of juridical acts and papers about the theme, information from other state organizations (for example, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Finance and etc.).
 - Official analytical resources: Different social development programs and policy documents.
 - Internet resources about the topic.
 - Reports and bulletins of international organizations (for example, UN, World Bank, Eurasian Fund and etc.) about the theme.
 - Research materials, reports, bulletins and other information materials of research and analysis institutions and non-governmental organizations.

II. Materials of social research. This section will cover results of our survey with target groups and interviews with directors and other workers of orphanages and also with graduates of orphanages that have led successful lives during the implementation of the project.

The target group of the research is teenagers leaving orphanages in Azerbaijan. It means that, the minimum age line of the target group is 18. Under current legislation base below this age level all contingents are children and they are directly under the governmental protection system.

To find the maximum age line of the target group, a special methodology approach is needed. So, we can define potential leaving directions of target group as below:

Healthy group (fit for military service and higher education)

Boys:

First variant: military service period (18 month)

Second variant: education continuing period¹ (higher education – 4 years, vocation – 2 years)

Third variant: starting period as employee (termless).

Girls:

First option: education continuing period (higher education – 4 years, vocation – 2 years)

Second option: starting period as employee (termless).

Patient (invalid) group (Not fit for military service and higher education)

Boys and girls: (living period in government protection institutions - termless)

We find under the above classification that, 3 years after the direct protection period of the government is the most trying and difficult life period for teenagers leaving orphanages. During this period future living directions of teenagers could be defined. Under the target group we take teenagers potentially without social and material opportunities.

As a result, generally the components of target group of the research are:

- Boys: graduates of military service period, not education continuing and without materially guaranteed jobs;
- Girls: not education continuing, without materially guaranteed jobs and unmarried;
- Boys and girls which desire to continue their education, but without educational opportunities;
- Employers without materially guaranteed jobs (teenagers under the poverty line).

The methodology of survey

Survey of target group

¹ Also includes employers with postal tuition

Since 2004, the teenagers leaving orphanages has been taken as the target group. Their number is approximately 1000. Generally, 60 persons (6%) were included in the survey and 44 of them were interviewed.

The survey was implemented in the Orphanage number 3 in Baku and in Lenkoran city.

Gender classification had been considered in the overall list of the target group (the same ratio). Firstly, the list of the overall target group has been selected in the chosen orphanages alphabetically. From this list, 60 persons have been selected using the random method with the SPSS program. The gender structure has been adjusted after random selection with the algorithm method.

The target group selected for the survey lives in Baku and within the Southern regions (Lenkoran, Astara, Masalli, Lerik, Yardimli, Jalilabad, Bilasuvar, Neftchala)

Survey of potential target group

The teenagers in the orphanages who are 15-17 years old have been taken as a potential target group. Their number is approximately 600. Generally 60 persons (10%) have been included in the survey.

The surveys were conducted in Orphanage number 3 in Baku and in Lenkoran city.

Gender classification has been taken into account in the overall list of the target group (the same ratio). Firstly, the list of the overall target group has been selected in the chosen orphanages alphabetically. From this list, 60 persons have been selected using the random method with the SPSS program. The gender structure has been adjusted after random selecting with the algorithm method.

The potential target group selected for the survey lives in the Orphanage N3 in Baku and in the Regional Orphanage in Lenkoran

During the research we faced the following problems:

- The Ministry of Education didn't send a letter of permission to orphanages for organizing the survey and the permission problems were solved through personal ways;
- We planned to draw 60 persons from the target group, but finally this was reduced to 44 persons.

Findings

International experience

Analysis of the international experience covers two countries – Russia and Turkey.

Russian experience. After the Soviet Union period the social protection system had worsened. In the years of 1993-2000 the legislation base and

institutional mechanism of the problem was problematic. Starting from 2001 the government composed different social protections regarding graduating orphans. Also, the legislative and institutional base of the problem had developed. Currently, the Russian government actively works on the flat maintenance of graduates.

Paralelly, different public institutions, especially NGOs, are active in this field.

Non-government public institutions are very active in this field. For example, Center of Social Adaptation (CSA) composed the website www.neodni.ru about supporting teenagers leaving orphanages. Teenagers leaving orphanages in this portal may freely communicate with doctors and other different social services.

Turkish experience. There is a stable social protection system of graduate orphans in Turkey. Special institutions by the name “Vakif” work in this field. These organizations financially and technically support the target group. Additionally, there are very close relations between international organizations and government institutions.

There are different social protection programs for orphans which also covers graduates. Many concessions have been pointed in the legislative base for graduate orphans.

Analysis of Existing Legislation

First of all, there aren't any legislation or policy documents directly addressing the social protection of the target group of our research. However, legislation documents regarding children include teenagers up to 23 years old (between 18-23 years old). It means that, the entire target group of the research is covered by this legislation.

The main legislation document regarding the target group of our research is **“Law of Azerbaijan Republic about social protection of orphans”**. This law states that, “This law defines and regulates the position of government and other issues regarding social protection of orphans, also *teenagers till 23 years old from this group*”.

The law determines the following financial resources for the social protection system of the target group: government budget, state and private funds, grants and other legal resources.

Enactments for social protection of the target group:

- 1. Social protection of the target group is provided by the government under the law;*
- 2. Relevant executive institutions prepare and implement their expedient social protection programs, create state organizations, special houses, schools, buildings for social services and rehabilitations;*
- 3. Their financial expenditures for social protection bases on minimum state social standards determined by the government.*

4. *Other social enactments might be implemented under the Azerbaijani legislation system.*

Educational support for the target group:

- *Everyone who is being educated in all types of state education institutions is admitted on full state maintenance until graduation;*
- *Besides full state maintenance in those education institutions, they receive double stipends; also, during vocation they receive full amount stipends;*
- *During the education period, they receive financial and technical aid from relevant executive institutions under fixed amount and terms;*
- *During the highest and vocational education they receive extra financial aid for health-related leave and educational institutions help them with medical services;*
- *They are exempt of transport fees (besides taxi) during the education period;*
- *Under terms fixed by relevant executive institutions, after graduation they receive technical aid, such as clothes, shoes, and a single payment in the amount exceeding the average wage in the country.*

Medical support system for the target group:

- *They have health services and are provided with periodic check-ups in state hospitals under financial aid directly from the government budget.*

Property and living area maintenance system for the target group:

- *They keep their rights on living areas during their education, military service, also arrest period. If it is impossible to live in those flats after education, military service or arrest periods, they are provided with new flats without being put on a waiting list;*
- *They are exempt from official duties for buying new flats, also during official agreements.*
- *Special flat funds could be established under the government budget and other legal financial resources for providing living space for them;*
- *Land areas could be provided for their own flats and they would receive transfers for building flats under legal terms.*
- *They have inheritance rights on property, land and shares after the privatization if it was in their parent's possession.*

Labor rights support system for the target group:

- *Business holders who announced special job vacancies for them are entitled to privileges under legal terms;*
- *Relevant executive institutions provide their vocational trainings. Also they might provide special job offers in social service enterprises;*
- *During their first job the relevant executive institution under official norms provides clothes, shoes and other sorts of supplies. Also, a single payment in the amount over 5 times of the official average wage. They can change the material aid to cash payments;*

- *Those officially unemployed for the first time receive compensation in the amount equal to the average official wage. During that period relevant executive institution provides vocation trainings and job places for them.*
- *Business holders who are considering lay-offs provide new vocational trainings for them under own financial means of the organization. Business holders that evade doing this are subject to a penalty which equals to 3 times of middle level of official wage.*

Potential target group's rights are regulated by the following legislation base:

- Law of Azerbaijan Republic about Children rights;
- Law of Azerbaijan Republic about orphans and children without parental patronage, etc.

One of the most important legislative documents regarding the potential target group is "Law of Azerbaijan Republic about Children rights". This law covers everyone under 18 without full activity ability.

Regarding this law, "government policy about children is aimed at bringing up children in stable material and moral conditions, education of children under progressive requests and the formation of every child as a worthy citizen."

Governmental policy is implemented under purposeful child development programs created with the intension of national and local peculiarities. Other organizations and persons besides official institutions can participate in the implementation of development programs.

After analyzing of legislative base we may line up the existing problems about the target and potential target groups:

- Absence of directly regulated legislative base regarding the target group;
- The "law of Azerbaijan Republic about orphans and children without parent's patronage" defines main problems of target group. But the sections of law about education, healthy, labor rights and flat maintenance of target group should be developed;
- Absence of subjects and positions of non-government institutions beside by corresponding executive institutions in that law. (Because, role of non-government institutions in this field is very important too.);
- Absence of a detailed defining of responsibility terms of official institutions and officials about protection of rights of target group in that law;
- Lower acquaintance of target and potential target group about their rights and different social concessions.

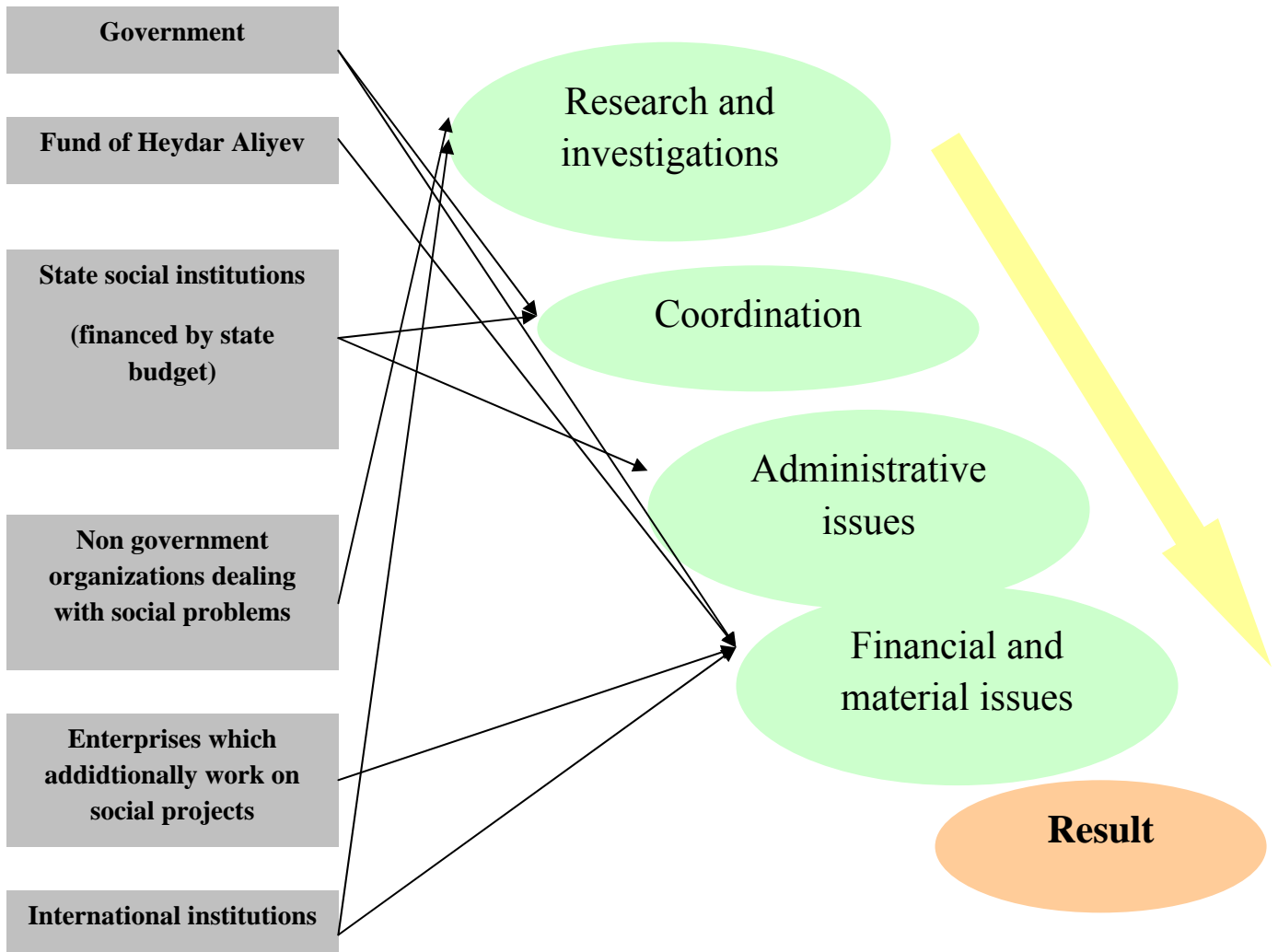
Institutional Analysis

The following are organizations which act on social problems of different social groups:

- Social institutions of government directly financed from the state budget (Ministry of Education, Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population and others);

- Non-governmental organizations working on problems of different social groups;
- Enterprises continually working on social problems in the country and spending some part of their profits on social projects;
- International organizations.

“Law of Azerbaijan Republic about Children rights” determines that, relevant executive, justice and procurator's institutions, municipalities; also public institutions must protect children’s rights in Azerbaijan Republic.



Interviews with the managers of orphanages show that a lot of effective works have been done about problems of sensitive social groups such as orphans. From this point of view, financial means are increasing. But, there are some weaknesses in coordination between these organizations. If 5 years ago, most problems in the orphanages were of financial character, now there are many institutions, which are ready to help with financial and material shortages in the orphanages. For example, the bigger commercial enterprises such as British Petroleum, Azersun, Azercell make visits to orphanages very often and implement different social programs and technical aids. At the same time, interviews with

directors and other managers of orphanages show that these institutional opportunities need to be coordinated. In this situation, relevant government institutions have to coordinate the activities of organizations in this field. Organizing of coordination of these private social projects depends on state institutions and relevant NGOs.

Currently, the main issue is to substantiate the strictness of these problems to those institutions. Those institutions should be coordinated rationally. Concretely, state organizations should be dealt with coordinative and administrative works, non-government institutions with research and investigations, enterprises and funds, also international organizations with financial and material problems (See following scheme)

Currently, the following institutions are working on social problems of the target and potential target groups in Azerbaijan:

- Ministry of Labor and Social Protection of Population
- Haydar Aliyev Fund
- State Committee of Azerbaijan Republic of family, child and woman problems
- Ministry of Education
- UNICEF
- British Petroleum Azerbaijan
- Azersun Holding
- Azercell and etc

State Committee of Azerbaijan Republic of family, child and woman problems is one of the important and active institutions dealing with the problems of the target and potential target groups. From this point of view, this organization will contribute to the implementation of the outcomes of this research. The organization has a direct relationship with financial aid institutions and other support subjects.

State Committee of Azerbaijan Republic of family, child and woman problems was established on February 6, 2006 with the Decree of the President of Azerbaijan Republic to implement government policy about family, child and woman problems. The Committee participates in formulating processes of governmental policy and provides development in this field.

After analyzing the institutional mechanism, especially after interviews with directors of orphanages we may line up the following existing problems about the target and potential target groups:

- Absence of institutions providing a social concession system of the target group under legal terms;
- Activity weakness of corresponding governmental institutions having potential opportunities regarding the problems of the target group;
- Absence of coordinating institutions between different organizations and other subjects which are ready for financial and technical aids regarding problems of the target group;

Results of survey conducted in Baku and Southern regions among teenagers leaving orphanages (target group)

The survey has been conducted among 44 respondents. 18 (41%) of whom are male, 26 (59%) female. The age interval is 18-23.

61% of respondents have lived in the orphanages for more than 10 years (approximately full time). 34% of them were under the protection of the government for 5-10 years. These indicators show that the survey properly represents the overall situation in the orphanages.

Living minimums of graduates during orphanage period

All respondents stated that they had meals 3 times a day, comfortable flats for resting, comfortable bedrooms, seasonally comfortable clothing, TV and radio during orphanage period. But, 32% noted that, they had not been able to read newspapers or go on excursions.

Educational opportunities of graduates during orphanage period

All respondents stated that they had writing tablets, new pens and pencils, books, and comfortable training room during orphanage period.

The marks during secondary education of 7% of respondents (67% females) were 8-9 (under 9 mark scale), 57% respondents (67% females) were 6-7, 41% of respondents were 4-5, the rest 2-3.

All respondents stated that they had proper conditions for preparatory period for their higher education and vocational training. But, 36% of respondents (75% females) mentioned that they didn't prepare for higher education or vocation.

Health service for graduates during orphanage period

All respondents stated that they had necessary medical services and medicine during orphanage period. 80% of respondents (63% females) noted that, they went to the hospital for medical treatment.

Cooperation opportunity with institutions related to orphanage graduates during orphanage period

98% of respondents (58% females) prefer contributions of state organizations, 43% of respondents (32% females) prefer contributions of private enterprises and individuals, also 32% of respondents (23% females) prefer contributions of non-governmental organizations and international institutions.

Activity about graduate's future plans during orphanage period

All respondents stated that, orphanage managers were interested in their future plans very often during orphanage period.

More than 85% of respondents (more than 60% females) stated that they were taken to museums, historical places, theatres and cinemas during orphanage period.

Benefit opportunities from relatives during orphanage period

77% of respondents (59% females) stated that they hadn't gotten any aid from their relatives. Less than 20% said that they sometimes received clothes, food and school supplies.

Information technologies using opportunity during orphanage period

25% of respondents (45% females) stated that they didn't use computers because there were no computers at the orphanage. 34% of respondents (80% females) stated that they were not able to use computers, in spite of their presence. This result shows that enlightening children at the orphanages about computer technologies is very necessary, besides financial and technical support.

Only 23% of respondents (80% females) stated that they didn't use computers.

98% of respondents stated that they didn't use internet because they had no access.

Current social-economic situation

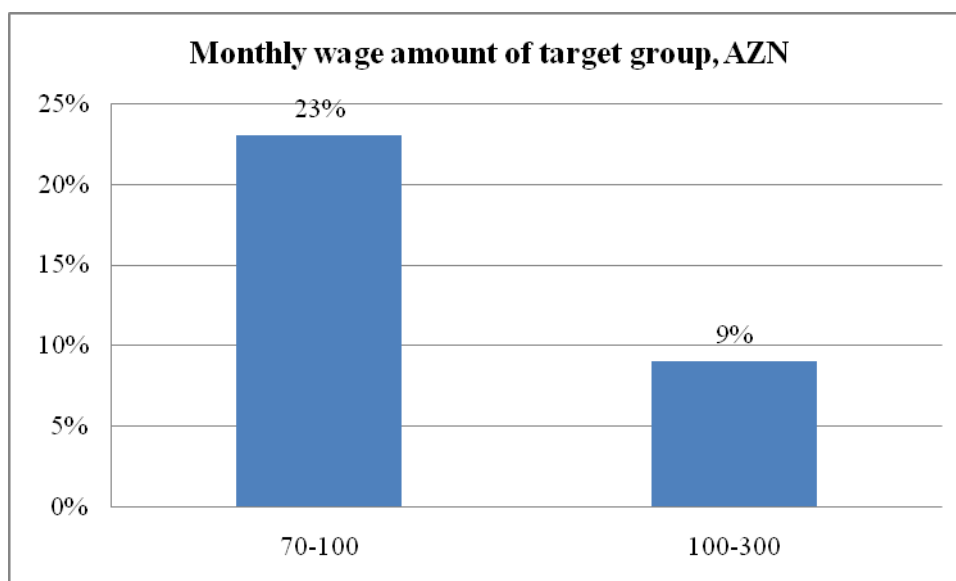
39% of respondents – (82% females) are unemployed. 18% (88% females) stated that they are officially working. 14% (83% females) stated that they were workers, but not officially.

The wage amount of 71% of official and unofficial employees (82% females) is around 10-100 AZN. This is 23% of all respondents. Only 29% of respondents (50% females) stated that their wage amount is around 100-300 AZN.

Generally, employees' stable wages cover very basic needs - food, clothes and accommodation expenses. The stable wage is less than their monthly income.

All respondents expect a low increase in their wages in the short and medium -run.

The majority of respondents - 40% (60% females) consider low wages as the main factor of unemployment. The next factors are low education levels and seeking new work places.

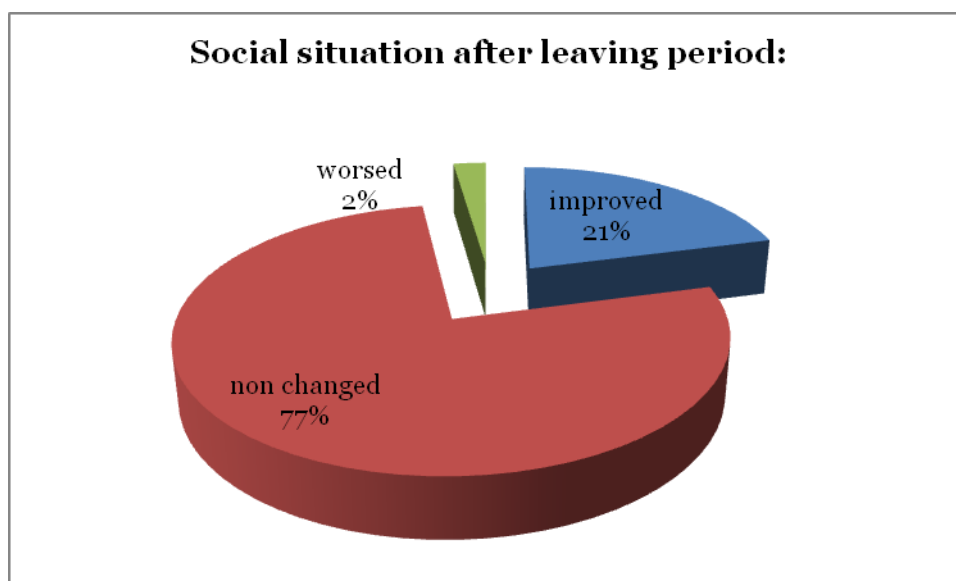


About finding new work places, the majority of respondents – 52% (50% females) hope to get help from their relatives and friends more than the support provided by institutional units.

All educated respondents stated that they don't have any social or other concessions or discounts at their educational institutions.

All educated respondents stated that they don't have any remittances from their relatives.

Also, the fact of inactivity of respondents about social works shows the socially passive position of that group



*the expression of “social situation” include: flat, feeding, clothing, etc.

The attitude of 68% of respondents (77% females) for alcohol is negative. It is very bad that, 32% (21% females) of respondents stated that their attitude for alcohol is normal.

77% of respondents (61% females) stated that their social situation didn't change after leaving orphanages.

Social-economic expectations

55% of respondents (63% females) say that they will return to their families, but 32% of respondents (50% females) say that they will get married.

Results of the survey conducted among children at orphanages in Baku (number 3) and Lenkoran (potential target group)

The survey has been conducted among 63 respondents with 28 (44%) males, 35 (56%) females. The age interval is 15-18.

Living minimums

All respondents stated that they had meals 3 times a day, comfortable flats for resting, comfortable bedrooms, seasonally comfortable clothing, TV and radio during orphanage period. But, more than 50% said that, they don't have newspapers and didn't go on excursions.

Education opportunity

All respondents stated that they have writing tablets, new pens and pencils, books, and a comfortable training room.

The marks of 2% of respondents (all females) are 8-9 (under 9 mark scale), 35% of respondents (68% females) are 6-7, 63% of respondents (48% females) are 4-5.

All respondents stated that they have proper conditions for preparatory period for their higher education and vocation. But, 62% of respondents (67% females) stated that they aren't preparing for their higher education or vocation.

Health Service

All respondents stated that they have necessary medical services and medicine. 93% of respondents (53% females) noted that they went to the hospital for medical treatment.

At the same time 48% of respondents say that they are primitively cured at the orphanage when they are sick.

Cooperation opportunities with institutions related to orphanages

97% of respondents (56% females) prefer contributions of state organizations, 43% of respondents (41% females) prefer contributions of private enterprises and individuals. Appropriately 38% of respondents (50% females) and 14% (50% females) prefer contributions of non-governmental organizations and international institutions.

Activity about graduate's future plans during orphanage period

All respondents stated that the orphanage managers are interested in their future plans very often during the orphanage period.

More than 95% of respondents (more than 55% females) stated that they are taken to museums, historical places, theatres and cinemas.

Only, 52% of respondents (more than 42% females) stated that they had appointments with famous people. Appointments with famous people gives chances to graduates to feel socially valuable.

Benefit opportunities from relatives

54% of respondents (56% females) stated that they don't have any aid from their relatives. 43% (56% females) of respondents stated that they receive clothes. Less than 20% say that they have received food and school supplies very seldom.

Information technologies using opportunity

All respondents affirm presence of computers at the orphanages.

38% of respondents (88% females) stated that they can not use computers, in spite of their presence. This result shows that enlightening the child in the orphanages about computer technologies is very necessary, besides financial and technical support.

Only 33% of respondents (33% females) stated that they are using computers sufficiently.

27% of respondents (35% females) complain about insufficiency of computers at the orphanages.

The survey showed that there is no access to the internet at the regional orphanage of Lenkoran, distinct from orphanage number 3 in Baku. 32% (60% females) of respondents from Baku stated that they aren't using internet in spite of its presence.

21% of respondents (31% females) complain about the insufficiency of internet access at the orphanages.

Social-economic expectations

The majority - 40% of respondents (52% females) say that they are planning to be students and work at the same time. But, 14% of respondents (56% females) say that they will continue their education and will not work at the same time. 37% of respondents (52% females) stated that they will only work.

10% of respondents expect to be unemployed.

43% of respondents (48% females) plan to work in the future and expect their stable wage to be more than 300 AZN. 21% of respondents (54% females) expect their stable wage to be around 100-300 AZN, 25% of respondents (50% females) expect it to be around 70-100 AZN.

More than 50% of respondents expect that, their stable wages will be sufficient for their basic needs (food, clothes and accommodation expenses).

The majority of respondents (65% females) expect that they will have unemployment problems.

The majority of respondents hope to get help from the orphanages to solve their unemployment issues.

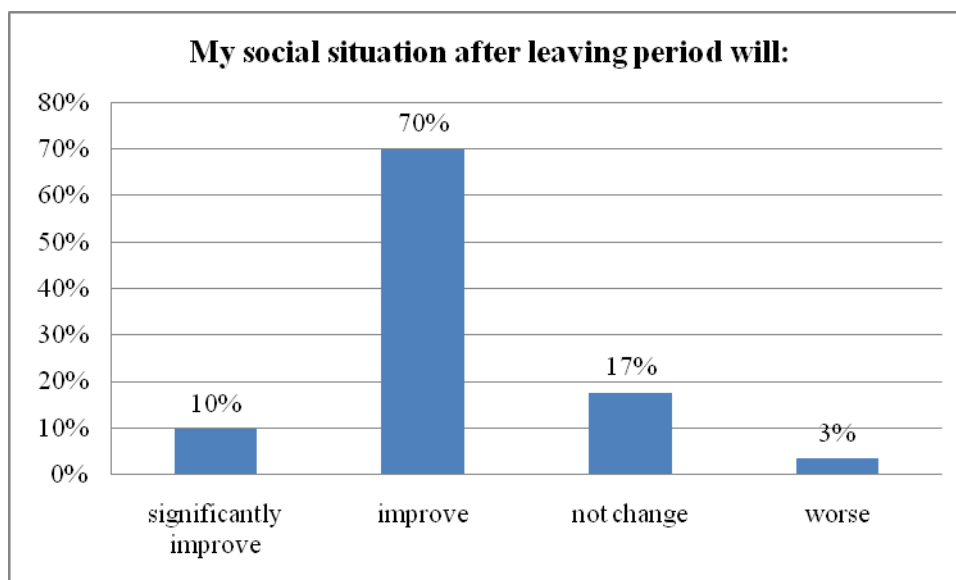
At the same time, 14% of respondents (56% females) hope to get help from their relatives to solve their unemployment issues.

81% of respondents (55% females) who planned to continue their education expect to get an extra scholarship from the institution chosen.

43% of respondents aren't going to be engaged in social service (for example, working with orphans and other social sensitive groups) which shows the passiveness of this group.

The attitude of 86% of respondents (59% females) for alcohol is negative. But, 13% (25% females) of respondents stated that their attitude for alcohol is normal.

70% of respondents (68% females) say that their social situation will positively change after the orphanage period.



After analyzing of results of the survey in the orphanages we may line up the existing problems about target and potential target group:

- The living opportunities of the target group after leaving the orphanage becomes worse for the following reasons:
 - ✓ flat problems;
 - ✓ finding a job with a normal wage. For example, usually official public organization offers a job, but for reason of lower wage amount unemployed persons don't receive this job;
 - ✓ absence of support organizations which graduated could resort to for help.
- Lower enlightenment level in orphanages about the rights and future social and financial concession opportunities of the potential target group;
- Lower educational outcomes, of which lower mark levels and lower entering levels to higher educational institutions of the potential target group in orphanages, comparatively than the average level of city schools in Azerbaijan. Averagely, more than 60% (the official number from Ministry of Education) of graduates of city schools admit to high education schools. From other side, the majority of orphanages are situated in the cities and orphans study in the city schools. In spite of this, the admitting level of orphans to high education schools is less than 30% (average number from officials of orphanages);
- Lower number of prepared pupils for higher schools and vocations in the orphanages, in spite of the existence of acceptable facilities;
- Lower collaboration level between public institutions, non-governmental organizations which demonstrate an active position in this field;
- Lower level of computer technologies use in the orphanages, in spite of the presence of the latter and internet access;

- Absence of internet access at the orphanages, in spite of the computers presence and due to this problem using internet by children outside of orphanages;
- High level of unemployment among graduates (more than 50%);
- No official registration of some of those who work (15% of employers) and thus deprivation from social protection opportunities in the future;
- Insufficiency of employees' stable wage (less than 100 AZN) and for that purposes this group is not able to cover their basic needs;
- The employees' stable wage is less than their monthly income;
- Approximately, more than 70% of the target group live under the poverty line defined by the government;
- Weak opportunities for finding appropriate work places because of low salaries;
- Weak opportunities for finding appropriate work places because of low education level;
- The employees don't have any social concessions at work;
- Socially weak activeness of target and potential target group;
- Pessimistic expectations of target and potential target groups about their future living opportunities;
- One of the main problems in this field is that the management staff of the orphanages can not permit the girls after 18 years old to stay at the orphanages. For this reason, they don't have any asylums. This is a legislative and administrative problem for the management staff. From the other side, the increase of the numbers of orphans at the orphanages creates management problems at those institutions.

Potential opportunities

The potential opportunities to provide the effective social protection system of the target group, to intensify enlightenment in this field, to practically provide social concession systems for the target group, to draw extra financial and technical resources for solving problems and intensifying the struggle against juridical disorders in this field are:

- There is a necessary legislative base about social protection system of target group and this creates different opportunities for activity in this field;
- There is a Standing Commission about Social Issues in the Parliament of Azerbaijan Republic (National Assembly). Every institution and individual can participate in the discussions about different social issues and problems of the target group. This opportunity is necessary for taking into consideration the above mentioned problems of the target group;
- At the same time, discussing problems in the Standing Commission about Social Issues in the Parliament of Azerbaijan Republic is a dialog opportunity regarding the problem between social institutions.

- There are not any local social problems directly addressed to the target group. But, social programs by some international organizations such as UNICEF indirectly addressed to the target group are potentially fit for solving of many of the problems in this field.
- Some different business subjects, for example, Azersun Holding, Azercell and others, show initiatives in activating social projects in the country. And this trend is going on day by day. These institutions create potential opportunities to solve social problems of the target group;
- The Fund of Haydar Aliyev implements different and wide social projects and there are real opportunities for deriving advantage from this Fund. The main advantage of this fund is that this Fund may cover all target groups, not only individuals of that specific group;
- The role of virtual labor exchanges in this field is increasing. Currently, the institutions that are open for social projects resort to these exchanges very often. From this point of view, presentation of individuals of the target group on these web portals creates real chances for that group to find work;
- The financial power of Azerbaijan Republic is increasing sharply. At the same time, the social project of state budget and non-budget funds is expanding. There are real opportunities for mobilizing these financial resources for solving the target group's problems;
- Generally, the problems of the target group are strong and they are not sufficiently active to solve their problems pointed above by themselves. At the end, the myriad of pointed problems creates threats for the overall society. They get become prone to different crimes such as narcotics, trade in harlots, prostitution, etc.

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