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**ON THE STATE MECHANISMS OF ENSURING SOCIAL POLICY
IN THE REPUBLIC OF KAZAKHSTAN**

Abstract. The state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan means the problem of “building of strong law-abiding state with the socially oriented market economy”. The questions of social politics especially actual in the connection with the development of sovereign Kazakhstan, requiring the necessity of realization of new social politics in the conditions of political modernisation of the society. In all spheres of activity the value of the social politics increases from year to year. The state assumes social functions not simply from some good intentions, but the result of public requirement in the extended social reproduction of population, changes of role of man in economy, production and realization of dependence of public progress. In these terms essence and maintenance of social politics change, the spheres of its action quite broad. The decision of social problems depends not only on the presence of sufficient financial resources, but also exactness of select strategy of realization of public policy. In this connection again the searches of new approaches are strict in the realization of effective social politics in the conditions of globalization of national economy.

Keywords: legislation, modernization, reforms, integration, innovations, civil society, market relations, social system, intellectual resources, international standards.

Social policy is regarded as the activity of the government and other political and social institutions aimed at progressive development of social sphere, increasing quality of life, raising living standards and providing social welfare. The priority goal of any social policy is comprehensive satisfaction of vital needs of all people. It is also directed to the social aid for the handicaps and other socially disadvantaged people as well as providing medical and educational services. Social policy implemented in Kazakhstan is based on a number of principles of a social welfare state: individual economic freedom, regulating capacities of the market economy through the mechanisms of competition, demand and supply, social justice and spirit of community, social inclusion. The universal human values are the crucial in contemporary development of the mankind. The government shall give the priority to the issues of social protection and enhance popular well-being.

The study of the social sphere as a complex of infrastructure branches, providing a favorable human activity, all-round development of the individual, the extended form of human and labor resources of society, determined by the importance of the subsystem for a modern economy and the need to rethink the changes that it has undergone. Therefore, at the present stage of the transformation of the economy of Kazakhstan, one of the most relevant problems is the condition and development of the social infrastructure, the development of which has been problematic because of the limited and, in some cases, an acute shortage of sources of development. It's a really urgent problem especially because the experience of developed countries shows that the progress of those states depends on the ability of their economies to adjust to the changes, which depend on the state and non-material forms of wealth, as well as areas that provide human development.

An efficient social policy is aimed at implementation of practical measures to satisfy social needs of individuals and social groups. The 2020 Employment Program has been adopted this year. Improvement in the system of targeted aid and inclusion of the unemployed and the poor into economic is one of the priorities of the Program. The Program stipulated professional training and subsequent employment and social assistance; encouraging private entrepreneurship via establishing and expansion of individual private businesses; controlled migration from the depressing regions to the centers of the most rapid economic growth.

Social infrastructure is characterized by features of settlement, production and labor, the economic mechanism, its formation and operation, and other properties as a social and territorial subsystem of society. Social infrastructure by the type of settlements is divided into urban and rural infrastructure. The distinctive features of the rural social infrastructure are the following ones: the structure of objects; links of objects providing daily and periodic demand services (mixed trading shops, cafeterias, kindergartens, public schools, clubs and places of consumer services). The urban infrastructure is characterized by the presence of urban enterprises and institutions episodic demand, cultural and medical centers, transport companies, universities, banking, insurance, legal, notarial institutions, etc.

Social infrastructure is characterized by an insufficient availability of rural population with basic non-productive assets and servicing enterprises (institutions), the worst quality composition of material, technical and human resources, high proportion of facilities located in the old and dilapidated buildings, the low level of technical equipment, the level of general education and professional training of the social sphere, which affects the quality of public services, including services on a fee basis. Also, social infrastructure in rural areas demands more time to obtain services in comparison with the urban one.

Sustainable development of the social infrastructure depends on the study of the economic laws of social development, social processes and the specific conditions of living of the population. The main role in the use of these laws belongs to a coherent system of principles, methods, forms and means of social infrastructure as the specific tools of scientific and practical knowledge and action. The social infrastructure from a scientific point of view can be seen in two ways: a) the theoretical and methodological, fundamental way, which studies the methodology, considers the laws, principles and categorical apparatus, and b) social and practical, managerial application of theoretical and empirical knowledge to the solution of practical social problems.

Improvement of the efficiency of the social infrastructure development in rural areas requires a reform of their organizational, administrative and economic mechanisms, since the old system was designed for public funding and provision of control over the allocation of public fund. Strict and detailed centralization of various aspects of economic activity of the organizations of social infrastructure, shortage of many raw materials, equipment and components, dictate of the supplier under the consumer, lack of real possibilities of modernization and development of own production do not ensure the independence of the organizations to use marketing tools.

Social protection system is a key element of national governance. They embody the social values of any society. The social protection system has three main objectives: to guarantee all members of society access to basic goods and services, to promote active social and economic security, and to develop individual and social potential for poverty reduction and sustainable development of society.

The characteristics of the social infrastructure are the territorial differences in the level of social investment, particularly natural and mechanical movement of the population, placing the potential of social infrastructure, inadequate resettlement, dispersed of objects, poor road communications, rise of the construction and operating costs, capital intensity and the costs of infrastructure operation according to the number of the population, and greater employment in the service sector compared with areas of compact residence (at the same level of service). The transition to a market economy has led to a fundamental change in social policy of the country, the commercialization of the agrarian sector, exacerbated conflicts and reduced the quality and standard of living. Market of social goods and services got uncivilized nature, leading to social inequality of the most vulnerable social groups. Therefore, the reform of the social infrastructure requires a comprehensive approach, providing for the development of multiculturalism not only in production, but also in the social sphere.

Social protection is an investment in the social and economic development of societies and individuals. As such, it not only helps people cope with risks and reduces inequalities, but also allows

them to develop the full potential for personal growth and meaningful contribution to their societies throughout their lives. Strengthening social protection system is supported by the joint efforts of United Nations agencies at various levels and through joint efforts with relevant international, regional, subregional and national institutions and social partners.

The equality purpose is related to the satisfaction purpose because the meeting of needs and alleviation of suffering is emphasized, however, the priority is that needs are met and suffering alleviated equally between the disputants, rather than to their individual satisfaction. The equality purpose encourages reference to some external standard of fairness in process or outcome to ensure that equality is promoted and inequality is addressed. The imposition of such external standards can encourage more of a rights-based than an interest-based focus. This potential is likely to be magnified in the court-connected context, where the determination of rights by a court forms a powerful background to the process. Legal standards apply equally to all disputants.

Kazakhstan adopted the Social Protection Floors Recommendation, 2012 (No. 202) at the 101-st session of the International Labor Conference in Geneva (Switzerland). The Government of the country is taking measures to strengthen the social protection system, and significant progress has been made in the implementation of social policy. For example, the pension system reform has been carried out, the three-tier system of social security of persons with disabilities successfully functions, and comprehensive measures for the medical, social and professional rehabilitation of people in difficult life situations have been developed at the state level.

The transformation purpose has both an individualist and collectivist focus. Attention is placed on a particular relationship for the ultimate purpose of promoting peace in the broader community.

Transformation is focused on the relationship between the disputants rather than focusing on either their interests or their rights. Two fundamental concepts of the transformation purpose are “empowerment” and “recognition”. Empowerment is the development within individuals of a sense of their own value, strength and capacity to make decisions and to handle their own problems. Recognition is the acknowledgement; understanding or empathy for the situation and views of the other disputant [1].

Decentralized system of social protection for poor families has been in place in Kazakhstan since 2000. In 2002, Kazakhstan launched the targeted social assistance scheme, which entitled all families to receive a living wage that could be established by each region. The importance of providing the targeted social assistance to support vulnerable groups of people is emphasized in the adopted strategic documents “Kazakhstan- 2030” and “Kazakhstan- 2050”.

During examined the problems and peculiarities of social infrastructure, further development of social infrastructure needs to take the following measures: inclusion of social sphere into market relations in order to achieve socioeconomic balance between urban and rural areas; priority of state support for social services[2].

The revealed problems and trends point at the poor functioning of social infrastructure and demonstrate the need for immediate action, having an integrated program approach and aimed at intensifying the development of a network of social infrastructure, improve the quality and standard of living, poverty reduction, targeted use of labor resources, the creation and preservation of jobs, incentives for social workers. Commercial social structures face the lack of adequate legal framework, organizational difficulties, the lack of measures of small businesses support, the imperfection of the tax system, instability and uncertainty, the lack of interest of private capital in the production of social services, because often benefits from their creation can be received by third parties without incurring any costs of production.

During the years of independence, a multitier social security system has been created in the country, corresponding to the market principles of the economy. At the moment, Kazakhstan has a multicomponent pension system, where the responsibility for pension provision is divided among the state, the employer and the employee, through which citizens receive a pension: basic, solidarity and funded[3].

Basic level of social protection, the employed population is covered by the compulsory social insurance. In case of disability risks and on the occasion of loss of the breadwinner, the State Social Insurance Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan pays social benefits, the amount of which depends on the amount of wages received by the social risk worker and on the duration of participation in the compulsory social insurance system[4].

For convenience, we may cross-culturally maintain that such outcomes may be accurately described as affection units in the sense that whatever the precise form these units are specialized however skilled they are to the giving and receiving of positive sentiment and affection. The affection process therefore is a process in which claiming, deciding about the nature and quality of human intimacy uses the methods of communication, of appropriate signs and symbols, of affect, positive sentiment, love including romantic love[5, P.260]. In addition to the communication of the appropriate signs and symbols of affection, the behavior of the parties is sustained by expectations of collaboration so that practical conduct and behaviors enhance the reciprocal flow of positive sentiment. Thus, the affection process is a pattern both of communication and of collaboration transmitting and exchanging the symbols and ideals of love, loyalty, positive sentiment, patriotism and ultimately the love of man and God as well as the actual operational behaviors, which sustain the ideals[6, P.17].

An example for the social protection system funding is that such resources should be available on a sustainable basis. Discussion of the problems of social protection funding is sometimes formed in terms of increasing the “fiscal space”. “Fiscal space” is room in a government's budget that allows it to provide resources for a desired purpose without jeopardizing the sustainability of its financial position or the stability of the economy”[7, P.48].

Above we indicated that positive sentiment or affection is one of the outcomes of social organization and we call this an affection process. There is another side to this. We also spoke of social processes reproducing negative sentiment. In short, society frequently generates complex processes, which reproduce personality types suited to claiming and demanding the values of a negative utopia. Thus, history demonstrates the ubiquity of social institutions, which symbolize human indignity on a colossal scale[8, P.13]. Social consequences of many large infrastructure projects or the rescue of banking systems are generally limited but require significant public resources. Budget items with high running costs but small social consequences should also be revised. For example, reduce military spending to fund the necessary social investment.

In the conclusion, we emphasize that thenational potential for funding social protection and other goals of sustainable development in the Republic of Kazakhstan. All options, including potential risks and compromises associated with each opportunity, should be carefully explored and considered in the framework of social dialogue to promote the socioeconomic development of the country with jobs and social protection of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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ҚАЗАҚСТАН РЕСПУБЛИКАСЫНДАҒЫ ӘЛЕУМЕТТІК САЯСАТТЫ ЖҮЗЕГЕ АСЫРУДЫ МЕМЛЕКЕТТІК МЕХАНИЗМДЕРІ

Аннотация. Мемлекеттік тәуелсіздік алу мен қатар біздің отанымыз Қазақстан Республикасы өзінің алдына әлеуметтік бағытталғаннарықтық экономика құрып мықты егемен мемлекет жасауды мақсат етіп қойды. Егемендікті дамыту барысында әлеуметтік саясат өте өзекті сипатқа ие болып мүлдем басқа сипаттағы қоғамды саяси модернизациялау талаптарын алға тартты. Мемлекеттік өмірдің әр саласында жыл сайын әлеуметтік саясаттың маңызы артты. Мемлекет өзіне жаңа әлеуметтік талаптар алып, қоғам сұраныстарына жауап беретін іс-әрекеттер жасауға кірісті. Экономикадағы адамның орыны өзгерді, адам ресурстарының маңызы артып, қоғамдық прогресстегі ұлт потенциалының мүмкіндіктері өзгерді. Экономиканың өсу жағдайында, оны тұрақтандыру барысында әлеуметтік мәселелердің ушығуы төмендеді, осы мүмкіндіктер мемлекетке ұзақ мерзімді даму жоспарларын қабылдау мүмкіндігін туғызды. Осы жағдайларда әлеуметтік саясаттың мәні мен маңызы өзгерді, оның ауқымы кеңейді. Әлеуметтік мәселелерді шешу тек қана қаржы байлығына тәуелді емес сонымен қатар, мемлекеттің осы бағыттағы стратегиялық саясаты болуы да қажет етті. Сондықтан да жоғарыда айтылған алғы шарттар тиімді әлеуметтік саясат жүргізуді іске асыру үшін жаһандану үрдістерінде еске алуды талап етеді.

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СОЦИАЛЬНОЙ ПОЛИТИКИ В РЕСПУБЛИКЕ КАЗАХСТАН**

Аннотация. Обретение государственной независимости поставило перед Казахстаном задачу «строительства сильного суверенного государства с социально ориентированной рыночной экономикой». Вопросы социальной политики особенно актуализируются в связи с развитием суверенного Казахстана, требующего необходимости осуществления новой социальной политики в условиях политической модернизации общества. Во всех сферах деятельности с каждым годом усиливается значение социальной политики. Государство принимает на себя социальные функции не просто из каких-либо благих намерений, а в результате общественной потребности в расширенном социальном воспроизводстве благения, изменения роли человека в экономике, производстве и осознании зависимости общественного прогресса от потенциала нации. В период экономической стабилизации и роста острота социальных проблем несколько снизилась, что позволило государству перейти от неотложных мер к выработке более сбалансированной долгосрочной политики. В этих условиях сущность и содержание социальной политики меняются, расширяются сферы ее действия. Решение социальных проблем зависит не только от наличия достаточных финансовых ресурсов, но также и точности избранной стратегии реализации государственной политики. В этой связи вновь актуализируются поиски новых подходов в реализации эффективной социальной политики в условиях глобализации экономики.

Ключевые слова: законодательство, модернизация, реформы, интеграция, инновации, гражданское общество, рыночные отношения, социальная система, интеллектуальные ресурсы, международные стандарты.

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