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E-mail: emmi-k87@mail.ru**Social development of Kazakhstan at the present stage**

The article is devoted to philosophical reflection on the concept of social development and social policy. Also in this article were discussed the problems of social security and its facilities - all key elements of the social system to ensure the quality and standard of living, which are regulated by the national and social policies. Kazakhstan model of multi-level social security, despite the high level of solidarity, it differs with distribution of responsibility for the welfare state between employers and employees. The stabilization of the socio-economic situation of the country allowed deploying a full-scale reform of the state social security system, which was based on the principle of targeted social policies for different categories of people, starting from birth and up to his old age. However, in the social development it is necessary to solve the following problems: persistent poverty and unemployment, the great inequality of the population by income; not completed the creation of a unified system of social standards and norms and etc.

Keywords: social policy, social protection, social security, protection of social rights, social benefits

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Қазіргі таңдағы Қазақстанның әлеуметтік дамуы

Мақала әлеуметтік даму және әлеуметтік саясат концепциясын философиялық тұрғыдан түсінуге арналған. Сонымен қатар мақалада әлеуметтік қорғау мәселелері және оның нысандары – әлеуметтік саясатпен реттелетін, өмір сүру жағдайын және сапасын қамтамасыз ету үшін әлеуметтік жүйенің ең басты элементтері қарастырылған. Қазақстандық көпсатылы әлеуметтік қамтамасыз ету моделі, өзінің жоғарғы деңгейлі ынтымағына қарамастан, жұмыскерлер мен жұмыс берушілердің арасындағы әлеуметтік қамтамасыз ету жағдайын жасау үшін жауапкершілігін бөлуімен ерекшеленеді. Еліміздің әлеуметтік және экономикалық жағдайының тұрақтануы, мемлекеттің әлеуметтік қорғау жүйесінде толық масштабты реформаларды жүзеге асыруға мүмкіндік берді. Оның негізіне, әр түрлі категориялы халыққа, туған кезінен бастап, өмірден қайтқанынша дейін көрсетілетін мекенжайлық әлеуметтік саясат принциптері кірген. Сонымен қатар әлеуметтік дамуда келесі бірнеше мәселелер шешілуі керек: жұмыссыздық және кедейлік деңгейі сақталуда, мемлекеттегі халықтың кірістік деңгейі тең емес, жалпыға бірдей әлеуметтік нормативтер мен қалыптар жүйесін жасау әлі аяқталмаған және т.б..

Түйін сөздер: әлеуметтік саясат, әлеуметтік қорғау, әлеуметтік қамтамасыз ету, әлеуметтік құқықты қорғау, әлеуметтік төлемдер.

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Социальное развитие Казахстана на современном этапе

Статья посвящена философскому осмыслению концепции социального развития и социальной политики. Также в этой статье были рассмотрены проблемы социальной защиты и ее объектов - все ключевые элементы социальной системы в целях обеспечения качества и уровня жизни, которые регулируются социальной политикой. Казахская модель многоуровневого социального обеспечения, несмотря на высокий уровень солидарности, отличается распределением ответственности за состояние социального обеспечения между государством работодателями и работниками. Стабилизация социально-экономического положения страны позволила развернуть полномасштабную реформу государственной системы социальной защиты, в основу которой был положен принцип адресной социальной политики для различных категорий населения, начиная с момента рождения человека и до его старости. Вместе с тем в социальном развитии необходимо решать следующий ряд проблем: сохраняются бедность и безработица, значительное неравенство населения страны по доходам; не завершено создание единой системы социальных стандартов и нормативов и т.д.

Ключевые слова: социальная политика, социальная защита, социальное обеспечение, защита социальных прав, социальные выплаты

At the present stage Kazakhstan has entered to a new stage of its development. After securing its external borders, established friendly and cooperative relations with the world's centers of power, and accumulated considerable economic, financial, human capital, the country is fully prepared to address current issues in the socio-economic sphere. The situation around the Republic is characterized by high tension. On the one hand, it challenges and threats of international terrorism, extremism and organized crime in Afghanistan and Pakistan, Syria aggravation of the situation around the Iranian nuclear program, which is one of the countries of the Caspian region, the unstable situation which will affect the whole of Central Asia. On the other hand, it challenges of the global economic crisis caused by the collapse of the European financial system, as well as the excess of the world powers of its public debt. All the above mentioned problems can, potentially, have a negative impact on the internal state of the country, causing conflicts and crises in society. Without a social base in the country, responding to the challenges and threats of the current trends is not possible. Because of this, the sphere of social policy spilled over into the mainstream of strategic importance.

One of the main outcomes of the transition period in the country was the creation of a national model of social protection of the population in the main adequately the principles of market economy. It includes the provision of social guarantees in the field of labor relations, social security, insurance, social assistance and social services.

Kazakhstan model of multi-level social security, despite the high level of solidarity, it differs with distribution of responsibility for the welfare state between employers and employees.

The main purpose of the national model of social protection is to increase the level and quality of life. The first new model is aimed at reducing poverty and inequality, as well as:

1. increasing productive employment and reduction of unemployment;
2. creation of an integrated system of health and safety;
3. improving the efficiency of the social security

Social protection is a defense of social rights as an integral part of human rights. It provides for special measures of legal and practical measures to protect the interests of citizens, who cannot re-

alize their rights (social protection of children, the elderly, and the disabled). It also includes policies to increase the social status of unequal groups (people with disabilities, women, youth, the elderly, ethnic minorities, etc.), that is, a policy of equal rights and equal opportunities [1].

International standards define the basic quantitative parameters and the most important one, characterizing the level of social security, is the replacement ratio - the amount of pensions and benefits as a percentage of wages, i.e. the welfare payments should provide a sufficient level of life, not just to protect pensioners from poverty.

In Kazakhstan, the pension reform was launched in January 1, 1998 with the enactment of the new Law «On Pension Security in the Republic of Kazakhstan».

A prerequisite for its conduct was the threat of insolvency existed at the time the solidarity pension system due to a sharp reduction in the number of taxpayers whose contributions were used to finance current pensions and benefits, on the one hand, and the simultaneous increase in the number of recipients of pensions and benefits, on the other.

The President N.A. Nazarbayev said: «Kazakhstan is the first CIS country began a systematic transition to a funded pension system. The government has adopted the concept of reforming the pension system, which determined a gradual transition from continuing at a certain stage of the principle of intergenerational solidarity to the principle of personal retirement savings of its strategic direction.

In fact, it has been a qualitative step towards the formation of a new pension system that meets the requirements of the market»[2].

The stabilization of the socio-economic situation of the country allowed deploying a full-scale reform of the state social security system, which was based on the principle of targeted social policies for different categories of people, starting from birth and up to his old age. The growth rate of the absolute size of pensions and benefits has overtaken the rate of inflation.

Since January 2003, the state paid a lump sum benefit in connection with the birth of a child, and payments to the victims of political repression. Since July 2006, women began to receive benefits to care for a child under one year.

These social payments contributed significantly to the increase in the birth and growth of the social protection of young families. Basic payment for so-

cial security of the population at the expense of the state budget.

A new stage of reforming the system of social protection of the population began in 2005, when conditions were created to create a three-tier system of social security and pension system, the main characteristics of them are the financial stability and the distribution of responsibilities between the state, the employer and the employee.

In 2002 adopted the Law of RK "On state targeted social assistance." The law defined the scope of persons eligible for social assistance, people with incomes below the poverty line.

In all regions of the country have been set up the commission, which produced a survey of the material situation of persons who have applied for targeted social assistance.

At each low-income family in the department of employment and social programs was made a social card, based on which there were established base of poor people in the region (districts, cities).

It is possible to determine the structure of the poor and to develop concrete steps to improve their standard of living by providing jobs, training and the provision of targeted social assistance.

In 2000-2001, the poverty line for the country has been set at 38% of the subsistence minimum (respectively 1523 and 1747 tenge). In 2002, its size was increased, reaching 40% of the subsistence minimum (1904 tenge). The average size of TSA payments made in 2002 - 638.2 tenge, in 2003 - 706 tenge, in 2004 - 762.3 tenge, in 2005 - 827.4 tenge, and in 2010 - 1193.5 tenge.

According to official statistics, more than two-thirds of households that applied for targeted social assistance, recognized its importance and noted the positive impact on the household budget. One-third of the futility of TSA noted that practically did not change their financial situation [3].

Administration of social protection is implemented by authorized bodies, the status of which is determined by the relevant regulatory and other documents.

These include: the Ministry of Labor and Social Protection (MLSP or the Ministry), State Pension Payment Center (SPPC), State Social Insurance Fund (SSIF), Agency for Regulation and Supervision of Financial Market and Financial Organizations (AFS), the Pension Asset management company (PAMC), custodian banks, insurance companies.

The Ministry of Labor and Social Protection is

the main body of the executive power, which conducts the state policy and management in the areas of labor, employment and social protection.

One of the main outcomes of the transition period in the country was the creation of a national model of social protection of the population in the main adequately the principles of market economy. It includes the provision of social guarantees in the field of labor relations, social security, insurance, social assistance and social services.

However, in the social development it is necessary to solve the following problems.

1) Persistent poverty and unemployment, the great inequality of the population by income.

2) Not completed the creation of a unified system of social standards and norms. Much of the state social standards do not meet international standards.

3) Remains ineffective employment and relatively low labor productivity in some sectors of the economy. The third parts of the employees have low qualifications.

4) Basic standards of regulation and remuneration are not comparable with international ones. Remains relatively low level of wages, particularly in the public sector.

5) Not balanced the national labor market. At a time when more than 600,000 people are out of work, annual remain vacant for more than 20 thousand working places.

6) There are such fundamental issues remain and must be solved as the adequacy of pension benefits and retirement age.

7) It is necessary to further improve targeted social support [4].

In the current conditions improving the social security system is a priority for both governments, but also other stakeholders. This is required by the dynamically changing conditions and priorities of the internal development of the country, the globalization of the economy and liberalization of external relations.

In annual message of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the people of Kazakhstan N.A. Nazarbayev along with other important aspects of the internal and external policies and social protection of the population.

Message of the President Nursultan Nazarbayev to the people of Kazakhstan marked the key areas of development for the next period. Ten trends that sounded President cover topical issues of precisely those areas of social life of the country, a decision of

which will affect the state of inner well-being of Kazakhstan. It must be stressed that the main emphasis is on the social and economic modernization, due to a number of external and internal factors.

First of all, Kazakhstan is preparing for the second wave of the global economic crisis. Previous stage showed that the country can adequately respond to the turmoil in the global economy by making economic development foreground. Moreover, it is possible to create the necessary legal, financial base for the timely and efficient response to the challenge of the crisis. At this stage, we can say that Kazakhstan is ready to tackle the crisis, as evidenced by a purposeful work to minimize its impact on the development of the country. The Ministry of Economic Development and Trade (MEDT) is mandated to prepare a turnaround plan step by step.

Secondly, it is due to the creation of a powerful economic potential within the Eurasian integration. The leader of the Nation said the main priority of industrial and innovative development in the areas of the state apparatus. And it is fully consistent with the selected Kazakhstan course «economy first, then politics».

Third, the head of state was given a series of instructions to the government, as well as the governors of cities and regions in the modernization of the social life of the country. The most important here is to provide housing, support of the village, the development of science and education, and quality health care. The fact that these areas were affected separately, said that in the coming period, the work of the state apparatus is aimed particularly

at the implementation of programs to ensure the population necessary social guarantees.

Kazakhstan adopted and implemented strategic programs such as the «State Program of Forced Industrial-Innovative Development», «Business Road Map 2020», and many others that are aimed at the implementation of new ideas and projects to ensure the development of the modern state. Important in the near future will be the proper implementation and monitoring of the realization of these programs.

The implementation of programs from the President's message to people allowed in a relatively short period to overcome the crisis and the transition period to implement a multi-purpose social policy in Kazakhstan, aiming to reduce poverty and achieve real growth in the standard of living of the people.

In general, based on the President's Message, it is possible to give a positive outlook for the country's development in the near future. State policy will not undergo major changes. Implementation of the tasks will take place gradually and in stages. There is no reason to doubt that the goals will not be achieved. The important is the responsibility of the state agencies. On the one hand, fundamental changes are expected; moreover, the sequence can be traced to the implementation of the policy of the state. The state authorities have clear tasks aimed at implementation of the main priorities. The provisions of national fund allow to implement an anti-crisis measures, as well as the strategic plans of the state. However, considering the given current trend in the world, it will focus on in several areas of the country. First of all, it is the socio-economic component.

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