

MODERN PROBLEMS AND ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE STATE SOCIAL POLICY AND SOCIAL SECURITY OF THE POPULATION

Almagul Oteshova^{1*}, Natalia Prodanova², Aigul Niyazbayeva³, Natalia Savina⁴, Vadim Dikikh⁵

^{1*}Doctor of Business Administration, Associate Professor of the Department of Business Management and Service Sector, Kazakh-Russian International University of Aktobe, Kazakhstan; ²Doctor of Economic Sciences, Professor, Basic Department of Financial Control, Analysis and Audit of the Main Control Department of Moscow, Plekhanov Russian University of Economics, Russia; ³Candidate of Economic Sciences, K. Zhubanov Aktobe Regional State University, Kazakhstan; ⁴Doctor of Economic Sciences, Associate Professor, Department of State Financial Control, Financial University under the Government of the Russian Federation, Russia; ⁵PhD in Economics, Moscow City Teacher Training University, Russia.

Email: ^{1*}oteshova@rambler.ru, ²natalia.a.prodanova@rambler.ru, ³aigul.niyazbayeva@mail.ru, ⁴savina-vzfei@mail.ru, ⁵va_dikikh@guu.ru

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Abstract

Purpose of the study: This article aims to analyze the theoretical and practical issues of public administration in the social sphere in a market economy; to consider the implementation of social programs of the Republic of Kazakhstan. Recommendations were also made to assess areas for improving the social system. Special attention is paid to the analysis of political activities and policies in all spheres of society.

Methodology: The study was based on the analysis of the development of social sectors in a market economy and evaluated the directions for improving the system of social sectors in a market economy. General scientific methods of cognition-dialectical, analysis, synthesis, system and functional approaches, generalization, comparison, analogy; methods of empirical research have been employed for this study.

Main Findings: In the article were studied and suggested ways to support the poor and low-income segments of the population, help them find employment in society, reduce the level of crime in society, develop social spheres (education, health, science, culture, residential homes, etc.), and ensure the country's environmental security.

Applications of this study: The results of the study can be used by public authorities in the development and implementation of policies in the field of social protection and income regulation, population and development, gender, and family policy.

Novelty/Originality of this study: The study includes the development of theoretical foundations of social protection of the population, taking into account the current rules of economic social dynamics; the development of a model for the implementation of social protection of the population related to the justification of parameters of its demographic effectiveness and the justification of new directions and practical recommendations in the development of methodological approaches for the development of social protection of young families.

Keywords: *State Social Policy, Social Security, Social Guarantees, State Regulation, Public Administration.*

INTRODUCTION

The Strategy "Kazakhstan-2050" defines the social tasks of First President N. A. Nazarbayev. According to the International Labour Organization, of which Kazakhstan is a member, the social protection system includes a set of measures: promotion of sustainable, paid work; prevention of major social risks, social insurance in case of occurrence, restoration of part of income lost due to risk; introduction of social assistance methods for vulnerable segments of the population not participating in the social insurance system; citizens' access to services with rights such as education and medical care ([Nazarbayev, 2017](#)).

Social policy is one of the important areas of state regulation of the economy, aimed at comprehensive development, living conditions, and ensuring a high level of well-being for all citizens ([Cho, 2014](#); [Andrienko, Haman, & Koval, 2019](#)). The significance of social policy is determined by depending on the process of reproduction of the labor force, increasing labor productivity, improving the level of education ([Sabir-El-Rayess, 2020](#)) and professionalism of labor resources, scientific and technical level of productive forces, cultural and spiritual life of society ([Ferrance, 2000](#)). The social policy reduces both the incidence of diseases and the economic costs of production. The social sphere, such as catering, pre-school education, will make free most of the population from households and increase employment in social production ([Giroux, 2008](#)). The main goal of social policy-ensuring the material, cultural and spiritual needs of society members is the basis of researchers' work ([Apergis, 2018](#)).

In the practice of social policy in developed countries, there are several areas: social insurance, social protection of employees, wage policy, social measures in the labor market, housing policy, etc. ([Koshy, 2010](#)). In this case, it is deprived of the opportunity to earn income. In this case, the problem can be solved in two ways. First, the employee

assists in a certain area, depending on the injuries caused to health. But a one-time, long-term allowance is not enough. Therefore, it's better to choose the second way-social insurance. The right in social security is a legal sphere that regulates relations in the sphere of material and social services for disabled citizens and procedural relations for identifying legal facts and resolving disputes related to them. It includes pensions, allowances, benefits, and various services and cares for them (O'Connor et al., 2006). The diversity of social security types characterizes the right to social security not only as of the provision by state bodies of elderly and disabled citizens through direct allocations from the state budget. In a broad sense, social security describes a set of certain socio-economic measures that the state conducts and supports citizens in connection with providing for old age and disability, taking care of mothers and children, providing medical services and treatment as the most important means of preventing and restoring the citizens' ability to work (Oteshova et al., 2020)

Regulation of social issues requires, first of all, social policy. Social policy is one of the important areas of state regulation of the economy, aimed at comprehensive development, living conditions, and ensuring a high level of well-being for all citizens. The significance of social policy is determined by depending on the process of labor force reproduction, increasing labor productivity, improving the level of education and profession of labor resources, scientific and technical level of productive forces, cultural and spiritual life of society. The social policy reduces the incidence of diseases and reduces the economic costs of production. The social sphere, such as catering, pre-school education, will free most of the households' population and increase employment in social production (Sagor, 2000). The social policy's main goal is to provide for the material, cultural and spiritual needs of society members. The future society's main feature is the introduction of digital technologies in human life (Gaziz et al., 2020).

The main goals of social policy are the following:

- Harmonious development of public relations, coordination of various segments interests and needs of the population with the interests of society and the socio-political system stabilization;
- Creation of conditions for improving the population material well-being, economic incentives for participation in social production, alignment of social interests;
- Ensuring social and economic rights that guarantee as state as social protection of the population. Including support for low-income segments of the population;
- Assistance in employment in society;
- Reducing the level of crime in society;
- Development of the social sphere (education, health, science, culture, home, etc.);
- Ensuring the environmental safety of the country.

Research Questions

What is the role of the social protection mechanism in social policy? What is the theoretical and methodological analysis of the concept of "social policy"? What conditions are created to improve the material and living conditions of the population? What are the leading indicators of the social protection of the community?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan No. 246-II of 17 July 2001. On state targeted social assistance (as amended as of 27.04.2012), this law regulates legal relations related to the provision of state targeted social assistance to the population ("Law," 2012).

Especially noteworthy are the works of such scientists as Dulschikov (2009) and Kenzheguzin (2011) in the study of social sphere management problems. Also, socio-economic development and its management features are considered in the works of such scientists as Khamzina (2006), Bibatyrova (2012), and Istomina (2016). A significant contribution to the development of the theory and methodology of the family policy was made by such scientists as Adamchuk (2016), Yegorova (2019), Novoselov (2016), Tsypin (2016), Chemodanov (2017), Koroleva (2018), Krinichansky (2016), Minakova (2018), Risin (2016), Zalyubovskaya, (2016), Pashentsev (2018), Yarysh, (2018).

The theoretical and methodological analysis of the concept of "social policy" reinforces this area's scientific justification. The concept of "social policy" begins with antiquity. In the history of human development, this concept has performed its main functions related to various members of society's needs.

In the course of analyzing political history, it can be seen that the subject of many thinkers' research is the relations of the state and society and the activities of the state. Representatives of the number of scientific schools concluded that the main goal of creating a state is to create conditions for its population. Since it is a power, any power makes its care not to anyone, but only to its subordinates, and "the transferred ruler pursues his benefit and his subordinates. Plato is based on the division of labor and pays special attention to social division. So, since ancient times, the social and economic features of society have been manifested.

In the works of Aristotle, "the state is created not only for life but also for a happy life", "the state-Union for assistance" and the best state structure, the great scientist proposed recognizing the structure that allowed each person to live in kindness and happiness.

[Humboldt \(2007\)](#) "Ideas for the Prophet who defines the boundaries of the state's activity" along with the legitimate functions of the state, such as peace, Security in society, protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals, demonstrated the social tasks of ensuring the well-being and happiness of everyone.

[Fichte \(2007\)](#) widely analyzes the work "Closed Commercial State" that the state should participate as much as possible in social Security at the stages of life situations of citizens.

According to [Höffe \(2015\)](#), "if the life of humanity is legitimate, it must first be legal, second, the right must be as justice, and third, a just-right must be protected in public order as a just state."

The social policy includes certain social groups that do not need the entire population's support, including the state. In a narrow sense, "social policy" is a set of state measures aimed at supporting social groups and the population that, for various reasons, cannot remain in a difficult life situation and correct conditions. And in a broad sense, the social policy aims to establish more complex and large-scale goals, i.e., social structures and institutions, and socialist relations. It is an ideological lining by the requirements of the time ([Yakymchuk, Akimova, & Simchuk, 2017](#)).

[Kurbanov \(2016\)](#) believes that the state's social policy is complex management of multi-level influence on the well-being of different groups of the population to unite society and sustain the government through legal regulation.

According to [Baldock \(2014\)](#), social policy is defined as the deliberate intervention of the state in reallocating resources to citizens to ensure welfare.

The essence of social policy is to ensure not only social groups but also to maintain the relations of concluded contracts and the standard of living of society ([Ruwanti et al., 2019](#)), to increase welfare in the formation of economic interests in the community and social guarantees.

[Salimova \(2016\)](#) believes that social protection of the population is a complex of economic, social, and legal measures, as well as a set of institutions that provide all citizens with equal opportunities to maintain a certain standard of living, as well as support for certain social groups of the population.

Each state addresses social protection issues within its socio-economic capabilities. According to each regional division, each country will have its social policy models. For example, Kazakhstan has its instance as a social protection model from the UK, Japan, Canada, the Mediterranean, and other countries. Today, Minister Tamara Duissenova met with Vera Brezhneva, goodwill Ambassador of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, at the Ministry of labor and social protection Kazakhstan. An independent structure of social protection of the population of independent Kazakhstan has been established since 2005. On June 27, 2012, the "concept of social protection of the population" was adopted. This important document is distinguished by the introduction of the social insurance system in the country.

Since 2013, the function of social protection of the population has been performed by a unified accumulative pension fund, previously referred to as a non-state pension fund. Next, we will analyze publications on the study of the non-state pension fund system's activities as one of the necessary institutions for social protection of the population, which allows minimizing the risks of a decrease in the level of income of citizens upon completion of active labor activity. Some studies show that a non-state pension fund as a social institution of non-state pension provision, the norms of social orientation, openness, transparency of pension schemes and legal, financial activities, continuity, and stability ([Shemayeva et al., 2020](#)). Concerning a non-state pension fund, this definition does not fully reflect this fund's essence as an institution of social protection ([Mishchuk et al., 2020](#)).

According to [Goryunov \(2018\)](#), non-state pension funds are understood as specialized non-profit social security organizations. In the long run, they can provide employers with the opportunity to pay, and employees - receive non-state pensions as a deferred part of remuneration, providing citizens with an increase in living standards at retirement age. Simultaneously, contributions to the non-state pension fund, especially under solidarity pension schemes, have several advantages for employers in severalty direct payment of wages to employees."

[Klimova \(2016\)](#) believes that a non-state pension fund is an institution of social protection of the population, which uses and further realizes the accumulated necessary product in an additional pension. In her understanding, the emergence and development of non-state pension provisions are determined by factors such as the pension system's crisis state in Russia, a low level of pensioners' provision under the state pension system with a rather high insurance rate contributions paid for pension provision.

It should be noted that the use of the term "non-state pension provision" in relation to the main activity of the fund is not entirely justified and is broader and more capacious since the mechanism of "non-state pension provision" is carried out on insurance principles and, ultimately, is "additional pension insurance" within the framework of a non-state pension fund. As noted by [Chudnovskaya \(2018\)](#), the possibility of participation of a non-state pension fund in compulsory

pension insurance raised the question of including compulsory pension insurance organized within the fund's framework in non-state pension structure provision.

[Niyazbayeva \(2019\)](#) believes that a non-state pension fund is a financial institution that accumulates significant funds of participants in non-state pension provision in their pension accounts, and also performs the subsequent receipt by citizens of monthly pension payments with the onset of their rights to a non-state pension, while performing a social function.

It should be noted that citizens' non-state pension provision is an important social function of the national pension fund's non-state pension fund. As part of this function, non-state pension funds allow citizens, independently, or by drawing up a collective agreement at enterprises, to provide themselves with higher incomes at the time of retirement compared to the minimum provided by the state.

[Gurvich and Ivanova \(2018\)](#) note that the sequential increase in the proportion of the elderly population is a severe challenge to public finances, emphasizing that the ratio of the number of workers to retirees is a key parameter of the pension system.

METHODOLOGY

Social group – the essence of social policy and politics, expressed in the ratio of stable social structure elements. Such groups' stability leads them to the influence of the complex of social conditions for their existence and development. Subjects of social policy are practically independent social groups, bodies, organizations, and institutions. The subjects of the policy are the interests that reflect the organizational structure, in addition to their social groups. Subjects are divided into two. The first subjects are their social group (with a training effect to be the first convenient, as in politics), the second is the bodies, organizations that represent their interests.

Social issues remain the main problem for the state. By paragraph 2 of article 24 of the Republic of Kazakhstan's Constitution, everyone has the right to protect the employment contract, remuneration, and responsibility for hygienic requirements and work safety. In recent years, the Republic of Kazakhstan has created prerequisites for economic stabilization and planned economic growth for effective social reforms. The state's social policy's main priority is to improve the system of social protection of the population. In this regard, the main conditions are to increase labor activity and support the working-age population, providing low-income social groups.

Solving this task, the methods of managing social protection of the population, and understanding the problems facing the new state in changing the entire system have been improved ([Calderon & Gonzales, 2006](#)). Social protection management this state cannot be solved without the participation of macroeconomic regulation processes. Social protection is a system designed to ensure the real level of well-being of citizens who cannot provide the necessary benefits, the real standard of living and income of the economically active population from reliable pay and self-service (old age, health status, loss of a breadwinner or work, and other legal grounds).

The revealed market changes, the peculiarities of the formation of the social protection management system of the population, based on this process, are characterized by the presence of a deep crisis that contributes to the aggravation of social contradictions in the sectors of the economy. The emergence of this urgent problem leads to a radical decrease in the level of income in real-time and a deterioration in some of the main population's quality of life. In a broad sense, one of the directions of macroeconomic regulation of social policy is one of the first conditions for citizens of the country, as far as possible, and to ensure the social stability of society. Health, education, and welfare of the population of Kazakhstan for the state are defined as a long-term priority for the further development of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

During the research, the following scientific methods were used: dialectical, abstract, analysis, synthesis, system and functional approaches, generalization, comparison, analogy, abstraction, methods of empirical research. So, the dialectical method allows you to fully and comprehensively explore the features of the state's social policy. The research analysis method makes it possible to characterize individual parts of the research objects - social protection of the population, non-state pension provision, and population employment. The synthesis method involves the study of the dynamics of socio-economic phenomena from the standpoint of the population's standard of living. The use of the study's generalization method made it possible to reveal the general essential features of social policy. Thanks to the comparison method, the study established comparisons with those already known, studied earlier, to determine the similarities or differences between them. The analogy method in the work is based on the analysis of dozens of articles on the research topic. In turn, the method of empirical research is aimed at a specific study of social processes and phenomena occurring in society.

In addition to research methods, the work actively uses systemic and functional approaches. A systematic approach allows you to form a holistic picture of an object considered in all its diversity and completeness. The importance of the systematic approach for analyzing social processes in society is beyond doubt. It allows one to analyze them in a holistic unity, to consider the connections between them. The functional approach's essence is to single out the elements of social interaction that are subject to research and determine their place and meaning in some connection.

Recently, in all countries, the problems of social policy have been given serious attention by researchers. Their works deal with social security issues, development of the social insurance system, and so on. However, the issue of state social policy's role through the use of effective instruments of social protection of the population has not been studied enough. Meanwhile, the study of this issue requires a detailed and systematic approach. In particular, it should be highlighted that modern researchers have little studied the issue of studying the tools of social protection of the population used in Kazakhstan to solve citizens' social problems. To study this issue in the literary review, several clarifications were made to the state's social policy's conceptual apparatus based on scientific sources.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Creating conditions for improving the material well-being of the population, economic incentives for participation in social production, equalization of social interests, ensuring social protection of the population, and state-guaranteed socio-economic rights were discussed. The market economy in social orientation thinks about the cardinal activity of the state in solving social problems. This is due to the usual knowledge that does not guarantee the labor rights of workers in a market economy, does not provide for socially vulnerable segments of the population, pensioners (Pine, 2009). Types of society as an integral system allow us to determine the following types of social policy based on its types (Figure 1).

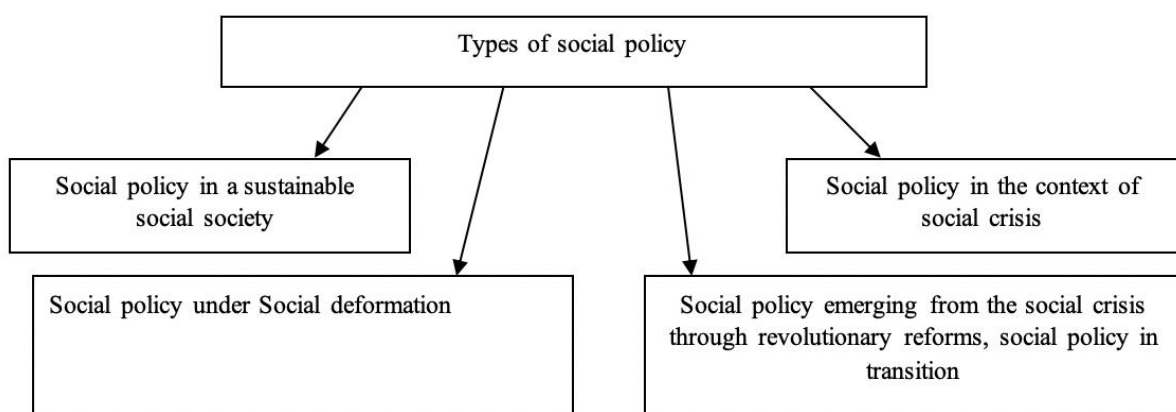


Figure 1: Types of social policy

Source: Based on the source by the link <https://works.doklad.ru/view/v8KAIf920.html>

The redistribution of the economic base of the state social policy and the income of the population is built through the state budget. Additional cash payments in the form of social programs of various software, which is partially returned by the state to the population in the form of taxes. At the same time, the following position is instilled in social payments to individuals, both tax and different living conditions. The budget investment policy is aimed at implementing the goals and objectives defined in the strategic, program documents, messages of the First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan to the people of Kazakhstan, and instructions for the national Plan "100 concrete steps" (Nazarbayev, 2017).

"The First President of the Republic of Kazakhstan N. Nazarbayev to the People of Kazakhstan. On January 10, 2018, The Message to the People of Kazakhstan. New Opportunities for Development in the Conditions of the Fourth Industrial Revolution" was published. Today, the world is moving towards the era of the Fourth industrial revolution, a stage of deep and intensive transformations in the technological, economic, and social spheres.

The new technological situation radically changes how the work was implemented, how the authors exercise their civil rights, and how people raise children.

There was adopted the development strategy "Kazakhstan-2050", considering the need to be ready for global changes and challenges. The goal is to enter the top thirty developed countries (Nazarbayev, 2017).

The National Plan of 100 concrete steps is being implemented. Of these, 60 steps have already been completed. The rest is mainly intended for a long period and are implemented as planned.

A comprehensive strategic plan for the development of the Republic of Kazakhstan until 2025 has been developed. The long-term goals remain unchanged. Programs have all the necessary ones. This Message defines what needs to be done to adapt to the new world, the world of the Fourth industrial revolution, and find a path to success (Table 1, 2).

Table 1: Number of colleges

	At the beginning of the school year, the person			
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Republic of Kazakhstan	460	471	480	494

Karaganda	39	40	45	44
The City Of Astana	23	22	24	25
Almaty	52	56	55	56

Source: Compiled based on data from the Department of Aktobe region, 2019

Table 1 shows the number of colleges between 2014 and 2018.

Table 2: Number of students in colleges

At the beginning of the school year, the person				
	2014/15	2015/16	2016/17	2017/18
Republic of Kazakhstan	499 546	504 742	495 163	490 997
Karaganda	43 592	43 707	43 294	45 600
The City Of Astana	25 879	27 075	27 750	28 513
Almaty	73 381	71 180	65 461	63 240

Source: Compiled based on data from the Department of Aktobe region, 2019

Previously, the future specialist believed that the fundamental foundations of all disciplines are sufficient for professional training and spent little time on pedagogical practice. Over the past 18 years, government spending on the health and education system has increased 8 times. Including education - \$85 billion from \$710 billion to the health care system - up to 54 billion tenges of these, \$468 billion tenges (Figure 2).

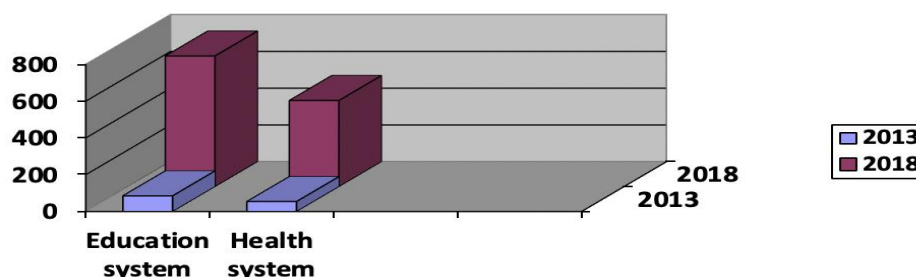


Figure 2: Public spending on education and health systems

Source: [Statistics Committee \(2019\)](#)

These concepts, aimed at forming a new teacher ([Aasebo et al., 2015](#)) formation necessary for 12-year education, regulate some of the currently existing inappropriate factors and make a great contribution to the implementation of the state program for the development of education ([Brown, 2002](#)). In general, as for the comparative indicators of graduates in non-state universities ([Gorski, 2015](#)), state higher education institutions, and higher education institutions in Kazakhstan, the demand for state higher education institutions will be large (Figure 2).

E. G. Tuchkova, that this classification of people in need was necessary to determine the nature of social assistance and the use of other measures to combat poverty ([Tuchkova, 2017](#)).

The healthcare system in Kazakhstan has undergone fundamental changes in the transition to a market economy ([Kleibrink, 2017](#)). In connection with the decline in health care funding, the health indicators of the population and the performance of health organizations have deteriorated sharply over the years (Figure 3).

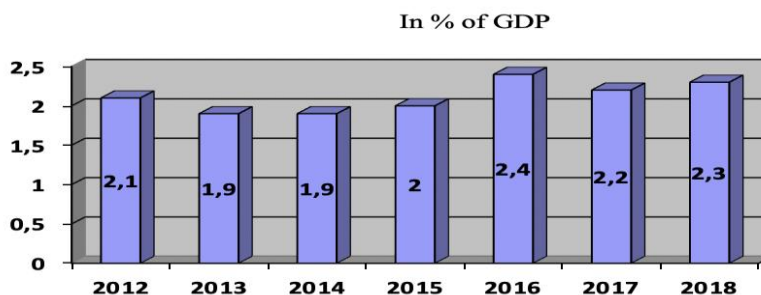


Figure 3: State budget expenditures on health care

Source: [Statistics Committee \(2019\)](#)

From 2012 to 2018, there was a sharp decline in all indicators of the health system. the number of doctors and nurses decreased by 22.3% and 44.5%, respectively. The main health indicators, in general, can be shown in the following Table 3. In 2018, the health system of the Republic was replenished with 119.6 thousand beds, 1055 hospitals with 1055 beds. The number of doctors and nurses was 71.4 and 130 thousand people, respectively (Table 3).

Table 3: Key health indicators

	Number of doctors of all specialties		Number of secondary health workers		Number of hospitals	Number of hospital beds	
	thousand people	per 10000 people	thousand people	per 10000 people		thousand people	per 10000 people
2014	59,6	39,5	115	76,9	1029	114,8	76,8
2015	59,8	36,3	117	77,6	1042	116,6	77,4
2016	65,5	36,5	119,6	78,6	1063	117,6	77,3
2017	67,3	37,6	125,2	81,8	1086	119	77,3
2018	71,4	40,4	130	84	1055	119,6	76,8

Source: Compiled based on data from the Aktobe region Administration, 2019

The following chart shows that the total incidence in 2018 is about 40% of the total number of infectious and parasitic diseases (40%), diseases of the nervous system (3%), diseases of the eye and its auxiliary organs (5%), diseases of the ear and mastoid process (4%), respiratory diseases (3%), digestive diseases (3%), skin and neck diseases (5%), musculoskeletal system (7%), diseases of the genitourinary system (3%), complications of pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum (3%), you can see poisoning (7%) and other sources of disease (6%)(Figure 4).

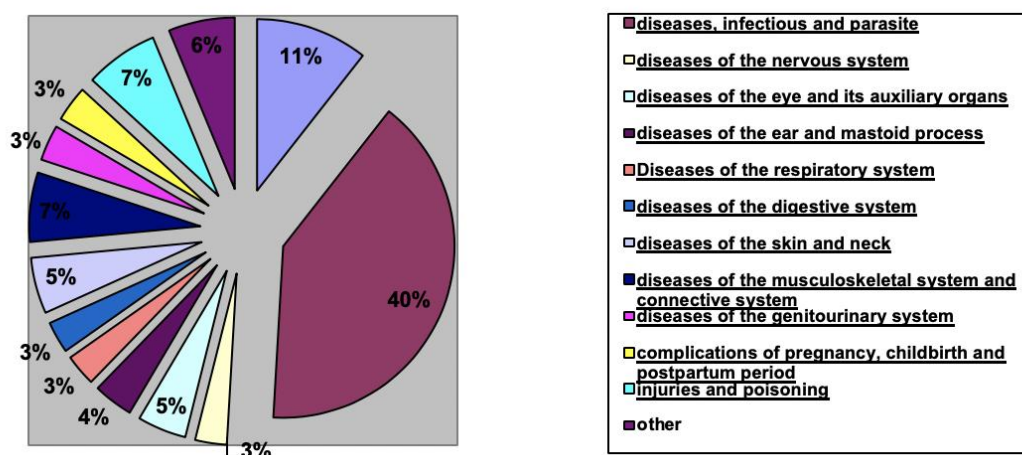


Figure 4: Structure of total morbidity in 2018

Source: [Statistics Committee \(2019\)](#)

To attract additional sources of financing, the implementation of state investment projects will be reoriented to public-private partnership mechanisms.

Since independence, Kazakhstan has been laying the foundation for economic and social development to create a state based on a liberal, social economy. From an economic point of view, this transition means a transition from a planned economy that is fully state-owned to production instruments, to a market economy with a high degree of ownership.

Socio-economic transformations never take place on the same side ([Murai, 2016](#)). The crisis phenomena in the economy significantly complicated the issue of Employment among the able-bodied population. To solve the low birth rate problem, the state offers a set of administrative, financial, and social support measures for young families ([Rostovskaya & Karpovskaya, 2019](#)).

Education is one of the most important priorities of the Republic of Kazakhstan's strategic development plan until 2020. The following General directions of development in modern pedagogical education can be noted:

- Attracting state attention to teacher training ([The Alberta's Teacher Association, 2000](#)). In the 90s of the last century, the number of pedagogical institutes in the country sharply decreased. In Kazakhstan, pedagogical institutes were reduced from 25 to 2. They turned into a University and became a multi-disciplinary educational institution. Not the quality and the number were up ahead. In this regard, not enough attention was paid to pedagogical specialties. But recently it became known about the inefficiency of the process when pedagogical institutes are taken care of by the state;
- Professional orientation by the teacher's profession has started at the school and University ([Aubusson et al., 2005](#));

- In connection with the improvement of pedagogical education, the problem of developing high-quality educational programs, including previous and recent achievements of science, is considered as a major problem.
- The development of a teacher training curriculum is a major problem for pedagogical institutes.

The other issue is the question of Employment. Employment is an important issue that has always been on the agenda. In the coming years, the Ministry of labor and social protection of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan will pay special attention to employment issues because the current situation in the global economy will contribute to the reduction of some jobs. Besides, there may be a shortage of personnel in Kazakhstan by 2020. The International Labor Organization also confirmed the Ministry's forecast for a shortage of personnel. According to him, in the coming years, the number of people who do not have a permanent job amounted to 1.5 billion people, it is possible to pass the tan. This is half of the entire workforce around the world. Each year, the labor market accounts for 45 million US dollars. Therefore, measures to improve the country's economy should address the issues of creating new jobs for young people. In this regard, the country's government will soon give the main priority to work to preserve labor resources, improve working conditions, and minimize the debt of the population ([Nazarbayev, 2014](#)).

In 2017, thanks to implementing the Employment 2020 program, 38 thousand people were employed as a pilot project. In the course of effective regulation of labor resources, 2018 individual housing and 13 multi-family residential buildings were built for workers who came from other regions. In general, 37.4 billion tenge was allocated for the Employment - 2020 program in 2017. Also, to date, the Employment - 2020 program's vocational training system has covered 69.2 thousand people, of whom 43.9 thousand have completed vocational training, and 21.5 thousand have completed retraining courses. And 3.9 thousand people were able to improve their skills. As a result, 6.2 thousand people were employed for the proposed vacancies. 16.2 thousand people are employed in the social sphere. Today, their average salary is 45.7 thousand tenge.

As of February 1, 2018, 459 new jobs were created in various sectors of the economy. This figure was 66.2% as of February 1, 2016. Of the jobs created, 423 (92.1%) are permanent jobs, and 258 (56.2%) were created in rural areas. The number of new jobs created in the small business sector was 259 (55.8%).

The road map is an anti-crisis program approved by the Head of state and improved by the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It provides for how each step will go, that is, how to employ people, improve their lives, quickly develop the agro-industrial complex, industrial and infrastructure projects, and implement the second program, "30 corporate leaders of Kazakhstan".

The road map includes the following tasks:

- The creation of new jobs;
- Retraining the profession of people;
- Organization for practical training for graduates of lyceums, colleges, and higher educational institutions.

The result of the "road map" was fulfilled for 254 thousand or 99% of the planned 256 thousand jobs. Two hundred twenty-four thousand people, or 88% of the planned number, were employed for new jobs. At the same time, 5080 projects are covered by this program. Of these, 942 or 19% were completed, including 33 housing projects, 223 road construction projects, 441 social projects, and 245 cultural and political projects in the city and rural areas; according to the results of public procurement, \$ 3.3 billion was spent. Tenge is allocated to implement 724 projects, of which 206 are new, and 535 are expanded.

Employment is an important issue that has always been on the agenda. In the coming years, the Ministry of labor and social protection of the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan will pay special attention to employment issues because the current situation in the global economy will contribute to the reduction of some jobs ([Niyazbayeva, 2019](#)).

The next issue is the social protection of the population. In many countries, social protection is a system aimed at ensuring that citizens who cannot be economically active in shaping their living conditions and without decently paid work, without providing themselves with stable incomes, have access to a specific quality of life the benefits necessary for living ([Roik, 2017](#)).

The financial mechanism for managing the social protection system's financial resources can be divided into blocks of various elements such as tax rate, financial standards per capita, average per capita income, a living wage, minimum wage, budget credits, etc. ([Portmanteau, 2017](#)).

Analysis of the effectiveness of the social protection system the amounts of minimum, average, and higher social payments are compared with the following indicators:

- With the level of the living wage;
- In the amount of the average salary;
- With an average distribution of the population by income.

Fundamental changes in the social service system began in 2010 with the adoption of the Law of the Republic of Kazakhstan "on special social services" ("[Forecast](#)," 2017).

The proposed measures will ensure that the total economic pension (transfer rate) will continue to be maintained at the level recommended by the International Labor Organization (at least 40%) for the average wage ([Aitbayeva, 2007](#)).

Adding up the results of the studied work, the following concepts and recommendations will be developed:

Thus, summing up the above, the authors believe that the strategic objectives of the social policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan should include the following issues, the implementation of which should be carried out strictly:

- It is necessary to improve further the target program methods of state regulation and management of the social sphere ([Social politics, 2018](#));
- To order not to deepen and constrain the classification of property in society, it is necessary to improve the tax system ([Panchenko, Ilyina, Vavrin, & Karpenko, 2019](#));
- Political authorities should form political mechanisms that ensure the continuous implementation and continuity of the state social policy;

In health care, measures should be taken to distinguish between paid and free medical services, and the guaranteed amount of free medical care for the population should be fully implemented and taken under strict control by the authorities ([Roik, 2016](#)). Thus, within the framework of the state order, access to all types of medical care should be provided to the population;

- In the country, special attention is paid to the protection of motherhood and childhood ([Harafonova](#)). However, taking the mother and child into the special social care of the state and considering it as a guarantee of demographic growth, at the level of the issue of national security, it must be given political significance;
- One of the priorities that complement the social policy of the state in the youth policy is to create a social incentive to work, the desire of young people to get an education (providing housing, stimulating science, increasing the mobility of social assistance to students, etc.).

In rural areas of the Aktobe region, population migration remains high, with most traffic coming from rural areas to the city. There is hidden unemployment in the region (Table 4).

Table 4: Demographics

	2016	2017	2018
Population (at the end of the year), thousand people	795,8	808,9	822,5
Working-age, thousand people	206,4	214,1	-
Working-age, thousand people	518,9	521,3	-
Older than working age, a thousand people	70,5	73,5	-
Come, man	8 365	14 627	19304
Out, man	11 130	14 702	19796
Balance of migration	-2 765	-75	-492

Source: Compiled based on data from the Aktobe region Administration

To reduce the social risks of internal migration, it is necessary to regulate migration flows on the state effectively ([Problems of the General part of social security law: monograph, 2017](#)). Developing measures to facilitate the adaptation of internal migrants to new places of residence remains relevant. One of the essential indicators of socialization of migrants in cities is their success in the professional sphere. In other words, in the adaptation of rural migrants in cities, it is crucial to adapt immigrants to the labor market and obtain labor income that corresponds to their capabilities and abilities.

CONCLUSION

In general, the social protection of citizens in Kazakhstan is guaranteed by the Constitution. And during the global financial crisis, the stability and prosperity of society depend on the effective implementation of the state's economic and social policies. And today's social policy, which Kazakhstan adheres to, affects the growth of the population's well-being.

Assessing the effectiveness of the social protection system, the authors can draw the following conclusion: to provide financial assistance to people with incomes below the subsistence minimum, implemented through the budget, and it is necessary to pay comprehensive attention to social issues. Increasing the wages of employees belonging to the "middle group", thereby increasing the social protection system's effectiveness, the more budget funds to create material and moral conditions for their effective functioning, bringing the number of benefits to the subsistence minimum.

To form a social state at the present stage, it is necessary to become a strong state responsible for developing human resources and be developed civil society institutions that can control state authorities and monitor the fair division of national wealth among members of society. A particularly difficult problem in forming a new social policy model for those States that have achieved such independence as Kazakhstan will harmoniously share the responsibility of the state and the individual in the social sphere and thus complement each other. However, reality has shown that market mechanisms cannot be applied in social policy.

LIMITATION AND STUDY FORWARD

This study is only limited to subjects the strategic objectives of the social policy of the Republic of Kazakhstan. For the future should include the following issues, the implementation of which should be carried out strictly: it is necessary to further improve the target program methods of state regulation and management of the social sphere; in order not to deepen and constrain the classification of property in society, it is necessary to improve the tax system; political authorities should form political mechanisms that ensure the continuous implementation and continuity of the state social policy; one of the priorities that complement the social policy of the state in the youth policy is to create a social incentive to work, the desire of young people to get an education (providing housing, stimulating science, increasing the mobility of social assistance to students, etc.).

AUTHORS CONTRIBUTION

Natalia Alekseevna Prodanova worked on the statement of the problem, the formation of ideas, and the development of research design. Almagul Kaigalievna Oteshova formed the calculation part of the study. Aigul Amangeldyevna Niyazbayeva wrote the text of the manuscript. Vadim Alexandrovich Dikikh made a review of publications on the research topic. Dmitry Olegovich Bokov collected and systematized data for analytical research.

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