

## SOCIAL CONCEPTS: THEORETICAL ORIGINS AND HISTORICAL PRACTICE

Lyaziza Gaziszhanovna Adilova\*

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**Abstract:** The purpose of the article is to examine the theoretical origins and historical practice of the evolution of social development theories and social state concepts. The research methodology includes several methods: comparative and historical analysis, bibliography method, modeling of social concepts. The study found that the modern processes of the global evolutionary development are specifically characterized by immense humanization of the directions related to social goals implementation. Such a tendency is found in many states varying in the type of political systems, the level of economic development, ethnocultural structure, etc. Currently, the established approaches to statehood and its progressive development imply development and proliferation of ideas of a social state and consideration of social interests as a priority of a modern state politics.

**Keywords:** Social development, social interests, social goals, social theories, social state, mechanisms of social policy.

### INTRODUCTION

The humanization of the directions related to social goals is predetermined by a number of reasons, namely, the following:

1. Recovery of economies destroyed during the World War II, need to restore demographic resources, growth of human resources potential, etc.;
2. Relative political stability, absence of global destructive wars, the fact which has improved conditions for war-oriented economic systems diversification and, consequently, turned national priorities towards settlement of social issues;
3. Resurrection of fundamental and applied researches that presented new mechanisms to enhance national power and strengthen national security by means of developed social element of the economic and political resources;
4. Modernization of public policy and introduction of humanitarian social programs into the global practice;
5. Shift of state development criteria to social parameters;
6. Emergence of new approaches to ideology proliferation, political, cultural and other influence through large-scale social projects.

Construction of the foundation of a social state theory took a stable hold while the priority of social issues preconditioned their consideration as that of a key subject of academic schools including competing ones: liberal and conservative, social-democratic and Neo-Marxist and other schools. A modern feature of different

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\* Academy of Public Administration under the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan 010000, Astana, Abay ave, 33a

academic approaches to research and designing of effective economic growth mechanisms and civilized development as a whole is recognition of the social factor as a decisive one as well as prioritizing social indicators in the overall state development evaluation (Byrne, and Callaghan, 2013; Hawkins, 2014; Thornhill, 2013).

### **THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

The ideas of a social state were mentioned in the works of Confucius, ancient Greek philosophy schools and later gave origin to the theory of a social state analyzed by Montesquieu, Hegel, Humboldt, Marx, and Engels. In the theories of industrial, postindustrial, informational (today, innovational) society the concept of a social state is evaluated as a result and the final goal of the economic politics.

As we address the political and legal practice we need to note that it was in 1949 when a state first recognized the fundamental role of social resources. It was then, when the term “a social state of law” appeared, in compliance with which it was provided within the legal framework that “the obligation of the government is to carry out a policy intended to ensure a decent life standard, satisfaction of basic life needs for all social groups”. Gradually, the given principle was developed to the Concept of a Social State” (*Concept of social state, 2015*). Later, during the second part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century the approach considering the sphere of social interaction, state of the social sector, development of social branches and others as the key targets of domestic state policy was commonly attained by majority of developed and developing countries. We must note that the social policy of the Soviet Union made a significant impact on that process (especially, in the second part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century). The initiatives by the USSR in connection with women’s and children’s rights, postwar practice of the Soviet social pedagogy, programs of social support to the population, system of social protection, insurance, unshakable approaches to the necessity of universal literacy (later, of secondary education), the practice of the demographic policy and social addressees of the housing policy, all these elements strongly influenced spreading and application in the world practice of social ideas which presently are associated with the pivotal accomplishments of developed countries (*Harste, 2013; Berestova, L.I., 2015*).

In the period of intensive reforming in Kazakhstan the principal scientific outcomes of the 1990s were related to the issues of public relations state in the period of transition to market, interaction of the state and society, peculiarities of society transformation, key issues of ethnical politics. The most significant research in the sphere of social policy in that period was the thesis by Tasmagambetov I. devoted to the peculiarities of social policy in transforming political systems and to elaboration of mechanisms of a state social policy diversification (*Tasmagambetov, 1997*).

Since 2000, the research works have been reoriented to analyze the growing role of the state in social policy that influenced the active process of new academic vision formation and its introduction to the world practice. In the Russian science, the changes considered are connected to the works by Glaziev S. (neo-Marxism), Grinberg H. (neo-Keynesian theory), Belkovsky S. (counteraction to “oligarchic” capitalism), Orlov B. (social-democracy), Toscheko Zh. and Zaslavskaya T. (sociological measurements of transformation effects) (*Glazyev, 2003, 2011; Greenberg, and Rubinstein, 1992, 1998; Greenberg, 2003; Belkovsky, 2003; Toscheko, 2003, 2012; Zaslavskaya, 2002, 2004*). In the Kazakh science modernized approaches to the society researches can be followed in the works of local social researchers:

1. Amirgaliev, E.R., Gabdullina K., Nurkatova L., Seydumanov S., Tazhin M., Shaukenova Z. (sociological measurements) and others (*Amirgaliev and Nurkatova, 2016; Gabdullina, and Rice, 2015; Seidumanov, 1998; Shaukenova, 2003; Tazhin, 1990*);
2. Abishev K., Esekeyev B., Kadyrzhanov R., Nysanbayev A. (studies in the sphere of social philosophy) and others (*Abishev, 2014; Yessekeyev, 1998; Kadyrzhanov, 2007; Shaukenova, Nysanbayev and Abdirayimova, 2014;* );
3. Dzhunusov A., Dzhunusova Zh., Nazarbayeva D. (political aspects of social reforms) and others (*Dzhunusov, 1999; Dzhunusova, 1997, 2013; Nazarbayeva, 1998*);
4. Auken B., Alshanov R., Bereshov S., Koshanov A., Meldakhanova M., Mukhtarova K., Nazarbayev H., Sagadiev K., Spanov M. (economic issues of systemic transformation in the social sphere) and others (*Auken, 2000; Alshanov, 1991; Bereshov, 2001; Koshanov, 1986; Koshanov, and Abdikarimova, 2003; Meldahanova, and Kaliyeva, 2014; Mukhtarova, 2012; Nazarbayev, 1994; Sagadiev, 1998; 2004; Darimbetov, and Spanov, 2001*);
5. Zimanov S., Matyuhin A., Rogov I., Sartayev S., Udartsev S., Shaikenov N. (legal aspects of a social state establishment) and others (*Zimanov, 1995a, Zimanov, 1995b; Matyuhin, 2000; Rogov, 1991; 1996, 2005; Sartayev, and Nazarkulova, 2002; Udartsev, 2005; Shaikenov, 1992*).

At the same time the western science turns to actively support the principle of economy socialization. Stiglitz J., the Nobel Prize winner in economics, while summing up the results of the world economic system development, came to conclusion that “the market mechanism is a means to achieve definite goals, first of all, high life quality. By itself it is not a goal. And moreover, most political measures suggested in the latest decade by conservatives such as privatization and liberalization should not be considered as goals, but only as a means. Even though

market goals are very narrow, they provide only the material component of well being and do not set the goal of providing a wider range of values, for instance, social justice, non-restricted market mechanism normally is not able to achieve even those limited goals”(Stiglits, 2005).

The modern concepts of social development, social theories, mechanisms of social policy improvement as well as different aspects of interaction between an individual and the society take the central position in public study, philosophy, sociology, economics, politics, law and other researches (Castells, 2014; Chamberlain, 2013; Deputatova, et al., 2016; Kozlova, et al., 2016; Omarov, 2016; Thornhill, 2013).

The methods of research are comparative and historical analysis and bibliography method. These methods used to construct a typology of social-political systems by the level of social development. The methods of comparative and historical analysis and the method of synthesis of bibliographic publications were used to assess the state of knowledge of the problem of social concepts, and have been used for the classification of factual material, characterizing the change of ideas of a social state. The method of modeling of social concepts and analysis of their practical effectiveness was used to build the models of social policies.

## RESEARCH

Researchers focusing on modeling of social concepts and analysis of their practical effectiveness distinguish the following models of social policies:

1. The Scandinavian Model (Sweden, Norway, Finland and others), where social policy is considered as an aim of the economic activity and the ideas of equality and solidarity dominate in the society;
2. The Anglo-Saxon Model (the UK, Ireland, Canada and others) where social policy is considered as one of the priorities of state development;
3. The Continental/German Model (Germany, Austria, France), where social policy is considered as the liability of the private capital;
4. The Mediterranean Model (Greece, Spain, Italy) where social policy is considered through the prism of active involvement of civil society institutions in fulfilling social functions;
5. The American Model which implements the liberal model of social policy where social protection is used to support those who are deprived of other income sources;
6. The Japanese Model or the System of Life-long Employment with high social payments correspondent to work experience, personal contribution to corporative growth, etc.

The approach regulating mutual dependency of decisions in social sphere, public wellbeing and economic development is a commonly known principle in the analyses of a state social policy. Currently, through social policy the following aspects are tackled:

1. Management of social development;
2. Regulation of public interaction processes; preventive limitation of potential social confrontations and conflicts;
3. Guarantee of public interests' parity;
4. Protection of positive political stability;
5. Increase in economic activity of the population;
6. Accumulation of economic potential and basic resources of a country;
7. Ensuring economic growth;
8. Enhancement of the national power.

In accordance with the global practice in the second half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The following types of social-political systems shaped out (the typology is related to the westernized industrial societies):

1. **The highest level** : Countries with the highest social orientation. They include Northern Europe countries, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, or, so called, social countries where social programs are completely funded by state;
2. **Medium level** : Developed countries with high development standards but with limited capacities of the state budget for social programs, so, the major share of social benefits is provided by private taxpayers (Germany, Great Britain, France, Spain, Canada, the USA and others).
3. **Low level** : Countries of Central and Eastern Europe where social objectives are evaluated as priority in programs and concepts, however economic limitations do not allow introducing high standards in social regulation (the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania and others);
4. **Starting level** : So called newly independent states of the post-Soviet and post-socialist camp which are working on economic reformations and aspiring to technocratic breakthroughs and settlement of geopolitical issues (Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria, Albania, Armenia, Azerbaijan and others). See Table 1.

Historically, as we know, a state can approach the level of social states in case if:

1. Necessary legal framework has been elaborated that regulates all the processes of the public activities;

2. Harsh tax policy is carried out with effective distribution in favor of social sector (rate of taxes reaches 60% while their significant share constructs the basis for social sector and programmes funding);
3. Accomplishments of political and economic nature are assessed purely in terms of social and legal criteria (human rights, humanization of the public culture, toleration under the condition of multicultural differences, etc.).
4. Accurate correspondence of the state budget to the margin figures of social indicators (for instance: 6% for education, 3% for science, 5% for healthcare, budget deficit not exceeding 3%, etc.).

The typology of social-political systems by the level of social development is given in Table 1.

**TABLE 1**  
**TYPOLGY OF SOCIAL-POLITICAL SYSTEMS BY THE LEVEL**  
**OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT**

<i>Level</i>	<i>Sources of Social Programmes Funding</i>	<i>Forms of Social Support</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Highest	State Budget	Universal cover of the population	Countries of Northern Europe (Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark)	Leaders among Socially oriented countries
Medium	Mixed funding, considerable fund raising from private taxpayers	Significant cover of population by social programmes despite legislative barriers and funding limitations	Developed countries of high industrial development (Germany, Great Britain, France, Spain, the USA, Canada and others)	States with high development standards
Low	State budget	Minimal social guarantees	Former post-socialist countries (the Czech Republic, Romania, Poland and others)	States with high programmes orientation towards high development standards under restricted economic capacities

<i>Level</i>	<i>Sources of Social Programmes Funding</i>	<i>Forms of Social Support</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Notes</i>
Starting	Overall, a mixed funding from a state budget and private social funds	Minimal social guarantees by a state along with social programmes /projects addressing target groups	Newly independent states (Russia, Ukraine, Moldova, Bulgaria, Albania, Azerbaijan, Armenia and others)	States with technocratic inclinations while high social standards are declared

*Note:* Compiled by the author

Nowadays the principal social achievements by developed states include:

1. Free higher education.
2. Free healthcare service.
3. Unprecedented volume of social benefits.
4. High level of minimal salary.

There is a need to admit that the economic level of developed countries permits to carry out such social policy even in conditions of widely aging population, higher migrants inflow, as well as a wide range of political, economic, social and ethnocultural problems.

The tendency to socialize the domestic policy could be traced in the post-Soviet countries down to the 1980s. In the academic literature the Soviet model is known as “paternalistic” and its main features are:

1. System of total cover of the whole population by social protection regardless from sources and level of incomes.
2. State monopoly for social services.
3. “life-long” inclusion of addressees in the system of social protection.
4. Implementation of the principles of social justice, identification of the society basing on the social protection system.

Closer to the end of the 1980s the stagnation of the Soviet economy lead to destruction of this system and despite all the attempts to modernize the Soviet economy, in 1991 the USSR collapsed and the unified political and social-economic system broke down. After 1991, the new independent states found themselves in deep systemic crisis which seriously impeded the former social support. Consequently, starting from the mid-1990s the post-Soviet countries implemented large-scale reforming that lead to considerable transformations in the social policies of those

states. The main effects of the social reforms carried out in that period were distancing from the principles of social protection of the population, optimization of the social sectors, limitation of state guarantees and multifold reductions of social benefits. The principle of total social protection of the population was dismantled to the minimal social support by the state in the form of addressee payments to target groups.

The critical conditions in the post-Soviet countries restricted the state's capacity to realize traditionally shaped social policy and in the late 1990s its objectives were focused only on the need to maintain a certain parity in the social-economic interaction through:

“Provision of state guarantees to prevent or depreciate consequences of forces of nature, famine, illnesses, natural and man-made catastrophes, demographic “boom”, etc.;

Redistribution of material means and organizational efforts aimed to ensure a certain life standard and to turn it in the direction reducing social tension;

Regulation of life style (through taxes, money, charity, business initiative and others)” (*Political Science: Encyclopedia Reference, 1993*).

The world academia after having researched the critical situations in the 1970s, 1980s, 1990s suggested using different mechanisms of political and economic changes, minimizing negative effects of the systemic reformation, a mitigation of social contexts of applied severe economic instruments. In that period the theoretical ground of social reforms became, in economy, monetary theories (Fridman M.); in politics, borrowing and spreading ideas and standards of American democracy/ Western values on the basis of private property (Bzezinski, R. Regan, Thatcher M.); in social researches – different theories of public development, including the theory of the society of total wellbeing (Palme U.), concepts of postindustrial society and other.

In the post-Soviet countries, transition to market, liberalization of economy, establishment of a multilevel economic system, the need to build a private sector stimulated science researches focused on searches of conceptual ideas and development of mechanisms of effective state development under the condition of independence. In the 1990s, the most active researches were conducted by representatives of the traditional Soviet academic school, demonstrated a considerable interdisciplinary approach and solved practical issues of reforms in compliance with principles of social sciences for the period (*Abalkin, 1987; Aganbegyan, 1985; Bunich, 1989; Gaidar, 1997; Popov, 1989; Shmelyev, 1987; Khasbulatov, 1994; Yavlinskyi 1990*). In the sociological studies of the 1990s the strongest focus was made on social stratification, social wellbeing, detection of potential challenges, threats and focal points of social tensions along with this, a vast

number of researches concerned the theory of middle level and applied researches (major forms of deviation, crime, social illnesses (alcohol and drug addiction), social layering, regional differentiation of life standards and others).

Taking into consideration the accumulated academic experience of the Soviet science, the studies conducted by the Russian scientific schools were the most intensive and effective. Significant number of propositions on the programs of transition to market, reforming public-political and social-economic systems, large-scale scientific experiments in public practice, searches for conceptual and theoretical ideas and practical approaches – all these characterized the state of the social sciences for that period. However, there is a need to admit that the choice of the model of systemic reforming, mostly, depended not only on success of historical examples, scientific analysis and rationalization of the proposed approaches but on subjective factors that made noticeable impact on the character of structural transformations. The reformed public-political systems could be divided in several blocks.

The first block includes the states that used “shock therapy” in social sphere (Poland, Russia, Kazakhstan).

The second block includes the states that conducted moderate policy in this sphere (countries of Eastern and Central Europe, Azerbaijan, Armenia and others).

The third block includes the countries that preserved traditional systems of social protection of population (Turkmenistan, Belarus, Uzbekistan (the latter with a proviso).

The further development of those countries showed that the most successful ones turned to be those which undertook harsh reforms that permitted to carry out intensive modernization of the economy and to ensure diversification of the social policy in the short run. It is worth to mention that among the post-soviet countries Kazakhstan conducted the most painful and complicated reforms in the social sphere.

Establishment of the national independence was accompanied by generation of new conceptual aims and program goals corresponding to modern global standards adopted in economically developed and politically stable states. The intensive systemic reformation of the 1990s was oriented to strengthening of the statehood, cementing national security, integration of Kazakhstan into the world system of economic and social relations.

Given the fact that independence was established against the background of complex geopolitical issues, tense domestic political situation, systemic crisis in economic and social sectors, it is obvious why development and enhancement of the political foundation for the statehood became a priority direction at the early stage of independence in 1991-1993. The state legal framework, political strategies, national doctrines and other areas related to state formation, political interests and the country’s place in the world community as well as to construction of domestic

basis for public-political interaction underwent intensive reformation. Along with this, the Constitution adopted by the referendum of August 30, 1995 provided in Article 1 that the Republic of Kazakhstan defines itself as a democratic, secular, legal and social state, the highest values of which are a human being, his/her life, rights and freedoms.

In the 1990s, the state started the transformation of the social policy which totally changed the social concept of Kazakhstan and its social sphere underwent a number of deep reorganizations. Subsequently, the systemic contradiction emerged when, on the one hand, interests and principles of Kazakhstan's joining the group of democracy oriented countries implied the raise of the social state, and correspondently, adoption of economic and political liabilities in social, economic and legal policies. On the other hand, the problem was that the state was unable to realize progressive social programs and introduce humanitarian projects in the area of social protection and in public practice due to the deep systemic economic crisis which happened after the collapse of the unified system of economic links.

## DISCUSSIONS

With the priority given to establishment of new independent economy of Kazakhstan, the social sphere of that period had to pass through a "harsh" reformation, namely, severe monetary-loan and moderately strict budget cuts. It must be noted that in that period precisely, during the overall unemployment, long-term delays in social payments, pensions, salaries or complete absence of them and other desperate economic, social, political conditions, the Kazakhstan authorities sounded out social priorities through the lens of "human development".

The pivotal indicator in this concept is the index of human potential development and, in conditionally generalized form, a human being, his/her life standards and quality are recognized as the final goal of any economy. On the global scale, human development is measured by indicators of population health, life standard, purchasing capacity. "The concept of human potential development in its conceptual sense means growth of conditions and opportunities for a human being to live a worthy life. The number of such opportunities is limitless. The most significant ones are the three of them – long-lasting and healthy life, an adequate education and material wellbeing needed to have a decent life" (*Kazakhstan. The UN Report of Human Development, 1997*).

According to the United Nations methodology, the index of human potential development is calculated on the basis of the following figures (*Kazakhstan. The UN Report., 1997*):

1. Average life expectancy (ALE).
2. Literacy of the adult population.

3. Cumulative coefficient of students in educational institutions of all stages at the age under 24.
4. Volume of gross domestic product per capita.

In compliance with the UN, success of the global human development is measured through solution of three important problems:

1. Poverty reduction;
2. Guaranteed employment;
3. Social integration.

According to the United Nations Human Development Index, Kazakhstan has significantly improved its social and economic indicators over the years of independence. In 2015, the human development index of the country reached 0.788 which helped the country to take the 56<sup>th</sup> position (*Kazakhstan has risen in the ranking of the United Nations Human Development Index by 14 points, 2015*). In 2014, that indicator was 0.757 (the 70<sup>th</sup> position). The life expectancy rate is at the level of 69.4 years (in 2014 it was 66.5 years); an average number of years spent for study is 11.4 years (in 2014 it was 10.4 years) and the rate of expected duration of study remained unchanged and made up 15 years. GNP per capita reached \$ 20 876 (\$ 19 441 in 2014). The first rank countries with “very high level of human development” are lead by Norway (HDI is 0.944), Australia (0.935), Switzerland (0.930), Denmark (0.923) and the Netherlands (0.922).

The major difference of the above concept from traditional conceptual-theoretical approaches to the analysis and selection of mechanisms of economic growth lays in its social orientation while theories of economic development, various models of economic growth link effectiveness of economy to increase of quantity indicators, expansion of technocratic approaches in economic and social sphere. In the center of the progressive growth within the framework of human development concept, there is a single basic criterion – raising life quality. And such approach is actively spread and continues to be developed currently.

Precisely since this period, Kazakhstan, one of the first post-Soviet states, commences to practically implement the principles of the social state, stipulated by the Constitution of the country. Having completely realized the goals of “The Strategy for Development of Kazakhstan till 2030” where the main priorities included significant increase in the population’s wellbeing and establishment of a professional state, the country continued the way of reforms oriented to detailed outline of approaches needed to conduct the social policy, its humanization and alignment with the international legal standards (*The Strategy for Development of Kazakhstan till 2030, 1997*).

Implementation of the United Nations programs, implementation of social-humanitarian projects of the legal public international organizations, introduction of modern development standards in Kazakhstan practice predetermined transformation of the organizational and structural mechanisms exposed in tax legislation amendments concerning the social aspects, creation of profile social services, opening of new remedial schools, allocation of addressee grants, expansion of social rights for individuals with disabilities (including increased funds for special equipment and organization of special transport) and others.

Since the late 1990s and early 2000s, social development has been recognized in Kazakhstan as one of the key indicators of economic reforms and strategic development of the country. Researches of the effectiveness of economic programs, elaboration of mechanisms for progressive development of the state, development of political strategies, preparation of recommendations for Kazakhstan's national security enhancement – all these took place with due consideration of the social indicators forming the basis of the concept of "human development", recommended by the United Nations development programs and widely spread at the present time in the global practice.

With the global experience taken into consideration the United Nations programs include the following recommendations:

#### **For poverty reduction**

1. Marginal access to basic social services for poor population (especially, elementary schools and first medical aid);
2. Fair distribution of agricultural resources;
3. Provision of equal access to loans;
4. Creation of conditions for population employment;
5. Attraction of the largest part of population to participate in decision-making process;
6. Establishment of an effective social security system;
7. Production increase of the poor's labor;
8. Ensuring sustainable development.

#### **For employment**

1. Increasing investments in the system of education and professional training;
2. Development of the fair macroeconomic policy, comprehensive infrastructure and adequate legal and regulatory framework;
3. Provision of equal access to land resources and production funds;

4. Conduction of the policy in the field of tax payment and price formation, stimulating employment;
5. Elaboration of public programs aimed at employment increase;
6. Restriction of discrimination;
7. Reconsideration of out-of-date concepts and realization of more flexible approaches to employment and labor division.

### **For social integration**

1. Provision of legal equality;
2. Protection of the minorities' rights;
3. Conduction of antidiscrimination policy;
4. Provision of accessible education;
5. Provision of employment to uncompetitive members of the society through special benefits and allowances;
6. Decentralization and accountability of administrative bodies.

While recognizing the priority of social indicators of economic development, the program documents of Kazakhstan contain mechanisms to realize new social policy through creation of conditions for better social background. They include:

1. Monetization of social benefits;
2. Introduction of new specialties and training of specialists by social profile (social work, school psychologist, school inspector and others);
3. Construction of juvenile service;
4. Preferential loans and housing policy;
5. Strengthening of existing forms of state support in the area of demographic and migration (stimulation of birth rate, creation of favorable conditions for oralmans (repatriants) and others).

### **CONCLUSIONS**

Generalizing the Kazakhstan experience of reforming, we should underline the following directions in the social policy:

1. Reformation of conceptual, legal-regulatory and program basis (adoption of a wide range of socially oriented laws in compliance with the modern progressive international laws).
2. Institutional transformations (establishment of new institutions within the bodies of state administration and at the level of local executive power, support to non-governmental organizations, aiding public initiatives).

3. Changes in funding mechanisms (development of market relations in the social sphere, attraction of private investments, introduction of principles of state-private partnership and others).
4. Spread of social ideas and implementation of humanitarian projects (social partnership, social liability, gender equality, child rights, violence liquidation and others).
5. Formation of semi-paternalistic system in the social sphere (transition from the system of social protection to social aid, pension reform, education reform, medical reform) (*Tezekbaeva, Z.S., Nurkatova, L.T., 2014*).
6. Implementation of social sector and addressee programs (“Vseobuch” (general education), “Bolashak”, programs of territorial displacement of the population and others).

Along with structural changes, conceptual instruments were as well adjusted to the new reality. First of all, those processes resulted in widened categorical and conceptual framework, replacement of traditional definitions by modern categories adopted in the international community (“invalids” – “handicapped people”, “trouble teenagers” – “children facing life hardships”, “sick children” – “special children”, “poor population” – “socially vulnerable people”, “old people” – “the middle-aged”, etc.). New concepts such as “social partnership”, “social liability”, “old age liberalization” are introduced for wide public. Special attention is paid to women and children rights where major decisions are aimed at elimination of violence and its systemic prevention.

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